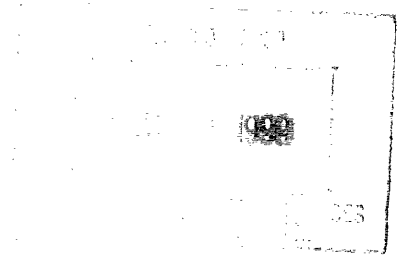


16/3

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: BROAD STREET GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

other name/site number: N/A

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number: Broad Street, Central Street, Union Street, Mechanic Street - see Item 7 for list of addresses

city/town: Windsor not for publication: N/A
vicinity: _____

state: CT county: Hartford code: 003 zip code: 06095

=====

3. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property: private, public-local

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>31</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>35</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 4

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See cont. sheet.

Signature of certifying official: John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission. Date: 11/18/99

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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):

Edson H. Beall 12/30/99

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Table with 2 columns: Historic/Current and Sub. Historic: DOMESTIC, COMMERCIAL, LANDSCAPE. Current: COMMERCIAL, LANDSCAPE, GOVERNMENT. Sub: single dwelling, store, bank, park, store, bank, restaurant, park, city hall, fire station.

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification:

- Greek Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Colonial Revival

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation	<u>STONE</u>	roof	<u>ASPHALT</u>
walls	<u>BRICK</u>	other	<u>BRICK, GLASS</u>
	<u>WOOD</u>		

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: state.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY
INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE

Period(s) of Significance: c.1770-c.1950

Significant Dates: See item 7

Significant Person(s): _____

Cultural Affiliation: _____

Architect/Builder: See Item 7

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description **Broad Street Green Historic District** **7-1**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

The Broad Street Green Historic District in Windsor Center runs approximately a third of a mile along Broad Street, from Batchelder Road at the southerly end to Union Street at the northerly end, and incorporates about three dozen buildings, most of which immediately adjoin the long, level, tree-shaded public lawn known as the Broad Street Green. The district, which includes a church and several public buildings, is predominantly a commercial area although many of the buildings once served residential purposes. The buildings surrounding the Green date from the late 18th through the middle 20th centuries and are from one to three stories high; brick is the most common construction material. Architectural styles represented in the district include the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival, the latter of which is the most common.

The Green itself is the district's most prominent visual feature (Photograph 1). It is made up of three separate areas of lawn bounded on the west by Broad Street and defined on the north and south by the intersections of Palisado Avenue and Batchelder Road. The Green has the appearance of a small urban park, with a perimeter walkway, benches, scattered shade trees (including three large elms), a flagpole, the town's historical marker, a fountain, and several monuments. At the center of the Green is the c.1880 pink-granite Loomis Fountain (Photograph 2). The fountain takes the form of a Classical entablature supported by four partly fluted Doric columns. The entablature bears rose-garland festoons and a large cartouche. Another notable sculpture on the Green is the 1920 monument "To the Patriots of Windsor" (Photograph 3), a large bronze eagle with partly spread wings atop a tall fieldstone pedestal bearing a wreath; it is the work of noted sculptor Evelyn Longman Batchelder. Windsor soldiers of World War I are honored with a memorial consisting of a large granite boulder and a bronze plaque inscribed with the names of those who fought in the war (Photograph 4). There is a more recent memorial, a bronze tablet on a large granite block, to the Gold Star casualties of World War II.

Surrounding the Green are buildings from every period of Windsor's history. The earliest building in the district is the Colonial-style Colonel Oliver Mather House, 323 Broad Street (Photograph 16), dating from 1777; it forms the facade to a 1975 addition for the town's public library, set off to the left and rear. The brick Colonel James Loomis House at 208-210 Broad Street (Photograph 8) was built in 1822 in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description **Broad Street Green Historic District** **7-2**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

Federal style, as embodied in its cornice return and fanlights, while the house at 175 Broad Street (Photograph 6) exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style, including a gable-end pediment, corner pilasters, and Classical entry portico. Grace Episcopal Church and the rectory associated with it (Photographs 3 and 15) are Gothic in inspiration, as is the gable trim of the house at 226 Broad Street (Photograph 9). The former Congregational parish house, now the Masonic Building (Photograph 5), is a small Queen Anne-style building with an irregular roofline and an attached tower. Twentieth-century residences include two houses in the Colonial Revival style (Photographs 11 and 14).

Structures built expressly for commercial use include several two- and three-story brick business blocks (Photographs 7 and 8); the Second Empire-style Windsor passenger depot and its more utilitarian freight companion (Photographs 7, background, and 18); a Colonial Revival-style bank; and the former 1940 Windsor Post Office (Photograph 12), also Colonial Revival in inspiration. The 1929 Plaza Building (Photograph 13) occupies a prominent corner at the southern end of the district. It originally accommodated not only several stores on the first floor but also professional offices above and a movie theater on the interior of the block. Its parapet pinnacles suggest a Gothic stylistic intent. Another early 20th-century building of note is the 1927 brick fire house built for the Windsor Fire Department, 20 Union Street (Photograph 19).

The district includes four industrial/warehouse buildings located on the east side of the railroad tracks along Mechanic Street. The oldest is the brick factory built for the Spencer Rifle Company in 1882 but occupied shortly thereafter by the Eddy Electric Manufacturing Company (Photograph 20). It has three major parts: a one-story monitor-roofed portion, a two-story flat-roofed portion, and a c.1915 reinforced-concrete ell. At the foot of Central Street is the two-story factory built about 1930 by the Windsor Company, a manufacturer and wholesaler of shade-tobacco cloth and other textile specialties (Photograph 21). The other buildings on Mechanic Street are a 1976 warehouse (55 Mechanic Street, noncontributing) and the c.1940 Windsor Highway Department Garage (Photograph 22).

Most of the district's historic buildings retain their characteristic form and stylistic details, even when altered on the first floor for commercial use or covered with modern siding material. Noncontributing buildings include a recently constructed drugstore at 219 Broad Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description	Broad Street Green Historic District Windsor, Hartford County, CT	7-3
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(Photograph 4, background), the present Post Office (1963), and the 1965 Neo-Colonial Windsor Town Hall building (Photograph 1, background). An International-style bank from the 1950s (Photograph 10) has been counted as contributing because it is nearly 50 years old and is a representative example of its type.

In the inventory of resources that follows, the count of contributing buildings (C) includes houses and other buildings that retain their historic appearance; conversely, the count of noncontributing buildings (NC) includes modern buildings that appear to be of relatively recent construction. Altered historic buildings were counted as contributing if they retained their basic overall form and some representative architectural details. Historic dates were compiled from the historic and architectural survey of the town and from field inspection by the preparers of this form.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description

**Broad Street Green Historic District
Windsor, Hartford County, CT**

7-4



Postcard view of Broad Street Green, c.1905 (Connecticut State Library)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description

**Broad Street Green Historic District
Windsor, Hartford County, CT**

7-5



Postcard view of Broad Street Green, c.1905 (Connecticut State Library)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description

**Broad Street Green Historic District
Windsor, Hartford County, CT**

7-6



Postcard view of Loomis Fountain, c.1905 (Connecticut State Library)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description **Broad Street Green Historic District** **7-7**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

ADDRESS	STORIES	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	C	NC
SITE						
- Broad Street BROAD STREET GREEN - Photograph 1		c.1770	Park		1	0
OBJECTS						
- Broad Street LOOMIS FOUNTAIN - Photograph 2		c.1880	Fountain	granite	1	0
- Broad Street "TO THE PATRIOTS OF WINDSOR" - Photograph 3 Evelyn Longman Batchelder, sculptor		1920	Monument	fieldstone, bronze	1	0
- Broad Street WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL - Photograph 4		1920	War Memorial	granite, bronze	1	0
- Broad Street WORLD WAR II GOLD STAR CASUALTIES MEMORIAL		c.1950	War Memorial	granite, bronze	0	1
BUILDINGS						
153 Broad Street FORMER CONGREGATIONAL PARISH HOUSE (Masonic Building) - Photograph 5	1 1/2	1902	Queen Anne	siding, stone	1	0
159-165 Broad Street	2	c.1850	Greek Revival	siding	1	0
175 Broad Street Photograph 6	2	c.1840	Greek Revival	clapboard	1	0
181 Broad Street Photograph 6	2	c.1925	Commercial building	brick	1	0
186 Broad Street Photograph 8	2	1930	Classical Revival	brick	1	0
187 Broad Street Photograph 6	1	c.1890, remodeled c.1945	Colonial Revival	brick	1	0
190-92 Broad Street Photograph 8	3	c.1865	Italianate	siding	1	0

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description **Broad Street Green Historic District** **7-8**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

ADDRESS	STORIES	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	C	NC
195 Broad Street Photograph 7	3	c.1908	Classical Revival	brick	1	0
208 Broad Street COLONEL JAMES LOOMIS HOUSE - Photograph 8	2 1/2	1822	Federal	brick	1	0
216 Broad Street	3	c.1870	Italianate	brick	1	0
219 Broad Street	2	1998	Commercial building	brick	0	1
226 Broad Street Photograph 9	2 1/2	1900	Gothic details	brick	1	0
245 Broad Street Windsor Center Post Office	1	1963	Colonial Revival	brick	0	1
250 Broad Street WINDSOR FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK - Photograph 10, David C. Barber, architect	2	1956	International	brick	1	0
261 Broad Street LUDDY HOUSE - Photograph 11 Garage	2 1/2 1 1/2	c.1925 c.1925	Colonial Revival Colonial Revival	clapboard clapboard	1 1	0 0
270 Broad Street THE WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY	1	1929	Colonial Revival	brick	1	0
275 Broad Street WINDSOR TOWN HALL - Photograph 1, Louis J. Drakos & Associates, architect	3	1965	Colonial Revival	brick	0	1
276 Broad Street OLD WINDSOR POST OFFICE - Photograph 12, Louis A. Simon, architect	1	1940	Colonial Revival	brick	1	0
280 Broad Street PLAZA BUILDING - Photograph 13	2	c.1929	Late Gothic Revival	brick	1	0
289 Broad Street HENRY & MARY HUNTINGTON HOUSE - Photograph 14 Garage	2 1	1901 c.1920	Colonial Revival No style	clapboard	1 1	0 0
296 Broad Street	1	c.1940	Commercial building	brick, cast-stone details	1	0
301 Broad Street GRACE CHURCH RECTORY - Photograph 15	1 1/2	1870	Gothic Revival	brick	1	0
311 Broad Street GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH - Photograph 3, George Keller, architect	1	1865	Gothic Revival	stone	1	0

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description **Broad Street Green Historic District** **7-9**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

ADDRESS	STORIES	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	C	NC
323 Broad Street COLONEL OLIVER MATHER HOUSE (Windsor Public Library) - Photograph 16	2 1/2	1777,1975	Colonial	clapboard, brick	1	0
15 Central Street	2	c.1900, remodeled c.1995	No style	brick	0	1
25 Central Street Former movie theater - Photograph 17	2	c.1925	No style	brick	1	0
35 Central Street WINDSOR PASSENGER STATION - Photograph 7, background	1 1/2	c.1870	Second Empire	brick	1	0
40 Central Street (Numbered 40 Mechanic Street in assessor records) WINDSOR FREIGHT STATION - Photograph 18	1	c.1865	No style	brick	1	0
33 Mechanic Street EDDY ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY - Photograph 20 Storage building	2 1	1882 c.1960	Factory No style	brick wood frame	1 0	0 1
41 Mechanic Street WINDSOR COMPANY FACTORY - Photograph 21	2	c.1930	Factory	brick	1	0
55 Mechanic Street	1	1976	Warehouse	concrete block	0	1
69 Mechanic Street WINDSOR HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT GARAGE - Photograph 22	1	c.1940	Garage	brick	1	0
10 Union Street Photograph 5, left background	2 1/2	c.1870	No style	siding	1	0
20 Union Street WINDSOR FIRE DEPARTMENT BUILDING - Photograph 19	2	1927	No style	brick	1	0

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Significance **Broad Street Green Historic District
Windsor, Hartford County, CT**

8-1

Summary

The Broad Street Green Historic District is significant because the Green itself is an excellent example of a major development in Connecticut landscape history, the transformation of colonial commons into small park-like areas that formed the focus for community activities (Criterion C). Often, town commons were simply meetinghouses, schools, militia practice, and public assembly. The larger ones were used for common grazing, but many remained unfenced and largely indistinguishable from the roadways that bordered them. Beginning in the middle of the 19th century, commons that were in the center of villages and towns were increasingly articulated as parks, with walkways, plantings, and amenities such as fountains. As in the case of Broad Street Green, public buildings such as town halls and libraries were sited on the park, as were war memorials. As a result, these greens became both a scenic and a ceremonial focus for the community.

The Broad Street Green Historic District also has historical significance as the center of the commercial and institutional life of Windsor in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Criterion A). With the coming of the railroad, commercial and industrial development in this area re-focused attention away from the earlier colonial center just across the Farmington River on Palisado Avenue. Businesses such as hotels and restaurants catered to the traveling public arriving at the nearby passenger depot, while retail enterprises benefitted from the proximity to the freight facilities. A large factory, built originally for firearms manufacture but subsequently used primarily for building electric motors and generators, also took advantage of the railroad and became one of Windsor's major industries.

Finally, the Broad Street Green has significance because its individual buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of several historical styles of architecture (Criterion C). From the simple rectilinear gable-roofed form of the Colonial vernacular to the complex massing and roofline of the Queen Anne style to the stark modernity of the International style, the district presents one or two reasonably well-preserved examples of various types from more than two centuries of American architecture.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Significance **Broad Street Green Historic District** , **8-2**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

Landscape Architecture Significance

The Broad Street Green is a good example of the central park that emerged in many Connecticut communities in the period following the Civil War. As was typical, its plantings consist mainly of level lawn and perimeter shade trees, with ceremonial objects such as fountains, war memorials, and flagpoles adding to the function of the park as a community central place. Turn-of-the-century views of the Green show that it substantially retains its historical appearance today.

Broad Street was one of Windsor's early highways, dating back to the 17th century. Families secured house lots on the higher terrace along Broad Street when an earlier line of settlement to the east proved too flood-prone. Because the Farmington River separated Broad Street from the rest of Windsor's early settlement farther north on Palisado Avenue, the area became a secondary town common even in the 18th century. Burpee (1928) claims the first elms on the Broad Street Green were set out in 1755; although that year seems too early for this landscape practice, Seth Pease's map of 1798 clearly shows Broad Street enlarged into a rectangular common by that date, surrounded by the houses of Henry Allyn, William Loomis, Colonel Oliver Mather, and other prominent citizens; there were ten houses in all.

It is evident from the size of the perimeter trees in the turn-of-the-century views that the transformation of the common into a park was underway by mid-19th century. The character of the Green as a cultivated, civilized place was augmented not only by the broad lawn and walkways, but also in 1880 by the addition of a Classical Revival-style fountain and pool (Photograph 2), given in memory of Hezekiah Bradley Loomis, one of the founders of the Loomis Institute, known today as the Loomis-Chaffee School. The fountain confirmed the scenic intent of the Green by adding a work of high artistic value (although the designer's name is not known), and it also may have served a humanitarian function, since such fountains were often seen as sources of relief for hot and tired horses. The Loomis Fountain was followed in the early 20th century by other aesthetic amenities in the form of war memorials.

The memorial entitled "To the Patriots of Windsor" (Photograph 3, 1920) has exceptional individual artistic significance. It is the work of Evelyn Longman Batchelder (1874-1954), a Windsor resident of national reputation as a sculptor. The vibrancy of its eagle figure, poised with wings partly unfurled, and the rough surfaces of the fieldstone base typify the aesthetic of early 20th-century American art, just as

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Significance **Broad Street Green Historic District** , **8-3**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

the refinement and deference to Classical forms evident in the Loomis Fountain embody an earlier generation's artistic taste.

Historical Significance

Windsor is best known as one of the earliest nodes of settlement in Connecticut, beginning with the establishment of the Plymouth trading post (farther east, near the present site of the Loomis-Chaffee School) in 1633. However, the Broad Street Green Historic District is important because it reflects the history of Windsor as a 19th-century commercial and industrial center and its 20th-century history as a suburb within the greater Hartford area. The Hartford and Springfield Railroad, constructed in the early 1840s, provided a vital link between earlier Hartford-New Haven-New York and Boston-Albany routes and became a busy freight and passenger line. The location of the railroad's stations near the Broad Street Green shifted the focus of the town away from the Palisado Avenue area as hotels, restaurants, and other retail establishments took advantage of the transportation facilities.

Industry also found a home near the Green. In the age of waterpower, these early enterprises were either small in scale, such as the Sequassen Woolen Company knitting mill, near the present intersection of Union and Mechanic streets, or reliant on hand labor, such as the two cigar factories shown on the 1869 map. In 1882 Christopher Spencer built a large factory for the manufacture of sporting rifles (Photograph 20); however, he soon relocated his facilities elsewhere and sold the plant in 1885 to the Eddy Electric Manufacturing Company, which made generators and motors. Under the leadership of Arthur H. Eddy, a Windsor resident, the company prospered and doubled the size of the factory; it was consolidated into the General Electric Company in 1902. The electric-products plant employed several hundred workers at its peak. General Electric decided to consolidate and offered the plant for sale in 1927. By that time, tobacco cultivation had become a vital part of the economy of the Connecticut Valley, and the P. Lorillard Company bought the plant for use as a tobacco warehouse. Tobacco also provided the stimulus for another Windsor Center industry, the Windsor Company, founded by John Luddy, which made the gauze-like cloth used to shade tobacco from the sun and other textile specialities. Although the Broad Street area no longer has active industries, the 1882 Eddy Electric factory, the c.1930 Windsor Company factory (Photograph 21), and John Luddy's house on the Green (261 Broad Street, Photograph 11) remain to recall this important theme in the town's development.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Significance **Broad Street Green Historic District** **8-4**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

Institutional development also occurred around the Green. Part of the common had been used for a district school and there was a private school or seminary as well. In 1877 a large Town Hall was built at the corner of Broad and Maple streets; until 1920, however, town meetings continued to alternate between the Green and Poquonnock, another village in Windsor. Both the Methodists and the Episcopalians chose the Green for their houses of worship, of which Grace Church (Episcopal) remains today (Photograph 2). Although the Congregational meetinghouse was located outside the district, in the Palisado Avenue area to the north, the Congregationalists built a parish house for church activities at the corner of Broad and Union streets around 1900 (Photograph 5).

In 1895 Windsor's rail link to the outside world was supplemented by an extension of Hartford's street railway system to Windsor Center. The coming of the trolley allowed more people to live in Windsor and work in Hartford. As Burpee observed in 1928,

Windsor proper lost somewhat in population till in 1870 it had but 2,800, but since 1900 it has increased until now it is about 7,000. One reason for this is its attractiveness for suburbanites and they are developing beautiful houses. . . . Broad Street Green is the center of activities.

Suburban growth affected Windsor Center in two ways. First, the residential use that had characterized the Green from its earliest years continued with the construction of houses in the Colonial Revival style, both at the Green and in the residential neighborhoods which surround it on three sides. Henry Huntington, for example, built a large, elaborately detailed Colonial Revival-style house in 1901 at 289 Broad Street (Photograph 14); his law practice was located in Hartford.

Second, suburban population in the vicinity augmented the institutional and commercial importance of the area. Windsor's public library found a home in the Colonel Oliver Mather House beginning in 1901; in 1920 the Town Hall at the Green became the sole seat of local government; and in 1927 a two-bay brick firehouse was finished on Union Street. The Post Office for Windsor was conducted first in local businesses, such as the store at 226 Broad Street (Photograph 9), and then after 1940 in the brick building that now serves as the Veterans of Foreign Wars post (Photograph 12). The Windsor Trust Company built its Colonial Revival-style bank at 270 Broad Street in 1929. After 1900 buildings were built at the Green specifically to accommodate commercial enterprises, often with more than one storefront at street

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Significance **Broad Street Green Historic District** , **8-5**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

level and apartments or professional offices on a second or even third floor. Generally of brick construction with prominent cornices, Windsor's early 20th-century commercial buildings (Photographs 7 and 8, right) are smaller versions of the business blocks found in more urban areas at the time. Two were built with movie theaters behind stores fronting on the sidewalk (Photographs 13 and 17).

Architectural History Significance

The architectural details preserved in the houses and other buildings surrounding the Broad Street Green serve not only to create a sense of time for the district but also are valuable in their own right as illustrations of a wide range of historical styles of architecture. The center-chimney plan and simple five-bay form of colonial New England domestic architecture is preserved in the Colonel Oliver Mather House (Photograph 16, 1777), while the district's early 19th-century buildings retain typical Adamesque and Classical Greek details (Photographs 6 and 8). Despite its alteration for commercial use, the house at 192 Broad Street (Photograph 8) continues to exhibit the cube-like, flat-roofed form and bracketed cornice that are hallmarks of the Italianate style. Other Victorian styles epitomized by buildings in the district include the Second Empire, represented by the mansard-roofed passenger station (Photograph 7, background); the Gothic Revival, typified by the medieval-detailed Grace Church and its rectory (Photographs 2 and 15); and the Queen Anne, characterized by an asymmetry of form, contrasting exterior materials, and complex rooflines, all of which characteristics are embodied by the former Congregational parish house (Photograph 5).

Twentieth-century architecture illustrated by buildings in the district includes the Classical and Colonial Revivals, the former in the cornice detail and entry pediment on the commercial building at 193-199 Broad Street (Photograph 7) and the latter in the fanlights, scroll pediments, and balustrades in the Luddy and Huntington houses (Photographs 11 and 14). Although not yet 50 years old, the 1956 Windsor Federal Savings Bank (Photograph 10) will also surely be appreciated as a representative example of its type. Its austere white-brick exterior, rectilinear massing, flat roof unadorned by any cornice treatment, and factory-like window bands typify the International style that dominated commercial architecture in the 1950s and 1960s for both high-rise city office towers and small-town business buildings such as this Windsor bank.

=====
9. Major Bibliographical References
=====

X See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

X previously listed in the National Register **See continuation sheet**

_ previously determined eligible by the National Register

_ designated a National Historic Landmark

_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State historic preservation office Connecticut Historical Commission
_ Other state agency 59 South Prospect Street
_ Federal agency Hartford, Connecticut 06106
_ Local government
_ University
_ Other -- Specify Repository: _____

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property: approx. 30 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A _____ B _____
C _____ D _____

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: _____ See continuation sheet.

The boundary is shown on the accompanying map, scale 1"=200'.

Boundary Justification: X See continuation sheet.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

Name/Title: Bruce Clouette, reviewed by John Herzan, Connecticut

Organization: Public Archaeology Survey Team Date: February 9, 1999
Hist. Commission

Street & Number: P.O. Box 209 Telephone: 860-429-1723

City or Town: Storrs State: CT Zip: 06268

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Bibliography **Broad Street Green Historic District** **9-1**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER:

Grace Church Rectory, 301 Broad Street
Hartford and New Haven Railroad--Freight Depot, 40 Central Street
Hartford and New Haven Railroad Depot, 35 Central Street
Loomis, Col. James, House, 208-210 Broad Street

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Woodford, E. M. *Driving Chart of Hartford and Vicinity.* New York, 1884.

Postcard views of Broad Street Green. Postcard collection, Windsor, PG 800, Connecticut State Library.

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PREVIOUS SURVEYS (ALL DEPOSITED WITH CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION) :

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Statewide Survey of Historical Sculpture. Connecticut Historical Commission, 1995.

Survey of Connecticut Town Greens. Connecticut Historical Commission, 1994.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Geographic Data **Broad Street Green Historic District** **10-1**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundary was chosen to reflect the central importance of the Broad Street Green itself and the commercial, institutional, and industrial development that occurred around it, making it an important central place for the town. Immediately adjoining the district, on the north, south, and west edges, are areas of 19th-century houses; these residential neighborhoods were not included because they do not support the themes of the district. On the southern and northern edges on Broad Street, the district was terminated so as not to include commercial buildings of modern construction. The two railroad stations, already listed on the National Register, were included because of the role of the railroad in establishing the Broad Street area as a commercial focus for Windsor and because of their visibility from the Green. The industrial buildings on Mechanic Street were included because of their visual prominence when viewed from the Green, their historical relationship to the railroad, and the fact that two of them were used as warehouses in the historical period, a use that has a commercial aspect.

UTM REFERENCES:

- 1: 18.695810.4635980
- 2: 18.695810.4635800
- 3: 18.695740.4635690
- 4: 18.695700.4635680
- 5: 18.695430.4635620
- 6: 18.695480.4635460
- 7: 18.695540.4635510
- 8: 18.695540.4635450
- 9: 18.695860.4635480
- 10: 18.695940.4635630
- 11: 18.695750.4635980



Palisado Avenue

Union Street

Central Street

Maple Avenue

Elm Street

Mechanic Street

Batchelder Road

Street

Broad

153 10 20 Fire Station

159-165 175 25

181 187 15 35

193-199 17 18

219

245

261

275 Town Hall

289

301 311 Grace Church

323 Library

33





41

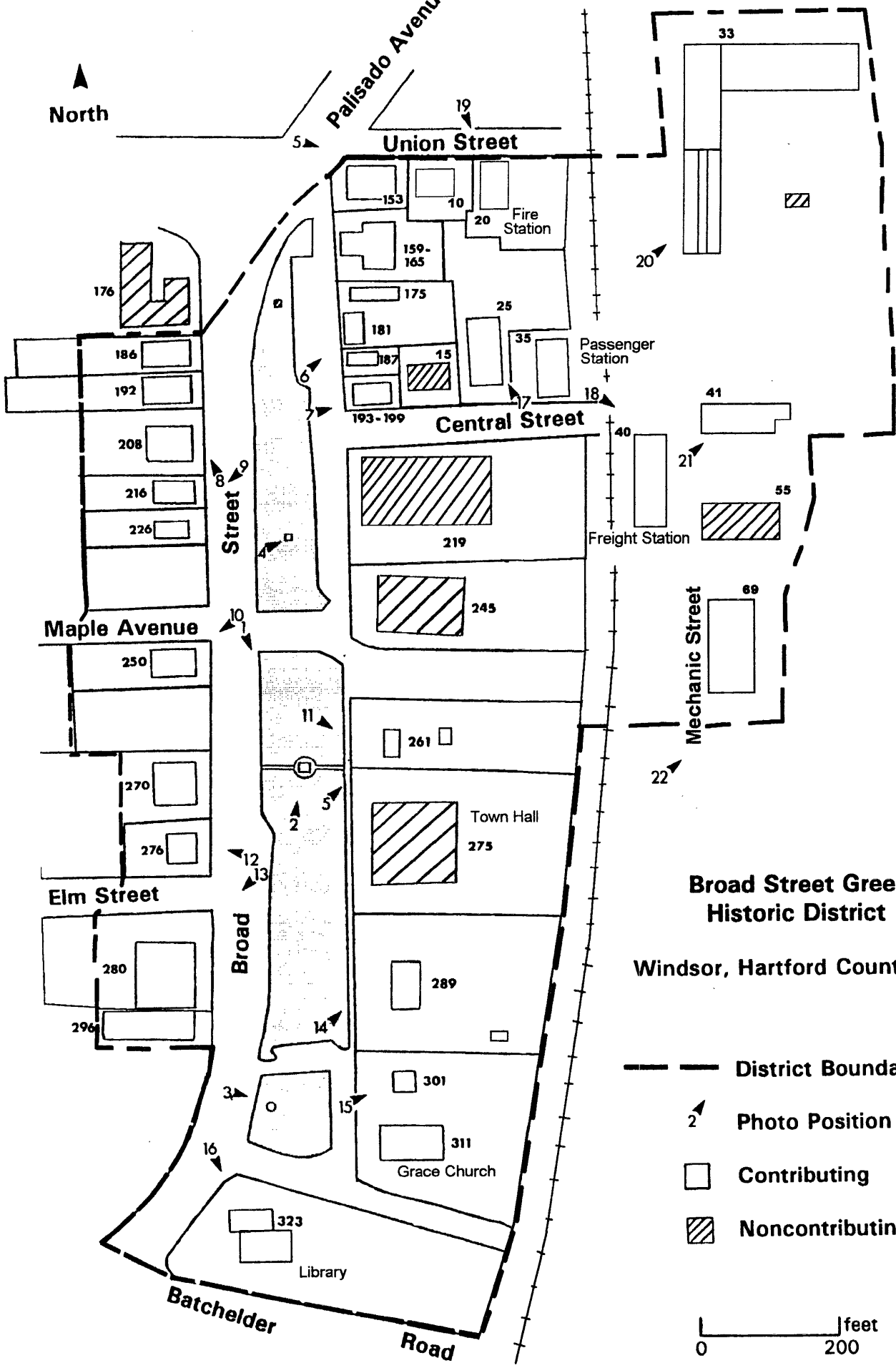
55 Freight Station

69

Broad Street Green Historic District

Windsor, Hartford County, CT

-  District Boundary
-  Photo Position
-  Contributing
-  Noncontributing



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Photographs **Broad Street Green Historic District** **Photographs-1**
Windsor, Hartford County, CT

All photographs:

1. Broad Street Green Historic District
2. Windsor, Hartford County, CT
3. B. Clouette Photograph
4. Photographs 1, 6-17: February, 1998; Photographs 2-5,
18-22: July, 1999
5. Negative filed with Connecticut Historical Commission
Hartford, CT

Captions:

Overview of Green, Loomis Fountain in distance on right, Town Hall
(1965) in background, camera facing southeast
Photograph 1 of 22

Loomis Fountain, c.1880, camera facing north
Photograph 2 of 22

Monument inscribed "To the Patriots of Windsor," Grace Episcopal Church
in background, camera facing east
Photograph 3 of 22

World War I monument, modern drugstore (noncontributing) in background,
camera facing east
Photograph 4 of 22

Masonic Building, former Congregational parish house, 153 Broad Street;
house, c.1900, 10 Union Street, on left; camera facing east
Photograph 5 of 22

Greek Revival-style house, 175 Broad Street, left; commercial building,
c.1925, 181 Broad Street, center; and 187 Broad Street, c.1890,
remodeled c.1945, right; camera facing northeast
Photograph 6 of 22

Brick business block, 193-199 Broad Street, c.1908, camera facing east
Photograph 7 of 22

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Photographs Broad Street Green Historic District Photographs-2
 Windsor, Hartford County, CT**

Colonel James Loomis House, 1822, 208-210 Broad Street, left;
Italianate-style house, c.1865, 192 Broad Street, center; and brick
business block, 1930, right; camera facing northwest
Photograph 8 of 22

Victorian Gothic-detailed house, 1900, 226 Broad Street, camera facing
southwest
Photograph 9 of 22

Windsor Federal Savings Bank, 1956, 250 Broad Street, camera facing
southwest
Photograph 10 of 22

Luddy House, c.1925, 261 Broad Street, camera facing southeast
Photograph 11 of 22

Old Windsor Post Office, 1940, 276 Broad Street, camera facing
southwest
Photograph 12 of 22

Plaza Building, c.1929, 280 Broad Street, camera facing southwest
Photograph 13 of 22

Huntington Estate, 289 Broad Street, camera facing northeast
Photograph 14 of 22

Grace Church Rectory, 301 Broad Street, camera facing east
Photograph 15 of 22

Colonel Oliver Mather House (Windsor Public Library since 1901), 323
Broad Street, camera facing south
Photograph 16 of 22

Former movie theater, c.1925, 25 Central Street, recently remodeled,
camera facing northwest
Photograph 17 of 22

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Photographs Broad Street Green Historic District Photographs-3
 Windsor, Hartford County, CT**

Windsor Freight Station, corner of Central Street and Mechanic Street,
camera facing southeast
Photograph 18 of 22

Windsor Fire Department, 20 Union Street, 1927, camera facing southeast
Photograph 19 of 22

Former Eddy Electric Manufacturing Company factory, 1882, 33 Mechanic
Street, camera facing northeast
Photograph 20 of 22

Former Windsor Company factory, 41 mechanic Street, c.1930, camera
facing northeast
Photograph 21 of 22

Windsor Town Garage, c.1940, 69 Mechanic Street, camera facing
northeast
Photograph 22 of 22