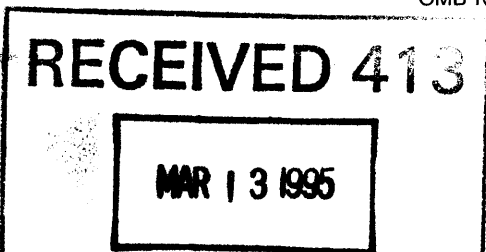


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, mark "N/A". For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

other names/site number Somerville Historic District

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet. not for publication

city or town Somers (Somerville) vicinity

state Connecticut code CT county Tolland code 13 zip code 06072

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John W. Shannahan March 8, 1995
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

for Signature of the Keeper
Edson R. Beal Entered in the National Register 4-13-95 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
178	25	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
179	25	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single/multiple dwelling/
secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/outbuilding/animal
*facility

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

RELIGION/religious structure

SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single multiple dwelling/
secondary structure

DOMESTIC/storage/secondary structure

INDUSTRY/vacant/storage

RELIGION/religious structure

SOCIAL/ meeting hall/vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Postmedieval English; NO STYLE;

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls weatherboard
aluminum/vinyl

roof asphalt

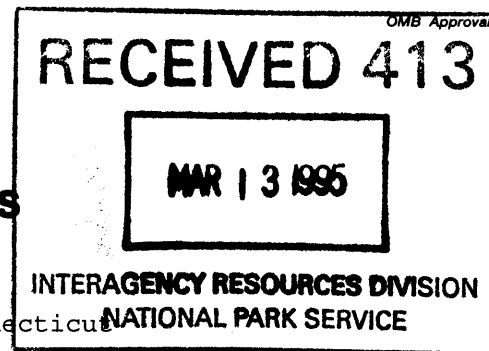
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**



Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

Section number 2 Page 1

Location

Main Street: 45, 53, 54, 57, 58, 61, 64, 65, 68, 69, 73, 74, 78, 79, 84, 87, 92, 104, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 123, 124, 125, 129, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 146, 148, 154, 155, 159, 160, 163, 166, 179, 182, 188, 192, 193.

Maple Street: 8 (45:3-33), 11, 15, 18, 19, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 37, 39, 40, 49, 57, 58, 63, 64, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 93, 100, 101, 107 (Lot 15:6), 111, 112 (4:38, partial), 115, 119, 120, 123, 128, 133 (Lot 15:10A), 4:31 (partial), 147.

Pinney Road: 1, 10, 16.

Quality Avenue: 8, 12, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24, 27, 38-40, 41-43, 42-44, 45-47, 46-48, 49-51, 50-52, 54, 60, 64.

School Street: 3, 7, 11, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 25, 28, 31, 32, 36, 41, 46, 52, 55, 21:55.

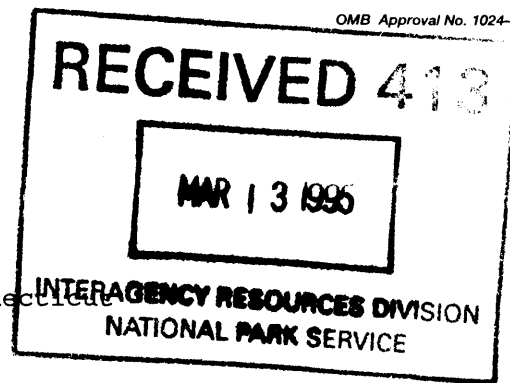
Shaker Road: 8.

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 1



The Somersville Historic District is located on the western side of Somers near its border with Enfield. Encompassing the core of the industrial village of Somersville, the district contains 204 resources, of which 179 (88%) are contributing. All of these resources are concentrated in a T-shaped area which includes two principal streets: Main Street (Route 190), the east-west spine of the district, and Maple Street, which extends to the south from the village center (see district map). The Scantic river, which once provided the waterpower for village industry, flows through the district from east to west.

Among the district's 136 principal contributing resources, which range in date from 1765 to 1940, are individual houses, tenements, stores, meeting halls, schools, churches, and a blacksmith shop. Near the center of the district is an industrial complex of buildings, and one site, the factory millpond and its dam. Contributing outbuildings associated with these resources include agricultural buildings of various types and a number of early twentieth-century garages.

Non-contributing resources are limited mainly to modern auxiliary buildings built after 1940. Fifteen of the non-contributing resources are modern garages or sheds. Of the remainder, five are modern houses and there are also four commercial buildings classified as non-contributing either because they are of relatively recent vintage or because they were substantially remodeled in the modern period. Three of these are gas stations, all located on Main Street.

The time frame of the district extends from the pre-industrial period into the early twentieth century, producing a variety of vernacular types but a limited range of styles. The overwhelming majority are associated with the historic industry here, either directly in the building of factories or mill-related housing or indirectly in response to its presence. The latter group includes privately generated residential and commercial buildings which sprang up in response to industrial growth, as well as new institutions to serve a growing population. As is typically found in a rural industrial setting, however, agrarian pursuits were not abandoned, and farming continued in tandem with industry, producing a number of nineteenth-century farmsteads.

The pre-industrial crossroads community here was quite small and produced a limited number of built resources. There were only 14 buildings constructed prior to 1835, the start of the textile mills here, with only three pre-dating 1800. The Federal style was briefly popular, as seen in the doorways of the Luke Billings House on Pinney Road and the Alpheus Hurlburt House on Main Street (Inventory #s 145, 77). In general, however, these early houses were enlarged or remodeled and now reflect the prosperity of the later nineteenth century. One important commercial building from near the end of this period is Loomer's Blacksmith Shop. Built of local brownstone rather than the more ephemeral wood, it has survived long after it ceased to function (Inventory #108; Photograph #1).

From about 1840 through the *ante bellum* period, the Greek Revival style was a strong influence, but most nineteenth-century houses were plain vernacular types, such as the Widow Allen House on Maple Street or the later two-over-three bay-house down the street, a farm worker's house updated with a Colonial Revival portico in the early twentieth century (Inventory #s 83, 126; Photograph #s 2, 3). As the century progressed, other houses were occasionally embellished with Victorian detail, such as the one found on the c. 1865 Ralph King and 1899 William Hemenway Houses, also on Maple Street, (Inventory #s 139, 133; Photograph #4). Both have retained their open Victorian porches.

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Somerville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 2

The Greek Revival buildings that remain in the district include 13 houses and one commercial building, the Arnold Store built on Maple street adjacent to the factory, which still functions as the village post office (Inventory #92). Probably the first domestic example of the Greek Revival style is the Chaffee-Keeney House, which served several millowners and is located just across the street from the mills (Inventory #95; Photograph #5). With its ridge-to-street orientation, it has a colonial appearance, but its high plate, wide frieze board, and stylish doorway are concessions to the style (Inventory #95; Photograph #5).

Three houses, built more conventionally with facade pediments and trabeated doorways by members of the same family, illustrate the evolution of the Greek Revival style in the district. The earlier Solomon and Horace Billings House has the temple-form main block with recessed kitchen wing of farmhouses built in this style (Inventory #79; Photograph #6). The later houses of Henry and Sanford Billings, one on Main street, the other on Maple, are taller and narrower versions that utilize a cross-gable plan (Inventory #s 72, 104; Photograph #7). By the time Frederick Loomer, the blacksmith, built his new house on Maple street in the 1850s, its projecting pedimented gables were only one or two bays wide, instead of the standard three (Inventory #123; Photograph #8).

Some of the most stylish examples in the district were built or remodeled in the prevailing styles by the millowners in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They are generally clustered in the vicinity of the Somerville Manufacturing Company at the center of the district and were owned by several generations of the Keeney family, who ran the company after 1880. In addition to the Chaffee-Keeney House already mentioned, which was a home for Rockwell Keeney, the first president of the company, another Greek Revival house was owned by Lafayette Keeney. He updated the house in the Colonial Revival style about 1900, but its stylistic antecedents are still obvious (Inventory # 99; Photograph #9). Another Greek Revival residence remodeled by Mayro Keeney at the southern end of the district on Maple Street in the Queen Anne style has an unusual square tower (Inventory #142; Photograph #10). Although Leland Keeney built a Colonial Revival-style house just south of the mill in 1915 (Inventory #102), the grandest house in the village by far was built in this style in 1912 by Ralph Keeney on Main Street (Inventory #24; Photograph #11).

Workers' housing was built in the district from about 1850 to 1934 by both the factory owners and village residents. The first were multi-family houses built about mid-century on School Street (Inventory #s 188, 195, 196, 200, 201; Photograph #12). One or more of these tenements was built by the Holmes & Reynolds Company, the second firm to operate the mill in the district. Several were later owned by the Somerville Manufacturing Company, including one known as the Long Block since it was composed of two separate houses which were attached as one building (Inventory # 200). By 1860 the Arnolds, who owned the village store and lived on lower Maple Street, built two small millhouses nearby to rent to workers (Inventory #s 91, 93), and other privately sponsored multi-family rental housing was built on Main Street in the twentieth century.

A concerted building program by the Somerville Manufacturing Company that started about 1885 and ran until 1934 produced a large number of multi-family workers' houses and boarding houses, of which 29 survive. A number of types were identified in the 1991 survey of Somerville, but the basic plan of these multiple-unit workers' houses is rectangular with a ridge-to-street orientation. The earliest were located on Main Street (Inventory #s47, 48, 50, 51, 53; Photograph #13). A few years later eleven larger ones were built on

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Somerville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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the the western approach to the district and several of these were used as boarding houses (Inventory #s 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 110, 11, 12, 14, 22). More housing was built in the early twentieth-century on Quality Avenue, a street laid out for this purpose. The first were three single-family overseers' houses at the beginning of the street (Inventory #s 157, 159, 161). Quality Avenue was extended in 1928 and two more types were built there. The first group were comparatively stylish with either full facade porches or small entrance porticos decorated with Victorian trim (Inventory #s 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 174; Photograph # 14). In 1934 the street was extended further for three much larger tenements (Inventory #s 175, 176, 177; Photograph #15).

By the late nineteenth-century commercial and institutional development stepped up in the district, producing a full range of resource types. They were concentrated especially on Main Street, in the block between Maple and School streets. Although all contributing examples of historic commercial buildings there have retained their essential form, several, such as Homer's Store, built in 1901, have been resided with asphalt or aluminum (Inventory #s 28). The best-preserved example is Delaney-McMullen Store, a wood-frame structure built in 1892, still with its original clapboard (Inventory #29; Photograph #16). These were mixed-use buildings, with the owners living on the upper floors or renting them out, but there were exceptions. For example, John Spencer, the village barber, who built a house on Main Street in 1901, two years later built a separate barber shop next door (Inventory #s 116, 118). Forester's Hall, a fraternal and union meeting hall built in 1921 which later served as a movie house, is another large building on the south side of the street which has been resided (Inventory #62). It is similar in form to the smaller 1928 Legion Hall on School Street (Inventory #203).

Interspersed between commercial buildings and workers' housing in this block are a number of multi-family houses, both duplexes and tenements, built from about 1880 through 1928. Like the earlier farmhouses on Maple Street, most are vernacular examples of Victorian styles and their detailing is generally limited to porches or doorhoods; a number have been sided with asbestos or other artificial sidings (Inventory #s 35, 44, 57, 65). A group of single-family houses was built by John Wood on the north side of the street in the last decade of the century (Inventory #s 48, 51, 54, 64; Photograph # 17).

Other institutional development took place elsewhere in the district. By mid-century, the Somerville Grammar School was built (Inventory #186). A wood-frame structure, now a residence, this district school was the forerunner of the much larger Somerville School built of brick across the street in 1931 (Inventory #199.) Its facade is now partially hidden by an addition. Two major religious groups built churches in the district within a few years of each other. The Congregationalists built their Queen Anne/Stick style-church on lower Maple Avenue in 1888, the first of this denomination in the village (Inventory #88; Photograph #18). Its original stickwork and variety of sheathing have been covered with aluminum siding but its basic form and many of its features remain in place, including the square bell tower and the bank of narrow arched windows on the facade, which are bordered with small panes in the Queen Anne manner. A later Gothic Revival example, today known as All Saint's Catholic Church, was built on School Street in 1892; its rectory next door, built in 1915, has a broad Colonial Revival portico (Inventory #s 193, 192; Photograph #19). Although also resided, All Saints still displays Gothic features, such as the pointed-arch windows and the bartisans at the outside corners of the roofs of the aisles.

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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The textile mills at the center of the district are located on both sides of Maple Street. The complex on the west side of the street, which is quite extensive (a footprint of 115,000 square feet), developed between 1835 and 1928 and incorporates the full range of mill architecture (Inventory #97; Photograph #21). The earliest extant building is completely built of wood and its single-ply wood floors are supported by wood columns.¹ Its cupola with a bell has been removed and the walls have been sheathed with vinyl, but a clerestory dormer remains on the south slope of its gabled roof. To its south is a brick mill with a brownstone foundation and a stairtower capped by a mansard roof. Several additions in the twentieth century extend to the west and connect to the earlier buildings around an internal light shaft. All the brick mills have typical, regularly spaced windows with segmental arches and often display brick corbelling detail under the eaves. Buildings on the east side of the street next to the dam, built about 1880 as a pumphouse and pickerhouse (used for preparing raw cotton for spinning), also display these features (Inventory #98; Photograph #s 21, 22). The last additions to the main complex are brick or concrete pier construction with the larger windows associated with this type and date from the early twentieth century. A detached brick warehouse with a near-flat roof and brick corbelling built at this time behind the main complex can be viewed from Quality Avenue (Inventory #165). The millpond is now retained by a 90-foot stone and concrete dam, enlarged over the years from the original sawmill dam here in the mid-eighteenth century to produce more power (Inventory #204; Photograph #22). By the twentieth century the dam powered an electric generator and water was carried under the road to the main plant in a large brick and tile penstock.

A complete inventory list of all the contributing and non-contributing resources in the district follows.

¹ According to the land records, there was also a brick mill on the property when it sold in 1834, but all of the existing brick buildings are obviously later construction.

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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Inv. #	Address	Name/Style or Type/Date	C/NC	P.#
1.	45 Main Street	HEZEKIAH SPENCER HOUSE, Colonial, c. 1775	C	
2.	45	shed, c. 1900	C	
3.	53	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
4.	54	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
5.	54	shed, c. 1900	C	
6.	57	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
7.	58	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
8.	61	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
9.	64	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
10.	65	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
11.	68	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
12.	69	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
13.	69	garage, c. 1920	C	
14.	73	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
15.	73	garage, c. 1920	C	
16.	74	SAMUEL SPENCER HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1830	C	
17.	74	garage, c. 1920	C	
18.	78	Colonial Revival, 1924	C	
19.	78	garage, c. 1924	C	
20.	79	CHESTER SPENCER HOUSE, Colonial/Federal, c. 1765	C	
21.	79	shed, c. 1900	C	
22.	84	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
23.	84	shed, 1983	C	
24.	87	RALPH KEENEY HOUSE, Colonial Revival, 1912	C	11
25.	87	garage, c. 1912	C	
26.	87	shed. c. 1912	C	

NOTE: No number is assigned to a vacant lot or open land in this listing unless it is a historic contributing site.

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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27.	92 Main Street	JOHN W. LITTLE HOUSE, 19th-c. vernacular, c. 1850	C	
28.	104	HOMER'S STORE, 20th-c. commercial, 1901	C	
29.	111	DELANEY-McMULLEN STORE, 19th-c. commercial, 1892	C	16
30.	112	20th-c. commercial/residential, 1932	C	
31.	114	20th-c. commercial, c. 1920, remodeled 1978	NC	
32.	115	20th-c. gas station, c. 1920, remodeled c. 1970	NC	
33.	116	JOHN SPENCER HOUSE, 20th-c. vernacular, 1901	C	
34.	118	SPENCER'S BARBERSHOP, 1903	C	
35.	119	MARGARET PLAMONDON TENEMENT, 20th-c. vernacular, 1920	C	16
36.	120	Queen Anne, c. 1890	C	
37.	120	garage, c. 1920	C	
38.	120	garage, 1985	NC	
39.	123	20th-c. vernacular	C	
40.	124	gas station, 1952 (closed)	NC	
41.	125	19th-c. duplex, c. 1890	C	
42.	125	garage, c. 1920	C	
43.	125	shed, c. 1920	C	
44.	129	BRIDGET DELANEY HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1887	C	
45.	129	garage, c. 1920	C	
46.	129	shed, c. 1920	C	
47.	132	Workers' House, c. 1885	C	13
48.	133	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
49.	133	shed, c. 1890	C	
50.	134	Workers' House, c. 1885	C	13
51.	135	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
52.	135	shed, c. 1890	C	
53.	136	Workers' House, c. 1885	C	
54.	137	JOHN W. WOOD TENEMENT, c. 1890	C	

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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55.	137 Main Street	shed, c. 1900	C	
56.	138	Workers' House, c. 1885	C	13
57.	139	20th-c. vernacular, 1928	C	
58.	141	FRED BOUTHERE HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1900	C	
59.	146	FULLER-BUGBEE STORE, 20th-c. commercial, c. 1900	C	
60.	148	20th-c. commercial/residential, c. 1920	C	
61.	148	garage, 1960	NC	
62.	154	FORESTER'S HALL, 1921	C	
63.	155	JOHN C. WOOD HOUSE, 19th-c. vernacular, c. 1890	C	17
64.	155	shed, c. 1900	C	
65.	159	JOHN HANCOCK HOUSE, 19th-c. vernacular, c. 1860	C	17
66.	159	garage, c. 1930	C	
67.	160	gas station/ garage, c. 1960	NC	
68.	163	ALICE SUNDERLAND TENEMENT, 20th-c. duplex, 1902	C	
69.	163	garage, c. 1920	C	
70.	163	garage, 1950	NC	
71.	166	20th-c. commercial, c. 1920	C	
72.	179	HENRY BILLINGS HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	
73.	182	Cape, 1947	NC	
74.	182	garage, 1950	NC	
75.	188	Ranch, 1957	NC	
76.	188	shed, 1957	NC	
77.	192	ALPHEUS C. HURLBURT HOUSE, Federal, c. 1830	C	
78.	192	barn, c. 1880	C	
79.	193	SOLOMON-HORACE BILLINGS HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	6
80.	193	garage, c. 1920	C	
81.	193	shed, c. 1920	C	
	8 Maple Street	open space (45:3-33)	-	

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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82.	11 Maple Street	FRANK B. CONNELL HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1906	C	
83.	11	garage, c. 1920	C	
84.	15	CHRISTOPHER & MARY MULLIGAN HOUSE 20th-c. duplex, c. 1925	C	
85.	18	CONGREGATIONAL PARSONAGE, 20th-c. vernacular, c. 1910	C	
86.	18	garage, c. 1920	C	
87.	19	RISLEY-SPENCER HOUSE, Federal, c. 1825	C	
88.	22	SOMERSVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Queen Anne, 1888	C	18
89.	25	ARNOLD HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1840	C	
90.	25	barn, c. 1900	C	
91.	27	ARNOLD MILLHOUSE #1, c. 1860	C	
92.	28	ARNOLD STORE & POST OFFICE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	
93.	29	ARNOLD MILLHOUSE #2, 1861	C	
94.	37	SPENCER & CHAFFEE MILL OFFICE, c. 1840	C	
95.	39	CHAFFEE-KEENEY HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1840	C	5
96.	39	garage, c. 1920	C	
97.	40	SOMERSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1835-1928	C	20
98.	49	SOMERSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, c. 1880	C	22,21
99.	57	LAFAYETTE KEENEY HOUSE, Greek Revival/ Colonial Revival, c. 1845/c. 1900	C	9
100.	57	barn, c. 1900	C	
101.	57	garage, c. 1930 (SEE NOTE BELOW *)	C	
102.	58	LELAND KEENEY HOUSE, Colonial Revival, c. 1915	C	
103.	58	shed, c. 1920	C	
104.	63	SANFORD M. BILLINGS HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1870	C	7
105.	63	garage, 1986	NC	
106.	64	Colonial Revival, c. 1920	C	
107.	64	brick shed, c. 1920	C	

* Recently razed, this resource has been deleted from the building count in the text and in item #5 and its inventory number deleted from the map of the district.

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Somerville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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108.	75	Maple Street	LOOMER'S BLACKSMITH SHOP, c. 1835	C	1
109.	76		20th-c. vernacular, c. 1940	C	
110.	77		FREDERICK LOOMER HOUSE, 19th-c. vernacular, c. 1835	C	
111.	79		CHAUNCEY HURLBURT HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1845	C	
112.	79		garage, c. 1920	C	
113.	80		Greek Revival, c. 1840	C	
114.	80		small barn, c. 1900	C	
115.	80		garage, c 1920	C	
116.	80		garage with quarters, 1989	NC	
117.	83		WIDOW ALLEN HOUSE, vernacular Cape, c. 1830	C	2
118.	83		barn, c. 1900	C	
119.	83		garage, c. 1920	C	
120.	93		THEODORE M. GOWDY HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1845	C	
121.	93		barn, c. 1900	C	
122.	93		shed, c. 1900	C	
123.	100		FREDERICK LOOMER HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	8
124.	100		barn, c. 1900	C	
125.	100		commercial garage, 1980	NC	
126.	101		19th-c. vernacular, c. 1880	C	
	107		vacant lot (15:6)	-	
127.	111		GOUDY FARM WORKERS' HOUSE #1 19th-c., vernacular, c. 1885	C	3
128.	111		shed, 1980	NC	
	112		open land along road only, part of 4:38	-	
129.	115		19th-c. vernacular, c. 1870	C	
130.	115		shed, c. 1920	C	
131.	119		CHARLES DUTILLY HOUSE, 19th-c. vernacular, 1898	C	
132.	119		garage, c. 1930	C	
133.	120		WILLIAM W. HEMENWAY HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1899	C	4

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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134.	120 Maple Street	garage, c. 1920	C	
135.	120	shed, c. 1900	C	
136.	120	crib, c. 1900	C	
137.	123	VALETTE KEENEY HOUSE, 19th-c. vernacular, c. 1890	C	
138.	123	garage, c. 1930	C	
139.	128	RALPH KING HOUSE, Folk Victorian, c. 1865	C	
140.	128	garage, c. 1920	C	
141.	128	barn, c. 1865	C	
	133	vacant lot (15:10A)	-	
	---	open land along road only, part of 4:31 (159)	-	
142.	147	MAYRO KEENEY HOUSE Greek Revival/Queen Anne. c. 1850/1890	C	10
143.	147	garage, c. 1920	C	
144.	147	shed, 1991	NC	
145.	1 Pinney Road	LUKE BILLINGS HOUSE, Federal, c. 1810	C	
146.	1	garage, c. 1930	C	
147.	1	wellhouse, c. 1900	C	
148.	1	barn, c. 1900	C	
149.	1	large barn (90' x 46'), c. 1900	C	
150.	1	coop, c. 1900	C	
151.	10	19th-c. shop, now residence, c. 1820	C	
152.	16	20th-c. vernacular, 1934	C	
153.	8 Quality Avenue	20th-c. vernacular, c. 1910	C	
154.	8	barn, c. 1900	C	
155.	12	19th-c., vernacular, c. 1890	C	
156.	12	garage, c. 1920	C	
157.	14	OVERSEER'S HOUSE #1, 19th-c. vernacular, c. 1890	C	
158.	14	garage, c. 1920	C	
159.	17	OVERSEER'S HOUSE #2, 19th-c. vernacular, c. 1890	C	

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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160.	17 Quality Ave.	shed, 1988	NC	
161.	18	OVERSEER'S HOUSE #3, 19th-c. vernacular, c. 1890	C	
162.	18	garage, c. 1920	C	
163.	23	JAMES WOOD HOUSE, 19th-c. vernacular, c. 1880	C	
164.	24	Greek Revival, c. 1850 (moved from Maple Street)	C	
165.	27	SOMERSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, c. 1900	C	
166.	38-40	WORKERS' DUPLEX, 1928	C	
167.	41-43	WORKERS' DUPLEX, 1928	C	14
168.	42-44	WORKERS' DUPLEX, 1928	C	
169.	45-47	WORKERS' DUPLEX, 1928	C	14
170.	45-47	shed, c. 1928	C	
171.	46-48	WORKERS' DUPLEX, 1928	C	
172.	49-51	WORKERS' DUPLEX, 1928	C	14
173.	49-51	shed, c. 1928	C	
174.	50-52	WORKERS' DUPLEX, 1928	C	
175.	54	WORKERS' TENEMENT, 1934	C	15
176.	60	WORKERS' TENEMENT, 1934	C	15
177.	64	WORKERS' TENEMENT, 1934	C	
178.	3 School Street	Ranch, 1956	NC	
179.	7	modern house, 1994	NC	
180.	11	ALPHEUS C. HURLBURT HOUSE, 19th-c. vernacular, 1850	C	
181.	11	shed, c. 1920	C	
182.	15	WILLIAM C. FENTON HOUSE, 19th-c. vernacular, c. 1855	C	
183.	15	barn, c. 1900	C	
184.	15	shed, c. 1900	C	
185.	17	20th-c., vernacular, c. 1910	C	
186.	18	SOMERSVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1855 (now residence)	C	
187.	18	garage, 1953	NC	

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 12

188.	20	School Street	SCHOOL STREET TENEMENT, c. 1850	C	
189.	20		garage, 1953	NC	
190.	21		ALL SAINTS CATHOLIC CHURCH, Gothic Revival, 1888	C	19
191.	21		garage, c. 1930	C	
192.	25		ALL SAINTS RECTORY, Colonial Revival, c. 1915	C	19
193.	28		ALL SAINTS PARISH HALL, 1979	NC	
194.	31		Ranch, 1950	NC	
195.	32		SCHOOL STREET TENEMENT, c. 1850	C	12
196.	36		SCHOOL STREET TENEMENT, c. 1850	C	
197.	36		garage, 1989	NC	
198.	36		shed, 1982	NC	
199.	41		SOMERSVILLE SCHOOL, 20th-c. institutional, c. 1930	C	
200.	46		THE LONG BLOCK, tenement, c. 1850	C	
201.	52		HOLMES, REYNOLDS TENEMENT, c. 1850	C	
202.	52		shed, c. 1920	C	
203.	55		LEGION HALL, c. 1928	C	
204.	--	(21:55)	SOMERSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY MILLPOND & DAM	C	
205.	8	Shaker Road	CYRIL CHAFFEE HOUSE, Cape, c. 1780	C	

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1835 - 1940

1765 - 1934

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Somers Historical Society, Inc.

Name of repository:

Somerville Historic District
Name of Property

Tolland, CT
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approx. 155

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Janice P. Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Associates Ltd. date 11/10/94

street & number 37 Orange Road telephone (203) 347 4072

city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 1

Encompassing a full range and variety of resource types, the Somersville Historic District illustrates the development of a rural textile milltown in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Connecticut. Neither a planned factory village nor exclusively a company town, Somersville still exhibits all the changes wrought by a century of industrial growth and further illuminates the role of family-based capitalism during the Industrial Revolution. Even though the level of integrity and architectural significance is not uniformly high, the district contains good examples of industrial, residential, commercial, and institutional architecture and includes a substantial group of well-preserved mill workers' housing, as well as a number of well-preserved examples of the Greek Revival style.

Historical Significance

The role of the family in early industry is well known. Many early factories and mills were started by relatives, as was the case here, but more often than not, this important aspect of Connecticut's Industrial Revolution was simply the initial growth stage, one that later succumbed to more successful and sophisticated corporate development. The few family-run industries that sustained growth over time are either isolated individual companies in more urban settings or fully-fledged company towns that were more isolated from their agrarian setting, such as the better-known community run by the Cheney family in Manchester, Connecticut. Though many aspects of both types are present here, what is unusual about Somersville is how industrial and private investment capital worked in tandem to produce a viable self-sustaining industrial-agrarian community that prospered for more than a century under the paternalistic leadership of four generations of the Keeney family.

Settlement began in Somersville in the colonial period. A sparsely populated crossroads community sprang up around Billings Mill, named for the saw- and gristmill located there. After 1750 Samuel Billings added a fulling mill at this site on the Scantic River, an unremarkable pattern found throughout Connecticut. The village center of Somers to the east was the institutional center of the town and Somersville remained a satellite of the larger community well into the nineteenth century. Even after the Spencer & Chaffee Company made the first attempts to weave woolen goods here in 1835, this firm continued to operate the gristmill here, as did their successors, Holmes & Reynolds. Neither firm was very successful, although Holmes & Reynolds prospered briefly during the Civil War.

The first company was started by Chester Spencer, a local man who lived on the family farm built by his grandfather (Inventory #20) and ran a dry goods store in the village (no longer extant). He went into business with his wife's nephews, William and James Chaffee, to manufacture satinets (a relatively coarse woolen cloth with a cotton warp), constructing the town's first woolen textile mill, the wooden building now part of the factory complex on the east side of Maple Street. The small mill office across the street was also built by this firm (Inventory #94), which by 1852 was known as the Somersville Company, the first time the name was associated with the mills. By then, the original owners had abandoned the business and it was a joint stock company owned by several families in town. Still using waterwheels to run the power train, at that time it had 20 looms and the other assorted machinery needed in the production of woolen cloth. The company also owned three dwellings, including the one at 39 Maple Street, which probably earlier housed one of the Chaffees and then became a boarding house for workers (Inventory #95; Photograph #5). The business was deeply in debt and heavily mortgaged, right down to the lumber and grain in the old saw- and gristmill, the machinery and contents of the wool mill, and even the 11

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Somerville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 2

beds in the company boarding house. The remaining stockholders sold the company in 1853 to Holmes & Reynolds, both from Massachusetts, who enlarged the mill, almost doubling its capacity by 1860. Fifty workers were employed during the Civil War but the company shut down completely a few years later.

In 1879 Rockwell Keeney purchased the existing mill and its water rights and founded the Somerville Manufacturing Company. Keeney and his sons expanded the existing plant which his grandsons later fully modernized. By 1886 the company employed 200 workers and had built a new three-story brick weaving and spinning mill, which soon tripled production. It was powered in tandem with the original wooden mill with both steam and waterpower. By the early twentieth century, the plant had achieved its present size and fully converted to hydro-electric power; modern looms were installed which increased production capacity fivefold. Since investment in the community was necessary to attract a labor force and sustain growth, scores of workers' houses were built on company land. It can be estimated that at least 150 families and many single workers were housed in this manner, but company housing did not fully meet the demand. A number of rental properties were built by others, especially on Main Street. Some of the workforce lived outside the district; those who came from as far away as Enfield travelled to work by trolley.

The firm continued to specialize in heavy woolen cloth, such as kersey or melton, and supplied the military during two world wars. Expensive coatings and suitings, such as chinchilla or cashmere, were added to the product line in the twentieth century. Raw materials for these products came from all over the world. Wool from Australia and New Zealand and cashmere and camel's hair from China and Arabia were shipped to the port of Boston and carried by rail to the nearest depot, located in Enfield. Wholesale jobbers marketed these products, an unusual practice for a family-based firm. More commonly, such companies maintained sales offices in major cities run by a family member. After weathering the Depression and its attendant labor unrest, circumstances that forced many textile mills out of business, the Somerville Manufacturing Company prospered during World War II. Unlike many textile firms that closed or moved out of Connecticut in the postwar period, the company continued to grow. Much of its postwar success was due to Robert Keeney, a member of the fourth generation who returned after World War II to enter the business. Following the precedent set by his great-grandfather, one that was followed by every member of the family involved with the company, he chose to live near the mill, renovating the house at 63 Maple Street (Inventory #104; Photograph #7). By the 1950s production was ten times what it had been in the 1880s and 400 were employed. Rising labor costs and the expense of meeting new environmental regulations in the 1960s were finally the Somerville Manufacturing Company's undoing; it closed for good in 1969 and sold off all of its real estate in the village.

Even though the mill is silent, it still dominates the village. Together with the workers' housing, it is an obvious reminder of the industrial presence here for more than a century. But the dramatic changes in Somerville after the Keeney takeover were not limited to the physical landscape. In Somerville, as elsewhere, industry brought a greater prosperity and population growth, but more importantly, in the closed world of this rural community, it fundamentally restructured and polarized its society. From a relatively homogeneous village composed generally of a "middling" class of farmers and tradesmen, Somerville became not only more ethnically and religiously diverse, it developed a substantial working class whose lives were controlled to large degree by the Keeney dynasty. The "operatives," as millhands were known, were largely dependant on the Keeneys not only for employment and basic necessities such as shelter, but for any

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Somerville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 3

educational, religious, or recreational opportunities. Despite the absence of the more typical hierarchical geography of a mill village and a seeming democratic proximity of the owners here, levels of socio-economic class are apparent and underscored by differences in architectural style.

Immigrant labor was actively recruited. The majority in the late nineteenth century came from French-speaking Canada or the Maritime Provinces, but there were also a number of Irish. Eastern Europeans and Italians came to Somerville in the early 1900s, most to work at the mill, but a few came to farm. Opportunities for advancement existed for both immigrants and local people and often several generations of the same family worked at the mill. Native fathers and sons who worked at the mill often had the family farm to fall back on during down times at the mill.

Three generations of the Wood family, who came from Nova Scotia and worked at the mill, included James, Sr., a boss finisher employed there for 52 years. He and his son, J. Francis, one of the mill foremen, lived on Quality Avenue, the latter man in Overseer's House #1 (Inventory #s 163; 157). Recognizing the importance of skilled technicians, the Keeneys brought several men from England and also provided them with a single-family overseer's house. Among them were Arthur Goldthorpe, who introduced several new textiles to the company line and after 1902 was superintendent of the mill (Inventory #161). Another important employee was a French-Canadian millwright, Louis Boucher, who was provided with living quarters in the Long Block (Inventory #200). His task was to set up the parallel power train for the first brick mill at the complex, which ran in tandem with the old waterpowered weaving mill, and he may have had a hand in the design of the new building.

A number of immigrants who were upwardly mobile moved out of company housing and/or started their own businesses. After William Hemenway became one of the 16 foremen at the mill, he bought land from the Keeneys and built his own farmhouse on Maple Street (Inventory #133; Photograph #4). His son was also employed at the company as a spinner. Christopher Mulligan, a weaver, was able to build a duplex on Maple Street as did several others, including Fred Bouthere, a French Canadian worker, who built on Main Street (Inventory #s 84, 58). Several new homeowners were women: Bridget Delaney, an Irish-born domestic and the widow of an Irish millhand, and Margaret Plamondon, a French-Canadian widow who built a rental tenement in 1920 on Main Street (Inventory #s 44, 35). Alice Sunderland, the wife of a Yorkshire man, built a duplex in 1902, which she later sold to the Somerville Manufacturing Company (Inventory #163). One of the larger stores on Main Street, the Delaney-McMullen Store (Inventory #29; Photograph #16) was built by two Irishmen who soon found themselves in competition with Homer's Store across the street, built by a Keeney in-law (Inventory #28). A dairy store started by a prominent farmer in Somers, was later owned by immigrants from Russia (Inventory #31). Barbershops were also a popular source of income. In addition to the one built by John Spencer, a local man, Arthur Johndrow, a French-Canadian barber, added an extension for his shop to the house he bought from John Wood at 155 Main Street (Inventory #63; Photograph #17).

Before industry geared up in the late nineteenth century, Somerville, although undeniably a Protestant community, was a bit unusual in its religious affiliations, and it would, of course, become even more diverse because of its largely Roman Catholic labor force. The Spiritualist sect apparently flourished there for most of the nineteenth century. They counted among their numbers Lambert Cady, one of the village blacksmiths, and when he died more than 500 attended his funeral held in the Spiritualist Hall on School Street (no

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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longer extant). Until 1888, when they built their own church on Maple Street (Inventory #88; Photograph #18), Congregationalists had to attend services in Somers; only the Universalists had their own church, which was once located on that site. Although the Congregational Church was built from a trust fund left by a wealthy member of the Billings family for this purpose, the land for the parsonage was donated by the Keeneys about 1910 (Inventory #85). Soon after the first immigrants arrived, Roman Catholic services were held by mission priests. By the late 1880s masses were held in a church, the former Universalist building. With the help of the Keeney family, it was moved to School Street and served until All Saints was constructed in 1892 (Inventory #190; Photograph #19).

With the growth of the mill and the large increase in population, farmers and artisans also prospered. There were cattle and dairy farmers, and grain crops, such as animal feed, and tobacco were grown in the district. Several tanneries operated on the Scantic River outside the district and shoemakers supplied the Shaker community in Enfield. Several members of the Gowdy family were well-to-do farmers. Theodore M. Gowdy, who lived in a Greek Revival farmhouse on Maple Street (Inventory #120), employed several laborers to run his commercial farm and provided them with housing. He bought the Widow Allen House for this purpose and also built several small houses in the 1880s, including the one at 111 Maple (Inventory #s 117, 127; Photograph #s 2, 3). Before he turned exclusively to farming, Gowdy ran a cottage industry in the village, employing more than 100 men and women to make Shaker hoods, popular straw bonnets based on those worn by the Shakers. A prominent figure in town, he was selectman for 16 years and also represented Somers in the General Assembly. His uncle's house farther down the road was purchased by Mayro Keeney, one the few Keeney sons who did not devote his life to the business. He left the firm in 1905 to become a gentleman farmer, turning the 160-acre property into a showplace where he bred prize Holsteins (Inventory #142; Photograph #10).

Since Somersville was off the beaten track and too far east to directly benefit from the major railroad lines of the Connecticut River Valley, the village was completely dependent on horse-drawn transportation until well into the twentieth century. As a result the services of Loomer's Blacksmith Shop were in great demand by both farmers and the textile mill (Inventory #108; Photograph #1). Raw materials and finished goods were transported by wagon between the mill and the Scitico depot in Enfield until gas-powered trucks became commonplace; a number of men were employed as teamsters. After Loomer retired, the shop was run by his son, Otis, followed by a series of smiths, including Lambert Cady.² Wheelwrights and wagonmakers were also in demand and they flocked to the village. Among them were Chauncey Hurlburt, a wagonmaker who lived at 79 Maple (Inventory #111) and had his shop across the street, and John Tyler, a wheelwright who had lived at 93 Maple before it was owned by Theodore Gowdy. Ralph King, who moved into a farmhouse down the road after he married the first owner's widow, was an artisan of diverse talents (Inventory #139). A carriagemaker with his father in Hartford before he brought the business to

²Restored by the Somersville Manufacturing Company and now owned by the Town of Somers, the shop has served as a thrift shop for the Ladies Aid of the Somersville Congregational Church for 30 years. A shipment of horses shod here for Union use during the Civil War was intercepted by the Confederates. It is said that one of them was Li'l Sorrel, the favored mount of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, who rode this horse in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, where he was wounded and later died.

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Somerville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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Somerville, King was also a wagonmaker and wheelwright. In the twentieth century he turned to painting automobiles after they came into fashion.

Architectural Significance

The primary architectural significance of the Somerville Historic District is collective. Few buildings here stand on their own merit, but together they embody the reality of almost two centuries of historical experience. It is notable that the community continued to thrive even after losing its economic base. Historic resources of many different types have been utilized for modern use and as an indication of its viability, new residences continue to be built in the district. Although artificial sidings were used in the early twentieth century, especially on Main Street buildings, in general, the majority of the resources in the district have retained their original fabric and are well-maintained, a circumstance which is most apparent on Maple Street, where there are numerous representative examples of vernacular domestic architecture. In addition, many of these historic farmsteads have retained their barns and other outbuildings, contributing to the historic rural atmosphere, and one is still a working farm (Inventory #123; Photograph #8). The remarkably large and significant group of workers' housing in the district is also generally well-maintained and those on Quality Avenue are especially well-preserved (Inventory #s 166, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 174; Photograph # 14). No modern intrusion has been built on this relatively isolated part of the street, and several duplexes retain their original sheds at the rear of the property. Each still has its original clapboarding and intact Victorian detail.

Stylistic significance is generally limited to the many manifestations of the Greek Revival in the district. Although this *ante bellum* style was universally popular and there are many examples in Connecticut, the range of form and plan found in the district is exceptional. Numerous examples in the district have retained their original form and detail. Among the finest and best-preserved are the Chaffee-Keeney House on Maple Street and the Solomon and Horace Billings House on Main Street (Inventory #s 95, 97; Photograph #s 5, 6). The several examples of the Greek Revival that were owned and enlarged by the Keeney family are representative of historic remodelings which produced some buildings of exceptional architectural interest. In the Mayro Keeney House, the introduction of the Queen Anne style is successfully accomplished by the use of a pilastered tower form that is compatible with the essential angularity of the original building (Inventory #142; Photograph #10). The Lafayette Keeney House is a fine early demonstration of Colonial Revival remodeling (Inventory #99; Photograph #9). Its columned open veranda ties together the older Greek Revival main block with the enlarged wing and both are embellished with classical detail.

Although the fashionable Colonial Revival style predominated nationwide in the early 1900s, there are few examples in the district. It is modestly expressed in several houses, such as the All Saints Rectory (Inventory #192; Photograph #19), but even the grandest example in the district, the Ralph Keeney House, is not pretentious and relatively small in scale (Inventory #24; Photograph #11). Probably designed by an architect (yet unknown), it was built in the Georgian manner and displays a number of classical details such as the modillions under the eaves and the Palladian window over the main entrance. Still relatively unaltered, the house has had only one major change, a sympathetic partial enclosure of its columned facade porch when it was renovated for office use.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Somersville: Historical and Architectural Survey (Intensive level).
Cunningham Associates Ltd. and Connecticut Historical Commission, 1991.

10. Geographical Data

UTM References:

1. 18 707330 4651040	2. 18 707460 4651050
3. 18 708620 4651180	4. 18 708620 4651120
5. 18 708540 4651040	6. 18 708340 4650440
7. 18 708220 4650340	8. 18 707920 4649880
9. 18 707820 4649900	10. 18 707760 4650010
11. 18 707660 4650660	12. 18 707460 4650810
13. 18 707340 4650870	

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Somersville Historic District are shown on the attached map of the district drawn to scale from Somers Tax Assessor's maps.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the Somersville Historic District were selected to encompass the maximum number of historic contributing resources associated with the village during its period of significance and exclude non-contributing resources wherever possible (see the north side of Main Street).

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Somersville Historic District, Tolland County, Connecticut

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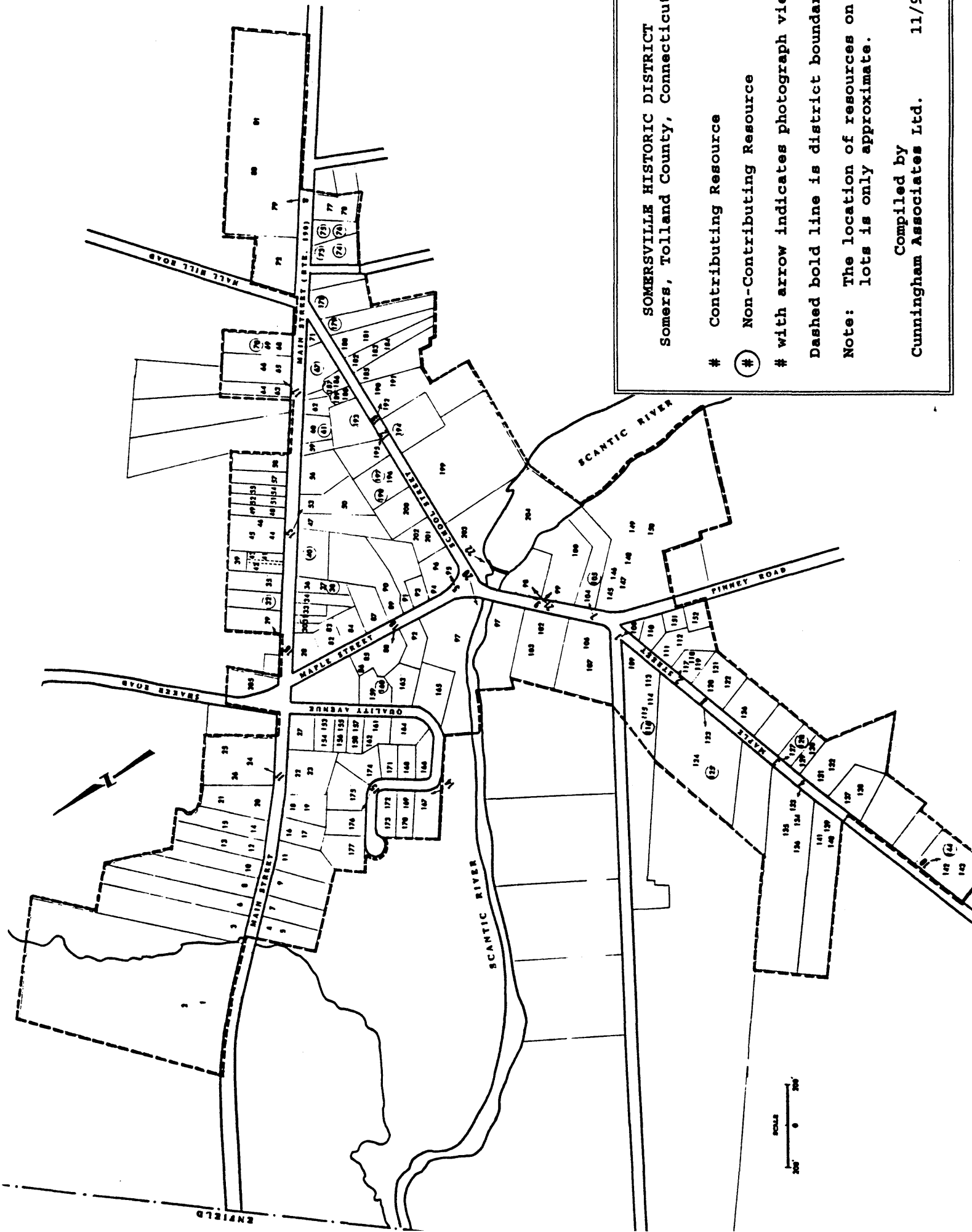
List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Associates Ltd.

Date: 10/94

Negatives on file: Connecticut Historical Commission

1. LOOMER'S BLACKSMITH SHOP, facing SE
2. WIDOW ALLEN HOUSE, facing NE
3. 111 Maple Street, facing SE
4. WILLIAM HEMENWAY HOUSE, facing W
5. CHAFFEE/KEENEY HOUSE, facing N
6. SOLOMON & HORACE BILLINGS HOUSE, facing N
7. SANFORD BILLINGS HOUSE, facing NE
8. FREDERICK LOOMER HOUSE, facing SW
9. LAFAYETTE KEENEY HOUSE, facing SE
10. MAYRO KEENEY HOUSE, facing S
11. RALPH KEENEY HOUSE, facing NE
12. SCHOOL STREET (HOLMES & REYNOLDS) TENEMENT, facing W
13. Workers' Houses: 132, 134, 138 Main Street, facing W
14. Workers' Houses: 41-43, 45-47, 49-51 Quality Avenue. facing NW
15. Workers' Tenements, 60 & 54 Quality Avenue, NW
16. DELANEY-MCMULLEN STORE, facing NE
17. JOHN WOOD HOUSE & JOHN HANCOCK HOUSE, facing NE
18. SOMERSVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, facing W
19. ALL SAINTS CATHOLIC CHURCH & RECTORY, facing NE
20. SOMERSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 40 Maple Street, facing SW
21. SOMERSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 49 Maple Street, facing NE
22. Millpond, dam, and 49 Maple Street, north elevations, facing S



SOMERSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Somers, Tolland County, Connecticut

- # Contributing Resource
- # Non-Contributing Resource

with arrow indicates photograph view
Dashed bold line is district boundary

Note: The location of resources on lots is only approximate.

Compiled by
Cunningham Associates Ltd. 11/94