NPS Form 10-900
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JUL 3 1986
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Sanseer Mill

and/or common N.A.

2. Location

street & number 215 East Main Street N.A. not for publication

city, town Middletown N.A. vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09 county Middlesex code 007

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	N.A.	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name LWB Development Company, Leonard W. Bonalsky, President

street & number 116 Washington Street

city, town Middletown N.A. vicinity of state Connecticut 06457

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Building

street & number deKoven Drive

city, town Middletown state Connecticut 06457

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

See continuation sheet.

title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1986 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street

city, town Hartford state Connecticut

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	X original site
X good	X ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Sanseer Mill complex is composed of three large gable-roofed buildings, all built in the nineteenth century. (See Exhibit A for schematic diagram.) Two of the buildings are constructed of load-bearing brick masonry set on brownstone foundations (Photograph #1, 2, 3, 4). The smaller of the two (Mill B) was built about 1845 (30' x 53'); the larger (Mill A) was built in 1888 (40' x 74'). Both are three-and-one-half stories in height. The third building (Mill C), which is timber-framed and sheathed with clapboards (now covered with asphalt siding), is two-and- one-half stories high (41' x 64') with a slate roof. It was built by 1895 (Photograph #10).

The complex lies in a hollow below and between Main Street Extension (to the west) and East Main Street (to the east) in the South Farms district, the industrial section of Middletown in the nineteenth century. (See Exhibit A for layout of the site.) The buildings are partially hidden from view by mature trees and undergrowth on the south, west, and north sides of the property, but they are visible from the late-nineteenth-century neighborhood on East Main Street. A steep paved driveway from this street is the only access. Most of the houses and one church on East Main Street abutting the east side of the mill property were built after 1884.[1] Across the street, the houses are generally contemporaneous with the earlier mill buildings.

Today the site has a rural park-like atmosphere. (Well-maintained lawns, instead of the bare ground of a mill yard, surround the buildings.) A paved asphalt parking area is located to the north-east. On the west the extension of Main Street in the 1940s diverted the path of Sanseer Creek, the original source of waterpower for the mill, and demolished the dam to the southwest of Mill B. Although Mills B and C have round-arched openings in their foundations, maps of the site indicate that until about 1924 the only race passed through Mill B (Photograph #9). A dam extended from the south corner of the building in a southwesterly direction to form the mill pond.[2] (See schematic diagram for location of dam, race, and creek.) The remains of a brownstone rubble foundation of an earlier building (1856) are located to the north of the wooden mill. It supported a one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed, wood-frame building first used as a foundry. After 1885 it served as the first boiler house at the site.[3] It was demolished in the 1950s. The present wooden mill was built as an addition to the 1856 structure. Between the two brick mills are two partially disintegrated brick walls, the remains of a small brick structure which originally filled that space.

All three buildings share similar structural characteristics: wooden floors supported by wood beams on wood columns, and the typical mill floorplan of longitudinal open bays that run the entire length of the buildings. Mills A and C, both built after 1888, have retained their original tapered wooden columns (Photograph #11, 14). Mill B, the earlier brick building, has wooden posts, also original construction, and a braced purlin roof-framing system, more common to residential construction, with the rafters half lapped and pegged at the ridge (Photograph #13). The brick mills have evenly spaced floor levels, and uniform story heights of 12 feet (A) and ten feet (B); the wooden mill's story heights are high at 15 feet. The exterior walls of the wooden mill are diagonally braced with steel rods from the sill to plate. Both brick buildings have iron anchor rods with round plates on the exterior walls.

The standard mill pattern of repeating fenestration is found in both brick mills. Evenly spaced twelve-over-twelve windows are set in segmental-arched openings with wooden sills

Representation in Existing Surveys continued:

Middletown, Connecticut: Historical and Architectural Resources, Greater Middletown Preservation Trust, 1979.

Historic American Engineering Record, Connecticut.

Depository for Survey Records: Connecticut Historical Commission

in Mill A (Photograph #5). The windows in Mill B have square heads with iron lintels, but similar spacing (Photograph #7). In Mill C the windows are larger, with nine-over nine, double-hung sash set in pairs on the side elevations (Photograph #14). They are surmounted with a fixed six-pane sash at the first story. Single sixteen-over-sixteen, double-hung sash are found on the south gable end (Photograph # 15). The lower portion of the north gable wall was constructed after the earlier building was removed. There is a center door, but no windows at this level. Some of the windows of Mill A have been uncovered, but the rest of the windows in the complex are still boarded over, as they have been for about 40 years.[4] (See item #8.) In addition, Mill C was entirely sheathed with asphalt siding (Photograph #10). The combination of these circumstances has given these mills a deceptively deteriorated appearance, which is clearly misleading upon closer inspection. Not only have the windows been preserved, but in the case of the wood-framed mill (C), the original clapboards remain largely intact.

Mill A displays corbelled cornices and cornice returns, as well as an atypical portico, added after 1937 (Photograph #6). The doorway beneath the portico, however, is original, and has a five-light transom and brownstone lintel. This building also has a large stair tower on the east elevation and a square stack with battered walls, detached from the building at the north-east corner. A cupola on the tower, depicted on an 1889 map, has been removed. The boiler house, which adjoined the stack, was demolished; its concrete foundation forms the retaining wall of the present parking lot (Photograph #1, 2). The stair tower was enlarged prior to 1910 to include an elevator shaft and toilets on a concrete foundation. As can be seen in Photograph #4, this modification altered the roof line and added four sets of three round-arched windows, currently bricked in. The four original door openings with brownstone sills and lintels remain in place. The double-leaf panelled wood doors at the first and second level are original; the upper two sets are replacements following a fire which was generally confined to the stair tower and the attic of the building. Although charred, the original rafters and purlins are structurally sound. The roofers were replaced after the fire, as was the upper section of the staircase. A feature of the interior of the stair tower is the arched brick openings for the elevator shaft and toilets (Photograph #12).

The interiors of all of the buildings are in exceptionally good condition. Mills A and B are crowded with floor-to-ceiling shelving for books and periodicals, making interior photography difficult, but both floors of Mill C are open to view. It has retained all of its original fabric: vertical bead-and-bevel wainscot, beaded-edge window surrounds, and staircases (Photograph #15, 16, 17). All of the wood on the interior is unfinished.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science	
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture	
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	___ military	_X_ social/ humanitarian	
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater	
_X_ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation	
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	_X_ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)	
Criteria B and C		___ invention			

Specific dates 1845, 1888, 1895 **Builder/Architect** Not known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

A well-preserved mill complex, the Sanseer Mill contains significant, typical examples of wood and masonry industrial architecture dating from 1845 to 1895. Particularly notable is the 1895 weaving mill, a rare survivor of plank construction built entirely of wood (Criterion C). The Sanseer Mill has local historical significance through its long association with members of Middletown's leading nineteenth-century families, the Hubbards and the Russells, descendants of the city's eighteenth-century ruling merchant class (Criterion B). They were founders of the original Sanseer Manufacturing Company, makers of textile machinery, and the Russell Manufacturing Company, which acquired the site for development in the 1880s. The largest producer of cotton webbing in the state, the Russell Company was Middletown's main employer until the 1970s.

Architectural Evaluation

Through an unusual combination of fortuitous circumstances the Sanseer Mill has survived virtually intact and presents an accurate and straightforward record of an important period in Middletown's industrial history. The buildings themselves are in much the same condition as they were when the mill closed in 1937. Their exceptional integrity is due to several factors. Because they were not abandoned, they did not suffer from vandalism or weather damage, the fate of so many New England mills. Instead, these buildings have been maintained and have functioned as book warehouses for almost 50 years, a benign use that required no permanent alteration to their structure and preserved the historic fabric.

Three representative, functional types of mill construction were built at Sanseer: an early brick factory (Mill A, 1845), and two late nineteenth-century weaving mills of brick (Mill B, 1880) and wood (Mill B, 1895). The two brick buildings, built more than 40 years apart, are quite similar in form and plan, with a major difference. Primarily because the 1845 mill served as a machine shop, it lacks a stair tower, a characteristic feature of textile mills. Doors to each floor from the stair tower could be closed to prevent the spread of fire, an ever-present danger particularly in cotton mills. Instead, the early brick factory (Mill B) has an internal staircase providing access from the basement to the attic. The framing systems of the buildings are different as well. The joisted frame of Mill B is a typical indicator of state-of-the-art mill construction in the earlier nineteenth century, when many industrial buildings were simply larger versions of domestic architecture. Mill A utilized a more sophisticated plank-and-beam construction, as does the wooden mill of 1895 (Mill C). Again, fire prevention was the concern. Plank flooring rather than a conventional joist system was believed to be more resistant to fire. As expected, both of these late-nineteenth-century mills have wooden columns since they postdate the period when cast iron was the preferred material. Cast-iron posts with hidden defects were subject to structural failure from the excessive vibration of the weaving machinery and power train and also collapse during a fire, and were not used in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 4

Quadrangle name Middletown **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	696680	4602270
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Vol. 115:91, Middletown Land Records, 1884.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries N.A.

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jan Cunningham, Consultant, edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization Cunningham Associates **date** October 16, 1985

street & number 98 Washington Street **telephone** (203) 347 4072

city or town Middletown **state** Connecticut 06457

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state _X_ 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** June 24, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

for Delores Byrd **Keeper of the National Register** **date** 7-31-86

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

Both of the late-nineteenth-century mills were particularly adapted to narrow fabric weaving. While broadloom weaving sheds were becoming wider, requiring monitors of various types to provide additional light to the weaving floor, Russell Manufacturing Company continued to build relatively narrow, gable-roofed buildings at all its mill sites. The Sanseer mills are the best surviving examples in Middletown of this form. Since the Russell mills rarely exceed 40 feet in width, sufficient light was provided by standard double-hung sash. Their narrow-gauge looms, even with multiple harnesses, were standardized at 14 feet in length, easily accommodated in the long narrow weaving bays on either side of each floor. In the wooden mill the lighting problem was dealt with a slightly different manner. Although the same width was retained, the ceiling height was raised considerably, especially on the first floor. More illumination was provided by pairs of taller double-hung windows with fixed transoms.

Mill C is a rare example of a once-common type.[6] It is one of the few nineteenth-century mills built entirely of wood that have survived in Connecticut. Of these, it has one of the most architecturally interesting interiors. The central gallery with two rows of tapered supporting columns is its most impressive feature. The columns are similar to those of more standard height found in Mill A but their craftsmanship is exceptional. They are finished of solid wood, not pieced around a hollow core,and turned on a lathe, similar to the type used for making wooden masts. The wooden collars at the top of the columns are turned. They resemble classical capitals but serve a more functional purpose by providing more bearing surface. The bevel-and-bead panelling of the walls is a common type. This form of panelling was such a typical product of the lumber mills of the late Victorian period that it immediately identifies the building's period of construction. What is unusual is the extensive use of the material in a building of this type and the fact that it apparently has never been painted. Like the columns, the panelling has retained a rich, natural patina of age.

History

Samuel D. Hubbard (1799-1855) and Richard Hubbard (1792-1839), principal founders of the Sanseer Manufacturing Company, and Samuel T. Russell (1792-1857), who founded Russell Company with Samuel Hubbard, were all descendants of Middletown's seventeenth-century families. All three derived their fortunes from the merchant trade: Samuel Russell, an orphan at an early age, through his own efforts amassed a fortune in the China trade; Richard and Samuel Hubbard, as sons of Middletown's leading eighteenth-century West Indies traders, Nehemiah and Eljiah Hubbard, inherited their large fortunes. The Hubbards and the Russells continued as the leading families in Middletown during the nineteenth century. Not only were they the prime movers in its industrial development, but they controlled most of the political and financial institutions in the city. Family members were founders and directors of all the banks, and also helped establish the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company in 1836, one of the first fire insurance companies in the state. Unlike their eighteenth-century predecessors who accepted appointment to public office, they actively sought election at the local, state, and federal level.[7] Their investment and management style, however, was grounded in eighteenth-century tradition: business relationships were established almost exclusively with blood relatives; promising sons or nephews were trained in far-flung family business

enterprises; daughters were married off to business partners or their sons, a common practice among the earlier merchant elite.[8]

In 1823 the Hubbard cousins, along with Samuel Gill, founded the Sanseer Manufacturing Company, the first water-powered mill at this site. They formed a state-chartered joint stock company with Gilbert Brewster to manufacture the "Brewster Spinning Machine," a "patented improved water spinning machine."[9] Business correspondence from the early years of the company indicates that the machine sold well, with orders from as far away as New York and Ohio.[10] Other types of machinery were manufactured by the company, including reputedly the first back-geared lathe and a machine to manufacture ivory combs.[11] After the machine shop burned in 1845, Lewis and Prior took over the stock and charter of the company. They built the first extant brick building at the site (Mill B) shortly thereafter. It functioned as a machine shop, lock manufactury, and blacksmith forge, employing 16 workers. They continued to manufacture plate locks and hinges until at least 1871 under the Sanseer name. A separate iron foundry (the original section of Mill C) was built about 1856. Charles Sage, who produced brass and iron castings, was located there. During the Civil War the factory buildings were vacant, but in 1875 George Hubbard (another cousin who was briefly in business with his sons in the old brick shop) apparently held a mortgage on the property which he foreclosed the following year. In 1884 he sold the entire property to the Russell Manufacturing Company for use as a branch mill, that company's last acquisition in the city.[12]

Russell Manufacturing Company, major producers of elastic and non-elastic webbing, had been in business since 1834 under the management of Henry G. Hubbbard, Samuel D.'s nephew.[13] Throughout most of its history the company was owned and run by family members. In typical nineteenth-century fashion, the Russell-Hubbard alliance was reinforced by marriage, forming a dynasty whose association with the company continued until it became the Russell division of Fenner America, an international conglomerate, in the 1970s. The last Russells involved with the company, Thomas McDonough Russell, senior and junior, were direct descendants of the original partners through the marriage of Samuel Russell's grandson, Samuel Wadsworth Russell (vice-president of the company in the late nineteenth century), to Henry Hubbard's daughter, Lucy McDonough, a merger which united Middletown's leading families.

The Russell Company was well-known for its policy of diversification. Under Henry Hubbard's management, the company responded to a period of rapid technological advances in transportation, met the needs of the government in five wars, and vigorously pursued the markets created by the often ephemeral tastes and needs of the American people.[14] A variety of webbings, strappings, carpet binders, and harnesses was manufactured in the first years of production. One of the main products was elastic suspenders, an item which accounted for half the company's production by 1877.[15] Continuous transmission belting, another new Russell product, had begun to replace leather by mid-century. Boot straps for military use and hoop skirt webbing were added by the Civil War. The company also made the most of the bicycle craze that swept the country in the 1890s. Its webbing for bicycle tire rims was such a success that specially developed braiding looms had to run 24 hours a day to keep up with the demand.

A sensation of the World's Exhibition in Atlanta in 1895 was a Russell power loom which wove names on silk suspenders while the customers waited, an adaptation of the Jacquard process introduced into America by 1850 for hand weaving. The new product was manufactured at Sanseer in the new brick mill constructed in 1888 and on a loom that the company perfected in 1890. It was a marvel of textile technology, a synthesis of several textile machines. The narrow-gauge elastic webbing loom invented by Henry Hubbard in 1836 to produce suspenders was modified with an overshot shuttle system. By attaching the Jacquard machine, an infinite variety of silk patterns was woven in the face of cotton elastic suspenders.

The Jacquard was a selection mechanism which could be programmed to lift individual warp threads independently.[16] Preparing the warp for weaving with the Jacquard was a tedious task. Each warp thread had to be healded-in, or drawn through the eyes of the individual harness wires. Female employees were preferred for this delicate work because it required considerable manual dexterity. They came to Sanseer from all over the city. Many lived in the South Farms District near the mill; others arrived by streetcar from the City District to work at the "silk suspender shop."[17] By 1899 the Russell Company employed two out of every five adults in the city.[18] Approximately ten percent of the total work force (868 hands) were women who worked at Sanseer.

Other changes took place at the Sanseer Mill after it was purchased by the Russell Company.[19] For a brief period--until the silk suspender process was perfected--the old brick mill was used for making the leather parts of mule harness. Webbing for the harness was woven in the new mill. Eventually most of the looms on the first and second floors of the new mill were weaving silk-faced suspenders. As the business prospered, a wood-framed, two-story addition (the present Mill C) was added to the boiler house about 1895 to house additional narrow fabric looms on both floors. In 1885 the company had added steam power on a seasonal basis, converting the foundry to a boiler house and installing the present free-standing brick stack (next to a carriage house and coal pile).

By 1907 the entire complex was utilized for weaving and its related processes.[20] The 1888 brick mill (Mill A) and the entire wood-frame building (Mill C; 1856, 1895) were a weaving mill, with winding of the warp spools and the bobbins on the third floor. More winding and calendering took place in the older brick mill (Mill B). The Sanseer Mill was still identified as manufacturers of ribbon and suspender web in 1913 and 1924; the only new operation added at the complex was "picking," indicating that the mill had become more autonomous. (Picking is one of the first processes in the preparation of raw cotton for yarn.) The only addition to the physical plant was a new brick boiler house constructed next to the stack (no longer extant).

From about 1925 until the plant closed in 1937, it housed 56 multi-harnessed cam-and-chain operated looms and 16 braiders.[21] The presence of several tube warpers in the building indicates that suspender production had ceased, to be replaced by multi-ply tube weaving along with flat-woven braids and webs. They were used for the variety of modern products being produced by the company in the twentieth century, principally brake and transmission linings, and industrial belting.[22]

In competition with several other companies in the same field, the Russell Company went into receivership in 1931. A period of retrenchment followed, and its obsolete factories, including the Sanseer Mill, were sold off or razed, while the useful buildings and machinery were modernized. Just prior to the sale of the Sanseer plant to P.H. Bliss in 1937, Russell Company was operating in both the United States and Canada with an annual sales exceeding $4.9 million. With 1500 employees operating 1000 narrow and 100 broadlooms, the company was the largest producers of elastic webbing in the state.[23]

P.H. Bliss, the owner of a rare and used book company, utilized the buildings to warehouse publications. During World War II, the complex was taken over by the federal government for the storage of top secret documents, including photo-reconnaissance maps of Germany.[24] The buildings were boarded-up at this time for security (and most of the present shelving was installed), thus preserving intact most of the significant historic fabric. The Bliss Company, under new management, continued in business after the war until the building was sold for development in late 1985.

Notes:

1. Sanborn Insurance Maps, Middletown, Connecticut, 1884, 1889.

2. Ibid., 1895, 1901, 1907, 1913, 1924. It is possible that the company intended to use waterpower in Mill C but converted to steam power before the building was placed in service.

3. Ibid.

4. Harry Dickerson, interview, Middletown, Connecicut, May 1985. (Most recent owner of P. H. Bliss Company)

5. Interview, Matthew Roth, industrial archaelogist and historian, December 1985. According to Roth, following the Pemberton Mill disaster in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1869, cast-iron columns were not used for about 25 years. Structural failure occurred because of non-concentric internal and external diameters which produced a thinner iron wall along one side of the column.

6. Ibid.

7. Henry Hubbard was a state senator in 1866. His uncle Samuel D. Hubbard was a Connecticut congressman (1845-1852), and U.S. Postmaster General under President Fillmore.

8. For an analysis of the use of marriage for capital conservation, see Peter Dobkin Hall, "Marital Selection and Business in Massachusetts Merchant Families, 1700-1900," in The American Family in Socio-Historical Perspective. 2nd edition (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1978).

9. Sanseer Manufacturing Company MSS, 1824, passim.

10. Ibid.

11. History of Middlesex County (New York: J. B. Beers & Co., 1884), p. 98.

12. Middletown Land Records, 101:780-782; 115:91.

13. Stock Purchase and Dividend Ledgers MSS, Russell Manufacturing Company, Museum of American Textile History, North Andover, Massachusetts.

14. The production history of the Russell Company is discussed in detail in History of Middlesex County (1884), pp. 160, 161; "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," November 25, 1948; "Connecticut Circle," October-November, 1945, pp. 25-27. See also Russell Manufacturing MSS, Museum of American Textile History, North Andover, Massachusetts.

15. A. Brainerd, Middletown Illustrated (Westchester, Connecticut: 1877).

Notes (continued):

16. Harold Bentley (English-born master weaver in Fall River, Massachusetts, 1920s), interview, September, 1985. See also Anna P. Benson, Textile Machines (Alyesbury, U.K.: Shire Publications Ltd., n.d.), pp. 22, 23, for a brief history of the development of the Jacquard process.

17. Based on population figures from the Federal Census of the United States, Middletown, Connecticut, 1900.

18. Production and Shipping Report, 1897-1899, Russell Manufacturing Company MSS, Museum of American Textile History.

19. Changes in the physical plant and the uses of the buildings are derived from an analysis of the Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1884-1951.

20. Sanborn, 1907, Plate 26.

21. From plans drawn by Miller, Franklin, Bassett and Company, 1910-1930.

22. The company was the principal supplier of transmission linings for Henry Ford as long as the Model T was in production. Wartime production included cartridge and machine gun belts, as well as strapping for military use in airplanes and gliders.

23. Statistics are taken from the company records and the Textile Directory of the United States. 6th annual ed. (Chicago: Davison, 1935).

24. Harry Dickerson, interview, September 1985.

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Hubbard, Harlan Page. One Thousand Years of Hubbard History 866-1895. New York: Harlan Page Hubbard, 1895.

Middletown Business Directory, 1880.

Middletown City Directories

Middletown Land Records

North Andover, Massachusetts. Museum of American Textile History. Russell Manufacturing Company MSS, 1836-1941. (200 vols.; 3 fldrs.)

Roth, Matthew, Connecticut, an Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites. Washington: Society for Industrial Archelogy, Smithsonian Institution, 1981.

"Sanseer Plant: Russell Manufacturing Company." New York: Miller, Franklin, Bassett and Company, 1910.

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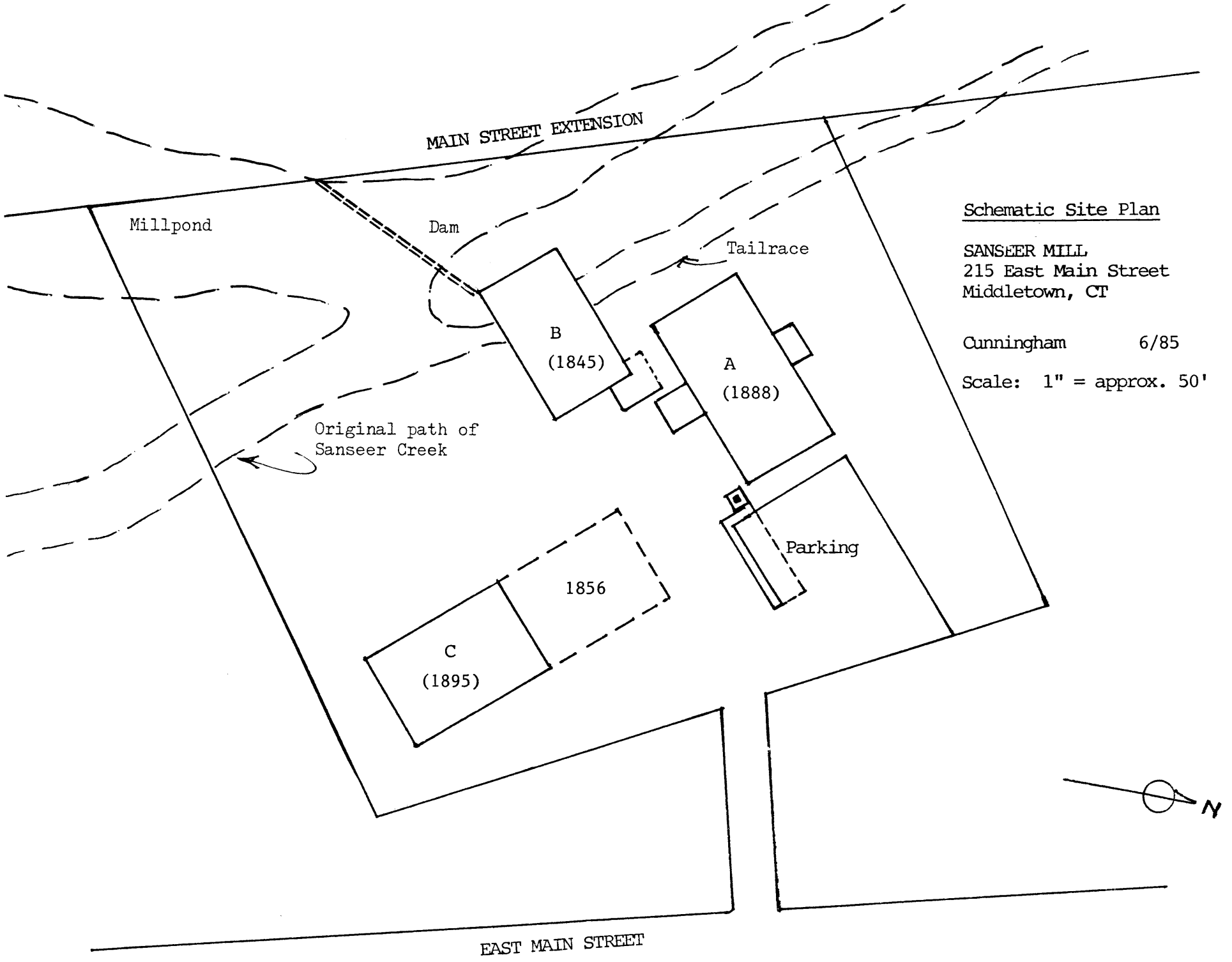
Washington, D.C. Library of Congress National Archives. Russell and Company MSS.

Maps:

1874 Beers Atlas

1859 Map of Middlesex County, Connecticut, Walling.

Sanborn Insurance Maps. 1884-1951, revised 1961.



Schematic Site Plan

SANSEER MILL
215 East Main Street
Middletown, CT

Cunningham 6/85

Scale: 1" = approx. 50'