

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JUL 5 1984

date entered AUG 2 1984

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

1. Name

historic NA

and/or common Glastonbury Historic District

2. Location *Roughly Main St. from Hebron Ave. to Talcott Rd.*

1746-1884, 1918-2400 Main Street, east side, 17 Hebron Avenue
street & number 1741-1945, 1995-2281 Main Street, west side NA not for publication

city, town Glastonbury NA vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09 county Hartford code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple pwnership

street & number

city, town NA vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Glastonbury Land Records, Town Clerk's Office

street & number 2155 Main Street

city, town Glastonbury state CT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition
 excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one
 unaltered
 altered

Check one
 original site
 moved date _____
 both

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Overview

The Glastonbury Historic District of 128 acres encompasses approximately 100 principal structures lining the Main Street of the Town of Glastonbury, across the Connecticut River southeast of Hartford. Most of these structures are frame houses, three of them built in the 17th century and 23 in the 18th century. Forty structures from the 19th century and 33 from the 20th century in the district include several town-owned and commercial buildings. The district includes a large, old cemetery and a small, modern park.

In all, 81 structures are frame, while 14 are brick or brick faced, one is stone, four are stucco and one is concrete block. The classification of the buildings by architectural style is as follows:

Colonial	17
Georgian	6
Federal	4
Greek Revival	10
Gothic Revival	1
Italianate	1
Second Empire	1
Queen Anne	12
Neo-Classical Revival	3
American Four Square	10
Bungalow	3
Colonial Revival	6
Georgian Revival	4
Modern Architecture	3
Other, 19th century	7
Other, 20th century	12

The 19 "other" houses include "Cape" and "Ranch" types less than 50 years old and older houses that now have non-original synthetic siding. At the time such siding is added, architectural details that establish style often are lost.

An important difference between Glastonbury and most other early Connecticut towns is the absence of an old Congregational Church structure. In Glastonbury, the present Congregational Church was built in 1940 after a hurricane destroyed its predecessor. While the present Greek Revival style edifice visually fulfills the traditional role of the Congregational Church in the town's streetscape (Photograph 5), it is less than 50 years old and was built with original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, so is designated Non-Contributing.

Twenty structures are considered not to contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district. All are less than 50 years old.

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Glastonbury Historic District, Glastonbury, CT
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Survey of Historic and Architectural Resources of Glastonbury
1978 Local
Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street
Hartford Connecticut

State Register of Historic Places
1984 State
Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street
Hartford Connecticut

(Note: The following properties already are listed in the
State Register: 1803, 1808, 1937, 2015, 2027, 2071,
2094, 2169, 2400 Main Street and the Cemetery.)

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Boundary Justification

The primary objective in drawing the district boundary was to encompass in the district the 17th- and 18th-century houses along Main Street that are the core of historic Glastonbury. In so doing it was necessary and desirable to include the 19th- and early-20th-century structures that complement the earlier buildings and show the development of the district from the time of its settlement to the present day.

There are many 18th-century houses in Glastonbury located elsewhere than on Main Street,¹ but Main Street has the heaviest concentration of those structures and therefore is a logical location for a historic district.

The northern boundary of the district marks the transition from historic structures to the town's modern commercial and business district. The southern boundary of the district is drawn at the point where houses less than 50 years old begin far to outnumber historic houses, although many historic structures are located on Main Street south of the district. The east and west boundaries, in general, are the rear property lines of properties fronting on Main Street.

The district includes most properties fronting on Main Street between the north and south boundaries, but not all. On the east side, parcel E 77 between 1864 and 1918 Main Street is omitted because it is devoted to contemporary housing. On the west side, parcel W 91 between 1751 and 1761 Main Street technically fronts on Main Street because of its narrow access strip, but its only structure is a concrete-block cow shed, so it is omitted. Similarly, parcel W 83E between 1817 and 1831 Main Street is omitted because it has no structure and is not visually important to the district. On the other hand, 1825 Main Street, which has a similar configuration, is included because it is the site of a house. Parcel W 78AA between 1945 and 1995 Main Street has significant Main Street frontage. Viewed from Main Street it is bramble and brush. The parcel has an irregular shape, with a finger extending north to Meadow Street. This parcel is not considered to be essential to the district.

The Streetscape

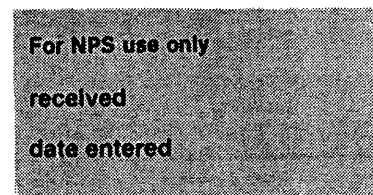
Glastonbury's Main Street initially was an Indian trail² running from East Hartford south along the east bank of the Connecticut River, eventually leading to the mouth of the Thames River on Long Island Sound. It was adopted as a town street in the last decade of the 17th century and has been maintained for three centuries. Its layout has not been compromised; the wide thoroughfare is flanked by grassy strips and sidewalks from which the houses are comfortably set back. Large shade trees between the street and the sidewalks continue their important presence.

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Most of the early structures were built as farmhouses by settlers who were attracted to the town by the attractive prospects for farming. An exception was 1808 Main Street, c. 1695, which was built by the town for the first minister. This house has a gambrel roof, as do seven other of the early houses.

As the 18th century developed, gable-roofed houses became common, as may be seen in many examples such as 2015 Main Street. These were conventional, sturdy farmhouses constructed in the usual post-and-beam, mortise-and-tenon manner around a central chimney, with little exterior decorative trim. The district does not have elaborate "Connecticut River" doorways with broken-scroll pediments as are found in such communities as South Windsor and Deerfield. The interiors, on the other hand, often have fine raised paneling, especially in the fireplace walls of the front rooms, and corner cupboards. The district has no flared, Dutch roofs and no early shingled siding. In roof framing, ridge pole commonly was not used, the rafters being framed into one another at the peak. The rafters are notched into purlins that in turn are supported by posts. Clapboards typically are fastened over vertical oak planks, as at 1803 Main Street. Several houses have, or did have, interior sliding shutters, as at 1780 and 1815 Main Street.

Toward the end of the 18th century the Georgian plan of twin chimneys with central hall came into fashion. 2027 Main Street is a fine example of this style, and is one of the relatively small number of 14 brick structures in the district. This house is one of the more elegant in the district with a carefully detailed portico and eaves cornice with pseudo dentil course, incised bed molding and modillion blocks. (Photograph 8) To the extent that there is a distinctive Glastonbury decorative feature of 18th-century houses, it is found in such elaborate treatment of eaves cornices. Other examples are the two-tiered dentil course at 2015 Main Street, the embellished corona of the Gideon Welles House, 17 Hebron Ave., formed by a course of vertical recesses (Photograph 1A) and similar treatments at 1805, 2027, 2041 and 2049 Main Street.

The other house in the district notable for its pretensions to elegance, 2200 Main Street, is also brick, but in the Federal style, c. 1828. It has carved brownstone lintels, Ionic portico and semi-elliptical fanlight. (Photograph 6). On the interior, mantels are carved in the Adamesque manner of Samuel McIntyre, the great New England Baroque wood carver and architect.

The more sedate Greek Revival of the early 19th century has valuable representation in the district by the 1835 brick Town Hall at 1944 Main Street, built after the Connecticut constitution of 1818 disestablished the Congregational Church and brought an end to the prior practice of using one meeting

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house for both church and government. The 1835 Town Hall is distinctive for the salmon color of its brick, for its tall double paneled front door and tall, 16-over-16 windows. (Photograph 10) A frame Greek Revival commercial building, 2281-2289 Main Street, is located at the northern edge of the district. (Photograph 3)

The romantic revival styles of the later 19th century are found in the district in examples of the Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Second Empire modes. Two houses are of chief interest: the 1851 stone Gothic Revival structure at 2190 Main Street (Photograph 6) and the large, frame Second Empire mansion at 2016 Main Street. (Photograph 9)

As the turn of the century approached, classical precedent once more was in vogue. In 1906 the Town built a Neo-Classical Revival school at 2252 Main Street of brick and brownstone with Ionic portico. (Photograph 2) Its hipped roof is one of the 13 hipped roofs in the district. Ten houses along the street are designed in the peculiarly American interpretation of the Neo-Classical Revival known as the American Four Square style. 2044 Main Street, a square house, combines classically inspired hipped roof, paired porch columns and Palladian-derived windows with a Colonial Revival gambrel gable and Queen Anne oriel, the whole encased under the influence of the Shingle Style with red shingle siding and red shingles on the roof. (Photograph 14)

The Town in the 20th century turned to Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival styles for its public buildings. The Academy School complex at 2155 Main Street has three versions of the red-brick-with-white-trim treatment associated with these styles, and a section in Modern Architecture, built from 1915 onward. (Photograph 11)

Popularity of the Colonial Revival in the 20th century fostered changes to work that had been done in earlier times, including the use of white paint on buildings of all styles in an effort to re-colonialize them. This program was a matter of conscious policy at the time, in Connecticut towns, and included reversing changes made in the 19th century to 17th- and 18th-century structures.

In the district, for instance, a long side porch with turned posts and sawn brackets on the west elevation of 1808 Main Street was removed, the

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8 x 34-foot front porch of 2169 Main Street was removed and many Italianate hoods were replaced by more "correct" porticos or none, as at 1796 and 2015 Main Street. The Italianate hood remains at 2068 Main Street (Photograph 13) as do several 19th-century bays, added to 17th- and 18th-century houses, as at 2169 and 2213 Main Street. The Welles-Chapman Tavern at 2400 Main Street, however, lost its big roof dormers, its front door hood and bays to become austere and severe and white, perhaps more so than ever was originally intended. (Photograph 1) At 2015 Main Street the 2-over-2 windows have been replaced with 12-over-12, while the entrance porch with spindle valence has been removed.

Inventory

All properties are considered to contribute to the architectural and historical character of the district except those less than 50 years old, which are marked NC before the description.

The sources of the dates of construction are given by the following symbols:

- A Assessor's records
- C Survey by Capitol Region Council of Governments
- GLR Glastonbury Land Records
- H Files of the Historical Society of Glastonbury
- S Sign on the house
- V Visual estimate

Street numbers run from south to north.

Main Street, east side

1746 c. 1778 H. William Moseley House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay central-chimney, central-entrance house, covered with clapboards. Windows are 12-over-12. Plain pilasters flanking the double, paneled front door support an entablature that breaks out in the center, under a broken pediment. The curvilinear upper moldings of the pediment terminate in rosettes. Added 1-story wing to the south. Old photographs show a standing-seam metal roof and portico with horizontal entablature under balustrade.

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Main Street, east side - Continued

- 1750 NC 1954 A. 1½-story, plain, frame, gable-roofed shingled house.

- 1780 1720, 1780 C, c. 1762 H, GLR 6/154. Joseph Moseley House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-entrance house, covered with clapboards. Roof is covered with wooden shingles. Windows are 12-over-12. The second floor overhangs the first on the front and side elevations, and the third floor overhangs the second on the side elevations. House remained in possession of the Moseley family to 1979.

- 1796. c. 1880 V. 2-story, simple, frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped house, covered with clapboards. Windows are 1-over-1. Entrance is in the angle of the ell. Gable end is covered with imbricated shingles.

- 1808 1683 C, 1695 H. Timothy Stevens Parsonage. 2-story, Colonial, frame, gambrel-roofed, central-chimney, central-entrance house on brick foundations, covered with clapboards. Roof is covered with wooden shingles. Second floor overhangs the first on the side elevations. Double door is flanked by two 12-over-12 windows on first floor. In the second floor, in the lower slope of the gambrel, there are two shed dormers with smaller 12-over-12 windows. Securing a minister and providing this house for him were essential to the formation of Glastonbury as a separate town. Presence of brick foundations is highly unusual in late 17th-century houses; dimensions of the house vary from those set out in town records when the house was planned.

- 1814 1920 A, 1900 V. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house on brick foundations, covered with asbestos shingles. Flat-roofed front porch, supported by round columns, has railing of square spindles. Lower sash of windows are single panes; upper sash have narrow, vertical panes whose muntins, on the diagonal at the top, form diamond shapes. Above the porch, at the second floor, are two 3-sided bays. There is a tripartite window of 1-over-1 sash in the attic gable end. Large cross gable to the north.

- 1822 c. 1880 V. 2½-story, unembellished, frame, gable-roofed house covered with asbestos shingles that may obscure or replace Queen Anne details.

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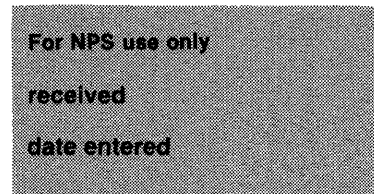
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Main Street, east side, Continued

- 1828 1902 A. 2½-story, American Four Square, frame house with high pyramidal roof on brick foundations. The first story is covered with clapboards, the second with shingles that flare slightly over the first. Front porch on the right has round posts and a railing of square spindles, with a dentil course under its eaves. A tripartite window to the left has sash of unequal height: the lower sash are taller than the upper. The lower sash are single panes; upper sash are diamond paned. The second story has two 1-over-1 windows. In the front roof slope there is a hipped roof dormer with paired windows of diamond-paned sash over single panes.
- Second structure. 19C V. An old, plain, frame cottage on stone foundations.
- NC Third structure. 1946 A. 1-story, modern, frame, gambrel-roofed house.
- 1838 NC 1960 A. 2-story, Colonial Revival, brick-faced, gable-roofed, 4-bay house with 8-over-8 windows. The doorway is in the second bay from the right.
- 1846 1740, 1780 C, c. 1786 H. Matthew Miller Hse. 2½-st., Col., fr. gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-doorway house on stone foundations, covered with clapboards. Roof is covered with wooden shingles. Windows are 12-over-12. The 2-leaf paneled door has a 7-pane transom framed by a flared doorway casing. An unusually thorough description of the interior is on file at the Historical Society of Glastonbury. (Photograph 16)
- NC Second structure. 1959 A. Former garage converted to a dental office.
- 1864 NC 1979 A. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-entrance house covered with clapboards. Windows are 12-over-12. Second floor overhangs the first on front elevation. (Photograph 16)
- 1918 c. 1880 V. 2-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. A wrap-around porch has turned spindles in its railing with spindles of the same profile but much shorter in its frieze. Posts are turned, with sawn and pierced brackets. The corner of the porch is truncated and its entrance is located there, approached by steps under a peaked gable. The gable end is covered with fish-scale shingles.

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Main Street, east side, Continued

- 1924 NC 1950 A. 1½-story, "Cape," gable-roofed, brick-faced house.

- 1936 1760, 1800 C, 1782, 1790 H. Griswold-Moseley House. 2½-story Georgian, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, twin-chimney, central-doorway house, covered with clapboards. The 12-over-12 windows have flat, molded caps. The doorway has shallow, fluted pilasters and entablature, six tombstone-shaped transom lights and flat molded cornice. There is a similar doorway in the center of the south elevation. Shed additions to the rear.

- 1944 1840 H. Former Town Hall. Now Historical Society of Glastonbury headquarters and museum. High, 1-story, Greek Revival salmon-colored brick, gable-roofed structure, 39 x 56 feet. Tall 16-over-16 windows with brownstone lintels and sills flank the central, 2-leaf, tall, paneled front door. Above, there is a round-arched louver in the recessed triangular section of the pediment's tympanum. Each side elevation has four of the tall, 16-over-16 windows. Site of first meeting house (1693) and of first schoolhouse (1704). 5.7 acres. (Photograph 10)

- 1913 date on monument. Granite Civil War monument of soldier with colors standing on a high pedestal. Dado of pedestal is flared at the bottom. The base terminates in a cyma molding, while the anthemion frieze at the top of the dado also is a cyma molding.

- Lot E 74 1690 H. Glastonbury Green Cemetery. Most of the settlers and founders of Glastonbury are buried here. The single structure on the site is a brick receiving vault, built in 1898, according to numerals in the building. 10.6 acres. (Photograph 10)

- 2006 c. 1840 C. 1½-story, altered, frame, gable-roofed cottage on brick foundations, covered with clapboards. Hipped-roof front porch has central entrance peak, turned columns and sawn brackets.

- 2016 c. 1876 H. Charles Goodrich House. 2½-story, Second Empire, frame, mansard-roofed house covered with clapboards. 2-story, 3-sided bays on front and side elevations. Front porch has a round-arched entrance supported by slender round columns while the flat porch roof projects over heavy sawn brackets. The double front door is glazed under a glazed transom. Windows are 1-over-1, flat-arched at the first story and round-arched at the second. Below the mansard there is a

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Main Street, east side, Continued

projecting, molded cornice with heavy paneled frieze and over-scaled dentil course. The concave mansard is covered with slate with hexagonal areas exposed to the weather. Cream and red colored slate form patterns in the roof. Dormers in the mansard have 2-over-2, segmentally-arched windows under segmental pediments. The plan of the house is irregular, with at least one addition. A large barn to the northeast of the house was demolished in the 1980s. Site of a Revolutionary War gun powder works. 5 acres. (Photograph 9)

2030 1740 C, c. 1760 H (GLR 7/231). 3-story, Colonial, frame, gambrel-roofed, 4-bay, central-chimney house covered with clapboards. Windows are 12-over-12. The second floor overhangs the first on the front and side elevations three inches. The third floor overhangs the second on the sides. Entrance is in the second bay from the right. Door and enframing appear not to be original. 1-story, gable-roofed, rear ell may be the oldest section.

2038 1760-1800 C. 2-story, Colonial, frame, gambrel-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-entrance house covered with shingles. Eaves of the lower slope of the gambrel roof are at first story level. Extensive alterations.

2044 1890 A, 1901 H. Everett Hurlburt House. 2½-story, American Four Square, frame, hipped-roof house on high stone foundations, with influences from the Queen Anne and Shingle Styles. Sides and roof are covered with dark red shingles. The wide front porch has paired columns and railing of turned spindles. Two large windows at the second story reflect Palladian influence. The central section of each is a 1-over-1 window with round-arched upper sash while the lower, flanking sections are single panes of glass framed by a round colonette and a square pilaster. Diamond-shaped shingles form a wide arch over each window. In the central space between the two windows, diamond-shaped shingles are laid to form a large diamond. Above, a gambrel-roofed dormer has a tripartite window with diagonal muntins in the upper sash. On the north elevation, second story, there is a rectangular oriel under gable-roofed dormer with 8-over-1 window. The eaves of the principal roof are flared and overhang. 4 acres. (Photograph 14)

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Main Street, east side, Continued

- 2048 1754 H. 2½-story, Georgian, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, twin-chimney, central-entrance house covered with clapboards. Roof is covered with wooden shingles. A tripartite window over the entrance reflects Palladian influence. The 1740 date is confusing. Either the house is later than 1740 or the twin chimneys are an alteration to a Colonial house.
- 2056 c. 1900 A. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards. Windows are 1-over-1. Front porch has round posts and railing of square spindles. On each side elevation there is a 2-story, 3-sided bay under a gable. The gable ends are covered with clipped-corner shingles. Curvilinear brackets under the gables provide design transition to the angled sides of the bays. (Photograph 13)
- 2060-2062 c. 1850 C. 2½-story, Greek Revival/Italianate, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with clapboards. The windows are 6-over-6 and have molded frames. The front door has transom and side lights of large panes. The plain frieze under the gable-end pediment is flush boarding. In the tympanum, the central, vertical, 2-over-2 window is round-arched. The wrap-around porch is supported by square posts. (Photograph 13)
- 2068 1780 C, 1785 H. GLR 6/242. Charles Hale House. 2½-story Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-entrance house with two small chimneys near the center of the ridge line, covered with clapboards. The central entrance has a flat hood supported by heavy brackets with drop finials. The glazing of the double door is round-arched, over raised panels. Windows are 4-over-4 while the foundations are brick or brick-faced. Entrance, windows and foundations are late 19th-century alterations. Charles Hale was a hatter. He had his hatter's shop on this property. (Photograph 13)
- 2082 1745 H, 1760, 1800 C. Nathaniel Talcott House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-entrance house covered with clapboards. Windows are 12-over-12. The paneled double door with side lights has a flat, molded cap. Old ell to the rear.
- 2094 c. 1750 C. Ebenezer Plummer House. 2½-story, Georgian, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, twin-chimney, central-entrance house on brownstone ashlar foundations, covered with clapboards. Windows are 12-over-12 and first-story windows have peaked caps. Fluted pilasters on high pedestals flank the doorway and support an entablature with rosettes in its frieze. The entablature breaks out in the center. The cap of the doorway is peaked. There is a row of four lights at the top of the paneled door. Moved to this location in 1947 from the corner of Main Street and Douglas Road.

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Main Street, east side, Continued

- 2108 NC 1959 A. Glastonbury Police Headquarters. 1½-story, Colonial Revival, brick-faced, gable-roofed structure on high basement. Windows are 12-over-12. A low, central cross gable is treated as a pediment with tympanum of flush boarding. Below, the entrance has a double door and vertically elongated broken pediment that terminates in volutes. Second structure, 1964 masonry ambulance garage. 7.5 acres.

- 2130 1930 A. 1½-story Bungalow with pyramidal roof, covered with stucco. Fenestration includes an 8-over-1 window in the first story and paired 6-over-1 windows in a hipped-roof dormer above.

- 2134 c. 1840. V. 2½-story, altered, frame, gable-roofed, ell-shaped house covered with non-original, synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. The entrance porch is in the recess of the ell. The section of the house projecting toward the street has two bays of 6-over-6 windows under a gable-end pediment.

- NC Second structure. 1963 A. In rear, a 2-story, concrete block apartment house covered with synthetic siding to resemble clapboards.

- 2140 c. 1930 V, very old A. 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards. First-story windows are 8-over-1; second-story windows, paired, are 6-over-1. The portico roof, supported by paired columns, is an extension of the principal roof slope. There is a wide shed dormer in the second story. 1½-story wing to the south.

- 2146 1780, 1820 C, 1850 H. 2½-story, Federal/Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, twin chimney, central-doorway house covered with clapboards, with standing-seam metal roof. Windows are 6-over-6. Flat-roofed, projecting portico has round columns supporting plain architrave and frieze and molded cornice. Recessed, 2½-story wing to the north is 19C. Leaded casement windows survived stored in a shed to 20C.

- 2160 NC 1980 A. 1-story, frame, plain, commercial building.

- 2162 1918 A. 2½-story, American Four Square, stucco, hipped-roof house. Tripartite 4-over-1 windows flank the central entrance. Enclosed porch to the north appears to be original. There is a wide roof overhang.

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Main Street, east side, Continued

- 2174 c. 1820 C, H. Hale-Carter Hse. 2½-st., Fed./Grk. Rev., fr, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards. Windows are 12-over-12 with channeled surrounds and plain corner blocks. There are three bays in the projecting front section of the Greek cross plan. This section has a gable-end pediment with flush-board-ing tympanum and central elliptical window. The crossed mullions of the elliptical window form an elaborate pattern. An added, curved, wrap-around porch at the right front corner is supported by round posts with railing of turned spindles and with dentil course at the eaves. A wooden picket fence extends to the south; the tops of its pickets form concave curves between square posts that are topped by low, cone-shaped finials.
- 2190 1851. (see below) Moseley Tallcott [sic] -Louis Ripley House. 2½-story, Gothic Revival, stone, gable-roofed house with Queen Anne style alterations. Windows are 6-over-6. The walls are laid up in alternating courses of wide grey stone and narrow brownstone ashlar. The roof slopes terminate at the first story. The window in the attic gable end has a pointed arch. Below this window, in the west elevation, is a granite panel with the incised lettering "Erected by Moseley Tallcott 1851." There are tall brick chimneys. A porch added in front of the entrance on the south has a flared roof, lattice work ends and curved brackets. The south roof slope has a shed dormer, over the porch, and the north slope two peaked dormers. The sides of the dormers are covered with wooden shingles laid in a jagged line. A wing has been added to the east. Further to the east there is a 2½-story barn of vertical wooden siding, now converted to offices. (Photograph 6)
- 2200 c. 1820 C, 1849 A, c. 1828 H. The Parsonage. 2½-story, Federal, brick, gable-roofed, 3-bay house on brownstone foundations and with brownstone sills and lintels. Windows are 6-over-6. The brownstone lintels are carved with a Greek key at each end. In the Baroque doorway, slender Ionic columns flank the paneled door between double rows of sidelights that, in turn, are framed by half columns. There is a fascia of raised embellishment recessed over the door under a semi-elliptical fanlight with radial muntins. A brownstone basket arch crowns the whole. In the pediment formed by the roof gable end, the cornices and raking cornices are supported by modillion blocks. The pediment's central semi-elliptical window is surrounded by a brownstone architrave and has a central, vertical brownstone mullion. On the interior the carved, attenuated wooden trim, mantels and plaster work are of the same school as the exterior ornamentation. The house served as the parsonage of the Congregational Church across the street from 1847 to mid-20th century. (Photograph 6)

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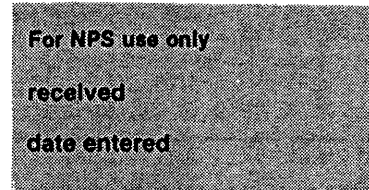
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- 2210-2212 c. 1920 V. 2½-story, American Four Square, stucco, pyramidal-roofed house with quoins of stucco at the corners. The central doorway has a small, hipped-roof porch. The door is flanked by side lights in double rows. Upper half of the door is glazed. At the first floor, there are paired, 8-over-1 windows to left and right of the porch. At the second floor, there are three pairs of the same windows. Hipped-roof dormers in the front and side roof slopes have paired 8-over-1 windows of smaller panes.
- 2220 NC 1937 A. Telephone company building. 2-story, Neo-Classical Revival gable-roofed, 5-bay structure on stone foundations and with stone first-floor sills. The first floor is brick, with 6-over-6 windows. Plain pilasters are positioned at either side of the central doorway and at the building's corners. The doorway has side lights. The low second floor is faced with flush boarding; its horizontal windows are composed of three vertical panes. Brick wings of similar design extend to left and right.
- 2228-2230 c. 1925 V. 2½-story, American Four Square, frame, gable-roofed double house covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. The wide front porch has round posts and turned spindles.
- 2234 c. 1890 V. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house on brick foundations, covered with asbestos-shingled siding. The roof slopes down to the first floor over the porch, which has a frieze of spindles. There is an octagonal tower with tent roof at the left front corner.
- 2252 1906 A. Built as school; served as Town Hall 1930-1960. 2½-story, Neo-Classical Revival, brick, hipped-roof building with brownstone foundations, sills and lintels. The entrance is in a shallow Ionic portico of the central projecting pavilion, under a shingled, pedimented gable with Palladian-inspired window. There are hipped-roof dormers in the side slopes of the roof, and paired brick chimneys with corbeled tops. The structure is large, 49 x 44 feet. Windows are 1-over-1. Roof is covered in part with original slate. (Photograph 2)

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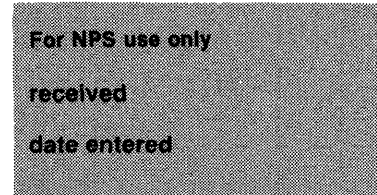
- 2300 c. 1820 C., c. 1830 H. Benjamin Taylor House. 2½-story, Federal/Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house on stone foundations, covered with clapboards. Windows are 6-over-6. Door and window surrounds have central nose molding flanked by recessed chanel and fillets, with flat corner blocks. The door, in the right bay, has a semi-elliptical fanlight. The gable-end pediment of flush boarding is pierced by a central elliptical window with two vertical muntins. The building has grown to several times its original size through additions and extensions over the years, including work done in the 1980s. (Photograph 2)
- Lot E 44 c. 1980. "Town Green." A modern park created by demolition of existing structures. 0.9 acres.
- 2400 1740, 1780 C, 1776 H. Welles Chapman Tavern. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central doorway house on granite ashlar foundations, covered with clapboards. The roof is covered with wooden shingles. Windows are 12-over-12. Clapboards are short, tapered in thickness, and overlap at the ends. Doorway of fluted pilasters with rosettes, a pedimented cap, 8-pane transom and two-leaf paneled door appears to be new as do the interior partitions and finish. Moved to this location from across Main Street, replacing Post Office. When on west side of street, the house had five dormers and an Italianate front door hood. (Photograph 1)
- 17 Hebron Avenue 1782 H. Gideon Welles House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney (small in size), central-doorway house on brick foundations, covered with clapboards. Windows are 12-over-12. At the eaves cornice, a dentil course and row of shallow modillions support a fascia embellished by a course of alternating raised blocks and recesses. In front of the doorway, there is an added Greek Revival portico of Doric columns, plain architrave and frieze divided by a dentil course and low hipped roof. A 1½-story addition with Greek Revival porch extends to the east. Originally stood on present site of Welles Chapman Tavern. Was moved back and north, on same parcel, in mid-1930s to make way for Post Office. In 1970s was rotated 90 degrees and moved to present position facing south. Exterior of this house has undergone far fewer changes over the centuries than has Welles Chapman Tavern. Interiors of both are mostly non-original. (Photographs 1, 1A)

Recorded by HABS, 1937. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 1970.

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- 1741 1915 A. 2-story, altered, frame, gable-roofed house covered with non-original, synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. The eaves return on the front and overhang on the sides. Front porch is closed in. 3.5 acres.

- 1751 1740, 1780 C. Isaac Moseley House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central chimney, central doorway house on stone foundations, covered with clapboards. Windows are 12-over-8. The small front portico, supported by round columns, has coved ceiling, dentil and modillion courses and gabled roof. (Photograph 17)

- 1761 NC 1950 A. 1½-story, "Cape," frame house. (Photograph 17)

- 1763 c. 1835 V. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed house on stone foundations covered with non-original, synthetic siding. First floor has door and two 6-over-6 windows. Second floor has two 6-over-6 windows, with no window over the door. The door has a plain surround, 4-light transom and 3-pane side lights over raised vertical panels. There is a rectangular window in the gable-end pediment. A large, 2½-story wing extends to the south; its former porch has been closed in. (Photograph 17)

- 1777 NC 1979 A. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, central-chimney, central-doorway house covered with synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. Chimney top is corbeled. Windows are 6-over-6. Simple doorway surround has shallow pilasters and entablature and 3-pane side lights.

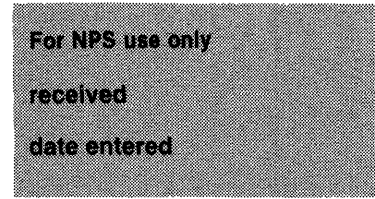
- 1783 c. 1832 C. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with clapboards. Windows are 6-over-6. The gable-end pediment of flush boarding has a central, rectangular window. The architrave breaks out at the top of the window. There is a barn of vertical siding.

- 1789 NC 1980 A. 1½-story, modern architecture, hipped-roof house with natural wood vertical siding.

- 1803 c. 1718 C. Moseley Tavern. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-doorway house on stone foundations, covered with clapboards. Windows are 6-over-6. Under the eaves there are a dentil course and a row of small, closely-spaced brackets. The added, hipped-roof portico, supported by square, paneled

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- posts, protects a front door with side lights. George Moseley operated a tavern here, 1800-1840. Second floor partition is hinged at top to swing up for a ballroom. Old photographs show standing-seam metal roof.
- 1817 1890 A. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, cross-shaped house with porch in the angle to the right. First and second stories are covered with clapboards and the attic gable ends with shingles. The front elevation of the section projecting toward the street has tall, paired, 1-over-1 windows at first and second floors, and a diamond-shaped window in the attic gable end. At the gable peak there is a fret of lattice work over a row of short, turned spindles.

A sign south of the house states that this was the site of the second meeting house, 1735-1837.
- 1825 NC 1979 A. 1-story, Modern Architecture, stucco house. 3 acres.
- 1831 c. 1900 A. 3-story, Neo-Classical Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house, covered with shingles. Windows are 1-over-1, with elongated diamond glazing in the upper sash on the first floor. The door has a transom and side lights of many small panes.
- 1839 c. 1915 A. 1½-story, frame Bungalow with gabled roof. There is an eyebrow dormer over the enclosed front porch, and a projecting 1-story, gable-roofed section on the left. Roof has wide overhang, supported by brackets.
- 1855 c. 1704 C. William Miller House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gambrel-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-doorway house on brownstone foundations. Covered with clapboards. Roof is covered with wooden shingles. Windows are 12-over-12. Eaves of lower slope of gambrel are at first-floor height. Paneled double door has transom of 8 small, square lights. Shed-roofed addition to south; gable-roofed addition to rear. A 20-page college paper on this house is on file at Historical Society of Glastonbury. 9 acres include ravine, glen and stream.
- 1893 c. 1900 A. 2½-story, American Four Square, frame, hipped-roof house on brick foundations, covered with shingles. The front porch, supported by round posts, has railing of turned spindles.

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- 1899 c. 1900 A. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay house covered with synthetic, non-original siding to resemble clapboards. Front portico has coved ceiling and gable roof supported by round columns, with a plain frieze. Windows are 1-over-1. The front, attic gable is covered with clipped-corner shingles. There is a 2-story, 3-sided bay on the south elevation.
- 1905 1912 A. 1½-story, frame Bungalow with hipped roof on cobblestone foundations. Recessed porch at right front corner has railing of small cobblestones. Windows are 9-over-1 and 12-over-1. Hipped-roof dormers on front and side slopes of roof have paired, 12-over-1 windows. (Photo 15)
- 1909 1912 A. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed house on concrete foundations, covered with weather boards. Windows are 6-over-1, tripartite on left and paired on right at both first and second floors. Round columns support the coved ceiling and gabled roof of the front portico. There is a 2-story, screened porch on the south elevation. (Photograph 15)
- 1917 1900 A. 2½-story, American Four Square, frame, hipped-roof, 3-bay house covered with synthetic clapboard siding. Wide front porch has round columns and railing of turned spindles. At the first floor, there is a single, large window left and right of the porch. The lower three-quarters of these windows is a single pane, with the upper quarter glazed in large diamonds. Second-floor windows are 1-over-1. There is a gable-roofed dormer in the front slope of the roof. (Photograph 15)
- 1925 NC 1945 A. 1-story, "Ranch" frame house covered with clapboards. (Photograph 15)
- 1933 c. 1890 ? V. 1½-story, gable-roofed cottage on stone foundations, covered with weathered shingles.
- 1937 c. 1756 H. 1½-story, Colonial, frame, gambrel-roofed house covered with clapboards. House has been extended to the front and two dormers added. Moved from Knox Lane at Hubbard Street to this location 1970. Ambrose Nicholson House.
- 1945 NC 1954 A. 1-story, "Ranch," frame, gable-roofed house.

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- 1995 NC 1973 A. 1-story, frame house.
- 2003 c. 1835 V. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house, covered with clapboards. Front gable end pediment is covered with clapboards. Door has transom and side lights. Added front porch with slender round columns is of Italianate character. Old cottage in rear.
- 2015 1740, 1780 C, c. 1750 H. GLR 4/319. Timothy Hale, Jr., House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-doorway house on brownstone foundations. Windows are 12-over-12. The eaves fascia has a 2-tier dentil course. The 2-leaf door of vertical boards is in a flat enframingent that is splayed at the top for an 8-light transom. Walls are made of vertical planks, covered with (new) clapboards. In the roof framing there is no ridge pole; the rafters are pegged at the peak and notched into supporting purlins. The chimney is brick laid up in clay mortar. These construction details are typical in the district. There is an added gambrel-roofed kitchen ell. Remnant of original paint suggests color was Italian red/Spanish brown.
- 2027 c. 1789 H. Hale-Rankin House, 2½-story, Georgian, brick, gable-roofed, 5-bay, twin-chimney, central-doorway house, with brownstone sills. The brick once was painted yellow. Windows are 12-over-12. Leaded, semi-elliptical windows in attic gable ends. The eaves cornice has a dentil course and modillion blocks. Round columns with plain entablature support the gable-roofed portico; its eaves have the same dentil course and modillion blocks as the principal eaves. Once had a slate roof. (Photograph 8) Portico pictured in Kelly, plate XXIV.
- 2041 1808 H. Joseph Wright House. 2½-story, Georgian, brick, gable-roofed, 5-bay, twin-chimney, central-entrance house, with brownstone sills. Windows, not original, are 6-over-6. There is a fanlight over the door, and a dentil course at the eaves. Ell to the rear.
- 2049 c. 1895 C. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame house with unusually high gable roof. Windows are 1-over-1. Wrap-around porch on the right has slender paired columns rising from a railing parapet under a hipped-roof dormer with paired 1-over-1 windows. On the left there is an octagonal 2-story tower

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with tent roof that is lower than the principal gable roof behind it. On the south a gable projects over a 3-sided, 2-story bay. All eaves have dentil courses and small modillions.

- 2055 c. 1900 V. 2½-story, American Four Square, frame, 3-bay house on brick foundations with high hipped roof. Covered with non-original synthetic siding. Windows are 1-over-1. Gabled dormer in front roof slope has tripartite window with upper sash glazed in diamond pattern.
- 2059 c. 1900 V. Twin of 2055 Main Street but with original wooden-shingle siding.
- 2071 1685, 1710 C. William Wickham House. 2-story, Colonial, frame, gambrel-roofed, L-shaped house. Originally built to face south; addition added to face west. The east elevation at first floor has two 12-over-12 windows on either side of a central double door, with 6-pane transom. At the second floor there are three shed dormers with 6-over-6 windows of small panes. South elevation similar without the door. Two central chimneys, one for each section of the L. (Photograph 12)
- 2077 1740, 1780 C. Ebenezer Plummer - Isaac Plummer House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-doorway house, covered with clapboards. Windows are 12-over-12. The paneled double door has an eared architrave and 6-light transom. There is a 1½-story addition to the south. The clapboards are narrow and are fastened by wrought-iron nails. The kitchen fireplace has two ovens in its rear wall. Ebenezer Plummer was chairman of the local Committee of Correspondence at time of Revolutionary War. (Photographs 7, 12)
- 2095 c. 1870 C. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, T-shaped house on brick foundations. The stem of the T projects toward the street. Its front elevation at first floor has a single large window with elongated diamond glazing at the top; at the second floor are paired 1-over-1 windows framed in channeled trim with circle corner blocks. At the roof line the front gable has paneled barge boards and a pierced strut over a row of short spindles. The front porch, supported by turned posts and scroll-saw brackets, has a frieze of alternating turned and square spindles. There is a 2-story barn/studio in the rear. (Photograph 7)

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- 2113 c. 1835 C. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house, covered with clapboards. Front portico with coved ceiling is supported by slender columns and protects a doorway with leaded side lights. The gable-end pediment of flush boarding has a rectangular window surrounded by eared architrave. The house has wings and additions to the sides and rear. 13.7 acres.
- 2149 NC Mid-20C V. Sewage disposal plant. Large brick complex. rear Is located on same parcel as the school/Town Hall. 35.7 acres.
- 2155 c. 1915 V, 1923, 1930 A, c. 1960 V. Academy School and Town Hall. Large U-shaped complex with one building now used as the Town Hall. First structure on the site was the frame, Italianate Glastonbury Academy, c. 1860, which survived well into the 20th century, being used as a library toward the end of its lifetime. Next building was the Williams Memorial, c. 1915, which is one of the two buildings that form the eastern arm of the present U, facing the street. This structure was built by the Williams family (J.B. Williams Co., toiletries) as a community recreation center with gymnasium, bowling alleys and so on. It is a 2-story, Georgian Revival, brick, gable- and hipped-roofed structure with windows of small lights and dentil course at the eaves, and twin corbeled chimneys. Front entrance has been removed. The second building on the eastern arm of the U facing the street is now the Town Hall. It is a 1923 structure, a 2-story, Georgian Revival, brick building on a high base-ment. Its shallow, central, pedimented pavilion is flanked at first and second floors by five 8-over-8 windows. Limestone is used for water table, sills, lintel key blocks and double string course at the roof line. Front entrance porch has been re-moved. (Photograph 11)

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A 1-story, modern, brick-and-glass structure, c. 1960, forms the base of the U, running to the rear (west) from the Williams Memorial. The western arm of the U is a 2-story, transitional, Georgian Revival/Modern brick building. The central third of its front elevation projects slightly. There are banks of large, 1-over-1 windows. Limestone water table and sills and limestone string course at the bottom of the roof parapet contrast with the brick walls.

2157

c. 1920 V. 2½-story, American Four Square, frame hipped-roof house. First floor is rubble masonry and second floor is stucco. Most windows are 8-over-1, with a tripartite window at the first floor and a double window at the second. The hipped-roof dormer in the front roof slope has paired 4-over-1 windows.

2163

c. 1840 C. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay house covered with clapboards. Entrance porch on left has curvilinear suspended moldings as an entrance frame. Windows are 6-over-1. In the flush boarding of the gable-end pediment there is a central rectangular louvered opening that is slightly peaked on top. Andrews-Bailey-Knox House.

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- 2169 c. 1715 H, 1720, 1769 C. Thomas Hale House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central chimney, central-doorway house on stone foundations, covered with clapboards. Windows are 12-over-12. Small, gable-roofed portico with coved ceiling, supported by slender round columns, protects the double paneled door under a transom of small lights. Some clapboards are fastened with forged nails. Three windows have interior sliding shutters. Ell to the rear, c. 1825. Land was part of an original 3-mile farm.
- 2183 NC 1940 A. First Church of Christ Congregational. Fifth church building, built after the hurricane of 1938 destroyed the fourth. Greek Revival, frame structure covered with original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, on brick foundations. Tall, Tuscan columns in antis form a portico in front of high double doors. There is only one window on the front elevation; it is half round with radial muntins, located in the gable-end pediment. The cornice and raking cornices of the pediment have modillion blocks.
- The 2-stage tower rises behind the gable peak. There is a balustrade on the first stage, while the second stage has recessed corners, a tall, round-headed window of small panes in each face and a molded cornice that supports urns. Above the tower a high 8-sided spire embellished with swags at its base rises to a gilded weather vane.
- The side elevations of the church have five, tall, round-headed windows of many small panes. The building is extended to the rear and south. Enlarged 1982. 2.4 acres. (Photograph 5)
- 2195 1685, 1730, c. 1800 H, 1740, S, 1780, 1820 C. Benton House. 3-story, Georgian frame, gambrel-roofed, twin-chimney, central-entrance, 5-bay house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Windows are 12-over-12. The front door is flanked by attached half-round columns that support a paneled frieze and pedimented hood. The fanlight has radial lead muntins. 1½-story, gambrel-roofed ell to the rear is thought to be the original (1685) structure. (Photograph 5)
- 2205 1854, 1897, 1936 H. Dr. Whittles House. 2½-story, Georgian Revival, frame, hipped roof house on stone foundations, covered with wooden shingles. There are large 1-over-1 windows on either side of a central pavilion. The

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design of the central pavilion is reminiscent of the 18th-century work of William Sprats. The first floor has four slender Ionic columns that support a plain frieze, dentil course and cornice with small modillion blocks. At the second floor there is a Palladian window. The third floor is treated as a pediment with deeply recessed tympanum with elaborate elliptical window. The raking cornices are supported by vertical modillions and a course of vertical dentils. A 2½-story barn in the rear has vertical siding. (Photograph 5)

2213. 1735 E, 1740-1780 C. Josiah Benton House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-chimney, central-double-door house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. Windows are 12-over-12. Front door has a 7-light transom. There is an added, rectangular, 1-story bay on the south.

In the rear there is a small frame shop building with scalloped and perforated barge boards. It was moved from further north on Main Street to this site in 1881 to become a doctor's office and apothecary. (Photograph 4)

2217 1835 A. 2-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. The central entrance between 6-over-6 windows has a 4-paneled door with four lights at the top, under a 4-light transom. The roof gable-end pediment is covered with clapboards, and has no window. An ell extends to the south. (Photograph 4)

2225 c. 1890, C 1907 A. 2½-story, eclectic, frame, gable-roofed house on ashlar stone foundations, covered with weathered shingles. The house combines elements of the Queen Anne, Shingle, Jacobean Revival, Tudor Revival and Georgian Revival styles. Windows are 12-over-1 except in the attic where upper sash have diamond shaped glazing. The wide front porch has square posts. On the front elevation there are two 2-story, 3-sided bays; a similar bay on the south elevation extends into the roof as a hipped-roof dormer. The gable end toward the street is half timbered with stucco. The tall exterior chimney on the south elevation is Jacobean. (Photograph 4)

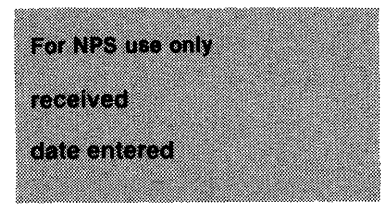
2233-2235 c. 1860 C. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed store. The store front may be original; it has a recessed central entrance flanked by 4-pane shop windows under a bracketed cornice. The second floor has two 2-over-2 windows under flat bracketed caps. The attic gable end, covered in part

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Main Street, west side, Continued

by fish-scale and in part by conventional shingles, has a 2-over-2 window and perforated barge boards. A 1½-story wing to the south has a wide porch, now enclosed, with paired round columns. (Photograph 3)

2237-2239 c. 1860 C. 2-story, Italianate, frame 3-bay house covered with wooden shingles, on brick foundations, with low pyramidal roof that projects without brackets. First-floor windows are floor-to-ceiling 6-over-9; second floor windows are 6-over-6. The wrap-around porch is supported by round posts and sawn brackets with drops. Each leaf of the double front door is glazed over two horizontal panels. (Photograph 3)

2247 c. 1880 C. 2½-story, Queen Anne/Neo-Classical Revival, frame house covered with wooden shingles with hipped and gable roofs, on brick foundations. Front gable has projecting half-sunburst over fish-scale shingles and a pent roof of hexagonal slate. On the north elevation there is a shed-roofed oriel with stained glass window. (Photograph 3)

2281-2289 1740-1780 C, c. 1850 V. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed commercial building, covered with clapboards, on brick foundations. There are plain pilasters with molded caps on both faces of all four corners. On the front elevation the pilasters support the gable-end front pediment with the help of added, paired, Italianate brackets. The tympanum is deeply recessed. The first-floor store fronts have been altered. At the second floor are tall, paired 4-over-4 windows. Similar windows on the north side elevation at both floors form 2-story panels. A lower 2-story wing extends to the south. It has a central brick chimney and single 6-over-6 windows above altered store front. This may be the 18th-century fabric associated with the earlier date. The wing has a modern, 1-story extension at the south. This structure served as the Gaines Hotel, c. 1850.
Second structure. c. 1875 V. 2-story, plain, frame, small, gable-roofed worker's house, covered with shingles and clapboards. Shed-roofed, enclosed front porch. Located in rear, at north.

1. In particular, there is a significant cluster of early houses in that section of the town known as South Glastonbury, that will be addressed in a forthcoming nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of the South Glastonbury Historic District.

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2. The Indian presence in Glastonbury long had been significant. The meadows so attractive for farming that drew the settlers to the east side of the river probably had been cleared by the Indians. Arrowhead Drive, the residential development just west of 1995-2027 Main Street, is a pre-his-
toric Indian site, dating back some five/six thousand years.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) local history
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates See Item 7 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criteria C (Architecture) and B (Important Persons)

The Glastonbury Historic District is significant for the large number of well-preserved 17th- and 18th-century houses that stand along its Main Street, and for the good examples of later architectural styles that also are represented. (Criterion C) Many of the 17th-century founders of Glastonbury and town leaders of later years resided in the district. The houses have historic significance because of their association with these men. (Criterion B)

Historical Background

The land now occupied by the Town of Glastonbury, on the east side of the Connecticut River, originally was part of the Town of Wethersfield, settled in 1634, whose center was on the west side of the river. The meadows of the east bank were attractive for farming from the first, and families were living there by the 1650s. Toward the end of the century these people petitioned the General Court of Connecticut to be set apart as a separate town on the plea that traveling to Wethersfield for church meetings was an undue hardship. Their petition was granted, conditional on finding a minister to take up residence, until which time they continued paying taxes to Wethersfield. Accordingly, one of the first acts of Glastonbury as a town was to build the house at 1808 Main Street which was used to attract the Reverend Timothy Stevens in 1695 to come and minister to the community. Glastonbury was one of the first towns in the state to be split off from an already established town.¹ The procedure was to be followed many times over during the next century and a half, often on the same plea initiated by Glastonbury, that traveling to the established meeting house was an undue hardship.

The initial division of land in Glastonbury was in narrow strips running three miles eastward from the river. The idea was to give each owner an assortment of the several qualities of land, rather than to favor a few with the best land. The pattern of long, narrow strips is still reflected to some extent in land holdings as they exist today. (See Sketch Map)

The first houses were built by people who came to farm the land. Inevitably, a community soon grew up. Sawmills and gristmills were essential, on streams located outside the district. From the first there were two centers, now known as Glastonbury and South Glastonbury (both in the Town of Glastonbury). The first house was in South Glastonbury, the first

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 128 prox.

Quadrangle name Glastonbury

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References See continuation sheet

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B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification The district boundary is shown by the dotted line on the map drawn at scale of 1" = 222'. For boundary justification, see Item 7.

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

state	NA	code	NA	county	NA	code	NA
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state	NA	code	NA	county	NA	code	NA
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11. Form Prepared By

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

organization Connecticut Historical Commission date December 7, 1983
Coordinator

street & number 59 South Prospect Street telephone 203 556-3005

city or town Hartford state Connecticut

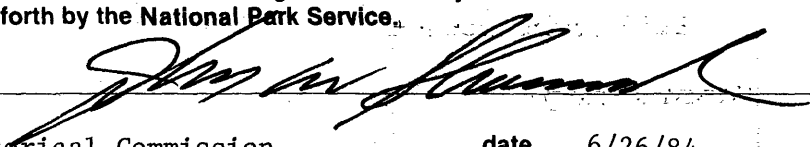
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



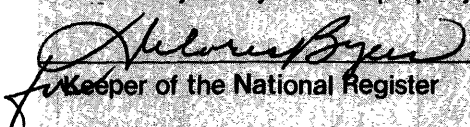
title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission date 6/26/84

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

Marked in the
National Register

date 8-2-84



Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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meeting house in Glastonbury.² Shops and taverns³ were needed; conventional houses often were adapted to such uses. By the time of the Revolutionary War shipbuilding was important, saltpeter was produced for gunpowder, tobacco was being grown and shipped. The district became built up with homes of men who engaged in diverse activities, as contrasted to the initial vocation of farming. Land holdings along Main Street became smaller; house lots were split off from farms.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, while farming continued to be important, manufacturing enterprises of modest size grew up in Glastonbury, outside the district, including textiles, silver plate, tanneries and toiletries. Such activities enhanced the residential value of houses along Main Street in the district. The railroad never came to Glastonbury. After shipbuilding went into decline, and was not replaced by the railroad, Glastonbury's commercial and manufacturing importance diminished. Today, Glastonbury is regarded as a suburb of Hartford and is primarily a residential community. The integrity of the district to a large degree is a function of this history. The failure of the railroad and large manufacturing enterprises to come to Glastonbury fostered conditions that permitted continuity in use and freedom from intrusions in the structures along Main Street that constitute the district. The maintenance of the structures in an above average state of repair has been supported by the circumstance that ownership often descended in the same family, thereby encouraging a sense of ancestral pride in the houses.

Architecture - Criterion A

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The panorama of American architectural styles displayed by the Glastonbury Historic District ranges over the three centuries of the town's history. An exceptionally large portion of the structures, 23 out of 100, date from the 17th and 18th centuries. While individually of good quality, it is the presence of so many of these gambrel- and gable-roofed Colonial and Georgian houses, in the aggregate, that constitutes an unusually valuable resource in Connecticut's architectural heritage from the centuries when Connecticut was a British colony. Their continued location on original sites permits an appreciation of their relationship to one another and to the community as it existed at the time. The well-preserved physical condition of many of the houses enhances the value of the group.

The significant features of 17th- and 18th-century domestic architecture that are displayed by the district's houses make them important artifacts because of their architectural merit alone. When consideration is added of associated documentation and events of community importance, the structures take on even more interest and significance. The parsonage at 1818 Main Street (1695), for example, is valuable for its gambrel roof and double doors and also for the fact that its construction for the first minister was an essential step toward establishing the community as a separate political entity. The architectural interest of the fine double overhang of 1790 Main Street is joined by the remarkable fact that the house remained in the same (Moseley) family for 200 years.

The thorough description of the interior of 1846 Main Street (1740) is an example of extensive, carefully-collected documentation at the Historical Society of Glastonbury that adds an important dimension to the district. At the Gideon Welles House, the association with Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy shares importance with the house's elaborate cornice, notable for its unusual course of vertical recesses. Elaborate cornices are a feature of several houses in the district including, among others, 1803 Main Street (1718) with its courses of dentils and small, closely-spaced brackets and the brick Georgian house at 2027 Main Street (1789) with exquisitely proportioned dentil course and modillion blocks.

The panoply of subsequent architectural styles from the 19th and early 20th centuries unfolds in the district around the early structures. Again, it is not only the excellence of individual structures but also the wide range of styles over time that establishes the significance of the district in architectural history.

From early in the 19th century, the brick Federal style house at 2200 Main Street (1828), a later parsonage, is outstanding for its millwork and carving, both inside and out, in the Adamesque manner of Samuel McIntyre of Salem. From a later era, the number of stone, Gothic Revival houses in

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Central Connecticut is very small; 2190 Main Street (1851) is one of them and the only one of its type, understandably, in the district. 2016 Main Street (1875) is as elaborate and complete an example of the French Second Empire style as is likely to be found in central Connecticut, and again is the only one of its style in the district.

Not to be overlooked are the striking period pieces, peculiarly American, built later in the 19th century and at the turn of the 20th century. One of these is the transitional Queen Anne/Neo-Classical Revival frame house at 2247 Main Street (1880) in which is found a combination of brick foundations, shingled siding, hipped and gable roofs, a pent roof of hexagonal slate and a shed-roofed oriel with a stained-glass window. The American Four Square style is represented by several houses in the district, often with diamond-paned sash. 1828 Main Street (1902) is such a house, with the typical high pyramidal roof and hipped roof dormer. Another more complex example is 2044 Main Street (1901) which combines the Queen Anne and Shingle styles with the American Four Square in a red, shingled envelope with Palladian-inspired windows and a flared roof to make a distinctive statement of American eclecticism of the period.

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Association with Lives of Persons Significant in the Past - Criterion B

The house at 1808 Main Street was built for Rev. Timothy Stevens, the first minister. As his arrival was essential to the launching of the town, the house and its association with Rev. Stevens are of direct and demonstrable importance to the early history of Glastonbury.

Many of the families whose names appear on the petition to the General Court to set off the new town resided in the district. For example, Edward Benton was one of the petitioners; his son, Josiah, built the house at 2213 Main Street. William Miller, another petitioner, built 1855 Main Street.

Among the old Glastonbury names associated with the district are Welles and Hale. Thomas Welles was fourth governor of Connecticut (1655, 1658). Other members of his family were prominent in the shipbuilding industry in Glastonbury. Joseph Welles was the first postmaster and operated the tavern now at 2400 Main Street. Oswin Welles was a pioneer in packing and marketing Connecticut seed leaf tobacco. Gideon Welles, a founder of the Republican Party and Secretary of the Navy in Lincoln's cabinet, was born in the house named for him at 17 Hebron Avenue.

The Hale family is associated with several houses in the district. Thomas, a petitioner, built 2169 Main Street. Timothy Hale built the elaborate Georgian structure at 2027 Main Street. Starting in 1866, the brothers John and George Hale created a new concept in the marketing of peaches, with the well-known variety named after them. At one time they grew peaches on 2000 acres on Connecticut and 1000 acres in Georgia. Frary Hale, who lived at 2195 Main Street, founded the Eagle Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of knitted goods, a leading employer in the town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Ebenezer Plummer, at 2094 Main Street, was a merchant, treasurer of the town, member of the Committee of Correspondence at the time of the Revolution and manufacturer of potash for gunpowder. William Goslee, Town Clerk from 1871 to 1891, had his law office in the building that is now a shop at 2213 Main Street. He wrote the town history that appears in Trumbull (see Bibliography).

In the 20th century, Dr. Lee J. Whittles, who built the 2-story pavilion on 2205 Main Street in 1936, was town physician for 40 years. He organized medical care after the disasters of the 1936 flood and the 1938 hurricane, and was a founder of the Historical Society of Glastonbury. Everett Hurlburt, 2044 Main Street, was an executive of the J. B. Williams Co., manufacturers of toiletries and the town's largest employer for the first half of the 20th century.

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Over the 300 years of its existence, residents of the district have been prominent and influential in the affairs of the town. Through their efforts the houses were built and the streetscape maintained from the establishment of the town to the present day.

1. According to the Report of the Historic District Study Committee (p. 6), Glastonbury was the first town in Connecticut to be formed by splitting off a section of an established town. According to the State of Connecticut Register and Manual, 1981, Glastonbury was taken from Wethersfield in 1693 (p. 391) but Lyme was set off from Saybrook in 1665 (p. 421).

2. The first meeting house, built in 1693 at 1944 Main Street, burned in 1734. The second, to replace it, was built further south in a compromise location between the two centers at 1817 Main Street. This was demolished in 1836 upon the establishment of the South Glastonbury Ecclesiastical Society who built their own edifice. The third meeting house, built in 1837 at 2183 Main Street, the present location, burned in 1866 and was re-built in 1867, to be replaced after the hurricane of 1938 with the present structure.

3. In houses used as taverns, partitions on the second floor sometimes were hinged at the ceiling, enabling them to be folded up put of the way to form a ballroom, as at the Moseley Tavern, 1833 Main Street.

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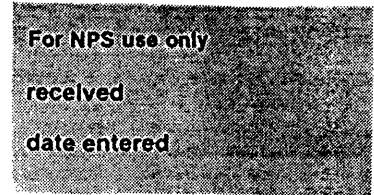
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