

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED **MAR 25 1982**
DATE ENTERED **APR 27 1982**

**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

Capron-Phillips House

AND/OR COMMON

Capron-Phillips House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

1129 Main Street

N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Coventry

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

N/A VICINITY OF 2nd -

STATE

Connecticut

CODE

09

COUNTY

Tolland

CODE

013

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC
 PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED
N/A

STATUS

OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Harriet A. Bagnall

STREET & NUMBER

Gooseneck Road

CITY, TOWN

Coventry

STATE

Connecticut

N/A VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Coventry Land Records, Town Office Building

STREET & NUMBER

1712 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Coventry

STATE

Connecticut

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic Resources Survey of Coventry

DATE

1981

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Connecticut Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Hartford

STATE

Connecticut

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Capron-Phillips House is an asymmetrical, three-story, clapboard, hipped roof Italianate house with a square, two-story wing to the rear and an ell-shaped barn. It is located on the southeast corner of Main and Mason streets in the center of the village of South Coventry, Connecticut. (Photograph 1.)

South Coventry grew up as a 19th-century mill town and has seen little 20th-century development. Mason Street leads from Main Street, formerly known as the Hartford-Willimantic Turnpike, to the sites of the mills. The Methodist Church, in the Romanesque Revival style, is across Mason Street from the house, and beyond it is the Congregational Church, with a typical New England spire. (Photograph 2.) A 19th-century store and hotel continue in operation across Main Street to the west. An early 20th-century, Neo-Classical Revival library is directly across Main Street from the Capron-Phillips House. The house itself contributed to the village center's activities for many decades by serving as the Post Office and drug store.

Exterior

The 38 x 38-foot main block of the house has a hip roof with two gables. One gable is the roof of a 16-foot-wide pavilion that projects at the right side of the facade. A one-story porch occupies the balance of the facade to the left. The front door is at the right end of the porch, in the center of the facade. The porch is balanced by a rectangular, one-story bay on the front of the pavilion. (Photograph 3.)

The fenestration of the facade at the third-story level consists of a Palladianesque window in the attic of the pavilion. Its three sections have round arches, the central window with 2-over-2 sash and the flanking windows with 1-over-1. At the second floor the pavilion has paired 4-over-4 windows, and at the first floor the rectangular bay, which is almost entirely glazed. The front of the bay has four large panes with narrow muntins, and each side of the bay has two panes. There are recessed molded panels below the glazing, two in front and one on each side, over the brick foundation walls. The east wall of the pavilion, facing the porch, has two narrow windows, a tall, 4-over-6 pattern at the first floor reaching from the floor almost to the ceiling and 4-over-4 at the second floor.

The nearly flat hip roof of the porch is supported by three pairs of octagonal posts with molded capitals connected by round arches. The porch railing has square spindles arcaded by a scroll-saw keyhole pattern. The ceiling is flush boarding, while in the front skirt, below the level of the floor, spindles alternate with saw teeth.

The central door has a large pane of glass over two vertical, oval, recessed, molded panels. The transom bar is a thumb molding, and there is a rectangular transom light. The door enframingent, identical to the window enframingents, is molded. The porch window to the left of the door is tall,

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Capron-Phillips House

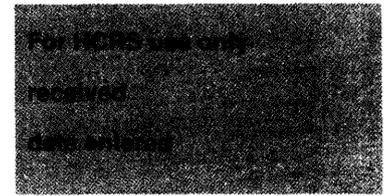
Continuation sheet

Description

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1



in 6-over-9 pattern, the same height as the 4-over-6 window in the porch wall of the pavilion, but wider by one light. 6-over-6 windows are placed in the second floor over the first-floor window and over the door.

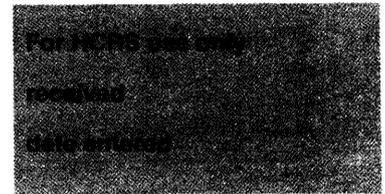
The roof has a substantial overhang that is supported by brackets and modillions of similar curved shapes. At the exterior corners the brackets are paired. Four single brackets separated by two modillions support the main roof overhang above the porch. The bottom of the brackets are connected by a molding and the wall areas over the molding between the brackets is flat boarding, in effect a plain fascia. The projecting edge of the roof is a cyma recta molding. Paired brackets support the returns of the pavilion gable, while there are modillions under each slope of the gable. (Photograph 4.) The roof of the bay overhangs, and its leading edge is molded. On the front of the bay there are paired brackets at left and right, and a single bracket in the center. These brackets are similar to those at the main roof overhang, but smaller. On the sides of the bay there are paired brackets toward the front, consistent with the scheme of paired brackets at exterior corners, and a single bracket near the wall of the facade. The porch roof overhang is supported by three pairs of brackets, over the posts, intermediate in size between the roof and bay brackets. A single modillion is in the center of each pair, and six modillions separate the pairs.

The east elevation has three 4-over-4 windows at both first and second stories, over one another, but not evenly spaced front to back. The central window is closer to the front than to the back. There are attic windows in the frieze above, consisting of two panes, side by side. Single attic windows are placed over the front and back lower story windows, while paired windows occupy the central position. There are single brackets at left and right of each opening, and paired brackets near the corners of the house. Basement windows in the brick foundation walls are placed under the attic windows, and have the same glazing pattern. A molded brick chimney is visible on this side of the house. The corner boards of the house are narrow and plain, as is the board at the bottom of the clapboards.

The west elevation has a second gabled pavilion on the right (south) although it projects only two feet, half the distance of its facade counter-part. It has the same Palladianesque attic window, and the same paired windows at the second floor. At the first floor it has a conventional three-sided, semi-hexagonal bay with 4-over-4 windows in each face. The enframement on the sides and top of each window is a simple torus molding. The walls of the bay are flush boarding, with panels below the windows formed by raised moldings. The roof projects, but without brackets.

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The portion of the west elevation toward the front of the house has two 4-over-4 windows at first and second floors with attic and basement windows over and below them, and roof overhang with brackets corresponding to the arrangement on the east elevation.

In addition, there is an added central entrance, approached by steps and a small porch. The nearly-flat hip roof of the porch is supported by plain posts and by elaborate scroll-saw brackets on either side of the door. The roof extends north half way across the lintel of the adjoining window. Each of the tall double doors has two panes of glass, one over the other, above a recessed molded panel. (Photograph 5.)

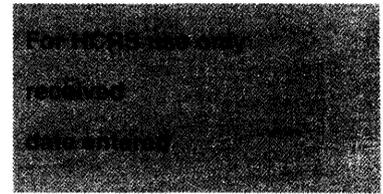
Most of the rear (south) elevation is taken up by the two-story wing, but the roof of the wing is below the roof overhang of the main block. Thus, the scheme of brackets and modillions for the main roof overhang continues across the back. As the wing is smaller than the main block, there is some wall surface in the rear elevation of the main block on either side of the wing. To the west of the wing there is a 4-over-4 window at both first and second stories. To the east of the wing there is a tall 6-over-9 window at first floor level, a 6-over-6 window in the second story, and a three-pane attic window. The windows on the rear elevation have flat surrounds rather than the molded surrounds of all other windows in the main block.

The chief architectural feature of the 24 x 24-foot wing is the porch on its east elevation. The flat porch roof is supported by three free-standing square posts plus one next to the rear elevation of the main block and one next to the east elevation of the wing. The tops of the posts have scroll-saw brackets. The roof extends and the extension is supported by a modillion over each of the four easterly posts. In the east elevation wall, protected by the porch, there are two 6-over-6 windows, in the center and toward the south, and a door toward the main block (north). The door is not original but its surround is original, and it has a three-pane transom of vertical lights. In the second story, over the porch, there are three 6-over-6 windows. All window enframements in the wing are plain. (Photograph 6.)

The wing's west elevation has two windows at each level, one over the other. In the first floor they are 6-over-6. In the second floor one, toward the main block (north), is a 6-over-6 and the other 4-over-4. In the basement they are composed of three panes, side by side. The fenestration of the rear (south) elevation is irregular. In the first story there is a door at the extreme left (west), and next to it a 6-over-6 window, while the rest of the wall is solid. In the second story there is a 2-over-2 window over the first-floor window, and to the right (east) a 6-over-6 window.

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A central, interior chimney rises against the rear wall although its top is not visible. The roof of the wing overhangs on all three sides, supported by by modillions.

Interior

The first floor of the main block, with ceiling height of 10 feet 9 inches, and the second floor of the main block, with ceiling height of 9 feet, have the same symmetrical floor plan of central hall with two rooms on either side. Initially, the two rooms were divided by twin chimneys with back-to-back fireplaces, but soon after the house was built the west chimney was removed. The partition between the two west first-floor rooms was also removed, creating a large, single space entered from outdoors by the added west doorway. The partition with its two fireplaces was replaced with a wide segmental arch. The west rooms already were larger than the east rooms because of the pavilions. Thrown together, with the two bay windows, they are an impressive, well-lighted space. The west rooms have more elaborate trim than the east rooms. Their plaster cornice moldings are elaborate indeed, consisting of torus, scotia and ovolo moldings against both the ceiling and the wall. (Photograph 7.) Both rooms have plaster ceiling medallions, that in the front room being diamond shaped. (Photograph 8.)

In the front room, the surrounds of the door to the hall, the windows and the bay are identical, with two parallel moldings. The exterior door has a plain flat surround. In the back room, the enframements have a single molding and are the same for doors, window and bay. There is a panel under each 4-over-4 window, above the floor. The nine-inch baseboard is molded.

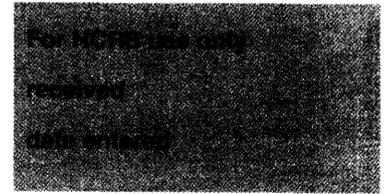
The east rooms are notable for their carved white marble fireplace surrounds and cast-iron fireboxes and grilles. (Photograph 9.) The common fireplace wall is quite thick, and provides room for closets flanking the fireplaces. The cornice moldings are simpler than in the west rooms, while the aperture surrounds are the same as those in the west rear room.

The stairs rise north-to-south, against the west wall of the hall. Two turned spindles per tread support the molded handrail. The railing flares out at the bottom of the stairs, where the steps are wider, while at the top it returns back toward the front of the house with a right angle to the wall, protecting the stair well.

The west rooms on the second floor have back-to-back false wooden fireplace surrounds. Technically, they are not back-to-back because the space from which the chimney was removed, that serves as a large closet, is between them. The rear room has the original marble hearth in front of its false wooden fireplace surround. The back-to-back fireplaces in the east rooms

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have been closed up, but the wooden mantels are in place. The marble hearths are missing, although one has been found in the attic.

On both floors, all the interior doors have four recessed panels on both sides.

Stairs to the attic from the second floor run from the hall south (back) of the main stairway. The attic stairs have square balusters of small cross section that again, at the attic floor level, continue as a balustrade around the stairway opening. The walls of the house rise above the level of the attic floor, providing for the attic windows, and then the framing for the hip roof and gables begins. This framing, visible on the east side of the attic, is fastened by nails; there are no mortise-and-tenon joints. The west side of the attic is finished with plaster walls and ceilings, and divided into several rooms. The roof boards visible on the east side are fitted together without gaps. Initially, a metal roof covering was laid on the top of the boards. (Photograph 10.) The roof is now asphalt shingles. The east chimney is stepped or battered south to north as it passes through the attic.

The roomy basement is 8 feet 6 inches high. The brick foundation walls visible on the exterior are seen on the interior to rise from about the frost line. The foundations are rubble stone below that level. There are brick partitions with segmental openings for doorways. Several square brick posts support the first floor, and two oblong brick piers support the east fireplaces and chimney. Corresponding piers are still in place on the west, although they no longer support a chimney. Under the southeast corner of the main block there is a large room with brick walls on the north and west, of unexplained purpose. The foundations do not break out under the bays.

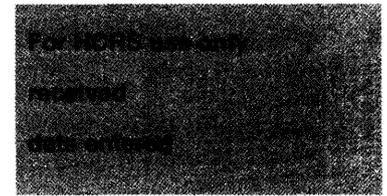
In the rear wing, the first floor is given over to a large kitchen, with pantries. The brick interior chimney against the south wall is visible in the kitchen. The second floor of the wing is an apartment. As ceiling heights in the wing are lower than in the main block, there are two steps down at second floor level going from the main block to the wing. The back stairs are just behind the main block. They run east to west, up from an entry inside the east porch.

The first and second stories of the main block have hardwood floors, installed about a decade ago. The kitchen has a floor of boards about four inches wide, laid on the diagonal. The exterior walls of the main block and the wing have brick nogging from the foundations to the height of the second floor ceilings.

Substantially all of the hardware in the house appears to be original, including doorknobs, hinges, and window catches. The bronze doorknobs have an elaborate, raised star pattern.

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Outbuilding

The 1½-story, ell-shaped, gable roofed barn was built in two sections. The first, 15 x 30-foot section, with ridge line perpendicular to Mason Street, has board-and-batten siding and corrugated metal roof. The south slope of the roof and board-and-batten siding are visible on the interior in the second story, at the point where the second section was joined to the first. The west gable end of the first section, facing Mason Street, has a 2-over-2 window. The north elevation, facing the house, has an old door with a four-pane window over two horizontal panels, and a modern multi-pane window. The east end has a 6-over-6 window under a diamond-shaped gable window of four panes. The south elevation of the east end of the first section has a small 6-over-6 window.

The second, 20 x 30-foot section of the barn has flush, vertical siding. The roof, with its ridge line parallel with Mason Street, is covered with bitumen and roofing paper. There is a central cross gable over a modern entrance, as the barn is now used as a store. The entrance surround appears to be original. Its size suggests that originally there were double barn doors. There is a large door with crossed battens in the gable, perhaps a hay door or a goods door. There is a 2-over-2 window in the first story, south of the entrance. All apertures in this section have caps of flat plank over moldings. (Photograph 11.)

In the south elevation, first floor, there are paired 1-over-1 rectangular windows under a common lintel. This treatment is repeated in the gable above, but with round arches for the windows. At the sill level of this gable window there is a saw-tooth dividing line that connects the ends of the eaves. The saw teeth are the pointed ends of an extra layer of boards on the gable end. (Photograph 12.) The saw-tooth effect is reminiscent of the skirt below the front porch of the house. As the ground slopes off to the east, the stone foundations of the barn are visible at the south elevation. The east elevation has a central, exterior, cinder block chimney, flanked by 2-over-2 windows.

When the second section was built, its gable roof was carried through (north of) the ridge line of the first section, and thus appears as a small cross gable on the north elevation. There is a bull's eye window in this gable end.

The interior second floor of the second section appears to be original. On the theory that the large door in the gable was for hay, it would be expected to find provision on the interior of apertures in the floor through which hay could be pitched to the horses below. But the floor is solid, without openings, giving rise to the postulate that this second section was not a barn or a carriage house but perhaps was a warehouse for goods storage. (Photograph 13.)

8 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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES e. 1864

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria

The Capron-Phillips House is a fine example of the Italianate style of architecture that has survived with remarkably few changes since the time of the Civil War. Both its exterior and interior features are characteristic of the style. (Criterion C.) The fact that the house served for five decades as South Coventry's Post Office and drug store enhances its interest and gives it a special place in the community's history.

Architecture

All the various components of the Capron-Phillips House from its basic plan to its decorative details consistently exemplify the Italianate style. On the exterior, the asymmetrical mass, the roof overhang with supporting brackets and the windows immediately establish the style. Paired windows, floor-to-ceiling windows, round-headed windows and bay windows all were important to the Italianate style, and all are found in the Capron-Phillips House. The two porches, especially the front porch with its paired columns, add to the statement.

On the interior, the characteristics of the Italianate style include the elaborate ceiling medallions and ornate cornices of the west first-floor rooms. The heavy, molded door and window enframements are typical. While it is tantalizing not to know the nature of the original fireplaces in the west first-floor rooms, as they probably were the most elaborate in the house, the marble mantels of the east rooms, with round-headed fireplace openings and keystones, support the style.

In addition to the stylistic features of the house two other elements of unusual interest are the difference between the two bay windows and the presence of the brick nogging. The contrast between the shapes of the two bays is striking. The west bay is conventional, while the front bay with its square corners and almost complete glazing is unexpected. The explanation, of course, is that the front bay was built as a store window. If not original, it was built within 15 years of the construction of the house. It may have been part of the alterations that included removing the west chimney and introducing the west entrance, all of which had to do with increasing the convenience for non-residential use of the west side of the first floor.

Brick nogging as infill between the studs was used in the medieval tradition, although framing in the medieval tradition was not followed.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 0.43

QUADRANGLE NAME South Coventry

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 18 724580 4627200

B
ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is described in the Coventry Land Records, volume 160, page 49.

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

ORGANIZATION

Architectural Historian

DATE

December 27, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

33 Sunrise Hill Drive

TELEPHONE

203 521-2518

CITY OR TOWN

West Hartford

STATE

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

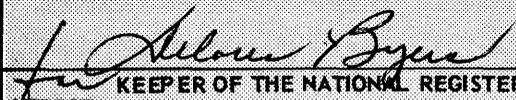


TITLE Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE March 8, 1982

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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


KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the
National Register

DATE

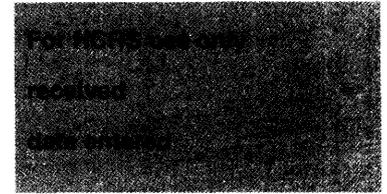
4/27/82

ATTEST:
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

**United States Department of the Interior
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help in determining whether the west entrance was in place by 1878. The possibility exists that the west chimney and the first floor west fireplaces had been removed by that time. The "View" does show the barn, first section, with ridge line perpendicular to Mason Street, and establishes that the second section was built after 1878.

Three weeks after buying the property from Capron, the Savings Bank of Tolland sold it, on March 1, 1878, to Garcilla Moore Phillips (1853-1930).⁷ She and her estate owned the house until 1933, and her heirs until 1954, operating it as a drug store and the Post Office for most of that time. As the Phillipses built the addition on the barn, perhaps as storage space for merchandise sold in the drug store, they may have made all the alterations. Under this theory the property assumed its present form soon after 1879.

Directories from 1890 onward show that the Phillipses lived in South Coventry and presumably in the house where they had the Post Office and drug store. Whether Capron actually lived in the house is uncertain.

The 1897 Willimantic directory lists George L. Phillips (1846-1897), husband of Garcilla, druggist and postmaster, South Coventry, George N. Phillips, assistant postmaster, and Louis M. Phillips (1877-1953), clerk at G. L. Phillips (store). In 1900 the directory lists George N. Phillips, postmaster, stationery, patent medicines, etc. The 1912 Coventry bicentennial program noted that "The South Coventry Post Office is in the drug store conducted by L. M. Phillips at the corner of Main and Mason Streets."⁸ In an accompanying photograph, the trolley track is seen running along the north side of Main Street. The 1932 directory lists George N. Phillips "postmaster and conf." but in 1936 only as "conf." Thus, the house served as the Post Office from before 1878 to after 1932.

Subsequent to the 1953 death of Louis M. Phillips, the house was sold in 1954 to the Congregational Church and then to other owners. Over the ensuing years it has been used for Sunday School classrooms, a doctor's office, bookstore, dance studio, pottery, and rooming house. It is now being restored by new owners as their home.

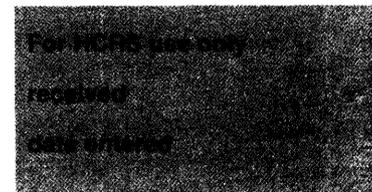
Summary

The architectural interest of the Capron-Phillips House stems from its both interior and exterior expression of the Italianate style. The absence of change in the house over the years, on both the exterior and interior, enhances its value for study.

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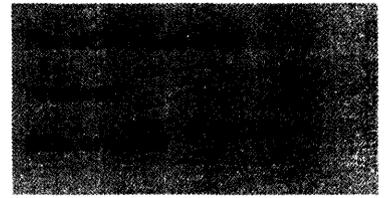
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The principal change that did occur in the house was accomplished within 15 years of its construction when one chimney was removed and the ground floor west side was made into a single large space for use as the Post Office and as a drug store. In these capacities, the house was a central meeting place for the South Coventry community for more than half a century.

1. Among contemporary Connecticut structures with mortise-and-tenon roof framing are the Hendrick-Welch House, 80 Washington Street, Forrestville section of Bristol (1853), and the warehouse at Steamboat Dock, east end of Main Street, Essex (1878).
2. Cummings, p. 139.
3. Coventry Land Records (CLR), volume 24, page 415. This deed notes the dimensions of the lot as 85 x 268 feet. The dimensions now are 80 x 235 feet.
4. CLR 25/326.
5. CLR 27/432.
6. CLR 27/446.
7. CLR 26/430.
8. Historic Sketch, p. 27.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Capron-Phillips House, Coventry, CT.

Continuation sheet Bibliography

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Capron-Phillips House
1129 Main Street
Coventry, Tolland Cy., CT

Sketch Map
Scale: 1 mm. = 1 ft.

Photo Key

