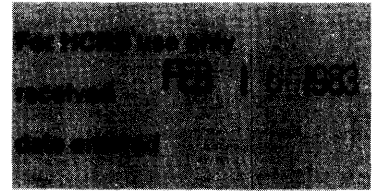


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**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 North Stonington Village, Milltown, Avery's Mills, Ayre's Mills

and/or common North Stonington Village Historic District *with this*

2. Location

CT 2, Main St., Wyassup, Babcock, Caswell, and Rocky Hollow Rds.

street & number See complete list attached N/A not for publication

city, town North Stonington N/A vicinity of congressional district 2nd

state Connecticut code 09 county New London code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" 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
	<u>N/A</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple - see continuation sheet

street & number "

city, town " N/A vicinity of " state "

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Town Clerk, North Stonington Town Hall

street & number 40 Main Street

city, town North Stonington state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

State Register of Historic Places title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission

city, town Hartford state Connecticut

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

North Stonington Village is located about 8 miles north of Long Island Sound in the south central portion of the Town of North Stonington. The Shunock River flows through the village and is joined by Assekonk Brook near the village center. Main Street crosses the Shunock River twice, both above and below the junction with the Assekonk. Stone-arched bridges carry the road across the stream at both points (Photograph 1). Downstream of the bridges, a steep ravine has been cut by the river. A large millpond has been created here by a stone dam constructed about 1860 (Photograph 2). Upstream of the Main Street bridges, the remains of a smaller dam of late 18th- or early 19th-century date are still extant. Main Street is intersected by Wyassup Road to the north and Rocky Hollow Road to the south. Babcock Road joins Wyassup Road from the east, and follows the northern edge of the river ravine. Historically, a variety of mills dependent on water power were found along the watercourse of the Shunock River from the late 17th-century to the early 20th-century. Some evidence of these sites persists to the present day. The village is primarily residential in character. In addition to dwellings, the North Stonington Town Hall, United States Post Office, Congregational and Baptist churches, town library, and retail stores are present. Buildings are fairly densely distributed near the center of the village, the density decreasing towards its boundaries. Associated with many of the homes are lots once used for general agricultural purposes. Property lines are defined by stone walls or fences. Most of the former open fields are now covered by second-growth forest.

Within the boundaries of the North Stonington Village National Register District are 58 major structures together with numerous outbuildings. Most of the extant building stock is residential in character. The majority of the existing structures were built in the late 18th- and early 19th-centuries. The predominant construction material is wood. Building height varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. White is the most common color used within the village, while red, yellow, and other colors are also used. Architectural styles represented in North Stonington Village include the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Downingsque, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Bungaloid styles, as well as vernacular architecture difficult to define stylistically. Early 19th-century buildings tend to be located near the street line, while houses and buildings of the mid-19th century and later are set back from the street. Ornamental trees and shrubs have been planted near many of the houses. Only a few picket fences are to be seen. Millstones have been re-used at 32 Main Street as driveway markers. Another millstone has been set upright at the village center within a small lawn enclosed by a cast-iron fence. The village maintains the atmosphere of a small, rural New England community.

The earliest surviving house in North Stonington Village is the William Sisson House, built in 1776 in the Georgian style (Photograph 3). Located off Main Street, the Sisson House faces Assekonk Brook. The house has a five-bay facade with a central doorway flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature. Above the door is a five-light transom. Windows have 12-over-8 double-hung sash. The hipped roof has a center chimney. Examples of the Federal style include the Luther Avery House of 1781 (Photograph 4), the 1792 William Avery House (Photograph 5), and the Noah Grant, Jr. House, built in 1790 and remodelled during the 1830s (Photograph 6). These have facades five bays in width, central doorways, and gable roofs with chimneys to either side of the center. Both the Avery houses have one-story porticos over the entrance with an open-bed pediment supported by narrow columns. The Noah Grant, Jr. House has a front entrance

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Location: Streets and Numbers*

Fabcock Road numbers 1 and 20; Caswell Lane numbers 26A and 26B; Main Street numbers 20, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 50A, 50B, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66B, 69, 73, 77, 78, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 100, 101, 104, 106, 112, 118, and 125; Old Stonington Road number 274; Rocky Hollow Road numbers 4, 7 and 13; Wyassup Road numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 19, and 21.

* Note the above list was compiled from the records of the North Stonington Tax Assessor and is accurate as of January 31, 1979. The system of street addresses has only recently been determined. Some of the above addresses now identify two houses on the same lot (at 100 Main Street, 4 Rocky Hollow Road, and 7 Rocky Hollow Road). Particular mention should also be made of a residence identified on North Stonington Assessor's Map # 221A as Lot 7, occupied by a house with no definitely assigned street number.

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LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS IN NORTH STONINGTON VILLAGE NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT

From North Stonington Assessor's Records, January 31, 1979; Revised Sept. 21, 1981. (C designates contributing properties; NC, non-contributing properties.)

Map, Lot Street Address	Owner & Address	Importance & Description
240/8.01 1 Babcock Road	Colburn Graves, Jr. 1 Babcock Road North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Creek Revival, c1830. 2½-story frame house, good condition. Side ell. Original details: corner pilasters, pedimented gable with fanlight window, classical entrance.
240/9 Babcock Road	Same as 1 Babcock Road	C; wooded riverbank lot. Site of cotton mill in early 19th-century.
240/10 20 Babcock Road	Fearl E. Anderson Micheli 67 Edgewood Avenue Nutley, N.J. 07110	C: Garage converted to residence, c1960. Lot includes lower dam on Shunoc River, sites of sawmill, gristmill, blacksmith shop former Wheeler house, and remains of water turbine.
240/13 26A Caswell Lane	George S. Caswell Box 8, Caswell Lane North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Vernacular cape, 1910. 1½-story frame house with cobblestone foundation, scale and design harmonize with earlier architecture in district.
221A/33 26B Caswell Lane	Wallace & Mary Giachello Box 23 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Vernacular cape, 1950. 1½-story frame house with cobblestone foundation, echoes earlier 26A Caswell Lane across street.
240/12.01 Caswell Lane	George & Nancy Jackson 185 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	NC; Residence built in 1979.
221A/32 20 Main Street	C. Ernest Gray Box 211 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Garage converted to residence, 1900. 1½-story frame structure, good condition. Scale, alterations support district. Barn.

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Map, Lot, Street Address	Owner & Address	Importance & Description	
221A/31 25 Main Street	Clifford & Elinor Stewart 25 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Italianate, c1850s. 2½-story frame house, good condition. Few exterior alterations, excellent scroll-cut brackets on porch posts. Grounds include barn and shed	
240/12 28 Main Street	Charlotte Ferrone RFD # 1, Box 590 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: William M. Hillard House, c1850s. Greek Revival details 2-story frame house, good condition. Rear ell, Eastlake-style porch added. Garage.	
221A/29 29 Main Street	Third Baptist Church of North Stonington 29 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Third Baptist Church, 1833 Greek Revival. Frame, good condition. Rear education wing and Glen Chapel (moved from Laurel Glen) added in 20th century.	
221A/25 32 Main Street	Evelyn M. Gray Box 211 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Dudley Stewart House, 1860 Italianate. 2½-story frame house, good condition. Excellent example of style with striking decorative carpentry. Details include finials, scroll modillions, etc. Barn and shed on lot.	
221A/28 33 Main Street	Harold & Virginia Condon Box 144 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: William H. Hillard House, 1860, Italianate. 2½-story frame house, good condition. Excellent vine-patterned porch brackets. Garage.	
221A/26 35 Main Street	John G. Rodgers 35 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: William Avery House, 1792, Federal. 2½-story frame house fair condition. Overhang at attic level, gable ends. Original entrance porch with slender columns supporting open-bed pediment. Two barns in rear	
221A/34 37 Main Street	Nancy D'Estang 37 Main Street	C: Noah Grant, Jr. House, Federal and Greek Revival features: 1790 and early 1830s. 2½-story frame house. Entrance with broken pediment and narrow pilasters. Fanlight gable windows.	

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Map, Lot, Street Address	Owner & Address	Importance & Description	
221A/24 38 Main Street	C. Ernest Gray Box 211 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: 2½-story frame house, Federal, 1795. 5-bay facade with central entrance, good condition. Entrance porch similar to 35 Main Street. Late 19th century eaves, bracketed hoods added.	
221A/22 40 Main Street	Town of North Stonington 40 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Present Town Hall, built as a garage in early 20th-century, converted to a Town Hall in a modernized Colonial revival style in 1978. 1-story, brick and frame. Scale and present style appropriate to village center context.	
221A/17 41 Main Street	Town of North Stonington 41 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Parking lot for Town Hall. Site of early 19th-century blacksmith shop and smoke house	
221A/23 42 Main Street	Town of North Stonington 42 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: T.S. & H.D. Wheeler Store, Federal, 1809. 2½-story frame building. Federal door surround in gable end. Converted to Town Hall, 1904.	
221A/21 50A Main Street	Richard & Marjorie Cavitt Box 53 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: 1½-story frame residence, 1952. Lot includes riverbank near location of triphammer in late 18th-, early 19th century.	
221A/21 50B Main Street	Same as 50A Main Street.	C: 1½-story 20th-century house. On same lot as 50A. Lot has archaeological potential (see 50A)	
221A/3 60 Main Street	Evelyn M. Gray Box 211 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C. Post Office, late Federal and early Greek Revival feature c1816-1828. Originally residence with barn. By 1860s, store and post office occupied building. 2½-story frame, good condition. Pediment has triangular gable window. Cornice features modillions. Octagonal porch piers.	

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Map, Lot, Street Address	Owner & Address	Importance & Description	
221/A 62 Main Street	Vincent Jones Box 104, 62 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Levi Robinson House, c1800-1810, Georgian and Federal features. 2½-story frame house fair condition. 5-bay facade, central entrance. Classical entrance with fanlight and side lights. Early 20th-century front porch.	
221A/18 63 Main Street	Frank & Alma Limpert 63 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Andrew Baldwin House, Federal, 1819. 2½-story frame house good condition. 5-bay facade with central entrance. Mid-19th-century porch extends length of facade. Gable end has pediment with fan-shaped gable window. Also on lot is a mid 19th-century carriage house and a 19th-century school house relocated from outside the village area.	
221A/5 64 Main Street	Catherine Murphy Box 175 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: S.B.Wheeler House, 1860, vernacular Greek Revival. 2½-story frame house, deteriorated. Gable-end facade, pediment. Eastlake-style porch (late 19th century) and 1-story east addition.	
221A/6 66 B Main Street	Harry Seymour Ashworth Avenue Lord's Point Stonington, Ct. 06378	C: Lot with site of cardine shop. Potential archaeological site.	
221A/7 Main Street	Mrs. Cynthia Walden Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: 2-story Queen Anne house, c1900, good condition. Moved from another location on lot. Features octagonal tower. Heavily altered recently.	
221A/16 69 Main Street	Richard E., Jr., and Ora Lee Elodgett 69 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: William Sisson House, 1776, Georgian. 2½-story frame house good condition. Hipped roof, 5-bay facade with central entrance (classical: pilasters and entablature with 5-light transom).	

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Map, Lot, Street Address	Owner & Address	Importance & Description		
221A/15 73 Main Street	Richard E., Jr. and Ora Lee Plodgett 69 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Victorian cottage, possibly former ou building of 69 Main Street, c1870. 1½-story frame building, good condition.		
221A/9 Main Street	Town of North Stonington 40 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Lot, cut by Shunock River. Contains sites of bark mill, blacksmith shop, and saddler's shop.		
221A/14 77 Main Street	David & Kathleen Thaxton 77 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: William M. Wheeler House, Greek Revival c1838. 2½-story frame house, good condition. Gable end facade with pediment supported by corner pilasters. Fanlight gable window. Fanelle door has sidelights, transom, and door surround consisting o pilasters supporting an entabl- ature. Late 19th-century wine on north side. Rear ell, barn.		
221A/11 78 Main Street	Charles W. Taylor 78 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: 2½-story frame house, c 1795. Gable end facade. Hood over front door. Rear addition		
221A/12 84 Main Street	Sadie & Harry Seymour Box 146 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	NC: 1960. Small, 1-story ranch style house on rear lot.		
221A/14.01 85 Main Street	Jon & Bernice Kosenthal Box 67, Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Gilbert Sisson House, c1790 remodelled c1860s. 1½-story frame house with cross gables, related to cottage style of A.J.Downing. Round-arched gabl windows, bracketed porch. Fair condition. Well.		
221A/12 .86 Main Street	Same as 84 Main Street.	C: 1½-story frame house, good condition. Gable end facade, pediment, triangular gable win- dow. Late 19th-century Italian ate bracketed porch. Several small additions on east side.		
223/46 89 Main Street	North Stonington Congrega- tional Church	C: Congregational Church, Greek Revival, 1848. Frame, good condition. Ionic portico, coffered ceiling. Corner pilas- ters. 4-stage spire. West addi- tion, 20th-century.		

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Map, Lot, Street Address	Owner & Address	Importance & Description	
223/43 90 Main Street	Peter & Marion DiScuillo Box 161, Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: William Denison House, Victorian cottage, c1860. 1½-story frame house, good condition. Bracketed porch. Some early 20th-century alterations. Classical entrance. East side addition. Barn.	
223/46 91 Main Street	North Stonington Congrega- tional Church 89 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Congregational Church Parsonage, Greek Revival and Italianate features, 1851. 2½-story frame house, good condition. Gable end facade. Pediment has round-arched triple windows. Italianate entrance porch.	
223/45 92 Main Street	Alice A. Ames Box 151 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Oliver Avery House, vernacular 1½-story half house (entrance at left end of facade), 1818. Frame, good condition. Front eave projection over abbreviated frieze line. Molded window frames. Barn.	
223/44 94 Main Street	Matilda M. Taylor Box 7 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Reverend Joseph Ayer House, 1½-story frame house, 1825-183 good condition. Molded cornice and door frame. Victorian barn	
223/47 Main Street (rear)	Mashantucket Land Trust, Inc., c/o Paul Schoonman 71 New London Turnpike North Stonington, Ct.	C: Wooded lot formerly used for general agricultural purposes.	
223/47.02 100 Main Street	Wilma I. Terry 100 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: 2-story frame house, Victorian vernacular, 1860s. Good condition. Early 20th-century porch. Rear additions. Grounds include small, hipped roof cottage, large Victorian barn.	
223/23 101 Main Street	Wheeler School and Library c/o Thomas Eyles 6 Mechanic Street Pawcatuck, Ct. 06379	C: Wheeler School and Library, Richardsonian Romanesque, 1900-1901. 3-story granite structure in good condition. Hipped roof with finials. Row of monumental round-arched windows across upper facade. Monumental central entrance with pair of granite doric columns in antis.	

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Map, Lot, Street Address	Owner & Address	Importance & Description
223/23 Main Street	Wheeler School and Library c/o Thomas Eyles 6 Mechanic Street Pawcatuck, Ct. 06379	C: Wooded lot, bounded on west by dry stone wall. Formerly used for general agricultural purposes.
223/47.01 104 Main Street	Laura C. Palmer Box 27 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: House of J.O. & T.W. Wheeler blacksmiths, Victorian vernacular, c1860. 2½-story frame house, good condition. 5-bay facade, central entrance. Door hood on scroll and drop brackets. 20th-century garage.
223/48 106 Main Street	Karen & William Hescock Box 206, Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Small, late 18th-century gambrel roof house, 1½-story frame building, deteriorated. 5-bay facade, central entrance with 5-light transom. 20th-century garage.
223/49 112 Main Street	Erian A. & Rose M. Kathbun 112 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Vernacular Queen Anne cottage, 1915. 1½-story frame house, good condition. Scale and character of house harmonizes with district streetscape
223/50 118 Main Street	David L. McCue P.O.Box 153 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: 2-story frame house, Bungalowoid, 1914. Projecting eaves over porch, shed dormer in roof. Contributes to district by modest scale, unobtrusiveness.
221/4.01 Main Street at Route 2.	William Hescock P.O.Box 206 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Open field formerly used for general agricultural purposes. Norwich-Westerly trolle right-of-way visible towards rear of lot.
221/4 125 Main Street	Frank & Monica Eppinger Box 2, RFD #2 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Victorian 2½-story frame residence, c1870. Bracketed porch, decorative cross brace in gables. Clapboard and imbricated shingles used.
240/19 274 Old Stonington Road	Fred & Vivian Howell 1149 Skyline Drive Tacoma, Washington 98406	C: Wooded lot occupied by mobile home and frame shack. Part of agricultural land which formed part of village.

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Map, Lot, Street Address	Owner & Address	Importance & Description	
221A/27 2 Rocky Hollow Rd.	Jon Kodama P.O.Box 267 Old Mystic, Ct. 06372	C: 1½-story frame Victorian vernacular house, good condition, c1870. Gable end facade with 1½-story south side wing. Early 20th-century porch. 20th-century garage.	
221A/27 4 Rocky Hollow Rd. (rear)	Same as above, 4 Rocky Hollow Road	C: 1½-story vernacular cottage early 20th-century. Scale and character in conformity with context of community. Garage addition.	
221A/30 7 Rocky Hollow Road north end	George Stone South Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: 2½-story frame house, c1870 Victorian vernacular. Gable end facade and 1½-story south side wing. Main entrance with bracketed hood. Barn.	
221A/30 7 Rocky Hollow Road south side	Same as 7 Rocky Hollow Rd., north side.	C: Bungalow 1½-story frame house, 1916, good condition. Barn.	
240/18 13 Rocky Hollow Rd.	Marjorie L Gwyer Box 105 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Downingsque cottage, c1850 2-story frame (board and batten) house, good condition. Double gable facade, rear ell (original). Central enclosed entrance porch with tall pediment supported by paired pilasters. 2nd story windows are round-arched couplets. Victorian barn.	
221A/3.01 1 Wyassup Road	Ezekiel Main-William Stewart Memorial Association, Inc. c/o E.M.Haddad Box 65 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Luther Avery/Stephen Maine House, Federal, 1781. 2½-story frame house, good condition. 5-bay facade, central entrance with transom. Entry porch with open-bed pediment supported by paired columns.	
221A/19 2 Wyassup Road	True G. Miller Box 201 North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Holmes Block, Federal, c1820 2½-story frame building with gable end-facade, corner pilasters, triangular window in pediment. 1½-story addition to south c1840. Remodelled early 20th century. New siding on addition, porch added to main block.	

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Map, Lot, Street Address	Owner & Address	Importance & Description
221A/2 3 Wyassup Road	Janet Stedman, et.al. 3 Wyassup Road North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: 2½-story frame house, Georgian vernacular, 1790. Good condition. 5-bay facade, central entrance. porch added.
221A/1 5 Wyassup Road	Stuart & Lydia Frank 5 Wyassup Road North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C; 2½-story frame house, Federal, 1815. Jeremiah Fellows House. Good condition. 5-bay facade, central entrance with pilasters, entablature, and 5-light transom.
221A/20 6 Wyassup Road	Willard & Teresa Park Wyassup Road North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Colonial Revival, 1900. 2½-story frame house, good to fair condition. Riverbank location, full basement story exposed at rear. Gambrel roof, 4 gable dormers on facade. 2-story wing on rear.
223/41 7 Wyassup Road	Emery, Sr. & Jenny Watrous Box 30, Wyassup Road North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Originally District 2 school, Federal, 1820, moved from Main Street at Village center and incorporated into new bldg, c1880. Gable end facade with pediment, round-arched paired gable windows.
223/40 9 Wyassup Road	Ricky J. & Sherry K. Wood 9 Wyassup Road North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Schoolhouse, Greek Revival features, c1870. 1½-story frame building converted to residence. 4-bay facade. Pediment has circular window opening.
223/39 11 Wyassup Road	Town of North Stonington 40 Main Street North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Town garage & gas station, 1930. 1-story frame structure with gable roof, plus 1-story frame shed. Additional large metal shed added at rear within last 25 years.
223/38 Wyassup Road	Thurman P. Maine (heirs of)	C: Wooded lot extending to Shunock River, once used for general agriculture.
223/37 15 Wyassup Road	Elaine McGovern Box 108, Wyassup Road North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Robinson Dawley/H.A.Thomlinson House, Victorian cottage c 1844, present appearance c1865. 2-story frame house, good con-

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Map, Lot, Street Address	Owner & Address	Importance & Description
223/37 15 Wyassup Road (continued)		dition. Double gable facade, plain bargeboards, door hood with tall pediment supported by scroll brackets with drops. Downing influence.
223/36 21 Wyassup Road	Gary & April Castagna Box 51, Wyassup Road North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: Italianate, c1870. 2-story frame house, good condition. Gable end facade. Small bracketed hoods over windows. Large attached deck on north side 20th-century.
223/35 (part) 21 Wyassup Road	North Stonington Grange No. 138 Wyassup Road North Stonington, Ct. 06359	C: North Stonington Grange and Fairgrounds, vernacular, 1908. 2½-story structure, good condition. Hipped roof, hipped dormer, abbreviated bracketed porch. Fairgrounds include approx. 12 outbuildings (rabbit sheds, dairy barns, dining hall, display pavillions, etc.) erected within last 14 years.
No map number, address	Connecticut Department of Transportation Bureau of Highways 24 Wolcott Hill Road Wethersfield, Ct. 06109	C: Two stone arched bridges over which Main Street crosses the Shunock River, late 18th or early 19th century; these have been modified for motor traffic, one has been covered with a cement-like material.

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Representation in Existing Surveys

House Sign Committee Survey
1973-78 - Local
North Stonington Historical Society
North Stonington, Ct.

Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory
1966-1968 - State
Connecticut State Library
Hartford, Ct.

Connecticut, A Guide to Its Roads, Lore and People. (Federal Writer's Project of the Works Progress Administration). Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1938, pp. 37-371.
1938 - State
Connecticut State Library
Hartford, Ct.

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with sidelights and transom. Narrow pilasters support a broken pediment above the door. The central bay of the facade is defined by two-story pilasters. At either corner are additional two-story pilasters. The second floor window above the entrance has narrow sidelights. Wooden corbels are set under the eaves.

A series of 1½-story frame dwellings along Main Street date from the early 19th-century (Photograph 7), local examples of a vernacular style prevalent throughout Southern New England. The T.S. & H.O. Wheeler store, built in 1809, has a Federal door surround, but is otherwise devoid of ornamentation (Photograph 8). This building had been moved from another location on the same lot in the late 19th-century, and was converted to the Town Hall in 1904. The transition from the Federal style to the Greek Revival style is marked by the present post office, formerly a store, built between 1816 and 1828 (Photograph 9), and the Holmes Block, the northern portion of which dates to about 1820 (Photograph 10). Both buildings are placed with the gable end facing the street. Attic windows in the pediments of both are triangular in shape. The post office has modillions under the eaves, while the Holmes Block has corner pilasters. The addition to the south of the Holmes Block, constructed about 1840, once had pilasters across the facade which supported an entablature with eyebrow windows (Photograph 11). This addition is built on pilings above the Shunock River.

Several examples of the Greek Revival style are found in North Stonington Village. The William W. Wheeler House of about 1838 is typical of the less pretentious Greek Revival home both within the village and in the southeastern Connecticut area (Photograph 12). The gable end, which faces the street, is three bays in width. Corner pilasters support an entablature and pediment. The pediment is finished with flush boards instead of the clapboard siding of the rest of the house. A fanlight window in the pediment lights the attic. The panelled front door has sidelights and transom. Pilasters supporting an entablature form the door surround. The two churches of the village contrast strongly in design. The Third Baptist Church, constructed in 1833, reveals strong influence by the Federal style (Photograph 13). A three-bay facade is defined by fluted pilasters. Entrances are placed in the two side bays. Fluted pilasters frame each door support open-bed pediments. Above each door are semicircular fanlights. The pediment at the gable end of the building is finished with flush boards and features a circular window framed by triangular molding. The cornice has dentils. A square belfry tower has a pyramidal roof. The North Stonington Congregational Church, built in 1848, has a monumental portico with a pediment and entablature supported by Ionic columns. (Photograph 14). Pilasters are set at the corners of the facade and where the portico meets the main structure. The church rises in three stages to the spire. The influence of the Greek Revival style can also be discerned in the former schoolhouse at 9 Wyassup Road. (Photograph 15). The gable roof is of low pitch. Within the pediment is a circular window opening. The facade is four bays wide and features rectangular windows with 9-over-9 double-hung sash. The building has recently been altered by the addition of a brick chimney to the facade. A louver has replaced the original pediment window.

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The rural cottage designs popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing and others are also manifested at North Stonington Village. The finest example of this is the house at 13 Rocky Hollow Road constructed in the 1850s (Photograph 16). The facade is symmetrical, with two gables let into the roof. The entrance projects slightly from the facade. Pilasters flank the door. Above the pilaster is a closed, steeply pitched pediment. Windows have paired, double-hung, 1-over-1 sash with molded labels above. The second floor windows are round-arched and set within the gables. Construction is of board-and-batten. Several other houses are similar in design, although none explicate Downing's principles so thoroughly. The Italianate style is well represented by the Dudley Stewart House at 32 Main Street, built in 1860 (Photograph 17). The gable ends of the house have open-bed pediments. Dentils and scroll-shaped modillions are set beneath the projecting eaves. The peak of each gable end is decorated by a pendant with a finial above. The scrollwork on the porch is probably the work of a local carpenter, and of interest. Several other houses of Italianate style are to be found in the village. Many homes, even earlier ones, have mid-19th-century carriage houses associated with them. The carriage house to the Andrew Baldwin House at 63 Main Street is one of a number of these (Photograph 18). Like the Holmes Block addition, it is built over the Shunock River.

Late 19th-century architectural styles are less common in North Stonington Village. The hotel built about 1900 by E. Ripley Park is an example of the Colonial Revival style (Photograph 19). Its large scale, gambrel roof, and dormers are distinctive characteristics. The first floor has been altered through the addition of large bow windows and a modern door. Vinyl siding has been added to the facade and dormers. The Richardsonian Romanesque style is represented solely by the Wheeler School and Library, built from 1900-1901 (Photograph 20). Characteristic of this style is the use of differing materials pink granite for the window surrounds and belt courses, blue-gray granite for the remainder of the building. Round-arched second floor windows are also typical. The recessed main entrance is flanked by polished columns of red granite. Several early 20th-century Bungalow style houses are also present within the district boundaries. The small scale of these homes is compatible with that of the earlier houses in the village. Other 20th-century buildings included within the district are of interest for their function rather than style: the North Stonington Grange, built in 1908 (Photograph 21) and the North Stonington Town Garage and Gas Station, built in 1930 (Photograph 22). A few homes of post World War II date are inconspicuous through their placement away from the street.

Since the early 19th-century, North Stonington Village has remained a residential district. The village has also functioned as the location for town services, religious worship, retail merchandising and industry. During the 19th-century, the village was an important retail center for the outlying farms of North Stonington and for residents of other nearby towns. Buildings which once functioned as stores include the Post Office (Photograph 9), the Old Town Hall (Photograph 8), the Holmes Block (Photograph 10), and the houses at 37 Main Street, 78 Main Street, and 3 Wyassup Road, respectively. Stores tended to be concentrated near the center of the village (Photograph 11). At least three former stores are no longer extant.

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The structures associated with industrial and craft activities of the late 18th and early 19th-centuries have vanished almost entirely. Those examples which have survived have been adapted to other uses. The Holmes Block, occupied by a coffin maker in the early 19th-century, later accomodated a variety of local business (Photographs 10 and 11). A former goldsmith's shop has been added as an ell to the rear of 35 Main Street. It is likely that some of the residences along the western portion of Main Street may also have served as cabinetmaker's shops (Photograph 7). Of several blacksmith shops on Main Street in the 19th-century, only one remains, on the eastern boundary of the district (Photograph 23).

Industrial activity along the watercourse of the Shunock River was quite intense and has left a number of physical remains. Remnants of the upper dam are still in evidence, consisting of loosely laid stones. Below the dam, the banks of the Shunock have been carefully lined with stone. A "drain" or "canal" from the upper dam carried water to a grist mill and fulling mill on the east side of Wyassup Road. Little evidence of this "canal" remains, its site having been at least partially filled in. Heavy undergrowth also obscures the site. The stone bridge over which Wyassup Road crossed the canal was removed in 1981 by the town highway department. The grist mill and fulling mill supplied by the canal were later replaced by a woolen mill, which in turn was replaced by the Park Hotel about 1900. (Photograph 19).

Several other industrial sites were associated with the upper dam. A bark mill located on the canal (site A) provided tannin for nearby tan vats (site B). A nail shop, also on the canal, apparently made use of waterpower to manufacture nails (site C). North of the canal was a carding shop (site D). Waterpower was also supplied to several cabinetmaker's shops along Main Street through a system of small "drains." The present Town Green, created in 1976, was the site of both blacksmith's and cobbler's shops (site E). Nearby on Main Street were a cabinetmaker's shop (site F) and a hatter's shop (site G). No physical evidence of these sites is still evident. It is probable that the structures associated with these sites were not of a substantial nature and did not have foundations likely to survive. This fact, and the passage of more than a century, may account for this lack of physical evidence.

The middle dam powered a sawmill on the north bank of the river (site H) and a triphammer works on the opposite bank. (site I). On the south bank of the millpond was another hatter's shop (site J). Again, there is no physical evidence of these structures. Construction of a 20th-century garage and roadway along the south bank may have disturbed the sites of the hatter's shop and the triphammer works (sites J and I). On the west side of Main Street, just south of the pond, stood a blacksmith shop (site K) and a smoke house (site L), neither of which used waterpower. This site is now covered by a town parking lot. Foundations on the south side of the parking lot may represent those of a dwelling which stood on the same lot. Downstream of the dam were located a dyehouse and turning shop (site M), which the writer was not able to assess. On the north side of the ravine, a two-story mill building housed machinery for a cotton mill by 1815 (site N). Foundations proba-

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bly associated with this building are evident on the steep slope of the ravine.

The lower dam, still extant, is intact and contains a large millpond. On the north edge of the pond, traces of a canal are visible (Photograph 24). This canal carried water from the gristmill to another mill near the site of the present lower dam. The canal was evidently abandoned when the present dam was constructed about 1860 (Photograph 2). Associated with the dam were a number of late 19th- and early 20th-century industrial structures. The primary use of the site was for wood products: sawn lumber, spokes for cart and wagon wheels, shingles, lath, and large timbers for shipbuilding and railroad use. A photograph of about 1900 reveals the structures on the site and some of the products (Photograph 25, site O). A gristmill also operated on the site. A concrete containment structure for a water turbine survives, together with some of the gearing (Photograph 26). Near the containment structure are found numerous surface artifacts: belting to drive machinery and discarded millstones. Uphill from the dam is a depression where a blacksmith shop stood, furnishing iron tires for the wooden wheels produced nearby. A complete iron tire rests on the surface here (site P). Next to the road is the site of the Wheeler House, which was remodelled in the late 19th-century. This burned about 1955. The cellar hole and foundation are still visible. (site Q). The dense underbrush which covers this entire area and most of the Shunock River watercourse prevented more detailed field investigation.

Evidence of the Norwich-Westerly trolley line, constructed in 1906 and abandoned in 1921, remains near the southern boundary of the district. The trolley right-of-way is still visible in some of the open lots. The tracks, although removed, were of the same gauge as the main railroad line between New York and Boston. A concrete bridge over the Assekonk Bridge is the most obvious reminder of trolley transportation in North Stonington.

Footnotes.

1. Sites A-Q are circled on the accompanying map of North Stonington Village. Location of the sites is derived from field observation and "Map of Milltown, 1790-1840," manuscript by Richard E. Blodgett, Jr., in the possession of the author.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input checked="" 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 See Item #4

Builder/Architect See Item #4

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) (Criteria A, C, and D)

North Stonington Village is a well-preserved example of an early 19th-century mill village once common in Southern New England. Homes, churches, storebuildings and numerous outbuildings survive, clustered along Main Street and a few subsidiary roads in a configuration typical of many early industrial communities. The village developed due to the availability of water power from the Shunock River, which flows through it. Although a grist mill may have been in operation near the present village by the late 17th-century, the full potential of the site was not exploited until after 1790. By the early 19th-century, the settlement was known as Milltown. Dams and a canal system, the remains of which are still visible, made full use of the waters of the Shunock River and its tributary, Assekonk Brook. Gristmills, a sawmill, fulling mill, triphammer works, cabinetmaker's shops, a tannery, cotton and woolen mills, blacksmith shops, and small handcraft shops flourished within the village. General agriculture was also pursued within the village, which had a number of open fields attached to house lots. Several stores drew customers from outlying rural areas and nearby towns. Storeowners supplied spun cotton to farmer's wives to weave into finished cloth. The resulting product was exported, the weavers receiving credit at the store. By the late 19th-century, the village economy had declined due to the competition of larger-scale, steam-powered factories elsewhere. Construction of a trolley route in 1906 brought a brief revival in the fortunes of the village and some attendant residential construction. Because of its few modern intrusions, North Stonington Village continues to reflect its 19th-century origins. (Criterion A). The quality of design exhibited in the architecture of North Stonington Village is sophisticated, a result of the contacts many village residents had with New York and other urban centers. Materials and workmanship displayed in many of the village buildings are high in quality. Architectural styles represented in North Stonington Village include Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Downingsque, Italianate, Richardsonian Romanesque and Colonial Revival styles. The preponderance of small-scale, early 19th-century buildings lends the village cohesiveness. (Criterion C). North Stonington Village may yield information of value concerning mill villages of the late 18th- and early 19th-centuries. The extant buildings and the presence of potential archaeological sites offers the possibility of scholarly research into the origins and development of the community. This is enhanced by the survival of account books and other documentation of the activities of village storekeepers and craftsmen. (Criterion D).

Until 1807, North Stonington formed part of the Town of Stonington. The site of the present village of North Stonington was acquired by Samuel Richardson in 1682. In 1702, Richardson sold 30 acres, including what is now the center of the village, to Nathaniel Ayres. A gristmill was mentioned in the transaction. This was apparently located near or on the site of the gristmill and saw mill at the lower dam. Remaining in the Ayres family until 1740, the site was known as Ayres' Mills. After 1740, the mill and eastern portion of the village site passed through several owners until Nathan Avery purchased it in 1766.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Anderson, Atwood, Interview, August 23, 1981.
 Blodgett, Richard E., Jr. "Bibliography of North Stonington Account Books, Etc.," manuscript in possession of author, Main St., North Stonington.
 Blodgett, Richard E., Jr. "Map of Milltown, 1790-1840," manuscript map in possession of author.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 105

Quadrangle name Old Mystic

Quadrangle scale 1: 24,000

UMT References

A

19	259180	4591960
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

19	259200	4591840
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

19	259340	4591860
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

19	259380	4591840
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

19	259380	4591380
Zone	Easting	Northing

F

19	259600	4591780
Zone	Easting	Northing

G

19	259620	4591620
Zone	Easting	Northing

H

19	259480	4591650
Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

The northernmost point of the district boundary begins at the west side of Wyassup Road opposite the southernmost wire mesh fence running east-west on Lot 223/35E. From here, the easterly boundary proceeds southerly along the

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dale S. Flummer, National Register Nominations Consultant, edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization Connecticut Historical Commission date October 16, 1981

street & number 59 South Prospect Street telephone 566-3005

city or town Hartford state Connecticut

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

date February 7, 1983

For HCPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 2/7/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The western portion of the present village was bought by Captain John Swan in 1756 and 1757, and later sold to Elias Hewitt. After Nathan Avery's death, his sons Luther and William operated the mills, which had apparently expanded in the course of the 18th-century. The location was known as Avery's Mills by the late 18th-century.

About 1790, lots began to be sold by the Averys and the two other major property owners. Between 1790 and 1840, the village developed to its present configuration. The stone-arched bridges over the Shunock River (Photograph 1) and the upper dam and canal system (Photograph 24) most likely date from this era. A variety of industrial sites were located along the watercourse of the Shunock. Many of these used local products. Bark from trees supplied the necessary tannin for a tannery. Leather produced by the tannery was in turn used by local shoemakers. The triphammer works forged iron made at nearby Clark's Falls into stock for blacksmiths and a nail-making shop. Lumber from the sawmill was used for cabinetmaking, the most common early craft in North Stonington Village. Two hatter's shops may well have been supplied with felt and wool by the fulling mill. The gristmill made use of local corn and other grains. Much of the product of Milltown, as North Stonington Village was known during the 19th-century, was destined for local consumption. A cotton mill, established by 1815, and the woolen mill built about 1840, probably produced more for export from the local area.

Concurrent with the development of Milltown as a manufacturing center, the village prospered as a mercantile center. The arrival of farmers with timber, hides, corn, and other products for the mills and craftsmen also stimulated a thriving retail trade. As many as six merchant stores operated within the village at one time. Customers were drawn from outlying farms in North Stonington and from nearby towns such as Stonington, Preston, and Westerly, Rhode Island. Storeowners were often involved in the cottage weaving industry, an important source of income for farm families. Major Dudley R. Wheeler, a storeowner active from 1815-1888, was a pioneer in the production of indigo blue singhams. Raw cotton purchased by Wheeler was spun in Rhode Island. The cotton yarn was then dyed either in Rhode Island or locally. The dyed yarn was distributed by Wheeler to home weavers. Finished cloth was exchanged by the weavers for credit in the store. Wheeler would then ship the cloth to markets as distant as South America. By the 1840s, due to mechanization of the industry elsewhere, Wheeler had both the spinning and dyeing performed in North Stonington rather than Rhode Island. Wheeler invested his profits in New York banks, developing close ties with the New York business community. Other storeowners practiced similar methods. Wheeler's store still remains, located near the center of the village (Photograph 8). Other former stores include the Holmes Block (Photograph 10) and the Post Office (Photograph 9). 1.

The cottage weaving industry of North Stonington collapsed prior to the Civil War due to the competition of cheap factory-woven cloth manufactured in both the United States and in England. Home weaving was replaced in the local economy by "slopwork." Pre-cut cloth from New York firms was sewn into various articles of clothing: overalls, pants, coats, shirts, and other items. This

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industry flourished from about 1850 to 1875. ^{2.} The Civil War also created a demand for cheap cloth for the Union army. This cloth was produced in quantity by the woolen mill. Despite such activity North Stonington declined in population from 1830 to 1910, dropping from 2,840 residents to 1100. ^{3.} The availability of richer farmland in the west, and the growth of large-scale, steam-powered manufacturing in areas with ready access to coal shipments contributed to this decline. The major industry of Milltown, the woolen factory, closed during the post Civil War era, probably during the 1880s.

Industrial activity continued, however, throughout the 19th-century. A sawmill and gristmill were located at the site of the lower dam on the Shunock River. Stephen Main purchased the site in 1856, and apparently constructed the present dam about 1860 (Photograph 2). Prior to this, a canal supplied the millsite with waterpower (Photograph 24). In 1888, Burrows Kipley Park purchased the Stephen Main property. Park, a wheelwright and blacksmith by trade, produced sawn lumber, shingles, lath, ship and railroad timbers, and other wood products. A spoke shop produced turned spokes for wagon wheels, which were made on the site and furnished with iron tires made in an adjacent blacksmith shop. The varied activity carried on at the site is evident in a photograph of about 1900 (Photograph 25). Park also installed a water turbine to power his mill operations. Remains of this machinery are still present (Photograph 26). Park also built the large Colonial Revival hotel building on Wyassup Road about 1900 (Photograph 19). His plans to generate electricity with waterpower were interrupted by his death. ^{4.} By the 1920s, the millsite fell into disuse.

The completion of the Norwich-Westerly trolley line in 1906 assisted the local economy by providing transportation for local products. Built with the same gauge as the main rail line between New York and Boston, the trolley facilitated transfer of goods without delay. A small net increase in population in the 1920 census, and the construction of a number of homes in this period, is indicative of the moderate success of the trolley route. Although the line was abandoned in 1921, construction of a state highway shortly thereafter helped ensure adequate access.

In the late 19th and early 20th-century, North Stonington Village benefited considerably from the philanthropy of members of the Wheeler family, children of Major Dudley K. Wheeler. The Wheelers had prospered due to out-of-state investments in banking and iron furnaces. The Wheeler School and Library, was the gift of Miss Jennie Wheeler in memory of her brother Edgar H. Wheeler. The school occupied rented rooms from 1889 until 1901, when the present building was completed (Photograph 20). Henry D. Wheeler donated his father's former store to the town of North Stonington in 1904 (Photograph 8). The building was converted to a Town Hall.

North Stonington Village retains its essentially 19th-century character. The absence of major development within the village has contributed to its survival. Most of the non-industrial structures within the boundaries have remained in good condition. Two dams and significant portions of the canal system which provided waterpower to the mills remain. There are also abundant surface indications of archaeological potential near the lower dam. Founded on

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varied small-scale manufacturing and merchandising, North Stonington Village continues to reflect those origins.

North Stonington Village contains architecture of a surprisingly high quality. The earliest extant homes are straightforward examples of the Georgian and Federal styles, such as the William Sisson House of 1776 (Photograph 3) and the 1781 Luther Avery House (Photograph 4). Simple five-bay facades with a central doorway are characteristic of these buildings. Ornamentation is found only around the entrances. The Noah Grant, Jr. House is an exception, with 2-story pilasters on the facade and a broken pediment over the door (Photograph 6). Built in 1790, the Grant house also features a second floor window with sidelights, and unusual wooden corbelling. The Grant house displays some strong affinities with the Third Baptist Church, a Greek Revival Building with marked Federal influence built in 1833 (Photograph 13). Here again the facade is divided by 2-story pilasters. Entrances are placed on either side of the central bay, however. The gable end faces the street and contains a pediment with a circular window. This contrasts vividly with the Greek Revival North Stonington Congregational Church, where a monumental portico is supported by Ionic columns (Photograph 14). The Congregational Church also features a spire of good proportions. Several store buildings of the early 19th-century are vernacular structures which are transitional between the Federal and Greek Revival styles: the Post Office, the Holmes Block, and the Wheeler store (photographs 9, 10, 8). All buildings have the gable end facing the street. The Wheeler store has a Federal style doorway in the center of the facade and is otherwise devoid of ornament. The Holmes Block and the Post Office have pediments with triangular windows. While the Holmes Block has corner pilasters, the Post Office does not, having instead modillions under the eaves. Several houses within the village exemplify the more modest Greek Revival domestic architecture of the period. The William M. Wheeler House of 1838 is typical of these: the entrance has a panelled door with sidelights and transom, the door surround consisting of an entablature supported by pilasters. Corner pilasters support the pediment, which has a smooth finish. An elliptical fanlight graces the pediment. An interesting late example of the Greek Revival is the former schoolhouse at 9 Wyassup Road, with a low pitch gable roof and circular attic window in the pediment (Photograph 15), built about 1870.

Several of the buildings dating from the mid- and late 19th-century exhibit a concern for appearance. Frequent commercial contact with New York and other urban centers may account for this. Store and millowners often visited New York on business trips. Some, like Burrows Ripley Park and Stephen Main, lived and worked in New York prior to returning to North Stonington. Rather than an isolated rural community, North Stonington Village enjoyed numerous connections with the outside world. This is reflected in the sophisticated detail of several buildings. The Downingsque house at 13 Rocky Hollow Road, built during the 1850s, exemplifies Carpenter Gothic principles. Of board-and-batten construction, the house is symmetrically designed with a central entrance and two gables piercing the roofline. Windows are paired, with molded

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labels above each pair. The second floor windows are round-arched. An enclosed entry has a steeply pitched gable roof. The pediment of this porch is supported by pilasters flanking the door. Several other houses in the village are similar in design, although none explicates Downing's principles as well. These may have been vernacular imitations of the house at 13 Rocky Hollow Road. Another building of high quality is the Stephen Downey House at 32 Main Street, built in 1860 in the Italianate style (Photograph 17). It has elaborate scrollwork pendants and finials at each gable peak. The cornice has dentils and scroll modillions. Windows are paired, the first floor windows having hoods supported by brackets. Paired attic windows are round-arched. A one-story porch has scrollwork with pendants of unusual design, perhaps the invention of a local carpenter. Other houses in the village in the Italianate style are not as elaborate, but are still of architectural merit.

The Wheeler School and Library, built from 1900-01, is an excellent example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style (photograph 20). The use of blue-gray granite in the construction of the building, with pink granite window surrounds and belt courses, is similar to the use of differing materials in other Richardsonian Romanesque buildings. Local materials have been used with great advantage to the appearance of the building. The entry with polished red granite columns is unusual, providing a striking contrast with the rough exterior of the building and breaking the Richardsonian tradition of an arched entry. The Park Hotel, also built about 1900, is an early example of the Colonial Revival within the village (Photograph 19). The large scale of the building, its distinctive gambrel roof, and roof dormers are characteristic of the Colonial Revival. Unfortunately, the first floor windows and entrance have been altered recently, and vinyl siding added on the facade.

The North Stonington National Register District is a cohesive and unified entity. The relatively small scale of the buildings, ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height, and the presence of buildings of primarily 19th-century date, contribute to this cohesiveness. The white color of many of the buildings is an additional unifying factor. The North Stonington elementary school, the only major intrusion in the village area, has been excluded from the district boundaries. These boundaries include all extant 19th-century buildings and several lots once used for agricultural purposes. Also included are the industrial sites along the Shunock River, which may have archaeological potential.

North Stonington Village also represents an historic resource which may yield information of value regarding early industrial communities. Residences, outbuildings, and former stores, together with two houses of worship, remain in the village. Industrial sites along the Shunock River offer the potential of archaeological investigation. The approximate location of most of these sites is known. Later sites of the late 19th- and early 20th-century are still evident due to surface indications (Photograph 26). The engineering structures designed to use the available waterflow to maximum advantage are also of importance: the upper and the lower dam (Photograph 2), and the canal system which carried water to the millsites (Photograph 24).

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The research potential of North Stonington Village is enhanced by the existence of substantial documentation of the activities of storeowners and craftsmen. Account books and ledgers exist for several North Stonington merchants, including J.H. Browning, Dudley R. Wheeler, and Ephriam and Russell Wheeler. 5. Account books also survive for many of the craftsmen of the village: the Oliver Sisson account books, with information on cabinetmaking, are at the Winterthur Museum, the accounts of William Slocum, blacksmith active from 1815-1840, are in private hands. Also in private hands are the accounts of Cyrus Williams, a millowner and tavernkeeper. The diary of an 18th-century North Stonington resident, Captain John Swan, one of the major property owners, is at the Connecticut State Library. Many other account books and other documents remain in private hands in the community. With the extant physical evidence of the village, these represent an invaluable resource for the study of an early mill village. 6.

Footnotes

1. Genealogical and Biographical Record of New London County, Connecticut. Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1905, page 418.
2. Tryon, Mrs. George W. "Westerly's Neighbor," Westerly Sun, May 28, 1928:

The women added to the family income by doing "Slop work" that is, making men's clothes, overalls, pants, coats, shirts, etc. for the market. Many a piece of furniture of which the "old families" are justly proud to-day was purchased with the Slop-work money earned by these busy women. This industry flourished from about 1850 to 1875. New York firms shipped huge boxes of cut material to the local store proprietors, who gave it out and collected the garments when made, and, if possible, paid for the work in goods from the stores.

3. North Stonington Population:

1810	2524	1870	1759
1820	2624	1880	1769
1830	2840	1890	1463
1840	2269	1900	1240
1850	1936	1910	1100
1860	1913	1920	1144

From Hurd, D. Hamilton. History of New London County, Connecticut. Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Co., 1882, page 135. Also, Register and Manual of the State of Connecticut, Hartford: Secretary of the State, 1921, pages 644-5.

4. Interview with Atwood Anderson, grandson of E.R. Fark, August 23, 1981.
5. Goody, Susan, "General Storekeeping and Cottage Weaving," manuscript prepared in 1975 as a research intern with the Education Department of Mystic Seaport, Mystic, Connecticut 06355. See page 40 for a bibliography of account books of stores.
6. Blodgett, Richard E., Jr. of Main Street, North Stonington, Ct., manuscript bibliography of extant North Stonington account books.

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Genealogical and Biographical Record of New London County, Connecticut.

Chicago: J.H. Feers & Co., 1905.

Goody, Susan, "General Storekeeping and Cottage Weaving," 1975, manuscript prepared while research intern with Education Department, Mystic Seaport. Original in G.W. Flunt White Memorial Library, Mystic Seaport, Mystic, Ct.

Hurd, D. Hamilton. History of New London County, Connecticut. Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Co., 1882.

North Stonington: A Panoramic View; Old Houses and Village Buildings. Democratic Women's Club of North Stonington, 1975.

Register and Manual of the State of Connecticut. Hartford: Secretary of State, 1921.

Tryon, Mrs. George W., "Westerly's Neighbor," Westerly Sun, May 28, 1928.

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Geographical Data

UTM References continued:

I 19/259350/4591640	J 19/259330/4591570
K 19/259360/4591540	L 19/259350/4591470
M 19/259420/4591450	N 19/259540/4591400
O 19/259530/4591340	P 19/259500/4591330
Q 19/259440/4591280	R 19/259590/4591160
S 19/259510/4591140	T 19/259180/4591180
U 19/258980/4591260	V 19/258960/4591380
W 19/258960/4591380	X 19/258900/4591410
Y 19/258720/4591500	Z 19/258680/4591360
AA 19/258500/4591630	BB 19/258640/4591540
CC 19/258680/4591670	DD 19/258720/4591700
EE 19/259040/4591820	FF 19/259020/4591940

Verbal Boundary Description (continued):

the east side of Wyassup Road to the northwest corner of Lot 240/8.01C. The boundary then runs easterly then southerly along the north and east lines of of Lot 240/8.01C to Babcock Road. The boundary then proceeds along the north side of Babcock Road to a point opposite the northeast corner of Lot 240/10C. Crossing Babcock Road, the boundary runs along the east border of 240/10C to the southeast corner of the lot, then westerly along the southern border to its intersection with the northeast corner of Lot 221A/21. The boundary then proceeds southerly along the eastern border of this lot to its intersection with lot 240/12, where it runs easterly along the northern bounds of Lots 240/12, 240/12.01, and 240/13. Turning south along the eastern border of lot 240/13, the boundary proceeds to Caswell Lane, where it follows the northern edge of the road to the west about 150'. The boundary then runs southerly across Caswell Lane and along the west lines of Lots 240/14C and 221A/32, to Main Street, and then southeasterly along the north side of Main Street to a point across from the southeastern corner of Lot 240/18C. The boundary crosses Main Street and continues along the southern boundary of that lot in a western direction to Rocky Hollow Road, which it crosses. It then proceeds westerly along the southern border of Lot 240/19C; turns and runs northerly along the west line of the same lot; then travels westerly, southerly, westerly and northerly along the south and west lines of Lot 221A/46B; and then runs westerly and northerly along the south and west lines of Lot 240/23B, to Main Street. The boundary then proceeds westerly along the south side of Main Street to the east line of Lot 221/4A, proceeds southerly along the same line, westerly along the south line of same lot (the north side of Rt. 2) and northwesterly along the southwest line of Lot 221/4.01A, to Main Street.

From here the district's northern boundary runs easterly along the south side of Main Street, crosses Main Street to proceed northerly along the west property line of Lot 223/23B, easterly along the north lines of same lot and Lot 223/37B, then northerly and easterly along the part of Lot 223/35B marked partly on the west and on the north by the southernmost wire mesh fence running east-west on the property to Main Street (the point of commencement)

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Boundary Justification.

The boundaries of the North Stonington Village National Register District are designed to include not only the extant physical structures, but also areas, such as that near the lower dam, which have potential archaeological significance. The varied activities of the 19th-century community represented in North Stonington Village, farming, handcrafts, cotton and woolen production, retail stores, houses of worship, and town government, are reflected in the character of the village area. Roughly, this consists of an irregularly shaped district centered on the confluence of Assekonk Brook and the Shunock River, the sources of waterpower. Due to the presence of farming within the village bounds, it was decided to include several of the large lots used for general farming as indicative of a major land use in the 19th-century and also revealing settlement patterns. The North Stonington Grange and fairgrounds have been included because of the importance of this function in an agricultural community. In this case, only the fair buildings and a portion of the grounds have been included.