

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PHO 676 616

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RECEIVED APR 9 1979
DATE ENTERED SEP 25 1979

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Suffield National Register District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

The district comprises 400 feet on both sides of two and one-half miles of the main street of Suffield.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Suffield

VICINITY OF

Sixth

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Toby Moffett

STATE

Connecticut

CODE

COUNTY

Hartford

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

See continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Suffield Land Records, Town Hall

STREET & NUMBER

Mountain Road

CITY, TOWN

Suffield

STATE

Connecticut 06078

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

State Register of Historic Places

DATE

1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Connecticut Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN

Hartford

STATE

Connecticut 06106

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Main Street of Suffield, a town in north central Connecticut established in 1670, runs north-south for two and one-half miles from tobacco fields on the south through the center of town to the edge of the old village on the north. Both sides of this central artery were incorporated in a larger local historic district in 1963. The Main Street portion of the local district is the subject of this National Register nomination. The district boundaries, as more fully explained by the map and verbal boundary description, generally run 400 feet on either side of the road. This arrangement was adopted for the local historic district and is followed here partly for the sake of consistency and partly because the usual approach of following property lines would be awkward for the old farms that still have some frontage on the street. The 400-foot depth is sufficient to include important outbuildings associated with the houses. There are approximately 175 sites and structures; four are considered not to contribute to the historic character of the district.

In general, the street north and south of the center is lined with gracious homes, built in the 18th and 19th centuries as may be seen from the tabulation of building dates included with the list of property owners. Houses that are excellent examples of various architectural styles and that are worthy of description and photographs exceed in number the practical limitations of space and expense, and a selection necessarily has been made here. In the center two non-residential influences are present. First, the presence of Suffield Academy is important, and presents an example of "colonializing" 19th century buildings. Second, the center shows the results of 1960s redevelopment that included demolition and construction of automobile-oriented new buildings.

The procedure in the following description is to deal with the structures in geographic sequence, starting from the southern boundary and proceeding northward. The fields on both sides of the road at the southern boundary of the district are now used for truck gardening, but the continued presence of tobacco sheds identifies their former, long-term purpose. Just north of the fields, on the east side at 432 North Main Street, is a transitional Federal/Greek Revival house, built c. 1850. Its two and one-half story, three bay front block is followed by an ell to the rear, and then by detached farm outbuildings. The gable end oriented toward the street provides the pediment for a temple-like facade. Strong cornice moldings surround the triangular area of flush, tongue-in-groove boards, in the center of which is a semi-elliptical blind, fan window, a Federal element. The white clapboarded facade has two-over-two double hung sash, with dark green blinds. The doorway, in the south bay, has plain pilasters with molded caps under a plain architrave and frieze. There is a molded cornice above a transom. The elongated proportions of the doorway are the holdover of another Federal element in this predominantly Greek Revival composition. The one and one-half story ell to the rear has high peaked dormers, and behind the house are large barns. There is a second, smaller house on the grounds near the street.

This property at 432 South Main Street illustrates several points characteristic of the district. First, the style, Greek Revival, appears in other houses on the street. Second, a number of properties have farm outbuildings because in fact they were working farms into

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Owners of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 1

Structures considered not to add to the historic character of the district are designated NC.

All addresses are Suffield, Connecticut 06068, unless otherwise noted.

<u>Street & Number</u>	<u>Property Owner(s) (Mailing address, if different, is in parentheses)</u>	<u>Year of Construction</u>
North Street		
west side		
603	Wilfred A. & Mary K. Roy	1900
617	Nathana H. Fuller (666 North St.)	
627	George K. & Mary D. Jones	1850
NC water tank	Connecticut Water Co. (West Main St., Clinton CT 06413)	
	Anne M. Geitz	1973
	Thomas J., Jr., & Celeste S. Modzelesky	
North Main Street		
west side		
201	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1800
207	Mary Bissell Ahrens	1879
217	Mary Bissell Ahrens (office, rear)	1900
219	Mary Bissell Ahrens	1849
227	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1900
241	Appleton H. & Jeanne H. Seaverns	1762
257	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1862
269	Mary E. F. Browne	1956
281	Mirabeth D. Rice	1800
309	Estate of George Harmon (Connecticut Bank & Trust Co., Hartford, CT 06115)	1800
321	Estate of George Harmon "	1800
331	Ronald F. & Nancy B. Konopacki	1773
341	Community Holding Co., Suffield Country Club	
347	George S. Lathrop	1870
357	Lois W. Anderson	1882
365	Robert A. & Louise A. Simmons	1875
371	John M. & Noma Lynn McAndrews	1938
379	James A. & Connie J. Herndon	1901
399	Bradford C. & Judith M. Gooch	1880
419	Suzanne M. Sgroi	1835

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Owners of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2

North Main Street

west side (continued)

435	Albert E. Goodrich	1880
453	Annabelle P. Bissell	1890
493	Frederick J., Jr., & Ann F. Sernatinger	1859
497	John J. & Henrietta R. Bokeny	1800
511	James Coburn estate & Thea D. Coburn	1849
517	Walter Hamilton & Howard Hamilton	1910
523	Blair, J., & Carolyn A. Childs	1920
541	Robert W. & Irene R. Gunshannon	1776
539 (rear)	Joseph B. Palmer et al	1949
551	Ethel L. Estabrook	1906
557	Samuel S. Fuller	1900
569	John M. & Janet T. Klaus	1900
575	Elizabeth Wardinski	1900
585	Robert M. Borg (RFD Granite, Ossipee, NH 13864)	1911
595	Edna H. Mann	1900

east side

24	Suffield Redevelopment Agency (Town Hall, Mountain Rd.) Town of Suffield (Town Hall, Mountain Road)	1972
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Suffield Savings Bank

82	Thomas B. & Helen C. Cannon	1775
100	Second Baptist Church	1840
120-126	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	
142	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1820
158	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1748
180	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1830
186	Laura A. Parmalee	1840
192	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1880
218	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	
222	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1795
236	Charles O. & Maybelle S. Spear	1920
252	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1904
258	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1904
266	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1901
272	Frances Fuller Connelly	1903
288 (rear)	Chester Sobinski	1954

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Owners of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 3

North Main Street

east side (continued)

298	Ruth A. DeLaney	1890
310	George C. Fields	1904
318	Terrence P. Dunn & Howard W. Orr, Jr. (306 N. Main St.)	
332	Margaret M. Caswell	1850
356	William A. Kirkland & John S. Wagner	1880
370	Thomas B. & Nancy L. Coates (791 Overhill Dr.)	1850
380	Leokadia Rogalla	1904
388	David H. & Winifred P. Johnson	1905
394	Robert E. & Martha A. Newman	1925
412	Arthur W. & Betsy P. Brome	1904
418	Terrence P. & J. J. Dunn	1956
428	John F. & Rosella H. Whitney	1920
436	Samuel J. Orr, Jr.	1925
460	Ardelle P. Taberman	1958
480	Thomas R. & Natalie G. Deupree	
500	Damon F. & Eleanor O. Sutton	1875
522	Valentino H. & Ellen E. Bertolini	1929
532	Philip H. & Claudia G. Hepner	1825
540	Joseph W. & Martha G. Kelly	1890
550	Elizabeth J. Houlihan	1906
572	William T. & Virginia L. Bromage	1835
590	Ernest J. & Margaret S. Roy	1880

South Main Street

west side

Green	Town of Suffield (Town Hall, Mountain Road)	
55	Antiquarian & Landmarks Society of Connecticut (394 Main St., Hartford, CT 06103)	1726
87	Ellen C. Windecker	1835
145	Henry E. Steele	1850
155	Frederick J. Han zalek	1795
161	Grace D. Evans	1787
169	Anelia Paczosa	1914
173-179	Gilbert W. & Lorraine P. Bajek (173 S. Main St.)	1875
183-185	Thomas Piejko	1850
187-189 (rear)	Thomas Piejko (175 S. Main St.)	1870
191-193 (rear)	Thomas Piejko "	1870

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Owners of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 4

South Main Street

west side (continued)

195-197	Thomas Piejko (175 S. Main St.)	1850
217	Henry J. Sobocinski	1850
221	Mary H. Braman	1880
225	Evelyn K. Lee	1800
249	Raymond N. & Anne M. Queeneville	1850
289	Dorothy F. Bissell	
343	Margaret MacKinnon	1959
361	Robert W. & Ruth D. Matchett	1900
373	Harriett C. Fox	1938
391	Christine Ahrens	1740
411	Gordon E. & Ann F. Fogg	1812
423	George N. & Pauline D. Harnden	1779
433	Grenville Vance & Mary Alice McKee	1954
451	Donald G., Jr., & Muriel A. Bard	1701
463	Steven B. & Prudence W. Fisher	1780
467	Thomas V. & Kathy Z. Price	

east side

10	State of Connecticut (State Office Bldg., 165 Capitol Ave., Hartford, CT 06106)	
34	Charles L. Spencer Trust Fund (c/o Lillian Broder, 34 S. Main)	1900
52	Lois W. Ahrens	1873
60	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1824
78	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1767
88	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1740
98	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1860
114	Southern New England Telephone Co. (227 Church St., New Haven, CT)	1953
130	Gustav W. & Ruth J. Schrader	1812
140	Church, St. Joseph Catholic Church of Suffield	1952
166	Rectory, St. Joseph Catholic Church of Suffield	
NC 178	John M. & Kanet T. Klaus (569 N. Main St.)	1900
186-196	John & Jean Meleski (188 Orr Ave.)	1910, 1953
198	Fannie Marek	1900
202	Jordan P. & Louise E. Morgan (1453 Suffield St.)	1890
208	Daisy M. Wilkins & Irene F. Mills (616 East St.)	1890
214	Milton M. & Irene R. Edmonds	1890

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Owners of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 5

South Main Street

east side (continued)

222	Donald & Caroline J. Campbell	1870
234	Suffield Historical Society	1764
264	Charles S. Bissell, Jr.	1872
294	Robert H. Alcorn	1900
338	Howard Alcorn	1810
360	John E. & Lovely E. Temple	1850
384	Spencer, Jr., & Mary W. Montgomery	1948
402	Stanley H. & Rose R. Eddy	1797
422	Margaret H. Wetherell & Susan T. Goodwin	1850
432, 450	Catherine M. McKinney (184 Remington St.)	1850
472	Frank H. Machleit	1750

South Street

west side

15	Sage Dunlop Chase	1786
21	Karherine M. Linnell	1815

Right of way Town of Suffield (Town Hall, Mountain Road)

North High Street

west side

35	Stanley J. & Nellie Malec (568 Taintor St.)	1930
63	Parsonage, First Church of Christ	1908
81	Church, First Church of Christ	
99	First Church of Christ	1794
119	Library, Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	

Campus Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)

Suffield Street

south side

477	Michael Carr	1800
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Suffield Street

north side

494	Frank A. Grabowski	1953
319 South St.	Anne King Kennedy	1850

Marbern Drive

south side

27	David R. & Patricia B. Morse	1949
39	Lester W. Smith	1892

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Owners of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 6

Marbern Drive north side		
28	L. B. & P. M. Ahrens	1949
40	Margaret L. Malby	1950
Bridge Street south side		
13	Charles L. Spencer Trust Fund (c/o Hartford National Bank & Trust Co., Hartford, CT 06115)	1814
Bridge Street north side		
18	Enfield Savings Bank (660 Enfield St., Enfield, CT 06082)	
30	First National Bank of Suffield	
Day Avenue south side		
21	Leon & Annie Monty	1872
29	Suffield Academy	1872
35	Leslie A. & Marie C. Martinez	1872
Day Avenue north side		
14	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1905
20	Suffield Academy (Fuller Hall)	1870
28	Jeanne E. Sisson	1875
40	Flora J. Reid	1870
Russell Avenue north side		
24	Peter P. & Santa P. Gaj	1899
Russell Avenue south side		
25	Franz X. & Morma E. Waldmann	
Mountain Road south side		
NC 5	Mobil Oil Co. (Box 839, Valley Forge, PA 19482)	
NC 11	Brian R. Glynn (878 Burbank Ave.)	
41	Rosino Alfano, estate (c/o Charles T. Alfano, 53 Mountain Rd.)	1923
53	Charles T. Alfano (50 Marbern Dr.)	1967
Mountain Road north side		
	Cemetery Association	

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Owners of Property ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 7

Mapleton Avenue
south side

320	Ernest J. & Margaret S. Roy (590 N. Main St.)	1920
336	Julia A. Taberman	1941

Mapleton Avenue
north side

309	William S. Fuller, estate (c/o Hartford National Bank & Trust Co., Hartford, CT 06115)	1765
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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

the 20th century. Moreover, while the farm lots tended to be long and narrow because taxes were assessed per front foot, nevertheless they are wide enough by today's standards for several houses. From time to time along the street it is apparent that newer houses have been built on front lots sold off from the original farm. Often a large segment of the original land stays with the old house in a configuration that includes the old house, runs behind the front lots that have been sold off, and extends several hundred feet in depth.

Across the street from 432, at 423 South Main Street, is a simple, white, three bay, central chimney house with two-leaf, panelled front door. Its twelve-over-eight double hung sash with dark shutters may not be original. Constructed in 1779, it is one of approximately 20 houses in the district whose origins go back to the 18th century.

The next house to be considered, at 294 South Main Street, is one of several big, impressive wood-frame mansions along the street. Built about 1900, its central structure is a two-story rectangular block surmounted by a high hip roof with a truncated dormer on each slope. Across the front is a colossal, tetrastyle, Ionic portico lighted by two skylights in its flat roof. On either side of the central block are low, one-story wings in the Greek manner. The central doorway is flanked by round columns that support a flat hood over a half-round fanlight. Windows are six-over-one, with blinds. The house is painted the standard combination of white for clapboards and trim, and black-green for the blinds.

Its 1872 neighbor next north, 264 South Main Street, is equally impressive in quite a different way. Here is the Second Empire in all its complexity. It is a tall, three story, mansard house with central projecting pavilion that rises to a mansarded tower above the third floor. Bracketed cornices at first, second, and third floors introduce a horizontal influence that balances the vertical thrust of the tower. A verandah runs across the full width of the front of the house; its roofline is carried around to the sides of the house by the roofs of one story, three-sided bay windows on the sides. The full front porch and the second story windows are protected from the sun by awnings. Decorative detail abounds. Window surrounds, eared at the bottom, have a variety of window caps, peaked, curved, half-round, and a combination thereof. Their outlines are followed by the bottom molding of the frieze of the second floor cornice. The consoles have exuberant profiles; the porch posts are elaborately carved; and there is a foliate pattern in the face of a small pediment over the second floor pavilion cornice. A gazebo in the garden is painted green and yellow, the same colors as the main house.

Across a side street called Kent Avenue, the next house at 234 South Main Street displays yet another style of architecture, the Connecticut Valley's early version of the Georgian. This is the Dr. Alexander King House, of 1764, and now a museum and the home of the Suffield Historical Society. It is a five bay, central chimney design with a

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

wide side porch, unusual and believed to be original, and a front entrance of the type for which the Connecticut River Valley is famous. Two fluted pilasters, on low plinths, have capitals with carved rosettes and support an architrave and cornice that break out over the pilasters and the center of the doorway. Seven glazed lights form the transom. The double doors, not original but of the period, have horizontal, vertical, and diagonal panels. The interior of the house is notable for an Eliphalet King corner cupboard, and a panel painting over the fireplace done by Dr. King's son. The King House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

At this point there is a break on both sides of South Main Street in the array of fine homes in favor of a group of modest houses. On the east side, at 214, 218, and 202 South Main Street, are small, boxy, frame, workers' houses covered with composition siding. Their roof gables face the street, and the eaves return briefly, in the spirit of the Classical Revival. They have sawn and turned porches. Three more houses of this general description are next north, placed in a line perpendicular to the street and reached by an unpaved right of way. The arrangement is induced by the narrow but deep lot, common in the town. The central house in this group is a double house. These half-dozen structures were built between 1890 and 1910.

Across the street at 217 to 175 South Main Street are more modest houses of different styles. Along the street are three Greek Revival houses, similar to but different from one another. The first has the entrance in the left bay. The second has a side entrance, bold corner pilasters, and an oculus in the pediment. The third is only one and one-half stories high and has a portico formed by columns supporting the attic pediment. Again, behind these three are two more workers' houses, starkly plain and covered with jagged-pattern asbestos siding, but simple and straightforward in design and proportions. The Greek Revivals date from 1850 and the houses in the rear from 1870.

The fine houses resume with 155 South Main Street, which is an elaborate Georgian structure, c. 1795, one of the several on the street. It has a portico composed of fluted Ionic columns and pilasters, a coved ceiling, and dentils under the eaves. There is a fanlight over the panelled front door and the first floor windows have molded caps with dentil courses. Over the front door is a small, carefully detailed Palladian window. Panelled pilasters at the corners of the house lead up to dentilled eaves and standing seam metal roof, painted red.

Still another style, the Italianate, is represented by the rectory of St. Joseph's Church, 166 South Main Street. This large, square, wooden house is noteworthy for its two story front porch at the center of the facade and for its unusually elaborate roof overhang. At each front corner of the porch is a fluted column with odd octagonal flared capitals

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

supporting a square abacus, and at each back corner a fluted, engaged half-column with similar capital and abacus. On the upper rail of the second story porch balustrade is a line of pointed finials. The four posts of the porch at this level are heavy and boldly carved, terminating in brackets with drop finials that support the roof. The wide overhang of the main roof is supported by similar but heavier brackets. In the roof soffit, beyond the ends of the brackets, is an egg and dart molding running parallel with the eaves. Narrow horizontal attic windows with four vertical panes are snug under the overhang on a level with the brackets. The house is covered with aluminum siding that does not obscure the original detail.

Diagonally across the street at 145 South Main Street is a house of similar overall Italianate style and similar heavy two story front porch, but this time executed in masonry with smooth stucco walls. The barn on this property is also Victorian, in wood painted yellow with red trim. The first story of the front facade of the barn has a bold arcade of three obtuse arches. Barn doors occupy the space under two of the arches, and a pair of round-headed windows the space under the third. Above the arcade are two more pairs of round-headed windows divided into eight petal-like sections. On top of the barn is a square cupola with pyramidal roof that leads up to a turned finial and, finally, to a rooster weather vane.

The second, and only other, Suffield house to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places is the Hatheway House at 55 South Main Street, now a museum of the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society of Connecticut. The house consists of four sections. The first part was built in 1735 - a five bay, central chimney house with gable roof and no decorative trim. When the second section was built to the north in 1794 with elaborate doorway, quoins, dentil course, and molded window caps, a similar gambrel roof and corresponding decorative trim were added to the original block. The 1794 doorway is exceptionally fine. Ionic columns support a dentilled pediment over half-round fanlight. The cornices of the column entablatures extend to left and right over sidelights uniting the door and sidelights in an unusual Palladianesque design. The third, south, section of the house was probably a separate building originally, moved to become part of the Hatheway House at an unknown date. It has a gambrel roof on the front, over a porch, and a shed roof to the rear. The fourth section is another gambrel roof block built in 1926 behind the original part of the house.

The Hatheway House has several outbuildings. A long barn (not a tobacco barn) parallels the street north of the house. Between the barn and the house is a Victorian carriage house that has a gable over three round arched doorways, similar to the barn at 145 South Main Street. In the south yard there is a Palladian summer house. An elaborate wood picket fence separated the house from the street. Each post of the fence is a structure in itself with rusticated sides and molded caps over dentil courses.

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Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

The southern section of the long, pointed, central green begins here as South Main Street terminates at the corner of Bridge Street. The last house on South Main Street, on the southeast corner of Bridge Street, is a big, white, clapboarded, 1900 house with high roofs, both hip and gable, tall dormers in the hip with triangular and half-round pediments, bays, and columned porches at the front door and on the south side. The many green awnings and abundance of carefully trimmed shrubbery are characteristic of the period. The house and grounds appear to be maintained at present in precisely the manner they were in the early 20th century.

Across Bridge Street is a large empty lot. This lot is at the principal intersection in the center of town, where for years were located stores, the Town Hall, and the Masonic Lodge. The area was redeveloped in the 1960s. Most of the buildings were demolished. The Masonic Lodge was moved several hundred feet east on Bridge Street. New buildings at the intersection include a shopping center that is not in the district, except for some footage of its parking lot, two bank buildings, and a library. The new banks, one on Bridge Street and one on North Main Street, are red brick, gable roofed buildings with green blinds and white trim in the Colonial Revival mode.

The 1972 Kent Memorial Library is modern architecture. It was designed by Warren Platner to bring not only a new look but also a new technology of building to Suffield. Its concrete frame, faced with pink stone and white painted brick, surrounds a central garden court. The flat coffered concrete roof and overhanging concrete eaves are offset by seamed, grey, metal roof sections that rise above book alcove skylights. The interior is on five floor levels connected by gradual ramps; there are no stairs. The interior is made up of intimately scaled spaces of warm and friendly character.

The Second Baptist Church of 1840 is north of the Bridge Street intersection. It has a pedimented portico supported by six colossal fluted Ionic columns on brick and stone bases. A broad architrave extends along the sides of the red brick building over two levels of six-over-six double hung sash with white blinds. The tower of the church consists of two stages. The first, oblong in plan, has fluted piers at the corners with Ionic columns between them in an in antis arrangement. The second stage is round. It has four giant, carved consoles over the corners of the first stage. A squat, gilded dome surmounts the whole from which extends a turned finial and arrow weather vane. A long one story addition runs to the south from the back of the church.

Main Street in front of the library and Baptist Church divides to form the green. The green is a pleasant, small park with an 1888 Civil War monument and a recently constructed bandstand that replicates a 19th century original. The street on the west side of the green is called High Street. There are two gas stations and a garage on the southwest corner

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

of High Street and Mountain Road, across the green from the empty lot created by redevelopment.

The First Church of Christ Congregational faces the Second Baptist Church across the green. The Congregationalists in 1869 built a red brick church in the Romanesque Revival style. Buttresses strengthen the base of the southeast corner tower and helped support a tall spire that came down during the 1938 hurricane. The church, with its tall round-headed windows, round arched entrance with dripstone, and arcaded corbelling below the eaves, introduces a further, diverse element into the Main Street streetscape.

Four of the principal buildings of Suffield Academy are north of the Congregational Church. The first building in the group is the town's original Kent Memorial Library, constructed in 1898 to the design of Daniel H. Burnham. Its restrained, classical character is typical of Burnham's Beaux Arts work. Executed in smooth, tan, granite ashlar, it has a portico of two Ionic columns in antis, echoing the first stage of the Baptist Church tower across the green. There is a shallow dome in the center of the copper clad roof. Its roof originally was a skylight, now covered over. Rectangular windows in the drum, however, continue to light a central, interior court not dissimilar in concept from the open central court on the 1972 library across the green. The formal interior of this library has high ceilings, with a screen of two Ionic columns separating the reading room from the central court. Classical detail abounds on the interior, including coffered panels and egg and dart and other moldings in the ceilings. After the Academy acquired the library from the town, it commissioned Jack Dollard of Hartford to design an addition to the rear that is sympathetic in mass, proportions, and materials to the original block.

The next of the Academy's buildings is the 1854 Memorial Building in red brick with central, pedimented, projecting pavilion, now with a half-round, white entrance portico. Its neighbor is Fuller Hall, built in 1872 in the Second Empire mode with mansard roof and three towers, one at each front corner and one in the center. The windows of the building had arches formed by stone voussoirs in alternating light and dark colors. In 1953 Fuller Hall was "colonialized." The mansard roof and towers were removed and replaced with a gable roof and central lantern. The colored voussoirs were removed, as well as their windows, in favor of rectangular windows with flat arches and keystones. A broken pediment doorway was installed, round arches with keystones were built over the first floor windows, the porch roof and posts were removed, and the porch railing was replaced with alternating sections of parapet and balustrade.

This group of Academy buildings along High Street is completed by Brewster Hall, which was built in 1930 in the Colonial Revival style. It has red brick, white trim, gable roof, bold dormers, two story, half-round, Ionic portico, and tall Palladianesque windows.

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

Across from the Academy campus, at the end of the green, a short side street called Day Avenue provides another break in the continuation of stately homes. On the southeast corner of Day Avenue and North Main Street is one of the two small apartment houses in the district. This one is Classical Revival in character with round-headed windows and bracketed roof overhang. The center section of the roof rises in a low pediment. Recessed balconies have railings comprising horizontal and vertical elements. The walls are covered with stucco.

On the south side of Day Avenue, 21 and 29 are identical, modest, Victorian frame houses whose gable bargeboards have a fret at the apex. 35 is a larger, similar house. Its gable roof overhangs about one and one-half feet from the wall and the gable has a Stick Style truss at its peak with central drop finial. These three houses were built in 1872. Across the street are two identical Second Empire cottages, only two stories high, with flat roofs, and with flat roofed dormers in the mansard. Built c. 1870, they are ell-shaped and have a porch in the interior angle of the ell with turned posts and bracketed roof.

The residence of Suffield Academy's headmaster at 222 North Main Street is an example of the fully developed Georgian style, constructed c. 1795. It is an approximately square, two story, clapboarded block with hip roof, sited behind a wood picket fence. The center of interest is the middle section of the front facade, in which an elaborate doorway is surmounted by a Palladian window over balustrade in the second story and by a further Palladian window in an attic pediment. Two story pilasters flank the doorway and second story Palladian window, but are closer together than the ends of the pediment, which thus go unsupported. The doorway consists of Ionic columns with full entablature supporting a gabled hood with dentil course. The cornices of the capitals extend over the sidelights and there is a half-round fanlight. The whole closely resembles the doorway of the north section of the Hatheway House, of similar date. The side door of the headmaster's residence is approximately the same as the front, without the sidelights. The six-over-six double hung sash have black blinds and, on the first floor, flat molded caps with dentil courses. Corner pilasters lead up to the standing seam metal roof.

Further north on North Main Street are several Queen Anne style frame houses. The one at 266, built in 1901, has an irregular silhouette and plan. A tower with six-sided pointed roof at the southwest corner is balanced to the north by a columned porch with gable roof under a two-sided bay at the second floor. In the face of the central roof gable, which is covered with shaped shingles, is a tripartite window. A truncated corner, diamond pane windows, colored glass, and a recessed second story sleeping porch on the side are additional period details. The entire house is painted white.

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DATE ENTERED	SEP 25 1979

Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

The house at 418 North Main Street is the second example of modern architecture in the district. It was built in 1956 as a conventional ranch, and was extensively remodelled in 1977 by Daniel Wright of Vernon to make more space for a growing family in a functional manner, but using stone and wood building materials, mass, and proportions designed to fit the neighborhood norm while expressing the taste and design preference of the owners. It has a jagged roofline and presents a facade toward the street that is blank wall to the left and the doors to a two-car garage to the right, flanking a central double window.

At 532 North Main Street is the only red brick Federal house in the district, built c. 1825. It has brownstone sills and splayed lintels and a round arch doorway with fanlight, but no hood or portico. The facade has four bays, with the front door placed in the second bay from the right. There is no second story window over the door.

The last great house in the district is on the northeast corner of North Main Street and Mapleton Avenue, c. 1795. Originally built as a five bay, central chimney, two and one-half story structure, it has been enlarged from time to time to the north and west in the architectural styles that prevailed at the times of the alterations. These differences are now dulled by the standard, all over effect of white paint and black blinds. There is a round-headed window in the west gable dating from the Romanesque Revival of the 19th century. On the east side of the house, a long porch reflecting the early 20th century Colonial Revival has its gable roof in the form of a pediment with dentil course supported by round columns. The front door is protected by a bold hood in the triangular shape and with the moldings and dentils of a classic pediment. Instead of having conventional columns, it is supported by two heavy, large, plain, C-shaped consoles with ball-shaped drop finials. This combination of classic and Italianate elements is reminiscent of the use of carved consoles on the second stage of the Baptist Church tower.

Across Main Street from this property are a water tower and several small, modern homes built in recent years as development in Suffield around the district has progressed. With the exception of these houses, and with the exception of the demolition and redevelopment in the center, the district has seen little new construction in the 20th century. The street was almost fully developed at the end of the 19th century.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Main Street in Suffield provides a remarkable display of American building styles from early 18th century to mid-20th century. Fine examples of architectural styles along the two and one-half mile length of the district include the Colonial, Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, Second Empire, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, and Modern. These outstanding buildings by their continued existence, largely free from damaging alterations and intrusions, constitute an architectural and historic resource of substantial significance.

The ambience of Suffield's Main Street arises from its history as a typical New England village, modified by tobacco affluence, the presence of Suffield Academy and redevelopment in the center, and the absence of urban or industrial development. The general level of architectural quality has been raised by the work of several good architects in the town, and the documentation of the history of the town and its properties is unusually complete.

Like many other 17th-century colonial villages, Suffield was started in 1670 as a farming community. The proprietors were organized by John Pynchon (1621-1703) of Springfield, Massachusetts, who had already started Hadley, Brookfield, and Hatfield, all for profit, as part of his far-flung business enterprises. Suffield continued to be part of Massachusetts until 1749. The original name was Stoney Brooke Plantation and falls in the stream for which it was named soon were used for power for grist mills, saw mills, tanneries, and iron forges. In 1801 the town's first paper mill was built at the falls near the mouth of the stream into the Connecticut River. These sites are outside the district, and in any event limited evidence of mill dams and one deteriorating grist mill are all that remain of the early industrial activity. Most of this limited industrial activity was for the purpose of augmenting or servicing the principal agricultural activity of the community. The industrial activity never developed a momentum of its own and in due course died out. The presence of so little industry helps to explain the town's present image as a typical New England village.

A unique industrial activity in Suffield, directly related to the farms, was the manufacture of cigars. Tobacco had been grown from the earliest days, and by 1727 was legal tender at the rate of four pence to the pound. In 1810 a visiting Cuban instructed Suffield women in how to make cigars, and the American cigar industry was born. Always largely a cottage industry, it required no large factories. There was a concentration of the industry, however, along South Main Street north of Kent Avenue that, according to one theory, is the explanation for the workers' houses at this location. The industry peaked in 1860, when 16 million cigars were manufactured in Suffield. Thereafter, tobacco growing remained important but farmers turned more to specialization in the broad leaf variety used only for wrappers, and cigar manufacturing faded from the scene. In 1869, of 316 working farms in Suffield, only 24 raised no tobacco. Syndicates were formed to

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Robert H. Alcorn, The Biography of a Town, Suffield; Three Hundredth Anniversary Committee, 1970.

Delphina L.M. Clark, Extracts of land records and probate records relating to Suffield properties from 1670, seven volumes of unpublished manuscript at Kent Memorial Library, Suffield. (Cont.)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 235 prox.

QUADRANGLE NAME Windsor Locks
UTM REFERENCES see continuation sheet

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24 000

A

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

C

--	--	--

D

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E

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F

--	--	--

G

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H

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

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

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

David F. Ransom, Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE

August 11, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

59 South Prospect Street

TELEPHONE

203 566-3005

CITY OR TOWN

Hartford

STATE

Connecticut 06106

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE April 2, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

William H. Brannan
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 9.25.79

ATTEST: *Margaret Oulry*
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 9/20/79

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DATE ENTERED	SEP 25 1979

Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

produce and market the leaf. Old Suffield family names associated with these syndicates are Bissell, Fuller and Hatheway. The same names are associated with the houses at 207, 272, 453, and 557 North Main Street, 264 and 289 South Main Street, and 309 Mapleton Avenue. Presumably, tobacco growing made the fine houses possible. Now tobacco growing has declined to a fraction of its former importance. The houses live on.

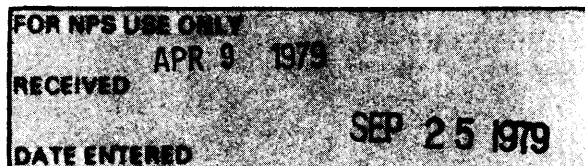
While most of Suffield's houses were constructed by anonymous builder/architects, in some cases the names of the architects are known. The town itself produced three architects whose names have come down through the years. The first was Joseph Howard. Houses built by him still stand at 99 High Street, 55, 155, and 289 South Main Street, all built in the mid-1790s in the late Federal or Georgian style with impressive Palladian and Baroque decorative elements. 55 South Main Street is the Hatheway House. Howard is credited with the north wing for which Asher Benjamin is thought to have designed the front doorway.

Henry A. Sykes (b. 1810), another Suffield man, secured his early training in the office of Ithiel Town in New Haven. In addition to his Suffield work, he designed buildings in Springfield, Greenfield, and Amherst, Massachusetts, and was given an honorary M. A. degree by Amherst College in 1854. His largest works in Suffield were the First Congregational and Second Baptist churches. The Congregational Church went up first, in 1835, on the west side of the green, with a portico of six colossal Doric columns and a two-stage tower, all in wood. Five years later he repeated the basic design for the Baptists across the green, this time using Ionic columns for the portico and brick for the body of the church.

The third Suffield architect was John C. Mead (d. 1889). He is credited with 40 to 50 churches in Connecticut (Alcorn, p. 178), including an 1869 building for the Congregationalists in Suffield, the present structure. Sykes's church was moved away to make room for Mead's Romanesque Revival design. Elsewhere on the main street in Suffield, Mead did two Second Empire structures, the original Fuller Hall (1872) and the house at 264 South Main Street (1872). He brought this mode to its ultimate development in the Cornelius Vanderbilt (later Dimock) House on West Hill in West Hartford (demolished) and pursued his Romanesque Revival talents in Hartford with the County Court House on Trumbull Street (demolished) and the Governor's Foot Guard Armory (1888).

The Hatheway House, 55 South Main Street, is unique in the district because of the combination of its large size, elaborate detail, proximity to the street, important out-buildings, availability to the public as a museum of the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society of Connecticut, and association with the famous names Oliver Phelps and Asher Benjamin. Phelps was a speculator in frontier lands and at one time in the post-Revolutionary War period is thought to have been the largest land owner in the country. His 1795 addition to this house was elaborate in every respect, and it is not surprising that he engaged the services of Asher Benjamin (1771-1845), the Connecticut River Valley native who went on to Boston to

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

become a famous architect and publisher of famous architectural pattern books. An indication of the quality of the work done at this time is the fact that the 1795 parlor has been removed to Winterthur Museum (and replaced with a duplicate).

By far the most famous architect to be represented in Suffield is Daniel H. Burnham (1846-1912) of Chicago. His firm designed the first Kent Memorial Library (1898), a gift to the town by Sidney A. Kent. Sidney A. Kent at age 20 had left Suffield and entered the meat packing business in Chicago, with great success. There he engaged Daniel H. Burnham to design his residence on Michigan Avenue, and later commissioned him to design the Suffield library on land owned by Kent's ancestor in 1679. Blueprints of the Burnham construction drawings, mounted on linen fabric, remain on hand in Suffield.

A decision was made in the 1960s that this library, 81 by 41 feet in size and with high ceilings, provided insufficient space for mid-20th century needs. Construction of an addition was impractical because the adjoining land was owned by Suffield Academy, not by the town. A new Kent Memorial Library therefore was built across the green as part of the redevelopment on that corner. Suffield Academy bought the old library in 1972 and added to it.

The new library measures 86 by 92 feet around an interior court of 29 by 32 feet. Its exterior appearance continues to be a subject for heated discussion among the townspeople. Some people feel that modern architecture is out of place here and does not fit in with the character of the district. Others point out that the essence of the district is the presence of a variety of architectural styles from different eras, and that modern architecture is an appropriate extension of that sequence. The brick walls of the new library are painted white, perhaps as an effort to establish common ground for the two schools of thought. Pedestrian access to the library is difficult. On the west, one approaches from the sidewalk down a flight of steps to an exterior court, across the court through doors that are a problem on windy days, and then up the interior ramps to the principal library levels. On the east, a curved drive for automobiles, without sidewalk or steps, approaches the main library entrance on an upgrade from the shopping center's parking lot.

Suffield Academy is the name adopted in 1939 by a private boarding school founded under Baptist sponsorship in 1833 as the Connecticut Literary Institution. Girls were admitted as early as 1843. In the 20th century, under the name Suffield School, it provided secondary education to all town children during the years 1912 to 1939, the town paying tuition for each student. The move to "colonialize" the school's Victorian buildings started in 1908 and continued in 1915 with alterations to the 1854 Memorial Building, next door to the library. The most complete demonstration of "colonialization" was carried out at Fuller Hall in 1953 under the direction of Frederick C. Teich of Hartford.

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DATE ENTERED

Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Suffield was by no means alone in its program to erase its late-19th-century Victorian architectural image in favor of Colonial Revival. Other Connecticut towns engaged in the same practice, notably Norfolk and Litchfield. During mid-20th century, the Academy has pursued a vigorous building program on both sides of the green, has purchased a number of houses along North and South Main streets, and by a wide margin is the largest property owner in the district.

The changes and vigorous building program carried forward by Suffield Academy in the center of town earlier in the 20th century have now been followed by the redevelopment at the central intersection in the 1960s and 1970s. Nineteenth and early-20th-century mercantile establishments were located on the east side of North Main Street at Bridge Street. There was a row of structures here composed of several retail shops including a pharmacy, grocery store, and book store, and the Post Office, Town Hall, and Masonic Lodge. The sidewalk in front of this busy row was a busy streetscape. The corner was redeveloped in the 1960s. The old buildings were torn down as being inadequate and deteriorated, and were replaced, not by a row of buildings along a sidewalk, but by separated buildings, automobile-oriented. The lot on the corner itself, once scheduled for an office building, has remained undeveloped.

The fact that so many buildings of merit have survived over the centuries is due in large part, as is often the case, to the failure of Suffield to grow. It has not become a city. It has no industrial park. There is no interstate highway. Highway development through the center, suggested from time to time, has been discouraged by the town. The important threat to the district's integrity came from adjoining Bradley Airport, whose plan ten years ago to extend its runways close to the center of Suffield was defeated by sustained local effort.

The houses along the street give a good resume of the development of domestic architecture in the Connecticut River Valley. The Baptist and Congregational churches are prime examples of two 19th-century church styles. And Suffield Academy offers a fascinating demonstration of the trend of fashion in academic buildings. While the remarkable circumstance is that many of these buildings are still standing, their significance is supplemented and enhanced by an unusually large amount of primary source documentation on Suffield. Alcorn in his The Biography of a Town provides a bibliography of primary sources that includes John Pynchon's account books, the Proprietors' Book, and many other account books, journals, and letters. Delphina L. M. Clark has traced the early history of each plot by abstracting the land records and probate records reflecting Suffield real estate transactions from the days of John Pynchon. Her seven volumes of unpublished typescript are at the Kent Memorial Library. This extensive documentation reinforces the diversity and quality of the standing buildings and helps to make Suffield a resource in architectural history of outstanding integrity and significance.

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

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(At Connecticut Historical Commission.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

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DATE ENTERED	SEP 25 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET Geograph Data ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

UTM References:

- A 18/695090/4652110
- B 18/695070/4651520
- C 18/694800/4650640
- D 18/694830/4650650
- E 18/694810/4650590
- F 18/694790/4650590
- G 18/694380/4648740
- H 18/694440/4648480
- I 18/694210/4648440
- J 18/694130/4648720
- K 18/694420/4650060
- L 18/694420/4650280
- M 18/694800/4651400
- N 18/694830/4652110

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Suffield National Register District
Suffield, Connecticut

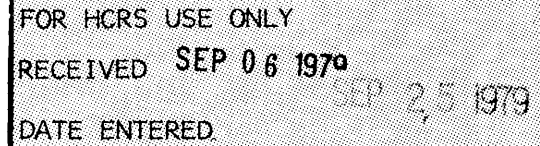
CONTINUATION SHEET Geographical Data ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district boundary line begins at the point on the south line of the property known as 477 Suffield Street 400 feet west of the street and runs north parallel to and 400 feet west of Suffield Street, South Main Street and High Street to intersection with a line which is an extension south of the west line of 53 Mountain Road, along this line and the west line of 53 Mountain Road to Mountain Road, across Mountain Road to a point on the north side of Mountain Road 400 feet west of High Street, north parallel to and 400 feet west of High Street and North Main Street to the south line of 39 Marbern Drive, south and north along the boundaries of 39 Marbern Drive to Marbern Drive, across Marbern Drive to the southwest corner of 40 Marbern Drive, along the west and north boundaries of 40 Marbern Drive to a point 400 feet from North Main Street, north parallel to and 400 feet west of North Main Street to the south boundary of 435 North Main Street, west and north along the boundaries of 435 North Main Street and the west boundary of 25 Russell Avenue to Russell Avenue, across Russell Avenue to the southwest corner of 24 Russell Avenue, north along the west border of 24 Russell Avenue to the south boundary of 497 North Main Street, west and north along the borders of 497 North Main Street and the west border of 511 North Main Street to the south border of 517 South Main Street, west along the south border of 517 North Main Street to a point 400 feet west of North Main Street, north parallel to and 400 feet west of North Main Street and North Street to a line that is a west extension of the north border of the Modzelesky property, east along this line across North Street to a point 400 feet east of North Street.

Thence, south parallel to and 400 feet east of North Street to Mapleton Avenue, across Mapleton Avenue to the northeast corner of 336 Mapleton Avenue, south along the east border of 336 Mapleton Avenue to the southwest corner of 336 Mapleton Avenue, west along the south border of 336 Mapleton Avenue to a point 400 feet east of North Main Street, south parallel to and 400 feet east of North Main Street to the north boundary of 40 Day Avenue, east and south along the boundaries of 40 Day Avenue to Day Avenue, across Day Avenue to the northeast corner of 35 Day Avenue, south and west along the boundaries of 35 Day Avenue to a point 400 feet east of North Main Street, south parallel to and 400 feet east of North Main Street, South Main Street, and Suffield Street to the southeast corner of 494 Suffield Street, west to and across Suffield Street to point of beginning.

In general, the boundaries of the district are the same as the boundaries of the corresponding section of the local historic district, except for certain adjustments at cross streets for the purpose of following property lines.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 1

The purpose of this addendum is to describe buildings not already described in Item 7. A similar geographic sequence is followed, working from south to north. The dates quoted usually are from the assessor's records.

South Main Street, east side

- 472 1750. 3-story, gambrel roofed, 5-bay clapboard house. The central doorway is flanked by early sidelights with molded surrounds.
- 450 1850. 1½-story, gable roofed, 2-bay, clapboard cottage with 2-over-1 windows. Possibly a former outbuilding.
- 422 1850. Sign on house says 1827. 2½-story, gable roofed, 2-bay, clapboard, Greek Revival house with pediment of flush boarding, panelled pilasters at the corners, and side entrance.
- 402 1797. 2½-story, gable roofed, 5-bay, clapboard, twin-chimney, Georgian house. The central doorway has molded cornice and side lights.
- 384 1948. 1½-story, gable roofed, 3-bay, clapboard house. Roof has two prominent gabled dormers, and slopes to eaves at first floor. Two-car garage.
- 360 1850. Sign on house says 1815. 2½-story, gable roofed, 3-bay, clapboard, Greek Revival house. Gable forms recessed pediment toward the street. The entrance portico has fluted Ionic columns and a flat roof.
- 338 1810. 2½-story, gable roofed, 3-bay, clapboard Greek Revival house. The flush boarding pediment has a fan window. The delicate entrance portico has slim round columns and coved ceiling under a gable roof.
- 222 1870. 2-story, gable roofed, ell-shaped, clapboard house with bracketed front door hood and 3-sided oriel. Roof and entrance altered.
- 208 1890. 2½-story, gable roofed, 2-bay, vernacular worker's house with porch across the front. The porch has turned posts and a railing with square balusters.
- NC 178 1900. 2½-story frame house with gable toward street and cross gable parallel with street. False front has been added at first story

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 2

with three "broken pediment" entrances, and concrete steps.

- 140 1952. Brick church with 2-story, wood portico of four Tuscan columns, and pediment. A short, 3-stage wood tower is surmounted by a small gilded dome.
- 130 1812. 2½-story, gable roofed, 5-bay, twin chimney, clapboard, Georgian house. Gabled entrance surround may not be original.
- 114 1953. 2-story, gable roofed, 3-bay, brick, stylized Georgian Revival office building. The tall windows are 12-over-16 under segmental arches and with tall black blinds.
- 98 1960. 2-story, low pyramidal roof, 4-bay, clapboard Italianate house with wide porch on two sides. Porch columns and valence are wood in a lacy diamond pattern.
- 88 1740. 2½-story, gable roofed, 5-bay, twin chimney, clapboard house. Alterations include flush boarding pediments in the gable ends and corner pilasters with recessed, round-headed panels. Similar pilasters flank a Greek Revival doorway.
- 78 1767. 2½-story, gable roofed, 5-bay, clapboard house. Greek Revival alterations include pediments in the gable ends, panelled pilasters at the corners and flanking the doorway. A wide freize and architrave under the eaves are separated by a dentil course.
- 60 1824. 2½-story, gable roofed, 5-bay, clapboard Greek Revival house. The elaborate entrance has an attenuated, 4-column Doric portico and wide leaded fanlight. There is a solid and pierced balustrade on the roof above the eaves.
- 52 1823. 2½-story, gable roofed, 4-bay, clapboard Greek Revival house on stone foundations with panelled corner pilasters. Entrance is from a porch on the south side that has fluted Ionic columns.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 3

South Main Street, west side

- 467 ? Simple, mid-20th century, 2-story, gable-roofed, clapboard house. Pleasant proportions.
- 463 1780. 2-story, gambrel-roofed, 5-bay, clapboard house with central chimney. Windows are 12-over-12 with molded caps, not original and out of scale (too large). The wood-shingled roof slopes to first story eaves with three shed dormers in its lower slope.
- 451 1701. 2-story, gambrel-roofed, central chimney, 5-bay, clapboard house with rear lean-to. There are no windows at the second floor. Roof is covered with wood shingles.
- 433 1954. Long, gable-roofed, clapboard, 2-story house.
- 411 1812. 2½-story, gable-roofed, clapboard house. One gable is toward the street, another faces south, i.e., the roof (not the house) is ell shaped. Altered.
- 391 1740. 1½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central chimney, clapboard house, with two gabled dormers. The doorway has a two-leaf door and six-light transom.
- 373 1938. 2-story, gambrel-roofed, 3-bay Colonial Revival house with wing to the south of similar configuration. The prominent entrance portico has a gabled roof and flanking, fluted pilasters. There are three gabled dormers in the gambrel at second story.
- 361 1900. Square 3-story, gable-roofed house with entrance porch flanked by tripartite windows, three pairs of windows at second floor, and three paired-window dormers in the third floor.
- 343 1959. 2½-story, gable-roofed, stone and clapboard, Georgian Revival house. Gabled entrance portico has coved ceiling.
- 289 1815? Large and palatial clapboard house with balustrade at the eaves, otherwise scarcely visible from the street.
- 249 1850. 2-story, flat-roofed (with overhang), 3-bay, clapboard, Italianate house. A wide 1-story porch with square posts extends along two sides of the house.
- 225 1800/1820. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, clapboard, Greek Revival house. Doorway has wide leaded fanlight with molded surround, similar to that in the gable end.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum ITEM NUMBER PAGE 4

South Main Street, west side (continued)

- 221 1880. 2-story, gambrel-roofed, ell-shaped, clapboard house with arcaded porch. Odd.
- 169 1914, possibly earlier. 2½-story, gable-roofed, Queen Anne house. Clapboards cover the first and second stories, shingles the attic. Tower and conical roof at southeast corner. Palladian-inspired window in wide front gable. Wide front porch.
- 161 1787. 2½-story, gable-roofed, twin-chimney, 5-bay, clapboard house. Roof covered with wood shingles. Central doorway has simple side and transom lights.
- 87 1835. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, Greek Revival, clapboard house. First story floor-to-ceiling windows have 9-over-9 sash. The front door is on the south side, and there is an added Italianate porch on the north.

North Main Street, east side

- 24 Vacant land.
- 82 1775. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, clapboard, Georgian/Adamesque house with quoins at the corners and a dentil course under the eaves. The elaborate doorway has a leaded fanlight under a molded cornice surmounted at the second floor by a full Palladian window. Other windows have pulvinated freizes and molded cornices with dentil courses.
- 236 1920, ^{or} earlier. 3-story, multi-gabled Queen Anne house with 2-story ^{bay} on the south. The bay has a gable with fish scale shingles. There is a wide porch.
252. 1904. 2½-story, gable-roofed, clapboard, Queen Anne/Classic Revival house. There is a half-round front porch with square columns and dentil course at the eaves, and there is a wide fascia at second story level. But the windows have pointed glazing.
- 272 1903. 3-story, gable-roofed, Queen Anne clapboard house. There is a broad third-floor overhang, supported by a row of curved brackets. The front gable has a large Palladian window. The roof is covered with slates.

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Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 5

North Main Street, east side (continued)

228 rear 1954. 1½-story, gable-roofed, shingled cottage.

- 298 1890. 2½-story, pyramidal-roofed, 3-bay, clapboard, Italianate house. The wide roof overhang is supported by paired brackets. There is a prominent round-headed entranceway. A south wing has low elliptical arches over tripartite windows.
- 310 1904. 2½-story, multi-gabled, clapboard, Queen Anne house. The porch balustrade has turned balusters with knobs at graduated heights so as to form a swag pattern.
- 318 c. 1890. 2½-story, hipped roof, clapboard house with gables, porches, fish scale shingles, and a turned-wood porch.
- 332 1850. 3-story, Mansard-roofed, clapboard, 3-bay, Second Empire house, with two-leaf door. The roof slates have hexagonal exposure.
- 356 1880. 2-story, pyramidal-roofed, clapboard, 2-bay, Italianate house. The roof overhang is supported by paired brackets. A flat-roofed, square-columned portico to the left is balanced by a 1-story front bay to the right.
- 370 1850? 2½-story, gambrel- and gable-roofed clapboard house, much altered and enlarged.
- 380 1904. 2½-story, hipped roof, shingled, Queen Anne/Classic Revival house with gables, bays, and porches. The porches have round columns.
- 388 1905. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay, clapboard and shingled Queen Anne house. The porch has a round bay at the corner. There is a round-headed window in the gable end.
- 394 1925. 2½-story, gable -roofed (with gambrel end profile), wide clapboard, Dutch Colonial Revival house with pent roof at first story and half-round entrance hood.
- 412 1904. Set well back from the road. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, clapboard farm house on brick foundations.
- 428 1920. Sited behind the house at 418. 2-story, gable-roofed, clapboard, 3-bay, vernacular house.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield historic district
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 6

North Main Street, east side (continued)

- 436 1825. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, clapboard, Greek Revival house with a rectangular window in the flush boarding pediment. The porch has Classic Revival round columns.
- 460 1958. There is a long, wood picket fence of 19th-century design at the front lot line. The house is set well back of the fence. It is a 2-story, gable-roofed house with green shutters of indefinite but bland style that does not clash with other houses along the street.
- 480 Sign on house says 1794. 2½-story, gable-roofed, twin chimney, 5-bay, central doorway house on brick foundations with round-arched doorway. Several outbuildings.
- 500 1875. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, clapboard, ell-shaped house with wide porch on two sides. The porch has round, Classic Revival columns.
- 522 1929. 2-story, gable-roofed (front gable truncated), ell-shaped, shingled cottage, with recessed prch.
- 540 1890. 3-story, pyramidal-roofed, clapboard, Queen Anne/Classic Revival house with gables and bays. Rectangular front porch has round columns and dentil course under the eaves.
- 550 1906. Similar to 540 but with enclosed front porch and added shingle siding.
- 572 1835. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, Greek Revival house on brick foundations with section added to the south. Pediment has paired round-headed windows.
- 590 1880. 2½-story, gable-roofed, Queen Anne house with projecting gables supported by carved brackets. The roof is covered with slates.
- 666 c. 1950. 2-story, gable-roofed, clapboard, contemporary house in spirit of the Greek Revival.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

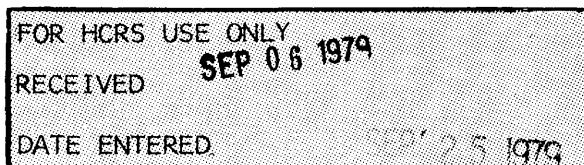
CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 7

North Main Street, west side

- 201 1800. Tall, 3-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, clapboard house. Heavy, flat-roofed entrance porch has fluted Ionic columns. Third floor projects in the front over a fascia that has a narrow, horizontal window of five panes, end-to-end.
- 203 Part of the 207-211 property, in rear. c. 1825? 2½-story, clapboard, 2-bay structure, perhaps a storage building.
- 207-211 1879. 2-story, flat-roofed, 3-bay, clapboard, Italianate house with roof overhang supported by brackets. Two porches have square posts with plain capitals defined by well spaced moldings, and with bracketed roofs.
- 217-219 1849/1900? Big, 2-story, Italianate house with bracketed roof overhang and with lower 2-story wings to both north and south. The wide Classic Revival porch has a 3/4-round bay at the corner. Outbuildings include a glass house and two Italianate barns.
- 227 1900. 3-story, gable-roofed, clapboard, Classical Revival house. The wide entrance porch has a pedimented gable supported by paired round columns that rise from the porch balustrade.
- 241 1762. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central chimney, central doorway house with Greek Revival trim added.
- 257 1862. 3-story, gable-roofed, clapboard, Italianate house with tower at south front corner, and with round-headed entranceway. Gables and porches. Elaborate decorative trim includes a round brace under the tower roof.
- 269 1956. Set well back, facing Marbern Drive. 1-story, gable-roofed, brick, contemporary house. May have been architect-designed.
- 281 1800. 2½-story, hipped roof, 5-bay, clapboard Georgian house. Recessed entrance porch has two fluted Ionic columns in antis. Windows have molded caps. Standing seam metal roof.
- 309 1800. 2-story, gable-roofed, clapboard, 3-bay cottage. Front porch has standing seam metal roof.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum ITEM NUMBER PAGE 8

North Main Street, west side (continued)

- 321 1800? 2½-story, gable-roofed, clapboard, Italianate house. An entrance porch at one corner with round, fluted columns and bracketed roof is balanced by a 1-story bay with similar roof. There is a Palladian window in the gable end.
- 331 1773. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, central chimney, clapboard house. The central doorway has a Georgian surround.
- 341 Golf course. The club house is beyond the district line.
- 345-347 1870? (looks more like 1770). 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, clapboard, central chimney house, altered and enlarged. Gable ends form pediments. Two wings to the rear create a U-shaped plan. Original chimneys apparently have been removed; there are no fireplaces in the house.
- 357 1882. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 2-bay, clapboard, vernacular house. Entrance is from a side porch that has square posts.
- 365 1875. 3-story, 3-bay, clapboard house with gables and porches to front and sides. 2-story clapboard barn has a central gable.
- 371 1938. 2½-story, gable-roofed, clapboard house. Roof line on the south slopes down to first story eaves. The entrance, to the north, has a half-round hood.
- 379 1901. 2½-story, gable-roofed, clapboard, Queen Anne house with tower to the south and bay to the north. Front porch has valence of spindles.
- 399 1880. 2-story, pyramidal-roofed, 3-bay, clapboard, Classic Revival house with chimney rising from roof apex. Panelled pilasters at corners. Gabled door hood has coved ceiling. 2-story porch on south side. 2-story addition on north. 2-story, gable-roofed barn in rear.
- 419 1835. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, clapboard, Greek Revival house. The pediment is covered with clapboards laid parallel to the raking cornices and thus forming a series of inverted Vs. There are panelled pilasters at the corners and flanking the doorway. The side porch has panelled square posts.

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DATE ENTERED	SEP 25 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum ITEM NUMBER PAGE 9

North Main Street, west side (continued)

- 435 1880. Sign on house says 1827. 2-story, gable-roofed, clapboard house with three bays at first floor and two bays at second floor. Fanlight in gable end.
- 453 1890. Square, 3-story, hipped roof, clapboard house with gables and bays, more Classic Revival than Queen Anne. Barn has vertical siding and cupola.
- 493 1859? Looks more like 1900. Square, 3-story, hipped roof, clapboard house with hipped roof dormer in front slope of roof. The rectangular entrance porch has round columns and a dentil course under the eaves.
- 497 1800. Simple, 2-story, gable-roofed, clapboard cottage.
- 511 1849. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 3-bay, clapboard, Greek Revival house with plain pilasters at the corners and flanking the doorway. The doorway has long, rectangular transom and side lights.
- 517 1910. 2½-story, gable-roofed, clapboard house with porches, projecting gables, and 1-over-1 sash. A relatively simple example of late Queen Anne style.
- 523 1920. 2½-story, gable-roofed, clapboard, twin chimney, central doorway, Georgian Revival house.
- 541 1776. 1½-story, gable-roofed, 4-bay, clapboard house with two gabled dormers in the front roof slope, and with lean-to in the back. Central chimney is behind the apex of the roof. The barn has weathered vertical siding.
- 539 rear 1949. 1½-story, gable-roofed, central chimney, clapboard house, barely visible from the street.
- 551 1906. 1½-story, 5-bay, central chimney house with high gabled roof covered with slates. A Colonial Revival house with Georgian Revival trim.
- 557 1900. Sign on house says 1753. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, clapboard house with pedimented Ionic prtico. Chimney is new, and is off center to the left.

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DATE ENTERED	SEP 25 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 10

North Main Street, west side (continued)

- 569 1900. 2½-story, multi-gabled, shingled, Queen Anne house, with slate roof. Front porch has round columns and square balusters.
- 575 1900. 3-story, clapboard and shingled Queen Anne house. The pyramidal roof has several gables. The porch has turned posts with sawn brackets.
- 585 1911. Square, 3-story, hipped roof, Classic Revival, clapboard and shingled house. The north and south roof slopes have hipped roof dormers. The front porch has round posts and a ramped balustrade.
- 595 1900. 3-story, gambrel-roofed, shingled, Queen Anne house with gambrel gables, a sleeping porch over the doorway, and 1- and 2-story bays.

North Street

- 603 1900. 2½-story, wide gambrel-roofed, shingled, Classic Revival house with Palladian window over the doorway.
- 617 c. 1900. 2½-story, gable-roofed, ell-shaped, stucco, Tudor Revival house with exposed timbers in the gables.
- 627 1850. 2-story, Mansard roof, shingled, Second Empire cottage.
- NC Water tank ? High tank shaped roughly like a segment of a cylinder. Metal, on round metal supports.
- ? Geitz/Midzelsky 1973. 1½-story, gable-roofed, contemporary house in the spirit of the Georgian Revival.

South Street

15 and 21 are additional addresses for 289 and 319 South Main Street.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 11

North High Street

- 35 1930. Small, 2-story, brick apartment house with limestone string course at first story level and Palladian-inspired window in the second story.
- 63 1908. Square, pyramidal-roofed, clapboard, Classic Revival house with hipped roof dormers in each roof slope. The roof is covered with slates. The square entrance portico has a balustrade with tall, thin balusters.
- 99 1794. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, twin chimney, clapboard, Georgian house. There are fanlights in the pedimented gable ends. The doorway has a wide, elliptical, leaded fanlight, and side lights. The flat-roofed portico has Classic Revival, round columns clustered in two groups of three.

Suffield Street, south side

- 477 1800. 2½-story, gable-roofed, shingled, Greek Revival house with corner pilasters that have recessed panels. The 2-bay west end has a pedimented gable. Entrance is from a porch on the north side, now enclosed. There is an addition to the east.

Suffield Street, north side

- 494 1953. 1-story, ell-shaped, gable-roofed, shingled, contemporary house.

Marbern Drive, south side

- 27 1949. 1½-story, gable-roofed, three-bay, clapboard "Cape," with attached, 2-car garage.
- 39 1892? 2½-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, central chimney, central doorway, Georgian or Georgian Revival house. Central pavilion has portico with Ionic columns, second-story Palladian window, and flush-boarded pediment.

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DATE ENTERED 75 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE 12

Marbern Drive, north side

- 28 1949. 2-story, 3-bay house with square, central chimney and central entrance. There are two gabled dormers in the front slope of the roof. The front wall is faced with brick and the other three sides with shingles. Contemporary architecture in the spirit of the Colonial Revival.
- 40 1950. 2½-story, gable-roofed, Georgian Revival house with brick first story and shingles above. The segmental-arched doorway is under a central gable of flush, vertical boarding that has a small, half-round fanlight.

Day Avenue, north side

- 14 1905. 2½-story, gable-roofed, ell-shaped, vernacular house.
- 28 1875. 3-story, T-shaped, clapboard, Italianate house with bracketed roof overhang, struts in the gable ends, and paired windows.

Russell Avenue, north side

- 24 1899. Tall, 2½-story, gable-roofed, clapboard, vernacular house. There is an exterior brick chimney on the west side.

Russell Avenue, south side

- 25 c. 1950. 2-story, gable-roofed house in the spirit of the Colonial Revival.

Mountain Road, south side

- 41 1923. 2-story, cream-and-tan-brick, Classic Revival, office building with central, recessed entrance. At the first floor the windows are paired, and at the second floor they are tripartite.
- 53 1967. Small, 1-story, brick and concrete block office building in the spirit of the Georgian Revival.

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DATE ENTERED	SEP 25 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Suffield Historic District
Suffield, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Addendum ITEM NUMBER PAGE 13

Mapleton Avenue, south side

320 1920? May be 19th century. 2-story, gable-roofed, shingled, vernacular house on brick foundations. The front gable is truncated.

336 1941. 1½-story, gable-roofed, ell-shaped, clapboard cottage. At the corner of the ell there is a round tower of board and batten siding with a conical roof.

Discussion:

The houses described in the Addendum are essentially the same in spirit and detail as those described at greater length in Item 7. The percentage of houses in the district that is of outstanding architectural interest is unusually high, considering that the houses have been built from time to time over a period of three hundred years. The high quality has been maintained almost without exception for three centuries. The mid-20th-century construction, on the whole, has demonstrated an effort to maintain the sense of place already created by the older houses. The absence of "ranch" or "split level" types is notable. There is only one "Cape," and it is on a side street. Whether the contemporary and modern architecture houses will be considered equal to their predecessors in architectural interest only time will tell, but the district has constructively absorbed almost every historical style up to the mid-20th century, and modern architecture may be only a continuation of the series.

An approximate statistical analysis of the structures by styles and by location in the northern and southern sections of the district follows:

Style	South Main Street Area	North Main Street Area	Total
Colonial	8	7	15
Georgian	6	6	12
Greek Revival	14	7	21
Romanesque Revival	0	1	1
Italianate	5	7	12

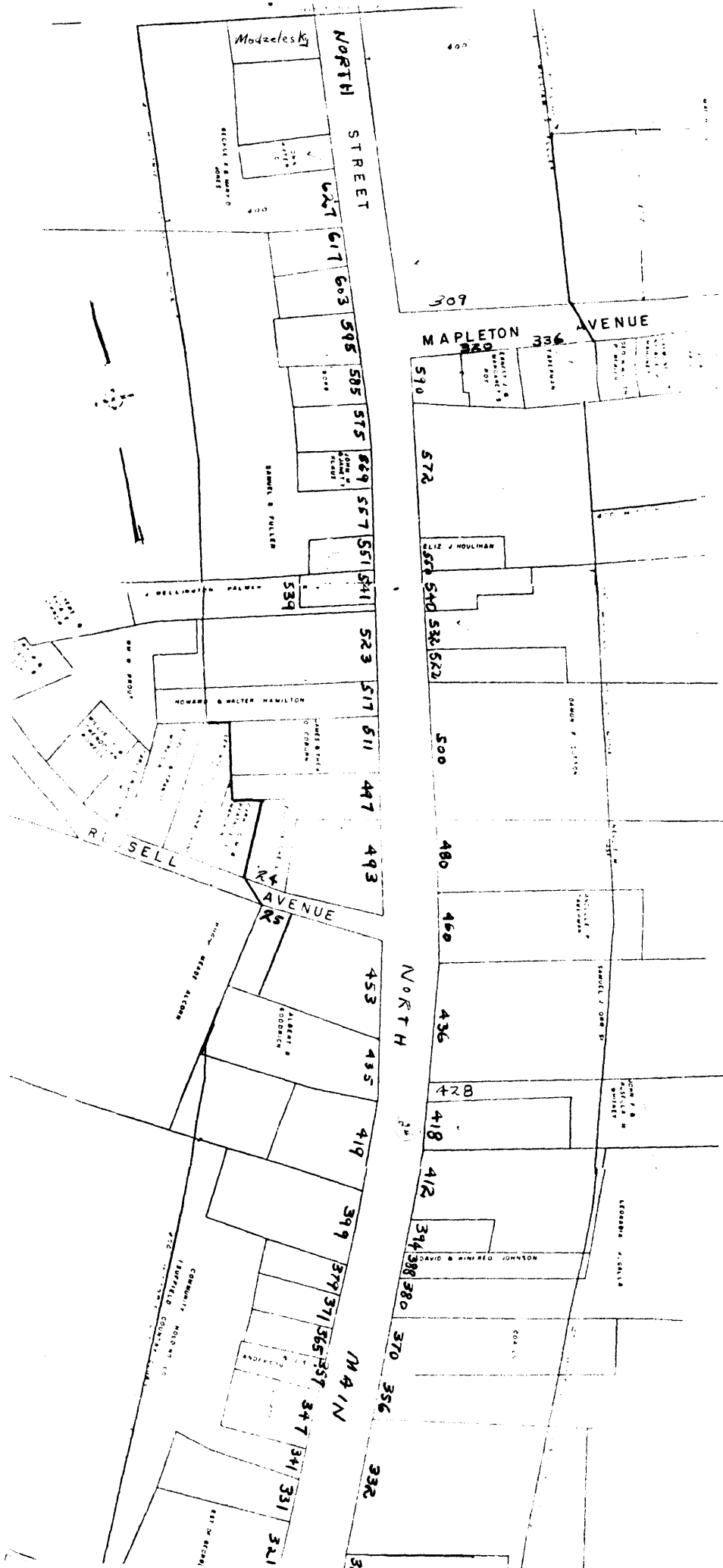
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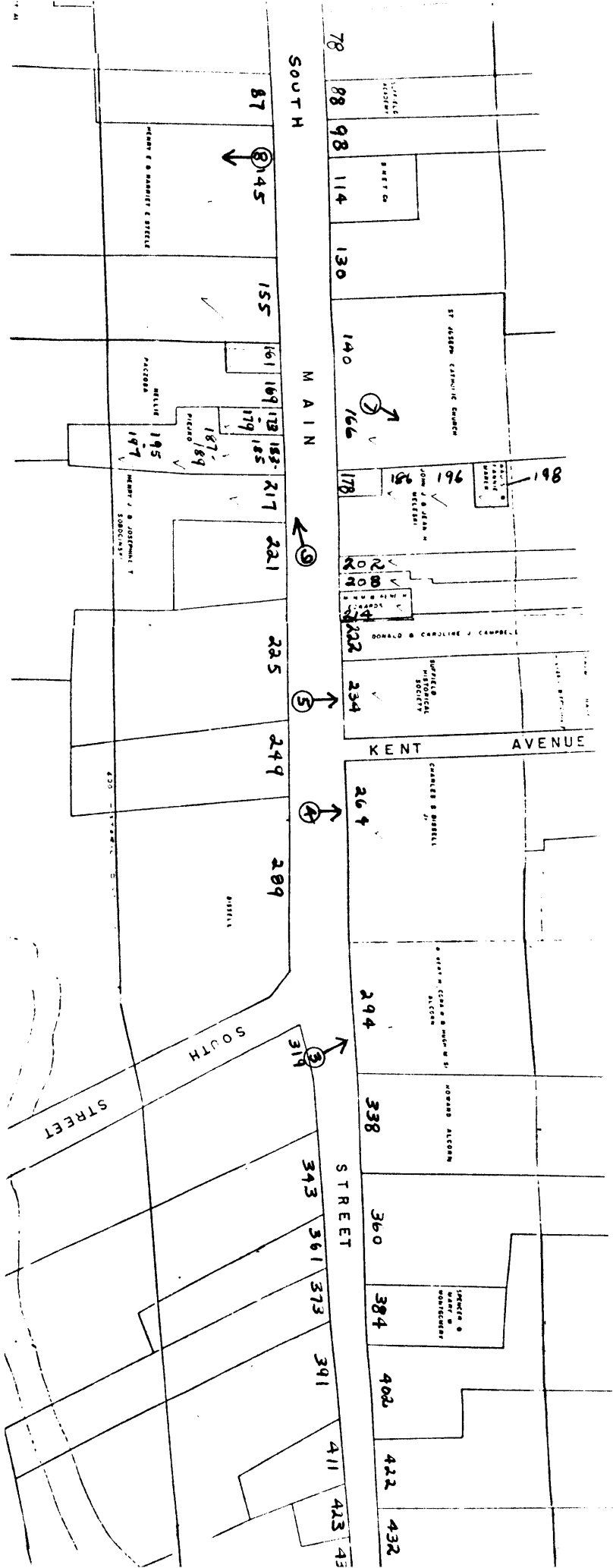
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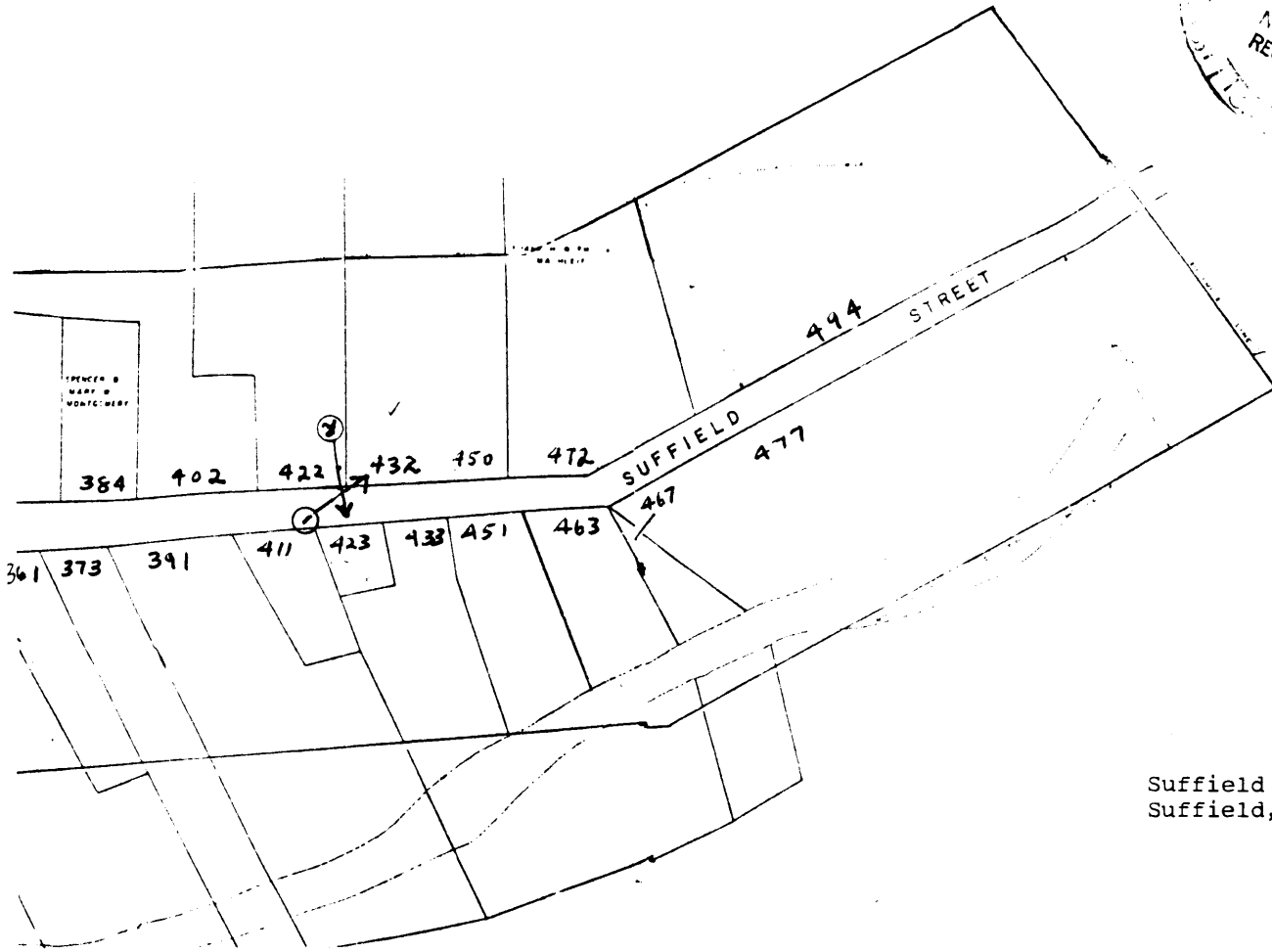
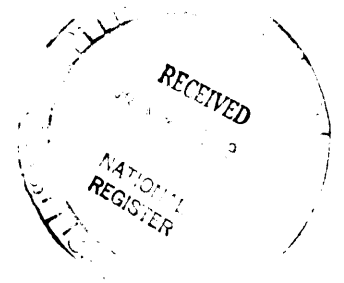
CONTINUATION SHEET	Addendum	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE	14
	Vernacular	11	12	23
	Queen Anne	1	16	17
	Second Empire	1	3	4
	Stick Style	0	1	1
	Classic Revival	3	13	16
	Tudor Revival	0	1	1
	Georgian Revival	0	3	3
	Dutch Colonial Revival	0	1	1
	Less than 50 years old	11	16	27
	Total	60	94	154

The building pattern that emerges from the figures is fairly even handed, but with changes in emphasis from period to period. The number of Colonial and Georgian houses in the north and south is the same, indicating that in the 18th century development proceeded at the same pace in both areas. The Greek Revival is represented in the south by double the number of houses in the north, suggesting that in the early 19th century the lower part of the street was the more more popular site. The Italianate period saw a return to even handedness, but then as the end of the 19th century approached almost all building in the Queen Anne style was along North Main Street. This trend continued with the Classic Revival at the turn of the century. Houses less than 50 years old, however, in a proportion of only three to two, north to south, show a re-emergence of building activity in the south. The spacing is remarkably even over the centuries throughout both sections. There are two area of density that are the locations of workers' houses, one on South Main Street below St. Joseph's Church, built in mid-19th century, and the other along Day Avenue off North Main Street, built toward the end of the 19th century.



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Suffield, Connecticut