

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PHO 677035

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAR 26 1979
DATE ENTERED

3.30.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Windham Center National Register District

AND/OR COMMON CT 14 and 203

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER The Green, Webb Hill Rd., Weir Court Rd., Weir Court Extension; and parts of Ballamahack Rd., Bricktop Rd. (Routes 14 and 203), Jennings Lane

CITY, TOWN Windham VICINITY OF 2nd - Christopher Dodd
STATE Connecticut CODE 09 COUNTY Windham CODE 015

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 type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input 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 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
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN STATE
VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Windham Town Clerk

STREET & NUMBER Windham Town Hall, 979 Main Street

CITY, TOWN Willimantic STATE CT.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE National Register of Historic Places (Dr. Chester Hunt's Office)

DATE 1970
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service

CITY, TOWN Washington STATE DC.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Windham Center National Register District encompasses the oldest and, for the town's first one hundred and twenty-five years, the most important and thickly settled area of this eastern Connecticut community. Today, Windham Center is a typical, New England rural village whose focal point is a small, well-tended green. From here, four roads radiate: to the east (Scotland Rd., Route 14), south (Windham Center Rd., Route 203), west (Plains Rd.), and northwest (Bricktop Rd., Routes 14 and 203). The green lies at the southwest corner of Plains Rd. and Windham Center Rd.; and around its perimeter one finds the densest concentration of structures including the Congregational Church, #18, the Post Office, #19, the Library, #45, a large former inn, #17, and many of the most significant residences including #20, #37, #44, #46, #48, #55, #56, #57, and #60. The age of these structures ranges from the early 18th century to the 1950's; but most of the buildings here (and throughout the district) were constructed between 1750 and 1900, representing most often the Colonial, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles, with a sprinkling of Federal houses, some simple examples of other late-Victorian styles, and one important Gothic Revival structure (St. Paul's Episcopal Church, #40). As one moves away from the green in all directions, the density of the buildings decreases and there are more non-contributing structures mixed in with historic buildings. The boundaries of the district, however, have been drawn to keep intrusions to a minimum, while at the same time encompassing a coherent visual unit, including open land where necessary to protect unimpeded sightlines towards the village center. The village and the district lie on rising land about 250' above sea level. In general, the land to the east is higher, so that from the east one enters the village along Scotland Rd. down a long hill. To the west, the land falls off towards the level plains of the Shetucket River, a little over a mile away. The predominantly rural nature of the village is enhanced by the continuing cultivation of much of the surrounding open land, either for growing feed corn or as pasture. In all, there are 78 major structures in this district, a number which excludes all barns and other outbuildings. When they are of particular interest, such buildings are noted in the individual descriptions which follow.

Windham Center today, quiet and residential, is the residuum of a bustling, important town of two centuries ago. Settled in the last decade of the 17th century, Windham first prospered as an agricultural community. A great impetus to further growth was the designation of the settlement in 1726 as the seat of newly created Windham county. Soon, a court house was erected, and several lawyers took up residence in Windham to serve the people who came to plead cases. This legal traffic, which of course included witnesses and judges, stimulated the building of several inns and stores; while the activities of a group of Windham merchants brought the town further wealth and influence. Thus, by the 1750's Windham was well established as a prosperous agricultural, business and administrative center; and the commodious homes of her citizens reflected this prosperity.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Windham Center National Register District possesses three principal areas of significance. First, several of the structures within the district are associated with the lives of individuals important in state and national history. Second, the district is an impressive "catalogue" of 18th and 19th century American vernacular architecture, expressing in particular the way in which older buildings were adapted and rebuilt in later styles. Finally, there are three small structures within the district which were used for commercial purposes in the 18th century. Such structures are extremely rare and are especially worthy of notice and future study.

Windham was the home of two of Connecticut's most important Revolutionary leaders, Eliphalet Dyer and Jedediah Elderkin. The careers of these two individuals were closely parallel. Both were Yale graduates who became lawyers, pleading their cases in the Windham court house. Both men became large landowners in town, both held the rank of colonel in the militia, both represented Windham at many sessions of the Connecticut General Assembly, and both were members of Governor Trumbull's War Council (afterwards, the Council of Safety). Finally, they lived next door to one another in houses which still stand, #12 and #13.

Colonel Eliphalet Dyer was born in Windham in 1721. After graduating from Yale, he returned to his native town and took up the practice of law. Between 1747 and 1762, he served in eleven sessions of the General Assembly, and, in the latter year, was named to the Governor's Council. Dyer was a principal organizer and supporter of the Susquehanna Company, an ultimately unsuccessful venture of Connecticut men to lay claim to and settle parts of northern Pennsylvania under the terms of the colony's sea-to-sea charter. Indeed, so ardent was Dyer in his speeches before the General Assembly urging Connecticut officially to support the Company's stand, that a wit penned:

Canaan of old, as we are told,
Where it did rain down Manna,
Wa'n't half so good for heavenly food
As Dyer makes Susqu'hanna.¹

With the coming of the Revolution, Dyer left off his advocacy for the Western lands and concentrated his attention on serving the colonists' cause. Named a member of the Council of Safety, Dyer was

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

A History of the Village and First Congregational Church, Windham, Connecticut. Mimeographed typescript, 1975.

A Memorial Volume of the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Town of Windham, Connecticut. Hartford: The New England Home Printing Co., for the Bi-Centennial Committee, 1893.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY c. 205

UTM REFERENCES

A	1.8	73612.0	4.6	2071.0	B	1.8	73622.0	4.6	2052.0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING
C	1.8	73628.0	4.6	2054.0	D	1.8	73630.0	4.6	2048.0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southeast corner of Lot 28, Block 240, as shown on Windham Assessor's Map 6-9 in November, 1978, and which lies on Windham Center Rd. (Route 203), the district boundary runs westerly along the southern property line of Lot 28 for 600'. From there, the boundary runs northerly, approximately 3000' to the southwest corner of Lot 6, Block 240, 17-3, and then along the western boundary of Lot 6 to Plains Rd.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Harry Keiner, Consultant

ORGANIZATION Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE January 5, 1979

STREET & NUMBER 59 South Prospect Street

TELEPHONE (203) 566-3005

CITY OR TOWN Hartford

STATE CT.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE X LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *[Signature]*

TITLE Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE March 16, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION *[Signature]*

DATE 6/4/79

ATTEST: *[Signature]*
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
DATE 6/1/79

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Windham, CT.

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Location (continued):

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Mullen Hill Rd., Patriot Rd., Plains Rd., Scotland Rd. (Route 14), and
Windham Center Rd. (Route 203).

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LIST OF OWNERS, DECEMBER 1, 1978, WINDHAM ASSESSOR'S RECORDS

Map, Block & Lot #s. Owner and Address Inventory of Structures

BRICKTOP RD. (ROUTES 14 & 203)

Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 15	Robert H. Wentworth Lebanon Green Lebanon, CT. 06249	Critical, #17 Windham Inn
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 16	Alta C. Lathrop Box 51 Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #16 2½ stories, Greek Revival residence
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 17	Windham Free Library Association c/o Robert B. Abbey, Treasurer Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #14 Dr. Hunt's Office
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 18	Donald A. and Eunice F. Potter R. F. D. #2 Willimantic, CT. 06226	Critical, #11 Josephine Bingham House
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 19	Gerald J. and Marlene J. Obrien Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #9 Isaac Clark House
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 11	Clifford W. and Josephine Baker R. F. D. #2 Willimantic, CT. 06226	Critical, #2 Harvey's Grocery Store (residence)
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 12	Russell T. and Janet L. Clapp Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #3 1½ stories, c. 1850 residence
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 18	Harriet Guild and Julia Danielson Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #8 Elisha White House
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 19	James E. and Judith A. Leiper Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #10 E. C. Wyllys House

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 20	John C. and Susan E. Wandell Box 94 Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #12 Col. Eliphalet Dyer House
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 21	Elizabeth C. Hitz Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #13 Col. Jedediah Elderkin House
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 22	Alice F. Cotton Box 34 Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #15 Justin Swift House
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 23	Raymond R. and Rozanne M. Norko Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #37 Thomas Ramsdell House
Map 6-9 Block 238 Lot 16	Josephine A. Nasin Box 145 Willimantic, CT. 06226	Land only
Map 6-9 Block 238 Lot 15	Windham Public Schools 322 Prospect St. Willimantic, CT. 06226	Noncritical, #6 Windham Center Elemen- tary School
Map 6-9 Block 238 Lot 13	Jorge L. and Joanne C. Guerra Bricktop Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #5 c. 1900, 2½-story farm house
Map 6-7 Block 238 Lot 10	Peter P. Nosnick 2730 Thayer St. Evanston, IL. 60200	Critical, #1 c. 1780, 2½-story, frame residence
Map 6-7 Block 242 Lot 82	Peter P. Nosnick 2730 Thayer St. Evanston, IL. 60200	Land only
Map 6-7 Block 242 Lot 81	Ruth T. Blake Box 143 Willimantic, CT. 06226	Land only

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Map 6-7 Block 244 Lot 1	William R. and Meradith McMunn Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #4 Col. Thomas Dyer House
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Map 6-7 Block 244 Lot 21	Earl H. and Myrtle I. Syphers Box 113 Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #7 c. 1930, frame bungalow
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Map 6-7 Block 244 Lot 20	Josephine A. Nasin Box 145 Willimantic, CT. 06226	Land only
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THE GREEN

Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 10	Windham Free Library Association c/o Robert B. Abbey, Treasurer Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #45 Windham Free Library (Windham National Bank)
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Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 10A	Windham Free Library Association c/o Robert B. Abbey, Treasurer Windham, CT. 06280	Land only
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Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 11	Thomas B. and Julia G. Danielson Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #46 J. Hebbard House
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PATRIOT ROAD

Map 6-9 Block 245 Lot 35	Ann English Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #34 c. 1960, "colonial raised ranch"
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PLAINS ROAD

Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 6	Michael P. and Elizabeth W. Dyjak Plains Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #42 c. 1860, 2-story, Italianate
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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 7	St. Paul's Episcopal Church Plains Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #40 St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 7A	St. Paul's Episcopal Church Plains Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Land only
Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 8	John C. and Margret L. Vose Plains Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #38 Italianate residence DeWitt Lockman House
Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 9	Robert S. and Judith A. Gillcash Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #44 Italianate, c. 1855, frame residence
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 24	Sara H. Fowler Apt. 101, 3322 Cynthia Lane Lakeworth, FL. 33460	Land only
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 25	St. Paul's Episcopal Church Plains Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #39 The Lathrop House (St. Paul's parsonage)
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 26	Richard E. and Jeannette T. Herrick Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #41 c. 1800, 2½-story, frame residence
Map 17-3 Block 238 Lot 27	James T. and Susan Anderson Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #43 c. 1930, 1½-story, "colonial cape"
SCOTLAND ROAD (ROUTE 14)		
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 1	First Congregational Church of Windham, Inc. Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #18 Congregational Church

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 2	Raymond N. and Priscilla F. Blanchette Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #22 c. 1955 "colonial cape"
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 3	Mary I. Bujak Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #25 c. 1955 "colonial ranch"
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 4A	Lucia Konstantinov Box 323 Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #28 1978 "colonial raised ranch"
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 4	Nelson A. and Catherine A. Potter Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #31 c. 1845, Greek Revival (former schoolhouse)
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 6	Clifford J. and Mary E. Hamill Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #35 c. 1750, remodelled c. 1860, frame residence
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 7	Judith S. Gillcash Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #33 c. 1780, 2½-story frame residence
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 8	Harriet P. Smith Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #30 c. 1890, 1½-story frame residence
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 8A	Kay R. and Mike S. Osyf Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #29 "California ranch"
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 9	Paul M. and Sandra L. Higgins Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #27 c. 1750, 1½-story resi- dence (former tannery)
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 10	James and Olive W. Ruppen Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #26 c. 1960 "colonial ranch"

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 11D	James J. and Olive W. Ruppen Windham, CT.	Land only
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 11E	Horace E. and Emily W. Rood Box 71 Windham, CT. 06280	Land only
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 11F	Florence M. Rood Windham, CT. 06280	Land only
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 11A	Horace E. and Emily W. Rood Box 71 Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #24 Greek Revival, c. 1840, 2½-story residence
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 11	Florence M. Rood Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #23 Late Federal, c. 1825, 2½-story residence
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 11B	Charles H. and Virginia B. Rood Windham, CT. 06280	Land only
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 12	Charles H. and Virginia B. Rood Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #21 c. 1920 "colonial cape"
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 13	James L. McKelvey Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #20 Woodworth House
Map 17-3 Block 244 Lot 14	Mary R. Boucher Box 245 Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #19 Potter & Potter's Gener- al Store (U.S. Post Office)
Map 6-9 Block 245	Lauriston, James F. and Mary E. Castleman 10 Chappaqua Mt. Rd. Chappaqua, NY. 10514	Critical, #32 Dr. Huntington's House

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Map 6-9 Block 245 Lot 6	Richard G. and Laura K. Twine Scotland Rd. Windham, CT. 06280 WEBB HILL ROAD	Critical, #36 c. 1890 farm house
Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 16	Edward L. and Joan A. Steckler Windham Center Rd. Windham, CT. 06280 WEIR COURT ROAD	Land only
Map 17-3 Block 239 Lot 1	Elena V. Lebaron Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #54 Shubul Abbe House
Map 17-3 Block 239 Lot 2	Thomas Moran 103 Mansfield Hollow Rd. Mansfield Center, CT. 06280 WEIR COURT ROAD (Extension)	Critical, #53 E. Fitch House
Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 12	Beatrice M. Rook Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #47 Joseph Waldren House
Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 13	Joyce Sands Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #48 LaFollet Sisters' Hat Shop
Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 14	Peter and Florence M. Petruchik Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #49 Col. Baker House
Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 15	Anne L. Card Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #50 1964, "colonial cape"

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
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Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 5	Alexander F. and Judith W. Lahoski Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #51, c. 1710 1½-story cape; and #52, Baker-Weir House
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WINDHAM CENTER ROAD (ROUTE 203)

Map 17-3 Block 240 Lot 17	Edward L. and Joan A. Steckler Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #55 Webb House
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 34	Charles F. Scott Windham Center Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #56 Thomas Gray House (Perkins House)
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 33	Terrence M. and Marjorie E. Fox Windham Center Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #57 c. 1860, Italian Villa style
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 32	Willard L. and Sandra L. Lester Windham Center Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #58 c. 1750, 1½-story, frame residence
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 31	Windham Center Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #59 Fire House, c. 1950
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 30	Richard D. and Virginia F. McDonald Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #60 Elias Frink House
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 29	Marion E. Flanzer Mullen Hill Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Land only
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 28	Jackson Peale Sumner Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #61 c. 1730, 1½-story, frame residence
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 10	Marion E. Flanzer Mullen Hill Rd. Windham, CT. 06280	Land only

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 26	Ronald A. Palmer Sr. and Marie K. Fox Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #64 1965 "Dutch colonial"
Map 17-3 Block 245 Lot 25	Luther W. and Beverly W. Gibson R. F. D. #4, Sycamore Terrace Willimantic, CT. 06226	Land only
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 18	J. Eugene and Eva Bogan Smith Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #62 Sylvannus Barrows House
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 19	Peter David and Ann Louise Jones Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #63 1691 frame residence
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 20A	Gail Nelson Smith Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #65 Italianate, c. 1860
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 20	Leverett M. Grant Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #66 c. 1965 "colonial ranch"
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 21	William J. and Mary B. Rhodes R. R. 1 Granville Center, Nova Scotia BOS-IKO	Land only
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 22	Kenneth A. Peterson Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #68 1928, Colonial Revival, 1½-story, cape
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 23A	Kenneth A. Peterson Windham, CT. 06280	Land only
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 23	Robert J. Krampf Box 3 Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #69 Greek Revival, c. 1840, 2½-story residence

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 24	Arthur E. MacLeod Box 36 Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #70 c. 1740, 1½-story, frame residence
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 25	Shirlee H. Sheathelm Box 298 Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #72 Greele Revival, c. 1840, Yergason House
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 26	Morton and Ruby R. Arnold Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #74 1933, 1½-story, "colon- ial" style residence
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 27	William A. and Jayne C. Whitehead Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #75 Jared Smith House
Map 6-9 Block 240 Lot 28	Donald L., Louis P., Otto R., and William H. Hain Box 158A, R.F.D. #2 Willimantic, CT. 06226	Critical, #77 c. 1780, 2½-story, frame residence
Map 6-9 Block 245 Lot 24	Cornelia Curtis Whalen Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #67 Charles Taintor House
Map 6-9 Block 245 Lot 22	Ruby R. Arnold Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #73 Greek Revival, 1835, 2½-story residence
Map 6-9 Block 245 Lot 23	Eden C. Cook Windham, CT. 06280	Noncritical, #71 1926 "Dutch colonial"
Map 7-10 Block 254 Lot 31	Ida Rose Rohan c/o Willimantic Trust Co. 676 Main Street Willimantic, CT. 06226	Critical, #76 c. 1810, Federal style, farm house

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Map 7-10 Block 254 Lot 29	Harold E. and Dorothy E. Hopkins Box 24 Windham, CT. 06280	Critical, #78 c. 1750, 1½-story, frame residence

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Representation in Existing Surveys (continued): 6

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1975 -- State

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After 1820, however, Windham began to decline. One reason for this change of fortune was the transfer of the county seat to Brooklyn (a more centrally located settlement within the county) in 1819, thus depriving Windham of a portion of its outside traffic. But, the principal cause for the town's decay was the rise of Willimantic, a city within the town's borders, whose ample water resources led to the construction of cotton, silk and thread mills. Attracted by the freight traffic generated by these expanding mills, Willimantic became the destination of several early railroads, the first being the New London, Willimantic and Palmer whose tracks reached the city in 1849. In response to these economic changes, Windham's commercial concerns were gradually transferred to Willimantic, leaving the mother settlement to become a residential center for the proprietors and managers of the city's factories and other businesses as well as a number of doctors and lawyers. It was members of these groups who built the large Victorian residences near the village center. About 1860, the old court house building disappeared, in 1879 the Windham Bank vacated its Greek Revival premises on the green, #45, and transferred all of its operations to Willimantic, and one by one shops, stores, and inns either became private residences or were taken down, leaving the settlement today without any commercial establishments except for the post office. Windham Center, then, is a village that was once a town, and much of its intriguing form derives from the remnants of its sometimes obscured past.¹

Among the 78 major structures within the district, only 17 are non-contributing, and these are mostly constructed in a modern "colonial" style so that their presence is not particularly offensive. Most of the historic structures are well cared for and in good repair. The great majority are painted white, although there are several more imaginative color schemes which provide a nice contrast. The use of aluminum and asbestos siding has been kept to a minimum, although many of the houses have modern, asphalt roofs. All of the historic structures have been modified, added to, or restored to some degree: wings have been added, chimneys rebuilt, and new garages constructed; but, in general, these changes have been sympathetically carried out. Three structures have been moved. Sometime in the early 19th century, the original farm house section of #52 (The Baker-Weir House), was removed from its original location near Windham Center Rd. to its present site several hundred feet up a slope to the west and away from the road. #42 was once a wing of #38, and was removed to its present location on the other side of St. Paul's Church in the 1940's. Finally, #14 (Dr. Hunt's Office) was moved about 1968 from behind #54 to its new site along Bricktop Rd.

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It should be noted that the residents of Windham Center are in the process of creating a local historic district under State statute. The tentative boundaries of this district, however, are somewhat different from those of the National Register District.

Finally, the archeological potential of this district appears limited. There are no mill sites or places where manufacturing was carried out on a large scale within its boundaries. The only areas that might be of interest are the locations of two important buildings which have been removed. These sites are designated on the accompanying maps with the capital letters used here.

- A. The Court House: evidently a large frame structure which stood here until the 1860's. There is no physical evidence extant on the site's surface.
- B. Site of the Town Gaol: this important structure housed the British prisoners of war during the Revolution who carved the image of Bacchus now preserved in the Windham Library. The building was removed in the late 1940's and there are no above-ground remains.

Footnotes:

¹This general review of Windham's historical growth is based on: Ellen D. Larned, History of Windham County, Connecticut, 2 Vols. (Privately printed, 1874-1880); and Allen B. Lincoln, A Modern History of Windham County, Connecticut: A Windham County Treasure Book, 2 Vols. (Chicago: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1920).

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SUMMARIES OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

1. C. 1780; main doorway and interior, c. 1840. 2½ stories, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, five-bay main facade, 1½ story ell to the rear on the s. side and a one story leanto wing to the rear on the n. side, two brick chimneys at the gable ends, clapboarded. Decorative features: slight overhang on the gable ends at the attic level, beaded corner posts, and 6-over-6 (replacement) sash throughout the second floor and 12-over-12 sash with smaller panes on the first floor. The main cornice and the window surrounds are very plain. The central entrance is Greek Revival in style with fluted pilasters terminating in square-shaped, raised-panel medallions, and with fluted sections connecting these to a central rectangular medallion of similar design. The whole composition frames both transom and sidelights, and a four panel door (original?).
2. Harvey's Grocery Store, c. 1930. Now a private residence, plain, 1½ stories, frame, cement underpinning, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one small brick chimney near center, clapboards. Decorative features: two shed dormers on n. and s. sides, 2-over-2 sash throughout with two large plate glass windows in front. The main facade is irregular with an integrated garage on the n. side. The door frame is plain and there is a shed-roofed porch, supported by four Doric columns across the front of the house.
3. C. 1850, irregularly shaped, 1½ story, gable roof with ridge perpendicular to the road over the main block and parallel over the wing on the s. side. The house is plain, Greek Revival in form, with Victorian details, clapboarded, asphalt shingle roof, ashlar granite foundation, partial return of cornice, jerkin-head dormer on s. side of main block, 6-over-6 sash, plain doorframe with transom and sidelights. There is an extensive porch across the front facade of the main block and wing which includes turned posts, brackets with drops, a plain rail and simple balusters.
4. Col. Thomas Dyer House, c. 1780, remodeled c. 1840. 2½ stories with narrow two story ell to rear, frame, ashlar granite foundation, five-bay main facade, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, large central brick chimney (a restoration), clapboards. Decorative features are mostly Greek Revival addi-

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tions and include: a wide, plain entablature supported by plain corner pilasters with simply molded capitals; a fully returned cornice across the gable ends (which conceals the original gable overhang); and a central entrance consisting of plain pilasters and narrow sidelights above which is a simple entablature, the entire composition framing panelled, double doors. The sash is 6-over-6 throughout with large, long frames on the first floor. All windows have plainly molded surrounds.

5. C. 1900, a large, irregularly-shaped, frame farm house, vaguely suggestive of the Queen Anne style. 2½ stories, shaped field-stone foundation, gable roof with asphalt shingles, one brick centrally-located chimney, clapboards. The attic gable to the front of the house projects slightly, and there is a gambrel-roofed dormer on the n. side and a gable-roofed dormer on the s. side. Other decorative features include: a partially returned cornice, plainly molded ridge boards, and 2-over-1 sash throughout. The main facade is irregular, four bays wide, with a plain door-frame. There is a shallow hipped-roof porch across the front of the house, supported by three Tuscan columns, with a rail and simple "X" braces below.
6. Windham Grammar School, 1968 (with later additions). An undistinguished, one story, "ranch" style building with wings behind (w.), constructed of sand-colored brick (common bond), with a low-pitched, "tar-and-pebble" roof and large, plate-glass windows.
7. Plain, bungalow-style structure, built in 1930, 1½ stories, rectangular, frame, cement foundation. The gable roof with ridge perpendicular has jerkin heads at the front and rear, and is covered with asphalt shingles. There is one brick, centrally-located chimney. The windows contain 2-over-1 sash and the doorframe is plain. There is a shallow, hipped-roof porch across the front--very plain with squared posts and rectangular inserts below the rail.
8. Elisha White House, c. 1750, 1½ stories, five-bay main facade, rectangular, frame, covered with brown-stained clapboards, gambrel roof with ridge parallel to road and wood shingles, one central brick chimney. Circular porch on n. side supported by four plain Doric columns (with plain rail and square balusters), and two shed-roofed dormers in front were added in 1909. Decorative features include: beaded corner posts; partial cornice return, a plain, central doorframe with sidelights; and 9-over-6 sash on the

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first floor and 6-over-6 sash throughout the second floor. There is a large carriage house to the rear of this residence, with a gambrel, wood-shingled roof, an octagon cupola, large, panelled sliding doors, and semi-circular windows in the gable ends with leaded glazing bars and ornaments.

9. Isaac Clark House, c. 1780, frame, 2½ stories, five-bay main facade, rectangular, shaped fieldstone foundation, clapboards, hipped roof covered with wood shingles, two central brick chimneys, and 6-over-6 sash throughout. There is a modern, one story ell to the rear (e.) with a most unsympathetic cinder block chimney. The front facade is a modern "Palladian" interpretation, the main element of which are fluted pilasters extending upward to the cornice from either side of the main, central entrance. There are sidelights in the doorframe and an interesting, carved sunburst in a panel between the door and the second story window above. There is a porch across the n. side, supported by triple Doric columns at the corners; and the roof forms a walk-out balcony with balustered railing.

This house has been attributed to Isaac Clark, carpenter-architect of Canterbury, CT.

10. E. C. Wyllys House, c. 1835, Greek Revival, 2½ stories, three-bay main facade, frame, clapboards, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and wood shingles, one small central brick chimney, with a modern chimney (brick) on the s. side, fieldstone foundation faced with cement. Decorative features: fully returned cornice, 6-over-6 sash throughout with plainly molded surrounds, and a rectangular window in the attic gable. The main entrance is offset to the n. side, and consists of fluted pilasters and medallions with transom and sidelights similar to #1. There is a modern wing with attached garage to the n. side, in front of which is a small, bracketed porch supported by open fretwork posts.
11. Josephine Bingham House, c. 1860, Italianate, T-shaped, 2½ stories, frame, ashlar granite foundation, aluminum siding, three brick chimneys. The gable roof with its ridge perpendicular to the road is covered with asphalt shingles; and there are two large, gable-roofed dormers on the n. and s. sides. The front, three-bay facade displays most of the house's decorative features. In the attic story there are triple round-headed windows, on the second floor the large 2-over-2 sash (used throughout the house) have hoods supported by small brackets, the middle hood being in the form of an arched pediment, while those flanking it to either side are flat. On the first floor, the two window hoods to the

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side of the offset door are also supported by brackets, but are in the form of triangular pediments. The windows on the sides and back of the house have simpler, unbracketed hoods. The main entrance is set off by a portico which consists of squared columns supporting a flat roof. There are brackets at the corners and a connecting frieze or "skirt" with a drop ornament at the center. The door frame is plain, surrounding double doors with narrow, arched glass lights. There is a flat-roofed porch on the south side with squared posts and brackets, and further to the rear along this facade there is a square-sided bay window with a bracketed cornice. There is a modern porch on the n. side and a modern wing to the rear (e.).

12. Eliphalet Dyer House, early 18th century (with numerous additions), 2½ stories, rectangular, five-bay main facade, fieldstone foundation, gambrel roof with ridge parallel and wood shingles, one small central brick chimney. This house has undergone many changes. At the rear (w.), there is a shed-roofed, Victorian service wing, and further to the rear there are two outbuildings of uncertain age. Along the s. side of the house, there are two half-hexagonal bay windows with bracketed cornices, and a side entrance with a similarly bracketed hood. The sash is 6-over-6 in the second story with narrow muntins, indicating that these windows are replacements; while the first floor sash is older, smaller-paned 12-over-12. Over the windows on the first floor are "Windham style" flared-board heads, although these are possibly replacements; while those over the windows at the ends of the house appear to be original. The plain, pedimented central doorframe with three-light transom around the double entry doors is modern and detracts from the rest of the facade. It was probably added in the 1940's or 50's when the large Victorian front porch, evident in the W. P. A. Census photo, was removed.
13. Col. Jedediah Elderkin House, c. 1710 (with later 18th and 19th century additions), irregularly shaped, 2½ stories, frame, four-bay main facade, fieldstone foundation, clapboards, gable roof over main block with ridge parallel to road. There is a hipped-roof addition to the n. side, and a one story kitchen ell to the rear (e.). All roofs are wood shingled and there is a restored, central brick chimney. Decorative details include: a plain bay window on the s. side, beaded corner posts, and a partially returned cornice on the main block. This block, which appears to have been added c. 1785, has 9-over-6 sash in both the first and second stories, with those on the upper level directly abutting the underside of

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the wide eaves. According to the owner, there were once "Windham style" flared-board heads above the windows on the first floor. The main entrance is offset, encompassing the bay to the left of center when facing the house. There is no portico, and the simple, Georgian style doorframe with pilasters and molded capitals supports a triangular pediment, below which is a five-light transom and a paneled door. Behind the house and to the north, there is a board-and-batten carriage house built c. 1830.

14. Dr. Hunt's Office, c. 1790, moved c. 1968 from behind #54, Georgian style, 1½ stories, three-bay main facade, frame, clapboards, gambrel roof with ridge perpendicular and (new) wood shingles, one brick chimney at the rear (e.). The six-panel central door is flanked by fluted pilasters extending upwards past the second story window, which is an arched, double hung construction with delicate wooden tracery suggesting the central light of a Palladian window. Above the plain doorframe and the narrow 6-over-6 windows to either side are "Windham style" flared-board heads.

This building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970.

15. Justin Swift House, c. 1820, Federal style, 2½ stories, five-bay main facade, rectangular, ashlar granite foundation, main block of brick (common bond) with one story frame ell to rear, gable roof with ridge parallel and wood shingles, two brick chimneys at the ends and towards the front of the house. There is 6-over-6 sash throughout with sills and lintels of brownish sandstone. The cornice is fully returned across the gable ends, and both level and raking cornices have small, bracket shaped modillions below a large crown molding. The central doorframe is plain and is surrounded by leaded transom and sidelights. The portico is Victorian with squared posts and large brackets at the corners with smaller brackets under the cornice. There is a modern garage attached to the s. side of the house towards the rear.
16. C. 1830, Greek Revival, 2½ stories, rectangular with ell to n. side, three-bay main facade, asbestos siding, ashlar granite foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one small brick chimney. The problem with this house is that the modern siding hides most of the architectural features. The house appears to be early Greek Revival with a fully returned cornice. One would expect to find panelled pilasters under the siding. The sash in the main block is original-looking 9-over-6; while the ell appears to be a later addition; certainly its

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enclosed porch is modern. The main entrance is offset, and there is an old, four panel door. The doorframe is plain with a four light transom above. The portico appears to be original, for its pitch and moldings match those of the attic gable. Although obscured by siding, this is a gable-roofed structure enclosing a pediment. There is a wide entablature broken by a dentil course and the whole construction is supported by slender Doric columns.

17. Windham Inn, 1783, 2½ stories, main block rectangular and constructed of brick (Flemish bond) with frame wings to the rear (n. and e.), six-bay main facade, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, ashlar granite foundation, two brick chimneys towards center of roof (one old and one carelessly restored with flue liner protruding above its cap). According to the compiler of the W. P. A. Census, this building was originally a 3½-story structure; but about 1850 it began to buckle and was cut down to its present form. The three large dormers across the front and the fully returned cornice appear to date from this period. There are flared-brick lintels over doors and windows; the sash is mostly 6-over-6 with a few older 12-over-12 windows in the second story and attic. The handsome main entrance with its wide sidelights is a recent reconstruction.
18. Congregational Church, 1887. This handsome structure contains elements of several late Victorian styles. However, the overall form of building is Queen Anne, with various shaped masses juxtaposed to create an irregular exterior; while most of the decorative elements are Gothic in inspiration. This is a frame structure with a multi-planed gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The dominant feature is the three-stage tower which has an open, Gothic-arched belfry and a wood-shingled spire. The exterior walls are sided with a combination of clapboards and wood shingles (applied in several decorative patterns); and there is half-timber ornamentation in the gable ends. Gothic decoration includes large, pointed-arch windows, lighting the main area of the interior, and applied trefoil panels on the tower's lower stages and on the main doors. A modern Sunday school and parish house is attached to the e. side of the church.
19. Potter & Potter's General Store, 1875, 1½ stories, three-bay main facade, T-plan, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel, covered with corrugated metal panels, clapboards. This plain structure is now used as the village post office.

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Except for its deep eaves and two large front windows, the only decorative feature of note is an original, 2-light, panelled door under a gable-roofed portico supported by plain posts.

20. Woodworth House, c. 1720, with numerous additions and alterations, 2½ stories with 1½ story ell on the w. side and a one story leanto addition to the rear (n.), frame, shaped fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, four-bay main facade, clapboards, one central brick chimney. Decorative features: partial cornice return; 9-over-6 sash in second story with window frames abutting eaves; larger, more modern, 6-over-6 sash on first floor. The main entrance is offset and is a full expression of the Greek Revival style. The doorframe has fluted pilasters and a five-light transom; and the portico consists of fluted Doric columns and simply molded capitals on which rests a plain entablature broken by a course of small, rounded dentils. Above this is a flattened, hipped roof which is topped by panelled cresting similar to that on the Taintor House, #67. The 1½ story addition on the w. side is said to have been the law office of Zephaniah Swift.
21. C. 1920, "colonial cape," 1½ stories, rectangular with kitchen ell to w. side, frame, fieldstone foundation, three-bay main facade, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one small brick chimney, asbestos siding. Decorative features: 6-over-1 sash throughout; two gable dormers in front with long shed dormer in rear; porch across the front of the kitchen ell supported by three squared posts, no rail; plain doorframe with simple, gable-roofed hood above with plain brace supports.
22. C. 1935, "colonial cape," 1½ stories with attached garage wing, frame, cement foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney near center, wood shingle siding. Decorative features: 6-over-6 sash with plain moldings, main doorframe has pilasters and scalloped cornice.
23. Late Federal, c. 1825, 2½ stories, rectangular, three-bay main facade, frame, ashlar granite foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one central brick chimney. Decorative features include a plain, fully returned cornice, and panelled corner pilasters with narrow stiles and delicate rope-turn molding at the corner edges. There is an arched window in the attic gable with a prominent wooden keystone; 12-over-12 sash on the second floor and 2-over-2 sash (obvious replacements) on

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the first floor. The main entrance is offset. The doorframe is flanked by plain pilasters; and there is a flat, narrow, mantel-like hood above the door with a delicate dentil course.

There is a large, c. 1875, gable-roofed barn to the rear of this house. There is a round window in the gable with keystones at the four major points of the compass, and a double, arched window on the second level. On the gable end (which faces the road), the barn is covered with vertical flush boards, while the sides are clapboarded. The edifice is topped with a large cupola and finial.

24. Greek Revival, c. 1840; 2½ stories, rectangular with Victorian kitchen ell on w. side, three-bay main facade, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, two small brick chimneys, clapboards with vertical flush boards on the front facade. Decorative features: plain, fully returned cornice; rectangular window in the attic gable with heavily molded surround terminating at the corners in panelled, square medallions; squared, 2-story, Victorian bay window beside the offset main door and projecting from the front facade. The doorframe has panelled pilasters, transom and sidelights, and a dentilated cornice below a plain entablature. Victorian porch across the front of the kitchen ell has squared posts with brackets, no rail and a scalloped frieze board between the posts and below the roof.
25. C. 1955, "colonial ranch," 1 story, rectangular with attached garage, frame, cement foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, wood shingle siding. Decorative features: small, out-of-scale windows, plain doorframe with aluminum canopy.
26. C. 1960, "colonial ranch," 1 story, rectangular with attached garage, cement foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, clapboards. Decorative features: small-paned "colonial" windows of various sizes, ugly modern door in main entrance with three small lights placed in steps in its upper section.
27. C. 1750, small, four-bay, brick (common bond) 1½-story structure attached to a one-room deep, gambrel-roofed section, with a modern garage to the east, forming an edifice of three distinct parts. The brick cape has a gable roof and all roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. The garage and gambrel-roofed addition

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are clapboarded. There is one, stove-sized, brick chimney between the cape and the addition. 6-over-6 sash throughout, shallow porch across front of the addition.

The cape section of this house is believed to have been a tannery in the 18th century.

28. 1978, "colonial raised ranch," rectangular, frame, cement foundation with basement garage on w. side, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney at e. end, vinyl siding. Decorative features: 6-over-6 sash of various sizes, octagonal window above main entry, doorframe has simple pilasters and sidelights.
29. C. 1960, "California ranch," L-shaped, frame, cement foundation, low-pitched roof with asphalt shingles, board and batten siding, and casement windows. The house is hidden by a long driveway from Scotland Rd.
30. C. 1890, 1½ stories, irregularly-shaped, frame, ashlar granite foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one central brick chimney and one modern (outside) brick chimney. Decorative features: plain, wide rakeboards, plain 1-over-1 sash. Almost all ornamentation is confined to the porch which extends across the front of the house. Here are turned posts, brackets, a molded rail, and cut-out, triangular panels in place of balusters.
31. Greek Revival, c. 1845, with later additions, 1½ stories, irregular form, frame, fieldstone foundation, a gable roof with both parallel and perpendicular ridges, asphalt shingles on roof, clapboards except for flush boards in the gables and along the front facade below the porch. Decorative features: plain pilasters at the corners; three jerkin-head dormers on the w. side; a plain, fully returned cornice on the e. side; and 6-over-6 sash with plain surrounds. The main entrance is recessed under a porch below a projecting gable, and the porch is supported by three large, squared columns. There is a shed-roofed extension of this porch beyond the gable supported by plain braces.
This building, now a private residence, was once a school-house.
32. Dr. Huntington's House, c. 1855, Italianate, 2½ stories, frame, ashlar granite foundation, hipped roof over main block with large gable dormers at the northeast and southwest corners,

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asphalt shingles, one central brick chimney and one modern outside brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features include a partially returned cornice in the gable dormers, and large cornice brackets under level and raking eaves. Below the brackets but above the clapboards, there are two courses of interesting, saw-tooth or diamond-shaped ornamental moldings. The sash is 2-over-2 with a number of paired windows, including round-headed windows in the attic gables. The window hoods on the second floor are the bracketed, flat-pediment type; while those on the first floor are depressed, triangular pediments supported by the obligatory brackets. The main entrance is under a half-porch. The double, three-panel doors are recessed in a panelled frame above which is a shallow-arched transom light with radiating wooden muntins. The porch is supported by slender, squared posts which are doubled under the depressed triangular pediment over the stairs; and the cornice is fully bracketed. Along the front drive there is a fine old picket fence, consisting of a heavy sill and wide rail pierced by plain, round pickets.

33. C. 1780, 2½ stories, five-bay main facade, rectangular, frame, cement-faced fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two centrally located brick chimneys, clapboards. Decorative features: gable overhang at attic level; plain, partially returned cornice; 12-over-12 sash (with some 9-over-6 sash in rear windows); and "Windham style" flared-board heads over windows on first floor. There is a transom light above the plain doorframe; and a modern, pedimented portico whose width detracts from the overall dimensional harmony of the house.
34. C. 1960, 2 story, rectangular, "colonial raised ranch," frame, cement foundation, shallow gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one outside brick chimney, wood shingle siding. Decorative features: small-paned, "colonial" windows, plain doorframe with sidelights.
35. C. 1750, remodelled c. 1860, 2½ stories, five-bay main facade, rectangular, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends, clapboards. Decorative features: 2-over-2 Victorian replacement sash throughout; plane doorframe with transom and sidelights; Victorian porch across the front of the main facade includes turned posts, small brackets, no rail; and a columned portico with a triangular pediment over the rear door.

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36. C. 1890, a rather plain farmhouse, vaguely Queen Anne in design, 2½ stories, rectangular, cement-faced fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, two large gable-roofed dormers on e. and w. sides, clapboards with wood shingles in the gable ends and dormers. Decorative features: plain, partially returned cornice; simple molded rake boards; 2-over-2 sash; shallow, projecting bay on e. side; centrally located, plain doorframe; main entry door is panelled and contains one large upper light; hipped-roof porch across front facade, supported by four plain Doric columns, plain rail with squared balusters.

37. Thomas Ramsdell House, 1885, Italianate, rear addition c. 1900, 2½ stories, irregular form, frame, ashlar granite foundation, flattened gable roof with ridge perpendicular and covered with ridged metal panels, one outside brick chimney on n. side, one small brick chimney on s. side, long projecting gable wing from main block on s. side, clapboards. Decorative features include a wide cornice around all sides of the structure supported by large, paired brackets, which are deeply incised along their front faces, and smaller, curved brackets between the larger pairs. The sash is mainly 2-over-2 with plain but deeply molded surrounds. There is a triple window with a round-headed central opening in the attic gable of the e. (front) facade, a plainer triple window in the attic gable on the n. side, and a double window in the gable on the s. side. The front facade has a three-sided bay window with a flat roof and a heavily molded cornice, below which is a dentil course. The offset main entrance is under a wide, curving porch which extends from half-way across the main facade around the s. side to the projecting s. wing. This porch is supported by plain Tuscan columns, which are paired under a pedimented extension over the front stairs. Above the columns there is a heavily molded cornice and dentil course; and the porch is completed by a plain rail and nicely turned balusters. The doorframe of the main entrance is plain. There is a segmental-arched transom light, and the double doors are panelled and each contains a narrow, frosted-glass light.

It should be noted that this house is painted in such a way as to highlight its architectural and decorative details. Rather than the obligatory white, the main color is a deep yellow with white being used to set off cornices, brackets, columns, window surrounds and balusters. Also, there is an important, gable-roofed carriage house to the w. of the main building with a cupola and a double round-headed window in the gable.

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38. C. 1800, rebuilt c. 1855, Italianate, rectangular, frame, ashlar granite foundation, flat metal roof, two brick chimneys, clapboards. Decorative features: molded cornice around the house supported by large brackets with drops; matching bay windows on e. and w. sides have dentilated cornice and pilasters between the three narrow windows; central main entrance with plain doorframe and sidelights; large porch across front facade supported by squared posts and has a dentilated cornice.
There is a huge carriage house-barn behind (s.) the house.
39. The Lathrop House, now St. Paul's Parsonage, 1732, 1½ stories, rectangular, six-bay main facade, frame, shaped fieldstone foundation, gambrel roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one restored brick chimney. Irregular form of main facade due to the addition of a wing on the w. side. Decorative features: plain doorframe with five-light transom, each light being arched; 6-over-6 sash in windows of the main facade, obviously replacements; some very old 12-over-12 sash on e. and w. ends, probably original, with delicately molded, pediment caps.
40. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1833. One of the district's most important buildings, this church is an excellent example of an essentially 18th century design modified through the use of ornamentation to give the building a Gothic cast. The structure is skillfully constructed of native stone, random in size but carefully faced to present a variegated but smooth exterior. The corner stones are square and much more regular and protrude slightly, and are laid to resemble quoins. The form of the building is basically that of a rectangular, Greek Revival meeting house, with the ridge of its asphalt-shingled gable roof perpendicular to the road, and a central, double door. The cornice is fully returned and classically inspired as both level and raking cornices have mutules with holes drilled to represent guttae, below which is a five-step crown molding. The windows and the doorframe of the main entrance, however, are pure Gothic in form with pointed arches, keystones and voussoirs of random-sized stones. There are eight windows altogether, two in front flanking the door, and three along each side wall. The upper, pointed section of each sash is filled with delicate tracery formed by thin wooden muntins, and the sash is shielded on the outside by large, louvered wooden shutters which appear to be late 19th century additions.
The Gothic theme of the windows is reflected in the interior, with its dark-stained, oak box pews.

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The wooden steeple, it should be noted, was taken down and restored in 1948. It had been severely weakened by the Hurricane of 1938; and a new belfry was constructed to support the steeple when it was returned to its original position. Also, in 1954, an extremely unsympathetic, one-story, flat-roofed, cement block parish room was added across the back of the church. Fortunately, in that location it is somewhat hidden from view.

41. C. 1800, 2½ stories, rectangular, five-bay main facade, frame, field-stone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and covered with corrugated metal panels, one modern brick chimney near center, clapboards. The house has a slight gable overhang at the attic level, deep eaves, and a partially returned cornice. The upper sash is 2-over-2 Victorian replacement, and the lower story is older, 6-over-6 with plainly molded window caps. The main entrance has a plain doorframe around a Victorian door with two arched lights in its upper half; and it is covered by a flat-roofed, Victorian portico with squared posts connected by shallow arches. There are small Victorian porches on the e. and s. sides with squared posts and brackets.
42. C. 1860, Italianate, 2 stories, frame, cement foundation, rectangular with projecting s. tower block and attached garage wing (modern) on the n. side, flat roof with one centrally located brick chimney. Decorative features include: large cornice brackets under wide eaves; some old 6-over-6 sash; a plain doorframe; and a large, bracketed porch across the main facade, with squared posts and no rail.
This house was formerly a wing of #38 and was moved to this nearby site in the 1940's.
43. C. 1930, "colonial cape," 1½ stories, l-shaped, frame, cement foundation, gable roof with asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys (one outside), clapboards. No particular decorative features.
44. C. 1855, Italianate, 3 stories, five-bay main facade, frame, rectangular with one-story ell on s. side, cut stone foundation with cement facing, flat roof covered with metal panels, one brick central chimney on main block, clapboards. Decorative features: large cornice brackets, 6-over-6 sash throughout with plain surrounds, bracketed bay window on rear (w.) facade, plain doorframe with transom and sidelights. There is a porch across the front of the main block which has a shallow, hipped roof, octagon columns, brackets and no rail. Across one-half of the

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front facade of the ell, there is a smaller porch with squared columns and brackets.

45. Windham Free Library (formerly Windham National Bank), 1832, Greek Revival. This important structure is an excellent example of the fully-developed Greek Revival style. Constructed of brick (English garden wall bond) in the form of a small temple, with a shallow porch across the front and a triangular pediment above, the building is rectangular and includes: an ashlar granite foundation, a gable roof covered with corrugated metal panels, horizontal flush boarding in the gable end of the front facade, and one brick chimney at the rear (w.). Decorative features are mainly confined to the classical porch. Below the simply molded level and raking cornices of the pediment (and the level cornices along the n. and s. sides), are mutules with drilled holes representing guttae; next there is a large crown molding and then a frieze with triglyphs and metopes (the latter with turned bosses at their centers); and, finally, a course of guttae below the triglyphs. Plain Doric columns, whose plinths are granite slabs, support this entablature; and these columns are reflected in the engaged brick columns which support the porch at the rear. Other decorative features of note are the 6-over-6 sash throughout with granite lintels and sills, and the double, three-panel doors, recessed under a granite lintel, which lie at the center of the three-bay main facade.
46. J. Hebbard House, c. 1783, 2½ stories, five-bay main facade, rectangular (with a long kitchen ell to the rear [s.], 1½ stories, gabled metal roof, and large second-story dormer), frame, shaped fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles (note: the rather low pitch of the roof), and two brick chimneys towards the ends of the house. Decorative features: gable overhang at attic level; beaded corner posts with shallow, molded ends; a partially returned cornice with dentils and a three-step, bed molding; 2-over-2 Victorian replacement sash throughout, with longer window openings on the first floor of the main facade which indicate the existence of a now removed front porch (indeed, the c. 1940 W. P. A. Census photo shows such a porch); and narrow, flared-board heads over the first floor windows (replacements?).
- The most important decorative feature of this house, however, is the excellent late-Georgian doorframe. This consists of fluted pilasters which support a triangular pediment and which surround double, panelled doors and a large, semi-circular

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fan light above with radiating wood muntins. The cornice of the pediment has mutules with drilled holes representing guttae; and in the frieze below, there are tryglyphs and guttae.

47. The Joseph Waldren House, c. 1755, 2½ stories, four-bay main facade, rectangular with attached shed-roofed garage on n. side, fieldstone foundation with cement facing, gable roof with ridge parallel and wood shingles, one brick chimney near the n. end and one modern chimney outside on the s. end. Decorative features: 9-over-6 sash throughout with plain surrounds; and a modern door-frame with fluted pilasters and a dentil course below a very plain cornice.

Note: the main entrance to this house in the first bay of the main facade to the north is very unusual. It is said to have occurred because the house was built around an older chimney stack.

48. LaFollet Sisters' Hat Shop, c. 1770. This small, cottage-like structure is one of the most important buildings in the district; for all evidence points to its being used as a shop in the 18th century.

It is a 1½-story structure, frame, clapboarded, with a fieldstone foundation. There are two distinct sections here. The first is a one-room deep, gambrel roofed construction with its ridge perpendicular to the street (about the same dimensions as Dr. Hunt's office, #14). Its one-room ground floor probably served as the area where retail trade was conducted, with a workroom or a sleeping chamber overhead. Attached to this block, is a tiny, saltbox-shaped ell with a low pitched gable roof, which probably served as the proprietor's living quarters. There is a large restored chimney here (with, unfortunately, the new flue liners projecting from the top). All roofs are covered with wood shingles.

Decorative features include the pronounced overhang of the gable at the second-story level of the gambrel-roofed section, 6-over-6 sash throughout, and a white picket fence.

49. Col. Baker House, c. 1810, 2½ stories, rectangular (with a 1½-story, gambrel-roofed ell to the rear [w.] side), five-bay main facade, frame, ashlar granite foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and wood shingles, one restored central brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: partially returned cornice, 12-over-12 sash in first floor, 12-over-8 throughout the second, modern screen porch to the rear, and a modern picket fence in front. The doorframe in the central entrance of the main facade

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is Greek Revival in style, consisting of fluted pilasters terminating in square, raised-panel medallions, and with fluted sections connecting these to a central rectangular medallion of similar design.

Note: the gambrel-roofed wing is said to have been a separate structure which was moved and attached to the main block about 1835. It is most likely that during this remodeling, the house received its Greek Revival doorframe.

50. 1964, "colonial cape," 1½ stories, rectangular (with attached garage), frame, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney near s. end, clapboards. Decorative features: none of particular note except the sidelights of the otherwise plain central doorframe.
51. C. 1710, 1½ stories, rectangular with added leanto, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and wood shingles, one central brick chimney near s. end (also brick), clapboards. Decorative features: shed dormer at rear (w.), 9-over-6 sash throughout, and a plain doorframe surrounding a six, sunken-panel door.
This one of the few very early Windham houses which retains much of its original form and fabric. The original structure probably had two room downstairs around a massive central chimney and a loft above. Later, a leanto was added to the rear; and still later, a wing was added to the s. whose two downstairs rooms have back-to-back corner fireplaces sharing a common chimney.
52. Baker-Weir House. This structure consists of two separate parts, a c. 1750 farm house to which has been added a large, c. 1860 wing. The farm house: 2½ stories, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and wood shingles, a large brick chimney near the n. end, clapboards. The attached wing: Italianate, 2½ stories, frame, brick foundation, low-pitched gable roof with ridge perpendicular and wood shingles, vertical flush boards. Decorative features, 18th century house: 2-over-2 replacement sash throughout; main entrance has plain doorframe with sidelights; a raised porch across the front of the house (the structure is built on a slope) has lattice-work posts with pierced, four-leaf clover motif and small drops. Decorative features, 19th century wing: large brackets below deeply recessed level and raking cornices, large 6-over-6 sash throughout with plain surrounds, double, round-headed windows in attic gables, a projecting, two-

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story bay window on the s. side, and two, one-story, half-hexagonal bay windows with bracketed cornices and shallow-pitched roofs on the s. and e. sides.

53. E. Fitch House, c. 1755, 2½ stories with attached but separate 1½ story "cape" on the e. side (both structures have ells to the rear or s. side: that added to the cape, 1½-story, 18th century, that of the main house, 2-story, Victorian), five bay main facades on each structure, frame, clapboards, fieldstone foundation with some brickwork under cape, gable roofs with ridges parallel over both main blocks (asphalt shingles on cape and its ell, a corrugated metal roof on larger house, and a smooth metal roof over its ell). There are two brick chimneys near the center of the roof of the main block, one central brick chimney in the cape, and a small brick chimney in the ell of the main house. Decorative features: beaded corner posts, simple bed molding under cornice, 6-over-6 sash on front facade of main house (replacements), some older 9-over-6 and 12-over-12 sash in upper story windows of the main house and cape, and 2-over-2 sash in the Victorian ell. The central main entrance in each structure is plain. The cape has a transom light over the door; while the doorframe of the main house is a very poor, c. 1930 remodelling, with a plain pediment over a two-light Victorian door.

Note: there is an excellent Victorian carriage house to the rear (s.) of this house with round-headed windows in the gable ends, and original sliding doors on the main floor for carriages and horses and above for hay.

54. Shubul Abbe House, c. 1765, 2½ stories, rectangular with shed-roofed addition to rear(s.), five-bay main facade, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys towards center, clapboards. Decorative features: 2-Over-2 Victorian replacement sash throughout; square-sided bay window on n. side with flattened roof and cornice brackets; door hood on n. side supported by large brackets; main entrance completely remodelled c. 1950, plain doorframe surrounds two-light Victorian door (W. P. A. Census photo shows a Victorian portico here similar in detail to the bay window and door hood on n. side).
55. Webb House, c. 1750, with c. 1790 addition, together which form an L-shaped structure fronting on two roads. The earlier section faces north and has an added leanto to the rear in which the name L. G. Clark, a local architect-builder was found. It is frame,

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has a fieldstone foundation, a five-bay main facade, a wood-shingled, gable roof with ridge parallel, and a large brick central chimney. The c. 1790 addition faces east, and because of the slope of the land, its first story is six or seven feet above ground level. It is rectangular, has a five-bay main facade, a gable roof with ridge parallel and wood shingles, ashlar granite foundation, clapboards, and one modern chimney (brick) at the s. end. Decorative features: 12-over-12 sash throughout with plain surrounds and large, "Windham style" flared board heads above the windows on the first floor of both blocks and the central door on the n. side. This door is an eight-panel design, possibly original, with a five-pane transom light above.

The most important decorative feature is the portico over the central door of the 1790 addition. This structure, because of the slope of the land, is reached by a short flight of steps from ground level. It consists of a pediment supported by attenuated, plain Doric columns. Both level and raking cornices have mutules with drilled holes representing guttae, and the frieze shows fully developed triglyphs with guttae below, alternating between plain metopes. The balusters of the railing are the three-stick type, bound at the center. This portico shelters a doorframe consisting of fluted pilasters, double-hung sidelights, and a six-pane transom. The panelled door may also be original.

56. Thomas Gray House (also known as the Perkin's House), 1790, rebuilt c. 1835 in the Greek Revival style, 2½ stories, five-bay main facade, frame, rectangular with kitchen ell to rear (e.), ashlar granite foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, clapboards on sides and rear with vertical flush boards on main facade and horizontal flush boards in the tympanum of the pediment and the gable ends, two brick chimneys near ends. Decorative features include: a fully returned cornice under which are a plain frieze and architrave; and 6-over-6 sash with plain surrounds throughout.

The majority of the decorative features are confined to the front facade which is dominated by a shallow, two-story portico which spans the three central bays of the house, terminating in a large but plain triangular pediment. This construction is supported by four large fluted Ionic columns resting on dressed granite slabs. The capitals of these columns have vigorously carved volutes, under which are egg-and-dart moldings. At the outer ends, along the main facade, the portico rests on engaged pilasters with applied anthemion designs in the necking, above which are egg-and-dart moldings similar to the capitals of the

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columns. Sheltered by the portico, the main entrance has a flat entablature with fillet and dentils separating architrave and frieze, and supported at its outer ends by antae. Between these and the two, free-standing Doric columns which flank the door, are rectangular transoms and sidelights.

57. C. 1860, Italian Villa, 2 stories with dominating offset three-story tower, shaped fieldstone foundation, flat roof covered with metal panels, two brick chimneys, horizontal flush boards on main facade and tower, clapboards on sides and rear. Beneath the wide eaves of both the tower and the main block, there are large, paired cornice brackets of elaborate profile with incised decoration on both front and side faces and turned drops at the outer ends. Here, also, there is a rope molding which runs along the angle formed by the wall and the overhanging soffit of the eaves and continues around the sides and front of the brackets. The sash throughout the main block is 6-over-6, while that in the first and second stories of the tower is narrow, 4-over-4 in pairs, with round-headed paired windows in the third story. Over both the first and second-story windows, there are heavily molded, segmental-arched hoods resting on brackets. In the space below the hoods but above the window frames, there is incised decoration: a cross within a circle in the second story and a simple swag in the first story. From the projecting tower across the remainder of the main facade, there is a porch with turned posts resting on squared pedestals and possessing heavily molded capitals. The cornice of the porch mirrors the main cornice with similar but smaller brackets (which are not paired) and a rope molding. The main entrance under this porch is restrained: a simple doorframe with transom and sidelights around a four-panel door.
58. C. 1750, 1½ stories (with basement story on s. side due to the slope of the land), rectangular, frame, fieldstone foundation with cement facing, gambrel roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one central brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: plain cornice moldings and rakeboards; sash mostly Victorian replacements, but several 9-over-6 windows in upper story; two, 2-story Victorian bay windows (whose upper stories form dormers) on s. side; 19th century porch across the front of the house with turned posts, brackets with pierced "fleur-de lis" design, nicely turned balusters, plain rail; plain doorframe with transom light.

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59. Fire House, c. 1950, rectangular, with recreational hall added to rear (e.) in 1955. A plane, frame, "colonial" structure which presents a facade of three large garage bays to the street. There is a small cupola at the center of the low-pitched, gable roof.
60. Elias Frink House, 1732, with main front block added in 1803, 2½ stories, L-shaped, five-bay main facade, ashlar granite foundation under front addition, fieldstone under the rest of the house, gable roof with ridge parallel and wood shingles, clapboards. Decorative features: slight gable overhang at attic level; 9-over-6 sash throughout the main block with "Windham style" flared board heads over first floor windows; window frames in the second floor of the main block directly abut the underside of the eaves; plain doorframe with transom light and flared board head.
Note: the ell to the rear (e.) is said to be the original house. It has been altered by the addition of two dormers on the s. side and a modern garage.
61. C. 1730, 1½ stories, rectangular with leanto addition to rear (e.) and a modern wing on the n. side accomodating a garage and other rooms, five-bay main facade, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and wood shingles, one central brick chimney (restored), clapboards. Decorative features: pulvinated cornice molding with dentils below; 12-over-12 sash throughout with three small windows in the upper story of the gable ends to the sides and above the larger, paired windows there; doorframe of central main entrance is constructed of very wide, plain boards, with a five-light transom above.
Note: although information from the local historical society claims this house was built c. 1730, all the decorative details, particularly the cornice molding and dentils suggest a later date (c. 1780?).
62. Sylvannus Barrows House, c. 1790, with kitchen ell at rear (w.) c. 1830, 2½ stories, frame, five-bay main facade, shaped fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one small brick (replacement?) chimney near center. Decorative features: very deep eaves at gable ends and across the front of the house; cornice partially returned; 6-over-6 sash throughout with plainly molded window caps. Sash appears to have been replaced c. 1880 as lower windows on main facade are much longer than those in the second story suggesting that they were inserted when a late-Victorian front porch was added (now removed). Also, there are two, bracketed Victorian bay windows on the s. side.

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The central main entrance consists of an old-looking, six-panel door, flanked by thin pilasters with a five-light transom above.

63. 1691, with many later additions, 2 stories with a 1½-story addition, frame, five-bay main facade, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one restored central brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: cornice has simple bed molding, 6-over-6 sash (replacements) in lower story windows; 9-over-6 sash in upper story appears considerably older. The doorframe is modern and poorly done.
The date 1691 was found on a cornerpost of this house during its remodelling in 1955. Once a "saltbox," the roof of the house was raised in the nineteenth century adding four bedrooms upstairs which accommodated the private pupils of an Episcopal minister. About 1885, a wing was added on the s. side.
64. 1965, 1½ stories, "Dutch colonial," rectangular with a small ell to the s. side, cement foundation, five-bay main facade, gambrel roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one central brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: 12-over-8 sash, doorframe has pilasters.
65. C. 1860, Italianate, 2½ stories, frame, rectangular main block with large wing on n. side, ashlar granite foundation, shallow gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, two small brick chimneys, vertical flush boards on front of main block, clapboards on the rest of the house. Decorative features: heavy molded brackets under eaves; 6-over-6 sash with bracketed caps and sills; triple round-headed window in attic gable; porch across front of main facade and ell, octagonal posts with simple bracketed capitals, no rail, shallow hipped roof covered with ridged metal panels; main entrance under porch has four-panel door and plain doorframe with transom and sidelights.
66. C. 1965, "colonial ranch," L-shaped, frame, cement foundation, gable roof with asphalt shingles, one stone chimney, wood shingle siding. No decorative features of any note.
67. Charles Taintor House, Original house is now the kitchen ell and was built about 1790; main block, c. 1840, constructed in the Greek Revival style. The 2½-story main block is constructed of brick with a veneer of clapboards forming the exterior. It has an ashlar granite foundation, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, and four brick chimneys near the corners of the roof. Original ell is frame, 2½ stories, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with

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asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, clapboards. Most of the ornamentation is confined to the main block. The front facade has five bays. At the corners and between the first and second and fourth and fifth bay, there are quoin-like pilasters which extend from the foundation to the wide but plain entablature. This consists of a simple cornice molding under the eaves and a fillet and a dentil course between the architrave and frieze. The central main entrance consists of an elaborate doorframe sheltered by a portico. A two-panel door is flanked by two pairs of panelled pilasters. Between each pair, there are narrow, six-paned sidelights, and above the door is a wide, two-light transom. A heavy, overhanging entablature rests on these pilasters with a dentilated cornice. All this resides under a heavy portico supported by two pairs of fluted Doric columns resting on large granite blocks. Above the columns is a wide entablature similar to that below the eaves, with a cornice molding and a fillet and dentil course between the architrave and frieze. On the flat roof of the portico is a crest made up of panelled medallions, upon which someone has placed some sections of a Victorian cast iron fence! The sash in the lower story of the main block is 6-over-6, while that in the upper story is 2-over-2, all windows having molded surrounds and slanting shallow hoods. Above the portico is a doorway with sidelights (was this once a window?). The sash in the older parts of the house is a combination of the old and the new.

68. 1928, 1½ story, "colonial cape," rectangular with wings to either side, frame, three-bay main facade, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one stone central chimney, wood shingle siding. Decorative features: dentilated cornice; sash includes two large 8-over-8 windows flanking the central door; triple dormers across the main facade have 6-over-6 sash. The main entrance consists of a six-panelled door flanked by fluted pilasters and four-pane sidelights, with a transom above of eight arched lights. In sum, this fifty year-old house reflects a good deal of craftsmanship and care of detail in its construction.
69. C. 1840, Greek Revival, 2½ stories, rectangular, three-bay main facade, frame, ashlar granite foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and covered with corrugated metal panels, one brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: fully returned cornice; 6-over-6 sash with plain surrounds; offset main entrance has doorframe with plain pilasters and sidelights; Victorian porch across front facade has turned posts and brackets with drops.

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70. C. 1740, 1½ stories, rectangular with leanto addition, frame, shaped fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick central chimney (stove size, an obvious replacement), asbestos siding. Decorative features: 2-over-2 Victorian replacement sash throughout; plain doorframe. Note the three small windows to either side and above larger window in gable ends.
71. 1926, "Dutch colonial," 1½ stories, five-bay main facade, rectangular, frame, fieldstone and cement foundation, one small brick central chimney, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, asbestos siding. Decorative features: round-headed windows in attic gables; doorframe has sidelights and a wooden fan above; portico over main entry supported by square columns and pilasters, with elliptical soffit.
72. C. 1840, Greek Revival, 1½ stories, five bay main facade, rectangular, frame, ashlar granite foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick central chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: wide entablature across front facade has plain cornice and fillet with dentil course separating architrave and frieze; 6-over-6 sash throughout; plain doorframe; and picket fence across front of property.
73. 1835, Greek Revival, 2½ stories, five-bay main facade, rectangular with added wing to rear (e.), frame, ashlar granite foundation, hipped roof with asphalt shingles, vertical flush boards on main facade, clapboards on sides and rear, three brick chimneys. Decorative features: panelled pilasters at corners of main facade, wide but plain entablature with simple molded cornice and fillet between architrave and frieze; 6-over-6 sash throughout with some modern windows inserted; two large, gable-roofed dormers on third story of main facade (note flush-boarded sides); central main entrance has doorframe with panelled pilasters and transom and sidelights. The wide porch across the front appears to be a later addition (c. 1910?). It is supported by six plain Doric columns and has a plain entablature, flat roof and no rail.
74. 1933, 1½ stories, "colonial" style, T-shaped, frame, cement foundation, gable roof with asphalt shingles, one brick central chimney, wood shingle siding. Decorative features: plain doorframe with sidelights, small pane, "colonial" sash.
75. Jared Smith House, 1765, modified and altered a number of times,

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2½ stories, rectangular with additions and ells, frame, fieldstone underpinning, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, clapboards. Decorative features: 6-over-6 sash throughout, main entrance moved to s. side of house, has modern wooden fan over door.

76. C. 1810, Federal, 2½ stories, five-bay main facade, rectangular with one-story frame kitchen ell to rear (e.), ashlar granite foundation, brick (common bond), gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, clapboards. Decorative features: cornice, partially returned, has wide curved molding; 2-over-2 sash (replacements) throughout; windows have flared heads of longitudinally laid bricks; semi-circular windows in the attic gable ends with brick keystones; cellar entrance on the s. side of the house is an arched brick construction; central main entrance has a plain doorframe with three light transom. Finally, there is a Victorian porch across the front of the house with turned posts, carved brackets, and a plain rail and balusters.
77. C. 1780, 2½ stories, five-bay main facade, rectangular with ell and additions to rear (w.), frame, shaped fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys towards center of roof, clapboards. Decorative features: slight gable overhang at attic level; plain cornice is partially returned; 2-over-2 Victorian replacement sash throughout; Victorian bay window on s. side has bracketed cornice. The main entrance is pure Greek Revival c. 1840, with a doorframe of plain pilasters supporting a wide but plain entablature, and with a three-pane transom and sidelights.
Note: there is an excellent large barn to the rear of this house dated 1880.
78. C. 1750, 1½ stories, four-bay main facade, rectangular with ell to rear (e.), frame, shaped stone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick central chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: cornice partially returned has simple bed molding; 9-over-6 sash; windows are paired in gable ends; plain doorframe.

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Geographical Data (continued) 10

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Boundary description (continued)

The boundary then proceeds westerly approximately 500' along Plains Rd. to the southwest corner of Lot 27, Block 238, 17-3. From this point, the boundary runs northerly along the western property line of lot 27, and then easterly along the northern property line for approximately 100'. It then proceeds northerly along the western property line of Lot 20, Block 238, and next, northeasterly to the southwest corner of Lot 15, Block 238. From here, the boundary runs northerly along the western boundary of Lot 15 to the northwest corner of that lot, and then northwesterly approximately 1100' to a point 400' west of Bricktop Rd. (Routes 14 and 203) along the northern boundary of Lot 10, Block 238, 6-7. The boundary next runs east along the northern boundary of Lot 10 to Bricktop Rd. and proceeds directly across the road following the northern boundary of Lot 82, block 242 approximately 300' easterly. From there the boundary runs southerly following a line of stone walls through Lot 82 to the northeast corner of Lot 81, Block 242, and then along the east property line of that lot to Jennings Lane. The boundary

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next proceeds easterly along Jennings Lane approximately 250' to the northeast corner of Lot 1, Block 244, and then southerly along the eastern property line of Lot 1 to its southeast corner. From this point, the boundary runs southeasterly approximately 1400' to the northwest corner of Lot 8A, Block 244, 17-3. The boundary then proceeds easterly along the northern property lines of Lots 8A, 8 and 7, Block 244, to Ballamahack Rd. From there, the boundary runs southerly along Ballamahack Rd. approximately 375' to Scotland Rd. (Route 14), and then turns easterly along Scotland Rd. and runs approximately 300' to the northeast corner of Lot 6, Block 245, 6-9. From this point, the boundary runs southerly along the eastern property line of Lot 6 and then westerly along the southern property line, and northerly along the western property line to the southeast corner of Lot 35, Block 245. From there, the boundary proceeds westerly along the southern property line of Lot 35 to Patriot Rd. The boundary next runs southerly along Patriot Rd. for approximately 200' to the southeast corner of Lot 5, Block 245, and then westerly along the southern property lines of Lots 5, 4, 4A and 3, Block 245, 17-3, to the southwest corner of Lot 3. From this point, the boundary runs southerly approximately 1900' to the northeast corner of Lot 22, Block 245, 6-9, and then southerly along the eastern property line of Lot 22 to Mullen Hill Rd. From there, the boundary crosses Mullen Hill Rd. and runs southerly approximately 1000' through Lot 31, Block 254, 7-10 to the northeastern corner of Lot 29, Block 254, then southerly to the southeast corner of Lot 29, and next westerly along the southern property line of Lot 29 to Windham Center Rd. (Route 203). From there, the boundary runs northerly along Windham Center Rd. approximately 250' to the southeast corner of Lot 28, Block 240, 6-9, which is the starting point of this description.

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sent by the General Assembly, along with Silas Deane and Roger Sherman, to the First Continental Congress in 1774 and the Second in 1775. Not reelected in 1776, and thus not a signer of the Declaration of Independence, he was returned to the Congress again in 1777, 1778, and 1779, where he labored in concert with the other delegates to bring the Revolution to a successful conclusion.

After the War, Dyer served as Chief Judge of the Superior Court, retiring in 1793 to Windham where he lived until his death in 1807. Dyer appears to have been a large, blustery man whose character embodied both considerable virtues and faults, a paradox which the observant John Adams noted in the diary he kept at the Continental Congress. Dyer, he wrote, was "...long-winded and round-about, obscure and cloudy, very talkative and very tedious, yet an honest, worthy man, means well and judges well."²

Jedediah Elderkin was born in Norwich in 1717. After graduating from Yale and studying law, he moved with his family to Windham in 1745 where he had bought some land and a house. As his law practice flourished, Elderkin bought more land and began to interest himself in a number of other activities. His political career commenced with his election to the General Assembly in 1751, a position he was to hold many times over the next three decades. Interested in Dyer's Susquehanna scheme, he joined his neighbor as an early subscriber to the company's stock. Politics and the law, however, were not Elderkin's only concerns. Like many Enlightenment figures such as Franklin and Jefferson, Elderkin had scientific and commercial interests. In particular, he experimented with and became one of the pioneers of silk production in Connecticut, establishing a plantation of mulberry trees on his farm in South Windham, and developing methods of spinning silk thread and weaving silk cloth which other entrepreneurs in Mansfield and Windham used with considerable profit.

When the Revolution began, Elderkin was named to the Council of Safety and quickly became Trumbull's right-hand man within the state, taking up and executing many of the governor's most difficult commissions. For example, early in the War Elderkin was asked to accomplish three difficult tasks. First, in 1775 he was sent to New London where he surveyed the port and made recommendations for its defense. In early 1776, he was directed to visit Salisbury where he studied and then supervised the conversion of a foundry there into a cannon works which produced valuable weapons throughout the War not only for the Continental army but for the fledgling navy's men o' war as well. Finally, also in 1776, Elderkin and Nathaniel Wales of Windham, with the governor's

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urging, built a gunpowder mill at Willimantic which, together with Col. Pitkin's mill in E. Hartford, produced much needed powder for the war effort. Elderkin's ability to execute difficult tasks successfully led the governor and the council to call upon his services repeatedly in the war years that followed to procure ordinance, purchase supplies, and to take charge of prisoners.

After the Revolution, Elderkin retired to Windham where he continued to practice law and to manage his various business interests. In failing health, his last public service was to attend the state convention which ratified the Constitution where he urged its adoption. He died at Windham in 1792.³

Another significant resident of Windham was Zephaniah Swift. Born in 1759, Swift grew up in Lebanon and graduated from Yale in 1778. After studying law, he settled in Windham where he quickly made his mark as a brilliant attorney. First elected to the General Assembly in 1787, he served in several other sessions until 1792 when he was elected to the federal House of Representatives, a position which he held for three consecutive terms. Returning to Connecticut, Swift was named a judge of the Superior Court in 1801 and served on the bench until 1819, the last five years as Chief Justice.

Swift was an exceptional legal scholar. In 1795, he published the first volume of his work, A System of the Laws of the State of Connecticut, which was the first treatise on the origins and organization of the state's laws and codes. After his retirement from the bench in 1819, Swift was selected by the General Assembly to revise the Statutes of Connecticut to bring them into conformity with the new constitution adopted in 1818. Following the successful completion of this task and drawing on its experience, Swift wrote his magisterial two volume A Digest of the Laws of the State of Connecticut. Based upon his earlier published work, the Digest was used throughout the 19th century by legal students in many states and by attorneys as a reference and authority before the courts. Swift died in 1823, the year in which the last volume of the Digest was published. Local legend says that his first law office was in a wing of the Woodworth House, #20. Later in his career, he built a large house at the top of Moulton Hill on Scotland Rd. which, unfortunately, burned to the ground about 1920.

The final individual of importance with whom Windham Center is intimately connected is the artist J. Alden Weir. Born in 1852,

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the son of a professor of drawing at West Point, Weir at an early age determined to be a painter. At twenty-one he enrolled at the École des Beaux Arts; and after three years of study he returned to the U. S. and began work as a portrait painter and art teacher in New York City. His connection with Windham was forged through his introduction, courtship, and marriage in 1883 to Anna Baker, the daughter of Charles Baker, a retired Army officer and wealthy Windham landowner, whose large house (#52) still stands on a sloping lawn above Windham Center Rd. Although Weir, Anna, and their growing family visited Windham occasionally in the first years of their marriage, most of their time was spent in New York or on their own farm in Branchville, CT. (near Ridgefield). However, after the birth of their fourth child in 1892, Anna suddenly died; and Weir, devastated by the blow, brought his children to Windham to stay with their grandparents and Ella, Anna's older sister. A year-and-a-half later, Weir married Ella; and from this time forward his connections with Windham and the Baker house became greater; indeed, after the death of his father-in-law, he inherited the house and surrounding farm. Weir often spent his summers in Windham and entertained many fellow artists here, including John Singer Sargent.

The years between the early 1890's and the beginning of World War I were the most fruitful period of Weir's career. Having developed a highly personal style that would lead critics to identify him as an American Impressionist of the first rank, Weir first gained wide recognition in 1893 when he was chosen, along with his friend and contemporary, John Twachtman, to exhibit his work in a joint exhibition in New York with the French artists Monet and Besnard. Because of his ability and outgoing personality, Weir became one of the leaders of a small group of artists who withdrew from the National Academy and the Society of American Artists in 1898 and pledged to show their works in small exhibitions of high quality. The group, "Ten American Painters," or "The Ten" as they came to be called, included Weir, Twachtman, Childs Hassam, Edward Tarbell, Frank Benson, Joseph De Camp, Willard Metcalf, Thomas Dewing, Edward Simmons and Robert Reid; and their departure from the artistic "establishment" of their day created quite a stir. Weir contributed regularly to the exhibits of "The Ten" until the movement declined after the outbreak of the War. He died in 1919.

Weir's increasingly strong identification with Windham after the death of his first wife was reflected in the paintings he completed of village and nearby scenes in the 1890's and the first two decades of the 20th century. Perhaps the most famous is The Red Bridge (1895), a picture of an iron bridge across the Shetucket River, now in the

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Metropolitan Museum. Also of interest are the five or six paintings that Weir made of the factories and their surroundings in nearby Willimantic, including Thread Mills, Willimantic Thread Mills (1893, Brooklyn Museum), The Factory Village, and Willimantic; and paintings of Windham Center scenes such as Barns at Windham, Windham Village (c. 1914, City Art Museum, St. Louis), and Snow in Windham. The one painting of Weir's that remains in Windham Center at the present time hangs in St. Paul's Church. It is a carefully worked out, full-sized design for a stained glass window which Weir had constructed in the Church of the Ascension in New York City as a memorial to Anna. The subject is the flight into Egypt, and the work portrays Mary, Joseph and the Child at a moment of rest during their journey. Typical of Weir's mature work, the colors chosen here are mainly blues and greens in soft, pastel shades.

The 18th and 19th century houses and public buildings which stand in Windham Center today are a visual expression of the culture and prosperity of the farmers, merchants and professional men who built them. No man here ever made so much money that he was able to employ a prominent architect and to build a high-style mansion. Rather, most of the houses are commodious, solid examples of American vernacular construction; and the architectural significance of the district is that it serves as a visual tableau of changing styles and tastes over two centuries. If there is one theme here, it is that of constant rebuilding and reuse. That is, many of the houses built in an earlier style were later modified or completely reconstructed in another style. This reflects a combination of a general American with a particular Yankee trait: a desire to "keep up with the Joneses" in current fashions; and a belief that one should never throw away or tear down something of value. Evidence of this theme will be pointed out in the discussion that follows.

The first houses built in Windham were small, 1½-story, frame structures. The best preserved house from this earliest period is #51, built around 1710, a gable-roofed building with added leanto, central fireplace, and cornerposts with a very pronounced flare. By 1750, the pioneering, subsistence agriculture stage of Windham's history was past. Her farmers were becoming wealthy from the sale of their surplus crops, some were becoming merchants, and lawyers and other professionals were moving into the town. In response to these changes, larger houses were built and older houses were rebuilt in a plain but comfortable style which still dominates Windham's architectural character. These new houses were generally 2½ stories with five-bay main facades, oak framed and clapboarded with gable, wood-shingled roofs. The first houses in

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this style had central chimneys, while later structures were of the central hall type. Examples of this sort of house are #53 and #54 which stand side by side at the foot of the green and were probably constructed between 1755 and 1765. Examples of older houses which were "updated" to the new standard by raising roofs and building wings include #13, #20, and #63.

After the Revolution, a number of Windham homes were remodelled or embellished with late-Georgian details. For example, front blocks were added to #13, #55, and #60, featuring end chimneys and wider window openings above which, on the first story level, were flared board heads suggesting stone lintels (since removed on #13), a decorative motif found on a number of other Windham area houses. Another late-Georgian design worthy of note is the beautifully worked doorframe on #46.

Windham possesses only three Federal style houses; but each is of considerable interest. The two earliest structures, #15 and #76, built between 1810 and 1820, are traditionally proportioned houses having 2½ stories, five-bay main facades, and gable roofs with their ridges parallel to the road. Both, however, are constructed of brick and have a number of Federal style details which are thoroughly discussed in their individual descriptions. The third house, #23, is a very interesting late-Federal structure, built about 1825, which manifests the slow change to the Greek Revival style that was taking place in Windham and elsewhere at this time. For example, the house's gable end faces the street and the doorframe is offset in the three-bay main facade. The main decorative detail is the corner pilasters; but unlike the severely plain pilasters on later, fully-developed Greek Revival houses, these have slender stiles and delicate rope-turned edges.

After 1830, the Greek Revival style made be said to have totally captured Windham Center's architectural imagination. New houses were built and old houses were rebuilt in the new fashion with great enthusiasm. The tone of the new movement was set by the building of the Windham Bank (#45) in 1832 with its classical portico, and by major house reconstructions undertaken by Dr. D. W. C. Lathrop about 1835, #56, and Charles Taintor, a wealthy merchant, about 1840, #67. Lathrop began with a typical 2½-story, five-bay house and added across the front a massive triangular pediment supported by large Ionic columns (see description); while Taintor grafted a new Greek Revival main block on to his older home. Other Windham citizens, unable to match the lavishness of Lathrop and Taintor, nevertheless tried to "update" their houses to reflect the new style as best they could. The most common way was

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to add corner pilasters and a Greek Revival doorframe (for example, #4), or just the doorframe (for example, #1 and #77). Modest houses built entirely in the new style include #10 and #24.

The only interruption of this Greek Revival enthusiasm was the construction of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Built in 1833, a year after the Windham Bank, this small church is one of the most interesting and important ecclesiastical structures in the state. In form a traditional meeting house design (a wide rectangle without a chancel), the architectural details are clearly Gothic, a reflection of changing Anglican ideas about the proper setting for religious services. Indeed, in this small country church, one can clearly see the influence of Ithiel Town's Christ Church Cathedral in Hartford, begun only five years earlier.

With the onset of the second half of the 19th century, a new style came to dominate building in Windham. This was the Italian Villa and related Italianate fashions; and within the boundaries of the district there are nine houses (#'s 11, 32, 37, 38, 42, 44, 52, 57, and 65) which reflect their influence, allowing one to compare stylistic forms and decorative elements. Among these nine houses, the most important is #57, whose massing and decorative details make it one of the finer examples of the Italian Villa style in Connecticut. Most of the others are simply large houses with wide eaves and large cornice brackets, although they are not without interest. And, here too, one finds the theme of rebuilding present; for #38 was formerly a late 18th-century, 2½-story, gable roof structure, which, about 1855, was "Italianized" by raising and flattening its roof and by adding large cornice brackets. Also, #52 has a large Italianate wing appended to its main, 18th-century block; while numerous houses in the district have bracketed bay windows and door hoods supported by large consoles (for example, #54).

Italianate showed a remarkable persistence in Windham Center, the last house in the style being constructed about 1885. It is interesting to note that there are no Second Empire or Stick style structures here; while the Queen Anne style, so noticeable in the residential areas of Willimantic only a few miles away, is absent except in two very plain farm houses and in the general massing of the Congregational Church, built in 1887. The absence of these styles is difficult to explain; although one may speculate that the downturn experienced by New England agriculture after 1870 may have limited the means of farmers to build houses in the newer styles. Also, the attraction of Windham as a residential precinct for the professional classes working in Willimantic

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may have declined as civic improvements made the city a healthier and more agreeable place to live, while the opening of pleasant areas in the surrounding hills to development offered men the opportunity to build homes closer to offices and factories.

The final area of significance that the Windham Center National Register District possesses concerns three small structures within its bounds, #'s 14, 27, and 48, which were built for commercial purposes in the 18th century. As such, they are rare and unique remnants which tell us something about the economic life of Connecticut before the development of the railroads when small scale enterprise was dominant; #27 was once a tannery, #48 a hat shop, and #14 a doctor's office. It should also be noted that the buildings are linked architecturally, for all have one-room deep, gambrel-roofed sections. In the case of Dr. Hunt's Office, this section forms the entire structure; while the tannery and the hat shop have gambrel-roofed wings. Why this is so is unclear and surely calls for further study.

Footnotes:

¹Quoted in William Floyd Willingham, "Windham, Connecticut: Profile of a Revolutionary Community, 1775-1818" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Northwestern University, 1972), p. 119.

²Quoted in George C. Groce, Jr., "Eliphalet Dyer: Connecticut Revolutionist," in The Era of the American Revolution: Studies Inscribed to Evarts Boutell Greene, ed. by Richard B. Morris (New York: Columbia University Press, 1939), p. 299.

Most of the above information on Dyer is drawn from Willingham and Groce.

³Information on Elderkin has been drawn from Willingham, "Windham, Connecticut" and William L. Weaver, History of Ancient Windham, Genealogy, Parts XC through XCII, Elderkin, Elderkin Historical Series: Number One (Lakeland, Florida: privately printed, 1949, a reprint of Weaver's newspaper articles published in the Willimantic Journal between December 21, 1865 and February 15, 1866), pp. 6-14.

⁴This description of Weir and his work is based on Dorothy Weir Young, The Life and Letters of J. Alden Weir (New Haven: Yale Univer-