

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received OCT 24 1984
date entered NOV 23 1984

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

1. Name

historic NA
and or common South Glastonbury Historic District

2. Location

street & number High, Hopewell, Main & Water Streets NA not for publication
city, town Glastonbury NA vicinity of
state Connecticut code 09 county Hartford code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership
street & number
city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Glastonbury Land Records, Town Clerk's Office
street & number Town Hall, 2155 Main Street
city, town Glastonbury state CT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See continuation sheet has this property been determined eligible? yes no
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

See Item 7.

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Overview

South Glastonbury is a village or neighborhood in the southern part of the Town of Glastonbury, across the Connecticut River southeast of Hartford, Connecticut. The South Glastonbury Historic District embraces the village center and streets in the immediate vicinity of the village center, including civic buildings, churches, stores and residences.

The area was settled in the 17th century, although no houses remain from that century. Of the 80 structures in the district, 15 date from the 18th century, 33 from the 19th century and 32 from the 20th century. Seventeen structures less than 50 years old are considered not to contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district, 63 structures do contribute and there are three vacant lots. A wide range of architectural styles from Colonial times to the present day is represented in the district. The three styles with the largest number of examples are Colonial with 13, Greek Revival with 10 and Queen Anne with 8. The district occupies approximately 75 acres.

Boundary Justification

The first thoroughfare in the district was High Street, the route followed by travellers headed eastward after crossing the Connecticut River by ferry from Wethersfield, in mid-17th century. The Methodist and Congregational Churches were built on High Street in the 19th century, and it was the site of the district school. Main Street, running north-south along an Indian trail, followed soon after. The corner of High and Main streets is an important intersection. Today the block of Main Street south from High to Water streets is the scene of most activity within the district, due to the location there of Post Office, bank, stores, restaurant and Episcopal Church. Water Street, another old thoroughfare, is the southern leg that completes the triangle of High, Main and Water streets, the triangle that is the village center.

Roaring Brook flows westward through the district and then turns north on its way to the Connecticut River. High and Water streets converge at a bridge over Roaring Brook on the western boundary of the district. The district stops at this point because the brook forms a natural, visual boundary marking the edge of the center village. There are significant historic resources on the west side of the brook that may be suitable for separate study.

The district extends north from the intersection of High and Main streets along Main Street to include the Welles/Shipman/Ward House at 972 Main Street, a carefully detailed house from 1755, and four other contributing houses. Beyond the district on the west side of Main Street is an area now in course of development, and on the east side is woodland. Beechwood Lane, north of High Street, and Park Place, west of Main Street, are omitted because they are mid 20th-century developments.

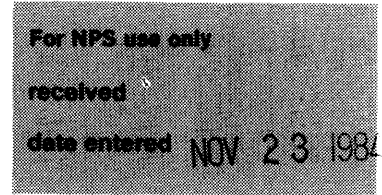
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State Register of Historic Places

State

1984

Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford

CT

Welles/Shipman/Ward House
National Register of Historic Places

Federal

1977

National Park Service
470 G Street
Washington

DC

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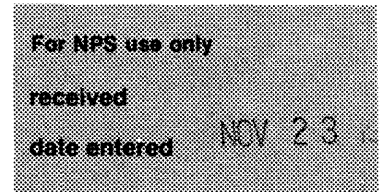
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19th-century structures	
without architectural	
stylistic features	12
20th-century structures	
without architectural	
stylistic features	2
Bridge	1
Vacant lots	3
Non-contributing	<u>17</u>
	83

All of the 17 non-contributing structures are less than 50 years old. A breakdown of the 17 by function follows:

Commercial	8
Residential	7
Religious	1
Civic	1

In the tabulation that follows, the address is followed by indication of whether the structure is contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) to the district. First item in the description is the date, followed by indication of source of the date according to this key:

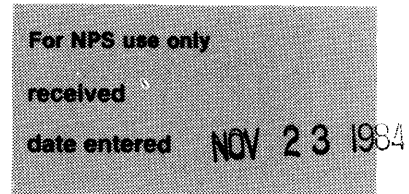
- A Assessor's card
- H Historical Society of Glastonbury
- S Sign on the house
- T Tercentenary map
- V Visual

High Street, north side

High Street	C 1920 T. High Street School. 1-story Georgian Revival, buff brick, hipped-roof structure with quoins and central lantern. Brackets that support the roof overhang are enriched with volutes and festoons. To the right of the principal entrance with segmental hood there is a bay, and to the left a projecting, gabled pavilion. 1-story, red brick addition to the rear at northeast corner. The school is not used. There has been a school on this site from at least mid-19th century. (Photograph 1)
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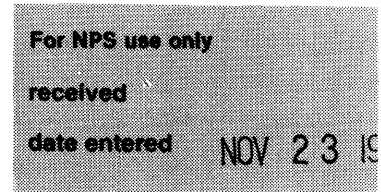
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High Street, north side (continued)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--|
| 40 High Street | C | c. 1840 V. 1859 H. 2-story, Greek Revival, frame, 3-bay gable-roofed house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on stone foundations. The tympanum is deeply recessed. Corner pilaster boards with molded capitals support an archtrave and frieze that are separated by dentil course. Windows are 6-over-6. The added front porch has turned posts. Extensions to right side and rear. |
| 46 High Street | C | 1857 H. 1884 A. Anna Hale House. 2½-story, Gothic Revival/Neo Classical Revival, frame, gable-roofed house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on brick foundations. Central cross gable projecting toward the street has paired pointed-arch windows over a 3-sided bay. Front porch at left has round columns that support a paneled frieze. |
| 46 High Street
(rear) | NC | 1947 A. Second structure. 21 x 28-foot gable-roofed house. |
| 50 High Street | C | 1826 A. 1850 H. David Bates House. 2-story, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with non-original synthetic siding, on brick foundations. Windows are 2-over-2. House may have lost Greek Revival architectural features when synthetic siding was applied. |
| 58 High Street | C | Hollister/Bates Tavern. Before 1747 T. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed central chimney, central entrance, 5-bay house covered with wooden shingle siding, on stone foundations. Double overhang and 2-leaf front door. Windows are 12-over-8. |
| 68 High Street | C | 19C.V.2-story, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on stone foundations. Front entrance has portico with coved ceiling and over-scaled fanlight. The house appears to have been altered from time to time. Its architectural style presently may be characterized as "Federal Revival." |

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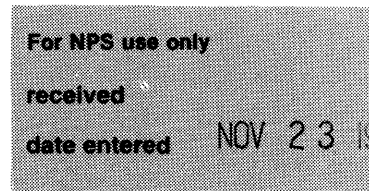
High Street, north side (continued)

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 80 High Street | C | 1828 H. South Glastonbury Public Library (since 1927). Built as Methodist Church. 1-story, transitional Federal/Greek Revival, brick, gable-roofed, 32 x 48-foot structure. There are twin front doors, left and right, in round-arched recesses under radial fanlights. A tall, central, round-arched window intersects the gable-end pediment. The window is 20-over-20 under a top section of radial muntins. Each side elevation has four 20-over-20 windows. There is an addition offset to the right at the rear. The paneled front doors are original, as are the wide floor boards and high coved ceiling of the interior. (Photograph 3) |
| 88 High Street | C | 1900 H. Eben Grant House. Large, 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-and pyramidal-roofed house of irregular shape covered with clapboards, on brick foundations. Porch has railing with sawn balusters and frieze of wooden pieces in elongated diamond shapes. Porch gable end shingles have hexagonal areas exposed to the weather. The main roof gable end is covered with clipped-corner shingles. Windows are 1-over-1. A modern 2-car garage is attached to the right. (Photograph 3) |
| 94 High Street | C | 1899 A. Charles Strunz House. 3-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house of irregular shape covered with clapboards. A large roof gable projects toward the street; its gable end is covered with fish scale shingles. Windows are 1-over-1. A 2-story, gable-roofed barn has vertical wooden siding. The house has been altered; it formerly had a large front porch and balconies. Charles Strunz was superintendent of the Hopewell (woolen) Mill on Roaring Brook. (Photograph 3) |
| 100 High Street | C | 1910 V. Robert P. Grant House. 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house covered with clapboards. The steeply-pitched gable roof, flared at the eaves, has a shed dormer on the right. There is a Palladian window at the front. A 2-story section extends to the left. Builder was Ernest Mackey. |

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High Street, north side, (Continued)

- 120 High Street C 1740 S. 1½-story, Colonial, frame, 3-bay, central chimney, central doorway house on stone foundations. It is covered with clapboards whose exposure to the weather is graduated, narrow at the bottom. A large 2-story ell extends to the rear. Windows of the front elevation are 12-over-8. Roof is covered with wooden shingles. The long elevation facing west toward the brook is now the front of the house. An early-20th-century photo shows the door in the south side elevation facing the street, with no door in what is now the front elevation.

- 124 High Street C 1890 A. 2-story, plain, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay house covered with wooden shingles, on brick foundations. Without architectural embellishment. An early-20th-century photo shows the feldspar mill that was located behind this structure, on the site of a former gristmill.

- Stone Bridge C 1904¹ Twin-arched stone bridge with stone embankments over Roaring Brook, connecting High and Water streets on the east with Tryon Street on the west. Stone is laid up in ashlar. Soffits of the round arches are faced with brick. (Photograph 4) A 1962 State Department of Transportation inspection report indicates that the bridge was built in 1910.

High Street, south side

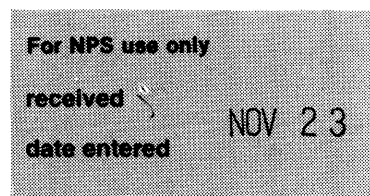
- 39 High Street C 1914 A. 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed house covered with wooden shingles stained dark brown, on foundations of early cinder block. Broad shed-roofed dormer in front roof slope. Windows are 1-over-1. (Photograph 2)

- 45 High Street C 1924 A. 2-story, Bungalow, frame, gable-roofed house covered with wooden shingles, on stone foundations. The front roof slope, with shed dormer, extends over the wide front porch. Windows are 8-over-1 and 6-over-1. (Photograph 2)

1. Letter, Historical Society of Glastonbury to author, July 20, 1984, quoting James Killam, Sr., who supplied the stone.

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High Street, south side (Continued)

- 53 High Street C 1904 A. 2½-story, transitional Queen Anne/
American Four Square, frame, hipped-roof house
covered with non-original synthetic siding to
resemble clapboards, on brick foundations. 2-
story, 3-sided bay on left side elevation is
capped by projecting gable. Front porch has round
columns, a railing of turned spindles, dentil
course under the eaves and a pediment in the porch
roof over the steps. Windows are 1-over-1 except
for the living room window which has diamond
pattern glazing over a large single light.
(Photograph 3)
- 59 High Street C 1922 A. 1½-story, Bungalow, frame, hipped-roof
house covered with wooden shingles, with central,
hipped-roof dormer, central, hipped-roof, project-
ing, enclosed front porch and, to the left of the
porch, a 3-sided bay.
- 73 High Street C 1879 A. Alvin Miller House. 2½-story, frame,
gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with non-original
synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. Windows
are 2-over-2 except for attic window which is
pointed, suggesting that before application of the
non-original synthetic siding the house may have
had other architectural details, possibly in the
Gothic Revival style. 1-story, gable-roofed wing
to the left. House originally built on this site
in 1842. Served as Methodist parsonage from 1875.
Burned and rebuilt in 1879.
- 77-79 High Street C 1784 T. George Merrick House. 2½-story, Georgian,
frame, gable-roofed, twin chimney, central entrance,
5-bay house covered with non-original wooden
shingles, on stone foundations. The windows,
2-over-2, are small and are arranged in a 2-1-2
rhythm. The entrance has a modern hood and concrete
steps. The house was moved from across the street
in 1922, to make way for the present High Street
School. George Merrick was justice of the Hartford
County Court. (Trumbull, p. 228.)
- S 11 A Vacant lot.

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High Street, south side (Continued)

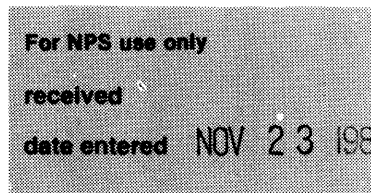
107 High Street C 1907 A. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable- and hipped-roof house on brick foundations. First floor is covered with clapboards; second floor is covered with shingles that flare out over the first floor. A 3-sided bay on the left side elevation is capped by a projecting gable. Windows are 1-over-1. Front porch has round posts and a railing of turned spindles.

Hopewell Road, north side

- 31 Hopewell Road C 1926 A. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed, central chimney, central doorway house covered with clapboards. Slope of roof comes down to first floor with shed-roofed dormers to right and left. Door has coved-shaped hood, flanked by paired windows.
- 55 Hopewell Road C 1901 A. St. Augustine's Rectory. 3-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on stone ashlar foundations. Pent roof extends across front elevation between second and third floors; plane of third-floor windows is recessed. Cross gable to left. Central front porch has arched entrance. Flanking windows are 1-over-1. There is a 3-sided bay on the left side elevation. (Photograph 18)
- 65 Hopewell Road C c. 1878. (Land was purchased 1878.) St. Augustine's Church. Carpenter Gothic, frame structure with steeply pitched gable roof, on high brownstone ashlar foundations. Covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. Crossed fret work in gable peak of main roof and of roof of entrance portico. There are two lancet windows in the front elevation and four of the same windows in each side elevation. The windows have quatrefoil-shaped frames at the top and are glazed in colors in diamond-shaped panes. There is an open belfry with high, flared, pyramidal roof. (Photograph 18)

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Hopewell Road, south side

- 24 Hopewell Road C 1764 A. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, central chimney, central entrance, 5-bay house covered with clapboards, on brownstone ashlar foundations. Second floor overhangs the first floor. Windows are 12-over-12. Outbuildings include shed, garage and shop.

- 36 Hopewell Road C c. 1836¹ Dean/Glazier House. Large, 3-story, frame, hipped-roof house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on stone and brick foundations. Irregular plan. Round-headed dormers in roof. The non-original synthetic siding obscures the architectural character of the house. The Dean and Glazier families operated the nearby woolen mill (Hopewell Mill/Glazier Manufacturing Co.) on Roaring Brook.

Main Street, west side

- 777 Main Street C c. 1860 V. 2-story, frame, gable-roofed, ell-shaped house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on stone foundations. House is without distinguishing stylistic architectural features. 2-story barn with weathered vertical siding.

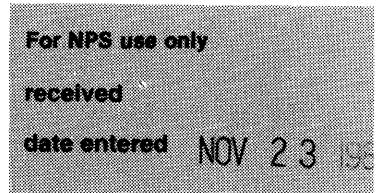
- 789 Min Street C c. 1840 V. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Recessed entrance in left bay has transom and side lights flanked by pilasters under a wide frieze and projecting flat cap. Pilaster boards at the corners of the house support a frieze and gable-end pediment that is covered with flush boarding and has a central rectangular window with eared architrave. The 6-over-6 windows have wide wooden lintels. In the 1½-story wing to the left there are 3-pane, horizontal windows in the frieze under the eaves. The wing has an added porch with turned posts and sawn brackets.

1. Amos Dean bought the land for the house and with his brother, Sprowell, the land for the factory in 1836. Newell Wyllys bought the house in 1855, Franklin Glazier in 1886. Glazier probably did the alterations and additions that give the house its present shape and mass. See letter dated July 20, 1984, Historical Society of Glastonbury to author.

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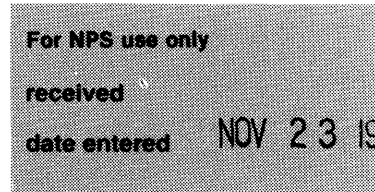
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Main Street, west side (Continued)

- 807 Main Street C 1740 H. Samuel Brooks House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central chimney, central doorway house covered with clapboards on stone and brick foundations. The second floor overhangs the first on front and side elevations. The front door has side lights. First-floor windows are 6-over-6; second-floor windows are 12-over-8, with smaller panes. Ell to right is in Greek Revival style with 3-pane horizontal windows in frieze under eaves and with pilasters at the north corners.
- 835 Main Street C 1740 S. Joseph Stevens House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, central chimney, central doorway, 5-bay house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Second floor overhangs the first on front and side elevations; third floor overhangs the second on the side elevations. Windows are 2-over-2 on the first floor, 6-over-6 on the second. Turned posts support a front portico of gabled roof with coved ceiling. 1½-story, frame, gable-roofed barn with weathered vertical siding. (Photograph 8)
- 865 Main Street C 1790 S. Williams House. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, central chimney, 3-bay house on brick foundations. The house is covered with clapboards except for the tympanum of the pediment which has wood shingle siding. The door has side lights over panels, and is framed by channeled pilasters. There is a section to the rear and an addition to the right, facing the side street. The date on the sign is inconsistent with the Greek Revival style of the house which would indicate it was built in the second quarter of the 19th century. It may be that the rear section is the original part of the house. (Photograph 9)
- 875-885 Main St. NC 1963, 1973, 1983 A. 1- and 2-story, gable- and flat-roofed, frame and concrete block commercial building with clapboard siding and brick facing. (Photograph 9)

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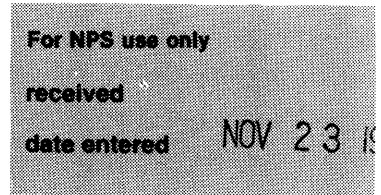
Main Street, west side (Continued)

- | | | |
|-----------------|----|---|
| 879 Main Street | C | 1731 H. Joseph Tryon House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, central chimney, central doorway, 3-bay house on stone foundations. The roof is covered with wooden shingles and the siding is dark clapboards. The exposure to the weather of the clapboards is graduated, diminishing toward the sills. The front door is made of vertical boards. The positions of possible former transom and side lights are now filled with boards. Windows are 8-over-12. Roof was raised in the early 1900s. Most interior partitions have been removed as the interior serves a commercial purpose, but the chimney and large kitchen fireplace are still in place. (Photograph 9) |
| 891 Main Street | C | c. 1840 V. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. Windows are 6-over-6. There is no portico. Front steps are of concrete. Extension to rear. (Photograph 11) |
| 895 Main Street | C | 1913 H. Columbia Lodge No. 25 A.F. & A.M. 2½-story, Georgian Revival, frame, hipped-roof structure covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on rubble stone foundations. Roof overhangs and is supported by modillions over a dentil course. There is a low, central pediment with deeply recessed tympanum at the roof line. The front porch has clustered, fluted columns supporting an entablature and flat roof with overhang similar to that of the main roof. The porch is flanked by large, 1-over-1 windows. The front corners of the structure have fluted pilaster boards with molded capitals. A central second-floor window has glazing in the pattern of elongated diamonds. On the side elevations, where the structure narrows, are fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals. Builder was Ernest Mackey. (Photograph 11) |
| 905 Main Street | NC | c. 1950 and 1982 A. Glastonbury Fire Department, Company No. 2. 2-story, Colonial Revival, cinder block, gambrel-roofed structure covered with synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. Three shed-roofed dormers in the lower slope of the gambrel. Large hipped roof garage attached to the left. (Photograph 11) |

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Main Street, west side (Continued)

- 913-915 Main St. C c. 1850 V. St. Luke's Parish House. 2-story, transitional Greek Revival/Italianate, brick, gable-roofed, 3-bay house, painted white. Roof overhangs and rafter ends extend under it. Door in right bay has narrow, vertical side and transom lights. Windows are 6-over-6. There are twin chimneys in the ridge line, one at the front and one at the rear. Addition to rear. (Photographs 11 and 14)
- C 1837-38 H. St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Greek Revival, brick, gable-roofed, 41 x 60-foot structure on brownstone ashlar foundations with alternate wide and narrow courses. The portico consists of two brick piers with two fluted, Ionic columns between them supporting a plain architrave and frieze divided by a torus molding and pediment. The tympanum is covered with flush boarding and is without aperture. The porch, approached by brownstone steps, protects central, paneled, double door that is flanked by tall 20-over-20-over-20 windows with brownstone sills. Each side elevation has three such windows separated by brick pilasters. There is a chimney on the right elevation. A 3-stage steeple is set back slightly from the front of the building. The first stage is covered with horizontal flush boarding. The second has louvers with plain pilasters at the corners supporting a shaped parapet. The third stage is covered with vertical flush boarding between paneled corner pilasters that have Greek frets at their tops. The crowning parapet has paneled corner posts with pointed finials.
- 931 Main Street
and 1 High St. C 1725 S. Welles House. 3-story, Colonial and Greek Revival, brick and frame gable-roofed house covered with clapboards on steeply-pitched site. Grade at Main Street elevation is one floor below grade at High Street elevation. On the Main Street elevation the first floor is brick with door off center to the left and a wide multi-paned window to the left. Three 2-over-2 windows are to the right. The second floor, which may be the main floor of

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Main Street, west side (Continued)

931 Main Street and
1 High Street
(continued)

the house, is covered with narrow clapboards. Over the door it has a tripartite window formed of a 6-over-6 sash flanked by 2-over-2 sections, with a 12-over-8 window to the left and two 12-over-8 windows to the right. The third floor projects over the second, is covered with clapboards of normal width and has four 6-over-6 windows. (Photograph 14)

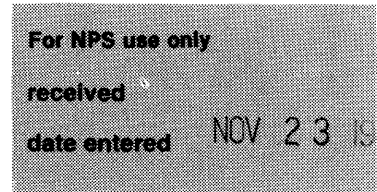
On the High Street elevation, the first floor is recessed behind four square posts under a projecting gable roof that serves as a pediment. The first floor has a door at the right and two 12-over-8 windows. The second floor has two 6-over-6 windows. The west elevation has a long, 1-story, shed-roofed porch with square posts. There are two brick corbeled chimneys in the roof. There is a large room on the interior with coved ceiling that was a school room when a school called Academy Hall was conducted in the structure in mid-19th century prior to the opening of Glastonbury High School.

949 Main Street

C 1837-38 H. Congregational Church in South Glastonbury. Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed structure covered on the front elevation with flush boarding and on the side elevations with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on brick foundations. The front elevation, without portico or windows, has four plain pilasters with entasis and molded capitals that support a plain architrave and frieze. The tympanum of the pediment, covered with flush boarding, has a central clock. There is a central double door under transom in which muntins are shaped in half circles. The doorway has a plain enframement with square panels at the upper corners formed by raised borders. The first stage of the 3-stage steeple is flush boarding under a projecting, molded cornice. The second stage has vertical flush boarding with louvers framed by channeled trim and with pilasters at the corners under plain architrave, frieze and molded cornice. The third stage repeats the second on a smaller scale and without the louvers. Each side elevation has four tall, 20-over-20-over-20 windows. (Photograph 15)

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Main Street, west side (Continued)

949 Main Street
(Continued)

NC

The church was built some feet to the west facing High Street. There was a house on its present corner location. The church was moved to the corner in 1965, at which time the parish house and education buildings were built to the rear. They are 1- and 2-story, frame, gable-roofed structures with original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards.

971 Main Street

C

Before 1765 H. Howell Woodbridge House. Congregational Church parsonage from 1836. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central chimney, central doorway house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on stone foundations. Second floor overhangs the first on front and side elevations and third floor overhangs the second on side elevations. Windows are 12-over-12.

983 Main Street

C

1910 A. 2½-story, Georgian Revival, frame, hipped-roof house with shingle siding and with its roof covered by wooden shingles. A central gabled pavilion off center to the right has a gabled portico with coved ceiling. Windows are 8-over-8.

Main Street, east side

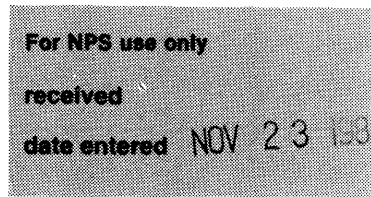
862 Main Street

C

c. 1880 V. 1-story, Italiante, frame, flat-roofed 22 x 50-foot commercial building, on stone foundations. At the front elevation the roof projects and is supported by sawn brackets. The recessed central entrance is flanked by small shop windows. The balance of the front elevation is covered by plywood panels and clapboards. The side elevations are covered with vertical flush boarding. The building ground plan is a parallelogram with the side elevations not at right angles with the front and rear elevations. (Photograph 10)

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Main Street, east side (Continued)

- | | | |
|------------------------|----|--|
| 864 Main Street | C | Before 1898 H. U. S. Post Office. 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed commercial building covered with clapboards and shingles. Recessed central entrance is flanked by large shop windows. Top and side borders of the shop windows are small panes. (Photograph 10) |
| 868-874 Main Street | NC | 1972 A. 1-story, flat-roofed, commercial building with brick facing. Roof overhangs in modified "Mansard" fashion. (Photograph 10) |
| 878-882 Main Street | NC | Substantially re-built in 1972. 2-story, frame, gable-roofed commercial building covered with synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. (Photograph 10) |
| 890 Main Street | NC | 1950 A. 1-story gasoline filling station, faced with brick. |
| 890 Main Street (rear) | C | c. 1788 H. Frary Talcott House. St. Luke's Parsonage from 1847. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central chimney, central doorway house on concrete block foundations. Front door is framed in side and transom lights. Windows are 6-over-6. Added, 2-story rear porch has turned posts. House was moved back to make room for the gasoline filling station. |
| 892-894 Main Street | C | c. 1880 V. Sheffield House. 2-story, Queen Anne, frame, hipped-roof, ell-shaped house covered with clapboards, on brick foundations. Wrap-around front porch features elaborate 2-stage railing of pickets under arched arcade with spindle frieze above and pierced skirt below. The 1½-story section of the house in the angle of the ell has horizontal, 3-pane, Greek Revival windows in its frieze and on its south elevation a 3-sided bay with flat Neo-Grec embellishment around the windows. Gambrel-roofed barn in rear. (Photograph 12) |

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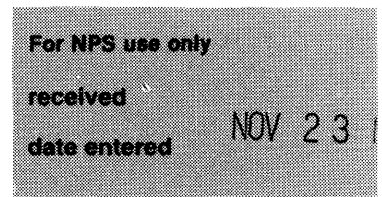
Description

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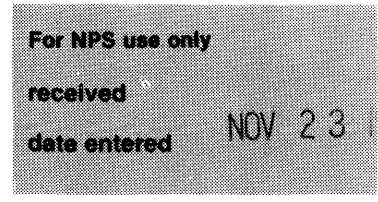


Main Street, east side (Continued)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|---|
| 898 Main Street | C | c. 1846 H. Truman A. Welles House. 2½-story, frame, gable-roofed house on brick foundations, with high cross gable but otherwise without stylistic architectural features. |
| 902-904 Main Street | C | 1836 H. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, central chimney house covered with clapboards, on brick foundations. Added wrap-around front porch has turned posts with double C-curve brackets, railing with turned spindles and lattice skirt. Pediment's tympanum is covered with flush boarding and has central, rectangular window. Structure was doubled in size by addition to rear that has central, corbeled chimney. (Photograph 13) |
| 908-910 Main Street | NC | 1943 A. 2-story, gable-roofed commercial building. First story is faced with brick, second covered with clapboards. Plate glass shop windows at first floor front. |
| 918 Main Street and 2 Hopewell Road | C | 1804 H. 2½-story, frame, gable-roofed, commercial structure covered with stucco and clapboards, with 1-story additions. The shop windows flanking the entrance were installed in the 1930s, although the structure had been a shop with living quarters above since at least mid-19th century. (Photograph 16) |
| 938 Main Street | C | 1824, in cornerstone. Post/Pratt House. 2½-story, transitional Federal/Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with clapboards, on brownstone ashlar foundations. Doorway in right bay with semi-elliptical fanlight is protected by gable-roofed portico with coved ceiling. Corner pilasters of the house support frieze and cornice that break out over the pilasters. The cornice is supported by mutules. In the flush boarding of the pediment's tympanum there is a semi-elliptical window. Extensions to the rear. The site of the house is elevated above the road; a high stone retaining wall runs along the lot line. (Photograph 16) |

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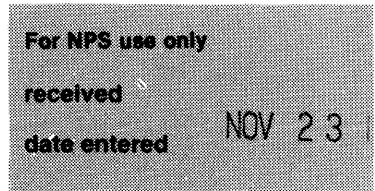
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Main Street, east side (Continued)

- 972 Main Street C 1755, in fireplace lintel. Welles/Shipman/Ward House. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places September 19, 1977. Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, central chimney, central doorway, 5-bay house covered with clapboards, on brownstone ashlar foundations. Roof is covered with wooden shingles. Double paneled door is framed by fluted pilasters on pedestals that support wide frieze with triglyphs and flat molded cornice with mutules. The 12-over-12 windows are capped at the first floor by pulvinated frieze under dentil course and molded cornice. At the second floor the window enframements are plain except for the central window which has a wooden drip mold with key block at the top and corresponding molding at the foot. Roof line cornice is supported by modillion blocks. Barn and shed at rear. (Photograph 17)
- 982 Main Street C 1913 A. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay house covered with clapboards. Front gable is treated as a pediment with recessed tympanum. First- and second-floor windows are 1-over-1. Hipped-roof front porch has round columns and railing of spindles. Rectangular oriel and hipped-roof dormer on right side elevation. (Photograph 17)
- 994 Main Street C 1924 A. 2½-story, American Four Square, frame, hipped-roof, 3-bay house covered with wide clapboards. Hipped-roof central portico is supported by round columns and solid consoles. Upper half of front door is glazed and side lights are treated similarly, over panels. In the flanking tripartite first-floor windows the upper sash have small panes and the lower sash a single pane. At the second floor the central window is a shallow 3-sided bay. It is flanked by single windows. Central hipped-roof dormer has a single window. Glazing of second- and third-floor windows is similar to the glazing of the first-floor windows. (Photograph 17)

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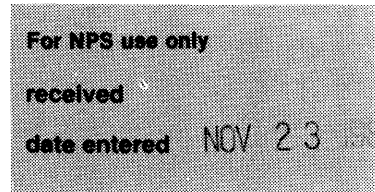
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Water Street, north side

- 22 Water Street C c. 1840 V. R. Taylor Store. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay structure covered with clapboards except for pediment which is covered with shingles, on stone foundations. Front elevation, first floor, has door flanked by 2-over-2 shop windows, with a second door at the far left, presumably leading to the second floor.
- 28 Water Street C c. 1880 V. 2½-story, frame, gable-roofed, ell-shaped house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on brick foundations, without stylistic architectural features. An enclosed porch occupies the angle of the ell. Windows are 1-over-1 and 2-over-2 except for two that have large central panes surrounded by small square lights. A small, frame, gable-roofed outbuilding of weathered vertical siding, a former shop, has several small-paned windows and paneled door. (Photographs 6 and 7)
- 34 Water Street C 1916 A. Small, 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel-roofed, 3-bay house with gambrel cross gables and screened front porch. The siding is wooden shingles color red and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles color green. Windows are 1-over-1. Old greenhouse in rear. (Photographs 6 and 7)
- 42 Water Street C c. 1840 V. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, central chimney house covered with clapboards, on granite foundations. Corner pilasters, plain with molded capitals, support a wide plain frieze under the pediment's cornice. Recessed front door on right is framed by pilasters and frieze with molded cap. The door has transom and side lights. In the 1½-story wing to the right 3-pane, horizontally-oriented windows pierce the frieze under the eaves. Windows are 6-over-6. Added garage abuts to the right. (Photograph 6)

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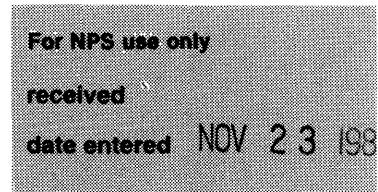
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Water Street, north side (Continued)

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| 46 Water Street | C | c. 1885 V. Small, 2-story, frame, gable-roofed worker's house covered with clapboards, on brick foundations, with central corbeled chimney. At the first floor, front elevation, a screened porch protects the central front door that is flanked by windows. At the second floor are paired, central windows. Windows are 6-over-6, probably not the original glazing pattern. (Photograph 6) |
| 48 Water Street | C | c. 1890 V. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, hipped-roof house covered with clapboards, on brick foundations. Round posts and railing of turned spindles are components of the wrap-around porch that protects the central, natural-oak-finish, glazed front door. Windows on either side of the door have diamond-shaped panes in their upper sash over single large panes. Central window in the second floor and window in the attic gable above have large panes surrounded by small, square lights. Similar windows are found in the hipped-roof dormers of the side elevations. There are several additions to the rear. |
| 52 Water Street
(rear) | C | c. 1910 V. Small (15 x 28') 2-story, frame, gable-roofed house covered with asbestos shingles siding. Windows are 2-over-2; otherwise, the house is without architectural stylistic features. |
| High Street Lot
S10A, approached
from Water Street | C | 1914 A. Small (16 x 24'), 2-story, frame, gable-roofed worker's house covered with asbestos shingles siding. Wide front porch. Single window at second floor over porch. |
| 54-58 Water St. | NC | 1972 A. 2½-story, "Garrison Colonial," frame, gable-roofed double house covered with wooden shingles. 6-over-6 windows have shutters. |
| 60-64 Water St. | NC | 1973 A. Mate to 54-58 Water Street except for blinds instead of shutters. |

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Water Street, north side (Continued)

68 Water Street C 1780 H and S. Aaron Robinson House. 2-story, Colonial, gambrel-roofed, central chimney, central doorway house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Roof is covered with wooden shingles. Windows are 6-over-6. Three gable-roofed dormers may not be original.

Between 68 and 76-78
Water Street C Vacant lot 10 feet wide

76-78 Water St. NC 1980 A. 2-story, frame, gable-roofed double house covered with synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, and brick.

82 Water Street C ? 2½-story, Colonial ?, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house without central chimney on foundations of early cinder blocks that resemble quarry-faced brownstone ashlar. Covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. Central front door in natural oak finish is in enframement that is flared at the top over three transom lights. May be an 18th-century house moved to these foundations.

N11 C Town pumping station site.

Water Street, south side

1 & 3 Water Street NC 1953 A. 1-story, frame, gable-roofed, commercial building.

7 Water Street NC 1967 A. 1-story, frame, hipped-roof, commercial building.

19 Water Street NC ? 1-story, frame, gable-roofed, commercial building on concrete foundations. There is a 20½ x 46' north-south section with a 24½ x 55½' wing to the right at the rear. A portion of this structure may be more than 50 years old, but any distinctive architectural stylistic features have been obscured.

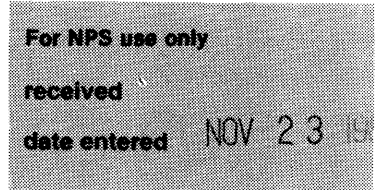
23 Water Street NC 1951 A. 1-story, frame, gable-roofed, "ranch" house.

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Water Street, south side (Continued)

- 45 Water Street NC 1942 A. 1½-story, frame, gable-roofed, "Cape."

- 55 Water Street C 1740 H, 1785 S. Blinn House. 1½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central chimney, central doorway house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on brick and stone foundations. Rear roof slope has been raised. Windows are 6-over-6. (Photograph 5)

- 61 Water Street C 1900 S. 2½-story, frame, gable-roofed, central chimney house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble weather boards, on concrete foundations. Front gable is treated as a pediment. Wide, enclosed, hipped-roof front porch and hipped-roof side entry. Windows are 1-over-1. In the rear there is a large (50 x 50 foot), 2½-story, frame, gable-roofed barn covered with weathered shingles. (Photograph 5)

- 65 Water Street C c. 1900 V. Mate to 61 Water Street except that it is covered with wooden shingles. (Photograph 5)

- 73 Water Street NC 1952 A. 1½-story, frame, gable-roofed "Cape."

- 77 Water Street C 1790 H. Isaac Welles/Asa Deming House. 2-story, Colonial, frame, gambrel-roofed, 3-bay house covered with clapboards. Foundations of front (presumably original) section are brownstone ashlar. Paneled front door in left bay is framed by side lights. Windows in other two bays are tall, 6-over-9. At the second floor there is a wide shed dormer in the lower slope of the gambrel. Several additions.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) community development
Specific dates	See Item 7	Builder/Architect	See Item 7	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criteria C (Architecture) and A (History)

The South Glastonbury Historic District reflects changing architectural styles over a period of three centuries with examples built during the years from the first half of the 18th century to the last half of the 20th century. (Criterion C - Architecture) The older and newer buildings exist side by side, for the most part in harmony with one another, and from them can be read the history of architectural styles and the history of development in this small rural community that from the 1650s has steadily served the commercial and residential functions of the village center. (Criterion A - History)

History - Criterion A

Three principal historic phases have left their imprint on the development of South Glastonbury. The first of these was the era of Colonial settlement. The second was the period of nearby 19th-century industrial activity. The third is the late-20th-century encroachment of Hartford's suburbia upon the community.

The land occupied by the town of Glastonbury, on the east side of the Connecticut River, originally was part of the Town of Wethersfield, settled in 1634, whose center was on the west side of the river. The meadows of the east bank were attractive for farming from the first, and families were living there from the 1650s. Toward the end of the century, these people petitioned the General Court of Connecticut to be set apart as a separate town, pleading that travel to Wethersfield for church meetings was an undue hardship. Upon the granting of their petition, the Town of Glastonbury was established in 1693.

From the 1650s the way to get from Wethersfield to Glastonbury was by ferry, which is still in operation. Upon debarking from the ferry in Glastonbury, travelers heading east followed a road that became High Street in South Glastonbury. To go north, toward the principal section of Glastonbury, one turned left at the intersection of High and Main streets. Thus, from the 1650s South Glastonbury was an intersection on a well-traveled route. Bates Tavern at 58 High Street was catering to the travelers' needs before 1747.

Gristmills and sawmills were essential to early settlement. Roaring Brook flowing westward through the district (photograph 17) provided the water power necessary for such mills east of the district and at the junction of

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 75 approximately

Quadrangle name Glastonbury

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References See continuation sheet.

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification The district boundary is shown by the dashed line drawn on the map of scale 1" = 222'. Four boundary justification see Item 7.

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

state NA code NA county NA code NA

state NA code NA county NA code NA

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David F. Ransom, Consultant, edited by John Herzan, National Register

organization Connecticut Historical Comm. date June 11, 1984
Coordinator

street & number 59 South Prospect Street telephone 566-3005

city or town Hartford state CT

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 10/15/84

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date

11-23-84


Keeper of the National Register

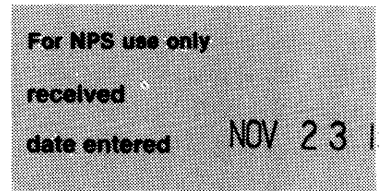
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8

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High and Water streets. A dam and pond existed at this location until washed out by floods in the 1930s.

Although South Glastonbury was the first section of the town to be settled, the first church was built well north of the district. In 1837-38 South Glastonbury built its own Congregational Church on High Street. At the same time the Episcopalians built St. Luke's on Main Street, and the Methodists in 1828 had already constructed their edifice on High Street. The construction of these substantial buildings complemented and went hand-in-hand with the development of substantial manufacturing facilities on Roaring Brook west of the district for which the district served as community and trading center. The 1869 atlas (see Sketch Map) shows that Bates Tavern has become Charles Bates Hotel, with the school and a store on the same block. Five stores and shops and the Post Office were on the block of Main Street between High and Water streets while three shops and a store were on Water Street. Textile mills along Roaring Brook attracted Irish immigrants for whom St. Mary's of East Hartford established St. Augustine's as a mission in 1878. It became a separate parish in 1902.

In the early part of the 20th century most of the mills disappeared. An exception was a feldspar mill at the western end of High Street behind 124 High Street, on the site of an old gristmill. But the feldspar mill is now gone and activity generally in South Glastonbury declined until the 1970s and 1980s. Recent years have brought an increase in residential real estate development in the area due to the pressure of outward expansion of suburban Hartford. In the district, the effects of the pressure are primarily visible on the Main Street block between High and Water streets, now almost entirely non-residential. The Post Office is still in this block, with many stores. The bank in the Joseph Tryon House, 879 Main Street, has gone to considerable effort to maintain outside appearances, and the Masons and Episcopalians continue to keep their structures as though there were no changes in the neighborhood. The former Episcopalian rectory, however, has been moved back to become 890 (rear) Main Street, and other old houses have fared worse by being demolished. Two such structures still show on the town map (see district map), although in fact they are no longer there. 869-871 Main Street was demolished to provide more parking for the enlarged commercial building, 875-885 Main Street, and 901 Main Street was demolished to provide room for an addition to the fire station.

Architecture - Criterion C

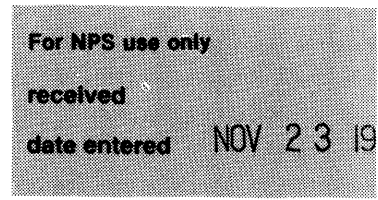
Houses built by the early settlers up to the time of the Revolutionary War were typical post-and-beam, mortise-and-tenon, gable-roofed structures

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centered on a huge chimney stack that provided heat for the two main rooms on either side and the kitchen in the rear. The district is fortunate in having 13 houses from this period, probably built as home lot houses by farmers. The jewel of the baker's dozen is the Welles/Shipman/Ward House at 972 Main Street where elaborate detail and fine craftsmanship are outstanding. Starting with the foundations of brownstone ashlar the house displays superior characteristics throughout, including a double, paneled, front door framed by fluted pilasters and frieze with triglyphs, 12-over-12 windows with pulvinated friezes and dentil courses and a roof-line cornice supported by modillion blocks.

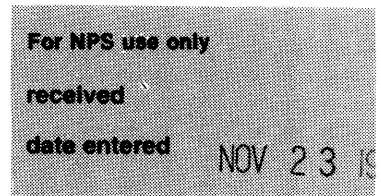
The Samuel Brooks House at 807 Main Street displays the similar basic features of 2½ stories, five bays and stone foundations with clapboard siding. It also has the overhang of second story over first on front and side elevations, a construction peculiarity that is without satisfactory explanation in the literature on Colonial architecture. Moreover, it has an added 1½-story wing to the right that carries the house into the 19th-century, Greek Revival style. The wing has pilasters at the northern corners and horizontal, 3-pane windows in the frieze under its eaves, making a good example of a house that successfully joins two styles. Early houses continued to be modified throughout the 19th century, a further example being 835 Main Street, whose portico is supported by turned posts, a feature often associated with the Queen Anne style.

Another house of unusually fine architecture is the Post/Pratt House at 938 Main Street. Again, two styles of architecture are involved, the Federal and the Greek Revival, but in this case as a transitional style built at one time, rather than separate styles for two sections. The Federal features of this house include the portico with coved ceiling that protects the doorway with semi-elliptical fanlight, the frieze that breaks out over the corner pilasters and the elliptical window in the deeply recessed pediment. Among the Greek Revival characteristics of the house are its basic shape and mass, a 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay block, the simple corner pilasters and the use of the gable end of the front elevation as a pediment. (Photograph 16)

Two outstanding pure Greek Revival structures are the Episcopal and Congregational churches, built simultaneously in 1837-38, one of brick, the other frame. St. Luke's Episcopal Church has a fine portico noteworthy for its use of two brick piers with two fluted, wooden columns. (Photograph 14) Episcopal 19th-century churches in Connecticut tend to be in the Gothic Revival style, one of the first being the 1828 Christ Church Cathedral in Hartford by Ithiel Town. Perhaps 1837-38 was too early for the more sophisticated or at least newer stylistic development to reach a country village like South Glastonbury. The contemporary Congregational Church was quite different from its Episcopal neighbor,

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not only in material, being frame rather than brick, but also in design, having no portico whatsoever. Both churches, however, are graced by tall 20-over-20-over-20 windows on their side elevations. The Gothic Revival style later did make its presence felt in South Glastonbury in the Carpenter Gothic structure of St. Augustine's Catholic Church mission of 1878.

While at the Samuel Brooks House, 807 Main Street, the Greek Revival was the new style of the wing added to an older style, at 902-904 Main Street it is the original Greek Revival style house to which an addition is made in a later style. At 902-904 Main Street the addition is a wrap-around front porch in the Italianate mode. The turned posts and double C-curve sawn brackets with finials help support a cornice with solid sawn brackets. Roof brackets between the porch posts are terminated with drop finials in a carefully thought out and striking composition of the late 19th century, designed long after the popularity of the Greek Revival style had ended. (Photograph 13)

A combination of many styles is found at 892 Main Street. The hipped roof and roof-line cornice of the main block suggest Georgian or Georgian Revival intentions while the horizontal windows in the frieze of the section of the house in the angle of the ell are Greek Revival in derivation and windows of the Queen Anne, 3-sided bay on the right have flat, stylized surrounds inspired by the Neo Grec. But the chief distinguishing feature of the house is the completely intact, wrap-around front porch that displays superb craftsmanship in sawn and turned woodworking. The ensemble of frieze of bulbous spindles, sawn brackets, turned posts, two-stage arcaded railing and pierced porch skirt is a design outstanding for its quality and integrity. (Photograph 12)

Houses of more conventional design were built toward the end of the 19th century and into the 20th century. Two fine Queen Anne examples are found at the western end of High Street. 94 High Street (1899) is a large, 3-story structure with important roofs, irregular shape fish-scale shingles and the then fashionable 1-over-1 windows of large panes. Although the house has suffered inroads on its integrity through loss of porch and balconies, it enjoys the significance of relating the district to nearby industry through ownership of the house by the superintendent of the woolen mill. 107 High Street (1907) is more nearly intact and displays the familiar Queen Anne characteristics of second-floor shingles flaring over first-floor clapboards and 3-sided bay capped by a projecting gable on the side elevation.

Houses built on into the first quarter of the 20th century include the Georgian Revival, hipped-roof structure at 983 Main Street (1910) with

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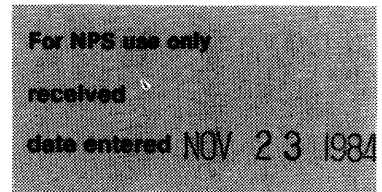
wooden shingles on its roof, and the American Four Square house at 994 Main Street (1924) with typical hipped-roof portico, hipped-roof dormer and glazing of small panes over single large pane.

Building activity of recent decades in the principal commercial block of Main Street between High and Water streets has brought unfortunate demolition and some insensitive alterations and new construction. The design approach to alterations at 878-882 Main Street is epitomized by the sign on the front of the building reading "Ye Old Barber Shoppe" while the "Mansard" roof of 868-874 Main Street reflects equal mistreatment of historical theme. Across the street, on the other hand, the old houses at 865 and 879 Main Street have been adapted to commercial use with retention of their historic exterior architectural features and the big, new building, 875-885 Main Street with its simple lines, gable roof and clapboard siding meets the community's late-20th-century requirements in a sensitive and contemporary manner.

The South Glastonbury Historic District reflects changing architectural styles over a period of three centuries with examples built over time from the first half of the 18th century to the last half of the 20th century. The older and newer buildings exist side by side, for the most part in harmony with one another, and from them can be read the history of architectural styles and the history of development in this small community that from the 1650s has steadily served the commercial and residential functions of the village center.

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Glastonbury, CT

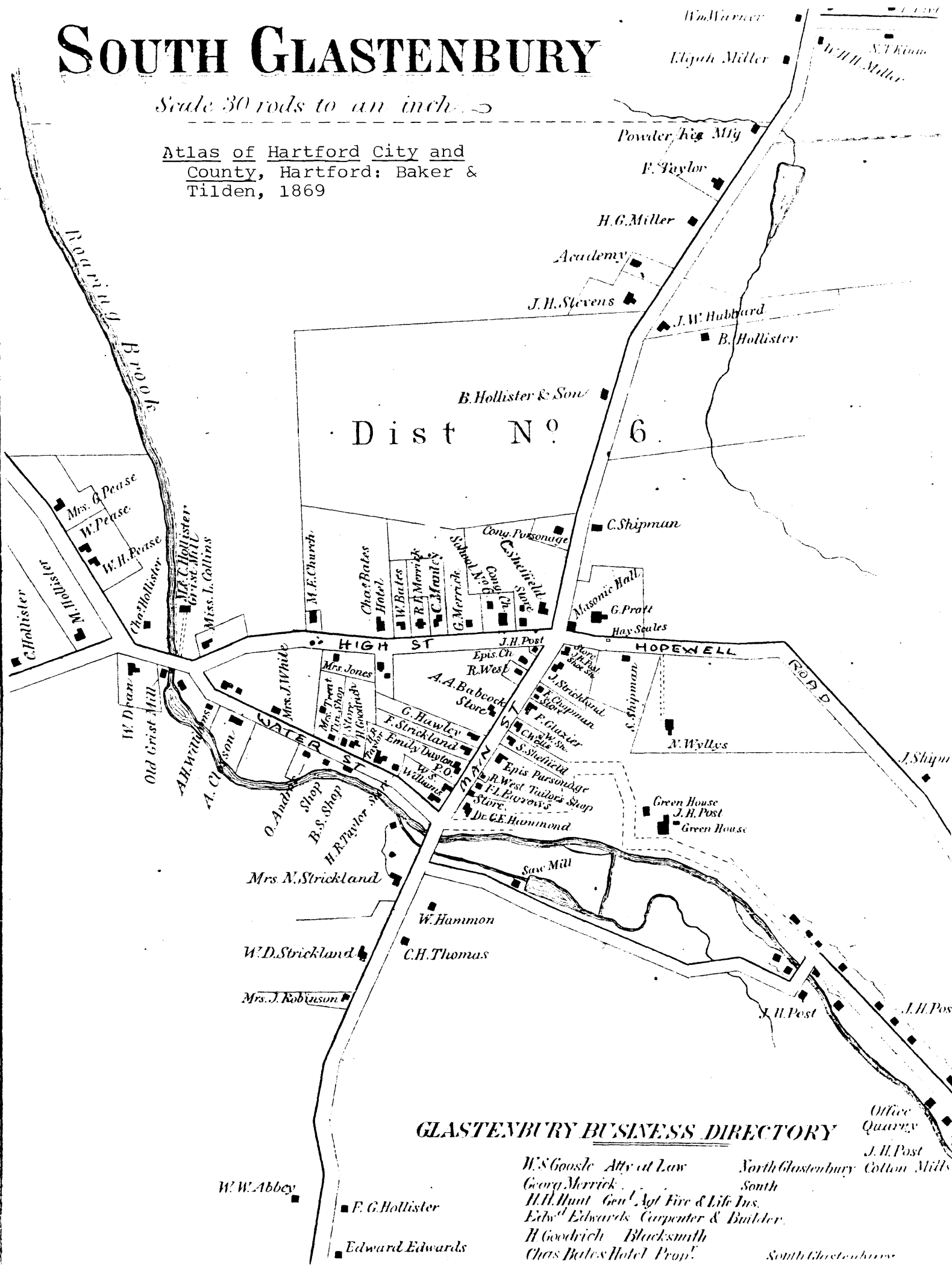
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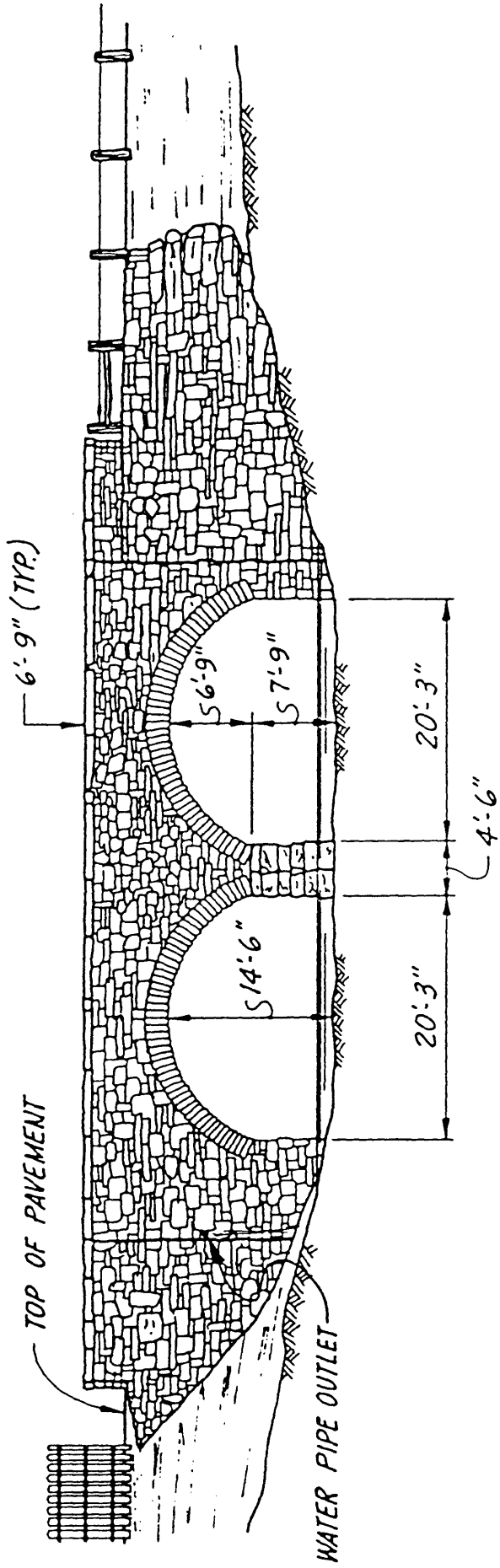
Scale 30 rods to an inch

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GLASTENBURY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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| W.W. Abbey | F.G. Hollister | Edward Edwards | W.S. Gosse Atty at Law | Georg Merrick | H.H. Hunt Genl Agt Fire & Life Ins. | Edw ^d Edwards Carpenter & Builder. | H Goodrich Blacksmith | Chas Bates Hotel Prop ^r . | North Glastenbury Cotton Mills | South Glastenbury |
|------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|



STATE OF CONNECTICUT	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
GLASTONBURY	
BRIDGE NO. 1401	
ROUTE 160 OVER	
ROARING BROOK	
SOUTH ELEVATION - EXISTING BRIDGE	
SCALE: NONE	DATE: FEB., 1984

South Glastonbury Historic
 District
 Glastonbury, CT
 WATER/TRYON STREET BRIDGE

Greiner Engineering Sciences, Inc.