

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

AUG - 8 2005

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Greeneville

other names/site Greeneville Historic District (use for publication)

2. Location

street & number See Item #2. not for publication N/A

city or town Norwich vicinity N/A

state Connecticut code CT county New London code 011 zip code 06300

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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  nationally  statewide  locally . (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jennifer Aniskovich 7/29/05  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Jennifer Aniskovich, Executive Director, Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 2 Page 1**

**Location:**

Baker Street: 2.

Boswell Avenue: 413, 417, 425, 427, 435, 448, 449, 459, 461, 466, 469, 472, 480, 483, 490, 493, 496, 500, 508, 512, 520, 531-545, 532, 544, 548, 550, 552, 553, 556, 557-559, 558, 560, 565, 568, 570, 585, 594, 600, 602.

Central Avenue: 70, 76, 88, 100, 101, 102, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 115, 118, 127, 129, 133-135, 141-143, 145-147, 146, 148-150, 149, 151, 152-154, 155, 156-158, 160-162, 164-166, 172-176, 175, 177, 180, 182, 183, 188, 189, 196, 197, 198-200, 201, 204, 207, 213, 215, 217, 219-231, 220, 224, 230, 233-235, 238, 243, 248, 255, 258, 259, 261, 266, 267, 273, 274, 275-277, 278, 279, 282-286, 287, 288, 293, 294, 297, 298, 300, 301, 301R, 303, 304, 308, 313, 314, 319-321, 320, 326, 327, 328-332, 333, 335-337, 336-338, 339, 342, 344, 347, 351-353, 356, 357, 359, 361-363, 365-371, 366, 374, 378, 380, 385, 386, 394, 402-404, 403, 406-408, 414, 420, 422, 430.

Convent Avenue: 24, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 44, 47, 48, 51, 53, 66.

Durfey Street: 6, 14, 20, 28, 29, 30.

Eighth Street: 5, 6, 9, 10, 24, 25, 26-28, 47, 48.

Eleventh Street: 8, 11, 30, 54, 57, 61, 62, 66.

Fifth Street: 95/1/1, 3, 27-29, 31-33, 34-36, 38-40, 65-67, 73, 77, 79, 81, 82, 85, 87, 87R, 88, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 100, 103, 107, 111.

Fourteenth Street: 13-15, 25, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40-42, 41, 47-49, 51-53.

Fourth Street: 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 58, 73, 75, 76-78, 77, 79, 80, 84, 88R, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 103, 104, 109, 110, 113, 116, 117, 120, 121, 122.

Gilmour Street: 2, 4, 9, 10, 13.

Golden Street: 37, 37R, 41, 45, 46, 48-60, 49, 62-64, 70, 78, 102, 103, 106, 115, 118, 121, 123, 141, 147.

Hickory Street: 135, 141, 143R, 147, 153, 156, 157, 159, 160, 163, 164, 175, 178, 179, 186, 188, 191, 205, 206, 209, 210, 235, 240, 244.

Howard Street: 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 25, 27, 30, 43.

Kendall Street: 24.

Ninth Street: 9, 10, 12R, 16, 31.

North Main Street: 360, 362, 364, 368, 385, 387, 393R, 394, 400, 401, 418, 420, 422, 440, 444, 447, 454, 455, 457, 462-468, 465, 467, 470, 471, 473, 474, 475, 479, 481, 482, 485, 488, 492, 496, 499, 500, 505, 506, 513, 514, 516, 520, 526-528, 530-532, 534-536, 539, 540, 544, 546-552, 551, 555, 556, 562, 568, 574, 575, 576, 582, 599, 603, 611, 617, 621, 625, all lots east of railroad between Shetucket River and North Main Street opposite Eighth to Fourteenth Streets.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 2 Page 2**

**Location (continued):**

Oakridge Street: 121, 123, 124, 126, 128-130.

Page Street: 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, 31, 32, 37, 38, 44, 45, 66-68, 72.

Prospect Street: 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 47, 48, 54, 57, 60, 63, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 73, 74, 78, 79, 81, 88, 91, 93, 94, 102, 103-105, 106, 110, 114, 117, 122, 123, 126, 129, 130, 134, 136-138, 143, 146, 147-149, 150-152, 154, 158, 165, 172, 176, 180, 212, 223, 224, 226-250, 229, 233, 241, 245, 249, 252-254, 256-258, 264, 267, 268, 272, 274, 275, 277, 284, 291, 298, 311-313, 318, 326, 327-329, 330, 337, 338.

Second Street: 23-25, 24-26, 27-29, 28-30, 31-33, 32-34, 35-37, 48, 49, 53.

Seventh Street: 24, 26, 26½, 28, 49, 55, 61, 67, 77, 85, 96, 100, 86/3/14 (ROW), 120.

Silver Street: 11, 11R.

Sixth Street: 10, 27, 28-30, 56, 60, 67, 71, 81, 82, 82R, 83, 85, 86, 90.

Tenth Street: 9, 11, 40, 41, 51, 55, 56, 57-59, 63-65, 64, 67, 68.

Third Street: 7-9, 8-10, 11, 12, 15, 16.

Thirteenth Street: 15, 16, 28, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 59.

Twelfth Street: 29-31, 36, 37, 43, 51, 54, 57, 58, 64, 69, 70.

**Roughly along Boswell and Central Avenues, Prospect and North Main Streets, between  
Hickory and 14th Streets**

**Greenville Historic District**

Name of Property

**New London, CT**

County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the  
National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper  
*Edson H. Beall*

Date of Action  
*9/21/05*

**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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>683</u>	<u>79</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>7</u>	<u>2</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>691</u>	<u>81</u> Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single/multiple dwelling/secondary structure
- INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility/waterworks/storage
- EDUCATION/school
- RELIGION/religious facility
- GOVERNMENT/fire station
- COMMERCE/business/store/tavern/professional/specialty store

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single/multiple dwelling/sec. structure
- INDUSTRY/manufacturing/energy facility/vacant
- RELIGION/religious facility/store
- GOVERNMENT/fire station
- COMMERCE/business/store

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival/Gothic (vernacular)
- LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire/Italianate/Gothic Revival
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
- EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MOVEMENTS/Four-Square/Bungalow

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick/stone
- walls weatherboard/shingle
- aluminum/vinyl
- roof asphalt shingle
- other wood shingle/slate

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 1

The Greeneville Historic District encompasses an industrial village laid out in 1833 on the west side of the Shetucket River in the City of Norwich. Located about a mile northeast of the downtown business district, the 300-acre site slopes up from a narrow, relatively level river bank to a 150-foot ridgeline that runs along the western border of the district. As originally planned, the village consists of a tiered street grid, with three principal north-south thoroughfares stepping up from the river: beginning with North Main Street on the east; followed by Central Avenue, which diverges from North Main at the foot of the district to rejoin it just beyond the northern boundary; and Prospect Street (see district map). Numbered east-west connectors (Second through Fourteenth streets) run uphill from North Main Street, with some extending through to Boswell Avenue (the former Providence Turnpike), which forms part of the district's western boundary. Unpaved alleys access the interior of the blocks between North Main and Central Avenue. Below North Main Street four numbered streets provide access to the extensive industrial area of the district section located between the railroad tracks and the river. Also included in the district are village streets south and west of the original grid that were laid out after the Civil War and fully developed by the 1930s.

The densely populated district contains 772 resources, of which 691 (90 percent) contribute to its historic and/or architectural character. Contributing historic resources include residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings and structures erected between c. 1830 and c. 1940. The 81 non-contributing resources include some substantially altered or deteriorated historic buildings, as well as outbuildings, commercial buildings, and a limited amount of modern residential infill dating from after 1940.

Domestic architecture, the major component of the district, consists of single and multi-family dwellings, with the majority constructed in the nineteenth century. Although a few were built of brick, and most have brick foundations, houses are wood-framed and closely sited on small lots. Even though a full range of stylistic influences is represented in the district, nearly half are simple vernacular dwellings, a category that includes various types of workers' housing. Artificial siding is common, but many houses have retained the doorhoods and/or open porches characteristic of the Victorian or Colonial Revival periods. Most contributing buildings historically used for commercial purposes are located along Central Avenue and typically included living quarters. Rounding out the district are some institutional buildings, including churches and schools. The industrial component of the district along the river consists of a group of mill buildings and ancillary structures dating from c. 1830 to c. 1920, which include a power canal and dam, the latter structure at the northern end of this complex.

The oldest domestic architecture includes workers' houses built by the Shetucket Company in the vicinity of its mill at the south end of the district from about 1850 to 1870. Single-family cottages on Second and Third streets and Central Avenue feature three-bay facades, center chimneys, and paired windows in the gables, with the best preserved examples on Third Street (Inventory #s 732, 735; Photograph #1). A row of similar duplex company cottages on Central Avenue have porches sheltering two doorways in the center bay (Inventory #s 87, 88, 92, 95, 96, 97; Photograph #2). Multifamily two-story workers' houses on Second Street have chimneys at either end, and six-bay facades with full-width porches (Inventory #s 660-670). In the slightly larger, seven-bay center-chimney versions there, doors are in the outside bays. Larger company-owned housing erected after the Civil War includes a tenement at the foot of Sixth Street, which has wood-shingled walls and narrow recessed attic windows (Inventory #695; Photograph 3). A three-story 1887 boardinghouse with a 12-bay facade on Central Avenue has twin hip-roofed façade porches (Inventory #93; Photograph 4).

The influence of the Greek Revival, the dominate style of the antebellum period, persisted well into the 1870s. Only a few temple-fronted Greek Revivals were built in the district, most notably represented by the Peleg Rose House on Prospect Street (Inventory #640; Photograph 5). Even though many other homes, boardinghouses, and tenements of this style also display pedimented gables, frieze boards and pilasters, in most cases, the ridge of the gabled roof runs

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 2

parallel to the street. Two examples of this latter form of the Greek Revival are located on Prospect Street: the c. 1840 Congregational Church Parsonage and the c. 1860 Owen Stead House (Inventory #s 598, 601; Photograph 6). The colonnaded façade porch on the latter house was replaced in the early 1900s by the present Colonial Revival porch, which has a coved ceiling archway in the center. A number of late Greek Revivals display Italianate doorhoods. On Central Avenue, the Frank Hewlett House at the corner of Tenth Street, one of group of three houses there, is the most fully realized example of this combination style (Inventory #s 166, 167, 170; Photograph 7). The Elizabeth Roath House, another Greek Revival house just down the street displays half fans in the pediments (possibly a later alteration) and wood quoining (Inventory #141; Photograph 8). Paneled pilasters, pediments, and a frieze board are found on the Page Company boarding house on Fourth Street (Inventory #327). Two vernacular Greek Revival-style tenements on the west side of Central Avenue have high facade foundations because of the slope of their lots (Inventory #s 165, 169; Photograph 9). Three other similar tenements on the west side of North Main Street have the same exposed foundations but lack stylistic detail (Inventory #s 487, 488, 490).

The Second Empire style first appeared in the district in the 1850s but a number of these have been altered over time. For example the side porch on the Frederick Carey House on Central Avenue, one of the better examples, was recently enclosed (Inventory #77; Photograph 10). Historic or modern storefronts and even double-decker façade porches were added to several others on this street, such as the Albert Hurlburt and Gilbert McMahon houses, but all have retained their mansard roofs (Inventory #143, 176; Photograph 8).

Many gabled facades of the later nineteenth century were detailed in the Italianate or Carpenter Gothic manner.<sup>1</sup> Such was the case on Prospect Street where these contemporaneous styles differentiated otherwise identical houses. The John Fitzpatrick House there has an Italianate portico and bracketed window heads, while the eaves and porch of the James Hollins House next door are detailed with Gothic bargeboards and spandrels (Inventory #582, 583; Photograph #11).

More typically, the Italianate influence in the district was limited to just bracketed doorhoods, features found on many vernacular houses on Fifth, Sixth, Seventh streets. More stylish examples on Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets have Italianate façade porches, with characteristic chamfered posts on tall bases, with bracketed capitals (Inventory #s 301, 302, 303, 744, 746; Photograph 12). Similar porches are found on Boswell Avenue on one the few cube-form Italianates in the district and its gabled neighbor to the south (Inventory #s 18, 20; Photograph 13). On the latter house, the characteristic paired, round-arched gable windows are embellished with hood moulds. Another cube-form example, the Jacob B. Bachelor House on Central Avenue next to St. Mary's Church, has a wraparound veranda as well as a cupola (Inventory #64; Photograph 14). Two-story bay windows with brackets, another popular Italianate feature, flank double-decker porches on a row of nearly identical houses on Hickory Street (Inventory #s 389, 390, 394, 395; Photograph 15).

A number of cottages and houses on Prospect Street are detailed with elaborate Carpenter Gothic millwork (Inventory #s 559, 561; Photograph 16). The more steeply pitched gables of the nearby William Pitt Potter, Jr., House, one of the more fully realized Carpenter Gothics in Greeneville, are fully embellished with decorative trusses and brackets (Inventory #569; Photograph 17). Similar detailing is found on Andrew McLaughlin House and Saloon and the Elias Taylor House, both on Central Avenue (Inventory #s 179, 180); the latter example is partially hidden from view by tall hedging. The delicate "gingerbread" trim at the eaves, dormers, and porches at 45 Golden Street is also quite characteristic of this vernacular style in this district (Inventory #358; Photograph 18).

---

<sup>1</sup> Carpenter Gothic, as used in this nomination, refers to a vernacular expression of the early domestic Gothic style as interpreted by local carpenter/builders.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 3**

The Queen Anne had a limited impact in Greenville. Among the very few examples are two identical double-deckers on Prospect Street (Inventory #s 659, 649). Even though they do exhibit the characteristic cutaway corners and patterned shingles, as well as a recessed second-floor porch, these houses do not have the complex massing or tower usually associated with this style. More commonly, the Queen Anne influence is expressed simply by open facade porches with turned posts with brackets or spandrels; stylistically identified in this nomination as Victorian vernacular. Representative examples include a double-decker and cross-gable plan house on Page Street (Inventory #s 549, 550; Photograph 19) and two houses built by the Zahn family in the 1890s at the west end of Fourth Street (Inventory #341, 345; Photograph 20).

The remaining residential lots in the original village grid and on the periphery of the district were developed in the early 1900s. Bungalows and Four-Squares were the most popular styles, usually influenced to some degree by the Colonial Revival. One of the earliest Bungalows, the 1904 Jacob Munz House on Prospect Street, displays other stylistic influences, such as Neo-Classical Revival, which is expressed by applied swags on the façade dormer (Inventory #647; Photograph 21). More conventional "pattern-book" Bungalows as well as vernacular Colonial Revivals with open porches with columns or posts line Convent Avenue (Photograph 22), a street that developed in conjunction with the building of the Greek Orthodox church there in 1915 (Inventory #209). A half dozen Four-Squares interspersed among earlier Victorian houses along the northern end of Boswell Avenue completed the development of the streetscape there between 1924 and 1932 (Photograph 23). One of two neighboring Four-Squares on Golden Avenue was interpreted as a double-decker (Inventory #s 363, 365; Photograph 24), as were several others on Central Avenue (Inventory #s 84, 86).

The first of the institutional buildings in the district was the 1834 Greek Revival-style Congregational Church, which once faced Central Avenue (Inventory #610; Photograph 25). In 1867, when it was turned around to face Prospect Street, the building was literally cut in half and two additional bays inserted in the long elevations. The three stage tower and oval windows in the pediments are later additions. Anchoring the southern end of the district on Central Avenue are St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, a Gothic Revival granite edifice with rose window and buttressed bell tower erected in 1921 (Inventory #63; Photograph 26), which stands next to the earlier Tudor Revival rectory (Inventory #62).

The Greenville Hook and Ladder Company of 1896 on North Main Street, one of the few non-industrial brick buildings in the district, was designed in a streamlined Renaissance Revival style (Inventory #459; Photograph #27). It features granite belt courses and lintels, the material also used for the voussoirs and keystones in the arches of the truck bays. Central Avenue was also the location of two other important brick commercial buildings: the offices and trolley barn of the 1905 Connecticut Company, the northern anchor to the district, and the ornate Kelly Block, a Neo-Classical Revival building dating from 1896 (Inventory #s 187, 117; Photographs 28, 29).

**Industrial Resources**

The Shetucket River was first dammed in 1829, but the extant historic hydropower generation system in the district mostly dates from 1882. It includes the present dam, gatehouse and headgates, a power canal, and a number of ancillary structures (Photograph 30). The dam was originally constructed of granite rubble with dressed granite aprons (15' x 399') with rubblestone abutments (Inventory #512). After a flood in 1886, the collapsed middle section was rebuilt with gravel filled timber cribbing and raised to 25 feet. The capstones were replaced and the upstream face sealed with cement and planked with oak. Planking also was added to the downstream face and on the new two-step apron. Repairs in 1915 included replacement of seven or eight courses of deteriorated cribbing and the original capstones were reset in concrete.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 4**

Just west of the dam abutment is the entrance to the canal, which runs parallel to the river for almost a mile to its outlet below Second Street (Inventory #514). At the northern end of the canal, six head gates with round-arched granite voussoirs are set in a bulkhead of granite ashlar with a dressed granite coping. The sliding wooden gates are raised and lowered by gears and rack-and-pinion mechanisms (replaced in 1918) in the gatehouse, a wood-frame, one-story structure with a gabled roof (14' x 100) that stands on top of the bulkhead (Inventory #513). Just below the dam abutment is a two-step canal spillway into the river constructed of reinforced concrete (Inventory #515). A 1923 replacement for the earlier spillway of 1882, this structure functions as a waste weir, which allows the canal to continue to operate during high water. The spillway also provides a bridge for the gatehouse access road. A much smaller gatehouse, 500 feet downstream, stands over the original 1882 drain gate for the canal (Inventory #516; no longer in use). The current sluice and powerhouse further downstream are the main components of the modern electric plant, owned and operated by the City of Norwich since 1966 (Inventory #s 520 - 523). An earlier powerhouse at the foot of the canal was built in 1927 (Inventory #452).

Related industrial infrastructure includes bridges and the railroad tracks and right-of-way along the west side of the canal (Inventory #524). Most of the bridges have been replaced, including the road bridge over the Shetucket at Eighth Street to the Town of Preston. The only historic canal bridge still extant is located at the foot of Sixth Street (Inventory #518). Now fenced off and mostly hidden from view by dense undergrowth, this riveted Warren pony-truss structure was built about 1920. The remaining resource associated with the railroad is located east of the tracks on Eighth Street (Inventory #238). The rubblestone section along the west elevation of this brick building once served as a railroad vault.

The remaining historic paper and textile mills are located alongside the canal south of Sixth Street (Photograph 31). All were constructed of brick, with elevations bordering the canal resting directly on the exposed stone foundations. The mills of the Chelsea Manufacturing Company, producers of paper, include the only extant building on the west side of the canal, a c. 1890 storehouse (115' x 72'; Inventory #254). Six stories high and 12 bays long, it has a near flat roof and segmental-arched windows with stone sills. A gable-roofed addition on the north elevation, which once served as a coalhouse, has been demolished down to the foundation. An enclosed, fourth-story catwalk at the south end of the storehouse runs over the canal to connect with the rest of the complex.

The paper mill complex, which developed between 1860 and 1910, occupies most of the land between the canal and the river. Although built at different times, most of these brick structures now are joined together. The sole free-standing structure is a c. 1870 machine shop (90' x 30') at the north end, which exhibits typical brick pier construction and has paired windows with segmental heads (Inventory #255). The mills, which extend along the east side of the canal for 731 feet, start with a three-story building beside the canal at the foot of Fifth Street (Inventory #256). A c. 1910 two-story, flat-roofed brick pier mill is attached on the northwest end (behind the machine shop). The c. 1860 mill on the canal to the south (375' x 78'), the first Chelsea Company building, runs all the way to the foot of Second Street (Inventory #451; Photograph 32). It has a shallow gable roof with exposed rafter ends. Windows display segmental-arched lintels and stone sills. A similar mill was built about 1880 along the river bank to the northeast. When it was attached to the complex, a large rectangular area was left open as an airshaft between the buildings.

The first of the textile mills in the district was built by the Shetucket Company at the foot of Second Street in 1840 (Inventory #450; Photograph 33). It has a typical period stair tower with loading doors at all four floors. A four-bay pavilion was added to the north end of the 15-bay main block about 1860. Windows throughout have flat brick headers. There are iron tie rods with star plates between bays on the upper three levels of the main block, the pavilion, and the stair tower. On the south end, a c. 1880 gabled two-story addition, which has segmental-arched



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 5**

windows, is sited perpendicular to the main block and extends partially over the canal (Photograph 34). Water passes through a round-arched opening in the stone foundation of a brick connector, which is attached to another building on the west bank, possibly the former c. 1910 boiler house (104' x 59'). The complex is completed by another attached two-story brick mill with a flat roof, which is turned at 90 degrees and has a north-south orientation (Inventory #447). Erected in 1915, this long narrow building (473' overall) has a polygonal-shaped section at the south end, and displays decorative brick corbelling and dentils. The company office was built just one block to the west at the corner of North Main Street about 1880 (Inventory #449). The classical stone surround of the main entrance has a full entablature and an arched doorway in antis, with round columns. Key blocks are centered in the flared stone lintels of the facade windows.

The following inventory includes all contributing and non-contributing resources in the district, listed in alphanumeric order by street and address number. The assigned inventory numbers are used to identify the resources in the text and on the district map. Vacant lots are listed without inventory numbers. .

Generally speaking, contributing resources (designated C in the list), are all buildings, sites, and structures erected by c. 1940 that contribute to the historic and/or architectural character of the district. Although most of the secondary domestic structures (sheds, barns, and garages) in the district are included as contributing resources, small sheds, particularly prefabricated types without permanent foundations, were considered as temporary buildings and not counted in the inventory. Non-contributing resources (designated NC) include substantially altered or deteriorated historic buildings, as well as all post-1940 commercial and residential buildings and garages. The historic architectural survey of Greeneville, which was carried out in 1990 and 1991, was used to identify domestic and commercial buildings. City directories, often cross referenced with decadal federal censuses, were the primary source for historic names. Construction dates were generally taken from the Norwich tax assessor's cards. Also the source of the address numbers used here, which in some cases may not be the numbers currently displayed on the buildings.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 6**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
BAKER STREET				
1.	2	RUSHWORTH-SEED HOUSE Four-Square, c. 1915	C	
BOSWELL AVENUE				
2.	413	Victorian vernacular, 1879	C	
3.		shed, c. 1890	C	
4.	417	Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
5.	425	vernacular (altered), c. 1890	NC	
6.	427	modern, 1993	NC	
7.	435	vernacular, c. 1880	C	
8.		garage, c. 1920	C	
9.		garage, c. 1930	C	
10.	448	PETERSON HOUSE vernacular, c. 1920	C	
11.	449	MATTHEWS-TORRANCE HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
12.		garage, c. 1920	C	
13.	459	vernacular, c. 1890	C	
14.		garage, c. 1920	C	
15.	461	Bungalow, c. 1900	C	
16.	466	SPALDING-McNULTY HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1875	C	
17.	469	KILCOLLUM HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1880	C	13
18.	472	RALPH FILLMORE HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, , c. 1875	C	13
19.		garage, c. 1930	C	
20.	480	Italianate, c. 1875	C	
21.	483	Victorian vernacular, c. 1875	C	
22.		garage, c. 1920	C	
23.	490	vernacular, c. 1890	NC	
24.		garage, c. 1940	C	
25.	493	Four-Square, 1924	C	
26.		shed, c. 1925	NC	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 7**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
BOSWELL AVENUE				
27.	496	Italianate, c. 1870	C	
28.		garage, c. 1940	C	
29.	500	Four-Square, c. 1920	C	
30.	508	vernacular, c. 1875	C	
31.		garage, c. 1930	C	
32.		shed, c. 1900	C	
	512	vacant lot		
33.	520	vernacular, c. 1875; commercial conversion, c. 1980	NC	
34.		garage, c. 1990	NC	
35.		greenhouse, c. 1950	NC	
36.	531-545	modern apartment complex	NC	
37.	532	JOHN WILBUR HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
38.		garage, c. 1930	C	
39.	544	McMILLAN HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1875	C	
40.		garage, c. 1940	C	
41.	548	CARPENTER HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1875	C	
42.	550	Bungalow, 1927	C	
43.	552	Bungalow, 1925	C	
44.	553	JAMES A. HENDERSON HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1885	C	
45.	556	FIDRYCH HOUSE, Four-Square, 1925	C	23
46.		garage, c. 1930	C	
47.	557-559	ROBERT O. HENDERSON HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1885	C	
48.	558	WILLIAM BROSOFSKI HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1900	C	23
49.	560	Victorian vernacular, c. 1900	C	23
50.		garage, c. 1930	C	
51.	565	WILLIAM HENDERSON HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
52.		garage, c. 1920	C	
53.	568	vernacular, c. 1930	C	23
54.		garage, c. 1930		
55.	570	CHERWICK HOUSE, Four-Square, 1932	C	23

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 8

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
BOSWELL AVENUE				
56.	585	vernacular, c. 1870	C	
57.	594	HILL HOUSE, vernacular Colonial Revival, 1932	C	
58.		garage, c. 1920	C	
59.	600	Bungalow, c. 1930	C	
60.	602	DALY HOUSE vernacular, 1932	C	
61.		garage, c. 1930	C	
CENTRAL AVENUE				
62.	70	ST. MARY'S CHURCH RECTORY, Tudor Revival, 1909	C	14
63.	76	ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Gothic Revival, 1921	C	14, 26
64.	88	JACOB B. BACHELDOR HOUSE, Italianate, c. 1870	C	14
65.		garage, c. 1900	C	
66.	100	NICHOLAS WALSH RENTAL, Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
67.	101	CRANEY HOUSE, vernacular, 1899	C	
68.	102	NICHOLAS WALSH RENTAL, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
69.	105	McNULTY HOUSE, vernacular, 1897	C	
70.	108	KILROW HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, 1876	C	
71.		garage, c. 1925	C	
72.	109	PORTELANCE HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1897	C	
73.	110	vernacular, 1850		
74.		garage, c. 1920	C	
75.		garage, c. 1930	C	
76.	111	vernacular Bungalow, 1924	C	
	115	vacant lot		
77.	118	FREDERICK W. CAREY HOUSE, Second Empire, 1857	C	10
78.	127	ELMER E. PAGE HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1883	C	
79.		garage, c. 1920	C	
80.	129	vernacular Colonial Revival, 1946	C	
81.		garage, c. 1905	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 9**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
CENTRAL AVENUE				
83.	133-135	SHETUCKET GRANITE COMPANY, Four-Square, 1926	C	
84.	141-143	Four-Square double-decker, c. 1925	C	
85.		garage, c. 1940	C	
86.	145-147	Colonial Revival Four-Square double-decker, c. 1925	C	
87.	146	SHETUCKET COMPANY'S WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1850	C	
88.	148-150	SHETUCKET COMPANY'S WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1850	C	2
89.	149	Colonial Revival, c. 1910	C	
90.		garage, c. 1920	C	
91.	151	vernacular, c. 1935	C	
92.	152-154	SHETUCKET COMPANY'S WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1850	C	2
93.	155	SHETUCKET COMPANY'S BOARDINGHOUSE, 1887	C	4
94.		garage, c. 1900	C	
95.	156-158	SHETUCKET COMPANY'S WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1850	C	2
96.	160-162	SHETUCKET COMPANY'S WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1850	C	2
97.	164-166	SHETUCKET COMPANY'S WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	2
98.	172-176	SHETUCKET COMPANY'S WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	
99.	175	commercial vernacular, 1920	C	
100.	177	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	
101.	180	Colonial Revival, 1918	C	
102.	182	ALEXANDER BORTHWICK HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1885	C	
103.	183	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	
104.	188	ALEXANDER C. BORTHWICK HOUSE, Victorian Italianate, 1883	C	
105.		garage, c. 1930	C	
106.	189	vernacular, c. 1840; commercial alterations, c. 1930	C	
107.	196	DR. WILLIAM WITTER HOUSE, Second Empire, c. 1875	C	
108.	197	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870 converted to commercial use, c. 1880	C	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 10

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
CENTRAL AVENUE				
109.	198-200	HENRY P. LEE HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1860	C	
110.	201	SHETUCKET COMPANY RENTAL vernacular Colonial Revival, c. 1870	C	
111.		garage, c. 1920	C	
112.	204	WITTER-LEE HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	
113.		garage, c. 1930	C	
114.	207	LIVINGSTON SMITH STORE, Greek Revival, c. 1850 (38 Fourth Street, attached at rear)	C	
115.	213	commercial vernacular, c. 1880	C	
	215	vacant lot		
116.	217	GEORGE C. BAILEY HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
117.	219-231	KELLY BLOCK, Classical Revival, 1896	C	29
118.	220	DR. JULIAN LaPIERRE HOUSE (2 <sup>nd</sup> ), Shingle/Colonial Revival, 1890	C	
119.		garage, c. 1890	C	
120.	224	CHARLES H. POTTER HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1883	C	
121.	230	WILLIAM PITT POTTER HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1877	C	
122.		commercial addition on façade, c. 1970 garage, c. 1930	C	
123.	233-235	commercial vernacular, c. 1900	NC	
124.	238	C. D. BROWNING HOUSE, Greek Revival/Queen Anne, c. 1850/c. 1890	C	
125.		garage, c. 1930	C	
126.	243	gas station, 1974	NC	
	248	vacant lot		
127.	255	commercial vernacular, 1860	NC	
128.	258	THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, Greek Revival, 1854 converted to commercial use	C	
	259	vacant lot		
129.	261	Greek Revival, c. 1860; converted to commercial use, c. 1880	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 11**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
CENTRAL AVENUE				
	266	vacant lot		
130.	267	Second Empire, c. 1870; converted to commercial use, c. 1930	C	
131.	273	ANDREW CAREY HOUSE & CARPENTER SHOP vernacular, c. 1865	C	
132.	274	vernacular, c. 1900; converted to commercial use c. 1970	NC	
133.	275-277	JAMES RILEY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1850	C	
134.	278	vernacular, c. 1900	NC	
135.	279	JENNINGS HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1860	C	
136.		shed, c. 1920	C	
137.	282-286	JOHN DAILEY APARTMENTS, vernacular c. 1865	C	
138.	287	ROBERT BALFOUR COUNTRY STORE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
139.	288	Late Greek Revival, c.1860	C	
140.		garage, c. 1930	C	
141.	293	ELIZABETH ROATH HOUSE, Late Greeek Revival, c. 1860	C	8
142.	294	DR. JULIAN LaPIERRE HOUSE (1st), Queen Anne, 1882	C	
143.	297	ALBERT HURLBURT HOUSE, Second Empire, c. 1855 storefront added c. 1870	C	8
144.		barn, c. 1880	C	
145.	298	MOSES W. SHERMAN HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	
146.		garage, c. 1900	C	
147.	300	PALMER COTTAGE, Italianate, c. 1860	C	
148.	301	A. F. WHITING HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1850	C	
	301R	vacant lot		
149.	303	DURFEY-CARR HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1865	C	
150.	304	McNAUGHT HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1860	C	
151.		garage, c. 1940	C	
152.	308	HENRY M. DURFEY HOUSE, vernacular Gothic, 1878	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 12**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
CENTRAL AVENUE				
153.	313	FRANK B. DURFEY HOUSE, vernacular, 1878; storefront, c. 1960	C	
154.		garage, c. 1920	C	
155.		shed, c. 1920	C	
156.	314	HORACE U. SHERMAN HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
157.	319-321	DURFEY-HENDERSON HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	
158.		garage, c. 1980	NC	
159.	320	GREENEVILLE BAPTIST PARSONAGE, Victorian vernacular, 1868	C	
160.		shed, c. 1900	C	
161.	326	WILLIAM RAY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1865	C	
162.		shed, c. 1940	C	
163.	327	vernacular, c. 1850; commercial storefront added c. 1940	C	
164.		garage, c. 1930	C	
165.	328-332	Workers' Tenement, vernacular Greek Revival, c. 1870	C	9
166.	333	FRANK HEWLETT HOUSE, Late Greek Revival/Italianate, c. 1870	C	7
167.	335-337	WORKERS' BOARDING HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1870	C	7
168.		garage, c. 1920	C	
169.	336-338	Workers' Tenement, vernacular Greek Revival, c. 1870	C	9
170.	339	vernacular, c. 1880	C	7
171.	342	Workers' House, vernacular, c. 1860	C	
172.	344	FRANK D. ALBRO HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
173.		garage, c. 1930	C	
174.	347	vernacular, c. 1875	NC	
175.		garage, c. 1930	C	
176.	351-353	GILBERT McMAHON HOUSE, Second Empire, c. 1870 storefront added, c. 1970	C	
177.	356	ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1874 [VFW Post 594]	NC	
	357	vacant lot		
178.	359	vernacular Italianate, c. 1890	C	
179.	361-363	ANDREW McLAUGHLIN HOUSE & SALOON, Carpenter Gothic, 1880	C	



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 13

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
CENTRAL AVENUE				
	365-371	vacant lot		
180.	366	ELLIS TAYLOR HOUSE, Carpenter Gothic, c. 1880	C	
181.		garage, c. 1930	C	
182.	374	YOUNG-BOWKER HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1880	C	
183.		garage, c. 1920	C	
184.	378	vernacular Italianate duplex, c. 1880	C	
185.		garage, c. 1920	C	
186.	380	JOHN BOWKER HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
187.	385	CONNECTICUT COMPANY BUILDING, commercial, 1905	C	28
188.	386	YOUNG-HOLDEN HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1880	C	
189.		garage, c. 1930	C	
190.	394	WILLIAM HOAR HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1873	C	
191.		garage, c. 1930	C	
192.	402-404	TIMOTHY LEARY RENTAL HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
193.	403	garage, c. 1940	C	
194.	406-408	TIMOTHY LEARY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
195.		garage, c. 1930	C	
196.	414	OGDEN RENTAL HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
197.		garage, c. 1930	C	
198.	420	WILLIAM OGDEN HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
199.		garage, c. 1920	C	
200.	422	OGDEN RENTAL HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1890	C	
201.		shed, c. 1930	C	
202.	430	GEORGE McCLURE HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
203.		shed, c. 1920	C	
CONVENT AVENUE				
204.	24	Bungalow, c. 1920	C	22
205.	30	Bungalow, c. 192	C	22
206.		shed, c. 1925	C	
207.	32	Bungalow, c. 1925	C	22
208.		garage, c. 1925	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 14**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
CONVENT AVENUE				
209.	33	ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, Greek Orthodox with onion dome, 1915	C	
210.	35	ST. NICHOLAS RECTORY, cross-gable vernacular, 1920	C	
211.	36	vernacular, 1931	C	22
212.		garage, 1931	C	
213.	39	vernacular, 1927	C	
214.	40	double-decker, 1916	C	
215.		garage, 1916	C	
216.	41	vernacular Colonial Revival, c. 1910	C	
217.		garage, c. 1930	C	
218.	44	Four-Square, 1926	C	
219.		garage, c. 1930	C	
220.	47	Four-Square, 1929	C	
221.	48	vernacular, 1921	C	
222.		garage, c. 1930	C	
223.	51	vernacular, 1912	C	
224.	53	vernacular, c. 1900	C	
225.		garage, c. 1930	C	
226.	66	vernacular, 1881	C	
DURFEY STREET				
227.	6	PATRICK FENTON HOUSE, vernacular, 1914	C	
228.		shed	NC	
229.	14	MURPHY-O'NEIL HOUSE, vernacular, 1868	C	
230.	20	HALEY-FOX HOUSE, vernacular, 1867	C	
231.		garage, c. 1940	C	
232.	28	vernacular, 1875	C	
233.		garage, c. 1920	NC	
234.	29	vernacular, 1893	C	
235.		shed, c. 1920	C	
236.	30	MICHAEL COLLINS HOUSE, vernacular, 1873	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 15**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
EIGHTH STREET				
237.	5	commercial building, c. 1890	NC	
	6	vacant lot		
	9	vacant lot		
238.	10	RAILROAD VAULT BUILDING, industrial, c. 1890	C	
239.	24	JAMES H. QUINN HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1895	C	
240.	25	Greek Revival, c. 1875	C	
241.	26-28	vernacular, 1840	NC	
242.	47	KIRKER-BUDDINGTON HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	
243.	48	WALLACE-DEERING HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1868	C	
ELEVENTH STREET				
244.	8	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH PARSONAGE vernacular, c. 1880	NC	
	11	see 351 Central Avenue attached		
245.	30	HIGGINS-SEMPLE HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1865	C	
246.	54	JOHN O. KELLEY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1875	C	
247.		garage, c. 1920	C	
248.	57	CALVIN MINER HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1888	C	
249.	61	THOMAS ENRIGHT HOUSE, Italianate, 1886	C	
250.		shed, 1910	C	
251.	62	DANIEL J. DONOVAN HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1884	C	
252.		garage, 1930	C	
253.	66	ranch, 1961	NC	
FIFTH STREET				
254.	95/1/1	CHELSEA MANUFACTURING COMPANY/UNCASPAPER COMPANY Storage Building, industrial, c. 1890 (west of canal)	C	31
255.		Machine Shop, c. 1870 (east of canal)	C	31
256.		Mill, industrial, c. 1910 (east of canal)	C	31

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 16

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
FIFTH STREET				
257.	3	commercial, 1928	NC	
258.	27-29	vernacular, c. 1880	C	
259.	31-33	vernacular, c. 1870	C	
260.	34-36	Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
261.	38-40	Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
262.	65-67	vernacular (altered), c. 1880	NC	
263.	73	Second Empire (altered), c. 1880	NC	
264.	77	PATRICK SWEENEY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1860	C	
265.		garage, c. 1920		
266.	79	vernacular, c. 1870	C	
267.	81	vernacular, c. 1885	C	
268.		garage, c. 1920	C	
269.	82	CASPAR METZGER HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1840	C	
270.		garage, c. 1930	C	
271.	85	HENDERSON-KEENAN HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
272.		garage, c. 1950	C	
273.	87	ROBERT HENDERSON HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1850	NC	
274.	87R	vernacular, c. 1825	NC	
275.	88	JACOB METZGER HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
276.		garage, c. 1920	C	
277.	91	ANTON PRZEKOP HOUSE, Colonial Revival Bungalow, 1932	C	
278.	92	GEORGE O. BENSON HOUSE, vernacular, 1897	C	
279.		garage, c. 1930	C	
280.	93	MRS. J. CLARK HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
281.		shed, c. 1900	C	
282.	96	DAVID DUNN HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1905	C	
283.		garage, c. 1950	NC	
284.	97	AVERY-CHERRY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1895	C	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 17

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
FIFTH STREET				
285.	98	vernacular, 1895	NC	
286.	100	JOHN DOWNS HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1895	C	
287.		garage, c. 1930	C	
288.	103	GEORGE CHERRY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1865	C	
289.	107	GILMOUR BROTHERS HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
290.		garage, c. 1930	C	
291.	111	GILMOUR BROTHERS HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
FOURTEENTH STREET				
292.	13-15	BERKOFF-RAYNES HOUSE, Second Empire, 1901	C	
293.		shed, c. 1900	C	
294.	25	WILBUR E. BALDWIN HOUSE, Colonial Revival, 1933	C	
295.		garage, c. 1950	NC	
296.	35	THOMAS YOUNG HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1895	C	
297.		shed, c. 1900	C	
298.	36	HUTCHINSON HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1885	C	
299.	38	BANFIELD HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1885	C	
300.		garage, c. 1930	C	
301.	39	JOHN KARKUTT, JR. HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1915	C	
302.	40-42	ELI ROBILLARD HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1895	C	
303.	41	Victorian vernacular, c. 1900	C	
304.	47-49	JOHN KERR HOUSE, Second Empire, c. 1900	C	
305.		garage, c. 1900	C	
306.	51-53	vernacular, c. 1895	NC	
FOURTH STREET				
307.	31	SEARS HOUSE vernacular, c. 1875	C	
308.	32	CHARLES SEARS HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1890	C	
309.	33	LOREN LEWIS HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1850	C	
310.		shed, c. 1920	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 18**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
FOURTH STREET				
311.	35	WILLIAM CRAWFORD HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1860	C	
	36	vacant lot		
312.	38	LIVINGSTON SMITH HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850 attached to 207 Central Avenue	C	
313.	58	Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	
314.	73	NYE HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1850	C	
315.	75 (Rear)	vernacular, c. 1880	C	
316.	76-78	THOMAS HASLAM HOUSE, vernacular duplex, c. 1910	C	
317.	77	vernacular Italianate, c. 1890	C	
318.	79	Cape, c. 1810 (contributes during the period of significance)	NC	
319.		garage, c. 1920	C	
320.	80	MOWRY HOUSE, Late Greek Revival, c. 1865	C	
321.	84	CHARLES I. SPAULDING HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1860	C	
322.		garage, c. 1930	C	
323.	88R	vernacular, c. 1870	C	
324.	89	JOHN H. YOUNG HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1883	C	
325.	90	CEBRA TAYLOR HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1868	C	
326.	92	M.P. JENNINGS HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1870	C	
327.	93	PAGE BOARDING HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1865	C	
328.	94	vernacular, c. 1850	C	
329.		garage, c. 1920	C	
330.	103	WILLIAM H. PAGE HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1860	C	
331.	104	FENSLEY HOUSE, vernacular, 1875	C	
332.		garage, c. 1920	C	
333.	109	PAUL H. ZAHN HOUSE, Colonial Revival, 1910	C	
334.		shed, c. 1910	C	
335.	110	vernacular, 1890	C	
336.		garage, c. 1920		

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 19**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
FOURTH STREET				
337.	113	WILLIAM F. KARKUTT HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1900	C	
338.		garage, c. 1940	C	
339.	116	Ranch, 1984	NC	
340.	117	vernacular, c. 1900	C	
341.	120	F. & P. ZAHN HOUSE (2 <sup>nd</sup> ), Victorian vernacular, 1897	C	20
342.		garage, c. 1930	C	
343.	121	THERON TEFFT HOUSE, vernacular Colonial Revival, 1910	C	
344.		garage, c. 1930	C	
345.	122	F. & P. ZAHN HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1895	C	20
GILMOUR STREET				
346.	2	JAMES C. GILMOUR HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, 1872	C	
347.	4	vernacular Italianate, 1884	C	
348.		garage, c. 1930	C	
349.	9	Four-Square, 1923	C	
350.	10	vernacular, 1904	C	
351.		garage, c. 1920	C	
352.	13	Four-Square, 1926	C	
GOLDEN STREET				
353.	37	Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
354.	37R	barn, c. 1880	C	
355.		garage, c. 1930	C	
356.	41	Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
357.		garage, c. 1930	C	
358.	45	Carpenter Gothic, c. 1870	C	18
359.	46	vernacular, c. 1900	NC	
360.		garage, c. 1940	C	
361.	48-60	vernacular tenement, c. 1880	C	
362.	49	Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	4:19

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 20

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
GOLDEN STREET				
363.	62-64	Colonial Revival Four-Square double-decker, c. 1910	C	24
364.		garage, c. 1930	C	
365.	70	Colonial Revival Four-Square, c. 1930	C	24
366.		garage, c. 1930	C	
367.	78	Colonial Revival cross-gable, 1923	C	
368.	102	vernacular, 1923	C	
369.		garage, c. 1930	C	
370.		shed, c. 1925	C	
371.	103	vernacular, c. 1920	C	
372.		garage, c. 1930	C	
373.	106	Colonial Revival double-decker, 1924	C	
374.		garage, c. 1930	C	
375.	115	Four-Square, 1923	C	
376.	118	vernacular, 1927	C	
377.	121	vernacular, 1924	C	
378.		garage, c. 1930	C	
379.	123	vernacular, 1923	C	
380.	141	Bungalow, 1927	C	
381.		garage, 1927	C	
382.	147	Colonial Revival Bungalow, c. 1930	C	
383.		garage, c. 1930	C	
HICKORY STREET				
384.	135	vernacular, c. 1890	C	
385.		garage, c. 1940	C	
386.	141	Victorian vernacular, c. 1880	C	
387.	143R	vernacular, c. 1890	C	
388.		garage, c. 1930	C	
389.	147	vernacular, c. 1900	C	15
390.	153	vernacular, c. 1890	C	15
391.		garage, c. 1920	C	



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 21

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
HICKORY STREET				
392.	156	Bungalow, c. 1930	C	
393.		shed, c. 1930	C	
394.	157	vernacular Italianate, c. 1890	C	15
395.	159	vernacular Italianate, c. 1890	C	15
396.		garage, c. 1920	C	
397.	160	Victorian vernacular, c. 1890	C	
398.		garage, c. 1930	C	
399.	163	vernacular, c. 1900	C	
400.		garage, c. 1940	C	
401.	164	vernacular, c. 1890	C	
402.		garage, c. 1940	C	
403.	175	Refuge House of Prayer, Gothic Revival, 1894	C	
404.	178	vernacular, 1920	C	
405.		garage, c. 1960	NC	
406.	179	Colonial Revival, 1894	C	
407.		garage, c. 1930	C	
408.	186	Bungalow, 1924	C	
409.	188	Ranch, 1980	NC	
410.	188	HICKORY STREET CEMETERY, c. 1844	C	
411.	191	CONVENT OF MARY IMMACULATE, Colonial Revival, 1902	C	
412.	205	NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL, c. 1960	NC	
413.	206	vernacular, c. 1880	C	
414.	209	ALBERT B. MAINE HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
415.		garage, c. 1920	NC	
416.	210	vernacular, c.1870	C	
417.	235	CLARENCE E. DOUGLASS HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1900	C	
418.	240	MRS. CHARLOTTE CRANEY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1915	C	
419.	244	Four-Square, c. 1910	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 22**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
HOWARD STREET				
420.	14	Colonial Revival double-decker, c. 1920	C	
421.	15	vernacular, c. 1890	C	
422.	16	Colonial Revival, c. 1920	C	
423.	17	Four-Square, c. 1920	C	
424.	18	Four-Square, c. 1920	C	
425.		garage, c. 1930	C	
426.		shed, c. 1925	C	
427.	22	Bungalow, c. 1925	C	
428.		garage, c. 1925	C	
429.	25	vernacular, c. 1940	C	
430.	27	Bungalow, c. 1925	C	
431.		garage, c. 1925	C	
432.	30	modern vernacular, c. 1990	NC	
433.	43	Four-Square, c. 1920	C	
434.		garage, c. 1930	C	
KENDALL STREET				
435.	24	vernacular Queen Anne, c. 1890	C	
NINTH STREET				
436.	9	vernacular duplex, c. 1900	C	
437.	10	vernacular, c. 1880	C	
438.	12R	former outbuilding, c. 1900/1984	NC	
439.	16	MOWRY-CARR HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1865	C	
440.		shed, c. 1900	C	
441.	31	EDWARD L. TURNER HOUSE, Greek Revival/Italianate, c. 1865	C	
NORTH MAIN STREET				
442.	360	Colonial Revival, 1923	C	
443.		garage, c. 1925	C	
444.	362	Colonial Revival Bungalow, 1917	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 23**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
NORTH MAIN STREET				
445.	364	Ranch, 1960	NC	
446.	368	Bungalow, c. 1920	C	
447.	385	SHETUCKET COMPANY MILL, 1915	C	
448.		shed, 1999	NC	
449.	387	SHETUCKET COMPANY OFFICE, c. 1880	C	
450.		SHETUCKET COMPANY MILL, c. 1840; additions c. 1860, c. 1880	C	33
451.		CHELSEA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, c.. 1860	C	32
452.	393R	NORWICH GAS & ELECTRIC CO. POWERHOUSE, 1927	C	
453.	394	commercial, 1923	NC	
	400	vacant lot		
454.	401	commercial, 1968	NC	
455.	418	commercial, c. 1950	NC	
456.	420	commercial, c. 1950	NC	
457.	422	commercial, c. 1950	NC	
458.	440	vernacular, c. 1900; commercial alteration, c. 1990	NC	
459.	444	GREENEVILLE HOOK & LADDER COMPANY Renaissance Revival, 1896	C	27
460.	447	commercial, 1938	C	
461.	454	Second Empire, c. 1880	NC	
462.		vernacular, c. 1880	NC	
463.		vernacular, c. 1880	NC	
464.	455	WILLIAM B. PIERCE HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1863	C	
465.	457	vernacular tenement, c. 1880	NC	
	462-468	vacant lot		
465.	465	POLISH LEGION OF AMERICAN VETERANS, vernacular, c. 1930	C	
467.	467	CUNNINGHAM HOTEL AND SALOON vernacular Italianate, c. 1855/c. 1870	C	
468.	470	HENRY PALMER HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1870	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 24**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
NORTH MAIN STREET				
469.	471	commercial, 1900	C	
470.		garage, c. 1940	C	
471.	473	LATHROP BROTHERS HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1865	C	
472.	474	vernacular, c. 1880	NC	
473.	475	STEPHEN MORIARTY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
474.	479	HALLADAY'S SALOON, Victorian vernacular, c. 1870	C	
	481	vacant lot		
475.	482	vernacular, c. 1870	C	
476.	485	commercial, 1962	NC	
477.	488	ANDREW CAREY HOUSE AND SHOP, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
	492	vacant lot		
478.	496	THADDEUS C. GORDON HOUSE, vernacular Greek Revival, c. 1860	C	
479.	499	commercial, 1930	C	
480.	500	HOUSTON-MOWRY HOUSE, Federal/Greek Revival, 1849	C	
481.	505	gas station, c. 1930/1980	NC	
482.	506	commercial, 1982	NC	
483.	513	industrial, 1949	C	
484.	514	vernacular, c. 1890	NC	
485.	516	vernacular, c. 1860	C	
486.	520	GORDON SISTERS TENEMENT, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
487.	526-528	NORWICH BLEACHING CO. AND BALFOUR TENEMENT vernacular, c. 1865	C	
488.	530-532	BALFOUR HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1865	C	
489.		garage, c. 1930	C	
490.	534-536	BALFOUR HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1865	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 25**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
NORTH MAIN STREET				
	539	vacant lot		
491.	540	vernacular, c. 1970	NC	
492.		shed, c. 1900	C	
493.	544	vernacular tenement, c. 1870	C	
494.	546-552	WILBER-BALFOUR HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1855	C	
495.	551	vernacular, c. 1890	C	
496.	555	OTIS F. COLE SHOP, industrial, c. 1860	C	
497.	556	vernacular, c. 1870	C	
498.	562	vernacular tenement, c. 1870	C	
499.	568	JAMES HENDERSON HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
500.		garage, c. 1940	C	
501.	574	INO McKNIGHT HOUSE, Italianate, c. 1855	C	
	575	vacant lot		
502.	576	vernacular, c. 1880	C	
503.	582	vernacular, c. 1870	NC	
504.		garage, c. 1960	NC	
	599	vacant lot		
505.	603	vernacular, 1903	C	
506.		garage, c. 1940	C	
507.	611	vernacular, c. 1900	C	
508.	617	vernacular, 1938; converted to commercial, c. 1960	C	
509.	621	vernacular, c. 1890	C	
510.		garage, c. 1930		
511.	625	vernacular, c. 1910	C	
512.	---	NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY DAM, 1882, 1886, 1915	C	
513.		Gatehouse & Headgates, 1882, 1918	C	
514.		Power Canal, 1842, 1882, 1928	C	
515.		Canal Spillway, 1882, 1915, 1923	C	
516.		Gatehouse & Drain Gate, c. 1882	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 26**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
<b>NORTH MAIN STREET</b>				
517.	---	Third Street Bridge (over canal), replaced 2000	NC	
518.	---	Sixth Street Bridge (over canal), c. 1920	C	
519.	---	Eighth Street Bridge (over canal), replaced c. 1990	NC	
520.	---	Norwich Gas & Electric Powerhouse, 166 (see also #452)	NC	
521.		shed, 1966	NC	
522.		shed, 1966	NC	
523.		shed, 1966	NC	
524.	---	NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD (tracks and ROW), c. 1840	C	
<b>OAKRIDGE STREET</b>				
525.	121	vernacular, c. 1920	C	
526.	123	vernacular, c. 1900	C	
527.	124	Four-Square, c. 1910	C	
528.		garage, c. 1910		
529.	126	vernacular, c. 1910	C	
530.		garage, c. 1920	NC	
531.	128-130	vernacular Colonial Revival, c. 1910	C	
532.		garage, c. 1920	C	
<b>PAGE STREET</b>				
533.	17	Cape, 1942	C	
534.	21	Bungalow, 1959	NC	
535.	22	vernacular, 1925	C	
536.		garage, c. 1940	C	
537.	26	Bungalow, 1928	C	
538.	27	Bungalow, 1925	C	
539.		garage, c. 1925	C	
540.	31	Colonial Revival double-decker, 1925	C	
541.		garage, c. 1925	C	
542.	32	vernacular, 1900	NC	
543.	37	Colonial Revival Cape, 1914	C	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 27**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
PAGE STREET				
544.	38	Colonial Revival/Queen Anne, 1906	C	
545.		garage, c. 1920	C	
546.	44	Cape, 1940	C	
547.		garage, c.1940	C	
548.	45	FRANK D. CROOKER HOUSE, Bungalow, c. 1920	C	
549.	66-68	DONOVAN HOUSE Victorian vernacular, c. 1900	C	19
550.	72	JOHN C. ATTERBURY HOUSE, Victorian double-decker, c. 1910	C	19
551.		garage, c. 1950	C	
PROSPECT STREET				
552.	31	WILLIAM COUGHLIN HOUSE, vernacular, 1884	C	
553.	32	EDWIN P. GARDNER HOUSE, vernacular, 1880	C	
554.	33	vernacular, 1880	C	
555.	35	JOSEPH P. CUMMINGS HOUSE, Bungalow, 1925	C	
556.		garage, c. 1930	C	
557.	37	TIMOTHY COUGHLIN HOUSE, Bungalow, 1925	C	
558.		garage, c. 1940	C	
559.	38	EDWIN B. GARDINER HOUSE, Carpenter Gothic,* 1880	C	16
560.		garage, 1920	C	
561.	42	FREDERICK P. CAREY RENTAL HOUSE, Carpenter Gothic, 1880	C	16
562.		garage, c. 1930	C	
563.	47	Carpenter Gothic, 1870	C	
564.	48	FREDERICK P. CAREY RENTAL HOUSE, vernacular, 1880	C	
565.		garage, c. 1940	C	
566.	54	FREDERICK P. CAREY RENTAL HOUSE, vernacular, 1880	C	
567.		garage, c. 1930	C	
568.	57	CHARLES W. CAREY HOUSE, Second Empire, 1875	C	
569.	60	WILLIAM PITT POTTER, JR. HOUSE, Carpenter Gothic, c. 1875	C	17
570.		garage, c. 1930	C	

\* Term used throughout for the local vernacular interpretation of the early Gothic style.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 28

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
PROSPECT STREET				
571.	63	ARCHIBALD TOLAND HOUSE, Carpenter Gothic, c. 1865	C	
572.	65	J. A. SCOTT HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1895	C	
573.	66	RYAN HOUSE, vernacular, 1890	C	
574.		garage, c. 1930	C	
575.	67(Rear)	MATTHEW P. SULLIVAN HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1910	C	
576.	69	ROBERT BRECKENRIDGE HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1868	C	
577.		garage, c. 1940	C	
578.	70	B. H. PALMER HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
579.	73	GEORGE E. BROOKS HOUSE, Carpenter Gothic, 1883	C	
580.	74	CHARLES B. PRIOR HOUSE, Carpenter Gothic, 1878	C	
581.	78	vernacular, 1885	C	
582.	79	JOHN FITZPATRICK HOUSE, Italianate, 1882	C	11
583.	81	JAMES HOLLIN HOUSE, Carpenter Gothic, c. 1890	C	11
584.	88	HERBERT E. DRAPER HOUSE, Queen Anne, c. 1890	C	
585.		garage, c. 1920/30	C	
586.	91	JAMES A. HENDERSON HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1890	C	11
587.		garage, c. 1920	C	
588.	93	JAMES E. MURPHY HOUSE, Colonial Revival, c. 1920	C	
589.		garage, c. 1930	C	
590.	94	SHETUCKET COMPANY- GEORGE W. BROOKS HOUSE	C	
		Greek Revival, c. 1845		
591.		garage, c. 1940	C	
592.	102	SHETUCKET COMPANY- GEORGE SEARS HOUSE	C	
		Greek Revival, c. 1845		
593.		garage, c. 1920	C	
594.	103-105	SHETUCKET WORKERS' HOUSE, Italianate, c. 1870	C	
595.		garage, c. 1920	C	
596.	106	ALEXANDER-GILCHRIST HOUSE, vernacular Queen Anne, 1898	C	
597.	110	JOHN H. PARKER HOUSE, Carpenter Gothic, c. 1870	C	



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 29

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
PROSPECT STREET				
598.	114	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH PARSONAGE Greek Revival/Colonial Revival, c. 1840	C	6
599.		garage, c. 1930	C	
600.	117	J.A. MORGAN HOUSE, Second Empire, 1875	C	
601.	122	OWEN STEAD HOUSE, Greek Revival/Colonial Revival, c. 1860	C	
602.		barn, c. 1880	C	
603.	123	THOMAS H. SMITH HOUSE, Italianate, c. 1870	C	
604.	126	SOLOMON-McKINLEY HOUSE, Colonial Revival duplex, 1923	C	6
605.		garage, 1923	C	
606.	129	ARMSTRONG HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1873	C	
607.	130	vernacular, 1904	C	6
608.	134	ALBERT PITCHER HOUSE, Greek Revival/Italianate, c. 1850/c. 1870	C	
609.	136-138	WILLIAM BURTON- SHETUCKET WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	
610.	143	GREENEVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Greek Revival, 1834; remodeled/enlarged, 1867	C	25
611.	146	LINDSAY-BURTON HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1850	C	
612.		garage, c. 1940	C	
613.	147-149	CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL – BURTON HOUSE Greek Revival/Second Empire, c. 1860	C	
614.	150-152	vernacular, c. 1860	C	
615.	154	Second Empire, c. 1900	C	
616.	158	vernacular, 1850	C	
617.		garage, c. 1940	C	
618.	165	TIMOTHY C. COUGHLIN HOUSE, Colonial Revival Four-Square, 1900	C	
619.		garage, c. 1920	C	
620.	172	JAMES P. SERVICE HOUSE, Colonial Revival, 1923	C	
621.	176	CHELSEA PAPER COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE vernacular, c. 1880	C	
622.	180	OLD GREENEVILLE DISTRICT SCHOOLHOUSE Greek Revival, c. 1855	C	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 30

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
PROSPECT STREET				
623.	212	JOHN MCcORMICK HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
624.	223	vernacular, 1880	C	
625.	224	JAMES MATTHEWS HOUSE vernacular Colonial Revival, c. 1870/c. 1905	C	
626.	226-250	DURFEY QUARRY/TORRANCE COMPANY garage/shop, c. 1925	C	
627.	229	vernacular, 1850	C	
628.	233	DELANEY-GREENE HOUSE (former outbuilding) Greek Revival/Italianate, c. 1870	C	
629.	241	vernacular, 1900	C	
630.	245	J.J. COCHRANE HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1890	C	
631.	249	CHARLES ALEXANDER RENTAL HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
632.		shed, c. 1920	C	
633.	252-254	Workers' House, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
634.	256-258	FOURNIER-GLADUE HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1875	C	
635.		garage, c. 1940	C	
636.	264	vernacular, 1850	C	
637.	267	CHARLES L. DUNN HOUSE, Colonial Revival Four-Square, 1925	C	
638.	268	Workers' House, vernacular, c. 1850	C	
639.	272	commercial, c. 1920, now residence	NC	
640.	274	PELEG ROSE HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	5
641.	275	CHARLES ELLAL HOUSE, Bungalow, 1925	C	
642.		garage, c. 1930	NC	
643.	277	GEORGE BAKER HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1905	C	
644.	284	Workers House, vernacular, c. 1840	C	
645.		Workers House, vernacular, c. 1840 (faces Eleventh Street)	C	
646.		barn/shop, c. 1900	C	
647.	291	JACOB MUNZ HOUSE, Queen Anne/Bungalow, 1904	C	21

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 31**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
PROSPECT STREET				
648.	298	GORDON HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1885	C	
649.	311-313	BLACKLEDGE HOUSE, Queen Anne double-decker, c. 1900	C	
650.	318	PETER MURRAY HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1882	C	
651.		garage, c. 1950	C	
652.	326	DWIGHT R. HOLMES HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1879	C	
653.		garage, c. 1920	C	
654.	327-329	NELSON HOUSE, Queen Anne double-decker, c. 1900	C	
655.	330	LUND-McNERNY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1890	C	
656.		garage, c. 1930	C	
657.	337	ALFRED TEFFT HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1880	C	
658.		shed, c. 1920	C	
659.	338	vernacular, c. 1900	C	
SECOND STREET				
660.	23-25	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
661.	24-26	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
662.	27-29	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
663.	28-30	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
	31-33	vacant lot		
664.	32-34	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
665.	35-37	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
666.	48	Colonial Revival, 1912	C	
667.		garage, 1912	C	
668.	49	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
669.		garage, c. 1930	C	
670.	53	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870 (second-story raised, c. 1940)	C	
SEVENTH STREET				
671.	24	BURKE-CUNNINGHAM HOUSE, Greek Revival, Italianate, 1880	C	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 32

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
SEVENTH STREET				
672.	26	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
673.	26 ½	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
674.	28	Workers' House, c. 1890	C	
675.	49	Four-Square, c. 1890	NC	
676.	55	LAFARENIERE-SUPA HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1905	C	
677.	61	J.B. ENRIGHT GROCERY STORE & HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
678.		garage, c. 1930	C	
679.	67	ENRIGHT HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1870	C	
680.		garage, c. 1930	C	
681.	77	vernacular, c. 1900	C	
682.		garage, c. 1920	C	
683.		shed, c. 1940	C	
684.	85	NAPOLEAN KROUACK TENEMENT, vernacular double-decker, 1900	C	
685.		garage, c. 1920	C	
686.	96	vernacular, c.1900	C	
687.		garage, c. 1940	C	
688.	100	PERLIN W. CAULKINS HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1905	C	
	86/3/14	ROW only		
689.	120	Gothic Revival, c. 1865	C	
SILVER STREET				
690.	11	Divine Providence National Catholic Church, Gothic Revival, c. 1900 (present name)	C	
691.	11R	Rectory, Four-Square, c. 1910	C	
692.		garage, c. 1940	C	
SIXTH STREET				
693.	10	vernacular (altered), c. 1870	NC	
694.	27	vernacular (altered), c. 1870	NC	
695.	28-30	SHETUCKET COMPANY TENEMENT, vernacular, c. 1870	C	3

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 7 Page 33**

**Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources**

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
SIXTH STREET				
696.	56	T.A. PERKINS HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	NC	
697.	60	MEECH-SEMPLE HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1897	C	
698.		garage, c. 1950	NC	
699.	67	BURTON-FLYNN HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1895	C	
700.		garage c. 1950	C	
701.	71	Greek Revival, c. 1860	C	
702.		garage, c. 1950	C	
703.	81	JAMES QUINN HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
704.		shed, c. 1900	C	
705.	82	JOSEPH BRAY HOUSE, Italianate, c. 1860	C	
706.	82R	vernacular, c. 1885	C	
707.	83	JULIA DONAHUE HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1860	C	
708.		shed, c. 1900	C	
	85	vacant lot		
709.	86	TIMOTHY KELLY HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1860	C	
710.	90	JOHN CASEY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1860	C	
TENTH STREET				
711.	9	vernacular, c. 1860	C	
712.		shed, c. 1860	C	
713.	11	garage, c. 1940	C	
714.	40	IRA LEE HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1860	C	
715.	41	Raised Ranch, c. 2000	NC	
716.	51	vernacular, c. 1860	C	
717.	55	PETER SULLIVAN HOUSE, vernacular, 1866	C	
	56	vacant lot		
718.	57-59	MARTIN WOGTKIEWICZ HOUSE, double-decker, c. 1900	C	
719.		garage, c. 1930	C	

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 34

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
TENTH STREET				
720.	63-65	PATRICK LYNCH TENEMENT, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
721.		garage/shed, c. 1920	C	
722.	64	GEORGE K. MATTHEWS HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1885	C	
723.		garage, c. 1930	C	
724.	67	MARTIN FOLEY HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1920	C	
725.		garage, c. 1920	C	
726.	68	MATTHEWS-SHAW HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1880	C	
727.		garage, c. 1940	C	
THIRD STREET				
728.	7-9	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	
729.	8-10	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	
730.	11	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	
731.		garage, c. 1930	C	
732.	12	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	1
733.		garage, c. 1930	C	
734.	15	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	
735.	16	SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSE, c. 1870	C	1
736.		garage, c. 1930	C	
THIRTEENTH STREET				
737.	15	WILLIAM MATTHEWS HOUSE, Italianate/Queen Anne, c. 1870/c. 1890	C	
738.	16	JOHN RAMAGE HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1880	C	
739.		garage, c. 1950	C	
740.	28	WILLIAM H. STEBBINS HOUSE, Bungalow, 1914	C	
741.	33	HALYBURTON-McKINLEY HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1900	C	
742.		garage, c. 1940	C	
743.	35	PATRICK SULLIVAN HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1900	C	
744.	36	WILLIAM WILSON HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1880	C	12
745.		garage, c. 1940	C	
746.	38	JACOB MUNZ HOUSE, Shingle, c. 1895	C	12

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 35

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Photo #
THIRTEENTH STREET				
747.	39	ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1885	C	
748.		garage, c. 1950	NC	
749.		shed, c. 1900	C	
750.	40	JOHN TEHIN HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1880	C	12
751.		garage, c. 1940	C	
752.	59	vernacular, c. 1890	C	
TWELFTH STREET				
753.	29-31	vernacular, c. 1890	C	
754.		garage, c. 1930	C	
755.	36	HENRY MORRIS HOUSE, vernacular Queen Anne, c. 1880	C	
756.		garage, c. 1930	C	
757.	37	GEORGE EAGLESHAM HOUSE, vernacular Italianate, c. 1870	C	
758.		garage, c. 1920	C	
759.	43	vernacular Gothic, c. 1885	C	
760.		garage, c. 1930	C	
761.	51	HENRY M. DURFEY RENTAL HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
762.		garage, c. 1930	C	
763.	54	JAMES H. MATTHEWS HOUSE, VERNACULAR, C. 1890/ Colonial Revival, c. 1920	C	
764.		shed, c. 1930	NC	
765.	57	HENRY M. DURFEY RENTAL HOUSE, vernacular, c. 1870	C	
766.		garage, c. 1930	C	
767.	58	vernacular, c. 1890	C	
768.		garage, c. 1950	NC	
769.	64	McGRATH-BRAY HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1900	C	
770.	69	DANIEL SHAW HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1872	C	
771.	70	vernacular, c. 1885	C	
772.		garage, c. 1930	C	

Name of Property

County and State

**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.)

Property is:

**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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 #s CT-147, 147-A, 147-B, 147-C, 147-D.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

ENGINEERING

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1828 – c. 1940

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

William P. Greene

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Hiram Cook (civil engineer)

**Primary Location of Additional Data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

**Name of repository:** Archives and Special Collections, Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 1

### Statement of Significance

The Greenville Historic District encompasses a historically significant industrial village that was created to support and sustain water-powered industry from 1828 to c. 1940. Much of the enduring success of this industrial enterprise can be attributed to the entrepreneurial vision of industrialist William P. Greene (1795-1862). His development of this planned community and a company to deliver a centralized power delivery system, combined with significant technological infrastructure improvements in the late nineteenth century, supported the largest industrial presence in Norwich. Although nominally part of the City of Norwich after 1875, from its creation in 1833 to after World War I, Greenville remained a relatively independent and self-sufficient, working-class community--an evolution fully expressed by the district's large, cohesive collection of generally well-preserved domestic, institutional, and commercial architecture. While much of the architecture has the vernacular character expected in a mill town, the district also includes representative examples of several of the major styles of the period, including Greek Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, and Carpenter Gothic.

### Industrial Significance

Greenville proved to be ideal site for industrialization. Unlimited waterpower, sufficient capital, a resident labor force, and superior transportation facilities produced an industrial base which flourished for nearly a century. As was typical in the early industrial period, one individual was primarily responsible. William P. Greene, who gave his name to the village, was a member of the ambitious and visionary generation that truly launched the American Industrial Revolution. What set him apart from other early Yankee industrial entrepreneurs was a better grasp of the complexity of national market forces, as well as his access to Boston and Norwich venture capitalists. In the boom or bust economy of the nineteenth century that destroyed many of his peers, Greene became the leading industrialist in the Norwich area. A civic leader and philanthropist, Greene was mayor of Norwich in 1842-43, served as president and director of several city banks, and as an incorporator of the Norwich Free Academy. His house in Norwich (no longer extant) was donated to the academy for the principal's home.

After graduating from Harvard in 1814, Greene practiced law in Boston. He came to Norwich at the invitation of William C. Gilman, who was already operating a nailery, or slitting mill, at the falls on the Yantic River. Greene became his partner in another venture there in 1824, the Thames Manufacturing Company, a cotton mill. Eventually two textile mills, a paper mill, an iron factory, a foundry and rolling mill were prospering at that location. So successful were these ventures that the two men looked elsewhere in the area for other industrial sites. Although few places had as great potential as the natural falls on the Yantic, Greene recognized the possibilities of the lower Shetucket River for a power canal system similar to that of Lowell, Massachusetts, the site of the first development of speculative waterpower in the United States.

In essence, the Lowell development model redefined the traditional industrial dynamic, in which mill owners were responsible for their own source of power. For the first time production and consumption of power became separate economic entities, which not only spread the risk, but promoted industrial growth. Power companies that invested heavily in building and maintaining canals and dams and efficient water delivery systems expected to recoup their investment by leasing power rights to industrial developers, hence the speculative nature of this approach. The benefits to industry were obvious: not only was it cheaper to lease power, without the financial burden of maintaining and repairing power sources, another cause of failure in the early industrial period, capital was freed up to be reinvested in physical plants.

After acquiring the land and water rights on both sides of the Shetucket River above Norwich, Greene was the principal founder and largest shareholder of the Norwich Water Power Company. Other stockholders included many of Norwich's professional, industrial, and merchant elite. In 1828 the company began construction of a dam and the first

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 2

industrial power canal in Connecticut.<sup>1</sup> To harness a river of this size required the skills of James Baldwin, an experienced engineer and surveyor. A member of a prominent Boston family of civil engineers (his father Loammi designed the Middlesex Canal in Massachusetts in the 1820s), Baldwin already knew the Shetucket area. In fact, his earlier survey for a proposed navigation canal along the west side of the Shetucket Valley was the basis for the engineering of the waterpower system as well as the Norwich and Worcester Railroad here a decade later. The contractor for the power project, Gaspar Webler from Columbia, Connecticut, completed the dam in 1829. Industrial leasing was delayed until the canal was nearly finished in 1832.<sup>2</sup>

William Lester, the local surveyor hired to lay out the street grid of the village in 1833, reported that nearly half of the available power was leased in the first year of operation to two cotton mills, a paper mill, and several smaller factories. Although the power company placed some restrictions to protect its investment, such as requiring brick or stone construction and forbidding potentially dangerous enterprises such as powder works or chemical plants, lease terms were generous. For an annual rental of \$150 per mill power,<sup>3</sup> the power company guaranteed to maintain the dam and canal to assure a constant supply of water; leasees were only responsible for their own internal power systems. Greene himself was a leasee after his takeover of the Quinebaug Company, one of the cotton mills that failed in the Panic of 1837. Reorganized as the Shetucket Company, it was destined to become one of the major manufacturers in Greenville.

The waterwheels, races, and power trains for some of these early mills may have been designed by Peleg Rose, a local millwright. Since this profession often combined the skills of engineer and architect, it is likely that Rose also designed his fine Greek Revival-style house on Prospect Street (Inventory #640; Photograph 5), as well as other houses in the district. In fact, when local directories were first published in the late 1850s, Rose listed himself as an architect.

The river remained the major transportation artery. Both raw materials and finished goods were shipped by boat until the railroad was established in 1840 (Inventory #524). Once again Greene was the prime mover, persuading Boston capitalists to invest what became the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. With the right-of-way running alongside the canal, Greenville was directly connected to national markets and well on its way to becoming a major center for the manufacture of textiles and paper, a process only temporarily disrupted by the Civil War.

The Northern cotton industry was the most affected by the war. The American South was not only the chief source of raw cotton, it was a major market for finished goods. Although cotton mills the size of the Shetucket Company usually had a stockpile of raw material, by 1862 smaller mills had to close and even larger mills went on reduced hours to weather this period.<sup>4</sup> The Battle of Vicksburg in 1863, which gave the North control of the cotton production of the lower Mississippi Valley, was a turning point. By the last years of the war, the Connecticut cotton industry was booming, supplying government contracts and meeting the pent-up demand for cloth in the private sector.<sup>5</sup> The Shetucket Company and other Norwich mills doubled their spindle capacity and by 1870 the city was ahead of Lowell, Massachusetts, in cotton production.

---

<sup>1</sup> Although industry eventually utilized an earlier navigation canal at Enfield, Connecticut, for power, the Greenville facility was designed and built for industrial use.

<sup>2</sup> In the interim, with annual spawning migrations upstream obstructed by the dam, the power company picked up some additional revenue by leasing fishing rights to the river below the dam.

<sup>3</sup> At this time, when waterpower was measured in spindle capacity rather than horsepower (1 millpower per 4000 spindles), Norwich Power Company could deliver power to run 40-50,000 spindles.

<sup>4</sup> Another factor was the cost of cotton after the Revenue Act of 1862. Cotton was taxed in both production and sale, and its retail price quadrupled by 1863.

<sup>5</sup> Investment in the industry was encouraged by tariffs on foreign goods and a new "flowage" law that allowed textile companies to acquire water rights by condemnation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 3

The expansion and diversification of Greenvilleville's industrial base in the postwar period was reflected in improvements made to the railroad and waterpower infrastructure. Soon after the Norwich and Worcester Railroad became the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad in 1869, car shops and a roundhouse were built just south of Greenvilleville.<sup>6</sup> To protect valuable freight prior to shipment, a railroad car vault with its own spur line was erected beside the Eighth Street crossing (Inventory #238). Although many of the larger mills installed supplementary steampower, the Shetucket River continued to be the major source of power, especially after the second Greenvilleville dam was built downstream by the Norwich Power Company in 1882.

### Engineering Significance

The present Greenvilleville dam was designed by Hiram Cook (1827-1927), a civil engineer who was also president of the Norwich Power Company,<sup>7</sup> a dual role that involved him in the planning as well as the implementation of the project. A self-taught engineer and schoolteacher with a common school education, he began his career as a maintenance engineer for the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and by 1886 was that firm's senior consulting engineer. As president of the power company, Cook was surely involved in management's decision to abandon the 1828 dam and the upper reaches of the canal and build a more efficient power facility at Fourteenth Street. The reasons for this decision were clear. The banks of the canal above this point had proved to be too narrow for industrial development and a shorter canal was easier to maintain.

The sophisticated engineering needed to build a dam of this size required a considerable "scaling up of vernacular techniques [in use] since the earliest days of settlement..."<sup>8</sup> In fact, for much of the nineteenth century, although timber crib construction was introduced, as it was here when the dam was repaired, the rubblestone dams of the eighteenth century were still the norm. Some engineers experimented with new profiles, such as a two-stepped face, as early as 1860 to break up the force of the falling water, but for the 400-foot span at Greenvilleville, such a profile would have added 50 percent to the cost. The power efficiency of Cook's new dam was largely due to the increase in the impoundment area, the larger number of head gates (six instead of two), and the more precise gate control mechanisms. More significant, perhaps, were the technological improvements made after the 1886 flood, which were based on Cook's professional analysis that the dam's collapse was not due to inherent structural failure. Realizing that the actual cause was the erosion of the riverbed under the structure after the apron was severely damaged by flood debris, Cook re-engineered the dam profile with a greater incline on the downstream face, and designed a larger, two-stepped planked apron to absorb the force of the water. This significant engineering achievement has withstood the test of time. Although maintenance and repairs were undertaken in 1915 as part of an overall upgrading of the facility, the dam as designed and modified by Hiram Cook survived the major hurricane floods of 1936, 1938, and 1955, when many other dams in New England were destroyed.

Although Cook had retired in 1890, in 1915 he surveyed the dam's structural integrity and made recommendations for repairs that were implemented by Chandler & Palmer, then the leading engineering firm in the Norwich area. Charles Chandler (1852-1928) trained as an engineering apprentice in the firm of Edgar Clark in Putnam, Connecticut. His partner, Shepard Palmer (1871-1945) graduated from Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1894. Chandler served as engineer for the City of Norwich and the firm was responsible for most of the civil engineering projects for industry, transportation, and utility systems in the greater Norwich region. Among the several important twentieth-century improvements to the waterpower system designed by the firm were modifications of the headgate mechanisms in 1918 and the redesign and construction of a two-step canal spillway in 1923. Although reinforced concrete is common in dam construction today, the spillway represented the first use of this material at Greenvilleville, which also allowed the

<sup>6</sup> The railroad was leased by the New York and New England Railroad in 1885 and in 1890 the car shops were moved to East Hartford.

<sup>7</sup> The biographies of the engineers and the following evaluation of the significance of their work are derived from the HAER reports cited in the bibliography.

<sup>8</sup> Bruce Clouette, HAER Report, CT-147-A, p. 3.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 8 Page 4**

engineers to incorporate a structurally sound bridge for an access road to the headgates.

The Greeneville dam of the 1880s supplied power to major textile manufacturers: the Shetucket Company, still producers of unfinished cotton cloth, and the Norwich Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Company at the foot of Seventh Street, known locally as the Bleachery. The Shetucket Company, which by 1867 had three buildings and a picker and dye house, had added a two-story addition to their c. 1840 weaving mill and built a new brick office on North Main Street by about 1880 (Inventory #449). This textile mill was one of four in the Norwich area; together they manufactured \$6 million worth of cloth by 1888. At its peak in 1894 the Bleachery had at least 20 buildings on the canal at the foot of Seventh Street, five waterwheels and 2000 h.p. of steam produced 60 million yards of finished goods per year. Company superintendent William Pitt Potter, who lived on Central Avenue (Inventory #121) was succeeded in this position by his son, William, Jr., a former company clerk who built a fine Carpenter Gothic on Prospect Street (Inventory #569; Photograph 17). Other Greeneville residents in charge at the Bleachery included William Pierce, a foreman who bought a house on North Main Street (Inventory #464). Among the twentieth-century managers at United States Finishing Company, the successor firm, were John Bowker (Inventory #186), a color mixer at the Bleachery who became an overseer in 1905, John T. Haslan, who moved into the Dr. LaPierre's first house on Central Avenue (Inventory #142), and David Seed, who bought a house near the limits of the village on Baker Street (Inventory #1).

The manufacture of paper in Greeneville began with Camp, Hall & Company. Located at the foot of Fifth Street since 1835, it was reorganized as the Chelsea Paper Company in 1867 and expanded its facilities (Inventory #255). By 1870 the plant contained 19 papermaking machines and was valued at \$400,000. It remained in business under this name until 1890, producing an average of 30 tons of fine rag stock per day. Utilizing both steam- and waterpower, the company employed 200 men and 100 women. Leading publishers, such as Harper & Brothers in New York, obtained all their paper from this firm. Some of its buildings were taken over by the Bleachery before Chelsea was reorganized as the Uncas Paper Company in 1893. Operating around the clock (two 12-hour shifts), Uncas Paper produced paperboard for international markets. The paper industry more than doubled in size in 1860 when the Hubbard Company, manufacturers of paper at the Yantic Falls, moved to Greeneville, building a new plant at the foot of Tenth Street near the north end of the canal (no longer extant). Owners Amos and Russell Hubbard, original stockholders in the Norwich Water Power Company, were pioneers in this industry in the United States. Frank Hewlett, hired as the first superintendent, built his stylish Italianate just up the street on Central Avenue (Inventory #166; Photograph 7).

Given the size of all these operations, company-built housing in Greeneville was relatively rare.<sup>9</sup> All of these manufacturers purchased nearby residential blocks from the Norwich Water Power Company, but only the Shetucket Company built a group of single- and two-family workers' houses. When this mill doubled its capacity after the Civil War, it turned to larger scale boardinghouses and tenements (Inventory #s 93, 695; Photographs 3, 4). Chelsea Paper and the Norwich Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing relied almost exclusively on private sector development to supply their housing needs. In fact, as late as 1884, the blocks these companies owned between the railroad and Central Avenue remained undeveloped.

Smaller firms along the canal included a wood type factory, a foundry, and a merchant gristmill. Page Wood Type was established at the foot of Fifth Street by 1860 by William H. Page. He moved the business to Franklin Street in Norwich and eventually supplied half of the American market, but Page remained in his Greeneville home on Fourth Street (Inventory #330) and built an employee boardinghouse right next door (Inventory #327). His son Elmer, a bookkeeper at Shetucket, who became superintendent of that company, lived on Central Avenue (Inventory #78). Gilmour Bros. Foundry, in business at the foot of Sixth Street from about 1870 to 1895, was owned and operated by four brothers, who had all learned the trade from their father. Two of the four lived on Fifth Street (Inventory #s 289,

<sup>9</sup> In contrast to the 500 workers' houses built by the Ponemah Mills in Taftville, less than 30 were constructed in Greeneville

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 8 Page 5**

291), another on Gilmour Street (Inventory #346).

The commercial grist mill was owned by Frank Durfey, a member of a prominent Greeneville family, who also was the proprietor of the granite quarry in the district (Inventory #626). In 1888 Durfey became superintendent of the Norwich Water Power Company, a position previously held by his father, Benjamin, who came here from Griswold to manage the company in 1828. Benjamin married a local girl in 1829 and moved into an extant farmhouse on Central Avenue, one of the few dwellings in place before the village was laid out (now the site of Frank Durfey's home; Inventory #153). Benjamin built a new house nearby (Inventory #157), as did his son, Henry (Inventory #152). Both men served in the state legislature, and Henry was elected to represent Greeneville on the Norwich Common Council.

**Community Development**

Within 30 years of its founding, Greeneville was well on its way to becoming a self-sufficient community, a process that was substantially complete by the end of the nineteenth century. Educational and religious institutions had been established. While clearly dependent on the mills for their livelihoods, Greeneville's citizens had strong allegiances to the village itself. Unlike other mill towns in the area, townspeople did not rely on downtown Norwich for goods and services. Skilled carpenters were locally available to build homes, churches, and schools. Even though some tradesmen continued to operate from their homes or shops on the premises, by 1857 there was a nucleus of a "downtown" business district. By the late 1800s a fully fledged, prosperous business community had been established and the infrastructure of the village was in place with municipal services provided by the City of Norwich.

Greeneville's early workforce consisted of farmers and their families who came in from the countryside to work in the mills alongside a number of immigrants from Ireland, Scotland, and England. Few mill workers lived in the village before 1840. It is likely that native-born employees were transported to the mills by wagon on a daily basis, a common practice in the Norwich area, while the Irish, many of whom had been construction workers on the dam and railroad, continued to live in temporary quarters. Within 30 years, the Irish comprised the largest single ethnic group. Very few European immigrants arrived in Greeneville to take their place on the economic ladder, at least in the nineteenth century. In 1867 there were 2706 people living in the village: 51 percent Irish; 46 percent native-born or of English descent. The remaining three percent were either French Canadian or German immigrants; the later group may have been recruited by the mill owners as they were in Baltic. Given the size of the workforce at this time (between 1000 and 1200), it is evident that women and probably children also worked in the mills.

The rigid hierarchical geography based on class and wealth as found in some Connecticut mill towns was not as evident in Greeneville. Although there was indeed a social class structure, it was limited to the working and middle classes. The workplace and the home were within a few blocks of each other; no one living in Greeneville could really get away from the sight, sound, and odor of the mills which dominated the landscape. Not surprisingly, mill owners chose to live in upper-class residential neighborhoods in Norwich, leaving the supervision of the mills to company managers who lived in the village, probably as a condition of employment. Like most members of Greeneville's middle class, these factory foremen and supervisors owned their homes, as did highly skilled workers, independent tradesmen, storeowners, and the few professionals in the village.

Although Greeneville's sons and daughters often stayed in town and followed their parents into the mills, economic opportunities were limited for this class. Mill workers could learn new skills in the workplace, and some well connected young men rose to managerial level positions, but for the majority, better jobs produced only modest increments in wages and only slightly better living conditions. There was, however, a high degree of internal geographic mobility. Boarders or tenants in company houses could move into new quarters in the village, but few owned their homes. Most continued to be tenants, either renting half of a duplex or a single-family cottage. It was not

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 8 Page 6**

until the twentieth century that residents had jobs in other communities. A rare nineteenth-century exception was Jacob Munz, superintendent at the J.B. Martin Company, velvet manufacturers in Taftville, a lifetime resident who owned two houses in Greeneville (Inventory #s 746, 647; Photograph 21).

The exceptional number of churches built in Greeneville reflected its cultural diversity as well as the importance of religion in nineteenth-century life. Although not immediately obvious today, since several churches now serve secular functions and others were torn down, a total of eight were constructed in the village, five in the district in the nineteenth century. The first was the Greeneville Congregational Church, built in 1834 at the center of town (Inventory #216). As was common practice in emerging industrial villages, the church was constructed on donated land, here by William Greene and the Norwich Water Power Company. Before the church was completed, services were held in the office of the company. The 20-member congregation included company superintendent Benjamin Durfey and other prominent residents such as the Careys and Averys. Land also was donated by the company for a cemetery on Hickory Street in 1844 (Inventory #410). These philanthropic gestures were more self-serving than altruistic. Mill owners hoped to attract rural families to their towns by providing land for religious and educational institutions; in some cases, they contributed to the cost of construction. Since most Connecticut families in the early industrial period were Protestant and predominately Congregational, the first church in many mill villages was usually built by or for this denomination.

In 1831 the Reverend James Fitton held the first Roman Catholic mass for Irish construction workers in Greeneville "amidst the groves and shanties." Father Fitton's dream of a church for his parish was fulfilled in 1843, when the first Church of St. Mary, a wood-frame building of the Greek Revival style, was erected south of the village on North Main Street. The oldest Roman Catholic church in eastern Connecticut, it also served Catholics from the surrounding communities of Voluntown, Baltic, Taftville, Jewett City, Yantic, and Preston.

Other Protestant sects built churches in Greeneville, beginning with the Baptists in 1838, followed by Methodists and Episcopalians. Today the Greek Revival-style former Baptist church on Central Street serves as a furniture and carpet store (Inventory #128). The Methodist parsonage stills remains on Eleventh Street (Inventory #244), but both the Methodist Episcopal Church around the corner on North Main Street and the first St. Andrew's Episcopal Church on Central Avenue, once located next to the Congregational Church, are no longer standing.

Institutional and community development proceeded rapidly after the Civil War. New churches were built and others enlarged. The cornerstone of the second St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (extensively remodeled for the present-day headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars) was laid in 1874 (Inventory #177). The Greeneville Congregational Church was literally expanded when carpenter/builder Frederick W. Carey cut the building in two and added a new section to seat another 200 parishioners. Because of the growing number of school-age children in the community, plans were made to build a new public school and a building committee was appointed. The new brick school with nine classrooms, erected in 1868 at a cost of \$30,000, was located at the corner of Seventh Street and Central Avenue (no longer extant). The school committee consisted of Paul and Gardiner Greene, (probably William's sons), George Dubison, and two prominent local men: William Page and Owen Stead (Inventory #s 330, 601). An earlier wood-frame building to the southwest at the corner of Sixth and Prospect streets continued to serve as a primary school (Inventory #622).

In 1874 Greeneville officially became part of the City of Norwich. It is clear from the close vote of the inhabitants (195-191) that almost half the voters were content with the status quo and saw no advantage to annexation.<sup>10</sup> One of the first direct benefits, however, was the inclusion of the village in the city water system. Norwich's first gasworks and electricity generating plant were built on the Shetucket River, the latter facility in the district (Inventory #452). By 1888 gaslight illuminated the

---

<sup>10</sup> Laurel Hill and Boswellville, two other villages in Norwich, voted against it, but were annexed by a vote of the state legislature the following year.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 7

streets and some homes in Greenville and mills and principal stores were electrified. The infrastructure of the community was completed when a sewer system was constructed in 1885. The Shetucket Steam Engine Fire Company of 1885, mainly run by Irish volunteers, became the Greenville Hook and Ladder, No. 2, which was housed in an impressive brick building on North Main Street before 1900 (Inventory #459; Photograph 27). By then the Norwich Street Railway ran up to Greenville and in 1889 the line was electrified and went on to Taftville. The first wooden car barns of the Norwich Street Railway are no longer extant, but a newer brick facility on Central Avenue housed both the Shoreline Electric and Westerly Traction trolley companies in 1905 (Inventory #187; Photograph 28). Among the motormen and conductors in the village were Burton Hall, who lived right across the street (Inventory #178) and Harry Rushworth on Baker street (Inventory #1). With the shift to gasoline powered engines after World War I, the building served as a garage and repair shop for the 30 buses of the Connecticut Company. Further evidence of the dawn of the automotive age is found in the proliferation of small residential garages all over town in the 1920s and 1930s.

The growth of the business community during this period was phenomenal. In 1883 there were 98 independent Greenville businesses listed in the city directory, which represented a 400 percent increase over the number advertised in 1857.<sup>11</sup> Two-thirds were specialized retail establishments selling such items as groceries, drygoods, meat, fish, bread, candy, brooms, drugs, stationery, and even picture frames. Service businesses that made up the remainder included barbers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, dressmakers, milliners, and livery stable owners. Greenville had its own post office in a store on North Main Street near Third Street. One of the earliest housing construction companies was run by Frederick W. Carey, who had a shop on North Main Street.<sup>12</sup> His son, Andrew, employed by the firm, built his own house on the same lot (Inventory #477). Two physicians had offices in their homes on Central Avenue: Dr. Julian LaPierre, a French Canadian who had come to Greenville as a child, was living in his second house, an early Colonial Revival (Inventory #118); and Dr. William Witter, who set up his practice in his Second Empire-style dwelling (Inventory #112). The local undertaker, Orlando Lee, did business on Central Avenue near Eighth Street and may have lived in an earlier Lee house down the street (Inventory #109).

The scale of the local construction business increased dramatically in 1889 when the three foremen at Carey's (W. Matthews, C. Flint, and H. Blackledge) took over the firm and founded the H. Blackledge Company. Employing 50 men, it became the largest construction business in Greenville. In addition to their residential work, the company built the roundhouse for the railroad south of Greenville and additions to some of the mills. Archibald Torrance, who had clerked at the Durfey Quarry Company, established Torrance & Matthews, another construction company, on the quarry lot (Inventory #626). The firm, which advertised as builders of dams, waterworks, railroads, and sewers, also sold crushed stone from the quarry. Torrance moved into a house on Boswell Avenue on the west side of the quarry that had once belonged his partner's father (Inventory #11). Several carpenters in the Matthews family, employed here or at Blackledge, lived nearby on Tenth and other streets bordering the quarry lot (Inventory #s 722, 726, 737, 763).

The center of town along Central Avenue appeared much as it does today, with several continuous blocks of detached wood-frame commercial and residential buildings. Little differentiated the commercial from the residential structures there, or on North Main Street. Some businesses, such as Livingston Smith's store on Central Avenue, dated from the 1850s (Inventory #114). His attached house was right around the corner on Fourth Street (Inventory #312). Often the newer buildings combined commercial and residential use with owner's family living upstairs, but there were exceptions. For instance, Robert Balfour, longtime proprietor of a country store on Central Avenue (Inventory #138), lived in one of the family's tenement houses on North Main Street (Inventory #488, 490). Thomas Perkins, a partner in Charles Browning's store, lived on Sixth Street (Inventory #696). Storefronts or display windows were lacking on

<sup>11</sup> Noticeably absent at this time, and in fact throughout Greenville's history, was the "company" store. In this type of store, owned and run by the mill owners, goods were bought on credit against future wages, an arrangement that literally indentured workers.

<sup>12</sup> The shop was depicted in the *Souvenir Edition of Norwich* in 1904.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Greeneville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT**

**Section 8 Page 8**

some historic commercial buildings, such as McLaughlin's Saloon (Inventory #179) or Henry Palmer's shoemaker's shop (Inventory #161). Some houses were converted to commercial use in this period. The storefront was added to the mansard-roofed home of wagonmaker Albert Hurlburt; when his house became a meat market and grocery in the late nineteenth century (Inventory #143; Photograph 8). T.B. Enright, one of the few to locate his business outside the downtown, had a grocery in one of his houses on Seventh Street (Inventory #s 679, 677). William Wilson, who listed his occupation in city directories as "tea peddler," also sold small luxury items door-to-door. His Italianate house on Thirteenth Street attests to his success (Inventory #744; Photograph 12).

One large brick commercial building on Central Avenue, the Kelly Block, was as sophisticated and stylish as any found in downtown Norwich (Inventory #117). The first floor was leased to Albert Maine for a grocery and drygoods store. Although there were eight apartments on the upper floors, Maine lived on Hickory Street (Inventory #414). Owner Timothy Kelly, a leader of the Irish community in Greeneville and president of St. Mary's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society headquartered in Norwich, was one of the few successful independent businessmen from this group with his own grocery store on North Main Street (no longer extant). He first lived on Sixth Street (Inventory #709) but later moved to the large Italianate near the church once owned by John Bacheldor, the Greeneville sheriff (Inventory #64; Photograph 14).

The twentieth century seemed full of promise. The town continued to ride the wave of prosperity produced in the nineteenth century; the social and economic stability of Greeneville seemed to be assured. The mills were prospering and the majority of its citizens were still employed locally. The business district continued to flourish and new residential construction demonstrated a modest growth in population, which included some new immigrants from Europe. Even though an electrified streetcar line ran several times a day into Norwich, making it easier for people to shop in the city, the local business district was little affected. There was some decline in retailing but almost half of the businesses now provided a service. For the first time a bank opened in Greeneville, the Thames Loan and Trust Company, with offices in the United States Finishing Company (the former Bleachery). Other new and more exotic services were provided, such as a Chinese laundry on Seventh Street run by Wah Yee, who lived on the premises. Tubbs' Orchestra was available for hire from 110 Central Avenue (Inventory #73). Frank Ufford ran a bicycle repair shop at 544 North Main, reflecting the almost universal popularity of this mode of transportation at the turn of the century (Inventory #493). Three candy stores, known then as confectioners, were in business, one on Main Street, the other two on Central Avenue within a few doors of each other. In the same block was Kramer and Henderson, ice dealers, one of many new partnerships formed in this period. The partners shared the former Benjamin Durfey House and their icehouse was located at the rear of the property (Inventory #157). Eight dressmakers and a milliner worked out of their homes; several tailors had shops in the business district. Although Cunningham's Hotel and Saloon had closed (Inventory #467), at least nine other saloons remained in business on North Main Street and Central Avenue, some operating out of private homes (Inventory #s 179, 474). The number of drugstores had increased from two to four, and steamship tickets to New York and even Europe could be purchased at Bisket and Meech's establishment at 462 North Main Street. The drugstore was demolished, but Meech's house still stands on Sixth Street (Inventory #697).

Greeneville's population remained fairly stable in this period, albeit with some modest growth from natural increase and immigration. Poles, along with a few Greeks and Italians, came to the community in the second wave of immigration from Europe prior to World War I. The newcomers found work in the mills, others in the local stores and businesses. Presumably, most of the Poles and Italians became members of St. Mary's growing parish. The cornerstone for the present Gothic Revival stone church at the foot of Central Avenue was laid in 1915 (Inventory #63; Photographs 14, 26). Other new parish buildings were the 1909 rectory next to the church (Inventory #62), the 1902 convent (Inventory #411), and the first parochial school on Hickory Street. The later parochial school building erected on the site about 1960 is no longer associated with the church (Inventory #412). A new church on Convent Avenue served the Greek



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 9

population. Officially known as the St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, it also was constructed in 1915 and displays a characteristic onion dome (Inventory #209). The rectory next door was built in 1920 (Inventory #210). Although most houses on this street were built in the same period, none of the Greeks lived nearby. Typically, they first lived in boardinghouses or tenements or rented small houses on the periphery of the district.

By the 1930s Greenville was caught up in forces beyond its control. The Great Depression had only exacerbated the problems of regional industrial decline and traditional industries in the Northeast virtually ended by World War II. All over southeastern Connecticut, nineteenth-century mills like those in Greenville, saddled with obsolete equipment and antiquated buildings, were increasingly unable to compete in national or international markets. The textile industry was particularly hard hit. Competition from new synthetic fabrics, Southern textile manufacturers, and foreign countries eventually forced many Northern mills to close or relocate. As the greatly reduced industrial presence in Greenville attests, despite attempts to diversify after World War II, the heavy industrial base of the region is virtually gone.<sup>13</sup>

Although the Shetucket Company stayed in business until 1923, it began to scale back and lay off workers as early as 1915. Atlantic Carton, a paper box manufacturer founded in 1916 on South Golden Street, which took over the plant, still uses part of this complex and also owns the former office of the Shetucket Company on North Main Street. Uncas Paper Company, once the largest paper mill in the world with a second plant in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and offices in New York City, was forced out of business by lawsuits in 1927. Some of its buildings in Greenville were taken over by Wakefield-Capehart, which began assembling television cabinets there in 1963. Founded in Mystic, Connecticut, as Connecticut Cabinet in the 1920s, it merged with Wakefield Industries, an electronics firm, after World War II. United States Finishing Company (the former Bleachery) closed its local plant and moved its operations to the South in 1958, and all of its buildings and the Hubbard paper mills to the north have been razed.

The closely knit community that had existed for more than a century in Greenville unraveled as mills closed and workers lost their jobs. In a village once exclusively focused on the manufacture of goods, such a loss of common purpose undermined the socioeconomic fabric. Very few people are employed locally. A small business district that still survives on Central Avenue provides greatly reduced services and the number of stores is limited. Rental properties are more likely to be leased from absentee landlords rather than neighbors. Generations of mill workers have died out; so few have historic roots in Greenville that only two homes are owned by descendants of nineteenth-century families (Inventory #s 202, 242). Few living here today know of William P. Greene's vision of community, a self-sustaining world that not only supported an enduring industrial presence for a hundred years, but one that shaped the lives of successive generations of Yankees and immigrants. Nevertheless, his legacy survives in the Greenville dam and the rest of this significant historic engineering achievement, in the now mostly silent mills along the Shetucket River, and perhaps, most all, in an enduring village plan so indelibly imprinted on the landscape.

### Architectural Significance

The cultural landscape of the Greenville Historic District was shaped by a plan that still defines the parameters of the village and largely dictated its pattern of architectural development. Neither the idealized company town of the later nineteenth century, often the product of a single dominant industry, nor the random organic clustering found in less articulated rural industrial villages, the layout of Greenville was more reminiscent of the city planning of the late eighteenth century. The urban logic that imposed an arbitrary rectangular grid on the bank of the Shetucket River created an exceptionally ordered world. With little regard for topography, the area was sectioned off in a rectangular pattern nearly aligned with the cardinal points of the compass. A further sense of order was imposed on this once rural

<sup>13</sup> The percentage of the workforce in manufacturing in southeastern Connecticut as a whole saw a dramatic drop in this period, declining from 50 percent in 1900 to eight percent by the 1970s.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 10

setting by numbering the streets that run straight up from the river, regardless of the steepness of the incline. It is no wonder that building lots along the more level main thoroughfares were considered more desirable and the first to be developed.

Motivated by economic considerations rather than social welfare principles, the Greenville survey of 1833 clearly was designed to make maximum use of limited space, resulting in the densely populated village that stands today. Residential blocks were divided into small narrow parcels, which in turn established the orientation of the houses and the rhythmic pattern of the streetscapes. Even though outcroppings of granite ledge above Prospect Street and at the north end of village made some sections unsuitable for residential use, William Greene's village eventually accommodated at least 3000 people in less than half a square mile. With the exception of the cemetery, no open space was set aside for public use, which was fairly typical for the early industrial period. In fact, it would be 40 years or more before the "machine in the garden" philosophy produced model industrial communities like Manchester, Connecticut, with such amenities as parks, meeting halls, and landscaped factories.

Despite the restrictions that such a plan imposed, within the limits of the vernacular, the exceptionally large collection of contributing buildings that evolved here is distinguished by a variety of form and style. Several mitigating forces of the marketplace were in play. Largely due to the fact that mill owners elected to rely on private developers, a limited number of identical workers' houses were constructed. Furthermore, the period of greatest growth in Greenville coincided with the emergence of new technologies, principally the millwork machinery that turned out endless variations of decorative architectural detail. Much of this Victorian millwork embellished the remarkable number of open porches that survived in Greenville. More importantly, the diversity of the streetscapes in Greenville is a tribute to a cadre of local carpenters whose ability to translate stylistic norms into the vernacular genre enlivened even the humblest cottage.

This ability was first expressed in the Greek Revival period. Although Peleg Rose in his own house established a fine local exemplar for this style (Inventory #640; Photograph 5), in reality his well-preserved conventional temple-fronted version of the Greek Revival had become the universal standard in both rural and urban settings. Greenville carpenters generally interpreted the Greek Revival much more freely by applying the characteristic style elements to colonial house forms. They range from the early examples on Prospect Street to the more fully realized Elizabeth Roath House on Central Avenue (Inventory #s 598, 601, 141; Photographs 6, 8), or, on a larger scale, the detailing of tenements on Central Avenue (Inventory #s 165, 169; Photograph 9).

The enhanced vernacular, to coin a phrase, was particularly evident in the numerous variations in the district of the Carpenter Gothic style, customarily considered a folk style. There were some stylistic norms, however, best illustrated in the Greenville by the well-preserved William Pitt Potter, Jr., House on Prospect Street (Inventory # 569; Photograph 17), which has fine decorative trusses in every gable, or a house on Golden Street, which displays delicately detailed verge boards (Inventory #358; Photograph 18). A number of Carpenter Gothics are attributed to Frederick Carey, one of the more prolific carpenter/builders identified in the architectural survey of Greenville. Although Carey selected the social status of the Second Empire style for the houses he built for himself and his son, Charles (Inventory #s 77, 568, Photograph 10), it was in his Carpenter Gothics on Prospect Street that his flair for decorative embellishment really shone. In addition to one for his married daughter (Inventory #571), he probably was responsible for the Potter house, as well as three other properties, all originally embellished with elaborate trusses or verge boards of different design. One stands next to the home of Edwin Gardner, another carpenter working with this genre (Inventory #s 559, 561; Photograph 16). Just up this street is a good example of how applied detailing, be it Carpenter Gothic or Italianate, added architectural character to relatively simple two-story houses in the district (Inventory #s 582, 583; Photograph 11). Greenville's builders often utilized Italianate detailing in porches or bracketed door hoods, even combining the latter feature with Greek Revival elements in the 1870s.

**Greeneville Historic District**

Name of Property

**New London, CT**

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 300

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	18	745510	4603000	3	18	746050	4602580	
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	18	745890	4602770	4	18	745250	4601160	
				5	18	744680	4601630	___ See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By:**

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC date 6/01/04

street & number 37 Orange Road telephone (860) 347 4072

city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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. 470 et seq.).

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section 9/10 Page 1

### 9. Major Bibliographic References

- Bacon, Leonard Woolsey. "Norwich, Connecticut: The Rose of New England." New England Magazine. Volume IV, No. 2, October, 1896.
- Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records. Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut.
- Beers, F. W. "Plan of Greenville." *Atlas of New London County, Connecticut*. New York: Beers, Soule, & Ellis, 1868.
- Beers, James H. *Genealogical and Biographical Record Of New London County, Connecticut*. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1905.
- Boyd, William H. *Norwich City Directory*. Norwich: John W. Stedman, 1857, 1860.
- Carey, Frederick W. "History of Norwich." *Norwich Board of Trade Quarterly*, June, 1909. Norwich, 1909.
- Cary, Seth C. *John Cary: Plymouth Pilgrim*. Boston: 1911.
- Caulkins, Frances Manwaring. *History of Norwich, Connecticut: From Its Possession by the Indians, to the Year 1866*. Hartford, CT: Case, Lockwood & Co., 1874.
- Chandler, Charles E. *Greenville, Conn., 1884* (map).
- Clouette, Bruce. HAER Reports CT-147, 147A, 147B, 147C, 147D. Archives and Special Collections, Thomas Dodd Research Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut.
- Cunningham, Jan. *The Village of Greenville: A Historic and Architectural Resource Survey, Norwich Connecticut*. Norwich Heritage Trust, Inc., and the Connecticut Historical Commission, 1991.
- Donahue, Rev. G. J. *The Centenary of the Church of St. Mary, Norwich, Connecticut*. Norwich, 1943.
- Goldberg, Arthur. "The Inland City: A History of Norwich, Connecticut From 1865 to 1900." M. A. thesis: Columbia University.
- Gillespie, C. B., comp. *Souvenir Edition of the Norwich Evening Record*. Norwich: Cleworth & Pullen, Publishers, 1894.
- Hurd, Duane Hamilton. *History of New London County, Connecticut*. Philadelphia: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1892.
- Insurance Map of Norwich, Connecticut*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1903, 1909, 1914 (revised 1926).
- The Leading Business Men of Norwich and Vicinity*. Boston: Mercantile Publishing Company, 1890.
- Lester, William, Jr. *A Map of Norwich from Actual Survey*. New York: S. Stiles and Co., 1833.
- Norwich, Connecticut: Its Importance as a Business and Manufacturing Centre and as a Place of Residence: A Brief Review of Its Past and Present*. Norwich Board of Trade, 1888.
- Norwich Directory*. Volumes 70 - 102. New Haven: Price & Lee Company, 1921-1963.
- Norwich, The Rose of New England: What to See and How to See It*. Norwich: Modern Norwich Publishing Co., 1895.
- Norwich Tax Assessor's Records.
- Powers, Mary Rita, ed. *A History of St. Mary's Memorial Church: Norwich, Connecticut, 1845-1970*.
- Roth, Matthew. *Connecticut: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites*. Society for Industrial Archeology, 1981.
- Read, Eleanor B. and Diane Nettles. *Norwich, A Century of Growth*. Norwich: Franklin Press, 1978.
- Souvenir Edition of the Norwich Evening Record*. Norwich: Cleworth and Pullen, Publishers, 1884.
- Spencer, Linda S. *Historic Preservation in Connecticut. Vol. II. Eastern Uplands: Historical and Architectural Overview and Management Guide*. Connecticut Historical Commission, 1993.
- Souvenir of Norwich*. Norwich: Murphy & Nichols, 1904.
- Stedman's Directory of the City and Town of Norwich*. Norwich: John Stedman, 1861-1874; Price and Lee Co., 1875 - 1920.
- Stedman, John W. *The Norwich Jubilee: A Report of the Celebration at Norwich, Connecticut, on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town*. Norwich, 1859.
- United States Federal Census, MSS. 1860, 1900.
- View of Norwich* (birdseye map). Milwaukee: O.H. Bailey & Company, 1876.

**10. Verbal Boundary Description:** The boundaries are shown on the attached district map drawn to scale from a base map provided by the Department of Planning and Community Development, City of Norwich.

**10. Boundary Justification:** The boundaries of the district are drawn to encompass the maximum number of contributing resources associated with the residential and industrial development of the village of Greenville during its period of significance (1828 - c. 1940). The boundaries generally correspond to the village as it was laid out in 1833, but also include additional streets laid out and developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to accommodate population growth. Areas north and south of the district boundaries were excluded for one or more of the following: undeveloped land; a shift in architectural character; and a higher percentage of non-contributing buildings. The western boundary is partly defined by the section of Boswell Avenue that has architectural and direct historical associations with the village. The less densely settled neighborhood to the southwest on the rest of this street is excluded because development there was associated with Norwich proper. The eastern boundary is drawn along the Shetucket River to include the dam and all engineering structures associated with the historic development of hydropower generation and all the remaining historic industrial buildings.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Greenville Historic District, Norwich, New London County, CT

Section Photo Page 1

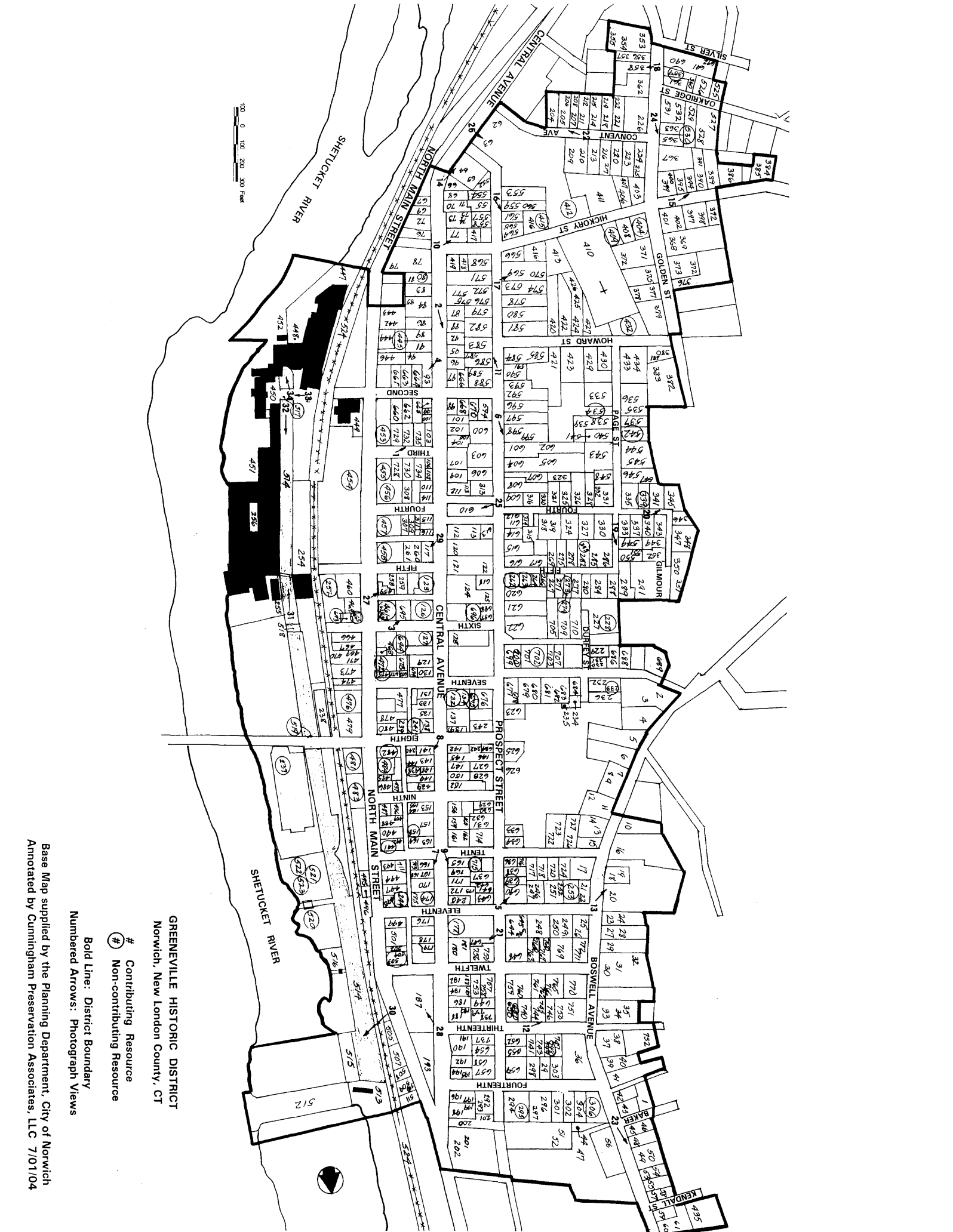
**List of Photographs**

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates

Dates: 3/04 – 6/04

Negatives: On file with SHPO

1. SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSES, 16 & 12 Third Street, camera facing SW
2. SHETUCKET COMPANY WORKERS' HOUSES, Central Avenue, camera facing NW
3. SHETUCKET COMPANY TENEMENT, 28-30 Sixth Street, camera facing SW
4. SHETUCKET COMPANY BOARDINGHOUSE, 155 Central Avenue, camera facing NE
5. PELEG ROSE HOUSE, 274 Prospect Street, camera facing SW
6. 114, 122 Prospect St, camera facing NW
7. 339, 335-337, 333 Central Avenue (L-R), camera facing NE
8. HURLBURT & ROATH HOUSES, 297, 293 Central Avenue, camera facing NE
9. Workers' Tenements, 328-332, 336-338 Central Avenue, camera facing NW
10. FREDERICK W. CAREY HOUSE, 118 Central Avenue, camera facing SW
11. 91, 81, 79 Prospect Street, camera facing SE
12. 36, 38, 40 Thirteenth Street, camera facing W
13. 472, 480 Boswell Avenue, camera facing SW
14. 70, 76, 88 Central Avenue, camera facing SW
15. 159, 157, 153, 147 Hickory Street, camera facing SW
16. 38, 42 Prospect Street, camera facing NW
17. WILLIAM P. POTTER, JR., HOUSE, 60 Prospect Street, camera facing W
18. 45 Golden Street, camera facing E
19. 66-68, 72 Page Street, camera facing SW
20. ZAHN HOUSES, 120, 122 Fourth Street, camera facing W
21. JACOB MUNZ HOUSE, 291 Prospect Street, camera facing NE
22. 24, 30, 32, 36 Convent Avenue, camera facing SE
23. 556, 558, 560, 568 Boswell Avenue, camera facing NW
24. 62-64, 70 Golden Street, camera facing NW
25. GREENEVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 143 Prospect Street, camera facing NW
26. ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 76 Central Avenue, camera facing NW
27. GREENEVILLE HOOK & LADDER COMPANY, 444 North Main Street, camera facing SW
28. CONNECTICUT COMPANY BUILDING, 385 Central Avenue, camera facing SE
29. KELLY BLOCK, 219-231 Central Avenue, camera facing SE
30. NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY (gatehouse, spillway, and dam), camera facing SE
31. NORWICH WATER POWER COMPANY CANAL, camera facing S
32. CHELSEA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, camera facing N
33. SHETUCKET COMPANY MILL, camera facing E
34. SHETUCKET COMPANY MILL (additions), camera facing SE



**GREENVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
 Norwich, New London County, CT

- # Contributing Resource
- # Non-contributing Resource

**Bold Line:** District Boundary  
**Numbered Arrows:** Photograph Views