

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Thompson, William H., Farmstead

other names/site Pease Farm

2. Location

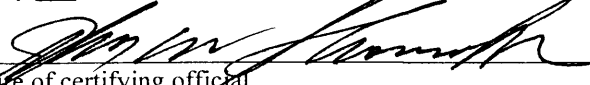
street & number 215 & 219 Melrose Road not for publication N/A

city or town East Windsor (Melrose); mailing address Broad Brook vicinity N/A

state Connecticut code CT county Hartford code 003 zip code 06016

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally . (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 03/03/03
Signature of certifying official Date
John W. Shannahan, Connecticut Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

William H. Thompson Farmstead
Name of Property

Hartford, CT
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper *Edward Sarge* Date of Action 4/18/03

5. Classification

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility/
storage/outbuilding/ agricultural field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/vacant /
agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICIAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow.

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
roof asphalt shingle
other brick

Narrative Description

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

William H. Thompson Farmstead, East Windsor, Hartford County, CT

Section 7 Page 1

The William H. Thompson Farmstead is located in the northeast corner of East Windsor in the village of Melrose. The 39-acre property lies just south of the Enfield town line, and about one-third of a mile from the border with Ellington. It is situated on a rolling fertile plain that extends all the way west to the Connecticut River, an area devoted to agriculture since the early 1700s. Pease Road, an unpaved private right-of-way, once a farm road, runs north from Melrose Road to Kreyszig Road and forms part of the eastern boundary of property today. A former railroad right-of-way defines the western boundary.

The Thompson Farmstead encompasses six contributing buildings and two large strips of productive farmland totaling about 35 acres (see site plan). The field on the west, which is partially overgrown, contains a small farm pond. The buildings, which are clustered around the intersection of Pease and Melrose roads, include two residences on separate lots: the William H. Thompson House, a c. 1850 Greek Revival farmhouse (Photograph #1) on the east; and the Laura and Seba Pease House, a 1917 Bungalow (Photograph #2), and its small garage on the west. Behind the Thompson House, the farmyard, with its c. 1865 barns and 1900s pumphouse, is accessed by an unpaved driveway (Photograph #3).

The main Thompson barn is a long rectangular gabled building with an east-west orientation (Photograph #s 4, 5). Ninety feet in length, it was constructed in three sections. The main section on the west end has vertical board-and-batten siding and a cupola. Its long south wall has bands of six-pane windows and a series of hinged doors. Similar doors with transoms are found on both ends. Concrete foundations remain for the c. 1920 dairy barn that once was attached to the south wall. The first of the narrower additions on the east end of the barn has vertical siding and sliding doors, while the end section, which once served as a milk room, is shingled and has an exterior brick end chimney. The tobacco barn to the rear, which has the same orientation, displays the typical vertical siding that can be tilted for ventilation during the drying/curing process (Photograph #6). It also has a brick foundation and a partial brick floor for sorting tobacco.

The Thompson House consists of an almost square main block (27' x 30') and a recessed kitchen wing with an open porch (21' x 20'; Photograph #s 1, 7, 8). The ell, which extends from the rear of the main block (19' x 27') appears to be part of the original construction. Brick chimneys rise above the gable roofs of each section. The main house and the wing, which rest on a rubblestone foundation with sandstone veneer over brick above grade, have connecting cellars; the ell has a crawl space. Greek Revival features including flush-boarded gable pediments on the facade and wing, both of which have rectangular gable windows, and broad paneled corner pilasters that match the design of the porch posts. A wide continuous frieze board under the eaves of both sections is omitted on the rear of the main block. One narrow three-pane eave window is located in the north (rear) frieze of the wing. Most of the operable windows have period six-over-six sash, including the taller facade windows at the first floor. Both front doors open off the porch, one into the front parlor of the main block, the other into the kitchen wing, an unconventional arrangement dictated by the unusual layout (see schematic first-floor plan).

Twin parlors across the front of the main block are connected by double-leaf hinged doors (Photograph #9). The enclosed stairwell to the second floor rises between the rear rooms, a northwest corner chamber and the west end of kitchen. There are two separate internal chimney stacks in the main block: one once served the southeast parlor fireplace (now closed off behind shelves); the other the fireplaces in the west parlor and first-floor chamber fireplace, which both have Greek Revival-style surrounds. Plastered walls and ceilings, four-panel doors, and plain board trim are found throughout. Only interior doors have fielded panels. The lintel boards over parlor doors and windows are shaped to suggest a pediment. The finish coat of plaster was omitted on the second floor and in the main stairwell, as evidenced by the shadow lines from the underlying lath on the walls and ceilings there.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

William H. Thompson Farmstead, East Windsor, Hartford County, CT

Section 7 Page 2

The second floor of the main block has four chambers, with the attic stairs at the rear. The north chambers open into each other; the south chambers and the door to the attic open off a short hall. To have enough width for passage to the hall, the outside corner next to the southeast bedroom door is curved. The brick stacks, which are hidden in the walls, were fitted with stove-pipe thimbles for heat in the two front rooms; the one in the southeast room is still visible.

In the attic, the separate chimney stacks slope inward at about 45 degrees to come together in one stack under the ridge (Photograph #13). Thick planks used to support the masonry during construction remain in place. Attic framing consists of a purlin-and-rafter system. Median purlins (8"x 8") supported by angled queen posts braced only at the ends of the building, carry common rafters (27"o.c.) that meet at a ridge beam (4"x 4").

The kitchen hearth and office fireplace share a stack in the wing. The brick base in the cellar incorporates an unusual feature, a brick-lined interior space with cast-iron hook racks and a wooden batten door. Although thought to be a smoke chamber, there is no flue, so it is more likely that this space was used for aging and curing meat. The kitchen fireplace (40" x 36" x 16") is flanked by a large brick beehive oven, which is 42 inches deep (Photograph #10). The cast-iron surround of the ensemble is fitted with doors for the oven and the ash dump below. The oven door is missing but its decorative cast frame remains to display the manufacturer's label, "JNO Saveny & Sons New York," and a patent date of 1848, providing a fairly reliable *terminus antequem* for the construction of the house. The Greek Revival-style fireplace surround in the office is identical to the ones in the west parlor and first-floor chamber (Photograph #11). The attic of the wing, which has small windows under the eaves and plastered walls, was probably used for servants' quarters, which were accessed from the main house.

The rear ell is divided into three sections. The area next to the main house contains a bathroom (formerly a pantry) and attic stairs. The middle section has a sliding barn-type door with a transom in the east wall, as well as two other exterior doors. Except for the south wall, which is sheathed with wide horizontal beaded boards, this room, including the ceiling, is finished with narrow Victorian beaded boards. There once was a privy attached to the rear elevation; the room there, which has exposed stud walls, now contains a laundry and pantry. An unusual brick stove and boiler with a brick chimney occupies most of the southwest corner of the laundry (Photograph #12). Dampers located just above the stone base control the draft for the firebox and boiler, which both have circular openings on top. The one for the boiler supports a removable round metal cauldron.

The Pease House also fronts on Melrose Road. A typical Bungalow of the period, it was constructed by a building contractor from a stock plan for a total cost of \$3800.00.¹ Featuring an original enclosed porch with arched spandrels under a sweeping front roof, it is detailed inside with Craftsman-style chestnut woodwork, including the staircase and built-in cabinets in the living and dining rooms. The garage to the rear faces Pease Road. A small building with a gabled roof, it is contemporaneous with the house.

¹ Plan # 138, Amos D. Bridge's Sons, Inc., Lumber and Builders Supplies, Contractors and Road Builders, Hazardville, Connecticut. Blueprints, specifications, and invoices in present owner's files.

William H. Thompson Farmstead

Hartford, CT

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1850 - 1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Owner's files

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

William H. Thompson Farmstead, East Windsor, Hartford County, CT

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The William H. Thompson Farmstead, an enduring symbol of East Windsor's agrarian history, has considerable historical and architectural significance. In addition to its 50-year association with a local civic and religious leader, the Thompson House, the centerpiece of this agrarian complex, is a well-preserved vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style, a significance enhanced by its exceptionally evocative historic setting. Together with its associated buildings and agricultural land, the farmstead fully embodies the broader regional agricultural and social history of the upper Connecticut River Valley.

Historical Background and Significance

East Windsor was once part of Windsor, which was first settled in 1633. Although Windsor proprietors used the land on the east side of the Connecticut River for farming and pasturage and established a shipping port at Warehouse Point, few people lived there, even on a temporary basis. By 1680, however, there were enough permanent settlers to petition the General Court for their own parish, which was granted in 1694. When East Windsor was incorporated as a township in 1768, it included Ellington and South Windsor. Ellington broke away in 1786 but South Windsor did not become a separate town until 1845. While there was some industrial development in the nineteenth century, especially at Broad Brook, agriculture remained the mainstay of the economy throughout East Windsor's history.

All the owners of the Thompson Farmstead have participated in this farming tradition. Field grown leaf tobacco, which was introduced in the 1600s as a cottage industry, became a major cash crop in the nineteenth century. Cultivation and processing of tobacco is so labor intensive that by mid-century tobacco growers hired Irish immigrants to work in the fields and curing sheds and seasonal workers for the harvest. Farmers like William Thompson also grew field corn, rye, and sorghum, while others had apple orchards and supplied the thriving cider and brandy distilleries in the region.² After state agricultural experiments at the turn of the century in Windsor showed that a finer tropical leaf could be grown under cloth, the cultivation of shade tobacco became commonplace, with 9000 acres in the upper Connecticut Valley by World War I. While tobacco is still raised and commercially processed on a limited basis in East Windsor, in the 1920s over production by tobacco syndicates depressed the market; many smaller growers turned to dairying and other crops. Such was the case with the Pease family, which owned the property in the first half of twentieth century. The last owners to cultivate the land, the Smigiels, raised broad-leaf tobacco and potatoes for most of the rest of the century. Today their land is leased to other farmers and still remains in production.

William Howe Thompson (1813-1901)

A direct descendant of Samuel Thompson of East Windsor, William H. Thompson was the grandson of James Thompson and the only son of Colonel William Thompson (1763-1829), an officer in the cavalry militia.³ Thompson and his first wife, Margaret McKinney of Ellington, had four children who died in infancy. Two of his nine children with his second wife, Tamar nee Holton (1772-1858), also died young, but five daughters and William H., the youngest child, survived to live to an advanced age. William H., who attended high school in Ellington, ran the farm for his father and bought the

² The nearest distillery was in Melrose, but nearer to the Ellington line. It was owned by J. A. Thompson and his son, Charles A., members of the Ellington branch of the family. The 1862 distillery, a barn-like structure, still stands and contains a large cider press.

³ The emigrant ancestor was Margaret Thompson, Samuel's mother and a widow with nine children, one of first settlers of Melrose around 1720.

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William H. Thompson Farmstead, East Windsor, Hartford County, CT

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place after he married Huldah Chapin (1818-1897) in 1836. The Thompsons, who had no children of their own, adopted a young boy, John H. Thompson, who died when he was only 18.

A recognized civic and religious leader, Thompson maintained an office in the wing of his home to manage his farms and the affairs of the town. Among his elected positions in East Windsor were selectman and tax assessor for four years and representative to the state legislature in 1861 and 1862. Federal appointments included assistant assessor at the Warehouse Point distillery and U.S. Storekeeper at the Melrose and Scitico distilleries. Known as the "father" of the Broad Brook Congregational Church, Thompson was one of the 20 founders of the Broad Brook Society in 1851. He also was instrumental in the building of the church in 1854, where he served as deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school. When the church burned in 1894, Thompson chaired the committee to rebuild the structure.

Thompson figured prominently in local events during the Civil War, which were recorded in a diary kept by Helen Hamilton, the wife of a button shop owner in Broad Brook, the nearby industrial village.⁴ On May 9, 1863, Hamilton took note of the Battle of Fredericksburg and the prospect of the draft, in which Thompson would play a very unpopular role. The diary entry for May 22 states, "Wm. Thompson has been in this place [Broad Brook] Enrolling for the draft. The Irish wish him shot." The entry two days later tells the story of how Thompson's barns were burned to the ground with the horses and cattle trapped inside, one of several such incidents in the region. Since their resentment of the draft was widespread, it was presumed that the arsonists were Irish. "People a skedadling in great numbers [to escape the draft]... I expect there will be trouble," was the prophetic entry for July 10th. And indeed, major draft riots erupted in New York City on July 14, 1863.

Thompson's success as a farmer is revealed by the federal censuses of East Windsor, which document the value of his property as well as the composition of his household. In 1850 Thompson valued his real estate at \$9000, a considerable sum for the period that included his newly erected Greek Revival farmhouse. Living there were his wife and widowed mother, Tamar, a female servant and a male farm laborer, both of them young enough to attend school part of the year. By 1860 his mother has died, but Thompson's widowed sister, Margaret Smith, and his adopted son, then age 12, have joined the household. In the next decade Thompson sold land to the railroad for right of way and the depot just west of his property, a more direct access to markets that undoubtedly increased his profits. Thompson's estimated value of his real estate (then 300 acres of land with buildings) had risen to \$20,000. He and his sister jointly owned considerable personal property, possibly including an inventory of processed tobacco in storage at Warehouse Point. By 1900 Thompson, 86 and a widower, had retired from farming. Having sold the farmstead to his neighbor, John B. Pease, he lived as a boarder in his former home until his death the following year.

The Peases were direct descendants of John and Robert Pease, founders of Enfield. Although this particular branch of the family was omitted from the published family genealogy, it can be traced through historic maps and other records. John B. Pease's father, John M. Pease (b. 1832), first appeared in the federal census in 1850 as a young unmarried farmer living with Linus Allen, a neighbor. By 1860 John M. has taken Laura Lucinda Phelps as his wife and they lived on Melrose Road to the east of William Thompson. Well established in 1870, the Pease farm was valued at more than \$4000 and four of his seven children were born, including John B. Pease, then three years old, the second child and oldest

⁴ Hamilton's account of the war years was recorded verbatim in *East Windsor, Through the Years*, pp. 89 ff. All quotations are from this source. Along with many astute observations about the local economy in wartime and the bungling of Northern generals, she notes local deaths and casualties, which by the end of the war were disproportionately high for a town of this size. She also noted that Thompson, along with several other townspeople, visited the army camps and hospitals in Maryland in 1862.

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William H. Thompson Farmstead, East Windsor, Hartford County, CT

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son. By 1900, when John B. shared his home with Thompson, he had been married for 11 years and had two children, John R.(b. 1892) and Justina, both in school. His sisters, Laura and Seba, who then still lived with their widowed mother, later built their Bungalow in 1917 on a lot conveyed to them in 1920 by their nephew, John R. Pease.⁵ Although by then trolley cars passed along Melrose Road with a stop in front of the house, Seba drove her own automobile, a Hudson Terraplane to Hartford, where she taught school for 35 years, the last 15 at Northeast School.

In 1957 John R. Pease conveyed part of his property to Bernard and Florence Smigiel, second-generation descendants of immigrant farmers who came to this country prior to World War I.⁶ Bernard was the son of Jan Smigiel, a Polish-born tobacco grower in Suffield, who had first settled in a suburb of Philadelphia. Florence's father, Walter Hallack (aka Halak), who came from Poland (Russia) in 1913, was one of the first Eastern Europeans to buy a farm in East Windsor. The Hallacks and the Smigiels continued to farm the land, raising broad-leaf tobacco and potatoes, which were stored for shipping at Warehouse Point. As was the case with most rural families at this time, they both were employed outside the farm: Florence, who had worked at the Colt factory in Hartford since 1940, continued in her job there in the payroll department after her marriage in 1955; her husband was a rural mail carrier as well as an independent tobacco grower..

Architectural Significance

The William H. Thompson Farmstead derives much of its significance from the integrity of its setting. From the placement of the buildings to the layout and shape of the fields, the property clearly evokes its rural nineteenth-century origins. Chief among the several qualities that convey this sense of time and place is the almost stark simplicity of the Thompson House, which wholly captures the essence of a rural farm dwelling. Straightforward and unpretentious, it stands four square upon the land, its simple geometry fully exposed, unrelieved by landscaping or foundation planting. The immediacy and orientation of the support buildings also make a contribution. The main barn, with its additions and accretions over time, exemplifies the organic evolution so characteristic of historic outbuildings, while the tobacco barn, an increasingly rare survivor, displays its inherently functional design. Typically the newer Bungalow is located on a small lot carved out of the corner of a field, a common practice in the early 1900s. Although facing Melrose Road, it is integrated into the complex by its functional side-door orientation to Pease Road on the east. Behind this cluster of buildings, the cultivated fields run straight and true, their boundaries unchanged since the farm was first established, providing distant vistas still largely unimpeded by modern development.

The deceptively conventional form and style of the Thompson House conceal an idiosyncratic plan, one that defines its essential historic architectural character. Although clearly designed to meet the owner's needs, perhaps by Thompson himself, the plan has inherent contradictions and a number of interesting character defining features. For both social and business reasons, Thompson divided the house into public and private spheres, with the formal east parlor and the office reserved for visitors. And yet, the interior is surprisingly understated, even in the more public spaces. Given Thompson's status in the community, the plan and simplicity of style suggest that economy was foremost in his mind.

By eschewing the more typical side-hall Greek Revival plan, Thompson avoided some of the more costly features, such as an elaborate staircase and entrance hall. Instead of a Greek Revival doorway or portico that such a plan would entail, he settled for a simple main door opening off the porch, an unusual choice in a period when doorways were routinely

⁵ The chestnut for the interior trim of their house was cut from trees supplied by their brother, John B. Pease .

⁶ By 1910 almost half of the 7000 farms in the Central Valley were owned by European immigrants.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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William H. Thompson Farmstead, East Windsor, Hartford County, CT

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embellished. In fact, there is nothing to architecturally differentiate this entrance from the kitchen door just a few feet away, which apparently also was used by visitors with business to transact. The relative sophistication of his double-parlor plan, an arrangement often used in urban townhouses of the day, is belied by the simplicity of the architectural detailing there, as well as the use of less expensive hinged doors rather than the expected sliding pocket doors. Here, as in his office and the first-floor bedchamber for his aged mother, Thompson's only concession to style was the use of standard Greek Revival fireplace surrounds. And finally, because the original finishes are untouched, it is evident that other money saving measures were taken, such as the elimination of a finish coat of plaster in the stairwell and on the second floor.

The layout of the first floor dictated the rest of the plan, which led to some rather odd solutions, as well as some loss of privacy on the second floor. The most remarkable, of course, is the ingenious, if awkward, way the two chimney stacks on the main block are combined into one flue in the attic. But other oddities in plan abound, including having the main staircase open directly into second-floor bedrooms, or the corner jog that had to be curved to allow space for a hallway. Perhaps more unusual was the fact that live-in servants or laborers had no direct access to their attic quarters in the wing over the kitchen. More commonly a secondary staircase for this purpose was enclosed behind the kitchen fireplace, but here the only access is through the family chambers.

The ell, the usual location for summer kitchen, apparently served as an extension of the farming operation. Although more research in family records is needed to document this theory, physical evidence suggests that the ell was a self-contained unit where seasonal workers could be separately housed and fed. For example, the middle room, where firewood was stored in more recent memory, could have been a communal dining room that did double duty as a workroom. The sliding barn door in the east wall strongly suggests that farm products were delivered there for further processing, the most obvious being the rolling of cigars. Since the unfinished ell attic also was accessible from the second floor of the main house, the additional set of attic stairs suggests that this space was workers' sleeping quarters. It is known that the back room served as a milk room in the early twentieth century, with the outsize stove there used for processing milk. This stove, essentially a homemade brick version of the cast-iron stoves of the later 1800s, also was large enough for cooking in quantity, as well as the more usual summer kitchen purposes, such as household canning.

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William H. Thompson Farmstead, East Windsor, Hartford County, CT

Section 9/10 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographic References

Commemorative Biographical Record of Hartford County. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1901.

Devito, Michael C. *East Windsor Through the Years.* East Windsor Historical Society, Inc., 1968.

East Windsor Land Records.

Eliot, Mary A., comp. *Thompson Genealogy: The Descendants of William and Margaret Thomson.* New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse, & Taylor Co. (for the Thompson Family Association), 1915.

Federal Census, 1790-1880, 1900, 1910. MSS.

(The) History of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut. New York: Charles B. Norton, 1859.

Pease, Rev. David, comp. *A Geneological and Historical Record of the Descendents of John Pease, Sen., last of Enfield. Conn.* Springfield, Mass.: Samuel Bowles & Company, 1869.

White, Lorraine Cook, comp. *The Barbour Collection of Connecticut Town Vital Records.* Baltimore: Geneological Publishing Co., Inc., 1998.

10. Geographical Data

UTM References:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 18 705240 4646270 | 2. 18 705340 4646220 |
| 3. 18 705310 4645020 | 4. 18 705510 4645950 |
| 5. 18 705480 4645690 | 6. 18 705530 4645690 |
| 7. 18 705550 4645580 | 8. 18 705240 4645570 |
| 9. 18 705270 4645750 | 10. 18 705170 4645770 |

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is shown on the attached site plan drawn to scale and described and recorded in the East Windsor Land Records, Volume 207, pages 781, 783, being the same properties as shown on the East Windsor Tax Assessor's Map #9 as Lots 52:1, 52: 4, 52:5, and 76:l.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the above described properties encompass the Thompson Farmstead and the remaining historically associated land and buildings.

William H. Thompson Farmstead

Name of Property

Hartford, CT

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 39

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1				3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

X. See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By:

Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC date 5/15/02

street & number 37 Orange Road telephone (860) 347 4072

city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Barbara A. & Florence A. Smigiel

street & number 215 & 219 Melrose Road telephone 860 623 0662

city or town Broad Brook state CT zip code 06016

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).



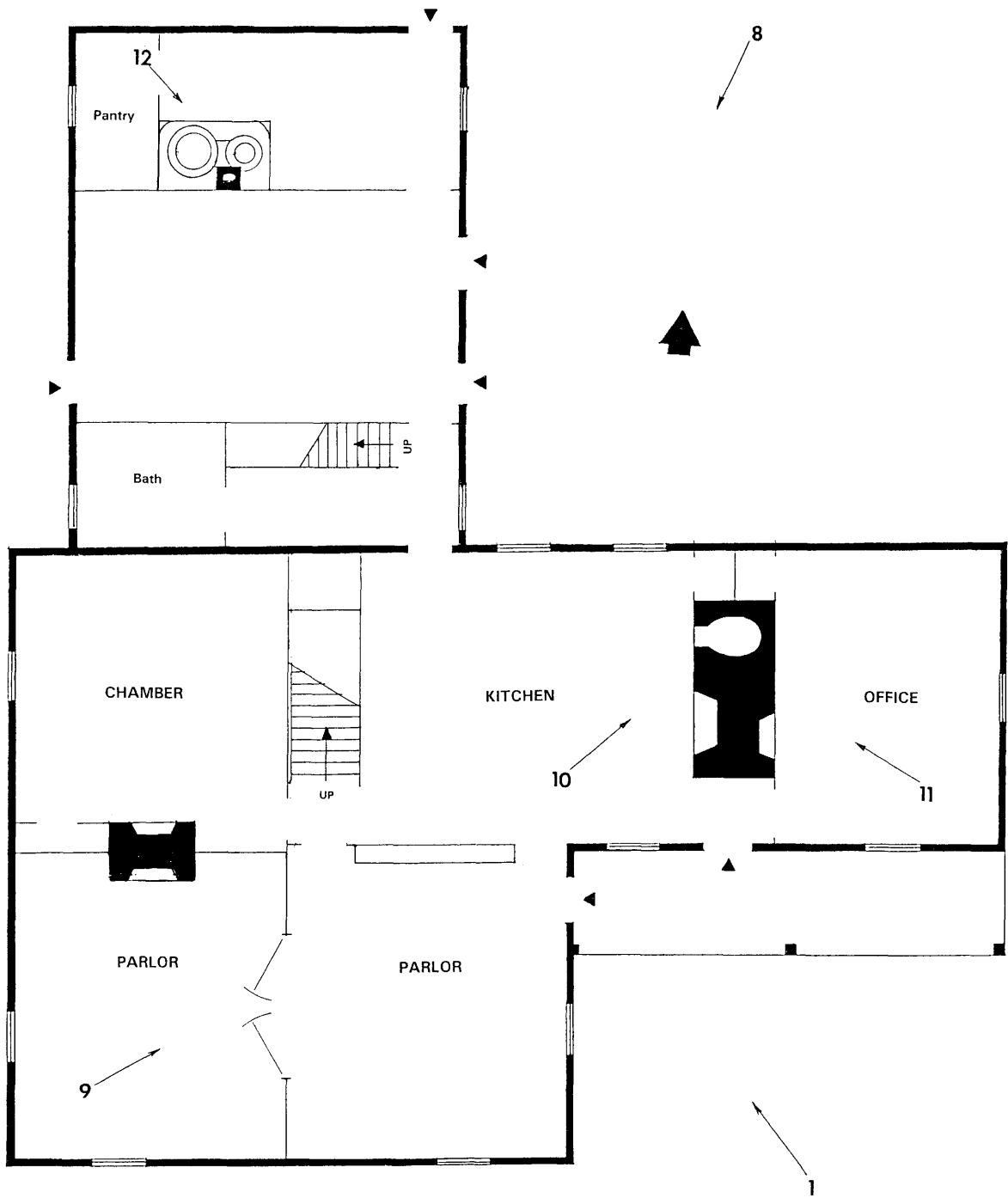
WILLIAM H. THOMPSON FARMSTEAD
 East Windsor, Hartford County, CT

SITE PLAN

- A Thompson House
- B Thompson Barn/Stables
- C Thompson Tobacco Barn
- D Pumphouse
- E Pease House
- F Garage



Boundary of Nominated Property in Bold

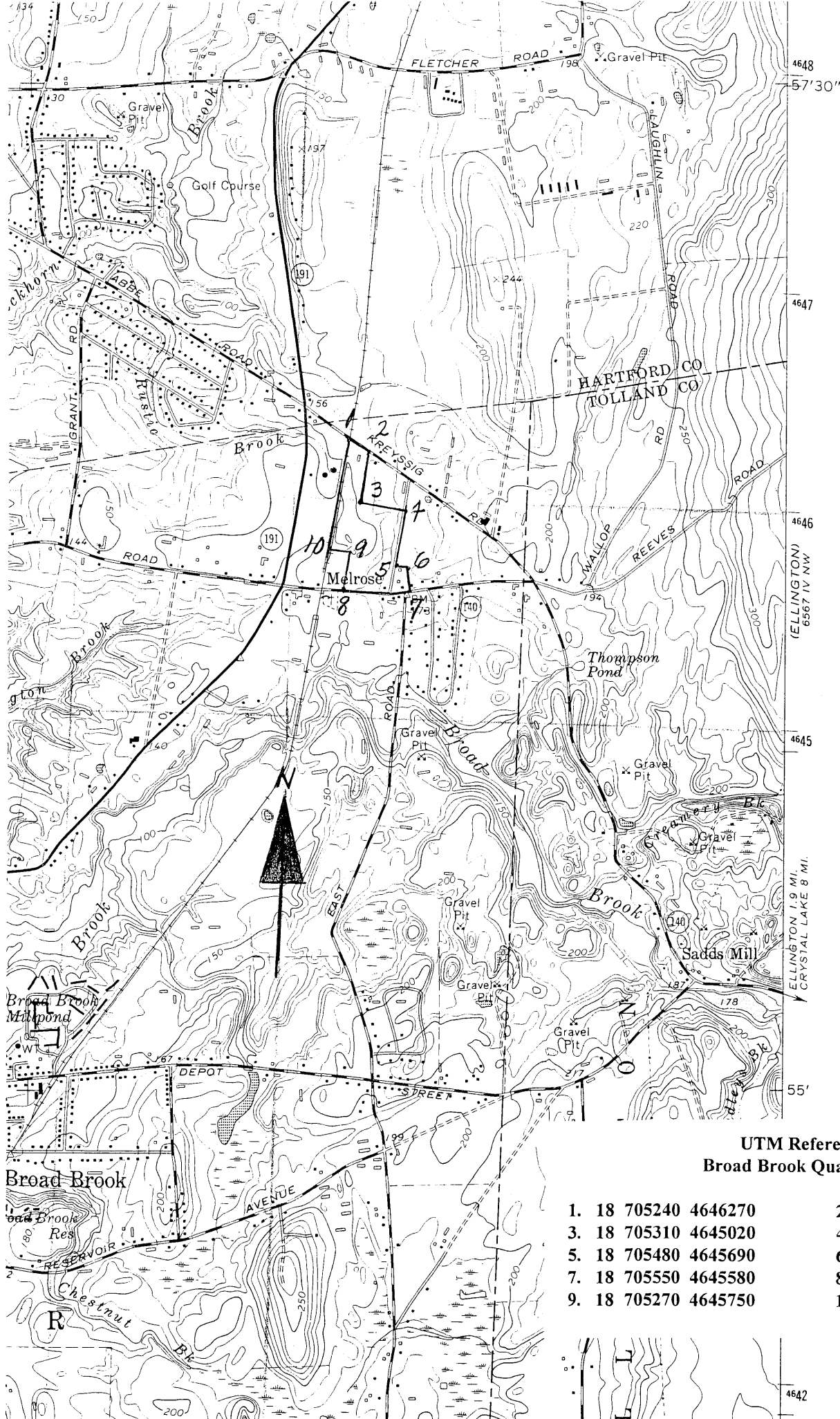


WILLIAM H. THOMPSON HOUSE
 East Windsor, Hartford County, CT

SCHEMATIC FIRST- FLOOR PLAN

Scale: 1/8" = 1'

Arrows: Photograph Views



**UTM References
Broad Brook Quadrangle**

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 18 705240 4646270 | 2. 18 705340 4646220 |
| 3. 18 705310 4645020 | 4. 18 705510 4645950 |
| 5. 18 705480 4645690 | 6. 18 705530 4645690 |
| 7. 18 705550 4645580 | 8. 18 705240 4645570 |
| 9. 18 705270 4645750 | 10. 18 705170 4645770 |

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

William H. Thompson Farmstead, East Windsor, Hartford County, CT

Section: Photo Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC

Negatives on File: Connecticut Historical Commission

Date: 2/9/2002

1. Thompson House, camera facing NW
2. Pease House, camera facing NE
3. Farmyard, general view, camera facing NE
4. Thompson Barn & Horse Stable, camera facing NW
5. Thompson Barn with wing addition, camera facing NW
6. Thompson Tobacco Barn, camera facing NW
7. Thompson House, west and south (façade) elevations, camera facing NE
8. Thompson House, rear elevations, camera facing SW
9. Thompson House parlors, camera facing NE
10. Thompson House kitchen fireplace, camera facing NE
11. Thompson House, office fireplace wall, camera facing NE
12. Thompson House stove and boiler, camera facing SE
13. Thompson House, double chimney in attic, camera facing SE