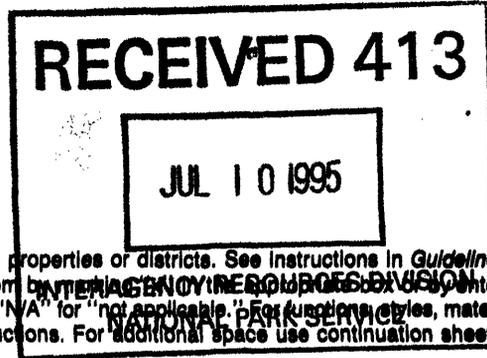


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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking YES, NO, or PARTIAL. For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name other names/site number Main Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number see attached not for publication city, town BRISTOL vicinity state CT code CT county Hartford code 003 zip code 06010

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s), district (checked), site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (17), Noncontributing (3), Total (18). Name of related multiple property listing: N/A. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A.

4. 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 (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission. Date: June 29, 1995. State or Federal agency and bureau.

In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official. Date. State or Federal agency and bureau.

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register (checked), determined eligible for the National Register, determined not eligible for the National Register, removed from the National Register, other (explain:). Signature of the Keeper: Edson H. Beall. Date of Action: 8-15-95.

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

commercial buildings

meeting hall

bank

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

commercial buildings

soup kitchen

bank

**7. Description**

See inventory

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions) N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls

roof

other

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The Bristol Main Street Historic district is located in what was historically the commercial center of Bristol, along Main and Prospect streets. Main Street runs north and south and the district begins on the south side of the intersection of Main Street with Summer and High streets and continues south along the axis of Main Street to the north side of the intersection of Riverside Avenue. The district extends east of Main Street along one block of Prospect Street. Divided by the railroad tracks, the district is bisected by a large steel railroad bridge with dressed stone abutments crossing Main Street south of Prospect Street (Photograph 1). Bounded on the north by the Federal Hill Historic District, and on the south by the former manufacturing village along the banks of the Pequabuck River, the district is located between the historic residential and industrial areas. The slope of Main Street is steep as it drops down to the area around the river, giving a sweeping vista to the commercial area. The downtown area once encompassed a larger area than the district, but a devastating flood in the mid-1950s and urban renewal efforts led to the demolition of many buildings on the west side of Main Street south of the railroad bridge.

Containing 21 buildings, of which 18 contribute to the architectural significance of the district, the district includes buildings constructed in a variety of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century styles. Although masonry construction dominates the fabric of the district, the different types of stone and brick used provide contrasting colors and textures to make for a lively and attractive streetscape. Most of the earliest buildings are constructed of brick. The Mitchell Block (Photograph 2), built c. 1870 in the Italianate style, displays a richly detailed example of the mason's art, using brick quoins and patterns of molded brick. The former Town Hall (Photographs 3 and 4), dating from c. 1873, is similar in style and proportion to the Mitchell Block, but the use of a fine rosy brick contrasted with massive stone lintels and sills gives the building a strikingly different appearance. The Romanesque Linstead (c. 1889) and Neubrauer Blocks (c. 1896; Photograph 4) are plainer examples of brick construction, but they also exhibit finely detailed brickwork on their upper stories.

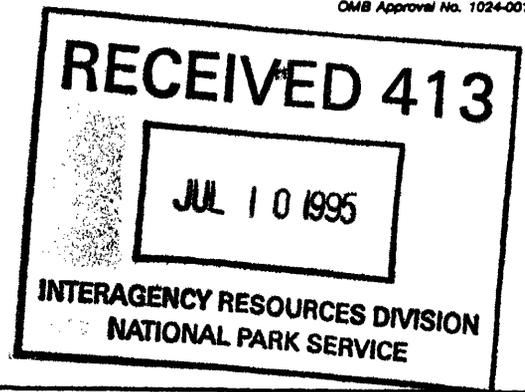
The early twentieth century saw intense building activity within the district. The Renaissance Revival and Neoclassical Revival styles were the most popular during the early years of the century. Large brick commercial

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Continuation Sheet** Main Street

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blocks with metal cornices like the Curtis and Anderson Block (Photograph 2) and the Curtis Building (Photograph 5) were constructed c. 1904-1905, but more monumental still was Theodore Peck's design for the Bristol National Bank (c. 1904; Photograph 4), built in the Neoclassical Revival style.

The most ambitious building of the period, and the one which remains the centerpiece of the district, is Walter Crabtree's design for the Bristol Trust Company (1907; Photograph 2). It was built of marble with a tiled roof, and monumental brass doors, and placed in a landscaped setting. The main banking room has a cove ceiling with four murals representing finance, agriculture, industry, and commerce. The finance mural shows a figure holding a tablet flanked by the Treasury Building on Wall Street, New York City, and the Bristol Trust Company (Figure 1). The bank, built on the northeast corner of Riverside Avenue and Main Street, was originally balanced by the Neoclassical Revival Post Office (demolished) on the opposite side of Main Street. Also built in the Neoclassical style was Redmen's Hall (1911; Photograph 6) on Prospect Street. The entrance was originally very like the Bristol National Bank on upper Main Street, although it has now been replaced by a movie theater marquee. A late example of the Neoclassical Revival style in the district is the Bristol National Bank at 200 Main Street (Photograph 1), built in 1923. The streamlined cast-stone facade of the Lorraine Building (Photograph 2) is the only example of the Art Deco style in the district.

Inventory

Location	Description	C	NC
<u>Main Street</u>			
118	Commercial Building, 1926. Gothic Revival. 2 stories, brick with cast-stone trim and cornice. 8 bays wide along Main St. New storefront and replacement windows.	1	
134	Commercial Building, c. 1960. 1-story with modern storefront.		1

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Main Street continued

Location	Description	C	NC
150	BRISTOL TRUST CO., bank building, 1907. Designed by Walter Crabtree. Neoclassical Revival; 1 1/2-story marble building with hipped roof with terra cotta tiles. Balustraded parapet, dentil cornice. 3 bays wide and 3 bays deep; pedimented entrance is flanked by Ionic colonettes. Interior designed by Mortensen and Holdensen with murals by Vesper L. George. Central rotunda with domed ceiling, marble floors and wainscoat, mahogany woodwork. 4 murals on ceiling representing finance, agriculture, industry, and commerce. Modern addition with drive-in teller window on north side. (Photograph 2)	1	
176	LORRAINE BUILDING/CURTIS BLOCK, commercial building, c. 1905. Art Deco. 2-story brick building. Cast-stone facade added c. 1930. 3 bays wide with vertical pilasters dividing bays and geometric designs above the windows. Name in cast stone on parapet. 2 replacement storefronts. (Photograph 2)	1	
180-4	MITCHELL BLOCK, commercial building, c. 1870. Italianate. 2-story brick building with bracketed wooden cornice, central pediment, round-headed arched windows, quoins and molded brick. 6 bays wide. 2-story brick addition, 1 bay wide, c. 1900 on south side. 2 replacement storefronts. 1-story brick building with flat roof at rear built c. 1940. (Photograph 2)	1	1
188	CURTIS AND ANDERSON/ANDERSON AND PIERSON BLOCK, commercial building, 1904. Renaissance Revival. 3-story blonde brick building with bracketed metal cornice; 10 bays wide divided into 2 sections of 3 bays flanking central section 4 bays wide. Bands of rusticated granite trim form window lintels and sills. Fluted pilasters divide 3 storefronts, which have been modernized. (Photograph 2)	1	

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Main Street continued

Location	Description	C	NC
200	BRISTOL NATIONAL BANK, 1923. Designed by McKim, Mead and White. Neoclassical Revival bank building of Indiana limestone. Main block is 3 stories high and 3 bays wide, flanked by 2 1-story wings, each 1 bay wide. Denticulated cornice. Large plate glass windows on 1st floor. Greek key trim between 1st and 2nd floors. Pediment over entrance is supported by scrolled brackets. A large free-standing clock is mounted on a Classical column on the street side of the sidewalk near the entrance. (Photograph 2)	2	
	RAILROAD BRIDGE, #3631, 1900. Simple girder type; dressed stone abutment that holds the bridge above Main Street. (Photograph #1)	1	
222	EAGLE FEDERAL SAVINGS BANK, c. 1970. 2-story blonde brick bank building. (Photograph 4)		1
	Vacant lot, west side of Main Street north of the railroad bridge.		
238	LINSTEAD BLOCK, c. 1889. Romanesque. 4-story red brick commercial building. 9 bays wide with 3 storefronts. Brick corbel table; round-headed lintels, replacement windows. 2 storefronts c. 1940 with glass-block transoms, terrazzo facings below store windows. Storefront on corner of Prospect also renovated, but retains original slender cast-iron columns. (Photograph 4)	1	

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Main Street continued

Location	Description	C	NC
242-4	FORMER TOWN HALL / BRISTOL SAVINGS BANK, "The Shaffer Co.", c. 1873. Italianate. 2-story red brick building, 3 bays wide; corbelled cornice, central projecting pavilion surmounted by peaked pediment. Stone lintels and sills on double hung 1-over-1 windows. Late nineteenth-century storefront with transom above double doors. 2-story frame carriage house and 2 brick buildings at rear (all c. 1900). Small 1-story brick building located between carriage house and larger 1 1/2-story brick building. This has arched windows with 8 bays facing Prospect St. (Photographs 3 and 4)	4	
247	BRISTOL NATIONAL BANK, 1904. Neoclassical Revival brick bank building with limestone trim. Designed by Theodore Peck and built by Torrington Building Co. 4 bays wide with recessed bay on north side. Dentil frieze, molded cornice; 2 pairs of Ionic colonettes flank entrance. Central arched window above entrance. Door has fanlight transom. (Photograph 5)	1	
248	NEUBRAUER BUILDING, c. 1896. Romanesque. 3-story brick commercial building, 8 bays wide with 2 storefronts. Corbelled cornice, arched window lintels, one-over-one windows. Storefronts remodelled c. 1940. One-story brick ell with two Colonial Revival storefronts facing High St. (Photograph 4)	1	
255	CURTIS BUILDING, 1904. Renaissance Revival blonde brick commercial building. 3 stories high and 7 bays wide. Metal cornice with urn finials on corners. Arched window lintels on 3rd floor. Rustic stone sills and lintels on 2nd floor. Entrance to upper floor apartments is centrally located. 2 original storefronts with cast-iron columns. (Photograph 5)	1	

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Continuation Sheet**

Main Street  
Historic District, Bristol, CT

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Location	Description	C	NC
Prospect Street			
13	FUNCK'S BLOCK, 1889. Romanesque. 4-story brick commercial building with corbelled brick cornice. Arched windows on 2 upper floors. Similar to Linstead Block which adjoins it on Main St. Remodelled storefronts retain their original slender cast-iron columns. 1 Gothic Revival brick and cast-stone storefront on east end of building.	1	
23	Vacant lot.		
29	Vacant lot.		
35	Vacant lot.		
38	Commercial Building, c. 1915. 3-story blonde brick apartment building with provision originally for storefronts on first floor. 8 bays wide. Keystone-embellished lintels on upper floors. Built to conform to triangular parcel. Storefronts modified and enclosed c. 1970.	1	
43	REDMEN'S HALL / CARBERRY THEATER, 1911. Neoclassical brick meeting hall. Designed by Walter Crabtree, built by B.H. Hubbard Co., New Britain. 3 stories high and 3 bays wide. Metal cornices above 3rd floor and between 2nd and 3rd floors. Renovated in 1940 as theater. Interior by Joseph Dobsch, Boston. (Photograph 6)	1	

Total contributing buildings/structures= 19  
Total non-contributing buildings= 3

Total buildings/structures in district= 22

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1850-1930

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

n/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

In the Bristol Main Street Historic District is preserved the financial, commercial, and governmental heart of the Town of Bristol. Linking the residential area of Federal Hill and the industrial area that grew up along the banks of the Pequabuck River, the commercial buildings that still stand along Main Street reflect the growth, urbanization, and prosperity engendered by the diversified economy of this manufacturing center. The buildings within the district are representative of a variety of late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century styles and include the work of a number of local architects, as well as one commission awarded to a nationally recognized firm. Significantly, most of these buildings have been little altered from their original appearance.

**Architectural Significance**

Bristol's Main Street Historic District exemplifies a typical early-twentieth-century town center. The buildings are of masonry construction, most of them brick, and they range in height from two to four stories, with storefronts on the ground floor. The upper stories were generally designed for offices or apartments, or a combination of the two. Buildings in commercial centers rarely retain their original storefronts, but several within the district have maintained their early twentieth-century storefronts, or have storefronts that have been altered in very minor ways. Notable among these are those of the Linstead Block (238 Main Street), the former Town Hall/Bristol Savings Bank (242-244 Main Street), the Curtis Building (255 Main Street), and Funk's Block (13 Prospect Street). The upper facades have suffered even fewer changes, and the streetscape is enhanced by the use of different colors of brick, molded brick insets, stone and cast-stone motifs, and wooden and metal cornices of varying designs. Other rare survivors in the district are associated outbuildings, built behind the main commercial facades and used

See continuation sheet

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for storage purposes or shops which manufactured custom-crafted items sold in the commercial buildings fronting the street. The two-story frame carriage house and two brick buildings behind 242-244 Main Street are examples of outbuildings of this type, once common in commercial areas.

All the most important events in the history of banking in Bristol took place in the district, and nearly all of Bristol's pre-1950 bank buildings still stand within the district. These banks provided a showcase for regional and national architectural talent; the Bristol National Bank (200 Main Street) was designed by the office of McKim, Mead and White.<sup>1</sup> The district also contains the work of two capable regional architects. Bristol-born Theodore B. Peck (b. 1856), the designer of an earlier Bristol National Bank (247 Main Street), was a Waterbury architect. A graduate of Cornell, he apprenticed with R.W. Hill. Peck was the brother of both Bristol historian Epaphroditus Peck and Miles Lewis Peck, the latter both treasurer of the Bristol Savings Bank and director of the Bristol National Bank. In addition to the Victorian Miles Lewis Peck House (174 Summer Street, Bristol), several major turn-of-the-century structures in downtown Waterbury were designed by Peck.<sup>2</sup>

Walter Percival Crabtree (1873-1962) designed two of the most frequented structures in the district, the Bristol Trust Company (150 Main Street) and Redmen's Hall (43 Prospect Street). The Bristol Trust Company is the best example in town of a commercial building executed in the Neoclassical Revival style. The grounds, complete with a bench overlooking the corner of Riverside Avenue, were landscaped with native plants in a formal setting that complemented the formality of the marble bank building. The interior was designed by Mortensen and Holdensen of Boston, a firm responsible for the interior of many public buildings and theaters in this period. The murals in the main banking room were the work of artist and teacher Vesper L. George. A modern drive-in teller window has been built on the north side of the bank, but the interior and exterior otherwise retain much of their original appearance. Crabtree apprenticed with William C. Caldwell of New Britain. Caldwell had an office in Bristol in the 1890s, and Crabtree worked in his office while Bristol's early-twentieth-century town hall on North Main Street was being designed by Caldwell's office. In 1905 Crabtree opened his own office in New Britain, where he operated his business until he moved to Hartford in 1930.<sup>3</sup>

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In Bristol Crabtree followed his design for the Bristol Trust Company with two residential commissions, one for the Ernest R. Burwell House (1918), and one for the DeWitt Page Mansion (demolished), both on Grove Street.<sup>4</sup>

Two of Crabtree's most notable commercial designs are located in New Britain: the Neoclassical Revival Elks' Club (1911, Washington Street) and the Art Deco-style Fred Beloin Building (1942, 248-250 Main Street/32 West Main Street). His other bank commissions include the Plainville First National Bank (1910, West Main Street), the Suffield Savings Bank (1918, High Street), and the Hartford Trust Company (1918, 561 Prospect Avenue). Other documented residential commissions in Hartford County are 52 Thomson Road (1936), 55 Thomson Road (1936), 126 South Main Street (1936), and 638 Park Road (1936) in West Hartford; 66 Bloomfield Avenue (1929) in Hartford; and 68 Forest Street (1907) in New Britain. Crabtree also designed the R. Wallace and Sons Manufacturing Company in Wallingford (1922, Quinnipiac Street), and a residence in Holyoke, Massachusetts (1896, 69 Dwight Street). Crabtree was a member of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects from 1931 to 1935.<sup>5</sup>

## Historical Background

Bristol had two town centers by the early nineteenth century: North Village and South Village. North Village lay along the Hartford-Danbury Turnpike, near the path of present-day Route 6, and contained the town post office, hotel and other services. South Village was a collection of manufacturing sites grouped along the Pequabuck River.<sup>6</sup> Clockmaking was the single most important industry in Bristol in the years prior to the Civil War, and it was during this period that Bristol became a clock-making center for the nation.

The origins of Main Street, Bristol, can be traced to Chauncey Jerome, a former apprentice of clockmaker Eli Terry who moved to Bristol from Plymouth in 1821. Jerome, Darrow & Co. made wooden movement shelf clocks and was housed in a small shop on 17 acres in South Village on the north side of the Pequabuck River, south of the proposed district. Bristol-made clocks bound for market in America and Europe were shipped down the Farmington Canal beginning in 1828. But as early as 1826 Jerome had expanded his operations and saw the need for a better transportation system to support his growing enterprise. In that year Jerome petitioned

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the Town of Bristol to lay out a road east of his factory, and build a bridge over the river. The town agreed, but only if Jerome would pay for the bridge and half the cost of the land for the road. This road became known as Main Street. Other important industrial complexes, most relating to the clock industry, came to be constructed in the nineteenth century on the flat land on the banks of the Pequabuck on the south end of Main Street.<sup>7</sup>

Although industry was responsible for the genesis of Main Street it was the completion of Bristol's railroad link in 1850 that made it the town's commercial, financial, and administrative center. The Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad Company linked the town to major markets. The first depot (demolished) was built on the west side of the street where the line bisected Main Street at the north end of the district. The post office and a number of commercial businesses moved from the North Village to Main Street at this time. The commercial center, consisting of a group of frame structures, was located south of the railroad tracks on the east side of Main Street. In January 1870, these buildings were destroyed in a dramatic midnight conflagration. They were replaced by two brick commercial blocks constructed on the same site as the frame commercial buildings for Julius Nott and Henry A. Seymour. The first bank on Main Street was located on the third floor of one of the Nott and Seymour blocks. The Bristol Savings Bank, organized by Miles Lewis Peck, opened for business in 1870. This block was destroyed by fire in 1873, and the bank elected to build its own brick banking house on the east side of Main Street north of the tracks (242-244 Main St.). The town offices were housed on the upper floor of the bank building and remained there until a new town hall was constructed near the corner of Main and North Main streets at the turn of the century. Shortly after the savings bank was rebuilt, a commercial bank was organized. The Bristol National Bank was founded in 1875 by John H. Sessions and Charles S. Treadway, two prominent industrial leaders of Bristol, and shared the Bristol Savings Bank building until 1878. The investments of the Bristol National Bank supported industrial and commercial expansion in town at a time when capital for new and expanded enterprises was much in demand.<sup>8</sup>

The second Nott and Seymour Block was demolished at the turn of the century when a railway bridge was built over Main Street in order to eliminate the dangerous grade crossing. This change in

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the manner in which railroad traffic was handled resulted in a number of physical changes to the north end of Main Street; the passenger station (demolished) was moved to the east side of the street, and the course of Prospect Street was changed so that it would continue to run north of the tracks. The most obvious change, though, was the construction of the railroad bridge with its impressive dressed stone abutments which still dominates the north end of the district.<sup>9</sup>

By the time the railroad bridge was built, commercial structures lined upper Main Street in much the same way they do today. Brick commercial buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries still dominate the fabric of the district. A building boom after the turn of the century was responsible for some of the most elaborate structures in the district. The bank buildings were among the most outstanding, notably the Bristol National Bank (1904; 247 Main St.). However, the grandest of the banks built during this period was the Bristol Trust Company, constructed on the northeast corner of Main Street and Riverside Avenue. The main Post Office, which since the 1850s had been located in South Village, was rehoused in 1912 in a large Neoclassical Revival building directly opposite the Bristol Trust Company on Main Street (demolished c. 1960). An important survival from this period of Bristol's development is Redmen's Hall (43 Prospect Street). Built in 1911, it housed an armory on the first floor, with the meeting hall of the club on an upper floor. The building housed special events, high school graduations, and car shows. For many years the largest hall in town, it was central to life in Bristol in the early years of the century. It was later converted to a movie theater.<sup>10</sup>

Bristol, grown rich on its strong industrial base, showed a concern with public improvements in the 1910s and 1920s which typifies many communities of the period. The new bank buildings, Redmen's Hall, and the Post Office were early indications of the progressive ideals of the community. Another improvement of the period that had a significant impact on Main Street was the construction of Memorial Boulevard at the southern end of the proposed district. Connected to Main Street in 1921 at the behest of Albert F. Rockwell, the founder of New Departure (a division of General Motors), Memorial Boulevard was designed as a parkway with a grassy median in the center and a monumental structure at one end in remembrance of those from Bristol who had served in World War I. This project involved major engineering, since the

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Pequabuck River had to be rerouted and put in a channel north of its former path and underground for several blocks beneath the commercial area. In exchange for the execution of his pet civic project, Rockwell donated money to construct a new town high school (on South Street, south of the district). In 1918 the town commissioned the preeminent American town planner, John Nolen, to prepare a survey of the town and make suggestions for improvements. Nolen was commissioned to write a townwide plan which included some recommendations for the commercial area along Main Street. The largest change he suggested was the construction of a town hall plaza on the south end of Main Street which would tie into an extensive greenbelt of town-owned land along the south bank of the river. Although Nolen's plans were never fully realized, his plan generated much discussion and fueled efforts to improve Main Street, including the construction of a new street-illumination system.<sup>11</sup>

The most extensive building activity of this period outside street improvements involved the local banks: in 1923 the Bristol Savings Bank moved to a building on the east side of Main Street (demolished). Bristol National Bank constructed a new building with a prominent street-side clock in the same year (200 Main Street). The Great Depression brought an end to the construction of new buildings within the district. In the 1930s the commercial building at 176 Main Street was renovated in the Art Deco style, its facade proclaiming its new name: the Lorraine Building. It became the last stylish building to be added in the district for more than 30 years. In the 1950s, with the decline of industry in the center and increasing suburbanization, the population concentration began to shift to outlying areas. In August 1955, a flood wreaked havoc in town, and was particularly devastating on the lower end of Main Street, near the river. The flood's aftermath, combined with poor vehicular access and a lack of parking, led to the creation of the Redevelopment Agency in 1958. Federal control of the project through the HHFA resulted in much demolition and new construction. The final blow came in 1967 when the State of Connecticut reneged on its promise to extend Route 72 to downtown. What remains of the historic commercial heart of Bristol are the commercial structures along the axis of Main Street, stretching from the residential district of Federal Hill on the north to Memorial Boulevard and the former industrial sites on the south.<sup>12</sup>

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1. "Bristol National Bank 1875-1925" (Bristol: 1925), pp. 12-13, pamphlet on deposit at the Bristol Public Library.
2. National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Downtown Waterbury Historic District, prepared by Bruce Clouette and Matthew Roth, 1983.
3. For Crabtree's career see the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Ernest R. Burwell House, Bristol, CT, prepared by David Reisner and Kate Ohno, 1993. The construction of the Bristol Trust Company is detailed in "The Bristol Trust Company's Banking Building," an undated pamphlet on deposit in the Bristol Public Library. Information about Crabtree's association with Redmen's Hall was provided in a letter from Sally C. Farrell of Rocky Hill, CT.
4. See National Register nomination for the Ernest R. Burwell House.
5. Ibid.
6. Atlas of Hartford City and County (Hartford: Baker and Tilden, 1869).
7. Chris Bailey, Two Hundred Years of American Clocks & Watches (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1975), pp. 139-153. See also Souvenir Book of Bristol's Triple Celebration (Bristol, 1921).
8. Bruce Clouette and Matthew Roth, Bristol Connecticut: a Bicentennial History 1785-1985 (Canaan, New Hampshire: Phoenix Publishing, 1984), pp. 89, 111-116. See also "Bristol National Bank, 1875-1925," and Bristol Annual Report, 1870-1902.
9. Clouette and Roth, Bristol, pp. 160-161. See also Sanborn Insurance maps for Bristol, 1895, 1900, and 1905.
10. Clouette and Roth, Bristol, pp. 160, 181, 192, 203, and 207. See also Sanborn Insurance maps of Bristol, 1895, 1900, and 1905. Information detailing the history of Redmen's Hall was provided in a letter from Sally C. Farrell, Rocky Hill, CT, 1994.
11. Clouette and Roth, Bristol, p. 203. See also John Nolen, Bristol Connecticut: Local Survey and City Planning Proposals (1920). For Nolen's career see John L. Hancock, John Nolen and the

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American City Planning Movement, a History of Culture Change and Community Response, 1900-1940, pp. 294-5, unpublished dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1964.

12. "Bristol National Bank, 1875-1925." See also Clouette and Roth, Bristol, pp. 263-77.



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1916, and 1921.

Souvenir Book of Bristol's Triple Celebration. Bristol, 1921.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Main Street

Historic District, Bristol, CT

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## Boundary Description

Beginning at the northeast corner of the intersection of Main Street, Memorial Boulevard, and School Street going east to the rear property line of 118 Main Street, turning north and running along the rear property lines of the buildings on the east side of Main Street to the rear property line of 222 Main Street, to the south side of Prospect Street, and running along the rear property line of 38 Prospect Street, turning north and crossing Prospect Street, and running along the east line of 43 Prospect Street, then turning west and running along the rear property lines of the buildings on the north side of Prospect Street to the rear line of the buildings fronting on the east side of Main Street, turning north and running with the rear lines to High Street, turning, and running west along High Street, crossing Main Street, and running west along the north line of 255 Main Street to its rear line, turning, and running south along the rear lines of the buildings fronting on the west side of Main Street to the south end of the railroad trestle, crossing Main Street, and running south along Main Street along the frontages of the buildings on the east side of Main Street, to the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

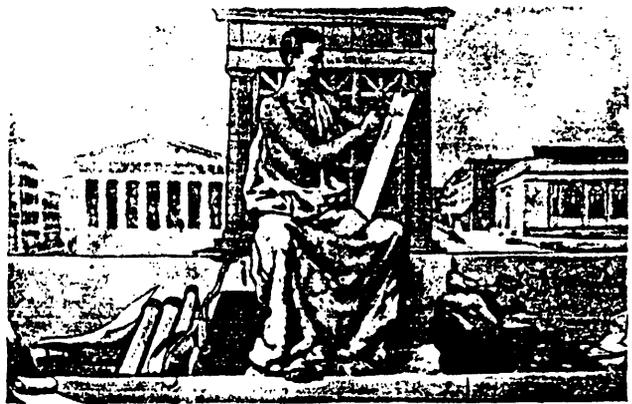
Main Street  
Historic District, Bristol, CT

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UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	671180	4615360
B	18	671300	4615325
C	18	671310	4615250
D	18	671310	4615180
E	18	671260	4615180
F	18	671240	4615080
G	18	671210	4615090
H	18	671210	4615190
I	18	671160	4615240



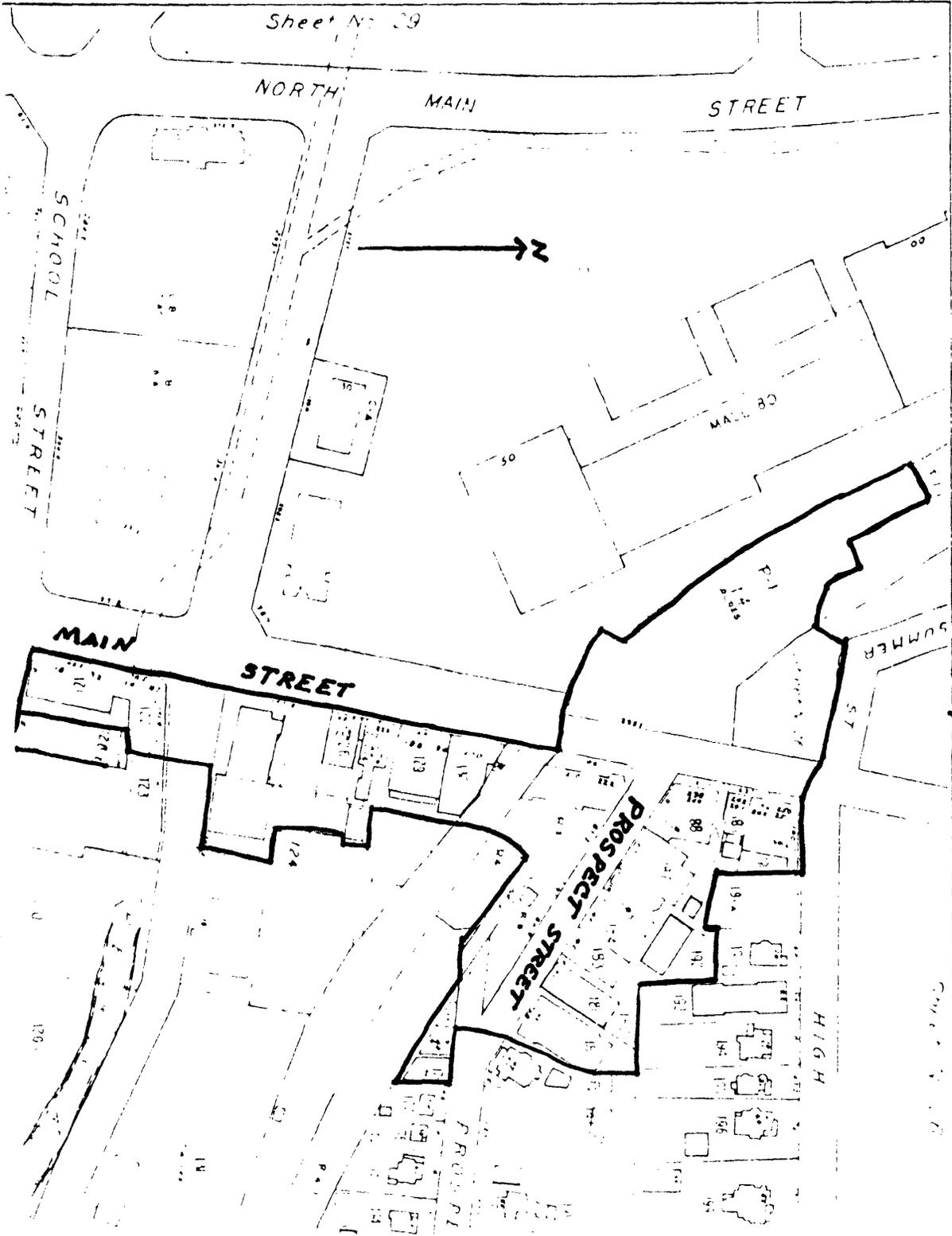
## FINANCE

This panel is directly over the bank desks, and is the first one which strikes the eye as one enters the room. The figure in the center, emblematic of Finance, holds a tablet in his left hand on which he is inscribing figures with a stylus. Behind him is an architectural facade which suggests a money vault. At the right, and forming one architectural feature of the city street which makes the background of the central figure, a representation of the bank itself has been introduced. On the left appears the sub-treasury building of Wall Street, New York.

Arranged about the main figure are the requisites of Finance and exchange, money in the form of bank notes and coin, scales for the weighing of specie, documents with seals, books for records, and ink and quill.

FIGURE 1

**DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT BRISTOL, CT**



Photographs

Photograph 1  
Railroad Bridge  
View South along Main Street  
Bristol, CT  
Kate Ohno photograph, 7/93

Photograph 2  
East side Main Street between RR bridge and Riverside Avenue  
View NE  
Bristol, CT  
Kate Ohno photograph, 7/93

Photograph 3  
Former Town Hall/Bristol Savings Bank/ "The Shaffer Co."  
242-4 Main Street  
Bristol, CT  
Kate Ohno photograph, 7/93

Photograph 4  
East side Main Street between High Street and RR bridge  
View SE  
Bristol, CT  
Kate Ohno photograph, 7/93

Photograph 5  
West side Main Street between Summer Street and RR bridge  
View NW  
Bristol, CT  
Kate Ohno photograph, 7/93

Photograph 6  
Redmen's Hall  
43 Prospect Street  
View NE  
Bristol, CT  
Kate Ohno photograph, 7/93