UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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
N/A
AND/OR COMMON
Brooklyn Green Historic District $\quad 1 \quad 169,205$ and 6, with ban, Bnow
2 LOCATION
STREET \& NUMBER
North, Green, South Green, and West Green; and parts of Brown Road, Ganterbury Road-(Route 169), Hartiord

CITY. TOWN $\not \subset$ N/A_NOT FOR PUBLICATION

|  | CITr. |
| :--- | :--- |
| STATE | CT |
| 3 CLASSIFICATION |  |



CONDITION
_excellent
$\mathbf{X}_{\text {GOOD }}$
_falr

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__UNALTERED
Xaltered $^{\text {al }}$

CHECK ONE
Xoriginal site
X moved date Unknown

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE
The Brooklyn Green National Register District oncompasses the central and oldest area of settlement in this eastern Connecticut community. The town green is the district's heart, with the magnificent meeting house of 1771 (\#9, Figs. 8 and 19) standing in its center. The green is bisected southwe st to northeast by Route 6, and across this street to the north of the meeting house, lies the town's other most notable architectural monument, the 1820, Federal-style Town Hall (originally built as the Windham County Court House, \#15, Figs. 4 and 17). From this nexus (Figs. 3 and 4), marked by a traffic light, five roads radiate: to the southwest, Hartford Road (Route 6); to the north, Fomfret Road (Route 169); to the northeast, Frovidence Road (Route 5); to the south, Wauregan Road (Route 169); and to the northwest, Wolf Den Road. The densest concentration of buildings lies around the green; and the further away one travels in all directions, the further apart the houses become. The road with the greatest number of houses is Wauregan Road which, further south, about $1 / 8$ of a mile from the stoplight, forms a fork, with another green in the middle, Wauregan Road continuing as Route 205 and the other branch becoming the Canterbury Road (Route 169, Fig. 7). Northeast of the town center, about $1 / 4$ mile along the Providence Road, another concentration of historic buildings is found at the intersection of this thoroughfare and Erince Hill Road, Hyde Road, and Brown Road (Fig. 1).

The majority of the houses and public buildings within the district date from the period between 1750 and 1850. There are two dwellings from the pre-1750 period, a few were built between 1850 and 1920 , and there are a small number of modern homes. In essence, however, the district represents an architectural "catalogue" of the late colonial, Federal and Greek Revival styles, with the greatest emphasis on the latter period.

Today, there are few commercial buildings in the district: a gas station and garage, an anticue shop, and the Regional Building (Fig. 7) which houses a number of government offices. There are four churches: Catholic, Episcopal, Unitarian, and Federated (Congregational and Baptist); and other institutional buildings include a Fost Office, a library, and the Town Hall. There are also, it must be noted, five large dwellings which have been converted into nursing or convalescent homes, a concentration of such establishments unique to this town in comparison with the rest of the region; and the impact and influence of their presence are assessed below.

The boundary of the district has been drawn to reflect both its thematic unity and visual integrity. This is a town center that gained its greatest prominence in the period between 1750 and 1850. Its architecture illustrates this historical development. Therefore, the boundary includes buildings reflecting or directly related to the town's growth into a prosperous, mid-nineteenth century commercial center, and excludes other structures not directly related to this theme because of age or purpose. Second, the boundary has been drawn primarily to

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Road (Route 6), Hyde Road, Romfret Road (Route 169), Prince Hill Road, Providence Road (Route 6), Wauregan Road (Routes 169 and 205), Wolf Den Doad.

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LIST OF OWNERS, APRIL 1, 1979, BROOKLYN ASSESSOR'S RECORDS

| Map and | Inventory of |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lot \#s. | Structures |

## Brown Road

| 34/40 | Muldoon, Joseph P. and Marilyn M. Brown Road <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Land only |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34/39 | Ingalls, Ralph C. <br> Brown Road <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#37 |
| 25/47 | Muldoon, Joseph P. and Marilyn M. Brown Road <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#35 |

Canterbury Road (Rt. 169)

24/141 | Trinity Episcopal Chureh |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Brookiyn, CT 06234 |$\quad$ Contributing, \#59

24/142 Brooklyn Town Library Assoc., Inc. Contributing, \#60
24/143 Mortlake Fire Department Non-contributing, Brooklyn, CT 06234

24/144 Williams, Joseph and Catherine Land only Canterbury Road Brooklyn, CT 06234

24/145 Rhodes, Ronald E. and Patricia J. Contributing, \#65 Box 181 Brooklyn, CT 06234

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$24 / 146$
$24 / 147$
$24 / 148$
$24 / 149$
$24 / 135$
$24 / 107$

24/106
$24 / 105$
$24 / 104$

24/103 Williams, Catherine H.
Brooklyn, CT 06234
Federated Church of Christ, Inc.
Brooklyn, CT 06234
$24 / 100$
Kunkel, Frederick R. and Edna Box 254
Brooklyn, CT 06234
Bell, David P. and Nancy M.
Rt. 169
Brooklyn, CT 06234
Pierce Baptist Home, Inc.
Canterbury Road
Brooklyn, CT 06234
Pierce Baptist Home, Inc.
Canterbury Road
Brooklyn, CT 05234
Eggs, Inc. Land only
Box 296
Brooklyn, CT 06234
Town of Brooklyn
Brooklyn, CT 06234
First Ecclesiastical Society
Unitarian Church
Brooklyn, CT 06234

Box 225
Brooklyn, CT 06234
$24 / 102$
Town of Brooklyn
Brooklyn, CT 06234

State of Connecticut Park Commission

Vesely, Charles E. and Winifred Contributing, \#63

Contributing, \#69

Contributing, \#72

Contributing, \#74; modern additions non-contributing

Contributing, \#76

Land, monument A

Contributing, \#9

Land, monument E

Contributing, \#64

Land only

Land, monument $F$

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| 24/101 | Brooklyn Historical Society Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#s 66 and 67 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24/99 | American Masons Fireproof Builders East Hampton, CT 06424 | Non-contributing, \#68 |
| 24/98 | Town of Brooklyn <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Land, monument $G$ |
| 24/97 | Spielman, Paul J. and Aletta H. Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#70 |
| 24/96 | Grist, Harold B. and Jeanne O. Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#71 |
| 24/94 | Norcliffe, Inc. <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#73; modern additions non-contributing |
| 24/93 | Stuyniski, James and Lucy Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#75 |
| 24/92 | Harris, John K. and Tamsen H. Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#77 |
| 24/91 | Vesely, Charles E. and Winifred Box 225 <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#78 |

Hartford Road (Route 6)
24/115 Coble, R., et al.
RFD \#1, Box 212 A
Old Danielson Pike
Foster, RI 02825
24/114 Blake, Dorothy and Florence
Brooklyn, CT 06234
24/113 Brill, Alice R.
Hartford Road
Brooklyn, CT 06234

Contributing,
\#s 66 and 67
Non-contributing, \#68

Land, monument $G$

Contributing, \#70

Contributing, \#71

Contributing, \#73;
modern additions
non-contributing
Contributing, \#75

Contributing, \#77

Contributing, \#78

Contributing, \#2

Contributing, \#4

Contributing, \#6

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| 24/112 | Sorel, George G. Route 6 <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Non-contributing, \#7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24/110 | Federated Church of Christ, Inc. Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#8 |
| 24/108 | First Ecclesiastical Society Unitarian Church <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Iand only |
| 24/40 | ```Zadora, Walter J. and Phyllis J. P.O. Box Brooklyn, CT }0623``` | Contributing, \#1 |
| 24/41 | Carter, Joseph S. and May E. Box 211, RD \#1 <br> Blairstown, NJ 07825 | Contributing, \#3 |
| 24/42 | Campbell, Gregory S. and Patricia A. Route 6 <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#5 |
| 24/44 | First Ecclesiastical Society Unitarian Church <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Lend only |
| 24/45 | First Ecclesiastical Society Unitarian Church <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Lend only |

## Hyde Road

25/46 Baxter, Richard R. and Harriet I. Contributing, \#35

25/58 Stellenwerf, John
Hyde Road
Brooklyn, CT 06234
Contributing, \#33

North Green
$24 / 55$
Town of Brooklyn Brooklyn, CT 06234



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Ester B. Godson
Brooklyn, CT 06234 $\quad$ Contributing, \#82

| $24 / 43$ | Wiita, John <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 <br> $24 / 46$ | Mather, William C. <br> Box 104 <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


| $24 / 47$ | Pakulis, William K. and Bettye Jo Contributing, \#12 |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Brooklyn, CT 06234 |

## Wolf Den Road

| $24 / 46 \mathrm{~A}$ | Patton, James M. and Marcella M. Contributing, \#39 |
| :--- | :--- |
| with | Brooklyn, CT 06234 |

24/48
24/49 $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Larochelle, Phillip A. } \\ & \text { Box } 90\end{aligned}$
North Windham, CT 06256
24/50 Manaresi, Eugene A. and Jeanette $T$ Contributing, \#41

24/51 Kazilunas, Irene W.
Contributing, \#43 Wolf Den Road Brooklyn, CT 06234

24/52 Raymond, William A. Wolf Den Road Brooklyn, CT 06234

25/13 Amundsen, Franklin H. and Roberta S. Contributing, \#42 Wolf Den Road Brooklyn, CT 06234

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| $25 / 12$ | Mackie, Eliza <br> Wolf Den Road <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#44 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $25 / 11$ | Trahan, Robert A. and Louise H. <br> Box 77 <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Contributing, \#45 |
| $25 / 10$ | Field, Marion <br> Wolf Den Road <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 | Helen Palmer Estate -Sarah Williams <br> Danielson Chapter, D.A.R. <br> Brooklyn, CT 06234 |

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Receiver ..... batementerio
BAMEEMEREB
Historic American Building Survey
(Conn-103, Unitarian Church)
1941 Federal
Library of Congress
Washington, ..... DC
Historic American Building Survey
(Conn-120, Town Hall)
1959 Federal
Library of Congress
Washington, ..... DC
State Register of Historic Places
1982 ..... State
Connecticut Historical Commission
Hartford, ..... CT

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encompass buildings. It omits vacant land except where absolutely necessary to protect sightlines and create a coherent visual unit. In all, the district includes approximately 210 acres. *

Geographically, the district lies on rising land between 200 and 300 ' above sea level. The predominantly rural nature of the town is enhanced by the continued cultivation of much of the surrounding open land, either for growing corn or for pasture.

In all, there are 82 major structures in this district. Only 11 are wholly non-contributing; and none of these, with the exception of the Regional Building, are particularly intrusive. In the detailed description of each building that follows, various outbuildings of significance are noted. Also, information is given concerning any structure that has been moved.

In general, most of the historic structures are well cared for and are in good repair. The great majority are painted white, and are surrounded by well-kept lawns shaded by large trees, mostly oak and maple. There have, of course, been modifications: wings have been added, chimneys rebuilt, and new garages constructed; but most of these changes have been sympatheticelly carried out.

There are, however, exceptions to this rule in the various alterations made to five large houses converted into nursing or rest homes. Here, aluminum siding (\#73 and \#74) and asbestos siding (\#14) have been installed, modern porches have been built across fronts (\#14 and \#63), large modern additions have been attached (\#14, \#73 and \#74), and many windows have been replaced. Undoubtediy, some of these changes have been made to satisfy fire codes and to cut maintenance costs; but they have resulted in severe damage to the historical fabric of these structures.

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## SUMMARIES OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

Note：numbers refer to locetion on sketch map．
1．C． 1890 ， $21 / 2$ stories，rectangular with a l－story ell to the rear， frame，asphalt shingled gable roof with ridge perpendicular and large attic gables on either side，two brick chimneys（one new outside），clapboards．Decorative features include：brackets under level and raking cornices；2－over－2 sash with bracketed flat window hoods；narrow paired windows in attic gables；offset main entrance has plain doorframe and door with two arched glass panes；large porch across front and left side has Tuscan columns， plain rail and belusters，modillions under cornice，and flat roof．Outbuildings：garage and small pool house．

2．Old school，c． 1880 ， $1 \%$ stories，T－shaped with a rear addition， frame，fieldstone foundation，low－pitched gable roof with asphalt shingles，one brick chimney，clapboards．Decorative features：large paired brackets under level and raking cornices； 6－over－6 sash with several large multi－paned windows in old schoolrooms；two main entrances have doorhoods supported by large consoles and a cut－out＂skirt＂；arched windows in attic gables．This is a plain，utilitarian building with Italianate details and has now been converted into 8 private residence．

3．C．1840，Greek Revival， $21 / 2$ stories with a large，flat－roofed 2－story ell to the right of the main block，frame，cement faced foundation，gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles，clapboards．Decorative features：cornice fully re－ turned；6－over－6 sash；rectangular window（on its side）in attic gable；main entrance is offset and doorframe has panelled surrounds with raised－panel medallions at the corners and center， and there are sidelights with penelled inserts below between this frame and the door；porch in front of ell has turned posts on scuare pedestals．Outbuildings：small barn．

4．C．1840，Greek Revival， $21 / 2$ stories，rectangular，frame，cut stone（granite）foundation，gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles，central brick chimney，clapboards． Decorative features：beaded corner boards；fully returned cor－ nice； 6 －over－ 6 sash；rectengular window on side in attic gable

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has many small panes; main entrance is offset, doorframe has panelled pilasters with the "Greek Key" design supporting a plain entablature, sidelights; porch across main facade has plain Tuscan columns, plain rail and balusters, flat roof. Outbuildings: small carriage house in rear. Note: this house was moved in the 1930 s when Route 6 was realigned.
5. C. 1845, Greek Revival, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with a 2 -story wing to the rear, frame, brick foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends of ridge, clapboards. Decorative features: four panelled pilasters spaced across the five-bay mein facade; central entrance has a doorframe made of wide moldings with crossets at the corners, sidelights, and a four panel door; there is a small screen porch on the east side with squared posts, small cut-out brackets, and a flat roof; across the front is a large porch with a triangular pediment at the center, squared posts, large brackets, large square modillions under the cornice, and a shed roof. Outbuildings: two barns.
6. C. 1860, plain, $11 / 2$ stories ( $21 / 2$ stories in rear because of slope), rectangular, brick foundation, one brick central chimney, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, clapboards. Decorative features: partially returned cornice; 2-over-2 sash; offset main entrance has a plain doorframe; porch across main east facade has squared posts and brackets and a plain rail with elaborate flat cut-out balusters. Note: this house was moved in the l930s when Route 6 was realigned.
7. C. 1940,2 stories, irregularly shaped, frame, cement foundation, gambrel roof (but additions and dormers) with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney and aluminum siding. This house was extensively "modernized" in the 1960 s with a large addition to the rear. There are no decorative features of any note except for a small porch on the west side supported by wrought iron posts. Outbuildings: modern garage in rear.
8. Congregational Hall, c. 1840, Greek Revival, $1 \not / 2$ stories (with a finished basement floor which adds a full story to rear because of slope), rectangular cement block foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one brick (modern) chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: panelled pilasters; cornice partially returned; large 6-over-6 sash; arched window

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with key block in attic gable. Central main entrance has panelled surrounds. Note: this building was moved from lot 24/ 102 to this location in the 1960s. (Fig. 6).
9. Unitarian Church, 1771, Daniel Tyler--builder, Georgian. This extremely significant structure is prominently located on Brooklyn Green. It has been studied by the Historic American Building Survey and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. A full description of this building can be found there and in J. Frederick Kelly, Early Connecticut Meetinghouses.... Vol. I (New York: Columbia University Press, 1948 ), pp. 36-44. It should be noted that since the early 1960 s, this building has undergone extensive interior restoration. The floor (a Victorian alteration) between the main and gallery levels has been removed, a new pulpit has been built along the north wall, and box pews of traditional design have been installed. (Figs. 3, 8, and 19). Restored by architect Charles Strickland of Boston.
10. C. 1850, Italianate (with some Greek Revival details), $2 \not / k$ stories with two large $1 \not / k$ ells to the rear, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, five brick fireplaces ( 3 on main house, 2 on ells) with elaborate panelled sections, clapboards. Decorative features: large paired brackets under level and raking cornices; 6-over-6 sash with shallow triangilar-pediment window hoods; central main entrance has large triangular pediment over door supported by paired brackets. Outbuildings: a small pumphouse in rear with lattice work on three sides and a brecketed cornice. (Fig. 6).
11. C. 1760 , $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $1 / / 2$ story kitchen ell to rear, frame, cut stone (grenite) foundation, gable roof with ridge paraliel and asphalt shingles, two small brick chimneys towards center (possible replacements for original central stock?), clapboards. Decorative features: beaded corner boards; cornice has simple bed molding; 6-over-6 sash upstairs, 2-over-2 sash downstairs (note: fourth bay windows have been removed); main entrance has plain doorframe, six panel door, and a simple shed roof portico (modern); screen porch on north side. Outbuildings: barn-garage with attached one-story cottage.
12. C. 1780 , $21 / 2$ stories, Lectangular with two-story addition to rear, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney (one chimney obviously

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removed), aluminum siding (covers all exterior details). Decorative features: 2-over-2 sash; shed roof dormer in attic protrudes through roof in front; central main entrance has a modern doorframe, sidelights, and a modern portico supported by wrought iron posts.
13. C. 1825, Federal, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with a $1 / 2$ story ell to the rear, frame, cut stone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys, clapboards (except for asbestos shingles in western attic gable). Decorative features: pronounced attic overhang; fully returned cornice with a very interesting "string-of-beads" molding under the level cornices, below which is a row of incised V's giving a shallow dentil effect; plain corner pilasters have pronounced bases and the necking of the capitals have half-round molding which creates a reverse fluted effect; l2-over-12 sash with plain surrounds; upper center window is a Palladian composition with center arched light and key block, pilasters separating the 3 -over-3 sidelights from the l2-over-12 center window and also forming the outer frame, and narrow projecting hoods over sidelights with "string-of-beads" cornice molding; central main entrance has a doorframe made up of four panelled pilasters, sidelights, a wide fanlight, and a narrow flat hood over the entire entrance with a "string-of-beads" cornice molding. Outbuildings: barn. (Figs. 5 and 18).
14. C. 1810, Federal, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with modern l-story addition to rear, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two large brick chimneys, asbestos siding. Decorative features: plain pilasters; attic gable overhang and fully returned cornice; under cornices are interesting modillions which taper towards the bottom and terminate in two tiny triangular blocks; 6-over-6 sash upstairs, 9-over-6 in attic gable ends, all lower windows replaced; simple Palladian window in central bay composed of a 6-over-6 sash flanked by 3-over-3 sash (but lacking a fanlight or pilasters); the main entrance is hidden $b y$ a modern l-story enclosed porch across the entire front facade which was added when the building was converted to a nursing home. Outbuildings: carriage house now attached to rear wing. (Fig. 5).
15. Brooklyn Town Hall, 1820, Federal, Benjamin E. Palmer, $21 / 2$

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stories (with a full besement story), rectangular with a story addition (1965) at rear (north), brick foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphelt shingles, one brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: plain pilasters, fully returned cornice with mutules which have drilled holes representing guttae; 2-over-2 sash; Palladian window above main entrance has intersecting arched muntins in upper fan light, and is framed by fluted pilasters with flat hoods under which are mutules above the sidelights; main entrance has a doorframe of fluted pilasters, sidelights and transom fanlight (now blocked in), and the pilasters support a narrow entablature with a flat mantel type door hood which has mutules below and simple fluted triglyphs across the frieze; wooden fan in the attic gable has a key block with applied ball ornament; excellent cupola at the center of the roof has paired fluted pilasters between which are large arched openings covered with louvers, and a wooden finial on the four-sided roof. (Figs. 4 aad 17).
16. Trinity Episcopal Church, 1866, Gothic Revival. This small church built in the Early English style consists of a nave, chancel and two short trancepts with a tower incorporated into the western end of the nave. It is constructed of random fieldstone with more carefully cut granite butress ends and voussoirs. The windows are the simple lancet type without tracery, and are filled with stained glass. The main entrance under the west tower has an arched oak portico supported by simple curved brackets, below which are double batten doors.
17. Trinity Parish Hall (built originally as a rectory), 1887, Queen Anne, $2 \psi_{2}$ stories, rectangular, fieldstone first story with frame upper stories, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends, second story exterior walls have wood shingles with half timbering on vertical flush boards in attic gables, two gable roof dormers on south side. Decorative features: slight attic overhang; l2-over-12 sash with heavy granite lintels and sills on first floor; main entrance of north side has a plain doorframe surrounding a large panelled oak door with glass lights in upper area, next to the door are two windows separated by fluted columns and below, is a built-in oak bench; the entire main entrance is sheltered by a shed roof porch supported by two massive braces; side porch across west facade has shed roof and simple large columns. Outbuilding: garage.

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18. Trash \& Treasures, c. 1850, Greek Revival, 21/2 stories, rectangular, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney (outside), clapboards. Decorative features: cornice partially returned; 6-over-6 sash with two large projecting display windows on main floor having four pane sides and twelve pane fronts; central main entrance is plain with double door; porch across front supported by four plain Tuscan columns. (Fig. 3).
19. C. 1960, plain, $11 / 2$ story, rectangular, frame, cement block foundation, geble roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, wood shingles. A modest modern residence with no particularly distinctive decorative featnres.
20. Brooklyn Acedemy, c. 1780 , $2 \%$ stories, rectangular with additions to side and rear, fieldstone foundation (brick under additions), gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys, clapboards. Decorative features: three bay, five window front, partial cornice return; l2-over-12 sash with a modern large window in southern bay of main facade; central main entrance has doorframe with plain pilasters, entablature and simple hood; small porch on south side leading to entrance in wing; wooden fan ornament in attic gables.
21. C. 1780 , $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $1 / 2$ story ell to rear, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends, clapboard. Decorative features: beaded cornerboards; 2-over-2 sash; central main entrance has doorframe with pilasters and sidelights; modern hipped roof portico with four square columns; shed roof porch over side entrance. Outbuildings: small barn and garage (attached to house by breezeway).
22. Appleton House, c. 1855, Greek Revival-Italianate, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $2-s t o r y$ rear wing, frame, brick foundation, shallow pitched gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, four brick chimneys, aluminum clapbosrds on sides and aluminum flush boards on front. This eclectic structure was either the result of blending two styles or was constructed in the Greek Revival style and then had Italianate elements added to it. Decorative features: four fluted Ionic columns across main facade support a massive triangular pediment; large paired

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cornice brackets at the corners and over the columns with smaller brackets between (brackets are very elaborate with incised ornament); 2-over-2 sesh with long windows across first floor of front facade; double arched window in attic gable; central main entrance has recessed door frame surrounded by plain pilasters and flat entablature with arched double doors with glass upper panels; two 2-story projecting five-sided bays on south side have bracketed cornices between first and second floors and under the roof, the second (more eastern) bay on the second story is an open gazebo-like porch; bracketed porch across the south side of the rear wing.
23. Our Lady of LaSallette Church, c. 1925. This simple edifice consists of a nave and a small vestry/porch on the north side. The walls are random fieldstone with brick quoins and voussoirs. There are simple lancet windows throughout. The bell tower is an addition and is out of scale with the rest of the building. It is a truncated grey-stuccoed structure with arched openings filled with wooden louvers. There is an arched parapet with stubby metal-covered pinnacles at the corners which have small projections suggesting crockets.
24. Rectory and parish hall, c. 1965, ly stories, frame, irregular plan, cement foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, aluminum siding. A large structure built in the modern "colonial" idiom with small paned windows and an attached garage.
25. C. 1900 , plain, $1 / 2$ story, rectangular with $1 / 2$ story side ell, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, aluminum siding. Decorative features: 2-over-l sash; plain doorframe of main entrance has transom light. Outbuildings: small shed. (Fig. 2).
26. Schoolhouse, c. 1840, Greek Revival, l1/k stories, rectangular, frame, cement-faced foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: fully returned cornice; l2-over-8 sash; central main entrance has doorframe of fluted sections with raised-panel medallions at the corners. Outbuildings: garage. (Fig. 2).

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27. C. 1860, Italianate farmhouse, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with rear addition, frame, brick foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, five brick chimneys (four in corners of main block), clapboards with wood shingles in attic gables. Decorative features: fully returned cornice; 2-over-1 sash with paired arched windows in attic gables; central main entrance has plain doorframe; large shed roof porch across front has turned posts with simple brackets, rail, and balusters. Outbuildings: attached carriage house on east side of rear addition.
28. C. 1850, plain, $1^{1 / 2}$ stories, rectangular with ell to rear, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick central chimney and one cement block chimney outside north wall, wood shingles. Decorative features: 2-over-2 sash; main entrance has plain doorframe. Outbuildings: old house trailer in rear of property.
29. C. 1795, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $11 / 2$ story ell to rear, frame, brick foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, wood shingles. Decorative features: partially returned cornice; 2-over-l sash; main entrance now on south side of house, plain doorframe; old entrance now filled by a modern bay window; modern porch across south side has squared posts. Outbuildings: two-bay garage, shed.
30. The Field House, c. 1740, rebuilt 1805 , originally $11 / 2$ stories, now $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular (but many additions), frame, cut granite foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one central brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: corner boards have tiny molded capitals; cornice partially returned; 6-over-6 sash with flat molded window hoods; central main entrance has panelled pilasters and transom light, above which are an entablature with a pulvinated frieze and a projecting flat cap; Victorian porch on west side has squared columns with small brackets and a flat roof. Outbuildings: a large barn with an excellent double trensom light, and a smaller carriage house-garage. Note: this was originally a four-bay house; the fifth (north) bay is part of a 2-story addition which runs to the rear. (Fig. 15).
31. The Cottage, 1812, plain, $1 / 2$ stories, rectangular with kitchen ell to rear, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge

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parallel and asphalt shingles, 2 brick chimneys and one modern metal chimney in kitchen, clapboards. Decorative features: shed dormer across rear; 6-over-6 sash with flat molded hoods; central main entrance has plain doorframe and four-panel door with a transom light. Outbuildings: two-bay garage. Note: this building, built as a workshop by Vine Robinson in l812, was moved from near the Field House to its present location in 1857 and converted into a dwelling.
32. C. 1900, plain, 1/2 stories, irregular plan, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one small brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: 2-over-2 sash; main entrance has plain doorframe; enclosed porch on west side. Outbuildings: impressive large barn, c. 1900, flushboarded; also three other small buildings.
33. C. 1880, plain, $1 / 2$ stories, irregular plan with long ell leading to road and terminatine in a garage, frame, fieldstone foundation with some cement facing, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney and one new cement chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: 6-over-6 sash; everything else unremarkable. Outbuildings: large barn. Note: this dwelling was once the former servants' quarters for Hyde House, a tavern on this property which burned down in the late 1940s.
34. Old Searles Tavern, c. 1770 , $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $1 / 2$ story ell to rear, frame, cut stone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphialt shingles, two brick chimneys on main block and one brick chimney on ell, clapboards on wing and wood shingles on main house. Decorative features: partially returned cornice; three gable roof dormers on wing extend below cornice; two gable roof dormers on front facade of main house; 2-over-2 sash with triangular pediments over first floor windows and second floor windows on sides; second floor windows on main facade have flat hoods; central main entrance has doorframe with pilasters and a Victorian double door; the portico is Victorian with fluted columns with brackets, double cornice brackets, and a flat roof; main entrance to wing has a doorframe with plain pilasters supporting a triangular pediment; a Victorian portico on the west side has squared columns with double brackets, over which is a projecting three-sided bay window with a bracketed cornice. Outbuildings: stone spring house, frame garage. Note: this house seems to have been constructed with

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pieces left over from the 1771 meeting house: the foundation blocks are the same pink-grey gneiss and the pedimented window hoods are also very similar. (Fig. 1).
35. C. 1870, Italianate farmhouse embellished with Colonial Revival details, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $11 / 2$ story addition to rear, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and wood shingles, two brick chimneys (one on main house, one on wing), clapboards. Decorative features: elaborate fluted Ionic pilasters across south facade of house and attached carriage house; cornice partially returned on main house and has brackets; 6-over-6 sash with shallow triangular window hoods; three dormers on south facade of rear wing, the center one having an elaborate broken pediment hood; main entrance is offset with a plain doorframe surrounding double Victorian doors having arched frosted glass upper panels; front porch over door wraps around south side of house and has plain cornice brackets and simple columns; portico over south side entrance has slim Tuscan columns, a triangular pediment with balusters on the roof above, and built-in benches on either side of doorway. Outbuildings: attached carriage house. (Fig. 16).
36. C. 1780 , $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $1 / k$ story kitchen ell on east side and shed roof addition to rear, frame, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys on main house and one smell brick chimney on ell, clapboards on front with asbestos shingles on sides. Decorative features: partially returned cornice; 6-over-6 sesh on second floor, $2-o v e r-2$ on first floor with a bay window (c. 1920) on east side of main facade; central main entrance has doorframe with panelled pilasters and sidelights and a simple flat pediment over door (this whole composition appears modern). Outbuildings: small barn on east side.
37. C. 1875, barn, rectanguæar, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, clapboard.s. Decorative features: large cupola on roof has double arched openings with wooden louvers and paired cornice brackets at the corners; multi-paned transom window over double main door. Large one-story storage shed for firewood and farm equipment to east of barn. Note: this large structure is included because it visually relates to \#36.

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38. C. 1890, plain, 2 $1 / 2$ stories, irregular plan frame, brick foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular (large gable-roofed attic dormers on either side) and asphalt shingles, clapboards with wood shingles in attic gables and on dormer fronts. Decorative features: Eastlake style incised bargeboards along raking cornices; rafter-end brackets below level and raking cornices and larger brackets at corners; offset main entrance is hidden by a large screen porch across front and south side of house, very plain, c. 1925. Outbuildings: attached garage in rear.
39. C. 1760 , $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $11 / 2$ story kitchen ell, frame, fieldstone foundation with cement facing, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one small central brick chimney, asbestos shingles. Decorative features: partially returned cornice; 2-over-2 sash; offset main entrance has plain doorframe. Outbuildings: one shed and one two-bay garage. Note: this house once stood on Lot 49 but was moved to its present position about 1890. Note: owner states that house was once a hat factory.
40. The Palmer Homestead, c. 1845, Greek Revival, $21 / 2$ stories, I-shaped with small carriage house attached, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular on main block and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys, clapboards. Decorative features: fully returned cornice; 6 -over- 6 sash; a fivesided bay window on east side with incised cornice brackets and smaller modillions between brackets; offset main entrance has sidelights and six-panel door. Porch across main facade has square posts with alternating incised brackets and modillions; a second porch across ell, partially enclosed, has small paired cornice brackets. Outbuildings: attached carriage house, onestory summer house (one room with a small fireplace); large 3-bay carriage house-barn to west of house.
41. C. 1800 , $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with wings to either side, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends, clapboards. Decorative features: beaded corner boards; partially returned cornice; 12-over-12 sash; central main entrance has doorframe with slender panelled pilasters and sidelights, the pilasters supporting a plain entablature with dentils under cornice of flat hood; enclosed screen porch (modern) in west

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side wing. Outbuildings: carriage house and small shed.
42. C. 1820, plein, $11 / 2$ stories, rectangular with kitchen ell to rear, frame, brick foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys (one large central and one small outside), wood shingles. Decorative features: beaded corner boards; 12-over-8 sash; central main entrance has plain doorframe with five-light transom. Outbuildings: garage, woodshed.
43. G. 1840, Greek Revival, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $11 / 2$ story ell to west side, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one small cement chimney (old chimneys removed), clapboards. Decorative features: 6-over-6 sash; central main entrance has doorframe with panelled pilasters and sidelights, flat entablature and projecting hood. Outbuildings: two-bay garage, large barn.
44. C. 1840, plain, $11 / 2$ stories with full basement story in front because of slope, rectangular, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends, clapboards. Decorative features: 6-over-6 sash; enclosed porch across front (basement level) hides main entrance. Outbuildings: barn on east side, once converted into a house, in poor condition; has $21 / 2$ stories, 2-over-2 sash, clapboards.
45. C. 1780 , $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $1 \frac{1}{2}$ story ell on west side, frame, fieldstone (some brick sections) foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick central chimney, wood shingles (new). Decorative features: 9-over-6 sash; offset main entrance with plain doorframe; modern porch across front facade has shed roof and square posts. Outbuildings: garage, old well with cover.
46. C. 1870, plain, 21/2 stories, rectangular with barn-garage ell attached, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one small brick chimney, wood shingles. Decorative features: 2-over-2 sash; offset main entrance has plain doorframe and four-panel door.
47. 1744, Colonial, lk stories, rectangular, frame, fieldstone foundation, gambrel roof with ridge perpendicular and asphelt

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shingles, one brick central chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: 2-over-2 sash; main entrance in small gable-roof addition which projects from north side of house (new) has plain doorframe and portico with geble roof and plain posts. (Fig. 12).
48. C. 1845, Greek Revival, $1 \frac{1 k}{2}$ stories, rectangular (with modern rear addition), frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof (shed roof double dormer on north side and two jerkin-headed dormers on south side) with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys, asbestos shingles. Decorative features: panelled pilasters; cornice partially returned; 6-over-6 sash; offset main entrance has doorframe with heavy molding and sidelights; Victorion porch across front facade has turned posts with cat-out brackets and a screened section on the north side.
49. C. 1825, Federal (rebuilt c. 1875, Second Empire), $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with modern $2-s t o r y$ wing on south side (garage below), frame, cut stone foundation, mansard roof with wood shingles, clapboards. Decorative features: front facade divided by four panelled pilasters; cornice brackets have drops and alternate with modillions; 2-over-2 sash; attic dormers have gable roofs and brackets at corners; central main entrance has plain doorframe and Victorian door with a glass upper panel. Large shed roof porch across front has turned posts on square pedestals, a frieze of spindles and a segmental-arched central opening with cut-out corners. (Fig. 14).
50. C. 1845, Greek Revivel, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ stories, rectangular with rear wing, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: panelled pilasters; partially returned cornice; wide plain entablature; two gable roof dormers in front extend from the level of the entablature through the roof; central main entrance has doorframe with panelled pilasters and sidelights and a modern aluminum awning. Outbuildings: old carriage house, garage.
51. C. 1960, plain, $1 \not / 2$ stories, rectangular with kitchen wing and attached garage, frame, cement foundation, low-pitched gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney,

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wood shingles. Decorative features: main entrance has doorframe with pilesters.
52. Friendship Valley, c. 1795, Georgian, $2 / 2$ stories, rectangular with earlier c. 1740 l $\%$ story ell to rear, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys, clapboards. Decorative features: 4-over-4 sash with flared-board heads over windows in main house; old 12-over-l2 sash in rear wing; central main entrance has a plain doorframe with pilasters and sidelights (new) and a Victorian door with eight-sided panels; white picket fence. Outbuildings: garage. (Fig. 13).
53. C. 1960, modern "ranch" house, $1 \%$ stories, rectangular, frame, cement foundation, one brick chimney (outside), aluminum siding. Decorative features: casement windows; attached garage; plain doorframe.
54. C. 1830, plain, $21 / 2$ stories with two $11 / 2$ story wings on either side, frame, brick foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys on wings (none on main block), aluminum siding. Decoretive features: partially returned cornice; l-over-l sash; main entrance is in north ell, plain doorframe; large shed roof Victorian porch across front with lattice-work posts.
55. C. 1955, modern "ranch" house, l story, rectangular, frame, cement foundation, flat roof, one brick chimney (outside), wood shingles. Decorative features: l-over-l sash; small, plain porch over main entrance.
56. C. 1820, Federal, $2 \%$ stories, rectengular with $1 \%$ story kitchen ell to rear, frame, fieldstone foundation, hipped roof with a "monitor" containing small attic windows around all four sides and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends of ridge, clapboards. Decorative features: front facade divided by four panelled pilasters with molded capitals; cornice finished with prominent moldings; 6-over-6 sash; modified Palladian window is really a plain 6-over-6 sash sunk below the level of the other four windows and topped by a wooden fan; central main entrance has doorframe recessed in a panelled enclosure with doorframe consisting of panelled pilasters and 2-over-2 sidelights around

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an eight-panel door; Victorian porch across front and south side has square posts, paired brackets, modillions under cornice and a flat roof. Outbuildings: small barn-garage.
57. Arco Station, c. 1930, small, $11 / 2$ story, rectangular, frame, cement foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one small brick chimney (outside), aluminum siding. Decorative features: 2-over-2 sash; plain main entrance under projecting portico supported by plain posts between which are gas pumps.
58. C. 1965, plain, large, two-bay cement block automobile repair facility.
59. Rectory, Trinity Church, c. 1800, $1 \%$ stories, rectengular with ell on east side, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two large brick chimneys, clapboards. Decorative features: two gable-roofed double dormers on main facade; 2-over-1 sash; central main entrance has plain doorframe with sidelights and a double transom light, and is surrounded by a portico having a pediment supported by thin Tuscan columns; a porch across the west side has Tuscan columns.
60. Brooklyn Public Library (Windham County Bank, 1822 and Windham County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 1826), $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with small one-story cement block wing to rear, brick (common bond in Flemish variation), fieldstone foundation (north side) and cut granite foundation (south side), gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, 2 brick chimneys near ends, clapboards in attic gable on south side. Decorative features: cornice partially returned; 2-over-2 sash; northern two bays have segmental arched window surrounds, southern bays have simple rectangular surrounds; central main entrance has plain doorframe; entrance portico has fluted Doric columns supporting a plain entablature and hipped roof; porch and stairs to second floor on south side a Victorian addition. Note: the southern half of this building was constructed in 1822, and four years later the northern two bays were added to house an insurance compeny. At one time this addition had a flat roof, but this was eventually raised to match the gable roof of the bank.

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61. Mortlake Fire House, c. 1965, $11 / 2$ stories, rectangular with large ell to south, frame, cement foundation, gambrel roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, clapboards. Decorative features: building is dominated by three large garage doors across front.
62. Federated Church, 1871, Italianate, brick (common bond in Flemish variation), brick foundation, asphalt shingles on steep gable roof. Decorative features: plain projecting pilasters at corners; cornice partially returned; large paired brackets at corners with modillions under raking cornices; 6-over-6 sash set in segmental-arched windows with brownstone sills; large central window over door blocked by decorative board-and-batten cover; central main entrance has double doors and an arched transom (now blocked); plain frame belfry with arched openings filled with wooden louvers and a copper roof crowned by a ball. Note: basement a full story (because of slope of land to south) used for church school, etc.
63. C. 1760 (rebuilt c. 1880), $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $1 \frac{1 k}{}$ story ell to rear, frame, fieldstone foundation, gambrel roof with flering lower sections covered by asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, aluminum clapboards. Decorative features: originally a five-bay colonial house, now modified by unusual roof and three-story central pavilion with a gable roof; two gable roof dormers to either side of pavilion have roundmarched windows; 2-over-2 sash; main entrance hidden by large, modern enclosed porch across front.
64. C. 1900, plain, $11 / 2$ story, irregular plan, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, clapboards. Decorative features: miscellaneous sash; main entrance has plain doorframe. Outbuildings: small shed.
65. The Bowen House, c. 1750 (rebuilt c. 1840), Greek Revival, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $1 \%$ story ell to rear, cut stone (granite) foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick central chimney. Decorative features: house is dominated by a projecting central pavilion with a triangular pediment, panelled pilasters, and a three-part window on the second fioor; main entrance located in this pavilion has elaborate sidelights and raised panel medallions over the

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door; 6-over-6 sash with 6-over-9 (paired) in attic gables; side entrance has doorway with panelled pilasters and a hippedroof portico supported by fluted Doric columns. Outbuildings: woodshed, small barn-carriage house. (Fig. 20).
66. Historical Society Building, c. 1900, 21/2 stories, rectangular with 2 story shed roof addition on north side, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, clapboards and wood shingles in attic gables. Decorstive features: 2 -over-2 sash on upper floor with large modern multi-pane findows downstairs; main entrance has plain doorframe. Outbuildings: two-bay garage in rear. Note: this building was once the servants' quarters for Mortlake Manor which stood next door, and afterwards was used as a store and the U.S. Post Office.
67. The Law Office, c. 1830 , $1 \frac{1}{2}$ stories, rectangular (one room), frame, cement foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, clapboards. Decorative features: partially returned cornice; shallow mutules under level cornices; 6-over-6 sash; offset main entrance has a panelled doorframe with medallions at the corners (now missing). Note: this small building was the law office of Daniel Putnam Tyler. It formerly stood behind Mortlake Manor (now destroyed) and was moved to its present location in the late 1960s.
68. U.S. Post Office, c. 1968, rectengular, brick (common bond), gable roof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles. Decorative features: 6-over-6 sash; round window in attic gable; attic gable projects over main entrance and is supported by three square columns; louvered cupole on roof. Note: this building was constructed on the site of Mortlake Manor, the large, three-story home of Daniel Tyler III.
69. The John Parrish House, c. 1780 (rebuilt c. 1840), Greek Revival, 21/2 stories, rectanguler with small lk story ell on south side, frame, cut stone (granite) foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two large brick chimneys, clapboards. Decorative features: panelled pilasters; fully returned cornice; 6-over-6 sash (new) with old 6-over-9 sash (paired) in attic; central main entrance has a doorframe with panelled pilasters and sidelights; portico has fluted Doric columns, plain entablature and a hipped roof. Outbuildings: small shed,

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small barn.
70. C. 1835, Greek Revival, $11 / 2$ story, rectangular with $1 / 2$ story ell to rear, frame, cement-faced foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends, vertical flush boards with harizontal flush boards in attic gables. Decorative features: plain pilasters; fully returned cornice; 6-over-6 sash with long 6-over-6-over-3 sash in lower windows of front facade; main entrance located on south facade and is very plain; large porch across four-bay front and around south side to entrence has fluted Doric columns. (Fig. 9).
71. C. 1840, Greek Revival, 212 stories, rectangular with l-story ell to rear, frame, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends, clapboards. Decorative features: panelled pilasters; fully returned cornice; 6-over-6 sash; central main entrance has panelled pilasters and sidelights; Victorian porch across front has trellis-like posts and frieze.
72. Edwin C. Newbury House, 1829, late Federal, 2 $1 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $1 / k$ story ell to rear, cut stone foundation, gable roof with ridge perpendicular and wood shingles, two brick chimneys, clapboards. Decorative features: panelled pilasters with thin molding at edges; cornice fully returned; 6-over-6 sash; arched light in attic gable with key block; offset main entrance has a doorframe with narrow panelled pilasters, sidelights, and an arched transom light with radiating wooden muntins; portico a later 20th century addition with slender Doric columns, triangular pediment and a curved soffit; side entrance has doorframe with panelled pilasters, rectangular transom light, and plain entablature. Outbuildings: barn-carriage house. (Fig. 10)
73. The Norcliffe, c. 1800, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with l-story modern additions on north side and rear, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, aluminum siding. Decorative features: 2-over-2 sash, many windows replaced on first floor; central entrance has plain modern doorframe; simple shed porch across front has square columns. Outbuildings: carriage house.
74. The Pierce Memorial Baptist Home, c. 1860 (1954, two-story brick addition and 1971, lareer two-story brick addition, both to

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rear of house), Italianate, $2 \%$ stories, rectangular with $1 / 2$ story ell to rear (forms link to new additions), frame, brick foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, chimneys removed, aluminum clapboards. Decorative features: partially returned cornice; large cornice brackets; 6-over-6 sash with aluminum awnings; central main entrance has panelled doorframe and sidelights; large porch across front facade has a triangilar pediment in the middle, Tuscan columns which are paired under the corners and the ends of the pediment, and cornice brackets. Outbuildings: four-bay garage; an octagonshaped, gazebo-summer house with a glass windowed center room.
75. Daniel Tyler Jr. House, c. 1750, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with shed roof addition to rear and attached garage, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick central chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: beaded corner boards; 6 -over- 6 sash on first floor and 12 -over-12 sash on second floor; central main entrance has a doorframe with plain pilasters supporting an entablature consisting of a molding with vertical reeding, a pulvinated frieze, a dentil course and a flat hood (Fig. 2l). Outbuildings: new two-bay garage.
76. C. 1920, plain, $1 / 2$ stories, rectangular with rear addition, frame, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two small'brick chimneys near ends, clapboards. Decorative features: two dormers on front facade rise through roof from sidewall; partially returned cornice; 6-over- 6 sash; central main entrance has plain doorframe; large front porch wraps around north side of house and has plain Tuscan columns, rail and balusters.
77. C. 1840, Greek Revival, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular with $1 \not / 2$ story ell to rear, brick foundation, gable rof with ridge perpendicular and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, clapboards. Decorative features: panelled pilasters; fully returned cornice; 6-over-6 sash; rectangular window (on side) in attic gable; offset main entrance has panelled pilasters and sidelights; porch across front and south side c. 1930 has plain square posts and small straight braces; a prominent wooden ornament made up of criss-cross members c. 1880 in attic gable. Outbuildings: carriage house in rear.

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78. C. 1780 (rebuilt c. 1875), Italianate, $2 \%$ stories, rectangular with $1 / 2$ story ell to rear, frame, cut stone (granite) foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends, aluminum clapboards. Decorative features: gable-roofed pediment in center of main facade with an oval window in its third story; large projecting three-story tower on south side with cornice brackets at second and third story levels, copper roof and weathervane; fully returned main cornice; brackets under level and raking cornices; long 4-over-4 sash in lower windows of front facade, 2-over-2 sash on sides and second floor, arched paired windows in attic gables; two large window hoods with metal roofs on north side supported by incised brackets; central main entrance has heavily molded doorframe and double Victorian doors with upper oval lights; large porch (Fig. 22) across front has squared posts, cornice brackets with larger brackets over posts, segmental arches between bays with large drops in middle, a molded rail with flat balusters below, and a decorated "skirt" below porch deck. Outbuildings: excellent large carriage house (Fig. 11) and small shed.
79. The Regional Building, c. 1930, 2 story, brick (common bond), with a larger l-story frame addition to the south and a cinder block addition on the rear, flat roof, clapboards on frame addition. No decorative features. Outbuildings: two-bay, cement block garace with an older frame building attached. Note: at one time there was a silk mill on this lot. (Fig. 7).
80. C. 1835, Greek Revival, $21 /$ stories, rectangular with 2-story and new l-story additions to rear, frame, brick foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, two brick chimneys near ends (restored), clapboards. Decorative features: plain pilasters; partially returned cornice; 6-over-6 sash; central main entrance has a modern doorframe with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. Outbuildings: barn-carriage house.
81. C. 1900 , plain, $21 / 2$ stories, rectangular, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick chimney, clapboards on first floor and wood shingles on second floor (with decorated wood shingles in attic gable). Decorative features: fully returned cornice; 2-over-2 sash; main entrance has plain doorframe; porch across front has

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square posts with "X" brackets and "X" balusters. Outbuildings: barn, chicken house, three other small buildings.
82. 1720, Colonial, $11 / 2$ stories, rectangular with a one-bay extension on south side, frame, fieldstone foundation, gable roof with ridge parallel and asphalt shingles, one brick central chimney and one modern brick chimney (outside), wood shingles. Decorative features: l2-over-8 sash, 9-over-6 in attic gable flanked by two 6-pane lights; central main entrance has plain doorframe. Outbuildings: garage-carriage house.

## Monuments

A. Town Pump, sheltered by a frame enclosure built on stone posts, has a marker noting that it was given by the Women's Club in 1911.
B. Town marker, aluminum, blue and white (1971).
C. Monument to World War One veterans, bronze plaque on a large, unshaped stone.
D. Monument to Israel Putnam, bronze plaque on an unshaped stone, placed by Town of Brooklyn and Daniel Putnam Association to mark the 200th anniversary of Putnam's birth (1918).
E. Monument to World War Two veterans and dead, constructed of finished granite slabs.
F. Putnam Monument: large bronze equestrian statue of General Israel Putnam, rusticated granite base with finished plaques on north and south sides. Base encircled by bronze oak leaves with acorns, and two bronze wolf heads on the east and north sides. Sculptor, Karl Geihardt, 1887.
G. Civil War Monument: tall granite pedestal with names of famous battles on four sides, topped by a bronze statue of a Civil War infantryman. There is a plaque on the back of the pedestal with the names of war dead from Brooklyn, and on the base is the

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information that this statue was given to the Town of Brookyyn by Thomas S. Marlor. Sculptor, Karl Gerhardt, 1887.
H. Beech Tree on Hartford Road. This huge European Beech was planted by Mr. J. Sprague Bard in 1905 with the assurance of a nursery man that it would never shade Mr. Bard's rose garden!

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD
_-PREHISTOKIC
_-1400-1499
-1500-1599
$-1600-1699$
$X_{1700-1799}$
$\mathbf{X}_{1800-1899}$
-1900.
-ARCHEOLUGY-PREHISTORIC
-ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
-AGRICULTURE
-ARCHITECTURE
-ART
-COMMERCE
-COMMUNICATIONS

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW
_COMMUNITY PLANNING _LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
_CONSERVATION
__economics
-_education
_engineering
Xexploration/settlement - industry __INVENTION
_LAW
_literature
_military
_music
_-_PHILOSOPHY
Xpolitics/government

X $_{\text {religion }}$
__SCIENCE
__sculpture
X OCIALHUMANItARIAN
_theater
__transportation
__OTHER (SPECIFY)

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Brooklyn Green National Register District possesses three areas of significance. First, the physical organization of this district, which reflects its particular historical development, illustrates several broader patterns of growth and change in the communities of eastern Connecticut from the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth century (Oriterion $n$ ). Second, many of the district's private residences and institutional buildings are architecturally significant; and, together, they form an impressive collection of eighteenth and nineteenth-century vernacular structures (Criterion C). Finally, several of the buildings and monuments within the district are associated with the lives of individuals important in state and national history (Criterion B).

The early history and settlement of Erooklyn was confused by arcane land transactions in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Most of the land included within the present-day town was purchased in 1686 by Captain John Blackwell, an English Iuritan and supporter of the Commonwealth, as prospective new horae for likeminded Irish and Englishmen chafing under the rule of James II. The following year the General Court of Connecticut confirmed Blackwell's purchase and authorized him to organize a town. The name Blackwell chose and registered was Mortlake, the name of a village in Surrey where Cromwell and his close associates had often gathered.

With the success of the Glorious Revolution and the restoration of a measure of religious liberty in England, however, the impetus for settlement was lost and "Mortlake" remained uninhabited until the area was purchased by Jonathan Belcher, Governor of Massachusetts, in 1713. Slowly, land was sold, settlers arrived, and farms were laid out. By 1735 , a meetinghouse was completed on the Green, near the site of the present Unitarian Church; and the first minister, Rev. Ephrain Avery, wes settled. In 1752, the area known as Mortlake became a separate ecclesiastical society within the town of Pomfret and was renamed Brooklyn.

Until the Revolution, the town prospered as an agricultural community. The land was not particularly suited to grain crops; but it provided excellent pasture, enabling the area to emerge as a dairying and stock-raising center. Most of the population was scattered on widely separated farms; and, according to Ellen Iarned, there were only seven houses in the town center as late as 1780. There were, however, at least three taverns, for the Green was at the crossroads

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
See continuation sheets
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | county | CODE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

11FORM PREPARED BY
name / title Hal Keiner, Consultant, edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator Connecticut Historical Commission DATE June 26, 1979
STREET \& NUMBER 59 South Prospect Street TELEPHONE Hortford $\quad(203)$ $\frac{(203)}{\text { STATE }} 566-3005$ Hartford

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
NATIONAL
STATE $\qquad$ LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665). 1 hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

## STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Connecticut Historical Commission
DATE August 11, 1982
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chief of registration

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of the main road between Hartford and Providence and a smaller thoroughfare from Canterbury and towns further south to Fomfret, Woodstock, and towns in Nassachusetts. One of these taverns, the General Wolfe, was owned by Israel Putnam (see below) and was the center for meetings of the "Sons of Liberty" as war with Eneland approached.

After the Revolution, the town rapidly developed as its economy diversified. Under the leadership of new men and the sons of the original settlers, grist and saw mills were built or expanded on the banks of Blackwell Brook to the west of the Green (outside the district); and, in town, a cooperage, hat manufacture, and distillery were established along with several stores. None of these early comercial structures remain, except, perhaps, \#39 where, according to oral tradition, hats were once produced. As the town grew in importance, the lack of legal status for its inhabitants to regulate their own affairs became increasingly irksome. This problem was finally remedied by the legislature in 1786 when parts of Canterbury and Ponfret were incorporated into the new town of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn's development as a center of trade and small scale manufacturing made it the logical choice for those proposing to move the county court to a new, more convenient location (Windham, the county seat since 1726, was situated at the county's western edge). By offerine a lerge sum of money towards the construction of a new courthouse, the town's champions were successful; and in 1819 Brooklyn became the seat of Windham County. This change ushered in a great period of building and expansion. New stores were opened (such as \#18, Fig. 4) and business flourished. New manufactures producing spoons, spectacles, pens, and watch cases were established, along with a smali silk mill' the buildings housing these firms have all disappeared). A number of lawyers bousht property and settled in the town to be near the court house. In 1822, several leading citizens secured a charter and opened the Windham County Bank in a handsome brick structure, \#60, on the east side of the Green. In 1826, many of these same men organized the Windhem County Nutual Fire Insurance Company. Thus, by the mid-1830', Brooklyn was a prosperous center of agriculture, industry, comerce and local government.

This prosperity and importance, however, began to decline after 1850. Brooklyn's experience was similar to Windham, Thompson and several other regional centers of trade in eastern Connecticut. After mid-century, these towns all lost influence to new settlements established near fast moving streams where textile factories were built. To serve these growing commuities, stores, schools, banks, livery stables, and many other enterprises were founded, a movement

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that was reenforced by the construction of railroads which linked these new industries with far flung markets. The specific reason for Brooklyn's decline was the developnent of Danielson (and its adjunct, East Brooklyn) where the large Quinebaug Mills were located on the banks of the quinebaug River, and through which the main line of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad wes constructed (in Windham's case, it was the rise of Willimantic which stifled prosperity, while Thompson's decline can be traced to the growth of Putnan and North Grosvenor Dale).

The development of Danielson undermined Brooklyn's regional preeminence gradually. The railroad brought cheaper goods manufactured elsewhere, slowiy forcing Brooklyn's small industries out of business. Larger stores in Danielson serving a larger population undermined the profitability of their Brooklyn neighbours, forcing several to close. And, finally, many of the town's important institutions were also lost, including newspapers, two banks, the insurance company, and, eventually, the courts. At the same time, agriculture had also fallen on hard times. Again, it was the railroads bringing cheaper grain and meat from the Middie West which undermined local prosperity. Thus, by 1900, Brooklyn had become a rural backweter, a picturesque New England" village" with little of the hustle and energy of a once prosperous town. 4

The architecture of Brooklyn's buildings reflects the econoric "ups and downs" of the town. There are few eighteenth-century homes in their orisinal form; and those that do remain were the modest residences of farmers with little "high-style" Georgian embellishment. The best preserved are \#82. a shall lk-story structure built around 1720; \#47, a sambrel-roof dwelling dating from 1744 (Fig. I2); and the Daniel Tyler Jr. House, a $21 / 2$ story, center-chinney dwelling built around $1750^{\circ}$ (Fig. 2i). Later, but before the Revolution, a few central-hall type houses were built, one good example being \#34 (Fig. 1). This first stage of building was culminated by the construction of the magnificent meeting house in 1771, \#9 (Figs. 8 and 19), an elegantly severe structure with restrained Georgian details.

After the Revolution, Brooklyn's architecture entered a second stage of development lasting from 1785 until about 1830. This period was dorinated at first by the construction of large but plain $2 \%$ story, central-hall type houses; for example, \#52 (Fig. 15) and \#4l. Later, houses were embellished by Federal-style ornament, an architectural fashion that was given great impetus by the erection of the new court house, \#15 (Fiss. 4 and 17). Some of these important

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Federal-style residences are \#13 (Figs. 5 and 18), \#14 (Fig. 5), and \#57.

As we have noted, the designation of Prooklyn as the county seat led to the town's greatest period of prosperity. This period coincided with a change in architectural fashion, the emergence of the Greek Revival style; and this transformation is particularly well illustrated in the building and rebuilding of many Brooklyn homes after 1830. One dwelling perfectly illustrates the transition from the Federal to the Greek Revivel style. This is the Edwin C. Newbury House, \#72 (Fig. 10) which has a fully returned cornice and its ridge perpendicular to the road, Greek Revival characteristics, but retains its Federal-style pilasters and fanlight transom. This mixture of elements sucgests thet the house was built in the late l820s.

Weny new houses were built in the Greek Revival style. These include: \#3, \#4, \#5, \#40, \#48, \#50, \#70 (Fig. 9), \#71 and \#77. A few older houses were rebuilt in the new style. The best examples are \#55 (Fig. 20) and \#69 where the pilasters and doorframes are so intricately worked with small thin wooden strips to represent panelling on the exterior surfaces that one is tempted to designate them "carpenter Greek Revival".

After 1850, it is interesting to note that building trends reflected the reality of Brooklyn's economic decline. The later Victorian styles are very poorly represented. There are only four Italianate structures, \#2, \#22 (Fig. 23), \#74 and \#78 (Figs. 11 and 22); and the latter is a rebuilding of an eighteenth-century dwelling. The only Second Empire structure, \#49 (Fig. 14) is also a rebuilding of an earlier house; and the old Trinity rectory, \#17, is the single representative of the Queen Anne style. Finally, \#1 and \#38 are large, late-nineteenth century dwellings; but they have too few decorative features to attribute to them a distinctive style.

In sum, the picture that emerges from a study of Brooklyn's architecture is one that reflects the town's establishment, growth, and decline. The majority of its public buildings and private residences were constructed in the century of the town's greatest prosperity, between 1750 and 1850, with buildings in the Federal and Greek Revival styles predominating. By 1900, new construction had virtuelly ceased, mirroring the economic stagnation of the comunity. Not until the arrival of the automobile, destroying Brooklyn's relative isolation forever, did the building of houses and commercial structures begin again.

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The Brooklyn Green National Register District's final area of significance is its connection with people important in national and state history. By far the most famous is Israel Putnam. Born in 1718 in Salem (later Danvers), Massachusetts, Putnam emigrated to Brooklyn in 1739 with his young wife and child and began to farm, with characteristic vigor, land which he had purchased there. Within a few years, a substantial if plain house had been built and the farm was in good und profitable order. Putnam's extraordinary courage and daring were first manifested to his neighbours in the famous episode of the wolf hunt in the winter of 1742-43, which ended with Putnam crawling into the wolf's lair and killing the beast with his musket.

From 1755 until 1765, Futnam served with great skill and valor with the Connecticut companies aiding the British in the wars against the French and their Indian allies. Rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Putnam returned to Brooklyn after his final campaign as one of the most respected and best known soldiers in the Colonies. He was not home long when his first wife died; but a year-and-a-half later he was fortunate to win the favor of a wealthy widow who lived on Brooklvn Green, Mrs. Deborah Iothrop Avery Gardiner. Married twice before, first to Rev. Ephraim Avery, Brooklyn's first minister, and second to John Gardiner, the owner of that island off Iong Island that still bears his name, Mrs. Gardiner was a woman accustomed to society and providing entertainment. Unfortunately, her new husband's large circle of military and political acquaintances who were constant callers at the Putnam farm taxed even her redoubtable abilities and put $\varepsilon$ considerable strain on the family's resources. Thus, to accommodate their guests and relieve their financial problems, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam decided to move from the farm (which wes located north of the town) and to open up a tavern on Erooklyn Green in the house which had been left to Mrs. Futnam by her first husband.

Futnam named the establishment "The Generol Wolfe", and it was here that he entertained like-minded radicals in the eventful days leading up to the Revolution. A plaque (Nonument D) marks the location of the tavern, and informs the reader that Putnam was plowing a field near here when he heard the news about the skirmishes at Lexincton and Concord. He immediately stopped work and set in motion plans already prepared to march a number of companies of Connecticut militia towards Boston.

Putnam's service in the Revolution has often been criticized. Already an older man, he wes certainly no military genius; but he did manage to hold the Colonial army togetber until Washington's

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arrival at Cambridge in July, 1775. Afterwards, he rendered valuable service in the canpaigns around New York in 1776, 1777 and 1778. Worn out, he suffered a stroke in December, 1779, and retired to Brooklyn. He recovered well enough to visit his old comrades in the fall of 1780; but he returned to his tavern in Brooklyn to live out the rest of life quietly, surrounded by his family. He died in 1790 and was buried in the old village cemetery. In 1888, however, his remains were removed and buried below the large equestrian statue (Monument F) erected by the State of Connecticut to his memory. 5

Another important Brooklyn resident was Daniel Tyler Jr. (1699 or 1700 - 1800). A man of considerable talents, Tvler was, like his friend and associate, Israel Putnam, a first-generation leader of his community. A carpenter and a farmer, Tyler was the builder of the meeting house constructed in 1771 (\#9). Nine Jears later, at the age of eighty, he is said to have walked the ridge pole to inspect his handiwork. By the time of his death, he had amassed a considerable fortune, including over l,000 zcres of land, which he left to his numerous children. His bouse (\#75) still stands on Wauregen Road. ${ }^{6}$

Several later Tylers were men of prominence. One erandson, Daniel Tyler (1799-1882), was born in Brooklyn and attended West Point. He served as a Brigadier General in the Civil War. Afterwards, he established large cotton factories and iron Norks in Alabama, promoted railroads, and founded the town of Anniston.?

Daniel Putnam Tyler (1798-1875) was a great grandson of Daniel Tyler Jr. He became a prominent lawyer in Brooklyn and built the small law office (\#57) now preserved by the Brooklyh Historical Society. Reportedly a brilliant orator, he was well known throughout the state as a stump speaker. Tyler served as clerk of the Superior and County Courts of Windham for fifteen years. Later, he was appointed judge of the Gounty Gourt; and, finally, was named Secretary of State of Connecticut. His political career was crowned by his nomination to be é Collector of Internal Revenue in Arkansas by President Lincoln in 1855, a post which he held during the early years of Reconstruction. ${ }^{8}$

Brooklyn was also the home of two men who were important in the early years of the Abolitionist Movement. The first was Samuel May (1797-1872). A Harvard Eraduate (1817), May was a disciple of Dr. William Ellery Channing and became a Unitarian minister because of Channing's influence. The Brooklyn Congregational Church in the years 1818 and 1819 had been wracked by a great controversy between

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the Unitarianism of a young assistant minister and the orthodoxy of the old incumbent. The result was schism, the Congregationalists withdrawing to build a new church, leaving the Unitarians in possession of the beautiful old meeting house. This was the unhappy setting that young May entered in 1822 when he accepted a call to come to Brooklyn and begin a ministry to Connecticut's only Unitarian congregation.

May soon showed himself to be an ardent reformer. A foe of liquor, he organized a local temperence society; a foe of war, he organized the Windham County Feace Society (1825); and a foe of ignorance, he organized a state convention of educational reformers that met in Brooklyn in 1827. Most importantly, May was a foe of slevery. One of the first members of the National Anti-Slavery Society, May gave aid and comfort to Prudence Crandall in her struggle against bigotry and threats in nearby Canterbury over her desire to establish a school for Black girls. When Miss Crandall was arrested in 1833 and brought to Brooklyn to be incarcerdted after refusing to post bond, it was May and the Bensons (see below) who were there to assist her and, the next day, to secure her release. Later, during her trial, May again was one of her most prominent supporters. He left Brooklyn in 1836, but continued his work as a minister and reformer in several other New Encland towns until his death in 1872. While living with her brother in Brooklyn, Abigail May met and married Amos Bronson Alcott, the educational reformer from Cheshire. Their daughter, Jouisa May Alcott, was the author of Iittle Women.9

The second prominent abolitionist was George Benson, a wealthy Quaker merchant from Frovidence who moved to Brooklyn in 1825 to live in retirement. Benson bought a house near the town center (\#52) and named it "Friendship Valley". A friend and supporter of many of May's reform activities, Benson and his family were strongly opposed to slavery from their days in Providence; and they had a wide acquaintance with many prominent abolitionists including Arthur Tappan, the philanthropic New York merchant, and William Iloyd Garrison, the fiery Boston publisher of the Liberator. Garrison, indeed, became a close family friend during the uproar over Prudence Crandall's school, and married Helen Benson, George Benson's daughter, in the parlor of Friendship Valley in 1834. Another daughter, Mary, voluntarily shared Miss Crandall's jail cell in Brooklyn the night of her arrest. Benson died in 1841, and his family sold Friendship Valley and followed their various careers elsewhere. 10

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$3^{3}$ Ibid., 580.
${ }^{4}$ On Brooklyn's decline after 1850, see, Allen B. IincoIn, ed., A Modern History of Windham County, Connecticut: A Windham County Treasure Book, Vol. I (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1920), 317-319; and Eayles, Windham County, 600-601.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot 10 as shown on Brooklyn Assessor's Map 25, the boundary runs easterly along the rear property lines of Lots 10, 12 , and 13 to the northeast corner of Lot 13. The boundary then proceeds southeasterly 500 to the northwest corner of Lot 53, Map 24, and then northerly along the western property lines of Lots 15, 15, and 17 to the northwest corner of Lot 17, and then $300^{\prime}$ northeasterly to the southeast corner of Lot 20. Next, the boundary runs northerly along the eastern property line of Lot 20 and westerly along the northern property line to the northwest corner of this lot. Then, the boundary runs northeasterly and then easterly along the northern property line of Lot 18 to Pomfret Road. From here, the boundary crosses Pomfret Road and runs northerly along the western property line of Lot 65 (the eastern curb of Pomfret Road) to the northwest corner of this lot, and then easterly along the northern property line and southerly along the eastern property line to its junction with the boundary of Lot 57. From here, the boundary runs easterly along the northern boundary of Lot 57 to its junction with the western boundary of Lot 58. Next, the boundary proceeds northerly and then northeasterly along the western and northern boundaries of Lot 58 to Hyde Road. The boundary then crosses Hyde Road and runs northwesterly along the eastern curb of Hyde Road to the northeastern corner of Lot 46. Next, the boundary runs easterly along the northern boundary of Lots 46 and 47 and southerly along the eastern boundary of Lot 47 to Brown Road. From here, the boundary crosses Brown Road and runs along its southern curb for 400'. From this point, the boundary proceeds southwesterly through Lot 39, Map 34, to the most eastern corner of Lot 48, Map 25, and Frovidence Road (Rte. 6). Next, the boundary crosses Providence Road to its southern curb and runs southeasterly through Lot 12, Map 34, and across Prince Hill Road to the northwest corner of Lot 20. From here, the boundary proceeds southwesterly 850' through Lot 19 to the northeast corner of Lot 51, Map 25, and then westerly along the northern boundary of Lot 51 to the southeast corner of Lot 50. From this point, the boundary proceeds southwesterly 525' through Lot 51 to the northeast corner of Lot 53, and southwesterly along the eastern property line of Lots 53 and 139, Map 24, and westerly along the southern boundary of lot 139 to the

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southeast corner of Lot 140. From here, the boundary proceeds southerly through Iot 141 to a point along the southern property line of Lot $141400^{\prime}$ east of Wauregan Road. From this point, the boundary runs westerly along the southern property line of Lot 141 to the northeast corner of Lot 143 and then southerly along the eastern property line of this lot to its southeast corner. Next, the boundary runs southerly across a $50^{\prime}$ right-of-way which is a part of Lot 44 to the northern property line of Lot 145 and then runs easterly along this line to the lot's northeast corner and then southerly along the eastern property line to the southeast corner. From here, the boundary runs southerly 900 ' through Lots 146,148 , and 156 to the northeast corner of Lot 150, and then southerly along the eastern property lines of Lots 151, 152, and 153 to the southeast corner of Lot 153 and Wauregan Road (Rte. 205). From this point, the boundary runs northerly along the eastern curb of Wauregan Road approximately $4^{\prime} 0^{\prime}$ and then crosses the road to the southeast corner of Lot 136. The boundary then follows the eastern and southern property lines of this lot to the Canterbury Road (Rte. 169), and then runs northerly along the western curb 1,075'. Next, it crosses Canterbury Road and runs westerly along the southern property line of Lot 91 and then northerly along the western property line of this lot to its northwest corner. From here, the boundary runs northeasterly 600' through Lots 93 and 94 to the southwest corner of Lot 115 and then northwesterly along the western property line of this lot to Hartford Road (Rte. 6). The boundary then crosses Hartford Road and runs southwesterly along the northern curb to the southwestern corner of Lot 40. From here, the boundary runs northerly along the western property line of this lot to its northwest corner. Then, the boundary runs northwesterly 650' to the southwest corner of Lot 52, and then northerly along the western property line of this lot to Wolf Den Road. The boundary then crosses Wolf Den Road and runs northwesterly along the northern curb to the northwest corner of Lot 10, Map 25, which was the starting point of this description.



[^0]:    *As with many rural areas in Connecticut, the boundaries of this district could be extended in nearly any direction to include the scatterings of $18 t h$ and early l9th century houses found along the country roads. Such houses are found at ever wider intervals, however, and the coherent, concentrated settlement pattern recognized in this nomination would be diluted by extending the boundaries ever farther to pick up one more "outlyer."

