

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 19 1979
DATE ENTERED AUG 24 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 Wauregan National Register District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Front Street, Grove Street, Lane Street, North Chestnut Street, North Walnut Street, (continued)

CITY, TOWN Plainfield VICINITY OF 2nd - Christopher Dodd CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Connecticut CODE 09 COUNTY Windham CODE 015

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 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN STATE VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Plainfield Town Clerk

STREET & NUMBER Town Hall, 8 Community Ave.

CITY, TOWN STATE Plainfield CT. 06374

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE New England: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites. Historic American Engineering Record.

DATE 1974 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN STATE Washington DC.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Note: all numbers and capital letters in parentheses below refer to the position of structures on the accompanying sketch map; photograph numbers are indicated (Fig. 3), (Fig. 17), etc.

Wauregan is a small manufacturing village located in the north-western corner of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut. Built around a large mill established for the production of cotton cloth, the boundaries of the district include all of the structures (with the exception of some scattered farm buildings) directly related to the mill and its economic and social activities. These structures include: several ancillary industrial buildings around the mill, a store, a large boarding house for single workers and another for supervisory personnel, a church and its parsonage, two large residences where the mill's owners once lived, eight supervisor's houses, and 86 dwellings constructed to accommodate the mill workers and their families. Modern intrusions are limited to eight structures; and, generally, the village retains its nineteenth-century dimensions and physical appearance.

The mill (#23) is located on the east bank of the Quinebaug River, with the remains of its now ruined dam and large mill pond to the north. The village extends eastward up a gently rising slope towards Route 12, a major north-south highway which runs along the crest of a ridge here (Fig. 1). Another state highway, Route 205, crosses the Quinebaug between the mill and the dam site and proceeds southeasterly through the village and up the hill to its junction with Route 12. The most important local thoroughfares, Walnut and Chestnut Streets, parallel each other and the front facade of the mill in a north-south direction; and along these streets are ranged most of the workers' houses (Fig. 2). The company store and the houses of the supervisors are located above these dwellings, with the church and the homes of the mill owners higher still to the east, an arrangement which expressed both the economic and social reality of the village. Across the river and outside the district lies West Wauregan, a "free enterprise community" established in response to the needs of the workers which the company could not or would not satisfy. Here were located the Catholic church and several stores which competed with the company-owned emporium.

The boundaries of the district enclose the village but exclude a good deal of open land that the company once owned. The western boundary is the western bank of the Quinebaug River (although it has been necessary to include a parcel of land on the far side of the river to encompass the western abutment of the dam). To the north, the former high water mark of the mill pond designates the general point of termination. Along the east and south boundary, the line follows property lines or road curbs rather than artificial lines drawn between two points. Thus, the easterly limit of the district is the rear property line of the Atwood mansion (#30) on the eastern side of Route

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1853: manufacturing begun BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Note: This statement addresses Criteria A and Criteria C.

The Wauregan National Register District possesses four areas of significance. First, the architecture of the late nineteenth-century homes of the mill owners and the village church are important examples of individual styles (Stick Style and High Victorian Gothic); while in the mill, the workers' housing, and other buildings constructed by the company, one sees the use of certain stylistic details (Greek Revival and Italianate) to embellish what are essentially utilitarian structures. Second, the district illustrates an important chapter in the industrial history of New England, highlighting both the triumph and decline of textile manufacturing. Third, the physical organization of the village is an early example of community planning whose virtues are still apparent. And, finally, the district is a monument to the social and humanitarian ideals of Wauregan's builders who created a community in which the general welfare of their employees was conscientiously promoted.

The earliest buildings at Wauregan--the mill, the boarding houses, the first workers' houses, the store, and the home of J. S. Atwood--contain elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. These structures are mainly utilitarian (even Atwood's large home reflects more the desire for a comfortable residence than it does for a "High-style" mansion); and stylistic elements are clearly used as ornamental additions to essentially plain designs. The mill building, for example, is a plain, solid structure made interesting by the Italianate belfries on the two stair towers facing the village (Fig. 4). Also, the workers' houses and the boarding houses built in the 1850s are simple, rectangular structures ornamented with such Greek Revival details as corner pilasters and projecting crossettes at the upper corners of the door frames (Figs. 17, 18, 19 and 22). The best example, however, of a utilitarian structure embellished by stylistic ornamentation is the company store. Here, both Greek Revival elements (paneled corner pilasters) and Italianate details (cornice brackets and bracketed door hoods) are combined to embellish a straightforward commercial design (Fig. 13).

Later buildings in Wauregan reflected changing tastes and attitudes. On the one hand, the houses built for the workers after the Civil War lost their Greek Revival ornamentation (Figs. 20 and 21);

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Atwood, J. Arthur. Personal Reminiscence. 1947 (typewritten).
Bayles, Richard M., ed. History of Windham County, Connecticut. New York: W. W. Preston & Co., 1889.
Burgess, Charles F., ed. Plainfield Souvenir. Moosup, CT.: Charles F. Burgess, 1895.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY c. 90 acres

UTM REFERENCES

All references on continuation sheet

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of Lot 79, as shown on Brooklyn Assessor's Map 30 in December, 1978, the boundary proceeds southeasterly across the Quinebaug River approximately 1200' to the northeast corner of Lot 93, Block 133A, as shown on Plainfield Assessor's Map 1W. From this point, the boundary runs southerly along the western curb of Grove Street for approximately 900' to the intersection

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 Harry Keiner

ORGANIZATION Connecticut Historical Commission DATE March 12, 1979

STREET & NUMBER 59 South Prospect Street TELEPHONE (203) 566-3005

CITY OR TOWN Hartford STATE CT.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE X LOCAL X

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 June 12, 1979

OR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

TEST: Carol Shull
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 8-24-79
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 8/29/79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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Location (continued):

South Chestnut Street, South Walnut Street; and parts of Brooklyn Road, Moosup Pond Road, and Putnam Road.

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LIST OF OWNERS, JANUARY 15, 1979, BROOKLYN
AND PLAINFIELD ASSESSOR'S RECORDS

Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
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TOWN OF BROOKLYN

Brooklyn Rd. (Route 205)

Map 30 Lot 79	Warren Mueller Box 348 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Land only
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TOWN OF PLAINFIELD

Brooklyn Rd. (Route 205)

Map 1W Block 133E Lot 67	Warren Mueller Box 348 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Noncritical; Modern house, #15 and Barber shop, #14
Map 1w Block 133C Lot 67	Teresa Masse Wauregan, CT. 06387	Noncritical; Restau- rant, #12
Map 1W Block 128B Lot 3	Rhea Brouillard c/o Raymond Chabot 124½ Main St. Danielson, CT. 06239	Noncritical; Post Office, # 8
Map 1W Block 128B Lot 1	Frances M. Goven Box 322 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Boarding house, #5
Map 1W Block 128A Lot 1	Kenneth H. Freeborn Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; former Congre- gational Church
Map 1W Block 128A Lot 2A	Wauregan Fire District Wauregan, CT. 06387	Land only

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 1W Block 128 Lot 5	Spyridon and Penelope Karampinakis Box 435 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; former residence of J. S. Atwood, #2
Map 1W Block WM Lot 37	Jorden Rice 12 Barbour Dr. Providence, R. I. 02900	Critical; former warehouse, #19
Map 1W Block 132 Lot 47	T. C. D. Corporation Wauregan, CT. 06387	Noncritical; modern grocery store, #9
Map 1W Block 130 Lot 3	Simone Gagnon Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Supervisor's house, Type A
<u>Front St.</u>		
Map 1W Block 132 Lot E	Warren Mueller Box 348 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Land only
Map 1W Block 132 Lot 1	Bertram and Hope W. Herbert Box 187 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical, former Firehouse and Clubhouse, #11
Map 1W Block 130 Lot 1	Hector G. and Imelda G. Bouchard Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Supervisor's house, Type A
Map 1W Block 129B Lot 1A	Warren Mueller Box 348 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Land only
<u>Grove St.</u>		
Map 1W Block 133A Lot 93	Uldege and Beatrice Pellerin Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 1W Block 133A Lot 92	Louis J. Filteau Box 42 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133A Lot 91	Victor Nizamoff Box 653 No. Grosvenor Dale, CT. 06255	Critical; Worker's house, Type F
Map 1W Block 133A Lot 90	Joseph A. Gagnon Nooseneck Hill Rd. Washington, RI.	Critical; Worker's house, Type F
Map 1W Block 133D Lot 89	Julian and Agness Boucher Box 283 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type F
Map 1W Block 133D Lot 88	George H. and Sandra M. Thornton Box 217 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133D Lot 87	William E. and Alice Blakeley Box 277 Wauregan, CT.	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133D Lot 86	Joseph A. and Louise B. Proulx Grove St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical, Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133D Lot 85	Richard J. and Louise A. Joly Wauregan, CT.	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 128A Lot 46	Donald W. Jacobs and Eva Fournier Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Supervisor's house, Type B
Map 1W Block 128A Lot 45	George R. and Gertrude L. Duplisea Box 164 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Supervisor's house, Type B

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 1W Block 133B Lot 73	George Peters Box 265 No. Grosvenor Dale, CT. 06255	Critical; Worker's house, Type D
Map 1W Block 133C Lot 72	Camille L. and Mariette Vachon RFD Black Hill Rd. Plainfield, CT. 06374	Critical; Worker's house, Type D
Map 1W Block 133C Lot 71	Jeanne Robert Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 133C Lot 70	Elie J. and Rachel Boucher Box 101 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 133C Lot 69	Robert and Orise Poirer Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 133C Lot 68	Alphonse Deloge Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 132 Lot 48	Marc A. and Constance M. Suprenant Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 132 Lot 49	Romeo A. and Evelyn M. Duval No. Chestnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 132 Lot 2	Wauregan Fire District Wauregan, CT. 06387	Noncritical; Modern Firehouse, #10
Map 1W Block 130 Lot 2	Connecticut Mop Manufacturing, Inc. Box 471 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; former Com- pany Store, #7

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 1W Block 128 Lot 2	Charles E. and Vivian Colli Wauregan, CT. 06387	Noncritical; Modern "package store," #6
Map 1W Block 133D Lot 84	Donat J. Dessert, <u>et al.</u> No. Chestnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133D Lot 83	Howard A. and Mabel D. Barton Box 233 Brooklyn, CT. 06234	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133D Lot 82	Bernardino Boucher No. Chestnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133D Lot 81	Julian and Agnes Boucher Box 283 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133D Lot 80	Guy A. Bleau Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type F
Map 1W Block 133A Lot 79	Richard D. Joly Box 43 Plainfield, CT. 06374	Critical; Worker's house, Type F
Map 1W Block 133A Lot 78	Robert F. and Frances G. Lemont 98 School Hill Rd. Baltic, CT. 06330	Critical; Worker's house, Type F
Map 1W Block 133A Lot 77	Emelia Rondeau and Elaine Carty 30 South B St. Taftville, CT. 06380	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133A Lot 76	Victor Nizamoff Box 653 No. Grosvenor Dale, CT. 06255	Critical; Worker's house, Type E

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
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North Walnut St.

Map 1W Block 133E Lot 62	Lawrence E. and Edna Pellerin No. Walnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133E Lot 63	Victor Nizamoff Box 653 No. Grosvenor Dale, CT. 06255	Critical; Worker's house, Type F
Map 1W Block 133E Lot 64	Charles P. Zurovski 38 Graham Ave. Moosup, CT. 06354	Critical; Worker's house, Type F
Map 1W Block 133E Lot 65	Daniel Gauvin 10 Short St. Danielson, CT. 06239	Critical, Worker's house, Type F
Map 1W Block WM Lot 1	Warren Mueller Box 348 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Mill, #23, and millyard buildings, #s. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 26
Map 1W Block 132E Lot 50	Stella Cusson and Charles & Vivian Colli Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 132E Lot 51	George Peters Box 265 No. Grosvenor Dale, CT. 06255	Critical, Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 132E Lot 52	Victoria M. Arokiasamy Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 132E Lot 53	Richard R. Joly Box 43 Danielson, CT. 06239	Critical; former Boarding House, #13

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Map 1W Block 133C Lot 54	Lucille L. Fusco No. Walnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 133C Lot 55	Gerard M. & Janice D. Hopkins, and David W. & Margo M. Hopkins Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 133C Lot 56	Steven M. and Laura M. Chviek No. Walnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 133C Lot 57	To Sun Anderson 188 Sterling Rd. Moosup, CT. 06354	Critical; Worker's house, Type D
Map 1W Block 133B Lot 58	Lucien R. and Mary E. Desjardin Maryland St. Danielson, CT. 06239	Critical; Worker's house, Type D
Map 1W Block 133B Lot 59	Manuel B. and Annette Rocha 51 Commerce Ave. Danielson, CT. 06239	Critical; Worker's house, Type D
Map 1W Block 133B Lot 60	Joseph A. and Felicite L. Mandeville Box 314, Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 133B Lot 61	Loretta A. Flagg No. Walnut St. Wauregan, Ct.	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
	<u>Putnam Rd. (Route 12)</u>	
Map 13 Block 125 Lot 3	C. H. R. I. S. T. P. O. Box 256 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; former residence of J. W. Atwood, #30; and carriage house, #31

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 1W Block 128 Lot 1	James S. and John W. Burns Wauregan, CT. 06387	Land only
Map 1W Block 128 Lot 2	James S. and John W. Burns Wauregan, CT. 06387	Land only
Map 1W Block 128 Lot 3	James S. and John W. Burns Wauregan, CT. 06387	Land only
<u>South Chestnut St.</u>		
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 6B	Raymond A. and Lenora M. La Rose Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Supervisor's house, Type A
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 6A	George S. and Cora M. Chenail So. Chestnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Supervisor's House, Type B
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 7	Stanley J. and Nellie M. Bobinski So. Chestnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 6	Richard A. and Doris J. Jacques Route 12 Danielson, CT. 06239	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 8	Stanley J. and Nellie M. Bobinski So. Chestnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 9	Randall A. and Marleen J. Graham 43 Occum Lane Uncasville, CT. 06382	Critical; Worker's house, Type F

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 10	Randall A. and Marleen J. Graham 43 Occum Lane Uncasville, Ct. 06382	Critical; Worker's house, Type F
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 11	George E. Chenail Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 11A	George E. Chenail Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Land only
Map 1W Block 129 Lot 21	Earl D. and Jeanne Bill South Chestnut Street Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129 Lot 20	Rogatien and Aurore Lavallee South Chestnut Street Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129 Lot 19	Joseph H. and Kathleen Schimmelpfennig South Chestnut Street Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129 Lot 18	Michael W. and Charlene Comtois South Chestnut Street Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129 Lot 17	Ralph H. and Shirley A. Moran Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129A Lot 16	Joseph F. and Thelma M. Butts South Chestnut Street Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129A Lot 15	Arthur E. and Alice H. Chabot RFD Depot Road Danielson, Ct. 06239	Critical; Worker's house, Type E

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Map, Block & Lot #s	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
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Map 1W Block 129A Lot 14	George E. and Marie A. Beauregard South Chestnut Street Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
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Map 1W Block 129A Lot 13	Randall A. and Marleen J. Graham 43 Occum Lane Uncasville, Ct. 06382	Critical; Worker's house, Type D
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Map 1W Block 129A Lot 12	Randall A. and Marleen J. Graham 43 Occum Lane Uncasville, Ct. 06382	Critical; Worker's house, Type D
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Map 1W Block 129B Lot 5	Ourania Aliferis and Mary T. Meehan c/o Mary T. Meehan 6 Katherine Avenue Danielson, Ct. 06239	Critical; Worker's house, Type D
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Map 1W Block 129B Lot 4	Arthur L. and Rita Schroth Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
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Map 1W Block 129B Lot 3	Charles A. Carignan South Chestnut Street Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
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Map 1W Block 129B Lot 2	Anthony Campbell 4 Joyce Street Danielson, Ct. 06239	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
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Map 1W Block 129B Lot 1	Alfred and Lillian Gibeault South Chestnut Street Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
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South Chestnut Street

Map 1W Block 79 Lot 33	John N. Talbot Wauregan, Ct. 06387	Critical; Barns and carriage houses, #27
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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 1	Oliver J. and Ruth N. Pentinnen 44 Case St. Norwich, CT. 06360	Critical; Millyard house, #28
Map 1W Block WM Lot 36	Town of Plainfield	Noncritical; Sewage pumping station, #29
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 8C	State of Connecticut	Land only
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 32	Charles P. and Frances Zurowski 38 Grayham Ave. Moosup, CT. 06354	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 31	Simeon and Ethel Frechette Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 30	Alide F. Ricard Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 29	Edward W. and Gertrude M. Chviek So. Walnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 28	Joseph W. and Laura M. Benoit Box 301 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 79 Lot 27	Herbert C. and Theresa A. Hawkins Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129 Lot 22	Kenneth M. Plantier So. Walnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E

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Map; Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 1W Block 129 Lot 237	Wilfred LaBoissiere Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129 Lot 24	Aurore Duval So. Walnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129 Lot 25	Aurore Duval So. Walnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129 Lot 26	Aldore A. and Dorothy H. Malboeuf Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129A Lot 33	Arthur E. and Alice H. Chabot RFD Depot Rd. Danielson, CT. 06239	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129A Lot 34	Rose Duprey So. Walnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129A Lot 35	Victorine Scott Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type E
Map 1W Block 129A Lot 36	Joseph A. Gagnon Nooseneck Hill Rd. Washington, RI.	Critical; Worker's house, Type D
Map 1W Block 129A Lot 37	George D. and Thivierge Robillard Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type D
Map 1W Block 129B Lot 38	Richard R. Joly Box 43 Danielson, CT. 06239	Critical; Worker's house, Type D

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Map, Block & Lot #s.	Owner and Address	Inventory of Structures
Map 1W Block 129B Lot 39	Alfred Prairie Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 129B Lot 40	Bernadette Charland Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 129B Lot 41	George H. and Sandra Thornton Box 217 Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C
Map 1W Block 129B Lot 42	Mickey C. and Elaine M. McMasters So. Walnut St. Wauregan, CT. 06387	Critical; Worker's house, Type C

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Location of Legal Description (continued):

Brooklyn Town Clerk
Town Hall, P. O. Box 356
Brooklyn, CT. 06234

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Representation in Existing Surveys (continued):

Eastern Connecticut's Textile Heritage

1976 - State

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection

Hartford, CT.

Connecticut Statewide Inventory of Historic Resources

1975 - State

Connecticut Historical Commission

Hartford, CT.

State Register of Historic Places

1979 - State

Connecticut Historical Commission

Hartford, CT.

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12, and the southerly limit is the southern property lines at the end houses on South Walnut and South Chestnut Streets. Finally, there is a detached portion of this district located about 1/2 mile to the east of the village along Moosup Pond Road which includes a brick building (#1) used for storage on a former rail siding.

Wauregan's nineteenth-century organization is plainly evident today. The number of modern structures within the district's boundaries is limited (see below), and most of the buildings constructed by the company remain and are in reasonably good repair. There have, however, been several grievous losses. First, a large "Shingle-style" residence, similar to #30 and standing immediately to its south, was destroyed by fire in 1976. Second, the company's schoolhouse which stood on the northeastern corner of Route 12 and All Hallows Road was removed five or six years ago. Third, a boarding house, evidently about the same dimensions and constructed in the same style as #13, was demolished and a "package store" erected in its place. And, finally, the village's trolley station (the line ran through Wauregan on its way from Central Village to Danielson) was moved from its original site in front of the mill to Moosup in the 1930s. It can still be seen today on Ward Avenue where it houses a pizza shop.

Besides these losses, threats to several other historic buildings must be noted. Early in January, 1979, the remaining "Shingle-style" mansion (#30) suffered a severe fire. The owners have decided to demolish the house rather than to restore it, and a salvage company has already begun to strip the interior. As of May 1, the outside shell of the building was still standing; but its complete removal can be expected within a few months. Also, the Congregational church (#3), built by the company in 1873, is greatly dilapidated. Much of the tower has been taken down, and town officials have issued an order condemning the remainder of the structure which they consider an eyesore and a hazard. To be blunt, only a miracle will save this building too from eventual destruction. Further, the village as a whole is threatened to some extent by a proposal to build an industrial park on the open land to the southeast. Such development would have considerable impact on Wauregan, and great care would be necessary to avoid degrading its nineteenth-century ambience. Finally, the mill houses, now in private hands, continue to undergo alterations and changes, including in some cases the installation of aluminum siding which obscures architectural details.

DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES

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1. The Mill and Its Outbuildings

The main structure (#23) which housed the spindles and looms of Wauregan Mills is an H-shaped building that reached its present proportions over the course of fifteen years (Figs. 1, 4 and 5). The first section, consisting of the northern half of the front mill, was constructed in 1853. It measured approximately 250' in length by 50' in width, with a handsome stair or hoist tower, crowned by an Italianate belfry, occupying the center of the building's main facade. Five years later, the length of the front mill was doubled by building southward from the original section. An identical tower was also added. After the Civil War, in 1867-68, another structure, equal in size to the front mill was built on the other side of the power canal, and the two buildings were joined by a three-story center section spanning the wheelpits. These additions brought the total length of the mill to about 1,250'. The rear or more western mill also has two stair towers along its eastern facade, but they are without belfries. It is interesting to note that the final form of the mill matched the original plans of its founder, Amos D. Lockwood, who oversaw the construction of the first mill but sold his share in the company before later additions were made. The first mill contains four floors and the later additions five. Connected to the ends of each building are smaller structures of either two or three stories which were originally used as picker houses, i.e. areas where raw bales of cotton were opened and the fibers of cotton were first pulled apart and foreign substances were removed. These picker houses were physically separated from the main building by iron doors because the danger of fire occurring during these first steps of the manufacturing process was extremely high.

The mill building today is in good condition. Constructed of fieldstone, the walls are plastered over and, now, are a mellow yellow-brown color, punctuated by courses of rosette-shaped, cast iron beam anchors, and covered in many places by ivy. The corners have exposed quoins of dressed and squared granite. The cornice is most unusual. It is constructed of brick, with one course being laid to form dentils just below the roof eaves. The gable roofs on both the front and rear buildings are pierced by gable-roofed dormers on either side which light the upper floors. The sash is large-paned 12-over-12 with granite lintels and sills. All windows have recently been covered with aluminum storm windows and the sides of the dormers have received aluminum clapboards.

The interior of the mill reveals the usual "slow-burning" type of construction. The major structural beams and plank floors are

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chestnut and show little evidence of wear even after 125 years. A double colonnade of turned wooden posts (Figs. 6 and 7) supports the floor of each successive level up to the fourth floor (third floor in the 1853 section). Here, the floor is completely unobstructed by posts, as the floor above is suspended by a series of queen-post trusses whose side members are just below and are at the same angle as the rafters of the gable roof.

There are a number of smaller historic buildings in the mill yard. On the north side of the front mill, there is a low, 2-story, brick (common bond in Flemish variation) building, built in 1902, which was originally used to store cotton bales (#19). Today it serves as a mill-outlet retail store. Behind the rear mill is the old forge (#22), constructed of the same materials as the larger building including the brick cornice (Fig. 11). On the north side of this building is a brick (common bond in Flemish variation) structure (#21) of indeterminate age now used as a garage. Directly behind the central section of the rear mill is the former boiler house (#24) constructed in 1866. This structure is of brick (common bond in Flemish variation), and at one time housed the steam engine used to supplement the water turbines. A large brick chimney here, 165 feet tall, was removed in 1974. To the south side of the front mill is the 2-story, stone and plaster cotton house (#25) where finished goods were stored awaiting shipment. It is connected to the mill by a bridge at the second story level. According to a fire insurance survey, this structure was built in 1902, but it appears older. Southwest of this structure lies the flat-roofed, stone and plaster waste house (#26), c. 1854, where the byproducts from the manufacturing process were stored until they could be carried away. Also on the south side of the front mill are the former barn and carriage house (#27) where horses and wagons, used to haul bales of cotton up from the railroad siding and to deliver finished goods there were kept and maintained. They are large frame structures with wide, segmental-arched doorways. South of the barns is a frame structure (#28) of uncertain age, formerly a maintenance building but now a private home. Standing before the front mill is the 1½-story office (#18). Constructed of brick (common bond in Flemish variation) in 1853, and later enlarged by adding a bay to the south, this gable-roofed structure (Fig. 4) has 6-over-6 sash throughout, heavy granite lintels and sills, wide molded rake boards and cornice trim, and a front entrance consisting of sidelights and a four-panel door. Finally, on a detached lot east of the village is located the company's warehouse (#1), c. 1860, formerly served by a siding from the main line of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad (Fig. 12). Here, raw bales

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of cotton were stored until needed at the mill as well as cloth awaiting shipment to finishers. This is a massive brick (common bond in Flemish variation) building whose six bays are divided by sturdy buttresses with stone caps on top of each stage. Windows (now bricked up) and doorways have heavy granite lintels and sills; and there is evidence that there was once a wooden loading dock along the front of the building.

Although all of the original textile machinery vanished long ago, there are significant engineering remains here for the industrial archeologist. First, approximately 1,100' to the north of the mill are the site of the dam and the well-preserved gate house. The dam that stood here was constructed in 1876. It had a rollway of about 350', stood 16' high, and was a log, crib-work structure filled with loose stones. Destroyed in the 1955 hurricane, a portion of this dam still remains, huddled against a massive, cut-stone abutment (#17) on the east side of the river (Fig. 9). From these remains, an understanding of the structural form of the dam can be gained; for a portion of the cribwork with some of the planking used on both the front and rear slopes exists, together with a section of the plank apron which was extended for some distance downstream to keep water from undermining the dam from the rear. About 100' to the east of these remains stands the massive granite gatehouse (#16). Much of the equipment used to raise and lower the oak doors here is still in place and, indeed, appears serviceable (Fig. 10). From this gatehouse, water was directed down the canal (now dry and partially filled in) to the wheelpits between the front and rear mills. Here lie the most important engineering remains in the district, specifically five water turbines. Two of these devices, probably original or dating from the immediate post-Civil War period, were used to turn the line shafting in the mill directly. The other three are turbines (Fig. 8) of early twentieth-century origin which generated electrical power for machines with individual electrical motors (a significant engineering development which made production cheaper and more flexible).

2. Commercial and Institutional Structures

The most important historic commercial building in the district is the former company store (#7), now the home of the Connecticut Mop Manufacturing Company (Fig. 13). Built in 1875, this 2½-story, rectangular, frame structure (3½ stories on the w. side because of the slope of the land), has an asphalt-shingled roof and is covered with clapboards. The style of the building is a combination of Greek Revival and Italianate. In particular, there are plain corner pil-

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asters with molded capitals; while under the deep eaves, there are large cornice brackets which extend around both gable ends. Over the doors on both the west and east sides are flat door hoods with double brackets on either side. The sash is 6-over-6 throughout with molded surrounds slightly arched at the top. Only the basement and first floor levels of this building were used for commercial purposes. The upper floor was a hall where religious services were held until the church was built, meetings took place, and, later, movies were shown.

Across the street from the store is a building originally used as a firehouse and clubhouse. It is a 2-story frame structure of little architectural interest. The village jail was once attached to the west side of this building, and its upper floor housed a reading room. The building is now used as a small store and coffee shop with living quarters above.

On the north side of Route 205, about halfway up the slope towards Route 12, is the former Congregational church (Figs. 3 and 14). Constructed in 1873 in the High Victorian Gothic style, it is a frame building resting on a fieldstone foundation and is now covered with asbestos siding. Originally, the church consisted of a wide nave lighted on either side by four lancet windows, with a clerestory of four triangular-shaped windows (again on either side) piercing the roof about half way between the eaves and the ridge. A shallow chancel, with three lancet windows was separated from the nave by two transepts. On the west side was a small, jerkin-headed transept lighted by one lancet window, and on the east side there was a larger, gable-roofed transept with a doorway. On the main of south facade, the wide, double entry doors were sheltered under an arched, enclosed portico, resting in front on two wooden columns with carved Romanesque capitals (Fig. 15). Above the high-pitched gable roof of this portico was a wide arched window once filled with stained glass but now forlornly boarded over with sheets of plywood (as are the other windows). On the east side of the front facade stood the bell tower. The steeple has been removed and the framing below is open to the weather.

3. Housing

With the exception of one modern house (see below) all the housing in the village was constructed in the nineteenth century by Wauregan Mills for its workers, or by the mill owners for themselves. The largest homes here were obviously the residences of the Atwoods. The most impressive (#30) stands on the east side of Route 12 (Fig. 23)

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and commands a full view of the church, mill and village below. Built by John Walter Atwood (whose twin brother James Arthur constructed a similar house next door which, as we have noted, was destroyed by a fire several years ago) in the late 1880s or early 1890s, this residence is a fine example of the Shingle Style popularized, in particular, by McKim, Mead and White in the resort towns of Rhode Island. Indeed, Walter's choice of this style for his house was probably influenced by the "Shingle-style" houses he saw at Watch Hill, R. I. where he spent his summers.

The house is a 2½-story frame structure whose form is dictated by the massing of several large, irregular elements. The most noticeable of these is a central round tower with its conical roof. To the south of the tower along the main facade is a projecting, gable-roofed bay; and there are one-story porches at either end of the building. The gable roof with its ridge parallel to the road is dominated by three massive brick chimneys. The upper sash in most of the windows have diamond-shaped panes, and there is a projecting, triangular bay window on the east side of the main facade. The paneled door of the main entrance has glass panes in its upper section and is framed by sidelights. It is sheltered under a porte-cochere which has a shallow, hipped roof. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingles, while the original wood shingles cover the house's exterior walls.

Behind the mansion (east), there is a large carriage house with living quarters for servants (#31) built in the same Shingle Style (Fig. 24). On the left side of the main facade, there is an arched doorway for carriages, above which a gable-roofed attic bay projects in two shallow steps. On the right side of the main facade is the entrance to the servants' quarters with a sloping porch roof above. Various sized window openings are filled with sash having multi-paned upper frames and single-paned lower frames. The exterior is covered with wooden shingles, the roof with asphalt shingles, and the whole edifice is topped by a cupola. This is a significant structure whose importance will increase with the demolition of #30; for it will then be the only visual reminder of the two large houses that once stood so proudly on this hill.

The other large residence (#2) within the district's boundaries was built by J. S. Atwood and is located between his son's house and the church. This is a 2½-story frame structure with a gable roof covered by the same asbestos shingles used on the mill. The exterior walls are clapboarded except for the use of wood shingles in the attic

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gables. The house is a mixture of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. There are corner pilasters here, but also round-headed windows in the attic gables and small, bracket-like rafter ends under the level cornices. The sash is 1-over-1 throughout. The main entrance is framed by a transom and sidelights with unusually patterned muntins (those in the transom are series of interlaced arches, while the sidelights are filled with connected circles). Finally, there is a large porch extending across half of the main (south) facade and all of the west facade. There are cornice brackets here, Doric columns on brick pedestals, and a modern iron railing. Apparently, the bottom third of the columns was removed along with the original balusters and rails when the porch deck was replaced a few years ago.

Northwest of the church stands the parsonage (#4). Undoubtedly built about the same time as the church, it is a plain, frame 2½-story structure of no particular style and is now covered with aluminum siding (Fig. 14). Its only decorative feature of note is a porch across the front facade with plain brackets, squared posts and imaginative "Stick-style" balusters.

Two company-built structures originally used as boarding houses are still standing. The first (#13), located on the corner of Brooklyn Road (Route 205) and South Walnut Street, is a 2½-story, rectangular, frame structure built in 1853 (Fig. 22). Its gable roof with ridge parallel to the road is covered with asphalt shingles, while the siding is clapboards. The building has an asymmetrical eight bay facade with three doors and five windows (arrangement: w. d. w. w. d. d. w.). The style is Greek Revival. Plain pilasters with molded capitals are found at the corners, and there is a wide, plain entablature below the eaves divided by a fillet. The sash is 6-over-6 throughout with plainly molded surrounds, and the tops of the second story window frames abut the bottom of the entablature. The cornice is partially returned, and the doorframes consist of plain pilasters with molded capitals, entablature, and flat, molded cornice framing six-panel doors with glass panes in the two upper panels. This boarding house was used by single workers.

Across Route 205 lies a similar structure (#5), although here there is an ell to the rear (east). Also, there is a small, circular Victorian porch at the corner of the front facade where the main block and ell meet; the main double entrance is sheltered by a flat-roofed portico with plain, squared columns; and the doors below are flanked by sidelights. This building probably housed single supervisory personnel.

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There are eight duplex supervisors' houses which are distinguished from the houses of the workers by their location further up the slope from the mill and by the extra room inside afforded by the kitchen wings which project to the rear. These houses (like those of the mill workers) appear to have been built at two distinct periods as evidenced by stylistic differences. In particular, the earlier houses (#'s A) reflect the Greek Revival style, while the later houses (#'s B) are much plainer with a few more Victorian decorative details. The three earliest houses are No's. 1 & 2 Front Street, No's 1 & 2 South Chestnut Street, and a structure bordering Brooklyn Road northwest of the house on Front Street. These 1½-story frame buildings have fieldstone foundations and gable roofs with the ridge parallel to the road. There are plain pilasters at the corners, partially returned cornice, and a wide entablature across the front of the main facade. The sash is 6-over-6 throughout with plain surrounds and shallow caps. The main facade is symmetrical, six bays wide, and the central, double entrance has two four-panel doors framed by sidelights. These entrances are sheltered by a wide, flat-roofed portico, supported by plain, squared columns in front and engaged columns at the rear which also form the outside member of each doorframe. Note: No's. 1 & 2 Front Street is a pristine example of this type of house (Fig. 18), while the other two structures have been severely altered by the addition of enclosed porches and modern siding which obscure many architectural details.

Three other supervisors' houses built along Grove Street to the north of the parsonage do not appear on the 1868 map of Wauregan village. They were probably built in the next decade; and, although they have the same general dimensions as the earlier houses, they lack the Greek Revival details (Fig. 21). Instead, these houses have few stylistic details except for the porches (which are retained in their original condition on the two houses nearest the parsonage). Rather than the flat-roofed porticos of the earlier houses, these are simple shed-roofed affairs with squared posts and small brackets. On the sides of the porch roofs are vertical flush boards with pointed ends enclosing cut-out circles. Although the exterior of both houses has been greatly altered, it appears that the residences at the north end of Lane Street and No's. 3 & 4 South Chestnut Street also were built in this style.

The workers' houses in Wauregan also appear to have been built at two different periods. Like the supervisors' houses, some have Greek Revival features while those built later are much plainer. In both periods two types of houses were built. The majority were

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duplexes, but a number of four-family dwellings were also constructed. All houses are frame, 1½-story, rectangular structures with fieldstone foundations, and all have gable roofs with their ridges parallel to the road. All were once covered with clapboards and lacked porticos or porches.

In an 1853 contract between Wauregan Mills and a local builder, Albert Walker, the terms under which the first ten houses (all duplexes) are carefully set out. This extremely rare document is quoted in its entirety because it provides information about the construction, cost, and design origin of these houses.

Agreement between Wauregan Mills and Albert Walker

The said Walker agrees to build for Wauregan Mills ten dwelling houses as follows:

The size is to be 28 ft. by 44 ft. outside. The building material to be of wood furnished by Wauregan Mills. The said Walker is to do all the wood or carpenter work including cellar windows, stairs, partitions and lathing, etc. The houses are to contain two tenements each, and each tenement to contain six (6) rooms besides closets, cupboards, etc., viz. 3 rooms below and 3 rooms upstairs. The style of the inside work to be similar to the brick houses belonging to Quinebaug Co. at Danielsonville and built by the said Walker in 1851. The work in every respect to be done in a workmanlike manner and fully equal to the brick houses above referred to. The outside finish to be similar to a house in Danielsonville belonging to Lewis Burlingame and situated near the Furnaces of Charles Allen. The Wauregan Mills have the right to have such alteration from that as they may desire, not materially increasing the cost. The timber is to be hewn and sawed by the Wauregan Mills. The windows are to be made and glass set by said Walker. It is understood that the houses are to have eavetroughs in the jet and conductors leading to the ground or near the ground. It is further understood that if the Wauregan Mills make any change in the style of the houses which shall increase the work then the said Walker shall have a reasonable additional price and if the change shall lessen the work then there shall be a reasonable reduction in the price for doing the work. By the present agreement there are to be windows to light the chambers under the jets and not in the roof. The price for doing the above work is to be two hundred and twenty five dollars (\$225). The houses are

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to be done in season to be plastered before freezing weather next fall.

Brooklyn May 1, 1853¹

The houses Walker built had a number of Greek Revival exterior details. The cornice was partially returned and the doorways had crossettes at the top. Other features of note were the paired 6-over-6 sash between and on either side of the doorframes, and the small windows above the entrances. In all, 21 houses of this type survive and are indicated on the map by the letter C (Fig. 17).

There are also 12 four-family dwellings with Greek Revival details labeled letter D on the map. They have a partially returned cornice, corner pilasters, and a plain entablature across the front facade, but lack the crossetted doorframes of the duplexes (Fig. 19).

Workers' houses built in the plainer style lie to the north and south of the earlier dwellings. There are 43 duplexes (#'s E); and, besides lacking Greek Revival details, they also differ by having their main entrances at the ends of each structure with transom lights above. The four 6-over-6 windows on the lower floor of the front facade are not paired, but are spaced evenly between the doorways (Fig. 20).

The four-family plainer type of house (#'s F) are represented by 11 structures. They are very similar to their earlier counterparts but lack all Greek Revival details.

4. Modern Structures

There are nine modern buildings in the district. In the mill yard itself, there is a small, recently built, brick (common bond) pumping station (#29) south of the mill along the tail race. Also, north of the mill is located a connected series of four "quonset" buildings (#20), c. 1945, with rounded metal roofs. These structures, originally used to store raw cotton and rayon, are now employed by an oil company as a depot. There is only one modern house in the district, a 1-story, frame, ranch-style residence (#15), c. 1960, north of the mill on the other side of Brooklyn Road. East of this structure is a small, 1-story barber shop (#14), c. 1960, about the dimensions of a garage, with a brick main facade and cedar shingles on the other three sides. Between South Chestnut and South Walnut Streets on the south side of Brooklyn Road, one finds a large, 1-story

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grocery store (#9), c. 1955, with a low-pitched roof. It has a central doorway and large glass display windows across the front. On the other side of Brooklyn Road and to the west is the "Bon Appetit" restaurant (#12), c. 1940, a small, 1-story, gable-roofed building covered with cedar shingles. East of this building is the modern U. S. Post Office (#8), c. 1960, a 1-story brick (common bond) structure with 6-over-6 windows, and white-painted, functionless shutters. A 1-story "package store" (#6) is located east of the Post Office (Fig. 16). Constructed c. 1965, this is a 1-story, frame building, covered by fake flag stones on its front facade and vertical flush boards on the other three sides. There is a perch across the front supported by spindly, wrought iron trellis posts. Finally, on the north side of the old fire house and club room (#11) is the modern fire house (#10, 1961), a two bay cement block structure with a brick front facade.

5. Miscellaneous

The open area between Walnut and Chestnut Streets on either side of Front Street was once a park, built and maintained by Wauregan Mills. There was a bandstand here where people would gather on summer evenings to hear concerts. The northern side of this area has recently been paved over for use as a parking lot, while the other side is a neglected, grassless spot which seems to serve no useful purpose now.

Footnotes

¹The original contract is in the Wauregan Mills archive owned by Mr. J. A. Atwood III.

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while the Congregational church and the mansions built by the sons of J. S. Atwood show a good deal more interest in current architectural styles. The church, built in 1873, was constructed in the High Victorian Gothic style with much of its wooden trim carefully worked to represent stone buttresses and corbelling (Figs. 14 and 15). The two mansions, built about 1890, were examples of the popular Shingle Style to be seen at nearby Newport and other Rhode Island resort communities (Figs. 23 and 24). In conclusion, it is not difficult to recognize that these changing architectural tastes reflected a shift in social sensibilities. That is, the building of plainer workers' houses at the same time that a high-style church and mansions were being constructed symbolically represented the widening class differences between workers and owners.

Wauregan National Register District is also a tangible reminder of New England's industrial heritage. The mill and the village are a textbook example of a textile manufacturing community organized under the "Rhode Island system." The main elements of this system, in contrast to the "Waltham system" of organization used in Massachusetts and other areas, were shaped by geography, economic organization, and the use of labor. Geographically, southern New England is an area of swift moving but relatively small streams. The infant textile industry of Rhode Island, begun on the banks of the Pawtucket River by Samuel Slater and his partners, quickly expanded up such streams as the Pawtucket and Blackstone rivers, building individual mills at every available power site. Soon, Rhode Island entrepreneurs were looking at the Quinebaug River and its tributaries in eastern Connecticut for further expansion; and, in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, they built a number of mills at such places as Danielsonville, Williamsville and Moosup. Thus, in eastern Connecticut as in Rhode Island, geography determined that there would be only one or two mills at each power site surrounded by a small village, in contrast to the numerous mills built under the "Waltham system" at sites where power was much more abundant, such as Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester (N. H.) where large towns quickly sprang up and grew into cities.

The mills built by these Rhode Island capitalists were generally organized as partnerships which, in turn, fostered family control and a close relationship between particular families and mills, the homes of the owners often being within walking distance of the mill office. The mills built under the Waltham system, on the other hand, were usually owned by absentee investors in Boston and elsewhere who had little interest in the mill community beyond the profits it generated. There were inherent strengths and weaknesses in

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each type of organization. Rhode Island style partnerships tended to be undercapitalized and were much more vulnerable to periodic economic declines, as the numerous bankruptcies and closings throughout the nineteenth century reveal; while investor-owned companies were more likely to have the wherewithal to ride out temporary problems. Partnerships, however, usually were able to react faster to technological changes and to diversify more rapidly into newer products; while larger concerns were generally more conservative and remained wedded to the output of one or two traditional products.

Finally, mills built under the Rhode Island system were also usually accompanied by the building of small villages to house their workers. This was because Slater and his fellow capitalists wanted to recruit families to work in their mills rather than attracting groups of unattached young people from surrounding farms as was done at Lowell. The Rhode Islanders felt that by encouraging families to settle and work in their mill communities, they would have a better chance of securing a stable, highly-skilled labor force controlled, partially, by the internal mechanism of family life. Thus, the typical mill village in southern New England consisted of large numbers of duplex and four-tenement dwellings, with boarding houses providing limited space for single men or women until they married.¹

In 1850, Amos D. Lockwood, who was involved at the time with the Quinebaug Mill at Danielsonville, and a group of partners (including Oray Taft) purchased the water privileges at Wauregan and some land there; and, after petitioning the Connecticut legislature for a charter, they began in 1853 to construct the first mill (now the northern section of the front mill). Lockwood, the mill's first agent, engaged J. S. Atwood, then twenty-two years old, as his superintendent, and placed in his young hands the burden of setting up all machinery and starting production. In 1858, Lockwood sold his interest in the mill and Atwood became agent, a position he was to hold until his death in 1885, gradually acquiring a substantial amount of the company's stock.² Under his leadership Wauregan prospered. The mill was expanded, new workers' houses were built, and a number of amenities were added to village life. J. S. Atwood was a remarkable man; and, because of his close connection with Wauregan, his life deserves particular recognition.

Born in 1832 in Scituate, R. I., Atwood was the son of a man who had worked his way up from textile machinist, to overseer of weaving in several mills, and eventually to a partnership in the mill at Williamsville, Connecticut, where he was manufacturing agent.

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At fifteen, Atwood became a clerk in the company store; and, later, to familiarize himself with the manufacturing process, he worked at every job in the mill in turn. In 1849, he assisted David Whitman, an early textile mill engineer, in the remodelling of the Williamsville mill and the introduction of new machinery there. One of the tasks Whitman set young Atwood to was the calculation of the figures for Whitman's Tables which were afterwards used by many cotton manufacturers to estimate production time and costs.

It was probably through Whitman that Atwood met Amos D. Lockwood; for, after Whitman's death, Lockwood took over his business and with his partner, Stephen Greene, established the firm of Lockwood, Greene and Company, which eventually became one of the most noted textile engineering firms in the country. Whatever the circumstances of their introduction were, Lockwood was so favorably impressed by young Atwood's talents that, as we have seen, he made Atwood his superintendent at Wauregan.³

As agent of Wauregan Mills, Atwood quadrupled the size of the factory, adding the south mill of the front block (in 1859) and the entire rear block (in 1867-68). Eventually the mill reached a capacity of 56,616 spindles and 1,464 wide looms.⁴ The principal product was cotton sheeting, and the annual output was eleven million yards. The mill's payroll was around 750 persons, most of whom lived in the surrounding village.

It should also be noted that Atwood was intimately connected with Ponemah Mills, once the largest cotton mill in the United States, which was built on the Shetucket River about 20 miles south of Wauregan by a group of investors led by the Slater and Taft families. They chose Atwood as their agent, and it was he who oversaw the construction of the majestic Mill No. 1 and the surrounding village, putting to use all of the experience he had gained at Wauregan and undoubtedly contributing a great deal to Ponemah's success as the pioneering "fancy" cloth producer in the country.⁵

After J. S. Atwood's death, management of Wauregan Mills passed into the hands of his sons, James Arthur and John Walter Atwood. Under their leadership, the company successfully responded to the competition of the newer, steam-powered mills in the Fall River-New Bedford area and the South by moving away from sheeting and into the production of finer quality cotton goods such as shirting and, later, synthetic cloth (rayon). Indeed, Wauregan Mills was a pioneer in the use of synthetics and established a close work-

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ing relationship with DuPont. Eventually, in the late 1930s this relationship led to the development by Wauregan Mills of the technology necessary to produce fine suiting made of a blend of wool and rayon.⁶ Undoubtedly, the flexibility inherent in the economic organization of the company and the ability of its owner-managers allowed Wauregan Mills to change its product mix quickly to meet the demands of competition from newer textile centers. In contrast, many larger, corporate-owned mills, organized under the Waltham system in Lowell and Lawrence, remained wedded to the output of traditional products and, in consequence, suffered declining products. Rather than diversify and find new markets, the response of the directors of these mills in the inter-war period was to close down and shift production to the South, a decision which had drastically harmful consequences for their workers. Indeed, it may be said that Lowell and Lawrence entered the Great Depression ten years earlier than the rest of the country.

After the Second World War, Wauregan Mills entered a period of decline from which it never recovered. It was the fate of James Arthur Atwood III, who took over the management of the mill after the death of his grandfather, to preside over this final chapter of the company's history. The underlying cause for the demise was competition from Japan in the production of fine cotton goods, such as shirting, in which the Wauregan Company specialized. As the 1950s wore on, it became increasingly apparent that the New England textile industry was to be sacrificed on the altar of "free trade," as Japanese cloth, produced on modern equipment shipped to Japan as part of the post-War economic reconstruction effort, and by workers whose wages were considerably less than their American counterparts, flooded (or was dumped on) the U. S. market. Wauregan Mills fought back as best it could, attempting to emphasize synthetic blend output and to reduce labor costs by negotiating with the textile union local to eliminate certain fringe benefits in the general contract.

Then, in August, 1955, disaster struck in the form of a flood caused by the torrential rains of a hurricane. Dams along the Quinebaug were broken and the one at Wauregan was breached, water flooding the mill to the level of the first floor ceilings. Workmen and their families from Wauregan and other people from surrounding communities rushed to the mill and managed to salvage a great deal of cloth, raw materials and machinery; but much was lost as well, and the financial blow to the company was more than \$1,500,000. To resume production, a great deal of money was borrowed; and this put an increasing strain on the company's finances by reducing the amount of working capital available to keep the plant in repair and to modernize production,

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Thus, in 1957, with the long-term outlook for the textile industry in New England so bleak, Mr. Atwood and the rest of the company's directors decided to cease all operations.

Mr. Atwood then took on the thankless task of disposing of the company's assets, so carefully built up and managed by his family for the past 100 years, to satisfy all creditors. Land, the water company, and other property were sold, and the mill rented to various tenants until, by 1970, all the debts of Wauregan Mill had been cleared. Finally, in 1974, the mill building itself was sold to the C & M Corporation, a manufacturer of industrial wire and cable, which now uses much of the floor space for its own production and rents the rest to other concerns.

The mill and its surrounding village encompassed by the Wauregan National Register District are also significant as an example of community planning and, in turn, as an expression of certain humanitarian ideas about work, family life, and general social welfare. Unlike other mill villages which have since become merged into larger settlements, Wauregan remains a pure example of a planned industrial community, free, for the most part, from modern intrusions. Along the river bank lies the community's focal point, the long, buff-colored mill, with its tall stair towers and belfries where the bells were housed which regulated the village's everyday life. Ranged before the mill and extending up the slope of land to the east, is the orderly grid of streets containing in ascending order: the mill workers' houses, boarding houses, the company store, the homes of the supervisors, the church and its parsonage, and, highest of all, the mansions of the Atwoods and the village school. The entire village was surrounded by the company's farm, approximately 1,500 acres, which provided a buffer of open space between the village and the main road connecting Danielson and Plainfield.

Within the village the company was omniscient. Besides providing employment and a place to live, the company furnished its workers with drinking water, a place (the company store) where they could buy wholesome food and milk (produced on the company farm) cheaply, a place to worship (the Congregational church, although most workers attended the Catholic church across the river in West Wauregan), and the school where their children were educated. Other services included an infirmary, a reading room and library, and the sponsorship and support of many recreational activities such as baseball teams, a local band, and the volunteer fire department (whose purpose, needless to say, was not entirely social).

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Why did the company and its managers involve themselves so intimately in the lives of their workers? One reason was that their business sense told them that they would attract and retain a better, more highly skilled class of workers by providing good housing, cheap food, and educational and recreational opportunities. But beyond this economic motive, the managers of Wauregan Mills, in particular the Atwood family, were philosophically wedded to the doctrines of paternalism; that is, they believed that their wealth and control of property demanded that they attend to the welfare of those whom they employed beyond the mere payment of wages. Welfare, however, was defined from the point of view of control from above; and the values which the mill owners cherished in their workers: orderliness, sobriety, personal responsibility, and integration within strong family structures, were those which they tried to foster through their welfare programs. Thus, the school and the library and reading rooms were encouraged and supported because it was believed that they provided an antidote to laziness and ignorance; the mill houses were built to accommodate families because it was believed that family life made a man more responsible; and baseball teams and band concerts were encouraged because they furnished family entertainment and were an alternative to men abandoning their homes for alcohol and low associations in barrooms.

Now, although many of the goals of the mill owners were highly laudable if self-serving, the means they used to achieve them were certainly not democratic; and, thus, a description of their system of community welfare is unacceptable to our more equalitarian ears. However, that said, it is important to note that paternalism in Wauregan created what it set out to create to a remarkable extent: a well fed and housed community of generally contented people. This is not to dismiss the facts that within the mill hours were terribly long, working conditions (particularly noise) were poor, and accidents were a common occurrence. Yet, in the context of nineteenth-century industry generally, the workers at Wauregan Mills were not "exploited" but were treated fairly and conscientiously. They were not seething with resentment over their lot but were pretty much satisfied with their lives and work.

Perhaps the leaven that made paternalism acceptable and workable here in the best interests of all was the presence in the village of the Atwood family. J. S. Atwood lived the rest of his life at Wauregan after supervising the opening of the mill in 1853. His biographers have memorialized him as a humble man of great generosity who knew all his workmen by name and who could always be relied upon to help any Wauregan family troubled by illness or other personal

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problems. His son, J. A. Atwood is fondly remembered in the village to this day by many older residents. In 1947, on his retirement from the day-to-day management of the company, he wrote with much feeling:

Wauregan and its people have always seemed to me more like a family group working together for its best good, and I hope it may always continue as such.... To Gordon Harrower [the company's treasurer and general manager] ... I bequeath the management of the Wauregan Mills and the care of Wauregan and its people.⁸

The continual presence of the Atwoods and their day-to-day attention to the needs of their workers seemed to forestall the growth of any organized discontent. Indeed, it was not until after World War II that the company's workers were organized by the Textile Workers Union of America. In comparison, Ponemah Mills in Taftville, where J. S. Atwood also served as manufacturing agent but did not reside (nor did any of the other owners), labor strife was evident in the mid-1870s and several times afterward. Most of the same services that were provided for the workers at Wauregan were also furnished at Ponemah; but the paternalistic system there was more bureaucratized and lacked the day-to-day attention of those who owned the mill. Thus, the system was made too impersonal and the community feeling that the owners tried to create lacked an authentic classlessness of men of all social ranks living and working together. The result was the workers' rejection of the "false community" of the owners and the creation of their own social organizations through labor unions.⁹

Wauregan, then, was a rare example of a paternalistic community that worked to most members' betterment and satisfaction. The company was seen as a benign friend rather than a powerful engine of exploitation; and, for this reason, most individuals were successfully integrated into the village's social system.

In conclusion, by designating Wauregan as a National Register District, we commemorate both what this area is now and what it was in the past. Wauregan today is an area of significant architecture whose overall design reflects the goals of its builders: to create a functional yet amenable industrial village. Wauregan yesterday was dependent upon the prosperity of its mill, a prosperity which provided wages, housing, a school, a church, a store, and recreational opportunities for all its inhabitants. The social organization of nineteenth-century Wauregan was paternalistic, and it

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was right that such a system should eventually disappear. Yet, it should also be recognized that, through the wise leadership of the Atwood family, a true community was created and existed here that fulfilled the needs of most of its members.

Footnotes

¹This description of the "Rhode Island system" and the "Waltham system" is based on J. Herbert Burgy, The New England Cotton Textile Industry: A Study in Industrial Geography (Baltimore: The Waverly Press, Inc., 1932), pp.27-28.

²The early history of Wauregan Mills and the village has been gleaned from the following sources: Commemorative Biographical Record of Tolland and Windham Counties, Connecticut (Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1903), pp. 72-74; Richard M. Bayles, ed., History of Windham County, Connecticut (New York: W. W. Preston & Co., 1889), and James Arthur Atwood, Personal Reminiscence, 1947 (typewritten).

³On James S. Atwood, see, Atwood, "Personal Reminiscence," and various obituaries.

⁴These figures are taken from Charles F. Burgess, ed. Plainfield Souvenir (Moosup, Ct.: Charles F. Burgess, 1895), p. 41.

⁵Atwood, "Personal Reminiscence."

⁶Martin M. Green, "125 Years of Continuous Textile Manufacture," Connecticut Circle Magazine, December, 1944-January, 1945, pp. 33-36.

⁷This recounting of the post-War history of Wauregan Mills is based on interviews with Mr. Atwood and the morgue file on Wauregan at the Norwich Bulletin, Norwich, CT.

⁸Atwood, "Personal Reminiscence."

⁹On paternalism and labor unrest at Ponemah, see, Bruce Clouette, "Taftville/Ponemah Mill National Register District," unpublished National Register Nomination, Connecticut Historical Commission, Hartford, CT., 1977.

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of Grove and Fountain Street. From here, the boundary proceeds eastward along the southern curb of Fountain Street approximately 950' to its junction with Putnam Road (Route 12). Next, the boundary runs northerly along the eastern curb of Putnam Road approximately 300' to the northwest corner of Lot 3, Block 125; and then proceeds easterly along the northern property line, southerly along the eastern property line, and finally westerly along the southern property line back to Putnam Road. From here, the boundary proceeds southerly along the western curb of Putnam Road approximately 900' to its junction with Brooklyn Road (Route 205); and, then, northwesterly along the northern curb of Brooklyn Road approximately 750' to its intersection with Front Street. The boundary next proceeds westerly along the northern curb of Front Street to the northeast corner of Lot 6B, Block 79. From here, the boundary runs southerly along the eastern property lines of Lots 6B, 6A, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 11A; and, then, westerly along the southern property line of 11A to South Chestnut Street. Next, the boundary runs southerly along the western curb of South Chestnut Street to the southeast corner of Lot 21, Block 129; and, then, proceeds along the southern property lines of Lots 21, 22, and 27. From the southwest corner of Lot 27, the boundary proceeds northerly along the western property lines of Lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 to the northwest corner of Lot 32. From this point, the boundary runs northwesterly approximately 300' to the southwest corner of Lot 36, Block WM. Next, the boundary runs along the western property line of Lot 36 and then along the western property line of Lot 1, Block WM approximately 2000' (along the western bank of the Quinebaug River) to the southwest corner of Lot 79, Brooklyn Assessor's Map 30. From here, the boundary runs northerly along the western property line of lot 79, and then easterly along the northern property line to the northwest corner of this lot which was the starting point of this verbal description.

Detached piece: There is a detached portion of this district approximately 1/2 mile east of the mill. The boundaries of this portion surround Lot 3, Block 127, as shown on Plainfield Assessor's Map 21.

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Geographical Data (continued):

UTM References:

A: 19/257580/4625840
B: 19/257650/4625820
C: 19/257970/4625660
D: 19/257960/4625420
E: 19/258260/4625400
F: 19/258270/4625460
G: 19/258380/4625460
H: 19/258380/4625360
I: 19/258260/4625360
J: 19/258240/4625080
K: 19/258080/4625160
L: 19/258010/4625220
M: 19/257950/4625220
N: 19/257940/4624910
O: 19/257900/4624910
P: 19/257900/4624780
Q: 19/257760/4624780
R: 19/257760/4624940
S: 19/257660/4625040
T: 19/257520/4625460
U: 19/257580/4625660
V: 19/257560/4625660

Detached piece:

W: 19/258900/4624990
X: 19/258990/4624940
Y: 19/258940/4624850
Z: 19/258840/4624910