

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0676624

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 9 1979
DATE ENTERED AUG 10 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 *Historic*
Enfield ~~National Register~~ District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER *1106--1492 Enfield St.*
1121-1477, 1106-1492 Enfield Street

CITY, TOWN

Enfield

___ VICINITY OF

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th - Toby Moffett

STATE

Connecticut

CODE

COUNTY

Hartford

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
See continuation sheet.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. *Town Hall*

STREET & NUMBER

Enfield Street

CITY, TOWN

Enfield,

STATE

Connecticut 06082

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
See continuation sheet.

DATE

___ FEDERAL ___ STATE ___ COUNTY ___ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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 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

An 18th century town hall and a 19th century church form the center of interest of the Enfield National Register District. They are located across from one another north of the old parade ground on Enfield Street, which runs north and south on a ridge east of the Connecticut River, in the north central Connecticut town of Enfield. The street has always been a prime residential area and now is lined with good examples of domestic architecture in various styles from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. With the exception of four service establishments, all occupying buildings of the same scale and mass as neighboring houses, there is no commerce or industry in the district. There are 122 sites and structures in the district, three of which are considered not to add to its historic character.

In 1972 a local historic district was established running along approximately two miles of Enfield Street. The district is bounded on the south by houses at the intersection of Enfield Street with Oliver Road and Old King Street, beyond which are relatively open fields. The boundary on the north is a limited access highway, Route 190, which makes a convenient physical boundary line, although houses do continue along Enfield Street north of Route 190. The percentage of houses of historic quality does diminish north of Route 190. The east and west boundaries of the local district are the rear property lines of properties fronting on Enfield Street, or an imaginary line 250 feet from the edge of the highway right of way, whichever is closer to the street. An exception is made for the Thompson House, as explained below. The highway right of way itself, known as U. S. Route 5, is wide, varying from approximately 175 feet to 250 feet between mere-stones that define its width. The paved road that carries continuous heavy automobile traffic is bordered by broad bands of grassy lawns and trees between the roadway and intermittent sidewalks and the building lines. The local historic district does not include the highway right of way, but consists of two strips of land on either side of it.

The arrangement of having the east and west boundaries not more than 250 feet deep from the highway markers serves a useful purpose by excluding several institutions and housing complexes that have access to the street but on historic and architectural grounds do not belong in the district. These institutions or groups of buildings include a nursing home, a housing project for the elderly, a convent and associated school, a residence for the poor, an apartment complex, and two public schools. Under the 250-foot rule, substantially all of these buildings are excluded from the district. If the usual procedure were followed of adopting as district boundaries the rear property lines of properties fronting on the street, all of these institutional buildings would be included in the district and declared non-contributing. As the purpose of the district is to memorialize the historic and architectural qualities of the church, the town hall, and many houses along the street, it seems best to adopt the local historic district boundaries for the National Register district, with the exception that the highway right of way is included in the National Register district. Also, the 250-foot rule is amended from time to time to encompass outbuildings within the district, as set forth in the Verbal Boundary Description.

The center of interest of the district, south of the geographic center, is the intersection where South Road approaches from the east and dead ends into Enfield Street. The church is on the northeast corner of this intersection with an imposing monument in front of it. The town hall is across Enfield Street from the church, and the district's grandest house is across South Road.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Property Owners ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 1

Properties considered not to add to the historic quality of the district are designated NC.

Structures known to have been moved are marked with an asterisk.

All street numbers are Enfield Street unless otherwise noted.

All addresses are Enfield, CT 06082, unless otherwise noted.

Mailing address of property owner is the same as the property unless a different mailing address is shown.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>
East side		
None	State of Connecticut, State Office Building, Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06106	Land
None	Conn. Water Co., Main St. Box 359, Clinton, CT	Land
1121*	Gaudet, Margaret C.	1772
1123	Jonaitis, Peter A., Jr., & Mary U.	1850
1125	Trappe, John A. & Evelyn M.	1830
1133	Fahey, Francis J.	1956
1139	DiMaria, Pete & Marmelina	1880
1143	O'Brien, Helen T.	1910
1145	Mallard, Douglas H. & Dorothy F.	1905
None	First Heathcare Corp., 747 Main St., Concord, MA 01742	Land
	Gosman, Abraham D., 880 Worcester Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181	
1165	Dater, Inc.	1900
1173	Wallace, Leona F.	1880
None	Enfield Cemetery Assoc., Inc., 78 Maple Ridge Dr., Somers, CT 06071	
	Enfield St. Cemetery Association, Enfield, CT 06082	
1197	Smyth, Anna Marie & George William et al	1900
1201	Smyth, Edwin & Rhoda G.	1890
1203	Pease, Howard S., Jr., & Mildred F., Stratford Forest, Greenville, S. C. 29602	1890
1207/1209	Richards, James M., Josephine C., James M., Jr., & Pearl C.	1800
1221	Troiano, Frank J.	1850
1227	Nuccio, Sandra H.	1975
1229	Quinn, Doris N., 116 Marbern Dr., Suffield, CT	1800
1231	Smith, Ethel F.	1900

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>
None	Wojnar, Mary, 1231 Enfield St.	Land
1235	Robert, Edith B., 118 Gilbert Rd., Newington CT	1760
1239	Smith, Wesley A. & Helen T.	1880
1241	Raissi, Kyriakos	1950
1243	Belden, Edward Lewis, 67 Weymouth School Rd.	1920
None	Housing Authority, Town of Enfield	Land
1255	Vesce, Angelo L. & Rose M.	1970
1259	Smyth, Wayne & Nancy	1970
1269	Santacroce, Joseph & Matilda	1830
1275	Cimino, Joseph G. & Barbara A.	1950
1277	Cimino, Joseph F.	1900
1279	Cimino, Joseph F.	1900
1283	Pagano, Clementina	1850
1289	Moore, Harold G. & Anne I.	1950
1291	Enfield Congregational Church	1860
Monument	Town of Enfield	1916
None	Felician Sisters, Order of St. Francis	1832
None	Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor	Land
1371	Olson, D. and L., & Field, Elaine	1832
1375	Knight, James T.	1855
NC 1379	Knight, James T.	1912
1387*	Enfield Historical Society, Inc.	1782
1395	Enfield Congregational Church	1966
1405	Rochette, Robert N. & Marion C.	1830
1409	Chamberlain, Rudolf C. & Eleanor	1856
1415	Myers, Roy C. & Gladys	1830
1427	Mechachonis, Walter & Susie, c/o Libby, Nathan & Joan 1100 Poquonock Ave., Windsor, CT.	1870
1431*	Angelica, Lillian 450 Enfield St.	1910
1435	Watson, Shirley G. W.	1910
1439	Dickman, Anthony J. & Anne C.	1900
1443	Ingraham, Roger S.	1870
1445*	Ingraham, Edward D., Jr.	1838
1445A	Ingraham, Edward D., II, & Filomena C.	1967

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<u>Number</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date</u>
1447	Edmonds, Olivine B.	1960
1449	Sapsuzian, Elizabeth	1962
1463	Merriman, Elizabeth F.	1830
None	Wojnar, Joseph H. & Mary D.	Land
1467	Colgan, Helen Ann	1963
1475	Smith, Estelle S.	1964
1477	Wojnar, Joseph H.	1840
1489*	Smyth, Thomas	1831
Enfield Street		
West side		
1106	Tatoian, Lena J.	1955
1116	Best, Harriet D. & E. Elizabeth	1910
1120	Reed, Margherita (trustee) & Di Lorenzo, Anthony (trustee)	1907
1124	O'Brien, William J., Jr., & Mary T.	1940
1126	O'Neil, Mary E. Browne	1936
1130	Bissonnette, Raymond H. & Marjorie, 970 Enfield St.	1900
1132	Bissonnette, Raymond H. & Marjorie, 970 Enfield St.	1900
1134	Beckman, Robert B. & Kathleen F.	1880
1136	Beckman, Robert B. & Kathleen F.	1880
1140	Rinkavage, James B.	1795
1144	Tucker, Richard J. & Martha D.	1890
1146	Edgar, Howard A., Sr., & Dorothy	1957
1150	McGovern, Thomas J., Jr., & Dorothy	1929
1152	Carson, Milford L. & Adeline Y.	1910
1156	Buoniconti, Martin B. & Susan K.	1930
1162	Bloom, Frederick N. et al	1910
1176	Nosal, Barbara O.	1931
1180	Santandrea, Sarah M.	1940
1182	Viola, James S. & Gail P.	1960
1196	Rinaldi, Angelo I & Anna F.	1964
1198	Gannuscio, Carmela R. Di Lorenzo	1940
1200	Nowak, Richard J. & Veronica E.	1960
1204	Porcello, Leo D. & Raffiele C. & Ralph C. Fiore	1806
1212	Libby, Daniel & Eleanore	1960
1216	Tatoian, Mary A.	1780

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1220	Granger, E. M., Jr.	1900
1226	Adams, John D. & Rita T.	1830
1234	Gilpin, James	1958
1236	Fusco, Armand A. & Constance M.	1822
1242	D'Ascoli, Jerome & Staia J.	1822
1250	Morton, Philip I. & Beverly H.	1821
1256	Gambino, Benjamin A. & Myrna G.	1830
1260	Angelica, Nicholas J.	1822
1266	Gatto, Marie & Ronald F. et al	Land
1268	Bucalo, Donald J. & Lynne B., 421 Hazard Ave.	1830
1274	Angelica, Joseph A.	1820
1280	Hines, Thomas V. & M. Eleanor	1830
1290	Russell, Peter J. & Eileen C.	1861
None*	Town of Enfield	1774
1296	Enfield Fire District #1	1955
1300	Batchelder, Richard J. & Harriet R.	1835
1308	Chapin, Roma O.	1830
1314	Town of Enfield	1954
1320	Healy, Daniel James et al	Land
1324	Ziter, David & Theresa C.	1960
1326	DiCola, George	1961
1330*	DiLuzio, Attilio J. & Frances T.	1773
1336	McGuff, Thomas J. & Irma M.	1812
1346	White, Mary H. & Edward S.	1763
1352	Faber, Mary M.	1830
1360	Fitzgerald, W. A. & M. M.	Land
None	Giblin, Paul C. & Fitzgerald	Land
1364	Troiano, Anthony, Jr.	1705
1370	Felician Sisters, Order of St. Francis	1783
1374	Felician Sisters	1803
1380	Anderson, Norman G.	1702
1384	Anderson, Roy S.	1922
NC 1390	DeMaria, Joseph L. & Margaret L.	1769
1396	Haven, Robert L. & Nancy S.	1800
1400*	Tracy, Alan K. & Theresa T.	1880

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1408	Abbe, Gail Sanford	1917
None	Warranteed Homes, Inc., 819 Farmington Ave., Farmington, CT 06032	Land
1412	Nuccio, Joseph J. & Jazyanka B. A.	1960
1414	Stets, James D. & Mary Lee	1952
1424*	Reveruzzi, John A. & Anne L.	1700
1428	Miller, Thomasine R., est	1923
1430	Carson, Milford L. & Adeline Y., 1527 King St.	1810
1436	Tart, Marion	1800
1442	Handley, Lester A. & Marie	1800
2 Orbit Drive	Trapanese, Samuel D. & Nancy A.	1957
1 Orbit Drive	Arone, Charles & Calgera	1957
1450	Edgar, William J., Jr.	1870
None	Desimone, P. Gerald et al, P. O. Box 1304, Syracuse, NY 13201	Land
NC None	Cohen, M., Feinerman, J., Roberts, D. et al, 560 W. Broadway, Long Beach, NY 11561	1970
None	Women's Club of Enfield, Inc.	Land
1492	Prucha, John & Ruth	1750
None	Carson, Richard W., 1503 Enfield St.	1830

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CONTINUATION SHEET Existing Surveys ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 1

State Register of Historic Places
1978 State
Connecticut Historical Commission
Hartford Connecticut 06106

National Register of Historic Places
1972 Federal
Keeper of the National Register
Washington D. C.

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The oldest of these structures is the building known as the Old Town Hall (listed in the National Register of Historic Places). It was originally built in 1774 by Isaac Kibbe, local builder and member of the Committee of Correspondence, as a meeting house on a site now in the path of the highway some feet east of its present location. Within a year an event important in Enfield tradition occurred when on a Sunday morning Thomas Abbey, passing the time at a nearby tavern, received word from a post rider that the British had marched on Lexington and Concord. He proceeded to the meeting house and marched around it beating his drum until the citizens emerged, heard the news, and began preparations for an Enfield contingent to go to the relief of the colonials. This building was the third structure to serve as meeting house and it in turn was superseded in 1848 by the fourth and present church. At that time the third meeting house was moved to its present site on the west side of Suffield Street and given its Doric portico and Greek temple appearance. It was used as the town hall until 1964.

Little is known of the appearance of the third church as it was built in 1774. It did have a steeple, taken down during the 1848 move. It is now a two-story building on brick foundations, with low sloping roof and pedimented portico with four Doric columns. A recessed triangular panel in the pediment has an oval window with four keystones. Below the cornice of the pediment are a broad, plain frieze and architrave. They run over the columns and extend along both sides of the building. The four columns have 24 channels and are set on plinths. The facade behind the colonnade is smooth, tongue-in-groove boards with a single window at second-story level, center. On the ground floor are three doorways. The central one is wider and slightly taller than the other two, and has double doors. The two on either side have transoms. All three have panelled doors that appear to be original, perhaps dating to 1848, if not to 1774. Eared architraves surround the doorways. There are panelled pilasters at the corners of the building and the clapboarded side walls have two rows of five windows with six-over-six sash.

The fourth, and present, church structure faces the third from the east side of Enfield Street. This 1848 building, on cut brownstone foundations, is also of wood construction and Greek Revival style, but is more sophisticated than the town hall. It has a portico of six colossal Ionic columns under a shallow pediment and tall steeple. The steeple is composed of an octagonal base surmounted by a louvered belfry stage, also octagonal, that has a Corinthian column at each corner. An urn is placed over each column at the top of the entablature and the elongated conical, shingled spire rises from this level.

A finial and weathervane surmount the spire. The capitals of the portico's Greek Ionic columns are elaborate with enriched abaci and neckings adorned with honeysuckle ornament. In the facade of flush boarding behind the columns are tall, panelled, double doors under a

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fine molded cap. The cap is supported by consoles and decorated with egg and dart and anthemion designs. The capitals of the corner pilasters also have anthemion designs. There are four tall windows along each side, having 25-over-25-over-25 sash, and black blinds. The church has a 1962 addition for offices and classrooms in the back that replaces an 1874 chapel.

A monument to Thomas Abbey is located in front of the fourth church, near the street on the original site of the third church. The sculpture in marble by Sherry Fry is a figure of Abbey with his drum at his feet, on a high granite base. A circular bench of marble, broken into four parts, surrounds the statue. The sides of the base and the backs of the benches are inscribed with accounts of the careers of Abbey, his forebears, and his descendants. The monument was erected in 1916 by Abbey's great-granddaughter, Frances Maria Abbey Freeman, and her family.

The fourth component in the district's grouping of central interest is the home of Orrin Thompson, who founded the carpet mills in the Thompsonville section of Enfield. In order to include this house in the district, the boundary line, instead of being 250 feet from the edge of the street, is extended to 525 feet so as to encompass the structure. Thompson built his brick Greek Revival house in 1832 well back from the road on the southeast corner of Enfield Street and South Road overlooking the Revolutionary parade ground. The house is a central square block with hip roof and cupola flanked by rectangular wings. Each of the wings has a two-story Doric portico of four columns. The soffits of the entablatures have recessed panels between the columns. The long porches with brownstone floors lead to the two main doors to the house, in the sides of the central block. The identical doorways have at either side a pair of slender columns separated by sidelights under a broad entablature decorated with egg and dart and bead moldings. The four bays of the central block have six-over-six windows with panes 20 inches tall making the windows themselves, with brownstone sills and lintels, seven feet high. The cupola is square, with a window in each face, a balustrade on four sides, and a hip roof. Its corner pilasters have Greek key motifs in their capitals. There are more Doric columns in two one-story porches at the back of the house. One of these is a recessed porch with the two columns arranged in antis. The Thompson house is now part of a convent and school complex that includes several large buildings constructed to the rear and on either side of the house. The former parade ground serves as a spacious front lawn to the institution.

Another site of historic interest is the cemetery, on the east side of the street about half a mile north of the church. The first settlement was at this location and the first meeting house was built here, in 1684.

There is one other large building in the district, at 1165 Enfield Street, now apartments

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but originally Elmcroft Sanatorium. It was built in 1900, and enlarged in 1909 to 38 bedrooms, by Dr. Edwin Smith Vail as the centerpiece of a private sanatorium in 50 acres of shady lawns, orchards, and meadows devoted to the care of the "mentally weary." It is a three-story frame structure with gambrel roof and has big gambrel gables projecting as pavilions toward the street at either end of the building. The entrance is through a one-story, central, projecting porch that has a small pediment over the front steps. A 1911 photo shows the building looking much as it does today, but with awnings and with a portecochere on the north side.

The remaining structures in the district are approximately 116 in number. All are domestic in scale and size, including the four service establishments, a branch Post Office, a general store, a fire house, and a garage.

<u>Map Symbol</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Approximate Dates</u>
G	23	Five-bay Georgian	1750-1830
19V	13	19th century farmhouse vernacular	1800-1900
GK	17	Greek Revival	1820-1850
I	6	Italianate	1850-1880
2	1	Second Empire	altered c. 1880
QA	4	Queen Anne	1890-1900
20V	8	Early 20th century vernacular	1900-1910
20R	11	20th century Classic & Georgian Revival	1900-1960
S	1	Spanish Colonial Revival	1917
CC	13	Cape Cod cottage	1940-1965
20S	11	20th century suburban	1920-1970
R	8	Ranch	1956-1960

The dates in the above tabulation come from the local Historic District Study Committee report. Both the dates and stylistic designation are necessarily approximate because of the many changes that have taken place in the houses. Alterations and additions frequently have been carried out; composition roofing and siding are prevalent. At least ten of the houses are known to have been moved and therefore are not now on their original foundations. Georgian and Greek Revival houses have been given sawn and turned porches, and early 19th century structures have been given Queen Anne touches. Nevertheless, it is clear that well over half of the houses have their origins in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Several houses will be discussed here in the sequence of the tabulation above. The Georgian house at 1489 Enfield Street is not only beautifully maintained but in its main block is relatively free from alterations and more cohesive stylistically than many Enfield

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houses, but even this house has been moved to its present brick foundations. It has five bays under a gable roof with two chimneys set in from the end walls, white clapboard siding, and black blinds. The Roman Doric portico is complete with columns, pilasters, and triglyphs in the frieze. The transom and sidelights are leaded, as is a semi-elliptical window in the gable end. The gable ends project, making pediments that together with the portico qualify the house as transitional Georgian/Greek Revival. Several dependencies are in the rear under a long roof that extends in a single slope from ridge to first-story eaves.

1125 Enfield Street is similar, in that it is a two and a half story clapboarded block with five bays and central doorway. Here the chimneys are in the end walls and a central pediment rises from the eaves at attic level, probably added during the 19th century. In the pediment and gable ends are round-headed windows, a 19th century feature. The shape of the pediment window is repeated in the front door, the blind fanlight over the door, and the coved ceiling of the roof of the gabled portico. This roof is supported by Ionic columns. There are wooden quoins at the corner of the house, and the sills of the six-over-six windows are supported by simple consoles.

The Enfield Historical Society maintains 1387 Enfield Street as a house museum. It is a fine, five-bay, central chimney structure on brownstone foundations with a steeply-pitched roof of slate. The front facade has old and new elements of interest. The narrow clapboards have 2 3/4 inches exposed to the weather, are short, have lapped joints, and are fastened with rose-headed nails. They have been sandblasted, and consequently have deep striations. The narrow window surrounds are simple and, like the clapboards, may be original (1782). Because of deterioration near ground level, the top course of the brownstone foundations has been re-set, and the sill has been replaced. The present arrangement includes a 1 5/8 inch thick wood lip projecting out 2 1/2 inches from the wall plane above the sill, presumably to deflect water. This wooden lip is sheathed in metal.

At 1123 Suffield Street is a two-story, plain frame house typical of the group here designated as 19th century farmhouse vernacular. It is ell-shaped with an entrance porch in the angle of the ell. The facade of the section projecting toward the street has a gable over two-bay fenestration, suggestive of the Greek Revival. There is little decorative embellishment on the house. An attached two-car garage has been added to the south. A water tower that dominates this end of the street is visible behind the garage.

1409 Enfield Street is an example of the changes that have taken place in Enfield houses. Built in the Greek Revival era, its gable end projects, forming a pediment over the three-bay facade. Toward the end of the 19th century, a verandah with turned posts and sawn brackets was added on three sides. The double front doors may well date from this period as well.

The Greek Revival house at 1280 Enfield Street, on the other hand, maintains its integrity of style and detail. It has a semi-elliptical leaded window in its pediment and its

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portico is another of Enfield's outstanding examples of the Doric entablature, this time with Tuscan columns. The broad frieze with triglyphs here closely resembles that at 1489 Enfield Street. The leaded transom lights of the two doorways appear to be identical.

Several styles are evident in the house at 1204 Enfield Street. Built as a late Georgian, five-bay, gabled structure with end chimneys early in the 19th century, its gable ends have the accentuated cornices and recessed triangular panels of the Greek Revival. The added wide front porch has columns with heavily molded capitals that support dentilled eaves. The porch has a projecting section in the center under a low pediment. The doorway is curved at the top so that the sidelights and transom form a continuous curved pattern. This Italianate effect is strengthened by the panels and moldings of the double leaf doors. These panels and moldings, quarter round at the top of each door, together echo the curve of the lights.

The Italianate mode executed in sawn and turned wood is exemplified at 1134 Enfield Street. The wide roof overhang is supported by paired, sawn brackets over a wide, plain fascia. The bottom of the fascia merges into a decorative band of a diamond pattern, with sawtooth lower edge. The front facade at the second story has three windows, two of them paired, under splayed wooden lintels. At the first floor there is a three-sided bay under the paired windows, and under the single window a porch that also runs along the side of the house. The porch is made up of turned posts and balusters and sawn brackets. A row of spindles forms a valence under the porch eaves.

The single example of the Second Empire influence is seen at 1370 Enfield Street, where a mansard roof with dormers has been added to a late 18th century five-bay Georgian house. The fenestration pattern and the brownstone foundations remain from the original construction, but the house is more notable for the changes that have taken place than for its original features. In addition to the roof, a one-story, enclosed front porch and a two-story wing on the side have been added.

1116 Enfield Street is a house constructed in the early 20th century vernacular. It is a two and a half-story square clapboard block under hip roof with broad overhang. Each slope of the hip has a broad, double-window dormer that itself has a low hip roof. The porch across the front of the house has a nearly flat roof accentuating the horizontal lines of the composition. The house is generally free of decorative embellishment.

Another early-20th century house, 1162 Enfield Street, is far more elaborate. It is a large, square, three-story brick structure built in the Georgian Revival style of red brick with contrasting white mortar and white trim. The effect is ostentatious. Details include central pediment over columned front porch, widow's walk with balustrade that has ball finials on the corner posts (repeated over the front porch), and a long front walk

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approached through tall, square brick posts that have molded caps and are crowned with wrought iron lanterns.

The several ranch houses in the district are substantial, roomy, one-floor buildings, such as the brick and stone model at 1200 Enfield Street. It is long and low, with a wide expanse of roof that is highlighted by its white composition shingles. A professional office occupies one end of the house, an arrangement facilitated by the long oblong plan of the structure.

As noted above, the scheme of boundaries of the district excludes most of the institutional and housing complex buildings. An exception to this general rule is a portion of the apartment complex in the southwest corner of the district. Here some of the buildings are within the 250-foot limit and therefore are included in the district.

The district is a compact, two-mile strip along Enfield Street with a boundary system that excludes several potential intrusions. The church and town hall are the center of interest for the portrayal by approximately 116 structures of the development of domestic architecture in a small New England town. The garage, the apartment complex, and 1390 Enfield Street, an 18th century house badly damaged by fire, are considered not to contribute to the historic quality of the district.

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Addendum (December 10, 1978)

The account of the Town Hall building, item 7, continuation sheet page 1, first paragraph, concludes with the statement that it was used as the town hall until 1964. At that time a new Town Hall, outside the district, was built. Over ensuing years the old building has been little used. The Enfield Historical Society has taken an interest in the structure, and currently has under way there a program of stabilization and some rehabilitation.

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
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input 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 1705? - 1970s

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Enfield Street has been a main thoroughfare in the town of Enfield since the 1680s. An 18th century meeting house turned town hall and a 19th century church are located here. Many fine residences spanning a period of 300 years have been built along the street, displaying a variety of architectural styles, and summarizing in their history the town's development.

In terms of the established criteria for evaluation for the National Register, the district has "the quality of significance in American history (and) architecture" because it possesses "integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association." Moreover, the district, is "associated with the lives of persons significant in (the local) past," and "represent(s) a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction."

The integrity of location and setting is self-evident. The original layout as shown on a 1680 map was typical of 17th century New England villages, consisting of long, narrow lots that on the west side of the street extended down to the Connecticut River. The location and setting were chosen by the original settlers from Salem, Massachusetts, who came here to form a new community authorized by the Town of Springfield, Massachusetts. The land was then part of Massachusetts, and did not become part of Connecticut until 1730. Enfield Street was gradually built up with homes around the first and subsequent meeting houses over a period of three centuries. There are no significant intrusions, no factories, no high rises, no commercial strip. The institutions and housing complexes that have grown up in the general area since World War II are far enough back from the road to be excluded from the district.

The design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association of the buildings in the district are all those of a small New England town. By and large, the buildings have always been designed by local builders. F.M. Stone from New Haven, architect of the 1848 church, is an exception, but he was not a famous man. The architect of Orrin Thompson's mansion obviously was a man of talent, but, typically, remains unknown. Local housewrights were responsible for the many post-and-beam, mortise-and-tenon colonial Georgian houses. Their successors moved with the times in creating 19th century houses in Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles, or just in farm house vernacular. The same practice followed through in the 20th century. While one or two of the more elaborate Georgian Revival houses may be the work of professional architects, again anonymous, most of the square, early 20th century vernacular, 20th century suburban, Cape Cod cottages, and ranch type houses are the work of local builders, as were the first houses on the street. This is not to say that imagination and quality are missing. Indeed, the

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 160

QUADRANGLE NAME Broad Brook

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24 000

UTM REFERENCES See continuation sheet.

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

David F. Ransom, Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE

September 22, 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 X

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

Carol Shall
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 8-10-79

ATTEST: Thomas M. Dwyer
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 8/10/79

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very age of the older houses testifies to the quality of the workmanship that built them. The nearby forest resources of the region were used to excellent advantage in creating substantial and long-lasting structures. The correctness of the Doric porticos on several houses demonstrates a familiarity, presumably through pattern books, with classic proportions and decorative detail. The Italianate roof overhangs show an awareness of changing fashion, and the sawn and turned woodwork of the late 19th century was a full participation in the innovative and whimsical style of the times.

The feeling and association of the district are solely for Enfield. The early history and important events took place here. The early church and cemetery were part of the district. Government was conducted at the town hall, all within the district. As residents of a small, agricultural community, the people were neighbors sharing common concerns and objectives.

Persons of local importance lived along Enfield Street. In the early years, the important person was the minister. He lived on Enfield Street in the district, and his successors have done so to this day. The fine Greek Revival house at 1280 Enfield Street was built for the Rev. Francis LeBaron Robbins, an early Congregational missionary who later became pastor at Enfield. The house was the parsonage until mid-20th century.

As 19th century industry developed, Enfield's two great industrial pioneers lived in the district. One of these was Orrin Thompson (1788-1872), whose carpet mills, chartered in 1828 as the Thompsonville Carpet Manufacturing Co., later known as Bigelow-Sanford Co., were the industrial base of the Thompsonville section of Enfield. His house remains standing and well-maintained as part of a religious institution. The second industrialist was Augustus G. Hazard (1802-1868), whose large Italianate villa at 1263 Enfield Street, built in 1848, burned in 1969. His enterprise was the gunpowder manufactory that provided employment in the Hazardville section of Enfield.

In the usual manner of early New England towns, Enfield was laid out with long, narrow lots, those on the west side of Enfield running down to the river. The principal occupation was farming. When the importance of farming diminished, Enfield Street nevertheless continued as the prestigious residential street, as demonstrated by the location there of the homes of Thompson and Hazard. The early importance associated with the town hall and church was sustained, perhaps in part by breadth of the right of way and the fact that it was a principal route along the east side of the river. In any event, Thompson and Hazard elected to have their homes on Enfield Street rather than near their industrial enterprises, a fact that in itself increased the prominence of the street.

The "distinguishable entity" that is the district has greater significance than its buildings considered individually. While several of the buildings do have outstanding merit, it is their

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collective presence that gives significance to the district. The church, town hall, and Thompson mansion are outstanding architecture and are important in the history of Enfield. But it is the range of more than 100 houses up and down the street that demonstrates the development of domestic building and living arrangements in New England over a period of three centuries. A Greek Revival house with an added two-car garage is typical of Enfield. The houses have changed with the times. While several houses are exceptions that have maintained their architectural purity, Georgian houses have received sawn and turned trim, a colonial house has been given a mansard roof, an Italianate house has a modern addition to the rear, and so on. Among the purest examples of architectural styles are the 20th century

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UTM REFERENCES

A 18/699360/4651270
B 18/699590/4649770
C 18/699570/4649550
D 18/699640/4649550
E 18/699640/4649490
F 18/699570/4649490
G 18/699490/4648280
H 18/699410/4648280
I 18/699380/4648220
J 18/699320/4648260
K 18/699400/4648340
L 18/699340/2648360
M 18/699410/4649700
N 18/699210/4651250

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting from a point on the south edge of the right of way of Route 190, 250 feet east of the east line of the Enfield Street right of way, the line runs south along the rear property lines of properties fronting on Enfield Street or along an imaginary line 250 feet from the street line, whichever is less, to the south border of the property at 1489 Enfield Street, then west across King Street and south along King Street to a point 425 feet from the intersection of King Street and Old King Street, then northwest to a point on King Street 425 feet from the intersection of King Street and Old King Street, then northeast to a merestone at that intersection, then north along the rear property lines of properties fronting on the west side of Enfield Street or along an imaginary line 250 feet from the street, whichever is less, to the south edge of Route 190, then east along the south edge of Route 190 to point of beginning, with the following exceptions. The exceptions are made for the purposes of 1) including outbuildings associated with the principal structures, 2) avoiding the need for the boundary line to run through a structure, 3) excluding the housing and apartment complexes, and 4) including the Orrin Thompson House in the district.

At 1123 Enfield Street the boundary line is 250 feet from the street, at 1133 and 1131 350 feet, at 1165 300 feet, at 1147 350 feet, at 1221 through 1231 375 feet, between 1243 and 1255 125 feet, at 1269, 1275, and 1277 375 feet, at 1291 and the church 300 feet, at the Orrin Thompson House 525 feet, at 1405, 1409, and 1419 500 feet, at 1212 and 1390 300 feet, at 1374 350 feet, at 1384 300 feet, at 1400 its rear property line, between 1450 and 1492 40 feet.

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June 24, 1979

Question has been raised as to why the Route 190 right of way has been used as the northern boundary of the district. In reply it may be noted that the highway presents a strong visual and physical boundary, and is the boundary used by the local district. North of the highway the proportion of houses less than 50 years old increases. No alternate boundary is readily at hand. In view of these positives, and in the absence of any negatives, the Route 190 right of way was used as the northern boundary.

Question has been raised regarding the number of newer houses in the northern section of the district, with the suggestion that the number of newer houses weakens the district. In reply it may be noted that the theme of the district is its record of the development of a residential street from earliest colonial days to the present time. The statement of significance uses such phrases as "Many fine residences spanning a period of 300 years have been built along the street, displaying a variety of architectural styles," "Among the purest examples of architectural styles are the 20th-century Georgian Revival and ranch type houses," and "(The district) displays a panoramic record of the development of New England domestic architecture in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries."

In the part of the district north of the cemetery on the east and Riverdale Road on the west there are 24 houses. Of these 12 were built after 1900, and of the 12 five were built after 1930. The presence of these houses is consistent with the theme of the district. However, in view of the increased emphasis that has been attached to the fifty year rule since the nomination was written, those houses under 50 years old are now considered not to contribute to the historic character of the district. NC has been entered on the list of property owners for these houses.

It has been suggested that the building abutting the Orrin Thompson House be included in the district. Accordingly, the boundary has been re-drawn to include this additional structure. As it is less than 50 years old and is an institutional building not in keeping with the residential theme of the district, it is considered not to contribute to the historic character of the district. The institutional building is in the shape of a shallow H. The rear, two-story wing of the Thompson House has a common wall with the cross piece of the H. While the two structures are connected, they are separate buildings architecturally and historically. The new building is a 1937 Georgian Revival structure of three stories with basement and attic built of red brick with thick, white mortar joints. The brick is laid in common bond except for every fifth course where headers alternate with stringers. Some of the headers are black. Windows are 6-over-6 with splayed lintels and keystones of stone, or a concrete aggregate that resembles stone, at first and second stories. The doorway surrounds have broken scroll pediments or broken segmental pediments. There are oval windows in the ends of the gable roofs, and the eaves are supported by modillion blocks,