

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

American Thread Company
Name of Property
Windham County, CT
County and State
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

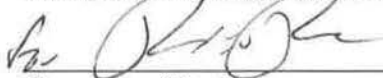
NRIS Reference Number: 14000434

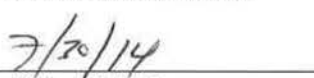
Property Name: American Thread Company

County: Windham County State: CT

Multiple Name:

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper


Date of Action

Amended Item in Nomination

This SLR is issued to make the following substantive correction:

Section 8

The nomination checked the box for Criterion D, but the SHPO only supported criteria A and C. The nomination itself does not provide documentation to support Criterion D, so that will not be included in the approved nomination.

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

Distribution

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

434

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: American Thread Company
Other names/site number: Willimantic Linen Company
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 322, 440, 480, 560 Main Street and 157 Union Street
City or town: Willimantic State: Connecticut (CT) County: Windham
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Stacy Dano</u>	<u>6/1/14</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Deputy SHPO / State Historic Pres. Office</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____


Signature of the Keeper

7/30/14
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	objects
<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY/warehouse

INDUSTRY/waterworks

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/business

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

LANDSCAPE/park

LANDSCAPE/parking lot

VACANT

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

19TH and 20TH CENTURY INDUSTRIAL

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE/Granite gneiss; BRICK; WOOD/Shingle

Foundations: STONE/Granite gneiss

Walls: STONE/Granite gneiss; BRICK; CONCRETE; WOOD/Shingle

Roofs: ASPHALT; ASBESTOS

Other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

See continuation sheet(s)

Narrative Description

See continuation sheet(s)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Architecture
- Community Planning & Development
- Industry

Period of Significance

1857-1916

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Significant Dates

1857, 1864, 1877, 1898, 1916

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nathaniel Olin

Lyman Jordan

others unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

See continuation sheet(s)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

See continuation sheet(s)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See continuation sheet(s)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
CT-44-A (Mill 1); CT-44-B (Mill 5); CT-44-C (Mill 2); CT-166 (Bridge No. 1850)
CT-44 (all mill buildings)
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Windham Textile and History Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.62 acres

UTM References

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 | Easting: 732709 | Northing: 4621618 |
| 2. Zone: 18 | Easting: 732543 | Northing: 4621475 |

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3. Zone: 18	Easting: 732433	Northing: 4621467
4. Zone: 18	Easting : 732449	Northing: 4621417
5. Zone: 18	Easting: 732229	Northing: 4621356
6. Zone: 18	Easting: 732404	Northing: 4621312
7. Zone: 18	Easting: 732636	Northing: 4621452

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary included in this nomination is bounded by the property lines of the parcels included. Please see attached map.

157 Union Street	14-5/132/7
322 Main Street	14-5/140/9 and 14-5/140/9-2
440 Main Street	14-5/140/10
480 Main Street	14-5/140/9-1
569 Main Street	13-5/139/2-1

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes all the extant mills, store houses, and other associated buildings of the American Thread Company and its predecessor, the Willimantic Linen Company, including the Stable, the Office, and the Library & Company Store.

The site and ruins of two additional buildings, located on the opposite (south) side of the Willimantic River, are not included in this nomination. A large mill building on that site burned in 1995 and was razed. A small storehouse is in ruins and no longer retains historic integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Marguerite Carnell Rodney, architectural historian
organization: N/A
street & number: 33 Seminary Road
city or town: Simsbury state: CT zip code: 06070
e-mail: mcredney@comcast.net
telephone: 860-550-4184
date: April 28, 2014

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo & Figure Log

Name of Property: American Thread Mill
City or Vicinity: Willimantic
County: Windham
State: CT
Photographer: Marguerite Carnell Rodney
Date Photographed: April and May 2013
Number of Photographs: 21

Photo #1

View of the mill complex from Main Street, Mill 2 at left; camera facing southeast.

Photo #2

Facade (northeast elevation) of Mill 1 ("ArtSpace" at 480 Main Street), camera facing southwest.

Photo #3

View of south side of mill complex from third floor of the Wheel House, Mill 2 at right; camera facing southwest.

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Photo #4

Third floor interior of Mill 2, camera facing southwest.

Photo #5

West wall of the Wheel House, camera facing northeast.

Photo #6

Mill No. 2 dam and tail race (far left), east wall of the Wheel House (left) and the Machine Shop (in front of Wheel House), camera facing southwest.

Photo #7

South (left) and east sides of the Office, camera facing west.

Photo #8

North (left) and west sides of the Stable, camera facing southeast.

Photo #9

North wall of Store House & Inspection Building, camera facing southwest.

Photo #10

View from Main Street of brick Storehouse (left) and Library & Company Store (right), camera facing northeast.

Photo #11

View of Library (third floor), camera facing southeast.

Photo #12

View of south side of mill complex, with southwest corner of the Bleachery/Dye House (left), the Dye House (center), and Mill 2 (right); camera facing northeast.

Photo #13

West side of Bleachery/Dye House (left), and River Dye House, camera facing east.

Photo #14

Third floor interior of Bleachery/Dye House, camera facing northwest.

Photo #15

Gate House and fence, view toward Main Street, camera facing northwest.

Photo #16

River Dye House, view toward Willimantic River, camera facing east.

Photo #17

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Store House (560 Main Street), view from Main Street, camera facing west.

Photo #18

Stone Bridge (440 Main Street), camera facing southwest.

Photo #19

Iron Bridge, camera facing southeast.

Photo #20

Mill No. 2 Tail race, camera facing southwest.

Photo #21

Fragment of mill machinery (possibly a ceiling drive shaft) located outside the Bleachery/Dye House, camera facing southeast.

Figure #1

1920 Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Company Map.

Collection of the Windham History and Textile Museum, Willimantic, CT.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The American Thread Company (known until 1898 as the Willimantic Linen Company) mill complex is located on Main Street in Willimantic, east of the central business district, on the east side of the so-called "Frog Bridge" (the South Street bridge, officially named "Thread City Crossing") spanning the Willimantic River. The site is generally flat, with a gentle slope to the west. It is bounded on the east side by parcel boundaries; to the south by the southern bank of the Willimantic River; on the west by the bridge; and at the north by Main and Union Streets.

The main group of buildings (Photograph 1) is connected in a linear arrangement to Mill No. 2, the largest building, which dominates the complex. The buildings range in height from one to five stories and are mostly constructed of granite gneiss quarried from the bed and banks of the Willimantic River. They have masonry load-bearing walls and heavy timber interior frames. Two twentieth-century buildings are reinforced concrete. There is also a brick gatehouse, a brick warehouse, and a brick and wood frame company store/library. All buildings are contributing resources. The Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 2 dams, the Mill No. 2 tail race, and two bridges constructed by the company are all contributing structures.

Resource Inventory

Address	Original Use	Material	Date	Style	C/NC	Photos
322 Main St.	Bleachery/ Dye House	Gran. gneiss	1883	Romanesque Revival	C	12-14
322 Main St.	Dye House	Gran. gneiss	1864	Romanesque Revival	C	1, 3, 12
322 Main St.	Gate House	Brick	ca.1915	Colonial Revival	C	15
322 Main St.	Machine Shop	Gran. gneiss	1864	Romanesque Revival	C	6, 20
322 Main St.	Mill No. 2 (spinning reeling, winding, twisting)	Gran. gneiss	1864	Romanesque Revival	C	1, 3, 4
322 Main St.	Office	Gran. gneiss	1866	Romanesque Revival	C	7
322 Main St.	River Dye House	Conc. & Brick	ca. 1916	20th c Industrial	C	3, 16
322 Main St.	Stable	Gran. gneiss	1872-3	Romanesque Revival	C	8
322 Main St.	Store House/ Inspection	Gran. gneiss	1873	Romanesque Revival	C	9
322 Main St.	Wheel House	Gran. gneiss	1864	Romanesque Revival	C	5, 6
440 Main St.	Bridge	Gran. gneiss	1857	Double arch	C	18
480 Main St.	Mill No. 1 (draughting, spinning, winding)	Gran. gneiss	1857	19th c Industrial	C	2
560 Main St.	Store House	Concrete	1916	20th c Industrial	C	17

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157 Union St. Library & Company Store	Brick	1877	Queen Anne	C	10, 11
157 Union St. Store House	Brick	1877	19th c Industrial	C	10

Mill No. 1

Mill No. 1 (Photograph 2) was completed in 1857, the first mill building erected by the Willimantic Linen Company on the north bank of the Willimantic River. The builder was Nathaniel Olin. It is 228 feet long by 70 feet wide, and 3 1/2 stories high with a gable roof. The tower is five stories high with a pyramidal hipped roof. An addition to the west end was completed in 1878, 87 feet by 50 feet, with a flat roof. The granite gneiss stonework is laid in coursed ashlar, alternating wide and narrow courses, with corner quoins and large stone lintels and sills. The third floor has vertical metal panel siding. A small date stone is set under the third floor window on the tower. The first, second and third-floor windows are twelve-over-twelve. The top half-story has eight-over-eight windows. All windows are replacements. The windows on the front of the tower replace double doors that once provided access for large machinery. The gable roof and the tower roof have asphalt shingles. There were dormers on the gable roof, which were removed when the mill was rehabilitated ca. 2003. It was converted into "ArtSpace," a multi-family housing facility with a community art gallery, and retains much of the industrial character of the building.

Mill No. 2

Mill No. 2 (Photographs 1, 3) is located on the north bank of the Willimantic River, parallel to Main Street. 404 feet in length, 69 feet wide, and four stories high (each story is twelve feet high), it is the largest building in the complex. Completed in 1864, Mill No. 2 was the second major building erected by the Willimantic Linen Company. The builder was Nathaniel Olin. The massive building is Romanesque Revival in style, coursed rubble granite gneiss constructed with a water table, corner quoins, and stone lintels and sills. The central stair tower is 100 feet tall with an 1864 date stone.

The tower has a cantilevered steel beam at the top and a pair of doors at each floor level, including the attic, for moving large equipment. The doors have been replaced. The masonry openings for the doors have arched tops with keystones and fanlights. The sides of the tower have window openings fitted with pairs of original arched top windows. On the main mill building, the large windows on the first three floors are 12-over-16 replacements. The fourth-floor windows are 12-over-12, also replacements. The gable roof is asphalt shingles, and the cornice is embellished with dentils. In 1872, over forty dormer windows were installed to make the attic usable space. The dormers were removed after damage sustained in the 1938 hurricane.

On the south side, a slightly taller, narrow cross gable bisects the mill behind the tower. This tower, which provided bathrooms at each level, is a later addition. On the north side, two metal fire escape stairs with brackets enriched with elaborate scrollwork remain intact. Inside, the fourth floor is suspended from the roof truss system and has no columns. The east side of the building and the first floor of the west side have been rehabilitated for commercial and light

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manufacturing use, and it retains much of its industrial character. Above the first floor, the west side remains vacant unfinished industrial space with wood floors (Photograph 4).

Wheel House

Attached as an ell on the south side of Mill No. 2 with the tail race running beneath it, the Wheel House (Photographs 5 and 6) was built in 1864 with a large overshot water wheel. The builder was likely Nathaniel Olin. The Wheel House is connected to Mill No. 2 just east of the building center. It is 56 feet by 76 feet, 9 bays long by 5 bays wide and 4 stories high, with a gable roof perpendicular to the mill. It is Romanesque Revival style, with coursed rubble granite gneiss stonework, corner quoins, stone lintels and sills, and a water table. On the west side, there are central door openings at all three levels with fanlights. The doors are replacements. The east side has a first-floor door with fanlight. Typical windows are twelve-over-sixteen, which are all recent replacements. On the west side, the first floor window openings are smaller and square, with 36 light windows, also replacements. Under the gable on the south side are three arched top windows. The roof has asphalt shingles and a cornice embellished with dentils. Most of the building remains as vacant open industrial space, with wood floors.

Machine Shop

The Machine Shop (Photographs 6 and 20) is attached to the east side of the Wheel House and is also located above the tail race. It is 25 feet wide by 50 feet deep, 3 bays wide and two stories high, with a shallow pitch shed roof. The builder was likely Nathaniel Olin. It blends with the Romanesque Revival style of Mill No. 2 and the Wheel House, and the coursed rubble granite gneiss stonework is high quality, with corner quoins, stone lintels and sills. The masonry on the second story of the north wall differs from the first story and may have been a later addition, possibly in 1907, when the Storehouse and Inspection Building was enlarged. (The building appears on a 1908 insurance map as two stories.) The north side has a central entry; the original door is not extant. The windows are twelve-over-sixteen. The east side of the building is a mostly blank rough wall, exposed after the demotion of the adjoining carpenter's shop. The building is raw industrial space and is vacant.

Dye House

The Dye House (Photographs 1, 3, 12) is located on the west side of Mill No. 2. Completed in 1864, the building is 124 feet long, 68 feet wide, and two stories high with an attic under a gable roof. It was probably built by Nathaniel Olin. The building blends in with the Romanesque Revival Mill No. 2 and the coursed rubble granite gneiss stonework is high quality, with corner quoins and stone lintels and sills. On the north and south sides, there are off-center arched door openings at both the first and second stories. On the north side, there is a cantilevered steel beam above the upper door for moving large equipment. All of the original doors have been removed. The window openings are tall and narrow, each fitted with a pair of eight-over-four windows. The windows are recent replacements. The building has a wood cornice with prominent dentils and an asphalt shingle roof. At the east end, the building is connected to Mill No. 2 with a large bridge at the second story and attic levels. At the west end, it is connected to the Bleachery/Dye House with a narrow three-story stone structure. On the south side there is evidence of a one-

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story addition with a gable roof, which has been removed. The building is vacant, open and unfinished industrial space with wood floors.

Office

The Office (Photograph 7), located in front of Mill No. 2, was completed in 1866. It is constructed of coursed rubble granite gneiss. It is eclectic in nature, with a Greek Revival temple front and small attic-level windows, but other stylistic features are Romanesque Revival, including arched windows and doors with prominent keystones, oculi at the gable ends, and prominent corner quoins. The deep fascia board and cornice are embellished with dentils. The original doors are intact, including the north entrance from Main Street. The first floor window openings are partially covered with plywood, and some smaller panes of glass remain intact, but most glass is missing. The attic windows have been removed. The roof is asphalt shingles.

The building originally housed executive offices and boardrooms. The interior was very finely finished, with marble mantels, chestnut and walnut woodwork, and plaster ceiling moldings. Nothing remains of the interior finishes except for a marble mantel on the west wall. The building is under construction for adaptive re-use as a coffee shop.

Stable

The Stable (Photograph 8) was constructed 1872-1873, east of the Store House and Inspection Building. Like the mill buildings, it is constructed of coursed rubble granite gneiss. It is Romanesque Revival, a high-style building for its utilitarian function of housing horses, wagons, and hay. It is seven bays by three bays, 74 feet long, 43 feet wide, and two stories high. The basement opens to the ground level on the south side, where the site slopes down toward the river bank. Stylistic flourishes include segmental arches with prominent keystones at entrances, an oculus window opening at each gable end, prominent corner quoining, large stone lintels, and a water table and a belt course. The fascia board and cornice are embellished with dentils. The barn doors, including the hay doors, are intact. The first floor and some second floor windows openings are in-filled with plywood on the east and north sides. Some six-over-six windows remain at the first floor, and three-over-three windows at the second floor. The track for the hay carrier is also extant. The roof is cement asbestos shingles. The building interior remains unfinished and is vacant.

Store House & Inspection Building

The Store House and Inspection Building (Photograph 9) was built in 1873 as a two-story granite gneiss building with a gable roof. It was probably built by Nathaniel Olin. The building was renovated in 1907, with two new stories constructed with salvaged stone from two demolished 1858 company houses (known originally as "stone row"). When the addition was complete, the building was thirteen bays by seven bays, 109 feet by 65 feet wide. The building is Romanesque Revival in style, with high quality coursed rubble stonework, with corner quoins and stone lintels and sills. The large windows are 12-over-16 replacements of the originals. The roof has a very low pitch, appearing almost flat, with a bracketed cornice.

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In 1908, the building was connected to Mill No. 2 with a walkway at the first floor. It is currently connected to Mill No. 2 with a walkway at the 4th floor and a one-story garage. On the east side is a recent four-story addition of glass, which serves as a new entrance. The building was rehabilitated in the 1990s and is currently used for office space and light manufacturing.

Library and Company Store

This three-story, L-shaped building (Photograph 10) is located on north side of Main Street at the intersection with Union Street. Completed in 1877, it is Queen Anne style, with a granite gneiss foundation, decorative polychrome brickwork and brownstone lintels at the first floor level, and wood shingles above. It has a hipped roof with hipped dormers and a wide bracketed cornice. The roof is asphalt shingles. There are four tall decorative polychrome brick chimneys with corbelled tops. The Main Street entrance is original, as well as the majority of the windows. It is now known as Dunham Hall and is occupied by the Windham Textile & History Museum. The first and second floors contain exhibit space. The third floor, which was originally the mill's Library (Photograph 11), remains largely intact and is used for the museum's archives and meeting space.

Store House

Located on the north side of Main Street, west of the Library & Company Store, this brick building (Photograph 10) is built into a slope at its northern end, where the foundation is granite gneiss. It was constructed as one-story warehouse in 1877; the second story was added ca. 1900-1910. It is 30 feet wide and 60 feet deep, three bays by seven bays. The Union Street elevation has a flat-topped parapet wall. The doors are original, though the entry porch at the Main Street entrance is not. The windows are original, two-over-two double hung. The first floor lintels and sills are granite; at the second floor, they are cast stone. The shallow hip roof has a wide, plain cornice and asphalt shingles. A one-story wood frame addition has been removed from the east side. The building was later occupied by the mill's fire brigade; it is now known as Dugan Mill and used as exhibit space by the Windham Textile & History Museum.

Bleachery/Dye House

The Bleachery (Photographs 12 and 13), later known as the Dye House, is connected to the west side of the 1864 Dye House and is at the western end of Mill No 2's connected buildings. It is 98 feet long by 78 feet wide, nine bays by seven bays, and three stories high. Completed in 1883, it is Romanesque Revival in style with finely executed coursed rubble granite gneiss stonework, with corner quoins and stone lintels and sills. The entrance on the north side is located in the connector to the 1864 Dye House, with an arched opening. On the west side there are central door openings at all three levels. The first and second floor have arched tops, while the third floor, which appears to have been altered, has a segmental arch. Another first floor door opening at the northwest corner also has an arch but the opening has been doubled in width, supported by a steel beam. No original doors are extant. The first floor windows are like those of the 1864 Dye House, tall and narrow, each fitted with a pair of eight-over-four windows. The second and third floor windows are twelve-over-twelve. All windows are recent replacements. The roof has a very

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shallow pitch and a bracketed cornice. The building interior (Photograph 14) remains as raw industrial space, partially dismantled, and vacant.

Gate House

The Gate House (Photograph 15), built ca. 1915 by the American Thread Company, is directly adjacent to the Office. It is a small one-story, single room Colonial Revival red brick building, hexagonal in plan, with a hexagonal peaked roof crowned with a decorative finial. The roof has asphalt shingles. The Gate House is set within a metal fence with a gate at the east side, and it originally served as a check-in point for the mill complex. The entrance door is located on the south side of the fence, within the mill complex. On the north sides, facing Main Street, are two six-over-six double hung wood windows with concrete lintels and sills. The building is not currently in use.

River Dye House

The River Dye House (Photograph 16), built ca. 1916 by the American Thread Company, is directly on the Willimantic River; its concrete piers are set into the river. It is located directly south of the dye houses connected to Mill No. 2. This building is two stories high, 136 feet long and 31 feet deep. It is reinforced concrete and brick. While the building has suffered substantial losses, many character-defining features remain, including the first and second floor structure, concrete floor slabs, concrete columns, and portions of the brick exterior wall. Future plans for the building include stabilization of the structure and restoration.

Store House

The Store House (Photograph 17) is located west of Mill No. 1, adjacent to the bridge that crosses the Willimantic River. Built by American Thread, it is reinforced concrete, 191 feet long by 119 feet wide (nine bays long by five bays wide), and five stories high. The building is partially constructed over the river, and the basement level has windows on the river side. It is utilitarian in appearance, with no embellishment beyond the stepped parapet at the Main Street elevation, with the year of the building (1916) cast into the concrete. Typical windows are roughly square, with hoppers below for ventilation. The windows, including the hoppers, have simulated muntins to create the appearance of six-over-three windows. The windows are all replacements. The roof is flat. The building was recently rehabilitated for use as multi-family housing. It is now known as 560 Main Street.

Demolished Buildings

The Spool Shop, a ca. 1828 granite gneiss building originally known as the Jillson Mill, was the first mill building occupied by the Willimantic Linen Company. Standing west of the 1916 Store House, it was later used for making wooden thread spools. It was demolished in 1915. Mill No. 3, an 1845 stone mill building located on another site east of the mill complex, was demolished after World War I.

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Mill No. 4, a large 1880 single-story brick building on the south side of the river, burned in 1995. The 1884 Cotton House, located east of Mill No. 4, is now in ruins. The ruins of these buildings are not included in this nomination.

Many of the brick mill buildings, which were constructed by the American Thread Company shortly after it purchased the Willimantic Linen Company in 1898, are no longer extant. Some were demolished between 1996 and 2001, in anticipation of the redevelopment of the stone buildings. The site of Mill No. 5, Mill No. 6, and the Bleach House is now a parking lot, with the Windham Mills State Heritage Park at the river's edge.

Other buildings demolished during that time include the 1918 concrete Auto House (a garage), located north of the Stable, and the Engine House, built ca. 1900 with steam turbines that replaced Mill No. 2's water wheel. Another was the Boiler House (original date unknown; rebuilt in 1900 with an additional story to accommodate 20 foot high steel boilers). It was connected (through another building) to the south side of the 1864 Dye House. The Boiler House smoke stack, constructed of buff-colored fire brick, suffered storm damage and was demolished in 2011. The Carpenter Shop was also demolished in recent years. See attached district map for locations of demolished buildings.

Worker Housing

Worker housing, including a group of duplexes known as "Iverton" and a larger multi-family building called "The Elms," are located east of the mill complex on several blocks on Main and Ives Streets, between Chapin Street and Capen Lane. Across the Willimantic River, a cluster of roughly 40 single-family houses known as "The Oaks" remains on Quercus Avenue. While worth noting, worker housing is not included in this nomination.

Structures and Objects

Stone Bridge

The Stone Bridge (Photograph 18) is known as the Windham Road Bridge (previously known as the Jillson Hill Bridge). It was built in 1857 along with Mill No.1 and its dam. It is located on the east side of Mill No. 1. The bridge is stone arch construction, built of local granite gneiss laid in coursed rubble. It is 130 feet long with two spans. The main span over the river has an arch that is 76 feet wide and rises 20 feet at its crown. The tailrace span (from another mill, no longer extant) is 26 feet, with a rise of 8 feet. The river and the tail race are separated by a reinforced concrete wall that is built atop an earlier rubble stone wall. The walls of the bridge continue past the road surface, forming parapet walls 3 feet high and 22 inches thick. The road is 21 feet wide between the parapets. At the north end, the bridge connects to a stone wall with an arched tunnel that once served the mill's internal railroad. The bridge is now closed to vehicular traffic and has been recently resurfaced with concrete pavers. It is now known as the Windham Garden on the Bridge, maintained by the Willimantic Garden club.

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Iron Bridge

The Iron Bridge (Photograph 19) was completed in 1880 to link the complex to Mill No. 4 on the south side of the river, also built in 1880. It is located between the Store House & Inspection Building and the Stable. It is a deck truss bridge, with the truss structure located beneath the bridge road surface, resting on a stone foundation. The bridge road surface is wood plank. The west side has a decorative iron railing. The east side railing is no longer extant; in its place is a roughly constructed utilitarian metal railing. The bridge is currently closed.

Mill No. 1 Dam

Mill No. 1's original dam was a framed timber structure. In 1888, a new stone dam (extant) was built, constructed of granite gneiss blocks, with eleven feet of head. It is located at the downstream (east) end of the mill. In 1903, it was rebuilt in order to drive a hydroelectric facility.

Mill No. 2 Dam

Mill No. 2's dam (Photograph 6) was built ca. 1862-64, constructed of granite gneiss blocks, with twenty two feet of head.

Mill No. 2 Tail Race

Mill No. 2's tail race (Photograph 6, 20) is about forty feet wide, with walls were constructed of rubble granite gneiss. The walls have been repaired with concrete. The tail race was dredged in 1988.

Objects

Various fragments of mill machinery are scattered about the site (Photograph 21). These objects are non-contributing.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The American Thread Mill complex is significant as a major textile mill that contributed to the rapid growth of Willimantic and played an important role in its development as a center of textile manufacturing (Criterion A). Beginning with the construction of Mill No.1 and its accompanying dam and bridge in 1857, the mill harnessed the power of the Willimantic River and provided a livelihood for thousands of workers over several generations. Textile manufacturing was continuous on the site for almost 130 years, beginning with linen, quickly changing to cotton, and eventually switching to synthetic textiles before closing in 1985. Mill No. 2, which has visually dominated the mill complex since 1864, was the site of early experimentation with electric lighting, leading to the radically different design of Mill No. 4 (1880) as the first mill building in the world designed for electric lighting.¹ Despite the loss of most of the complex's brick mills, it retains much of its character through the survival of its earlier stone buildings, built of granite gneiss quarried from the banks of the Willimantic River. The buildings are excellent examples of mid to late nineteenth-century industrial architecture using local materials (Criterion C). The early twentieth-century concrete warehouse also remains intact. In addition, the mill property has potential to yield important archaeological resources (Criterion D).

The complex is significant on the state level. It is comparable to other major mills in Connecticut's eastern uplands, where the majority of the state's cotton mills were located. Other cotton mills of similar significance include the Wauregan Mill (1853-1868) in Plainfield and the Grosvenor-Dale Company (1862-1872) in Thompson. It was not as large as the Sprague Mill (1901) in Baltic, or the Ponemah Mill (1865) in Taftville.²

Textile Production in Willimantic

Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire all benefit from plentiful rainfall and hilly terrain--attractive qualities for nineteenth-century entrepreneurs and mill builders. While the South was transformed by the cultivation of cotton, much of southern New England was significantly altered by cotton mills, especially eastern Connecticut. Willimantic in particular was dominated by cotton manufacturing for over 100 years.³ The name Willimantic may be derived from the native American name for the area "Willimentuck," which meant "land of the swift running waters." The fact that the Willimantic River dropped over 90 feet in under a mile drew entrepreneurs to build a number of cotton mills in the area. The construction of the railroad to Willimantic in 1849 further spurred growth.⁴

Located on the western side of Windham, Willimantic was a relatively small community through the first two decades of the nineteenth century.⁵ By the beginning of the Civil War, it had evolved into a thriving city with a population around of 4,000, many of whom were employed by the mills or involved in trades that supported them. All of them were dependent, directly or indirectly, on the cotton industry.⁶ By 1890, the population had swelled to 10,032. American Thread was one of several major textile mills in Willimantic; two other cotton mills, the Windham Cotton Manufacturing Company and the Smithville Cotton Mill, were located less

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than a mile upriver, on Bridge Street. There were also silk mills such as the Rossie Velvet Company, the Holland Silk Factory, and the Chaffee Silk Mill. American Thread was the largest textile mill in Willimantic and enjoyed the greatest longevity. While the other major cotton mills operated for over one hundred years, they both closed in 1926 (along with over 50 mills throughout New England that year). The silk mills began to close in the 1930s, while American Thread continued production for almost 130 years, into the 1980s.⁷

The migration of textile production from New England to the South was caused in part by cheaper labor costs (and less union activity) in southern states. Another significant factor was the construction of new modern, single-story mills in the South that accommodated updated machinery and production methods more easily than older, multi-level New England mill buildings. Construction costs in the North were also higher, discouraging textile companies from renovating and rebuilding.⁸

The Willimantic Linen Company

The Willimantic Linen Company was founded by Lawson Ives and Austin Dunham, both Hartford businessmen, to manufacture linen and cotton goods. The company soon switched entirely to cotton, possibly because the Crimean War (1853-1856) deprived the mill of raw flax. It is more likely, however, that linen production simply was not profitable; cheaper linen was available from Ireland and Scotland.⁹

The Willington Thread Company, owned by Origen Hall and Elisha Johnson, is credited as the first company to produce thread finished with a glaze (sizing). In 1845, Ives and Dunham partnered with William H. Jillson and John H. Capen to open the Welles Manufacturing Company. Elisha Johnson moved his thread making equipment from Willington to Willimantic in 1857, into a large new mill built by Nathaniel Olin, a mason from Plainfield, and financed by Lawson Ives. That building became known as the Willimantic Linen Company's Mill No. 1.¹⁰

The stone arched bridge adjacent to Mill No. 1 was also completed in 1857. Its engineer was Whiting Hayden, a Willimantic resident who also supervised the construction of several of the early mill buildings for the Willimantic Linen Company. The builder was local stone mason Lyman Jordan along with Nathaniel Olin. The mill was under the supervision of Gardiner Hall (Origen's brother) until 1864.¹¹

Austin Dunham purchased Jillson and Capen's shares in the business in 1858 and formed the Dunham Manufacturing Company, which produced cotton warp. Dunham then sold his company to the Willimantic Linen Company in 1877, and his building became Mill No. 3 (no longer extant). Ives and Dunham anticipated the coming of the Civil War and the accompanying cotton shortage. They began to stockpile raw cotton in the late 1850s. Their prescience made them a huge fortune. Profits from selling cotton thread during the war financed the construction of Mill No. 2, and worker housing. They spent over a million dollars on this building campaign.¹²

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The dam for Mill No. 2 was completed ca. 1863 by Nathaniel Olin. It was eighteen feet high, ten feet thick at the base, and six feet thick at the top. Mill No. 2, also built by Olin, was completed the following year. When it was finished it was the second largest mill in Connecticut, second only to the 1887 Sprague Mill in Baltic.¹³

A series of buildings built in a linear arrangement were connected to Mill No. 2. The Dye House, built on the west side of Mill No. 2, was also completed in 1864. The Wheel House and the Machine Shop, connected to Mill No. 2 on the south side, were also built in 1864. The Store House & Inspection Building was built on the east side of Mill No. 2 in 1873, for storage of skeins as well as for product inspection. (It was later used for the company's credit union & health care facility.) Originally built as a two-story structure, it was doubled in height in 1907. The Bleachery/Dye House, located on the west side of the Dye House, was finished in 1883. This group of mill buildings, with over 700 feet of facade built of native stone with excellent craftsmanship and Romanesque Revival inspired detailing, is a Willimantic landmark. It makes a clear, deliberate statement about the wealth, status, power, and ambition of the Willimantic Linen Company.

In addition to the mills, the company constructed a number of buildings for administrative and supportive functions. Two of these, in particular, exemplify the company's commitment to fine design and craftsmanship. Located in front of Mill No. 2, the Stone Office built in the Greek Revival temple-front form, was completed in 1866. Built to accommodate the company's executives and bookkeepers, it was very finely appointed, with a marble fireplace, windows with accents of colored glass, walnut and chestnut woodwork, and fine chandeliers, furnishings and textiles. The building was clearly a celebration of the company's great success, a veritable temple to industry and capitalism. Similarly, the Stable (1873) built to accommodate the company's horses, mules, and carriages, was designed in high style. Its stonework and detailing are as elaborate as the Office, with its belt courses, arched entrances, and oculus windows.

William Eliot Barrows and the Company Store & Library Building

William Eliot Barrows, a businessman born in Ohio (the son of theologian Elijah Porter Barrows, who born in Mansfield, Connecticut), arrived in Willimantic in 1874. He was hired by Austin Cornelius Dunham, the son of founder Austin Dunham. His job was to organize the Willimantic Linen Company's finances, but he was also very interested in alleviating the social ills that accompanied industrialization. Upon Austin Dunham's death in 1877, he became the company's vice president, treasurer, and general manager. He became president of the company in 1882 and then resigned the following year, moving to Chicago to work with George Pullman.¹⁴

Barrows was responsible for continuing the company's building expansion campaign and launching a variety of social programs for the workforce. He was the impetus behind the library and company store; a dance pavilion; a neighborhood of skilled worker housing (the Oaks); and Mill No. 4, which was the largest mill building in the world when it was completed in 1880.¹⁵

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The library and company store building, located on the north side of Main Street, was completed in 1877. The first floor was a meat and oyster market, while the second floor was stocked with dry goods, shoes, and a millinery shop. The store was not a bargain--there were no low prices for the workers, but neither was it profitable. It remained in operation for just seven years. The store's space was leased from 1885-1892; after that, it was renovated for use as company offices.¹⁶

The Dunham Hall Library above the store on the third floor was more successful, lasting from 1878 until 1941, and the library interior retains its original woodwork. Barrows borrowed the idea of a company library from English firms, and the building's architecture, with its complex, overhanging roof and exuberant decorative brickwork was designed to evoke Elizabethan England. The library was open in the evenings, 5:30 to 9:30, not only to all mill workers but also to the entire community. It began with a collection of 600 books, all donated by wealthy shareholders; by 1920 it had 7,000 volumes.¹⁷

The library also had a small room used for lectures, games, a drawing school, singing lessons, Sunday school classes, Episcopal Church services, and English lessons. More than a fine example of Queen Anne architecture, the building represents the company's significant investment in paternalistic social programs aimed at controlling and Americanizing their large immigrant worker population. In 1882, Barrows announced that all mill workers had a year to learn to read and write English. Many workers, unable to meet the 1883 deadline, lost their jobs.¹⁸

Mill Workers

In the mid nineteenth century, many of the mill's workers were rural Irish immigrants. Highly skilled workers came from England, Scotland, and northern Germany. From the post-Civil War period to the mid twentieth century, the mill employed rural French Canadians, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Italians, Swedes, Eastern European Jews, Latvians, Lebanese, African Americans migrating from the South, and World War II refugees, as well as northern New Englanders. In the 1960s and 1970s, there were also Latinos from Puerto Rico and Mexico.¹⁹

The 1910 census shows that nearly one third of Windham's population were immigrants from 26 countries (including 46% French Canadian, 15% Irish, 15% Polish, 6% British, 3% each Swedish and Italian, 2% each German and Eastern European Jews). Except for highly skilled workers, most mill workers received low wages, usually paid piece rate. Women were paid less than men, and children received even lower pay. Company housing was a necessity, as there was not sufficient private housing in the area. Rent was taken directly from worker's weekly pay.²⁰

The mill had one of the earliest charters (Local 307) of the United Textile Workers of America, issued in 1902, shortly after the union was founded. While workers enjoyed higher pay from increased production during World War I, wages declined with a series of pay cuts after the war. In 1925, the Local 307 union workers protested in a major strike beginning in March, with over

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2,200 strikers participating in one of Connecticut's worst labor disputes. The company brought in police for security and hired replacement workers, and the strike ended in defeat for the union in September.²¹

Electric Lighting Technology

The Willimantic Linen Company was a leader in lighting innovation among textile mills. Its buildings were test labs for a new technology that transformed mill building design and working conditions for mill laborers, making night-time shifts possible. Under the leadership of Austin Cornelius Dunham, a friend of Thomas Edison, the company began testing electric lighting technology in the mill buildings as it developed. In 1879 the company tested two electric arc lights, developed by Charles Francis Brush of Cleveland, in Mill No. 2's Winding Room. They were powered by electricity generated by a water wheel. The mill staged a public event and invited "a large number of distinguished gentlemen from various parts of the country" to see the lighting demonstration. Later in 1879, twenty additional electric arc lamps were installed in Mill No. 2.²²

That same year, a new Brush Electric Company arc light system was installed in Mill No. 3, with additional lights installed in 1880. Austin Cornelius Dunham and several directors of the Willimantic Linen Company were so devoted to the new lighting technology that they, along with other industrialists, founded the American Light Company. In 1882, Dunham became associated with the Hartford Electric Light Company.²³

The Willimantic Linen Company's Mill No. 4, an enormous brick, single-story building completed in 1880 on the south side of the river, was the first textile mill in the world to be designed for electric light. At the time of completion, it was the largest factory building in the world in acreage covered (three and a half acres). The company tested two types of lighting: the Brush arc lighting and the United States Electric Light Company's "Maxime" arc lighting. They selected the Brush system, but continued to monitor new developments in electrical lighting, especially incandescent technology. In 1882, Mill No. 2's Winding Room was the test site for sixty incandescent lamps, powered by steam. In 1883, the Carding Room was used for testing the new Brush-Swan incandescent lighting system, which was battery powered. Later that year the company began switching to battery-powered incandescent lighting, with Mill No. 2's second floor and the Library and Company Store lit solely with incandescent lamps.²⁴

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Barrows left the Willimantic Linen Company in 1883.²⁵ The company built one additional building, the Cotton House adjacent to Mill No. 4, in 1884. Except for a small wood frame Dye House built in 1891, no major construction was undertaken for another fifteen years, after the American Thread Company, a British trust, took over the mill in 1898. It quickly began a new phase of expansion that continued the change in architectural character that began with Mill No. 4, shifting from the Romanesque Revival stone buildings to utilitarian brick and reinforced

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concrete structures. The reasons for the change in building materials and styles are not documented, but may have been related to ease of material procurement and labor costs.

Mill No. 5 was a five-story brick building completed in 1899 to house thread finishing processes. As historian Laura Knott-Twine, former director of the Windham Textile and History Museum, writes, "The cotton thread manufacturing processes at the Willimantic plant subsequently took place in an east to west, single line direction. Cotton bales were carded and spun in Mill Number Four, the most easterly mill. The thread passed to the west end of Mill Number Two to the dye and bleaching department, and to the new mill to be finished as spool thread. Finally, it passed under a tunnel built under South Main Street to be stored and shipped in Mill Number One. ATCO's 1899 rationalization plan meant that raw cotton bales were manufactured into cotton thread in straight line processes covering one half mile."²⁶

Mill No. 6, a four-story building also dedicated to finishing, followed in 1907. The Boiler House was rebuilt in 1900 and 1908. An additional three-story Bleach House, located between Mill No. 4 and the Stone Office, was completed in 1910. A connecting building joined Mill No. 5 and Mill No. 6 in 1916. A new five-story concrete warehouse west of Mill No. 1 was also completed in 1916. An Auto House (garage) was added in 1918, adjacent to the Stable.

Along with the rest of the New England textile industry, American Thread's cotton thread industry began to wane in the twentieth century. It switched to production of synthetics in the 1950s and 1960s, and closed the Willimantic facility in 1985. Like dozens of other textile mills, it was a victim of twentieth-century deindustrialization.²⁷

Throughout most of the late twentieth century, much of the American Thread complex remained empty. Fire destroyed Mill No. 4 in 1995, and many of the brick buildings were demolished, including Mill No. 5 and Mill No. 6, the Boiler House, and the Bleach House just east of Mill No. 6. The smoke stack was taken down in 2011. The Auto House was also demolished.

Exterior restoration has been completed on Mill No. 2 and all connecting buildings. The Store House & Inspection Building has been rehabilitated and now contains office space and light manufacturing, along with portions of Mill No. 2. The other buildings connected to Mill No. 2 remain vacant, along with the Stable and the Office. Mill No. 1 and the 1916 Store House have been renovated as multi-family housing. There are current plans to rehabilitate much of the undeveloped Mill No. 2 complex as a mixed-use development, with office space on the first floor and housing on the upper floors.

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4. Beardsley, xix, 4.
5. Beardsley, xx.
6. Eves and York, *The Cotton Connection*, 9.
7. Beardsley, xiv-15.
8. David Koistinen, "The Causes of Deindustrialization: The Migration of the Cotton Textile Industry from New England to the South." *Enterprise Society* 3:3(September 1, 2002): 482-520; Beardsley, 44, 125.
9. Beardsley, 14, 20.
10. Beardsley, 18, 22.
11. Beardsley, 21.
12. Beardsley, 22-25.
13. Beardsley, 22.
14. Beardsley, 28-36, 48.
15. Beardsley, 33.
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17. Beardsley, 33-40.
18. Beardsley, 33-40.
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20. Eves, *The Mill Museum*, 22-25.
21. Eves, *The Mill Museum*, 29; Jamie Eves, "David Moxon's Forgotten Files: The American Thread Company Strike of 1925," <http://www.millmuseum.org/history/sweat-of-their-brows/strike>; accessed April 7, 2014.
22. Beardsley, 53.
23. Beardsley, 53-56.
24. Beardsley, 44-46, 56-59.
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27. Eves and York, *The Cotton Connection*, xiii.

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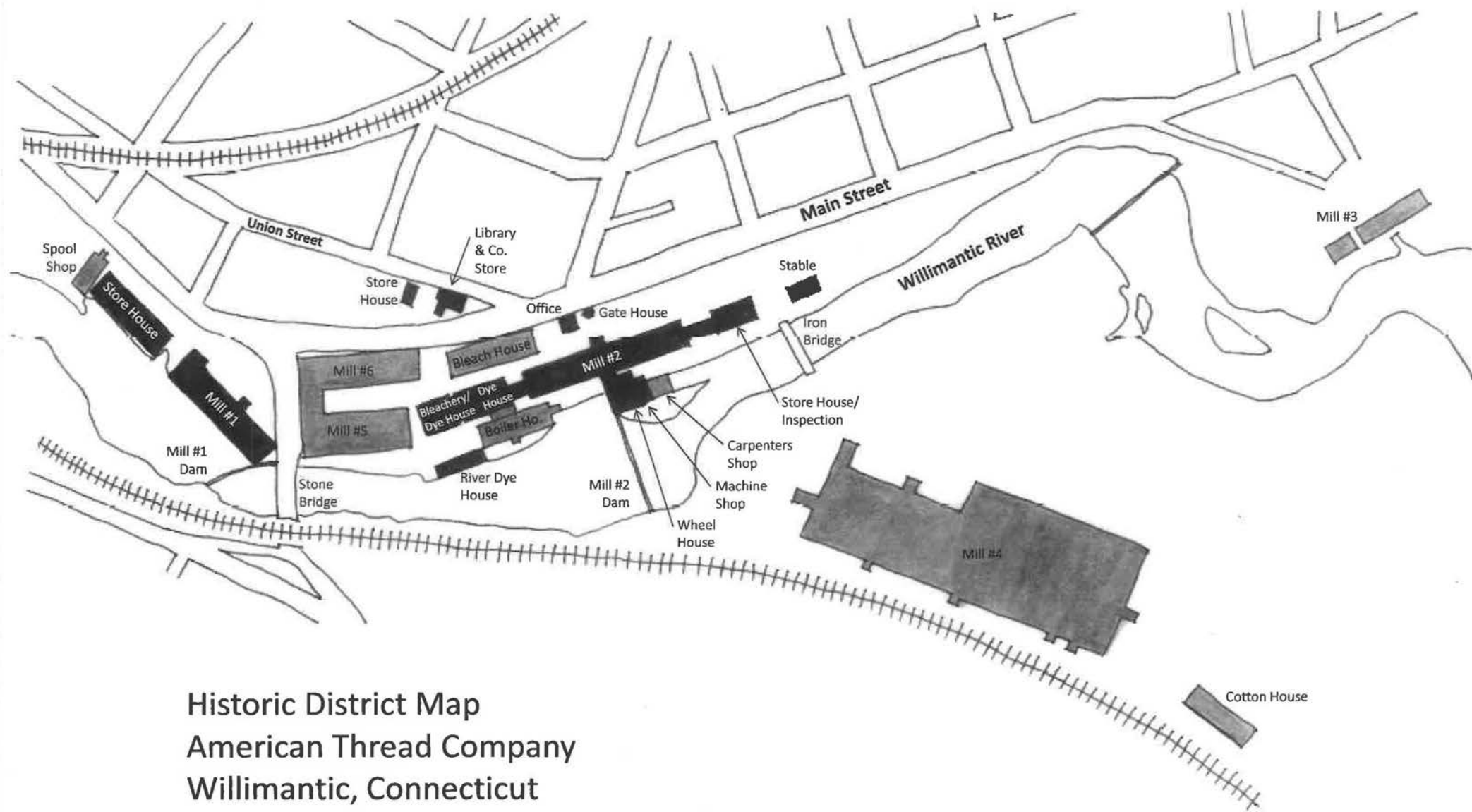
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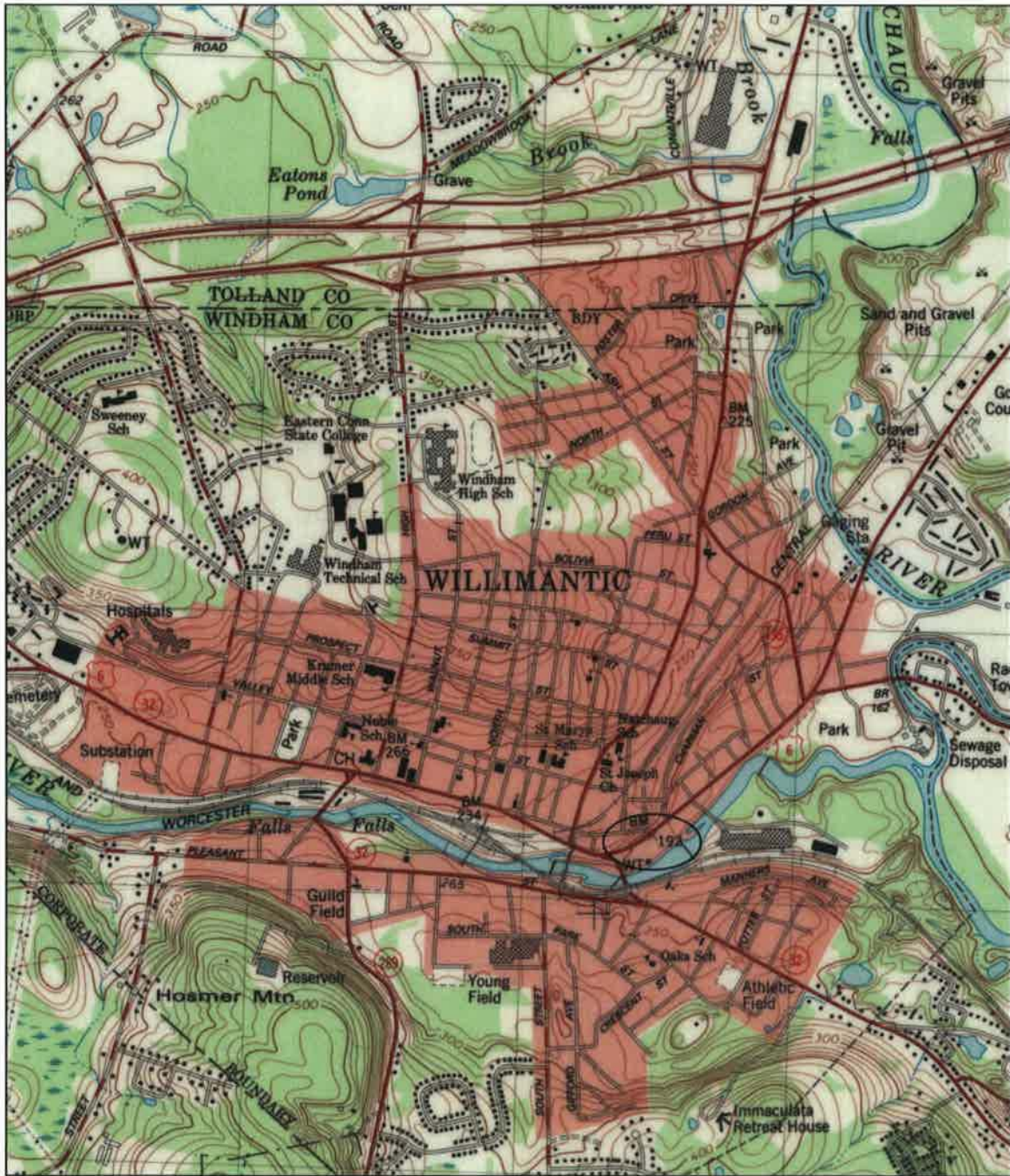
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Historic District Map
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 Willimantic, Connecticut

- Buildings extant in 2013
- Buildings not extant





USGS Willimantic Quadrangle, scale 1:24000.

American Thread Company

Willimantic, Connecticut

Zone 18

Easting 732709 Northing 4621618

Easting 732229 Northing 4621356

Easting 732433 Northing 4621467

Easting 732404 Northing 4621312

Easting 732449 Northing 4621417

Easting 732636 Northing 4621452



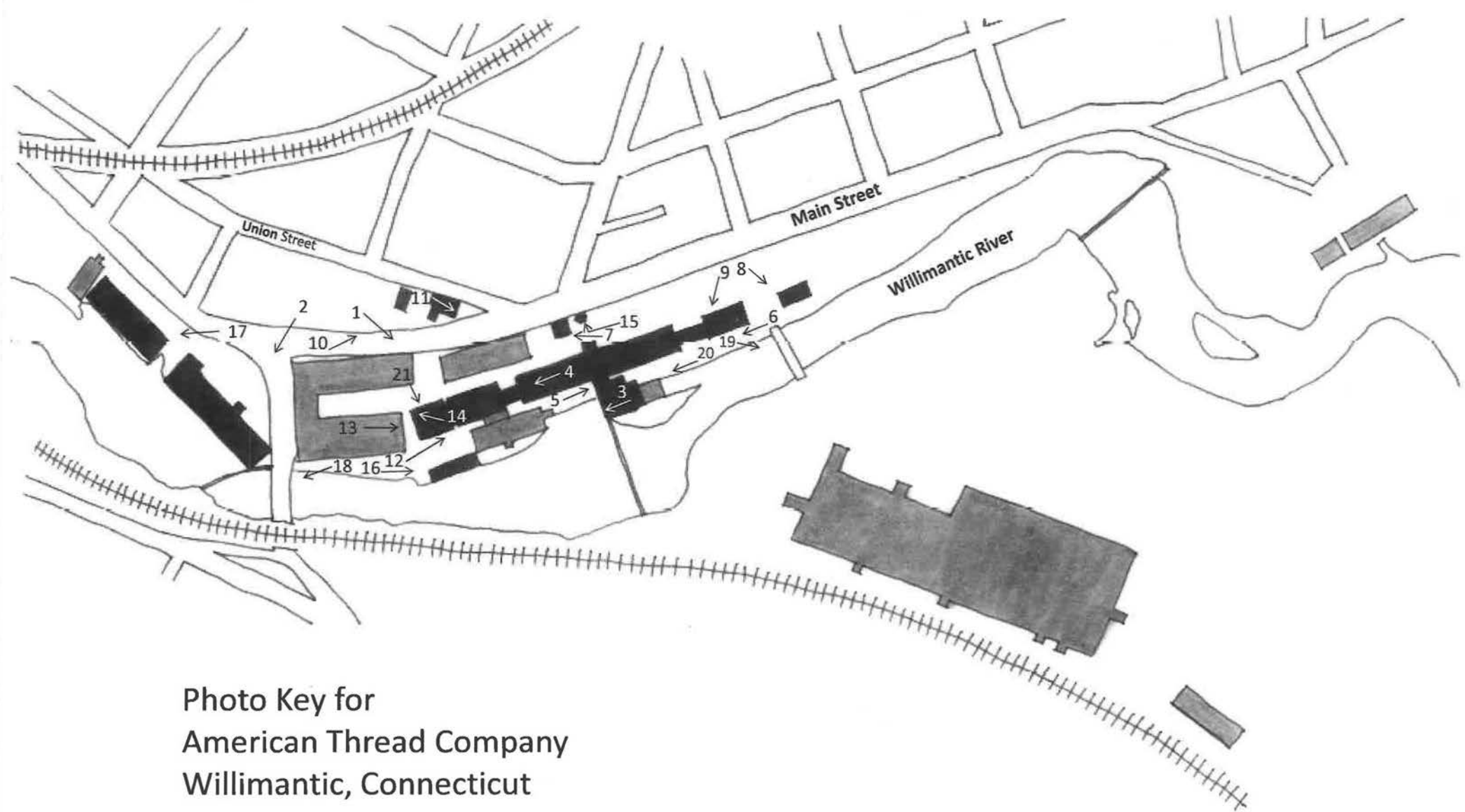


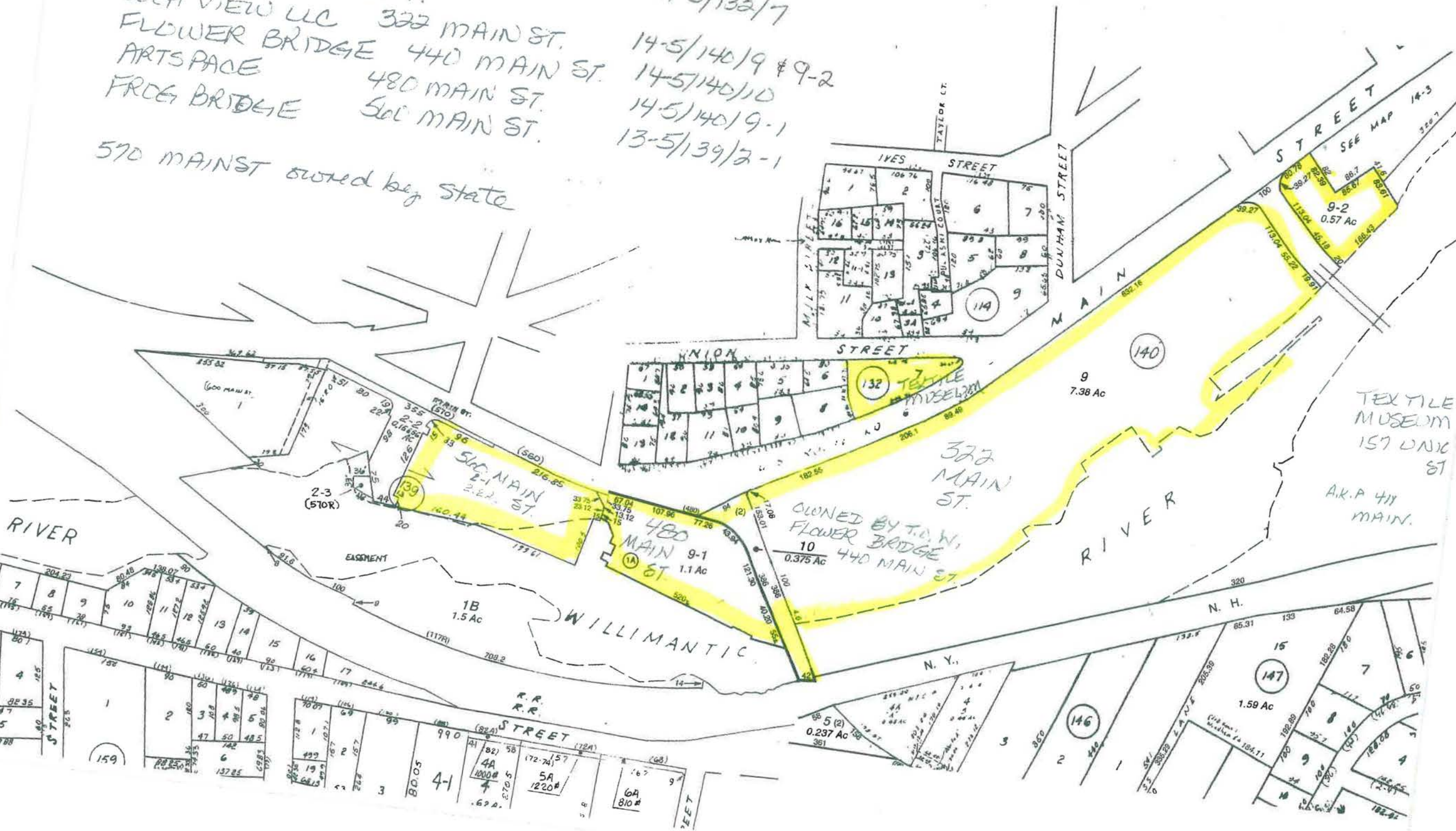
Photo Key for
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- Buildings extant in 2013
- Buildings not extant



aka 411 MAIN ST. 157 UNION ST 14-5/132/7
 LOCH VIEW LLC 322 MAIN ST. 14-5/140/9 #9-2
 FLOWER BRIDGE 440 MAIN ST. 14-5/140/10
 ARTSPACE 480 MAIN ST. 14-5/140/9-1
 FROG BRIDGE 500 MAIN ST. 13-5/139/2-1

570 MAIN ST owned by state



TEXTILE MUSEUM
 157 UNION ST

A.K.A 411 MAIN.

OWNED BY T.O.W.
 FLOWER BRIDGE
 440 MAIN ST.

322 MAIN ST.

RIVER

WILLIMANTIC

R.R.
 R.R.

STREET

N. Y.

N. H.

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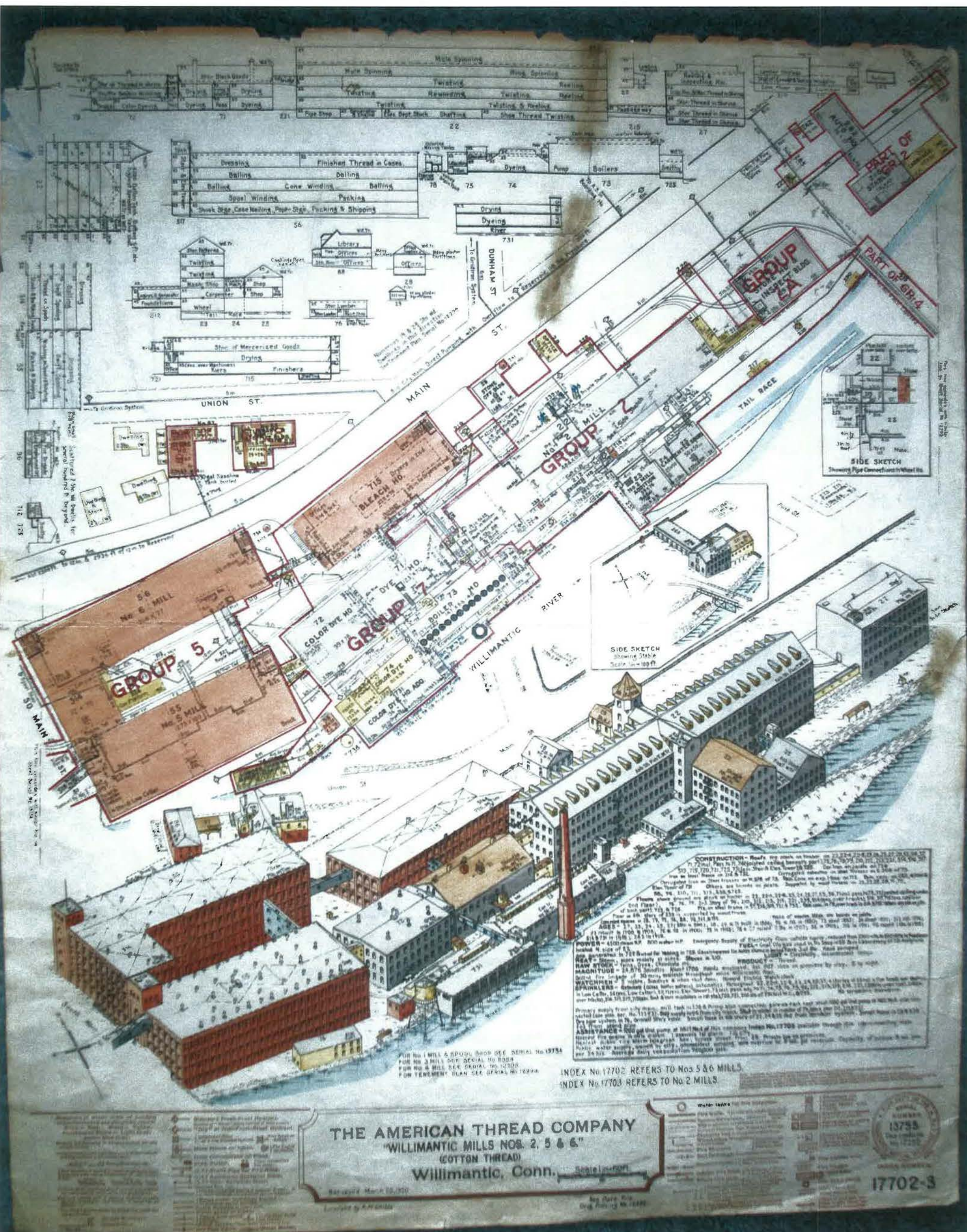
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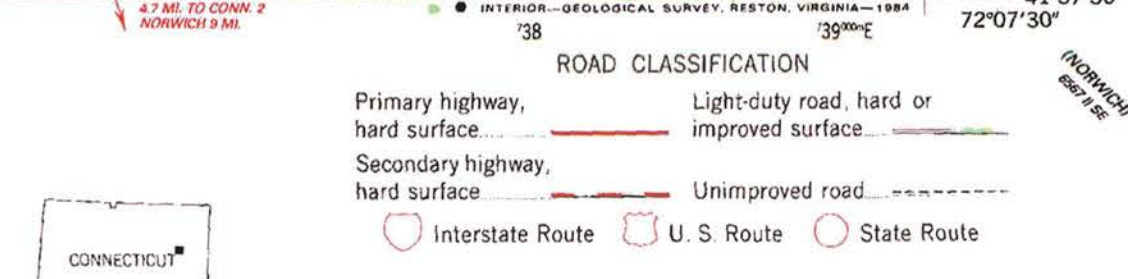
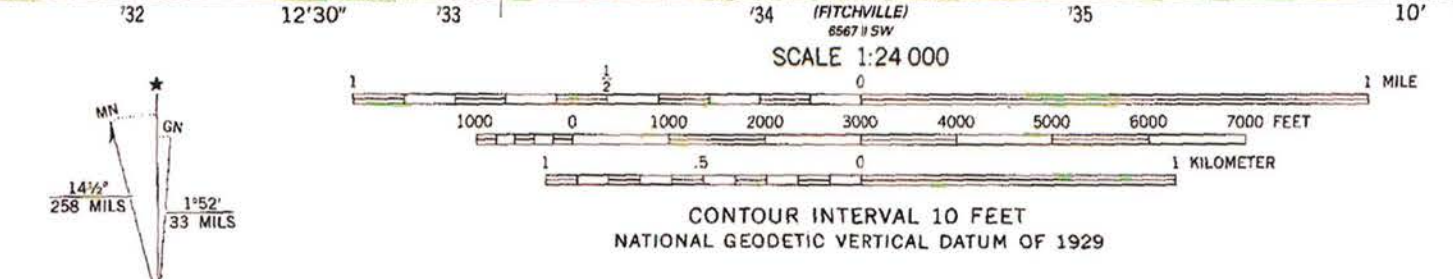
AMERICAN THREAD CO. HISTORIC DISTRICT WINDHAM CO., CT

FIGURE 1 OF 1



AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY
ZONE 18
EASTING 732709 NORTHING 4621618
EASTING 732933 NORTHING 4621467
EASTING 732449 NORTHING 4621417
EASTING 732229 NORTHING 4621356
EASTING 732409 NORTHING 4621312
EASTING 732636 NORTHING 4621452

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Connecticut Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1980. Limited field check 1983. Map edition 1984.
Supersedes map dated 1953
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Connecticut coordinate system (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 39 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Areas covered by dashed light-blue pattern are subject to controlled inundation
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is uncheckered
Red font indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
There may be private landholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

WILLIMANTIC, CONN.
41072-F2-TF-024
1984
DMA 6567 11 NW-SERIES V816



EAST

66



A
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WINDHAM

GARDEN
on the
BRIDGE

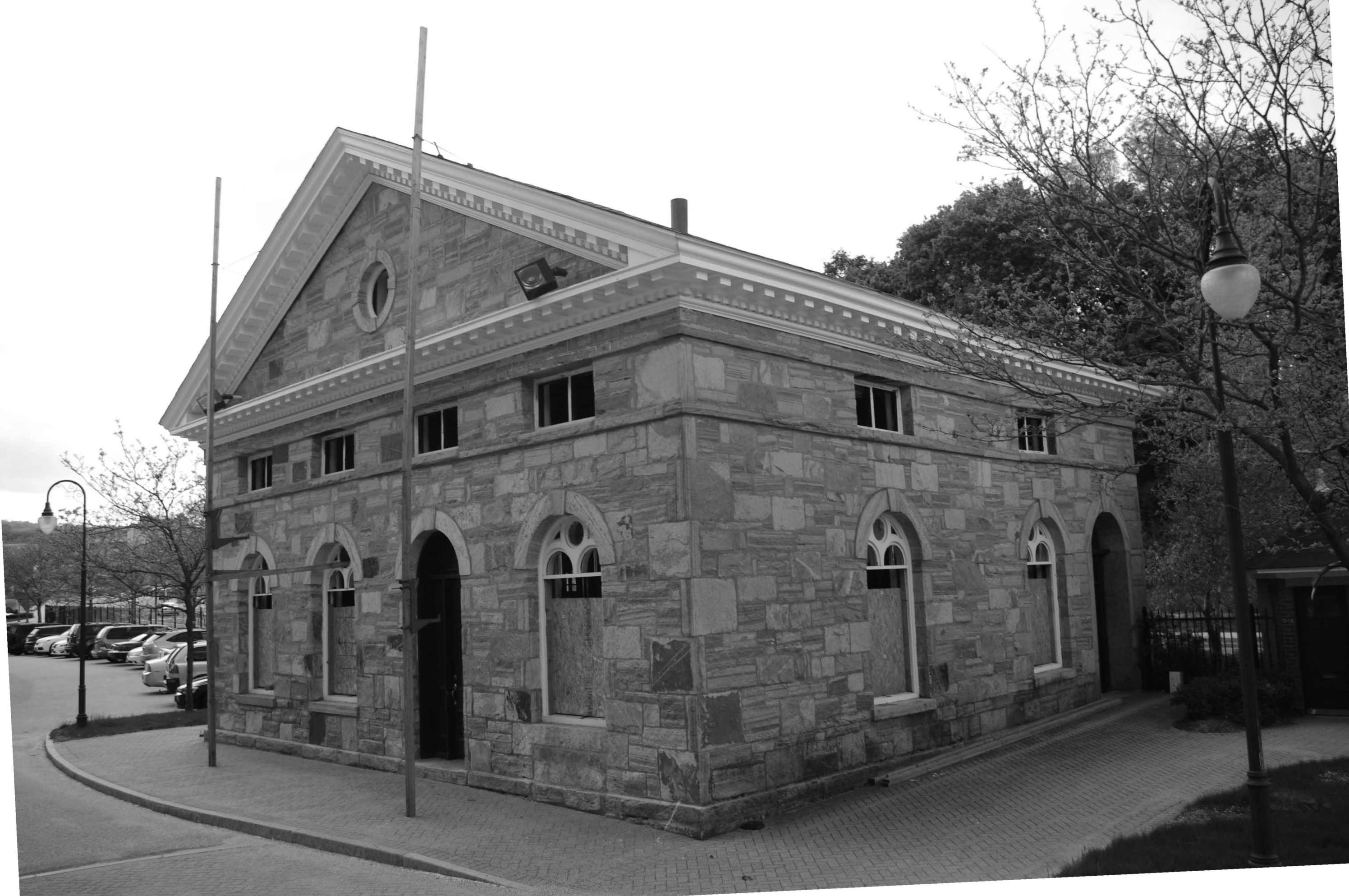








PRIVATE
PROPERTY
NO TRESPASSING
VIOLATORS WILL
BE PROSECUTED





GREYSBROOK
Adult Services &
Driving School
2nd Floor
Building 1







DUNHAM HALL









2-11

DISABLED
PARKING
ONE PERMIT
REQUIRED





1916

560
560 MAN

NOW LEASING
560
1 & 2 BEDROOM
STUDIO
STUDENT HOUSING
CALL TODAY

NOW LEASING
560
1 & 2 BEDROOM
STUDIO
STUDENT HOUSING
CALL TODAY

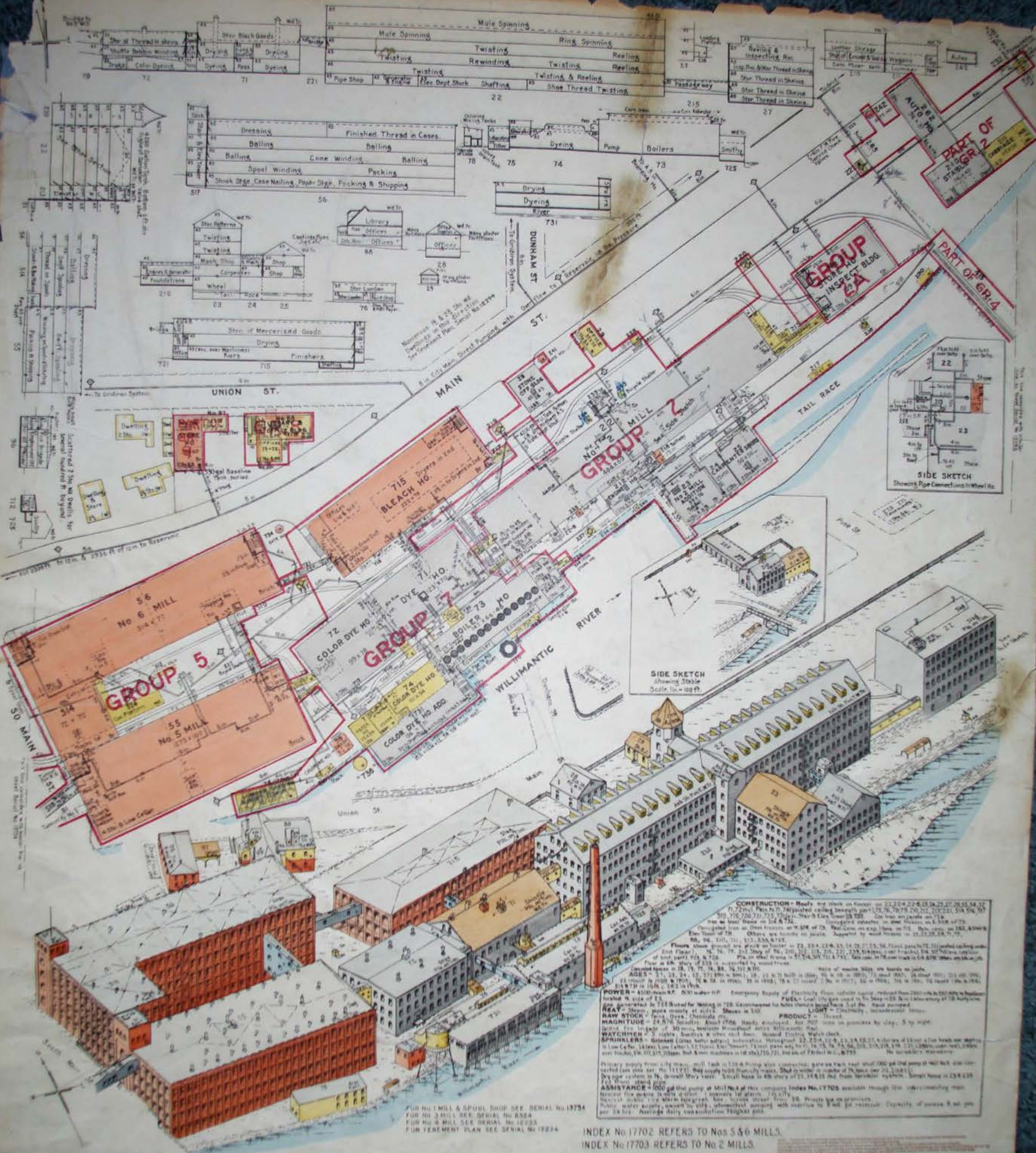
560
560 MAN











CONSTRUCTION - Roofs are shown on frames on 22, 22A, 22B, 22C, 22D, 22E, 22F, 22G, 22H, 22I, 22J, 22K, 22L, 22M, 22N, 22O, 22P, 22Q, 22R, 22S, 22T, 22U, 22V, 22W, 22X, 22Y, 22Z, 22AA, 22AB, 22AC, 22AD, 22AE, 22AF, 22AG, 22AH, 22AI, 22AJ, 22AK, 22AL, 22AM, 22AN, 22AO, 22AP, 22AQ, 22AR, 22AS, 22AT, 22AU, 22AV, 22AW, 22AX, 22AY, 22AZ, 22BA, 22BB, 22BC, 22BD, 22BE, 22BF, 22BG, 22BH, 22BI, 22BJ, 22BK, 22BL, 22BM, 22BN, 22BO, 22BP, 22BQ, 22BR, 22BS, 22BT, 22BU, 22BV, 22BW, 22BX, 22BY, 22BZ, 22CA, 22CB, 22CC, 22CD, 22CE, 22CF, 22CG, 22CH, 22CI, 22CJ, 22CK, 22CL, 22CM, 22CN, 22CO, 22CP, 22CQ, 22CR, 22CS, 22CT, 22CU, 22CV, 22CW, 22CX, 22CY, 22CZ, 22DA, 22DB, 22DC, 22DD, 22DE, 22DF, 22DG, 22DH, 22DI, 22DJ, 22DK, 22DL, 22DM, 22DN, 22DO, 22DP, 22DQ, 22DR, 22DS, 22DT, 22DU, 22DV, 22DW, 22DX, 22DY, 22DZ, 22EA, 22EB, 22EC, 22ED, 22EE, 22EF, 22EG, 22EH, 22EI, 22EJ, 22EK, 22EL, 22EM, 22EN, 22EO, 22EP, 22EQ, 22ER, 22ES, 22ET, 22EU, 22EV, 22EW, 22EX, 22EY, 22EZ, 22FA, 22FB, 22FC, 22FD, 22FE, 22FF, 22FG, 22FH, 22FI, 22FJ, 22FK, 22FL, 22FM, 22FN, 22FO, 22FP, 22FQ, 22FR, 22FS, 22FT, 22FU, 22FV, 22FW, 22FX, 22FY, 22FZ, 22GA, 22GB, 22GC, 22GD, 22GE, 22GF, 22GG, 22GH, 22GI, 22GJ, 22GK, 22GL, 22GM, 22GN, 22GO, 22GP, 22GQ, 22GR, 22GS, 22GT, 22GU, 22GV, 22GW, 22GX, 22GY, 22GZ, 22HA, 22HB, 22HC, 22HD, 22HE, 22HF, 22HG, 22HH, 22HI, 22HJ, 22HK, 22HL, 22HM, 22HN, 22HO, 22HP, 22HQ, 22HR, 22HS, 22HT, 22HU, 22HV, 22HW, 22HX, 22HY, 22HZ, 22IA, 22IB, 22IC, 22ID, 22IE, 22IF, 22IG, 22IH, 22II, 22IJ, 22IK, 22IL, 22IM, 22IN, 22IO, 22IP, 22IQ, 22IR, 22IS, 22IT, 22IU, 22IV, 22IW, 22IX, 22IY, 22IZ, 22JA, 22JB, 22JC, 22JD, 22JE, 22JF, 22JG, 22JH, 22JI, 22JJ, 22JK, 22JL, 22JM, 22JN, 22JO, 22JP, 22JQ, 22JR, 22JS, 22JT, 22JU, 22JV, 22JW, 22JX, 22JY, 22JZ, 22KA, 22KB, 22KC, 22KD, 22KE, 22KF, 22KG, 22KH, 22KI, 22KJ, 22KK, 22KL, 22KM, 22KN, 22KO, 22KP, 22KQ, 22KR, 22KS, 22KT, 22KU, 22KV, 22KW, 22KX, 22KY, 22KZ, 22LA, 22LB, 22LC, 22LD, 22LE, 22LF, 22LG, 22LH, 22LI, 22LJ, 22LK, 22LL, 22LM, 22LN, 22LO, 22LP, 22LQ, 22LR, 22LS, 22LT, 22LU, 22LV, 22LW, 22LX, 22LY, 22LZ, 22MA, 22MB, 22MC, 22MD, 22ME, 22MF, 22MG, 22MH, 22MI, 22MJ, 22MK, 22ML, 22MN, 22MO, 22MP, 22MQ, 22MR, 22MS, 22MT, 22MU, 22MV, 22MW, 22MX, 22MY, 22MZ, 22NA, 22NB, 22NC, 22ND, 22NE, 22NF, 22NG, 22NH, 22NI, 22NJ, 22NK, 22NL, 22NM, 22NN, 22NO, 22NP, 22NQ, 22NR, 22NS, 22NT, 22NU, 22NV, 22NW, 22NX, 22NY, 22NZ, 22OA, 22OB, 22OC, 22OD, 22OE, 22OF, 22OG, 22OH, 22OI, 22OJ, 22OK, 22OL, 22OM, 22ON, 22OO, 22OP, 22OQ, 22OR, 22OS, 22OT, 22OU, 22OV, 22OW, 22OX, 22OY, 22OZ, 22PA, 22PB, 22PC, 22PD, 22PE, 22PF, 22PG, 22PH, 22PI, 22PJ, 22PK, 22PL, 22PM, 22PN, 22PO, 22PP, 22PQ, 22PR, 22PS, 22PT, 22PU, 22PV, 22PW, 22PX, 22PY, 22PZ, 22QA, 22QB, 22QC, 22QD, 22QE, 22QF, 22QG, 22QH, 22QI, 22QJ, 22QK, 22QL, 22QM, 22QN, 22QO, 22QP, 22QQ, 22QR, 22QS, 22QT, 22QU, 22QV, 22QW, 22QX, 22QY, 22QZ, 22RA, 22RB, 22RC, 22RD, 22RE, 22RF, 22RG, 22RH, 22RI, 22RJ, 22RK, 22RL, 22RM, 22RN, 22RO, 22RP, 22RQ, 22RR, 22RS, 22RT, 22RU, 22RV, 22RW, 22RX, 22RY, 22RZ, 22SA, 22SB, 22SC, 22SD, 22SE, 22SF, 22SG, 22SH, 22SI, 22SJ, 22SK, 22SL, 22SM, 22SN, 22SO, 22SP, 22SQ, 22SR, 22SS, 22ST, 22SU, 22SV, 22SW, 22SX, 22SY, 22SZ, 22TA, 22TB, 22TC, 22TD, 22TE, 22TF, 22TG, 22TH, 22TI, 22TJ, 22TK, 22TL, 22TM, 22TN, 22TO, 22TP, 22TQ, 22TR, 22TS, 22TT, 22TU, 22TV, 22TW, 22TX, 22TY, 22TZ, 22UA, 22UB, 22UC, 22UD, 22UE, 22UF, 22UG, 22UH, 22UI, 22UJ, 22UK, 22UL, 22UM, 22UN, 22UO, 22UP, 22UQ, 22UR, 22US, 22UT, 22UU, 22UV, 22UW, 22UX, 22UY, 22UZ, 22VA, 22VB, 22VC, 22VD, 22VE, 22VF, 22VG, 22VH, 22VI, 22VJ, 22VK, 22VL, 22VM, 22VN, 22VO, 22VP, 22VQ, 22VR, 22VS, 22VT, 22VU, 22VV, 22VW, 22VX, 22VY, 22VZ, 22WA, 22WB, 22WC, 22WD, 22WE, 22WF, 22WG, 22WH, 22WI, 22WJ, 22WK, 22WL, 22WM, 22WN, 22WO, 22WP, 22WQ, 22WR, 22WS, 22WT, 22WU, 22WV, 22WW, 22WX, 22WY, 22WZ, 22XA, 22XB, 22XC, 22XD, 22XE, 22XF, 22XG, 22XH, 22XI, 22XJ, 22XK, 22XL, 22XM, 22XN, 22XO, 22XP, 22XQ, 22XR, 22XS, 22XT, 22XU, 22XV, 22XW, 22XX, 22XY, 22XZ, 22YA, 22YB, 22YC, 22YD, 22YE, 22YF, 22YG, 22YH, 22YI, 22YJ, 22YK, 22YL, 22YM, 22YN, 22YO, 22YP, 22YQ, 22YR, 22YS, 22YT, 22YU, 22YV, 22YW, 22YX, 22YY, 22YZ, 22ZA, 22ZB, 22ZC, 22ZD, 22ZE, 22ZF, 22ZG, 22ZH, 22ZI, 22ZJ, 22ZK, 22ZL, 22ZM, 22ZN, 22ZO, 22ZP, 22ZQ, 22ZR, 22ZS, 22ZT, 22ZU, 22ZV, 22ZW, 22ZX, 22ZY, 22ZZ.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY
 "WILLIMANTIC MILLS NOS. 2, 5 & 6."
 (COTTON THREAD)
 Willimantic, Conn.



INDEX NUMBER
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY American Thread Company
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Windham

DATE RECEIVED: 6/13/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/02/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/17/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/30/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000434

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/25/14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Nomination includes criteria D, but there is
no documentation to support archeology.*

RECOM./CRITERIA A, C

REVIEWER [Signature]

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



**State Historic
Preservation Office**



MEMORANDUM

**TO: J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places**

FROM: Stacey Vairo, National Register Coordinator

DATE: June 11, 2014

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 11 day of June

2012, for nomination of the American Thread Company to the National Register of Historic Places:

- Original edited National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photographs
- Original USGS maps
- Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
- Pieces of correspondence
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objections do _____ do not _____ constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other: _____