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



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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

historical name Park, William, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 330 Main Street not for publication N/A

city or town Sprague (Hanover) vicinity N/A

state Connecticut code CT county New London code 011

zip code 06350

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] _____ 1/5/06 _____
Signature of certifying official Date
J. Paul Loether, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Commission on Culture & Tourism, Historic Preservation and Museum Division
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

William Park House
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): _____

loc
Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 3-7-07

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
count.)

- 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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
	_____ sites
<u>2</u>	_____ structures
	_____ objects
<u>5</u>	<u>1</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 dwelling/secondary structure.

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
Craftsman/Prairie School

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Stucco
Wood (half timbering)
roof Asphalt shingle
other Brick

Narrative Description

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

William Park House, Sprague, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 1

Description

The William Park House, a Craftsman-style, Four-Square, was built in 1913 in Hanover, a former mill village in the Town of Sprague (Photographs 1, 2, 3, 4). Set well back from the west side of Main Street, the Park House is centered on a three-acre landscaped corner lot, which is bordered by mature deciduous trees, conifers, and shrubbery, with a dry-laid stone wall along part of the rear property line (Exhibit A). The broad expanse of open lawn surrounding the house is nearly trisected by crushed stone driveways from the three adjoining streets: Main, Spruce, and Pearl. Mature flowering crabapples are spaced at intervals along both sides of the principal driveway from Main Street, which curves to the right to align with the porte cochere of the house.

Contributing outbuildings include a hipped-roof pump and well house with shingled walls (10' x 12'), which is located under a large maple tree behind the house (Photograph 5), and several structures in the northeast corner of the property: a wood-shingled, gambrel-roofed garden shed with an attached greenhouse on the east (Photograph 6), and two concrete cold frames on the south side. A coal-fired furnace in the cellar of the garden shed supplied heat to the extant greenhouse and to an extensive orchid greenhouse to the north, dating from the late 1920s. The latter building was destroyed in the 1938 hurricane and not rebuilt. The c. 1970 garage that now occupies part of that space is the only non-contributing resource on the property.

The historic layout of the site is virtually unchanged. A c.1920 aerial view (taken from the water tower of the Angus Park Woolen Company across the street; Exhibit B), shows the three driveways, as well as the extant garden structures in the northeast corner. The only missing landscape feature is a rose arbor running north from the house, with pathways to and around those buildings.

The Park House consists of a tall, two-story main block (42' x 39'), with a wraparound veranda and a porte cochere. The rough stuccoed walls are set off by decorative half-timbering.¹ Shaped rafter ends embellish the broad overhanging eaves of the hipped roof and its four dormers. A gable-on-hip roof configuration is used on the taller dormers on the front and rear slopes; those on the side elevations have simple gabled roofs. Although the veranda floor extends across part of the façade and along all of the south elevation, its hipped roof only covers the open porch and the glassed-in sun porch on the south side. The veranda railing is a simplified replacement for the original feature that matched the interior balustrade; a matching gate at the stop of the front steps shown in the historic photograph (Exhibit B) has been removed.

Among the other features of the house are a tall exterior chimney with decorative brickwork on the south elevation and a projecting rectangular window bay above the main entrance. On the north elevation, a hipped-roofed porte cochere, supported by paired columns on high masonry bases, shelters another entrance porch. The detailing of the balustrade there is original and matches that of the interior. The second-floor porch above is enclosed with a combination of six-pane casement and sash windows on three sides. The rest of the windows in the house contain nine-over-one, double-hung sash, placed singly on secondary elevations and in the bands of three in dormers and bays.

The front entry, which is flanked by operable sidelights, retains its original six-paneled oak door. It has beveled glass in the top third and recessed panels below, which are capped with a denticulated projecting molding (Photograph 7). The door pattern is replicated in the wooden screen door. The enclosed vestibule or foyer, which has a tile floor and vertical paneled oak wainscot, is set off from the front hall by an oak-framed plate glass wall, with a glass door in the center.

¹ The cementitious stucco, which has a sharp sand/gravel aggregate, was washed or floated to expose a coarsely textured surface.

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William Park House, Sprague, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 2

The spacious interior features exceptionally high plastered ceilings, paneled wainscot and doors, and matched oak flooring. The triple-run staircase along the north wall of the center hall, which has 15 risers to accommodate the height of the first floor (9'6"), incorporates a built-in oak bench at the base of the first landing (Photograph 8). The oak balustrade, which has closely set turned balusters (three on each tread) and a railing with offsets at the newel posts, continues along the stairwell opening in the upper hall. The oak newels display bulbous capitals embellished with rosettes, classical organic motifs (lotus and anthemion), and minutely beaded chamfers (Photographs 9, 10)

Wide double entrances with six-panel pocket doors on either side of the hall lead to the parlors on the south and a dining room on the north. In the front parlor, the brick fireplace, which is centered on the south wall, has a segmental arched opening and a molded mantel supported by consoles (Photographs 11, 12). A rectangular plaster bas relief, mortared into the chimney breast and framed by brick headers, depicts a conventional classical theme from Greek mythology: Aurora, the Dawn Goddess, driving her chariot across the sky accompanied by her handmaidens.

Architectural features in the front parlor include angled outside corners fitted with six-panel French doors with transoms and cased ceiling beams that give the effect of coffering around the perimeter. A built-in seat across the bay window on the east (front) wall has a mirrored panel under the center window and radiator grilles below. The existing nine-light top sash there is a replacement for the original leaded glass window, which was blown out in the hurricane of 1938. In the smaller rear parlor, or sitting room, where the walls are sheathed with random-width, beaded boards, a single pocket door provides access to the hall and the original tiled bathroom at the west end of this space. Extant features in the dining room include high paneled wainscot and a built-in cupboards, one with leaded glass (Photographs 13, 14). The leaded glass sash in the center of the front band of windows also was replaced in 1938.

The upper floors also have high ceilings (8' 6" on the second and 8'0" on the third level). In addition to four bedrooms, the second floor includes a sitting room at the east end of the hall (above the first-floor foyer), with a built-in window seat in the projecting bay. Two of the three bathrooms on this floor retain original hand-made floor and wall tile, as well as some original porcelain fixtures. Double pocket doors with translucent glazing in the upper panels set off the ballroom on the third floor. Occupying the front half of this level, it also contains a cobblestone fireplace on the south wall. Two servant's bedrooms at the rear were served by a free-stranding wash basin out in the hall, and a small, adjoining enclosed toilet room.

William Park House
Name of Property

New London, CT
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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Sprague Historical Society
and owner's files.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1900 - c. 1955

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Peck McWilliams (builder)

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William Park House, Sprague, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

A well integrated synthesis of the stylistic and artistic movements of the early 1900s, the William Park House, is a significant and distinctive example of a Craftsman Four-Square. Exceptionally well-preserved, it is distinguished by a high level of craftsmanship. Additional local significance is derived through its association with the Parks, a family of Scottish descent that was largely responsible for the early twentieth-century development of Hanover. Motivated by the same enlightened self interest and social welfare policies as their nineteenth-century counterparts, the mill village created by the Park family greatly benefited from their philanthropy.

Historical Background and Significance

The oldest settlement in Sprague, Hanover is one of several mill villages in the Shetucket-Still River watershed. Once the northernmost tier of settlements in the Norwich bounds (the nine-square miles purchased from Uncas, the Mohegan sachem in 1659), Hanover began its official existence as a Congregational ecclesiastical society in 1760. By drawing members from other nearby towns, such as Windham and Canterbury, the society included more than 50 families by 1765, when the meetinghouse was completed. After the Revolution, when many outlying parishes evolved into townships, the Hanover society was divided between the two new towns of Lisbon and Franklin. However, the community was later reunited when the Town of Sprague was incorporated in 1861.

The textile industry in Connecticut's Eastern Uplands followed a more or less similar pattern of development. In the entrepreneurial antebellum period, many of the first cotton and woolen mills were established on former grist- and sawmill sites. Although some of these early mills survived to prosper during the Civil War, others went bankrupt or were destroyed by fire. By the end of the nineteenth century, a number of defunct mills, after standing vacant for years, were taken over by a new generation of industrialists who upgraded power systems and enlarged and modernized plants. While the textile industry as a whole thrived up through World War I, woolen mills generated record profits from the production of uniform cloth for American and Allied armies. The postwar decline in the wool markets in the 1920s, soon followed by the Great Depression, weeded out the competition, leaving only larger or more efficient mills still operating. Of those which managed to stay in business through World War II, only a few survived the general decline in Connecticut textile manufacturing in the postwar period. Among them was the woolen company founded by Angus Park (1859-1929) in Hanover, which remained in business until the 1970s.

Angus Park (1859-1929), the son of William and Catherine Campbell Park, was born in Galashiels, the center of Scotland's woolen industry. The eldest of 12 children, Angus left school to work in the mills at age 13. In 1873 he emigrated with his family to Canada, where the men in the family were employed at the Paton Manufacturing Company, an established wool textile mill in Sherbrooke, Quebec. In the next 20 years Angus rose through the ranks to become the overseer of the weaving division of that company. In the early 1890s, Angus, in partnership with his brother, William C. Park (1861-1937), and his uncle, David Campbell, purchased the Niantic Manufacturing Company, a defunct wool mill in East Lyme, the first of several acquisitions in Connecticut. Leaving the management of the Connecticut mill to his brother, Angus remained in Canada with his Scottish bride, Elizabeth, whom he had married in 1879. Their son and only child, William Park, was born in there in 1889.

Ten years later Angus moved with his family to Hanover, Connecticut, where he had purchased the Allen Woolen Company, which had closed in 1895.² Included in the transaction were all the mill buildings and water rights, and workers' tenements generally dating from the 1850s, along with the Queen Anne-style Allen House, the home of the

² Of interest to architectural historians is the fact that an earlier saw- and gristmill on this site was owned by the noted architect/builder Lavius Fillmore before he removed to Vermont in 1802.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

William Park House, Sprague, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 2

former mill owner just north of the nominated property. The new firm, called Airlie Mills, a Scottish name in honor of Park's native country, prospered under his management as evidenced by a period of expansion that soon followed. Between 1903 and 1912, Park purchased other failed Connecticut mills in Killingly and East Glastonbury, the latter with his brother William, and leased a plant in Whipple, Rhode Island, another independent venture, for a new division called Glengarry Mills.

William Park, the presumptive heir to the family business, was brought into the company right after his graduation from Windham High School. In 1910, at age 21, he became the assistant superintendent of the Hanover plant. Upon his marriage to Ruth Standish of Hanover in 1913, the nominated property was a wedding gift from his father. With his son at his side, Angus Park soon implemented his grand plans for the mill. In anticipation of the coming war, the Parks geared up to produce uniform coatings for the French and Italian armies, and by 1917 the firm was ready to be a major supplier for United States military.

Upgrading the power and water supply systems at the mill also provided an opportunity to modernize the village infrastructure, thereby substantially improving the quality of life for their workers. A new boiler room and smokestack (125 feet high) at the mill increased the capacity and efficiency of the steam generation system, and supplied all the electric power for the mill and the village until 1922, when the Eastern Connecticut Power Company took over. A steel penstock laid from the millpond supplied the mill as well as a village water system. In a separate holding tank with a 50,000 gallon capacity, drinking water was treated and then pumped up to a new water tank on an 80-foot steel tower, then delivered by gravity feed to houses in the village (including their homes on Main Street), which also were connected to the company's new sewer system. (Pumping easements were not transferred to the Town of Sprague until 1970.) Other amenities supplied by the company included sidewalks and streetlights, and even ice was provided after the Parks' built a new icehouse near Hanover Pond in 1917. Clearly the Parks' contributions to the community were not simply philanthropic gestures. In a period of general labor unrest, with strikes becoming commonplace, they were designed to attract and keep an experienced workforce.

Like many nineteenth-century industrialists, the Parks also recognized the stabilizing influence of religion in a company town. Their skilled workers, the boss weavers and mechanics, then mostly first- and second-generation Scottish immigrants, presumably attended the Hanover Congregational Church favored by the Park family, but those of Irish descent attended mass at St. Mary's in Baltic, another industrial village in Sprague. Although less than four miles away, it was a difficult journey in the winter and early spring, so starting in 1911, Angus Park gave permission for masses to be held in the mill on a seasonal basis. He later donated company land and funding for St. Joseph's Mission Church in Hanover. Soon after it was completed in 1928, Angus provided an organ and arranged for annual contributions to the church.

With William's promotion to plant superintendent by 1920 came new responsibilities. By 1922 he was managing a new state-of-the-art, brick-and-steel factory building (226' x 62') that had more than doubled the mill's capacity. Erected between the old mill and Main Street, it displaced three company tenements there. Obviously being trained to succeed his father as head of the company, William also represented the company at national conferences. Among them was a meeting in New York City, which was called to adopt a relief plan for the wool industry, which had been in recession since 1926.³ The first order of business was the formation of the Wool Institute, a group representing 240 manufacturers

³ *New York Times*. February 16, 1928.

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William Park House, Sprague, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 3

who controlled 50,000 looms, or about 75 percent of the total American production. William Park was elected a director of the new organization, which set new, more modern policies for the industry related to pricing methods and inventory control.

William Park became head of the company after his father's death in 1929 and remained in charge until he died in 1971. In the 1930s, the various Park mills in New England were consolidated as the Angus Park Woolen Company, headquartered in Hanover. It is probable that the company received financial help from the federal government during the Depression, since in 1941 the workers' tenements were put up for auction, as required by federal law. During World War II, 90 percent of the company production was for the military. Truckloads of woolen goods left the plant each day for delivery to U.S. Army warehouses located on the grounds of Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Massachusetts; some cloth designated for the use of the Russian army was shipped directly overseas to Murmansk.⁴

William Park also carried on family traditions of public service. Like his father before him, William was a pillar of the Hanover Congregational Church, where his wife Ruth was the organist. Just as Angus Park had served as state representative and senator, William was elected to the state legislature, and also served the town as a lifelong member of the Sprague Board of Finance, from its inception in 1925.

Perhaps more importantly, William also raised a son, Angus William (Bill) Park (b. 1924), who would inherit the company. Although Bill was largely responsible for the post-war recovery, in which the company made a successful transition to fabrics for women's sportswear, by 1970 double knits dominated the market and production of worsteds declined. Although ready and willing to carry on the family business after his father's death in 1971, Bill Park was forced to preside over the liquidation of the company in 1973. Only two years later the mills were destroyed by fire, erasing the industrial core of this family's exceptional legacy.

Architectural Significance

The William Park House is a significant illustration of the widespread influence of the early twentieth-century aesthetic known as the Arts and Crafts Movement on American domestic architecture. Although the movement led by English architect William G. Morris (1834-1896), originated in Europe, architects on this side of the Atlantic soon embraced its principles. To counter the near universal reliance on the impersonal machine technology and its effect on residential architectural design, early practitioners of the Craftsman style, most notably Charles and Henry Greene in California, along with Frank Lloyd Wright and other members of the Prairie School in the Midwest, promoted a return to hand-fashioned, natural materials, and a greater concern for texture and detail. Although the Craftsman and Prairie styles were built for a relatively short period (1900-1915), they were widely publicized. Their influence on the commercial housing industry and the design preferences of a growing suburban middle class resulted in the popularity of the Bungalow and American Four-Square.

The Park House displays architectural elements common to both the Tudor and Craftsman styles, such as a nine-over-one sash pattern, banded windows, and prominent dormers. The design, however, is based on a principal subtype of Prairie style, variously called the Prairie Box or American Four-Square, which has a hipped roof and a symmetrical façade with a front entry.⁵ Several features of the Park House convey an informality rarely found in the more standard Four-Squares of

⁴ Angus W. Park, interviewed by Kord Jablonsky, February 2006.

⁵ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1985), p. 453.

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William Park House, Sprague, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 4

the period. Among them is the use of stucco, rather than wood sheathing, a regional variant largely confined to the Northeast, as well as the half timbering and shaped rafter ends.⁶

What is not immediately obvious is how asymmetrical massing of secondary forms tends to disguise the box-like form of the main block. From the development of the slightly recessed porte cochere and its sleeping porch as a complementary two-story wing to the horizontal thrust of the veranda, this interplay of forms not only re-emphasizes the weight and breadth of the roof, it visually reduces the height of the main block and helps anchor the building to its site. Similar massing is found in early Wrightian designs, such as the Prairie-style Rober Eckart House of 1900 in River Forest, Illinois, which has a raised center block, hipped roofs with broad overhanging eaves, as well as bands of windows and a porte cochere.⁷

The remarkable oak staircase, the centerpiece of the Park House, is especially significant. The work of a highly skilled carver, it celebrates the wood aesthetic and attention to detail that informed the Craftsman style, as well as the influence of the contemporaneous Neo-Classical Revival on this style. As intended, the exceptionally fine, hand-carved organic forms embellishing the newels recall the architectural elaborations of the classical Corinthian order. The design of the front door, while quite typical of the Craftsman style, is another case in point, although there the classical influence is largely confined here to the moldings and a tripartite division. The renewed interest in the classics in this period is more overtly demonstrated by the bas relief on the chimney breast. The display of such reproductions, somewhat of a status symbol in this period, was a common theme in interior décor for the aspiring bourgeoisie.

The overall quality and exceptional integrity of the Park House owes much to the skill and capability of the builder, Peck McWilliams, clearly a master carpenter. Although said to be active in residential and commercial construction in the Norwich area, there is no record of him living or working in the city or surrounding towns in directories or federal censuses.⁸ Since so little is known about his career, whether McWilliams or an architect designed the house remains an open question. Even though the sophisticated integration of the design suggests the involvement of an architect, plans could have drawn by an experienced builder or even adapted from architect's plans that were readily available from a number of sources. Virtually every mail-order company included a variety of Four-Squares in their catalogs and plans also were available from magazines, such as the *Ladies Home Journal*, which sold plans drawn by some of the leading architects of the day, including as it happens, Frank Lloyd Wright.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 454.

⁷ Lester Walker, *American Shelter* (Woodstock, New York: Overlook Press, 1981), p.182.

⁸ The possibility exists that the name, which was written on the back of some architectural trim in the ballroom, may refer to a partnership, but such a company is not listed in Norwich city directories.

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William Park House, Sprague, New London County, CT

Section: Photo Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates

Date: 11/05 Negatives on File: SHPO, Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

1. William Park House, facade, camera facing NW
2. William Park House, facade and north elevation, camera facing W
3. William Park House, facade and south elevation, camera facing N
4. William Park House, south elevation, camera facing NE
5. William Park House, garden shed (with greenhouse) and garage, camera facing N
6. William Park House, well & pump house, camera facing W
7. William Park House, vestibule with front door, camera facing E
8. William Park House, hall, camera facing NW
9. William Park House, hall from front staircase, camera facing S
10. William Park House, balustrade detail at head of stairs, camera facing W
11. William Park House, front parlor, camera facing W
12. William Park House, front parlor, camera facing S
13. William Park House, dining room, camera facing E
14. William Park House, dining room, camera facing W

William G. Park House
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.2

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>744360</u>	<u>4614320</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 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:

Reviewed by Matt Blood, National Register Coordinator

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC date 03/15/06

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.)

MAILING ADDRESS:

name Kord & Christine Jablonski

street & number 330 Main Street telephone (860) 608 6440

city or town Baltic state CT zip code 06330

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.).

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William Park House, New London County, CT

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9. Major Bibliographic References

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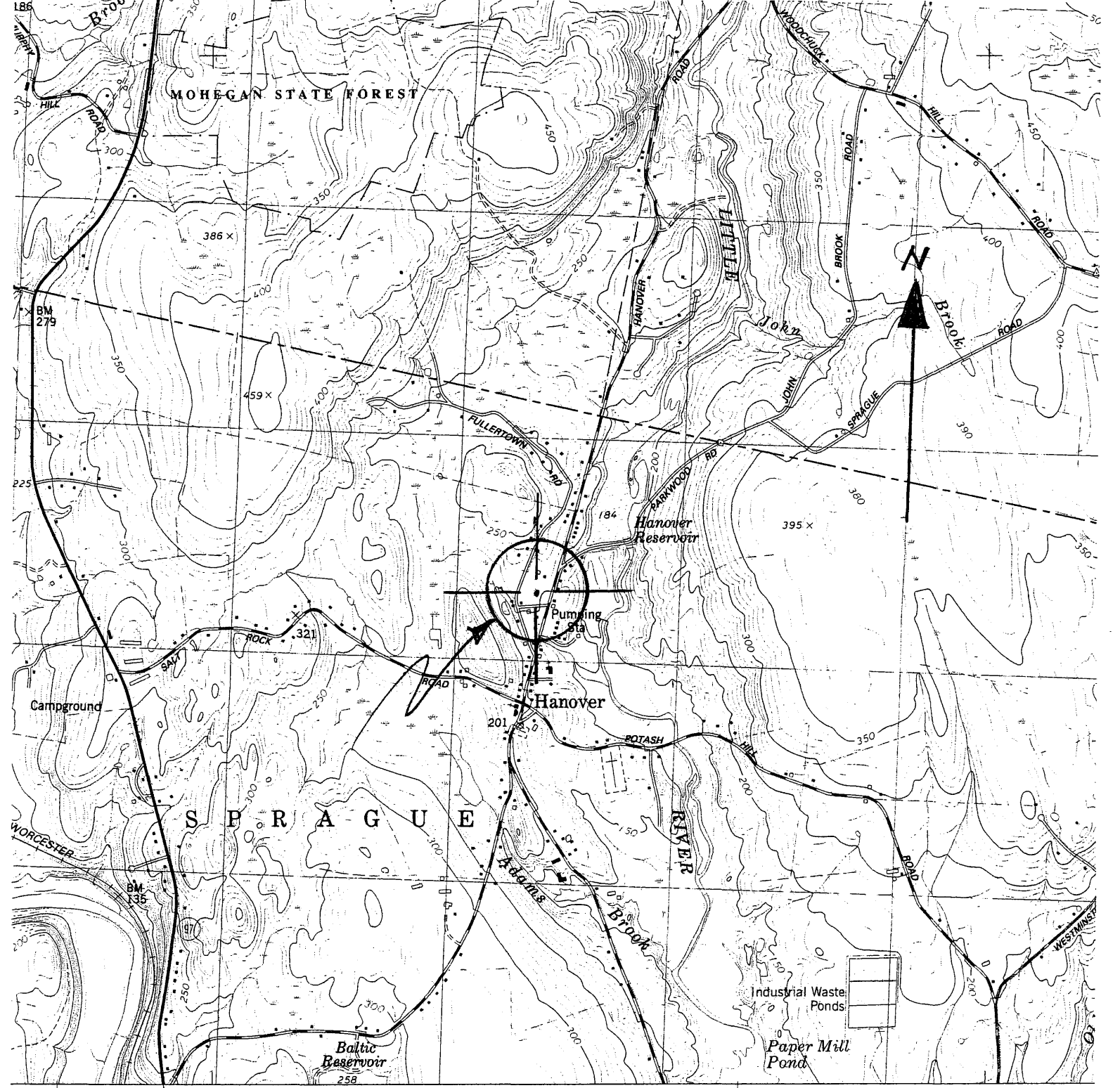
10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described the Sprague Land Records in Volume 59, Page 340, and shown on the attached site plan drawn to scale from a land survey.

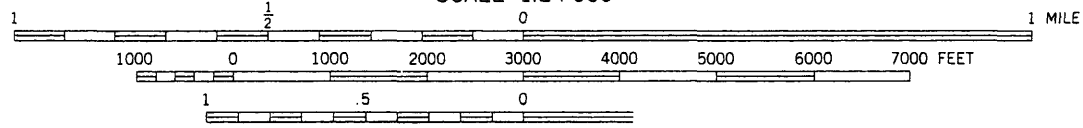
Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are drawn along property lines established when the William Park House was erected in 1913 so as to encompass all the land and surviving historic buildings associated with the property during its period of significance.

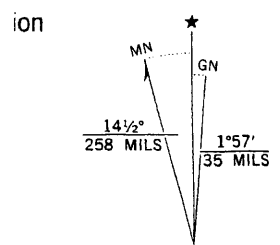


1000 FEET BAL TIC 0.6 MI. TAFTVILLE 4.9 MI. 5' 744 (NORWICH) 745 746 2'30"

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DA



UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP AC
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICA
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTOI
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMB

William Park House
Sprague, New London County, CT
USGS Scotland Quad
UTM: 18 744360 4614320

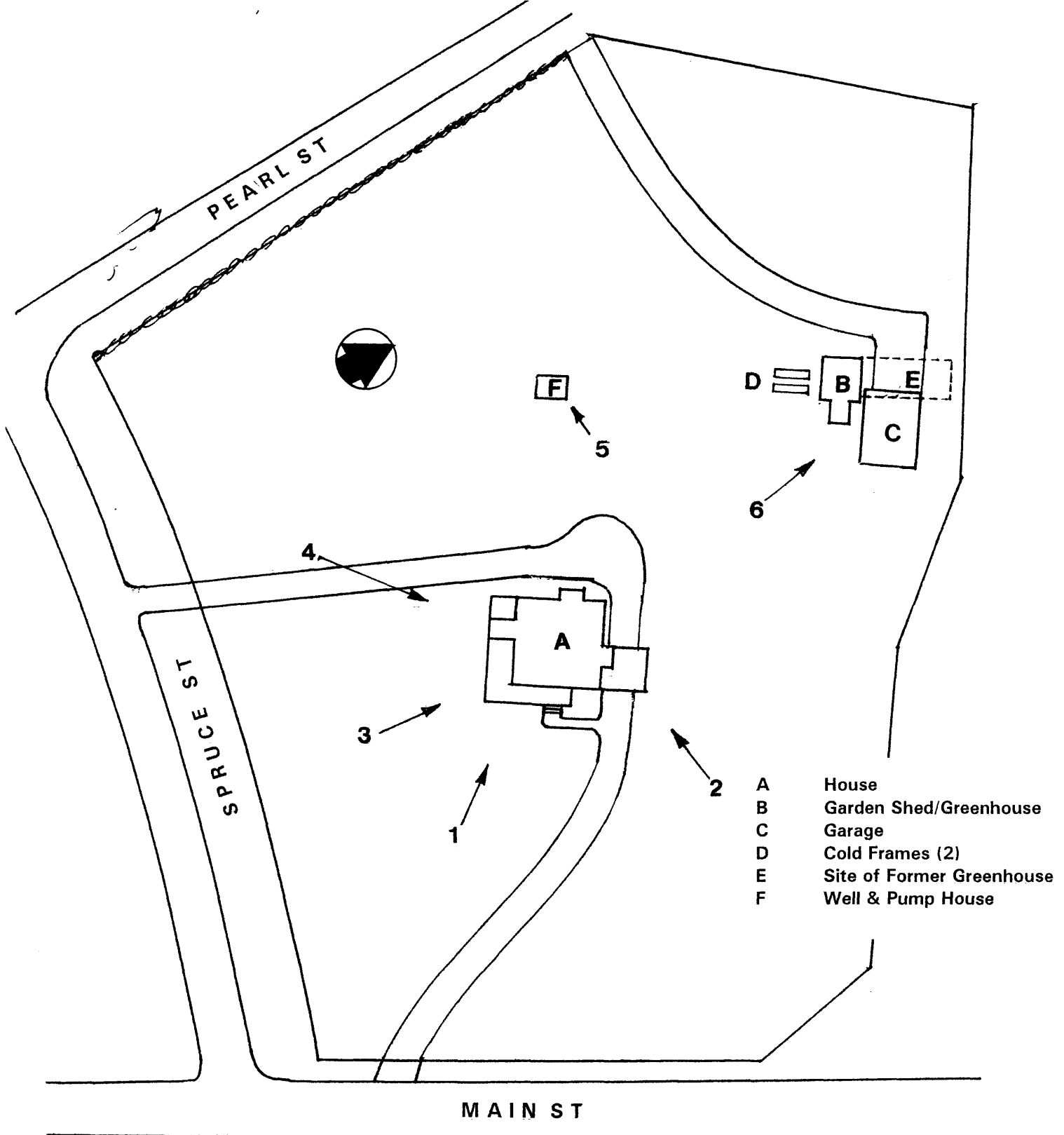


EXHIBIT A

WILLIAM PARK HOUSE
 Hanover, New London County, CT

SITE PLAN

Scale: 1' = 50'
 Arrows: Photograph Views
 Source: Property Survey, 2005

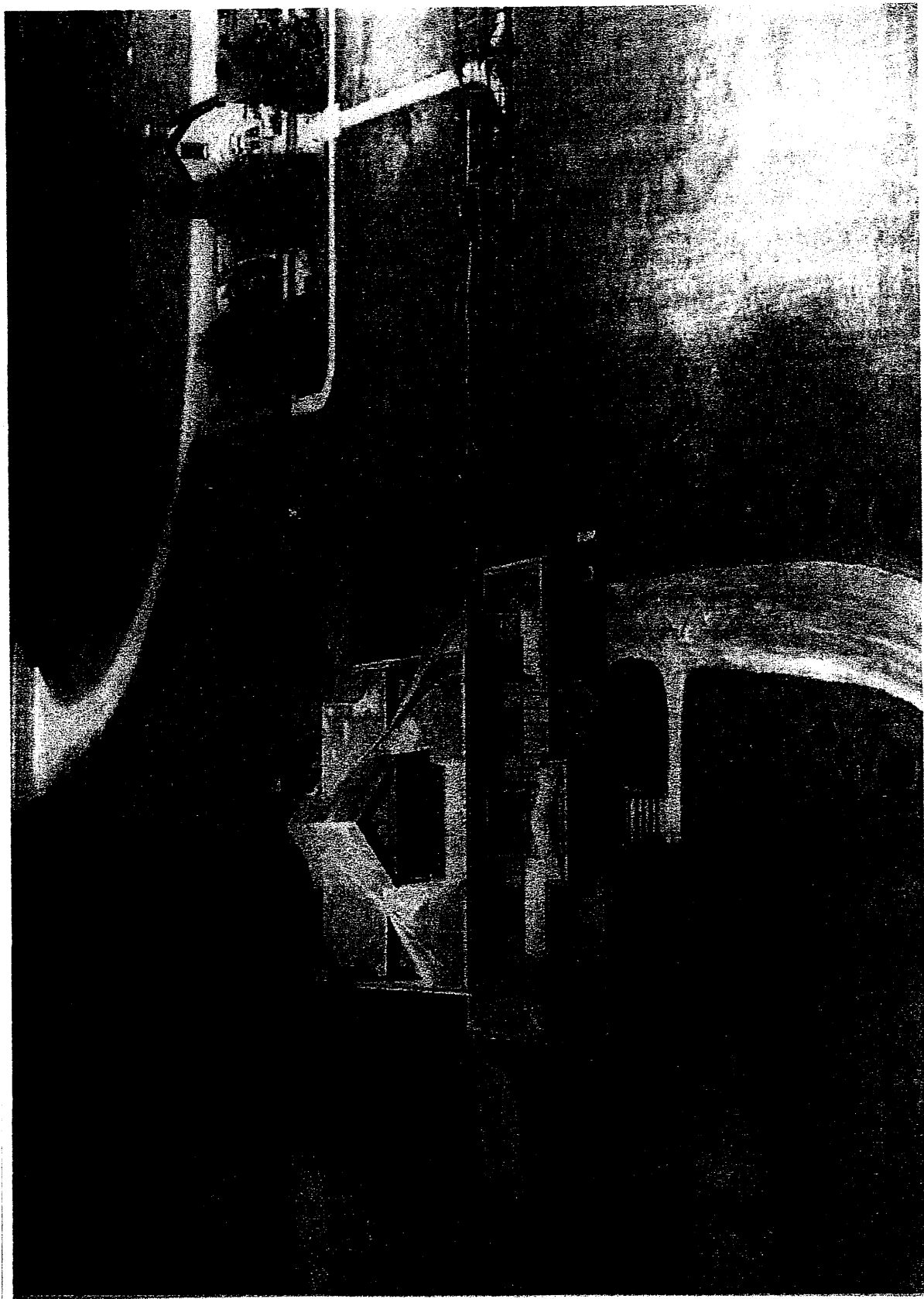


EXHIBIT B

WILLIAM PARK HOUSE
Hanover, New London County, CT

AERIAL VIEW, c. 1920
(Courtesy of Park Family)

Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC 2/06

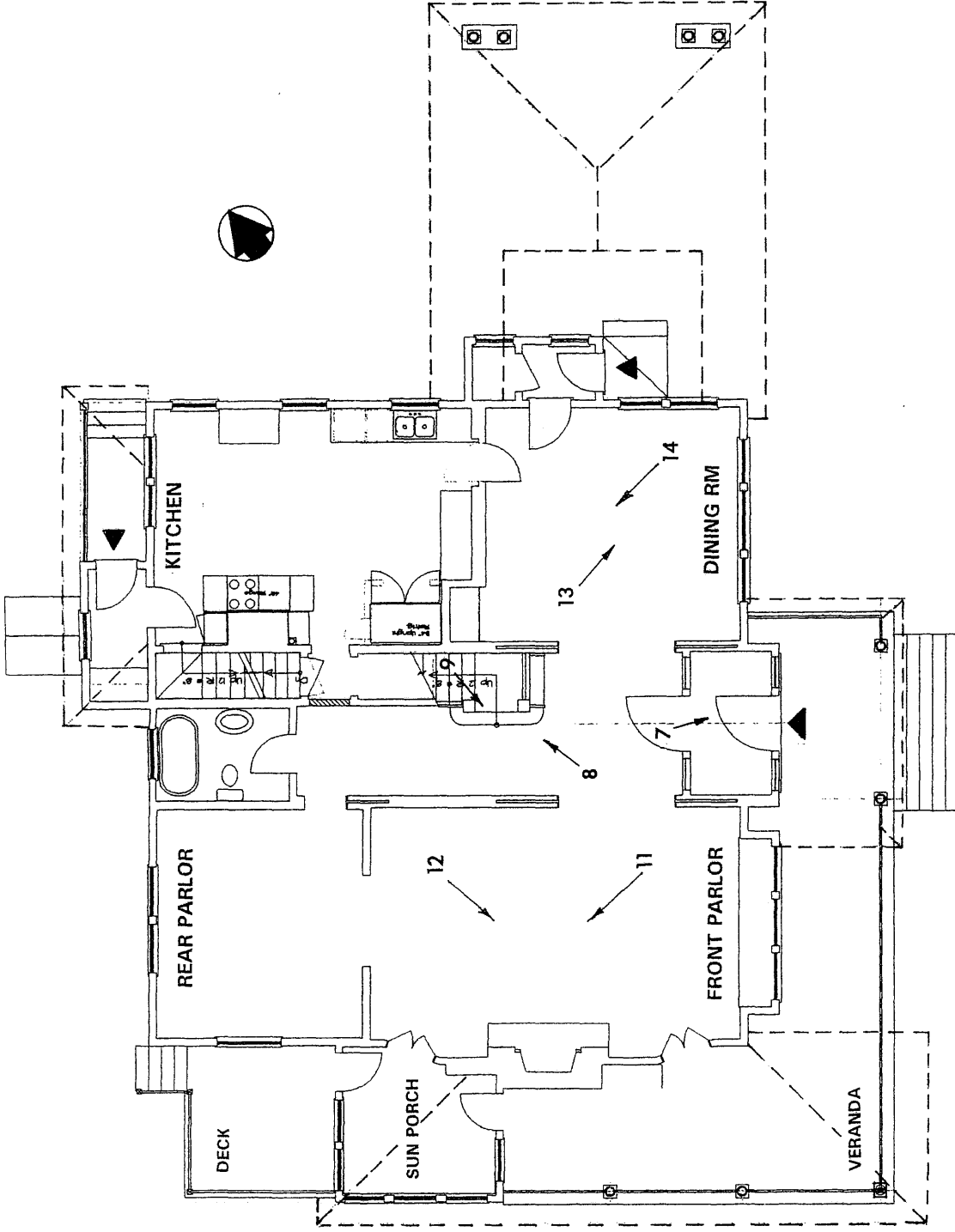


EXHIBIT C

WILLIAM PARK HOUSE
 Hanover, New London County, CT

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Scale: 3/32" = 1'
 Arrows: Photograph Views

Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC 2/06