

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>See inventory below</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Bristol's Federal Hill Historic District is a residential neighborhood of large, stylish, houses dating from the early 19th-century, Victorian, and early 20th-century periods. As its name implies, the district is located on a prominent landrise some 185 feet above the broad plain upon which the city of Bristol is built. As a consequence, the major north-south streets of the district (Summer Street, Main Street, Spring Street, Bellevue Avenue, and Maple Street) all have steep hills on them as they approach the summit, as do the east-west streets which enter the district from the west (Center Street and Federal Street). The streets of the district are lined with tall shade trees, and the houses are mostly situated on large-sized lots well back from the street (Photographs 11, 12, and 29). Many have garages to the rear which appear to have been made from old barns or carriagehouses. The largest and most elaborate houses have park-like settings with large front lawns and gardens (Photograph 24).

At the summit of the hill is Federal Hill Green (Photographs 7 and 8), a small triangular park which represents a remnant of Bristol's 18th-century common. Facing the Green are two churches and associated buildings (out of a total of four churches within the district) and a 1915 former elementary school. Besides these buildings and the houses, the district includes the Bristol Public Library (Photograph 13, right), one modern block of stores on Maple Street, a nursing home, and several three-story apartment blocks, mostly located on High Street, Main Street, and the southern end of Summer Street (Photograph 16).

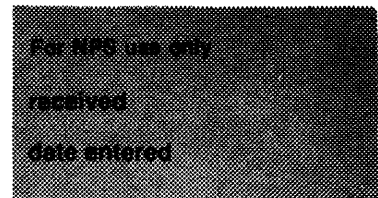
There are a total of 290 buildings (exclusive of garages, sheds, and other outbuildings associated with houses) in the district; 264 buildings (91%) were judged to make some contribution to the district. Among the 26 noncontributing buildings were the block of stores, the nursing home, the 1947 Trinity Episcopal Church, two modern low-rise brick office buildings (Photograph 32), three small, frame multi-family houses, and nine 19th- or early 20th-century houses which have been so substantially altered that their historic appearance has been lost (Photograph 31). The rest of the non-contributors are modern cape and ranch-style houses and are scattered throughout the district.

Particularly along High and Maple Streets, a number of former residences have been converted to use as professional offices. This has in most cases resulted in little alteration to the houses and does not affect the residential appearance of the neighborhood. Two houses are now funeral homes. Many of the large Victorian houses, built as single-family homes, have undergone some division into apartments. The old high school building at the corner of Summer and Center Streets, an 1890 brick Romanesque structure, has been converted into a senior center.

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Street Addresses (continued):

ARNOLD COURT

North side: 2-14
South side: 9-11

BELLEVUE AVENUE

East side: 20-100
West side: 25-101

CENTER STREET

North side: 157-241
South side: 150-298

ELM STREET

East Side: 19-25
West Side: 16-26

FEDERAL COURT

East side: 7
West side: 2-10

FEDERAL STREET

North side: 107-150
South side: 78-148

HIGH STREET

North side: 5-193
South side: 20-204

LINCOLN PLACE

North side: 14-32
South side: 15-31

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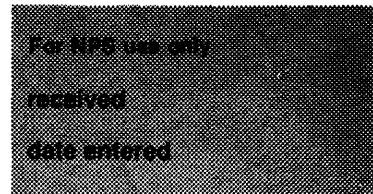
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Street Addresses (continued):

MAIN STREET

East side: 300-390

West side: 267-391

MAPLE STREET

East side: 60-188

West side: 5-187

MERRIMAN STREET

North side: 18-68

South side: 21-59

PROSPECT PLACE

North side: 14-106

South side: 29-47

QUEEN STREET

East side: 37

RICHMOND PLACE

East side: 18-24

West side: 21-43

SESSIONS STREET

North side: 17-31

South side: 14-24

SPRING STREET

East side: 16-38

West side: 15-27

SUMMER STREET

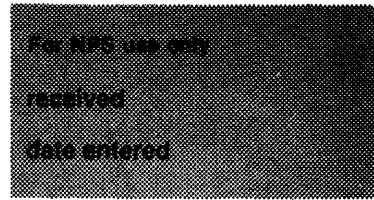
East side: 8-312

West side: 11-321

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Street Addresses (continued):

WOODLAND STREET

North side: 15-85

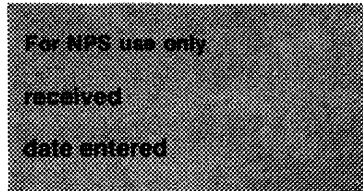
South side: 20-74

STEARNS STREET

North side: 11

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Representation in Existing Surveys (continued):

Historic Resource Survey of Bristol

Local - 1979

Office of Community Development
Bristol, Connecticut

Records deposited with Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Propsect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

"Beleden" (William E. Sessions House
50 Bellevue Avenue

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Description (continued):

The district is visually defined on the southwest by the Main Street commercial area (Photograph 13). The western edge (Photograph 4) and part of the northern edge are also sharply demarcated with a distinct visual break created by the railroad right-of-way which runs along the foot of Federal Hill. The only street in the district to run south of High Street is a portion of Elm Street, and the boundary there reflects the extent of buildings of the type that gives the district its distinctive character (see Item 10, Boundary Justification). East of the Federal Hill district, there is a large residential neighborhood, but it is made up of houses which are generally plainer, later in date, or intended as multi-family speculative ventures. Although the district includes some less stylish houses, some built as multi-family properties, and some from the 1920s and 1930s, these are not the type which typify the district, and on the southeast and east edges, the district extends into adjacent residential areas only so far as to include houses similar those in the district.

The district retains a high degree of integrity, both as an area and in the appearance of its individual buildings. As reflected in the low proportion of noncontributing structures (9%), there are few modern buildings creating visual intrusions among the historic houses. Among individual buildings, the most frequent alteration is the residing of the exterior. Nevertheless, more than 60% of the contributing buildings (160 out of 263) retain their distinctive original exterior materials.

There are a wide range of periods and styles represented in the district. In addition to one Victorianized 18th-century house, several of the Federal-style houses retain the traditional house orientation with the ridgeline parallel to the road (Photograph 17), even though they have doorways framed by the slender pilasters fashionable in the period 1800-1830. Other Federal houses are oriented with their gable end to the street, and some of those built in the 1830s are transitional in that they combine Federal-style fanlights with the heavier proportions of the Greek Revival in their dentils and pilasters. These houses are generally clapboarded, with the gable area treated as a flush-boarded pediment. Notable Greek-Revival style buildings include the Congregational Church (Photograph 8) with its full Doric portico and multi-stage square-plan tower with engaged columns; and the Lawson Ives/J.C. Brown House, unusual for its fully flush-boarded facade and dramatic Ionic pilasters and portico (Photographs 18 and 19). The district includes 12 Federal- or Greek Revival-style buildings.

The predominant style among the mid-19th-century houses are the 44 Italian Villas, flat-roofed or shallow-pitched roofed houses generally built on a square plan (Photographs 12, 21, and 25). Most often clapboarded, their decorative details include bay windows, bracketed cornices, wide overhanging

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eaves, round-arched window shapes, and flat-roofed porches on decorative square columns. A few are elaborate and have belvederes or campaniles (towers), but the majority are simple box-shaped houses. Another half-dozen houses from the 1870s confine their Italianate allusions to a round-arched gable window (Photograph 20). Only two houses are in the mansard-roofed French Second Empire style.

The Victorian architecture of Federal Hill is dominated by the Queen Anne style, of which there are 54 examples (Photographs 3, 10, 11, and 14). These are large houses with asymmetrical plans and complex roofs, usually a hip roof with large gabled or jerkinhead dormers and wings. The massing of the houses is irregular, with porches, bay windows, towers, cut-away corners, and overhanging stories either singly or in combination. Exterior materials are generally a mixture of clapboards and several types of wood shingles combined, usually on the upper stories. Half-timbering, board-and-batten, diagonal boards, and paneling are also found on these houses. Stick-style boards and brackets and Gothic-Revival trefoil ornament, bargeboards, carved fans, porches with brackets and turned posts and spindled friezes, and gable-peak bracing are also common (in some cases, these details are so consistent that the house was labeled Stick Style or Victorian Gothic rather than Queen Anne). The inherent eclecticism of the style is reflected in the fact that later examples include Palladian windows and other details drawn from the Colonial Revival (Photographs 4 and 15). In three houses, the emphasis on the shingled exteriors, including wrapping the shingles around curved corners to deeply recessed windows (Photograph 22), justified labeling the houses Shingle Style. Stained-glass windows are common.

Another 44 houses from the Victorian period are labeled Victorian vernacular in the inventory (Photographs 28 and 30). They have simpler plans and rooflines than the Queen Anne houses, but share the variegated siding and decorative porch detail of the more stylish houses. Together with the Queen Anne houses, these similarly detailed structures make up over a third of the contributing buildings (98 out of 263).

The district's 27 Colonial Revival buildings generally have hip roofs and details such as Classical-columned porches, balustrades, and Palladian windows. They have clapboarded exteriors and small-pane sash. Other early 20th-century types scattered throughout the district include 5 Bungalows, 10 Foursquares, and 9 Triple-Deckers, multi-family houses with 3 levels of porches on their gable-end facades (Photographs 27 and 28).

The district includes several visual landmarks whose large size and architectural stylishness make them stand out from their neighbors. Among

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them are Beleden, 50 Bellevue Avenue, a National Register-listed 1910 Second Renaissance Revival mansion with a tiled roof and two-story entrance portico; the stone Richardsonian Romanesque Prospect United Methodist Church, richly embellished with medieval carvings and contrasting rough-surfaced stonework; the Albert L. Sessions House (Photograph 1 and 2), a 1903 brick Colonial Revival house with rusticated walls, quoins, balustrades, and a plethora of broken round and scroll pediments; Castle Largo, an 1880 eclectic Victorian house (Photograph 5) with light stonework contrasting with its brick walls, a mansard roof, round-arched windows, and a tower; the 1892 Walter Ingraham House (Photograph 23), whose rough-surfaced stonework, brick walls, terra cotta decoration, pinnacled gables and round arches illustrate the revival of Romanesque forms in the late Victorian period; and the Shingle-Style William Ingraham House (Photograph 24), a dramatic design in which porches, dormers, and a two-story wall of windows are encompassed by the large, broad gable roof and completely shingled exterior.

Inventories of contributing and non-contributing buildings follow. Under the Style heading, a dash ("-") indicates that because of siding or other alterations, the original stylistic intent is no longer discernible. "Vernacular" is used to indicate a plain building which probably never had any stylistic embellishment. Under Exterior Material(s), "siding" indicates modern vinyl, aluminum, or steel siding. "Asbestos siding" is used in a generic sense to indicate any type of rigid composition shingle; although most of these are probably asbestos-based, it is difficult to distinguish them from wood-fiber and other composition shingles.

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Number	Date	Stories	Roof Shape	Exterior Material(s)	Style	Name	Architect (if known)
ARNOLD COURT							
4-6	c.1900	2 1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
8-10	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival		
9-11	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	-		
12-14	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	-		
BELLEVUE AVENUE							
20	c.1920	1-1/2	gable	clapboards	Bungalow		
25	1903	2-1/2	hip	brick, shingles	Colonial Revival	Albert L. Sessions House	
35-37	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles, half-timbering	Queen Anne	George Mitchell House & Carriagehouse	
36	c.1880	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles, half-timbering	Queen Anne	William E. Sessions House	
50	1910	2-1/2	hip	stone	Second Renaissance Revival	"Beleden"	Samuel Brown
75	c.1890	2-1/2	hip/gable	clapboards, shingle	Queen Anne	Julian R. Holley House	
76	c.1910	2-1/2	hip	brick, stucco	Tudor Revival	Charles T. Treadway House	
82	c.1920	2-1/2	hip	siding	Foursquare	1st Roger S. Newell House.	
83	c.1910	2-1/2	gambrel	clapboards	Colonial Revival	Wyllys J. Ladd House	
91	c.1910	1-1/2	gambrel	clapboards, shingles	Colonial Revival	DeWitt Page House	
100	c.1890	2-1/2	hip/gable	clapboards, shingles, vertical boards	Queen Anne	Jonathan Birge House	
101	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	stone, siding	Queen Anne	Roger S. Newell. First House.	
CENTER STREET							
150	c.1895	2-1/2	gable	stone	Richardsonian Romanesque	Prospect United Methodist Church	
155-157	c.1900	2	gable	siding	-		
187	c.1860	2	flat	siding	Italian Villa		
193	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Vernacular		
194	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular		
201	c.1890	2-1/2	hip/gable	clapboards	Victorian vernacular		
209	1902	2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne	William A. Kimball House	
223	c.1880	2-1/2	hip	siding	-	Strunz House	

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CENTER STREET (continued)

230	1880 1-1/2	mansard	brick	Chateausque	"Castle Largo"	Joel Case
233	c.1890 2	gable	siding	-		Joel Case
236	c.1890 2-1/2	hip/gable	clapboards, shingles, board & batten	Queen Anne		
241	c.1930 1-1/2	gambrel	wide clapboards	Colonial Revival		
242	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian vernacular		
292-294	c.1910 2-1/2	gable	siding	Colonial Revival		
296-298	c.1930 1-1/2	gambrel	wide clapboards	Colonial Revival		

ELM STREET

16	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular		
19	c.1875 2-1/2	gable	siding	Italianate		
25	c.1860 2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa		
26	c.1890 2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		

FEDERAL COURT

2-4	c.1920 2	hip	shingles	Vernacular		
6-8	c.1920 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Neo-classical		
7	c.1920 1-1/2	gambrel	clapboards, shingles	Colonial Revival		
10	c.1920 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Colonial Revival		

FEDERAL STREET

78	c.1835 2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Federal/Greek Revival		
104-108	c.1910 2-1/2	jerkinhead	siding	Triple Decker		
111-113	c.1900 2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular		
115-117	c.1900 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular		
119-121	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
122-124	c.1900 2-1/2	gable	siding, shingles	Victorian vernacular		
125-127	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular		
128-130	c.1920 2-1/2	hip	wide clapboards	Foursquare		
131	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular		
136-138	c.1920 2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Foursquare		
139	c.1840 2	gable	clapboards	Greek Revival		
142-144	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Queen Anne		
146-148	c.1920 2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles, siding in progress	Foursquare		
150	c.1925 1-1/2	gambrel	wide clapboards	Colonial Revival		

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HIGH STREET

5	1906	1	hip	brick	Colonial Revival	Bristol Public Library	Wilson Potter
20	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
22	c.1925	3	flat	brick	Neo-Gothic	The Upsonia Apartments	
23-25	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	shingles	Queen Anne		
29	c.1860	2	gable	siding	-		
30-32	c.1860	2	gable	asphalt siding	-		
36	c.1900	2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
40	c.1890	2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
51	c.1875	2-1/2	gable	clapboards	Italian Villa	S.E. Root House	
52	1888	2-1/2	gambrel	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne	John H. Sessions House	Joel Case
60	c.1890	2-1/2	jerkinhead	clapboards, diagonal boards	Victorian Gothic	John H. Sessions, Jr. House	Joel Case
68	c.1860	2	gable	siding	-		
74	c.1860	2	gable	asphalt siding	-	William R. Richards House	
75	c.1875	2	hip	asphalt siding	Italian Villa		
86	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Victorian vernacular		
89	c.1870	2-1/2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	Martha J. Newell House	
100	c.1870	2-1/2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	Ida Sessions House	
105	c.1870	2-1/2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	Catharine R. Root House	
110-112	c.1870	2	flat	asphalt siding	Italian Villa		
115-117	c.1860	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
116-122	c.1880	3	flat	clapboards	Italianate		
123-125	c.1890	2-1/2	hip	siding	Queen Anne		
126	c.1900	2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
135-137	c.1890	2-1/2	hip/gable	asphalt siding	Queen Anne		
142-144	c.1870	2	flat	asphalt siding	Italian Villa		
151	c.1890	2-1/2	hip/gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
154-156	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	-		
157	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular		
160-162	c.1910	2-1/2	hip	concrete blocks	Colonial Revival		
163	c.1880	2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian vernacular	W.H. Adams House	
169	1896	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	B.E. Judd House	C.F. Stewart
175	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian Gothic		
183	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne	C.A. Warner House	
184-186	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Colonial Revival		
188-190	c.1910	2-1/2	gambrel	clapboards, shingles	Triple Decker		
192-196	c.1910	2-1/2	gambrel	clapboards, shingles	Triple Decker		
193	c.1890	2-1/2	hip/gable	siding	Queen Anne		
200-204	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Colonial Revival		

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LINCOLN PLACE

14-16	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	concrete block, shingles	Vernacular
15-17	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian vernacular
19-21	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular
20-22	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian vernacular
26-28	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular
29-31	c.1870	2	flat	asphalt siding	Italian Villa
30-32	c.1900	3	flat	asphalt siding	Vernacular

MAIN STREET

267	c.1920	3	flat	brick	-		
275-277	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding, shingles	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival		
277	c.1880	2-1/2	jerkinhead	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne	Joel Case House	Joel Case
285	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular		
301-303	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival		
307-309	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
308	c.1820	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, brick addition	Federal		
318-332	c.1880	3	flat	brick	Romanesque	Weldon Block	Joel Case
321	c.1920	3	flat	brick	Spanish Colonial Revival	The Bristol Apartments	
331	c.1910	2-1/2	hip	clapboards	Colonial Revival	Curtiss House	
336-342	c.1890	3	flat	brick	Vernacular		
341	1876	2-1/2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	Harry Bartholomew House	Joel Case
352	c.1890	2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
353	c.1920	2-1/2	hip	siding	Foursquare		
365	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
368	c.1870	2	gable	siding	-		
375-377	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	asbestos siding, shingles	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival		
380	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Victorian vernacular		
381	c.1860	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	-		
390	c.1890	2-1/2	hip/gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
391	c.1870	2	gable	asbestos siding	Vernacular		

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MAPLE STREET

5	c.1820 2-1/2	gable	siding	Federal	North House
31	c.1910 2-1/2	gable	siding	Colonial Revival	Congregational Church Office
43	c.1910 3	gable	brick	Colonial Revival	Cong'l. Church Parish House
43	1832 2-1/2	gable	siding	Greek Revival	Bristol Congregational Church Benjamin Palmer
60	c.1920 2	flat	brick	Neo-classical	
67	c.1830 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, flush boards	Federal/Greek Revival	Samuel Smith Store
73	c.1870 2-1/2	gable	sided	Vernacular (moved 1914)	
77	1834 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, flush boards	Federal/Greek Revival	Samuel Smith House
78	1794 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	18th-century vernacular	Abel Lewis Tavern
88	c.1890 2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular	
96-98	c.1900 2	hip	clapboards	-	
100	1801 2-1/2	gable	clapboards	Federal	Miles Lewis House (Clock Museum)
122	1838 2-1/2	gable	flush boards, clapboards	Greek Revival	Lawson Ives/J.C. Brown House
123	c.1870 2	flat	sided	Italian Villa	
126	c.1896 2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne	
131	c.1820 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, flush boards	Federal	
132-134	c.1900 2-1/2	gable	siding	-	
136-138	c.1900 2-1/2	jerkinhead	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular	
145	c.1810 2-1/2	gable	clapboards	Federal	
146	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular	
155	c.1810 2-1/2		siding	Federal	
158	c.1920 1-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Bungalow	
160-162	c.1875 2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian eclectic	
163	c.1890 2-1/2	hip/gable	siding	Queen Anne	
164-166	c.1870 2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	
171	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Victorian vernacular	
178	c.1880 2-1/2	gable	siding	-	
179-181	c.1900 2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Triple Decker	
187	c.1900 2-1/2	gable	siding	-	
188	c.1870 2	flat	asphalt siding	Italian Villa	

MERRIMAN STREET

18	c.1920 2-1/2	hip	siding	Foursquare	
21	c.1890 2	jerkinhead	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular	

(continued)

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

MERRIMAN STREET (Continued)

22	c.1920 2-1/2	hip	wide clapboards	Foursquare	
26	c.1920 1-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Bungalow	
27	c.1900 2-1/2	gable	siding	-	
28	c.1900 1-1/2	gambrel	brick, stucco	Queen Anne	
32-34	c.1910 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
33	c.1880 2-1/2	gable	siding	-	
41	c.1925 2-1/2	gable	brick	Colonial Revival	
42	c.1900 2-1/2	hip	brick, siding	Queen Anne	
46	c.1900 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
50	c.1890 2-1/2	jerkinhead	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular	
55	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	shingles (modern)	Victorian vernacular	
58	c.1880 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles, diagonal boarding	Victorian Gothic	
59	c.1870 2-1/2	gable	siding	-	
66-68	1890 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Shingle Style	Epaphroditus Peck House

PROSPECT PLACE

14	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian vernacular	
18	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian vernacular	
29	c.1870 2-1/2	gable	clapboards	Greek Revival/ Italianate	Former Cong'l. Parsonage (moved c.1910)
30	c.1930 2-1/2	jerkinhead	brick, stucco, half-timbering	Tudor Revival	
31	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular	
37	c.1870 2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	M.L. Seymour House
38	c.1890 2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular	Carlyle Barnes House
47	c.1880 2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian vernacular	A.J. Muzzy House
60	c.1885 1-1/2	hip	clapboards	Eclectic (moved 1905)	Merriman Carriagehouse Joel Case
72	1892 2-1/2	hip	brick, terra cotta	Romanesque	Walter Ingraham House
106	c.1885 2-1/2	hip	asphalt siding	Victorian Gothic	Harry L. Beach House Joel Case

QUEEN STREET

37	1923 2-1/2	gable	stone	Gothic Revival	
37	c.1920 2-1/2	gable	siding	Colonial Revival	

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

RICHMOND PLACE

21	c.1920	1-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Bungalow
24	c.1870	2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa
43	c.1925	1-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	-

SESSIONS STREET

14-16	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian vernacular
17-19	c.1880	2-1/2	gable	clapboards	Stick Style
22-24	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	-
29-31	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards	Victorian vernacular

SPRING STREET

15	c.1880	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Victorian vernacular		
16	c.1870	2-1/2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	Rockwell House	Joel Case
19-21	c.1870	2-1/2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	Arnold House	Joel Case
22-28	c.1890	3	flat	brick	Romanesque	Case Block	Joel Case
27	c.1860	2	flat	siding	Italian Villa		Joel Case
34	c.1885	2-1/2	mansard	clapboards	French Second Empire	Edward Manross House	Joel Case
38	c.1860	2	Flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	Morse Richtmayer House	Joel Case

SUMMER STREET

8-30	c.1880	2-4	flat	brick	Romanesque		
11	c.1925	3	flat	brick	Eclectic		
27-31	c.1890	2	flat	brick	Victorian vernacular		
37	c.1875	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Italianate		
38	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
41-43	c.1860	2-1/2	flat	asphalt siding	Italian Villa		
42-44	c.1890	2-1/2	hip	asphalt siding	Queen Anne		
49-51	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Victorian vernacular		
59-61	c.1875	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Italianate		
60	c.1860	2	flat	shingles	Italian Villa		
66	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	siding	Queen Anne		
67	c.1875	2-1/2	gable	siding	Italianate		
70	c.1890	2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne		
73-75	c.1870	2	flat	siding	Italian Villa		

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SUMMER STREET (continued)

78	c.1890	2-1/2	hip	siding	Queen Anne		
79-81	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	-		
85	c.1885	1-1/2	mansard	asphalt siding	French Second Empire		Joel Case
86	c.1890	2-1/2	hip/gable	asphalt siding	Queen Anne		
98	1890	2-1/2	hip	brick	Richardsonian Romanesque	Old Bristol High School	Theodore Peck
121	c.1890	2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne	E.S. Wightman House	
131	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	Hall House	
134	c.1860	2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	Ingraham House	
135	c.1910	2-1/2	hip	siding	Colonial Revival		
156	1890	2-1/2	gable	shingles	Shingle Style	William S. Ingraham House	Babb, Cook & Willard
174	c.1890	2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne	Miles Lewis Peck House	Theodore Peck
183	c.1880	2-1/2	hip	clapboards	Italian Villa	Atwood House	
191	c.1930	1-1/2	gambrel	shingles	Colonial Revival		
195	c.1880	2-1/2	gable	clapboards	Victorian vernacular		
200	c.1870	2	flat	clapboards	Italian Villa	Leverett G. Merrick House	
205	c.1910	2-1/2	hip	siding	Colonial Revival		
206	c.1890	2-1/2	hip/gable	shingles (modern)	Queen Anne	Albert F. Rockwell House	Joel Case
207-209	c.1910	2-1/2	jerkinhead	clapboards, shingles	Triple Decker		
213-217	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Triple Decker		
219	c.1890	2-1/2	jerkinhead	asphalt siding	Victorian vernacular		
225	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Victorian vernacular		
228	c.1895	2-1/2	gable	siding	Shingle Style		
231-233	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Triple Decker		
232	c.1915	2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Foursquare		
237-239	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	siding	Triple Decker		
238-240	c.1920	2-1/2	hip	shingles, siding	Foursquare		
244-246	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Triple Decker		
250	c.1860	2	flat	asphalt siding	Italian Villa		
259-261	c.1920	2-1/2	hip	clapboards	Foursquare		
266	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian vernacular		
272-274	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Vernacular		
280	c.1930	1-1/2	gambrel	clapboards	Colonial Revival		
283-287	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, asphalt siding	Vernacular		
288	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	siding	Colonial Revival		
296	c.1920	1-1/2	jerkinhead	clapboard, shingles	Bungalow		
297-299	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, board siding	Vernacular		
302-304	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Victorian vernacular		

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

SUMMER STREET (continued)

307	c.1890	2	gable	asphalt siding	Victorian vernacular
312	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	clapboards	Venacular
313-315	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Colonial Revival

WOODLAND STREET

15	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	brick, shingles	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
19-21	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
20	c.1890	2-1/2	hip	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne
23	c.1900	1-1/2	gable	siding	-
24	c.1910	1-1/2	gambrel	clapboards, shingles	Colonial Revival
32	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	siding	Victorian vernacular
35	c.1910	2-1/2	gable	clapboards, shingles	Colonial Revival
40	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	siding	Queen Anne
49	c.1880	2-1/2	gable	clapboards	Victorian vernacular
50-52	c.1875	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Italianate
56	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	-
62	c.1900	2-1/2	hip	siding	-
65	c.1860	2	flat		Italian Villa
71	c.1890	2-1/2	hip/gable	clapboards, shingles	Queen Anne
72-74	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	-
79	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	-
85	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	asphalt siding	Victorian vernacular

STEARNS STREET

11	c.1906		gable	siding	Colonial Revival	F.C. Norton	W.E. Fogg
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INVENTORY OF NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Number	Date	Stories	Roof Shape	Exterior Material(s)	Description
BELLEVUE AVENUE					
43	c.1890	2-1/2	hip	siding	Substantially altered Queen Anne-style house
61	c.1970	4	flat	brick	Nursing Care Center
94	c.1940	2-1/2	gable	siding	Colonial Revival-style house
CENTER STREET					
177-181	c.1985	1-1/2	gable	clapboards	Apartment house
286	c.1960	2-1/2	gable	stone, siding	Modern Colonial-style house
FEDERAL STREET					
107	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	clapboards	Substantially altered
132	c.1920	2-1/2	hip	siding	Substantially altered Foursquare-style house
HIGH STREET					
33	c.1970	1	gable		Ranch-style house
130	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	Substantially altered
131	c.1890	2-1/2	gable	siding	Substantially altered
132-134	c.1900	2-1/2	gable	siding	Substantially altered
148-150	c.1900	2-1/2	hip	siding	Substantially altered
MAIN STREET					
300	c.1980	2	gable	brick	Modern office building
MAPLE STREET					
87	c.1900?	2-1/2	gable	siding	Substantially altered
97-105	c.1960	1	flat	brick	Commercial building
184	c.1950	1-1/2	gable	siding	Cape-style house

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INVENTORY OF NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

MERRIMAN STREET

49 c.1960 1 gable shingles Ranch-style house

PROSPECT PLACE

- c.1950 2-1/2 gable brick Modern Colonial-style; L.F. Barnes Memorial
52 c.1950 2-1/2 gable siding Modern Colonial-style house

RICHMOND PLACE

18 c.1960 1-1/2 gable siding Cape-style house

SUMMER STREET

17 c.1900 2 gable siding Substantially altered
174rear c.1980 1-1/2 gable siding Cape-style house
173-175 1947 1-1/2 gable stone Gothic Revival Trinity Episcopal Church
265-269 c.1980 2 gable siding Three-family apartment house
275-279 c.1980 2 gable siding Three-family apartment house

WOODLAND STREET

41 c.1950 1 hip asphalt siding Ranch-style house

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Criteria A,C

Specific dates See Inventory, Item 7 **Builder/Architect** See Inventory, Item 7

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary

Federal Hill Historic District is both historically and architecturally significant. It is a location which has been at the heart of the town's community life since 1742, when what became Bristol became a separate parish within Farmington. The first Congregational meetinghouse was located on Federal Hill, as well as a school and the parish's central common. As Bristol developed into an industrial center, Federal Hill became home to the town's economic elite. At the same time, the churches and schools of Federal Hill continued as a focal point of community life. Thus, Federal Hill has associations with many facets of Bristol's early settlement and historical development (Criterion A). The houses and other buildings on Federal Hill also have architectural significance as well-preserved examples of particular architectural styles, including the Federal and Greek Revival styles of the early 19th century, mid-century Italian Villas, the Victorian Queen Anne style, and the Colonial Revival style of the early 20th century. In their form, materials, and architectural details, these houses embody the distinguishing characteristics of these several types of architecture (Criterion C). The district also has, in the large houses of the town's wealthiest citizens, buildings whose architectural qualities are so extraordinary that they rank among the most elaborate examples in the state.

Historical Development

Colonists first settled Farmington's West Woods, the area that became Bristol, in the 1720s. The settlers continued under the civic and ecclesiastic administration of Farmington until 1744, when under the name New Cambridge they became a separate parish. The New Cambridge people sought to erect their church at the geographic center of the parish and chose Federal Hill. Once it became the location of the community's most important collective function, the remaining community institutions located at Federal Hill as a matter of course. The first school was erected on Federal Hill in 1754, and the land around the meetinghouse served as a common pasture and the training ground for the militia company; the Federal Hill Green of today (Photographs 7, 8) is a portion of the 18th-century common. The residents rarely gathered together except when worship or militia field days brought everyone to Federal Hill, which thus became the center of social and commercial life too. In 1785 the General Court set off New Cambridge society and West Britain society, its neighbor to the north, as the independent town of Bristol. Town meetings alternated between the two meetinghouses, an indication of the lack of cohesiveness that led to West Britain's incorporation as the town of Burlington in 1806. Then Federal Hill became the sole center of local government for Bristol. Through the early 19th century, the meetinghouse and the area around it were the focus for all non-farming activities.

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property c. 90

Quadrangle name Bristol

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References See continuation sheet

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	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The district boundary, generally following property lines and street curb lines, is shown on the accompanying map, assembled from Bristol Assessor Maps 23, 24, 25, 25A, 26, and 30 (scale 1:24000, photo-reduced to 1:3300).

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

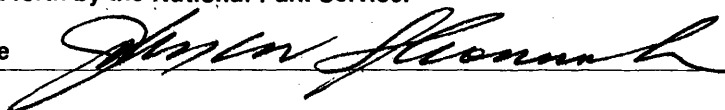
name/title	Bruce Clouette and Matthew Roth, partners,	edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator
organization	Historic Resource Consultants	date March 11, 1986
street & number	The Colt Armory 55 Van Dyke Avenue	telephone (203) 547-0268
city or town	Hartford	state Connecticut

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 National Park Service.

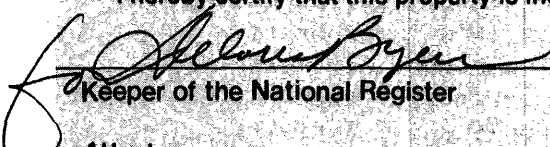
State Historic Preservation Officer signature 
title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission date June 24, 1986

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date


8/24/86

Keeper of the National Register

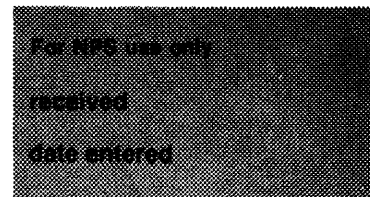
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Significance (continued):

The all-encompassing role of Federal Hill was reduced as economic growth brought geographic differentiation to Bristol. After Middle Road turnpike opened in 1803 (following approximately the location of today's Route 6), the focus of commercial activity moved to North Village, a cluster of stores where the turnpike crossed North Creek. Manufacturers using the creek also contributed to the growth of North Village. South Village, along the Pequabuck River, grew rapidly in the 1820s around the clock shops of Chauncey Jerome. The Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, completed through Bristol in 1850, passed through both North and South villages; the depot was placed between the villages, establishing that location as the center of downtown, where commerce and government came to concentrate.

Even as Federal Hill's economic functions atrophied, its role as a religious and institutional center continued. The Congregational Church built its Academy (not extant) on the Green in 1822. Ten years later the parish built a new church, the one still standing. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries other institutional buildings were built on Federal Hill: the new Methodist Church, erected in the mid-1890s at the corner of Prospect Place and Center Street; the 1890 High School at the corner of Center and Summer streets; the 1906 Public Library at the corner of Main and High streets; and the 1923 St. Joseph's Church facing Federal Hill Green.

Federal Hill had always held some favor as an address, and its prestige grew as the industrialists and entrepreneurs with new wealth from clock production built their homes there. The homes of the early industrial elite extended the built-up area down its slopes, and usually took the form of elaborate Greek Revival, or transitional Federal/Greek Revival, dwellings, such as the Lawson Ives/J.C. Brown House at 122 Maple Street (Photographs 18, 19), famous for its depiction on many of Brown's clocks. In the 1860s and 1870s, industrialists and merchants built new houses, mostly in the Italian Villa style, that extended the built-up area of Federal Hill even further down its slopes, south along Summer, Spring, and Main streets, west to Richmond Place and Lincoln Place, and east along High Street (Photographs 12, 21, 25).

During the Victorian period and the early 20th century, the wealthy continued to build large stylish homes on Federal Hill, which achieved its present building density by the early 1920s. New construction did not extend the built-up area of the Hill any further, but filled the existing streets. Two areas remained mostly open until the early 1890s: the intersection of Summer Street and Prospect Place, and the right-of-way that became Bellevue Avenue, running south from Federal Hill Green. The most prominent families built the city's most elaborate homes in these areas: the Ingraham

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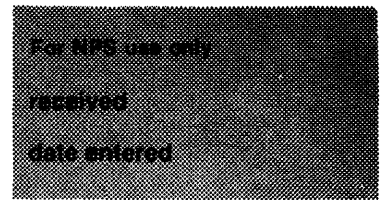
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Continuation sheet

Significance (continued):

houses at 72 Prospect Place (Photographs 23, 24) and 156 Summer Street (Photograph 24), the Miles Peck house at 174 Summer Street (Photograph 24), and the Sessions houses at 25 Bellevue Avenue (Photographs 1, 2), 36 Bellevue Avenue (Photograph 3), and 50 Bellevue Avenue, a Second Renaissance Revival mansion named "Beleden." These families were among the wealthiest in Bristol: the Ingrahams owned one of the town's two largest clock factories, Miles Peck was a leading banker, and the Sessions owned a foundry which was one of Bristol's largest employers.

Federal Hill was not built up according to a comprehensive plan, even though the homes of the elite came to predominate. In the 1870s and 1880s, before most of the streets were filled with houses, speculative builders constructed apartment blocks intended for working people: the brick blocks at 22-28 Spring Street, 318-322 Main Street (Photograph 16), 336-342 Main Street (Photograph 16), and 8-30 Summer Street, and the wood-frame block at 116-122 High Street. They offer a sharp socio-economic contrast to the impressive homes of the employers, all the more striking because the mansions and the tenements stand in such proximity to each other.

Since the 1920s, Federal Hill has become less a symbol of the Yankee upper-class and more incorporated into the city as a whole. Middle-class housing has filled in to the east, creating a less distinct physical and social division between Federal Hill and its neighboring areas. Federal Hill retains an institutional role in the life of the city, since four churches, the Public Library and the Senior Center (in the 1890 High School) are located there, but no longer does the Hill reflect the divisive social effects of industrial capitalism.

Architectural Significance

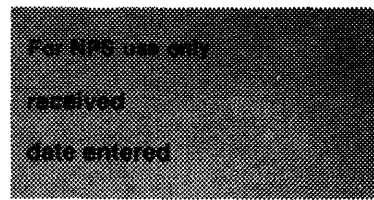
Federal Hill Historic District includes numerous large, stylish, and well-preserved examples of domestic and institutional architecture representing most of the styles current between 1790 and 1920. The majority of the district's houses typify the upper middle-class dwellings of their respective periods, but the district also includes several landmark houses which are exceptional in the richness of their detailing and their overall design. The tree-lined streets, the variety of styles, the high concentration of historic buildings, and the visual qualities of the individual houses combine to make Federal Hill a valuable architectural resource.

Except for one Victorianized 18th-century house, the oldest houses in the district show the influence of the Federal style. The Miles Lewis House's center-hall plan and the understated pilaster-and-lintel entry treatment (Photograph 17) are typical aspects of the Federal Style, appended to a

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Significance (continued):

traditional house form. Stylishness became more evident as trade brought Bristol into contact with more cosmopolitan communities, and by the 1830s the well-to-do had adopted the formal architecture seen in the coastal cities. The 1834 Samuel Smith House, 77 Maple Street, illustrates the transition between the Federal and Greek Revival styles: the finely proportioned pilasters and semi-elliptical attic window are characteristic Federal elements, while the pedimented front-facing gable with heavy dentils is more in the Greek Revival mode. The 1838 Ives/Brown House at 122 Maple Street (Photographs 18 and 19) embodies the pure Greek Revival. The style's inspiration in Greek temples is evident in the Ionic order of the facade, and its flush-boarding, which was thought to resemble masonry. The romantic, historical impulse in American building that accounted for the popularity of the Greek Revival found continued expression in the Italian Villa style (Photographs 6, 12, 25, 26). The district's houses illustrate several levels of Italianate design, but all feature the style's characteristic square plan, flat or nearly flat roof, and round-arched window shapes.

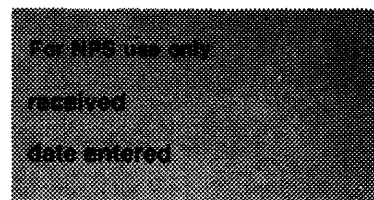
The exuberant Victorian period in American architecture coincided with Bristol's most explosive industrial growth, and the late 19th-century homes of the town's economic elite constitute the district's most stylish group of buildings. Among the Queen Anne-style houses are many examples (Photographs 4, 10, 14, 24) that depict the style at its most elaborate. The first William Sessions House (Photograph 3) is a model of the Queen Anne: its plan a complicated series of cutaway corners and projecting bays; its roof a welter of gables; its surface a mixture of clapboards, patterned shingles, and half-timbering; and its details an eclectic mixture of Eastlake-inspired, medieval, and Classical motifs. The Queen Anne style's textural and decorative effects depended upon mass-produced wooden ornament, which was also used to adorn otherwise simple, gable-roofed houses; like the Queen Anne houses, this vernacular architecture illustrates the Victorian taste for picturesque variety in surface texture and intricate ornamental detailing (Photographs 28, 30).

Victorian exuberance is also evident in the Romanesque house at 72 Prospect Place (Photograph 23). The medieval buttresses, gables, and tower; the intricate carvings and terra cotta designs; and the broad arched openings were often used for institutional buildings (such as the old Bristol High School and the Methodist Church) but only a large house like this one could accommodate such detailing in a residential design. Two Shingle-Style houses, 156 Summer Street (Photograph 24) and 66-68 Merriman Street (Photograph 22), with their round corners and skins of uniform shingles, contrast with the more upright and variegated appearance of their neighboring Victorian buildings. The Summer Street house, with its 2-story window wall and wide, sweeping gable roof, gives a light, airy, and open appearance, instead

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Significance (continued):

of the brooding aspect often associated with the style; this house is among the state's most attractive and interesting Shingle-Style dwellings.

The 1903 Colonial Revival house at 25 Bellevue Avenue (Photographs 1, 2) is a notable example of the connotations of elegant living, tradition, and patriotism afforded by the architecture of the Colonial period. It uses features found in the most ornate 18th-century houses (scroll pediments, Classical columns and cornices, red Flemish-bond brickwork), but colonial buildings never offered them in such intense concentration. The result fulfills the serious intentions of the Colonial Revival, an appearance at once nostalgic and monumental.

Architects and Builders

Most of the buildings in the district are not attributed to an architect. The Congregational Church of 1832 is probably the first building in Bristol that was designed and constructed by someone from outside the town: Benjamin Palmer, a builder who designed and erected public buildings throughout the state. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the public buildings and the homes of the more prominent citizens were usually designed by professional architects. Miles L. Peck hired his cousin, Theodore Peck of Waterbury, to design his Queen Anne house, and no doubt helped him win the commission to design the 1890 High School. The Shingle-Style house of William S. Ingraham came off the drawing boards of Babb, Cook and Willard, a New York City firm that designed many large houses in the metropolitan area, usually of masonry and in the Romanesque style. Wilson Potter of New York City, who specialized in academic buildings, designed the Colonial Revival Public Library of 1906. "Beleden" was designed by Samuel Brown, architect of many elaborate residences in and around Boston, his home city.

The person most responsible for the distinctive appearance of the Federal Hill Historic District was Joel Case. He laid out Spring Street in the mid-1880s and built every house on it, including the brick apartment house known as the Case Block; Case was responsible for some two dozen other houses by 1886. Case's work is distinguished by a singularly eclectic sense of design, including the incongruous juxtaposition of details, and the use of shapes not usually found in houses. Examples are found at 52 and 60 High Street and 277 Main Street (Photograph 14), and all along Spring Street (Photograph 26). His most idiosyncratic work is "Castle Largo," the mini-chateau at the corner of Main and Center streets (Photograph 5), a tour-de-force of brick masonry and Gothic forms. One architectural historian recently offered this astute summary of Case: "His work, often bizarre and sometimes beautiful, is unique to Bristol" (quoted in C. Hourihan, Federal Hill; unpaginated).

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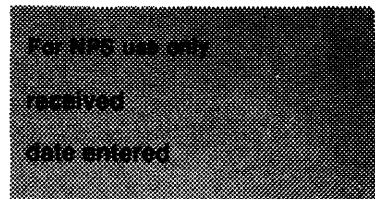
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Geographical Data (continued):

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Geographical Data (continued):

Boundary Justification

The boundary was delineated so as to reflect the architectural and historical significance of the nominated area, as well as present-day visual qualities. The principal goal was to include all contiguous areas of well-preserved single-family houses that were built as individual homes rather than as parts of large-scale development projects. The principal theme is Federal Hill's role in the community from initial settlement through the early 20th century, when the building stock of Federal Hill reached its present extent. That role evolved from the civil and ecclesiastical center of the colonial settlement of New Cambridge, to a key location astride the high ground between the turnpike to the north and the principal industrial stream to the south, to the neighborhood of choice among the wealthiest citizens of industrial Bristol. Federal Hill achieved its present building density around the turn of the 20th century, when factory owners, the most successful merchants, and the most influential and well-connected professional people built their homes there.

The western boundary was established by following the distinct visual break afforded by the railroad right-of-way; the railroad is also a thematic boundary because it acted as the historical dividing line between industrial use to the west side and residential to the east, or Federal Hill, side. In the one instance where industrial use extended east of the railroad, between Center Street and Prospect Place, the boundary was drawn to exclude the industrial property. The south edge of the district, following the rear lines of the lots on the south side of High Street and extending a short way down Elm Street, was determined by the historical limit of single-family residential use: south of High Street, the building stock was and is characterized by commercial use and multi-family residences associated with various manufacturers. At the corner of Main and Summer streets, the boundary omits commercial buildings to the south and includes residential ones to the north. The northern edge was determined similarly, extending up Maple Street to the limit of residential use.

The northeastern boundary was drawn to include blocks where one-family, late 19th-century houses predominate, a visual and architectural criterion that matches the developmental context of the neighborhood. The area to the northeast of Federal Hill Green remained largely unbuilt upon until 1884, when Robert Potter laid out Woodland Street and sold off houselots to individual families who built homes there. Development on the streets parallel to Woodland, such as Judd, Grove and Stearns streets, did not begin until near the turn of the century, and featured mostly multi-family buildings erected en masse as speculative investments. Thus the boundary extends further east along Woodland Street than along the parallel streets.

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Geographical Data (continued):

The area southeast of Federal Hill Green also remained mostly open until late in the 19th century, and the present dense distribution of buildings was not achieved until the 1920s. The houses in this area, along Queen and Goodwin streets, while single-family, are generally more modest than those on Federal Hill proper; most of the houses that can be said to represent an architectural style are either Tudor Revival or Neo-Colonial, in contrast to the preponderance of late-19th century styles that characterize the district. The district also extends further east along High Street to take in those blocks where a majority of the buildings are elaborate houses from the late 19th century. At every edge, the district was stopped when houses comparable to those in the district no longer characterized the street.