

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL
RESOURCES INVENTORY PHASE III
FOR THE TOWN OF
SOUTH WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT



2012-2015

Heritage Resources and FuturePast Preservation
Norwalk and Hartford, CT



Department of Economic and
Community Development

State Historic Preservation Office

HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE TOWN OF SOUTH WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT, PHASE III STUDY

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The researchers have endeavored to generate an overview document and forms that are as up-to-date and accurate as possible. This does not, however, preclude the value or need for additional data or corrections. Anyone with further information or insight is encouraged to contact the South Windsor Historic District Commission at 1540 Sullivan Avenue, South Windsor, Connecticut, 06074.

Resource inventories similar to this report are based primarily on the format applied in the *Historic Preservation in Connecticut* series, compiled by the Connecticut Historical Commission (since replaced by the State Historic Preservation Office). The template for this study was provided by the State Historic Preservation Office and drawn from the *Historical and Architectural Resource Survey of Simsbury, Connecticut*, prepared in April 2010 by Lucas Karmazinas of *FuturePast Preservation*; and the *Historical and Architectural Resource Survey of Deep River, Connecticut*, prepared in December 2011 by Lucas Karmazinas of *FuturePast Preservation* and Tod Bryant of *Heritage Resources*.

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I. Introduction

In the spring of 2012, the South Windsor Historic District Commission applied for, and received, a grant from the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office for the preparation of a Historic Resources Inventory. This report contains the results of the study, the town's third such inventory, prepared between May and October 2012, and March 2014 and August 2015. The expectation was that this survey would enrich the town's historical record and supplement the body of information compiled during the Phase I and Phase II inventories, conducted in May 2006 and February 2011, respectively. This project, Phase III, added over 130 buildings towards the South Windsor Historic District Commission's final goal of documenting all of the historically significant resources in town.

This report follows the format found in the National Park Service publication, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning: National Register Bulletin #24*, and as identified by Connecticut's Statewide Historic Resources Inventory Update. As a detailed historic and architectural overview outlining the settlement and subsequent development of the Town of South Windsor was included as part of the Phase I study, such work has not been duplicated here. The Phase III study document does, however, contain a narrative that illustrates developmental trends specific to the survey area and which comments on the area's social and architectural importance relative to the larger narrative of the town's history. The Phase III study also includes an individual inventory form for each resource surveyed, this identifying its historical and architectural significance. Additional sections highlight those resources which have been deemed potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as well as those noteworthy for their connection to the history of women and minorities, if any.

A primary objective of this survey was to identify and document the historic significance and integrity of the included structures. This was done in an effort to acknowledge the historic value of the resources in the survey area as well as to supplement the town's historic record. Extensively documented and adequately preserved historic resources are often limited to those related to notable figures, or are those that are the oldest or most architecturally detailed. Historic Resource Inventory studies, however, allow for a broad analysis of the resources in a survey area and help to draw out those that may have been overlooked or undervalued. In the simplest of terms, the Historic Resource Inventory serves as an "honor roll" of a town's historic buildings, structures, and sites, thus allowing for the recognition of a diverse body of resources.

Historic Resource Inventories play an important role in various governmental planning processes and allow both the State Historic Preservation Office and town planning departments to identify state and federal projects that might impact historic resources. Well-preserved built environments contribute to an area's quality of life and municipalities benefit directly from efforts to maintain the unique makeup and aesthetic diversity of their historic neighborhoods. Historic Resource Inventories help to reduce the demolition of significant buildings, increase local infrastructure

investment, and facilitate economic development by informing local governments and populations of the quality and character of their built environment, and by aiding in its protection and preservation. Historic structures gain their significance from the role they have played in the community and from the value the community places on them as a result. It is hoped that this Historic Resource Inventory will serve to increase appreciation of South Windsor's historic resources and in turn encourage their preservation.

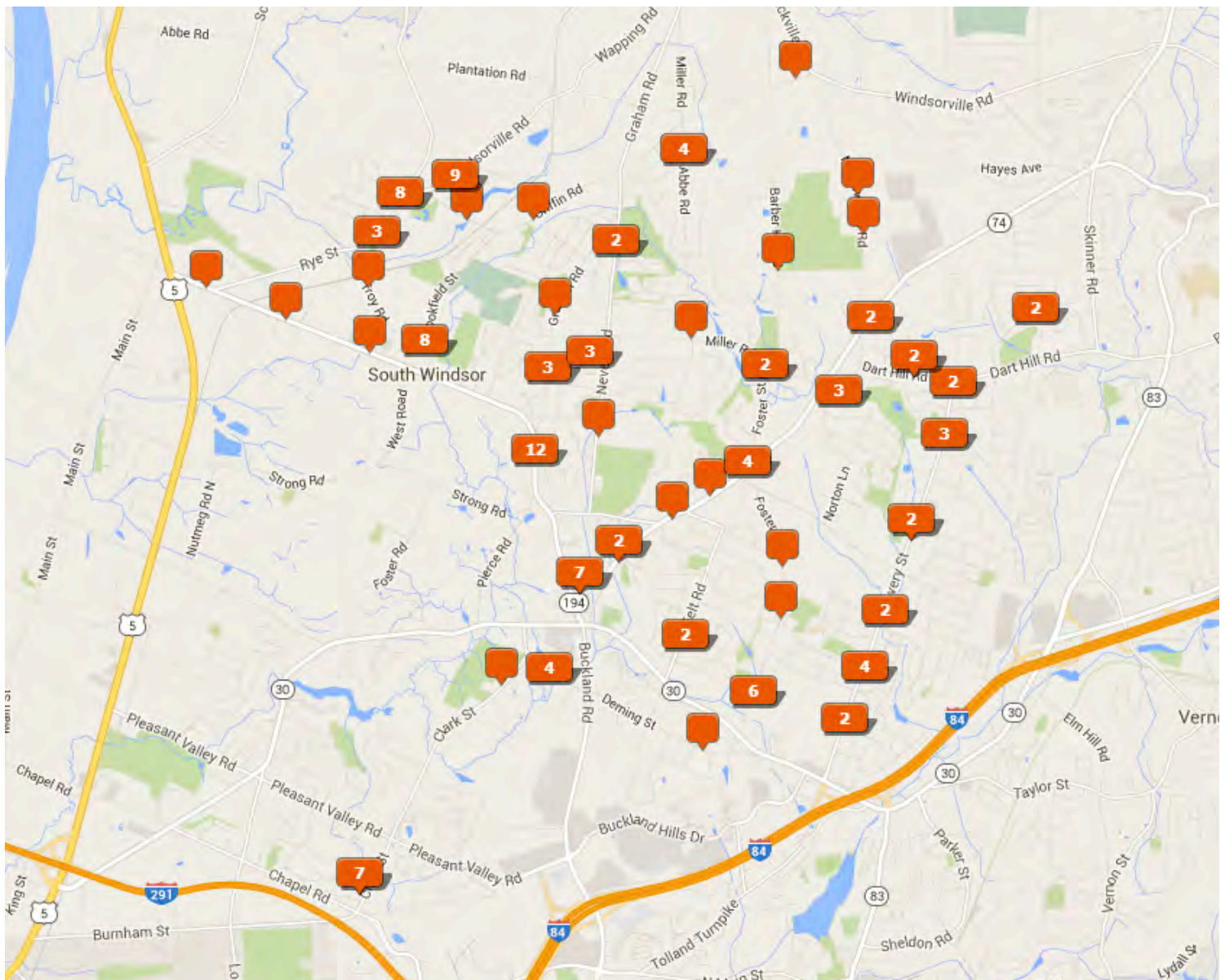


Figure 1. Map of South Windsor study area and location of resources included in the Phase III inventory.

II. Methodology

The Survey

This survey of historic and architectural resources in the Town of South Windsor, Connecticut was conducted by Lucas A. Karmazinas of FuturePast Preservation and Tod Bryant of Heritage Resources, firms based in Hartford and Norwalk, Connecticut, respectively, specializing in historical research and the documentation of historic resources. Fieldwork, photo documentation, research, and writing were carried out between May and October 2012, and March 2014 and August 2015. Copies of the final report and survey forms are deposited at the South Windsor Public Library, Wood Memorial Library & Museum, the South Windsor Historical Society and the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, One Constitution Plaza, Hartford, CT 06103. Copies of the report and survey forms will also be deposited by the State Historic Preservation Office at the Connecticut State Library in Hartford, and the Special Collections Department of the Dodd Research Center at the University of Connecticut in Storrs.

The majority of information needed to complete this Historic Resource Inventory was gathered through a “windshield” survey. This involved documenting each historic resource from the exterior and supplementing it with other public data, such as town tax assessor’s and land records. Neither the form, nor the survey in general, dictates what homeowners can do with their property nor does the included information violate the privacy of those whose property is included. For those homeowners who might be concerned about the implications of the survey, a review of the Historic Resource Inventory form demonstrates the public nature of the information. Data collected includes: verification of street number and name; use; accessibility (public vs. private); style of construction; approximate date of construction (to be compared with assessor’s information); construction materials and details; condition of the resource; character of the surrounding environment; description of the resource; and exterior photographs. This survey represents an inventory of historical and architectural resources and no attempt was made to identify archaeological sites. Such an endeavor would have been beyond the scope of this study and would have necessitated specialized procedures, extensive fieldwork, and a greater allocation of resources.

The Survey Area

The survey area selected for this Phase III study is primarily located in the northern and western reaches of the Town of South Windsor. As noted, this study adds to work conducted during two previous surveys, Phase I having been centered along Main Street, and Phase II having focused on the center of town, in an area bounded by Main Street, Sullivan Avenue, Buckland Road, and the Manchester and East Hartford town lines. The current Historic Resources Inventory survey area is located to the east of the Phase I study area, and north and west of Phase II. It is loosely bounded by Main Street, Sullivan Avenue, and the East Windsor and Vernon town lines, however, resources deemed worthy of

documentation that were not included in the Phase I and II studies were added to the Phase III survey regardless of geographic location. The resources included in the survey represent a substantially intact collection of mostly residential structures built between the mid-eighteenth and mid-twentieth centuries (See Figure 1). The target area was delineated by the researchers due to the historical significance and integrity of the resources found there (a street index can be found at the end of Section II).

The South Windsor Phase III Historic Resources Inventory survey area is a collection of extant period architecture set in a mixed rural and suburban environment. The identified resources illustrate the developmental history of South Windsor, beginning with the construction of rural farms during the mid-eighteenth century, transition into a notable center of tobacco cultivation during the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the Town's later role as a bedroom community for nearby Hartford, Connecticut and other neighboring cities during the middle of the twentieth century. The latter resulted in a marked decline in total acreage used for agriculture and the increasing prevalence of suburban residential development. The resources chosen for this survey include well-preserved examples directly reflecting these developmental patterns, as well as those related to residential, agricultural, commercial, and institutional activities as could expected to be found at the heart of any rural Connecticut town.

Criteria for Selection

The Historic and Architectural Resources Inventory for the Town of South Windsor, Connecticut was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation* (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1983). The methodological framework was drawn from the National Park Service publication, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning; National Register Bulletin #24* Derry, Jandle, Shull, and Thorman, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1977; Parker, revised 1985).

The criteria employed for the evaluation of properties were based on those of the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Properties recognized by the National Register include districts, structures, buildings, objects, and sites that are significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology, and culture, and which contribute to the understanding of the states and the nation as a whole. The National Register's criteria for evaluating the significance of resources and/or their eligibility for nomination are determined by the following:

The quality of significance in American History, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history, or;
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or;
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a distinctive and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or;
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.¹

The above criteria formed the basis for evaluating the buildings in this survey, however these parameters were also broadened to identify resources associated with individuals or events significant to South Windsor's history, or those structures that displayed vernacular styles or methods of construction typical of the period in which they were built. Not all of the resources identified by this inventory have been judged to be eligible for individual inclusion on the National Register, however, a large percentage are representative of South Windsor's developmental and social history, and, as such, might be considered worthy of National Register recognition as historic districts. Connections have also been found between a notable number of the buildings within the survey area and the farming of tobacco, a crop which earned a number of towns throughout the Connecticut River Valley national notoriety resultant of the exceptional quality of their product. The relationship between South Windsor's tobacco farms and the town's development makes them worthy of further study as potential National Register multiple property submissions due to the role that they play in documenting the history of the industry, as well as the lives of those who operated the farms and worked the fields. Those resources determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as part of historic districts or multiple property submissions, will be discussed later in the *Recommendations* section.

Historic Resource Inventories are often prepared by focusing on the oldest resources in a survey area. These are evaluated relative to the period in which they originated, and are unified within the requisite overview study according to the chronology of the area's development. The decision to conduct this survey geographically, rather than prioritizing identified resources according to their construction date, followed the precedent set during the Town's Phase I survey. Conducting this survey geographically, rather than chronologically, facilitated a more comprehensive and straightforward approach to identifying South Windsor's historic buildings, structures, and cultural resources, and laid the path for later studies based upon a similar method. In addition, this practice also served to uncover the developmental patterns that shaped the town in question, thus aiding the organizations involved in efforts to identify those areas potentially worthy of further historical study or documentation. In the case of South Windsor, this subsequently led to a Phase II, and now this Phase III survey.

¹ *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation; National Register Bulletin #15*, By the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, finalized by Patrick W. Andrus, edited by Rebecca H. Shrimpton, (National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1990; revised 1991, 1995, 1997).

The resources found within South Windsor's Phase III survey area emerged as the target study group due to their historical significance and architectural integrity. These characteristics bore a rich developmental history, which, supported the eligibility of many resources for inclusion in a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Submission documenting the history of the Town's tobacco industry. Over 130 resources were selected for this study, these ranging in the period, style, and method of their construction. Although some possess alterations ranging from the application of synthetic siding, modern windows and doors, to the addition, or removal, of porches, all retain the majority of their historic character, features, and form.

III. The Historic Resource Inventory Form

A Historic Resource Inventory form was prepared for each historic resource surveyed. These were completed following a standard electronic document (.pdf format) created by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, the state agency responsible for historic preservation. Each form is divided into three main sections. These provide background, architectural, and historical information on the resource, and include; their street number and name, owner(s), type of use, style of construction, approximate date of construction, construction materials and details, physical condition of the resource, character of the surrounding environment, description of the resource, architect/builder (if known), exterior photographs, and historical narrative.

Much of the information in this inventory was gathered from town Assessor's records between May and October 2012, and March 2014 and August 2015. Architectural descriptions were drafted from exterior photographs taken during this same periods and the historical narratives were based on archival research. The majority of the fields on the Historic Resource Inventory form should be self-explanatory, however the following is an elucidation of several of the more nebulous categories.

Historic Name

In many cases the historic name of a resource serves as an indicator of its historical significance. When referring to public or commercial buildings, churches, social halls, etc., a historic name is based upon a structure's earliest known use and is typically straightforward. In the case of residential buildings things become a bit more complicated. Homes that sheltered the same family for a number of generations typically carry the surname of this family as their historic name, however, those homes that frequently changed hands or were rental properties are difficult to classify in this manner.

Interior Accessibility

This was a survey of exterior features and all of the resources studied were private buildings. As such, access to the interior of these structures was not requested of the owners, nor was it necessary.

Style

A building's style was characterized according to its earliest or most substantial stylistic influences and regardless of later alterations or minor additions. Descriptions were based upon accepted terminology laid out in *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester (Alfred A Knopf: New York, 1984) and *American Houses; A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home* by Gerald Foster (Houghton Mifflin: Boston, 2004). The most commonly applied architectural styles are described below. Many of the resources surveyed did not fall into a specific category as they lack the necessary attributes. These were simply classified as "vernacular." Such a term indicates construction typical of the period, yet lacking in many of the details and flourishes that would link it to a particular architectural style.

Cape Cod Cottage (1690-1800, locally to c.1825) – This New England style was tremendously popular during the colonial and early national periods and generally resembles a condensed version of the New England Farmhouse. Designed to withstand the harsh and unpredictable weather of the Atlantic Seaboard, these homes were compact, strong, and easier to build and move than their larger counterparts. Typically one to one-and-a-half stories in height, with a side-gabled roof and centered entry and chimney, variations range from balanced five-bay facades to "half-" and "three-quarter house" examples. Sheathing materials included horizontal board siding or clapboards, this largely determined by geography and climate, and early homes generally lacked decorative detailing. Later examples increasingly incorporated Federal or Greek Revival influences as determined by local trends.

New England Farmhouse (1690-1790, locally to c.1860) – Development of the two-story New England Farmhouse followed the evolution of Postmedieval building patterns in the American colonies starting around 1700. Increasing prosperity and populations led to a greater demand for larger and more refined homes than the English cottages and Saltboxes that preceded them, the latter aspiration resulting in the prevalence of the Renaissance influences which largely categorized the style. Such homes were typically one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half stories in height, with rectangular footprints, symmetrical facades, centered entryways and chimneys, side-gabled roofs, and at times Federal or Georgian decorative details, particularly in the door surrounds. They were sheathed with narrow horizontal board siding and fenestration consisted of 12-over-12, nine-over-nine, or six-over-nine sash. Vernacular examples persisted in generally rural areas long after the style had been supplanted by others, including, most notably, Federal and Greek Revival forms. More elaborate examples of New England Farmhouses from this period are frequently referred to as being of the Georgian style, as is often the case in this survey.

Georgian (1700-1800, locally to c. 1830) – Drawing from inspiration found in classical English architecture, buildings fashioned in the Georgian style were pervasive in the Colonies during the eighteenth century and were of dominant popularity among those who could afford to apply architectural flourishes to their homes. Features typical of Georgian-style buildings include a long elevation with symmetrical façade; a centered front doorway with simple entablature and decorative pilasters; detailed denticulated or modillioned cornices; and double-hung multi-pane sash, most often of nine or twelve panes per sash. Entry doors are often paneled and multipane transoms are commonly found above the entry crown. The Georgian style is among the most long-lived in American architecture and lasted until as late as the 1830s in rural areas.

Federal (1780-1820, locally to c.1860) – The Federal style shared most of the essential form of the New England Farmhouse and Georgian homes, however buildings from the Federal period relied much more heavily on elaborate Roman classical detailing and ornamentation. This was principally concentrated around the entry and window openings, and included detailed porticos and door surrounds, leaded semicircular or elliptical fanlights, entry-flanking sidelights, Palladian windows, keystone lintels, and classical columns and pilasters. Fenestration typically consisted of six-over-six double-hung sash, although other arrangements can be found, particularly in vernacular interpretations of the style.

Greek Revival (1825-1880) – Buildings patterned in the Greek Revival style were most pervasive between 1825 and 1860, and as the name suggests, drew from the architecture of ancient Greece. Houses of this style have shallow pitched or hipped roofs, often with detailed cornices and wide trim bands. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash, tripartite, and at times, frieze band windows. Entry or full-width porches are common, typically supported by classical columns. Sidelights, transoms, pilasters, and heavy lintels often decorate doorways. Not limited to domestic applications, examples of the Greek Revival can be found in religious, commercial, and public buildings.

Vernacular Victorian (1860-1910) – The buildings classified as Vernacular Victorian are those which demonstrate an amalgam of the architectural styles popular during the Victorian period (roughly 1860-1910). These included Stick (1860-c.1890), Queen Anne (1880-1910), Shingle (1880-1900), and Folk Victorian (c. 1870-1910) designs. While vernacular manifestations lack the intricate details of the high-style buildings they reference, shared features include rectangular plans, and front-facing pitched roofs, and one-story porches. Windows are typically double-hung sash and doors are wood paneled.

Colonial Revival (1880-1955) – This style gained popularity towards the end of the nineteenth century before becoming the most ubiquitous architectural form of the first half of the twentieth century. Many manifestations of this style emerged, most sharing influences derived from early American, or Colonial architecture, such as Georgian, Federal, and Dutch Colonial buildings. Houses of this type commonly have rectangular plans, and hipped, pitched, or gambrel roofs. Decorative features mimic classical models and include elaborate porticos or porches. Double-hung sash and multipane, symmetrically-placed, windows are common, as are sidelight-flanked entries.

Craftsman/Bungaloid (1910-1930) – The Craftsman, or “Arts and Crafts,” style has origins in English architecture, however the form came into its own through the work of architects Charles and Henry Green, who practiced in California during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Characteristically one-and-a-half-stories in height, the bungalows popularized by the Greene’s typically had rubble or cobblestone foundations and chimneys, low-pitched roofs extending over full-width one-story porches, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and bracketed eave lines. A variety of dormer arrangements are common, as are heavy columns or piers supporting the porch. While high-style examples are relatively rare, the form was popularized through a variety of publications and was widely available in pre-cut kits including lumber and detailing. As such, most homes of this style are perhaps best classified as “Bungaloid,” rather than as fully developed Craftsman-style forms.

Tudor Revival (1890-1940) - Tudor Revival buildings are American eclectic expressions which draw upon English medieval influences, these reflected in the use of brick masonry, half-timbering, steeply-pitched long-slope roofs, and multiple cross gables. Tall, narrow windows, often in pairs or multiple groups and with multipane glazing are typical, as are large chimneys, these often capped by clustered decorative chimney pots. The earliest Tudor Revival homes tend to be architect-designed, with the style remaining relatively uncommon until after World War I. While Tudor homes exploded in popularity during the 1920s and 1930s, the style fell from favor by the early 1940s.

Contemporary Modern (1940-1980) – Homes fashioned in the Contemporary Modern style discard the historical influences that shaped much of the architecture which preceded it in favor of characteristics popularized by the International style. The International style rose to prominence in the United States during the 1920s, driven by the work of a group of European expatriates who came to the US during the 1930s. The work of architects including Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Adolf Meyer and Mies van der Rohe focused on simplicity of form and an abandonment of all superfluous embellishment. As such, the form of the structure itself was the primary source of design for each building. Similar to buildings designed in the International style, Contemporary Modern homes typically have wide, overhanging flat or low-pitched roofs, Craftsman-style exposed support beams and structural members, and window openings of irregular shape and arrangement. Unlike the International style, however, the exteriors of Contemporary Modern buildings tend to comprise contrasting materials and textures, such as wood, brick, or stone, rather than stark facades of stucco, steel, or the like. Integration of Contemporary Modern homes into the surrounding landscape is also of notable significance, with the building often intended to be viewed as a piece of sculpture set upon the land.

Date of Construction/Dimensions

Dates of original construction are based on the Town of South Windsor’s Assessor’s records, architectural and historical evidence, and archival research. In cases where the date listed by the Assessor’s office seemed questionable, and

a specific date could not be found through historical research, a circa (c.) precedes the year indicated. This evaluation is an educated guess based upon the structure's architectural detail, construction methods, and information gleaned from archival sources, including maps and atlases. South Windsor Assessor's records were also used to confirm and/or determine the dimensions of buildings and to support the survey of materials used in construction.

Condition

Condition assessments were based on a visual investigation of the exterior of inventoried structures. It was not possible to give a detailed assessment of the structural condition of the resources, as extensive and interior assessments could not be conducted. Buildings listed as being in "good" condition lack any glaring structural problems. Those listed as "fair" had problems, including badly peeling paint, cracked siding and windows, or damaged roofs, which if left unattended, could result in serious damage. None of the resources were listed as "Deteriorated", which would have indicated severe exterior problems and neglect.

Other Notable Features of Building or Site

While many of the preceding fields list the basic details of a resource's construction, specifically the style, original date, materials, structural system, roof type, and size, this category allows the surveyor to elaborate on a structure's other architectural qualities. In the case of this survey it typically included a building's orientation relative to the street, its floor plan (i.e square, rectangular, or irregular), height, roof structure and materials, window types, wall cladding, and porch details. As the state does not expect inventories of this nature to address the interiors of private buildings, no such descriptions were compiled or included. This field also allowed the surveyor to comment on any substantial alterations made to a resource.

Historical or Architectural Importance

Assessing the historical significance of each resource required detailed archival research. The methods applied varied, depending upon the information available for each structure, but did not include a complete chain of title research for each resource. Local land and census records, maps, and atlases typically revealed the information necessary to confirm the dates given in the Assessor's records, or as was the case with many structures, provide a different, yet more accurate, date of construction. This research also served to build a socio-historical narrative for each structure. These highlight the relationship between the building and its users, and demonstrate each resource's relevance to the development of the community.

This field also contains information indicating how a particular resource exemplifies architectural qualities characteristic of a certain style or period, if pertinent. Architectural significance is assessed by evaluating a structure's historical integrity. This is determined by judging whether it retains the bulk of its original material, contributes to the historic character of the area, or if it is representative of an architect's work, an architectural trend, or a building period. Although many homes have been modified in some way, unless drastic alterations have been made, a building is likely to retain much of its historic character.

IV. Historical and Architectural Overview

General Layout and Architecture

The study area selected for the Town of South Windsor's Phase III Historic Resources Inventory is located in the northern reaches of the town and is loosely bounded by Main Street, Sullivan Avenue, and the East Windsor and Vernon town lines. The resources within this area represent a substantially intact collection of residential, agricultural, commercial, and institutional structures constructed between the mid-eighteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. The area is a mixed rural and suburban landscape traversed by a network of colonial thoroughfares and more recently overlaid by streets and cul-de-sacs constructed during modern residential development. The study area measures roughly five miles from east-to-west, and two-and-a-half-miles from north-to-south. It is partitioned from Main Street – the core of the Town's Phase I study area – and the Connecticut River on the west, by Connecticut State Route 5, and from the Phase II study area by Sullivan Avenue and Buckland Road on the south.

The historic resources within South Windsor's Phase III study area illustrate a major swath of the town's developmental history. Initially settled following construction of rural farmhouses fashioned in the New England Farmhouse, Georgian, and Cape Cod-style during the mid-eighteenth century, much of South Windsor's interior remained agriculturally-centered and dotted with farmsteads until just before World War II. At this point, driven by the increasing prevalence and popularity of automobiles, the town began its slow evolution into a bedroom community as its fields were plowed under for residential development. Following the latter, groups of modest single family homes, occupied by individuals employed in Hartford or beyond, took the place of crops of tobacco, rye, and truck crops. The resources chosen for this survey include well-preserved examples directly reflecting these developmental periods and patterns. The architectural resources in South Windsor are generally fewer than three stories in height, of wood, brick, or stone construction, and tend to share similar setbacks with buildings from a similar period of construction, depending on the street where they are located. Many properties retain the agricultural outbuildings that were once so necessary in their operation as working farms, among these being the ubiquitous 'tobacco shed,' a tool critical to Connecticut Valley tobacco farmers.

The Lay of the Land

The Town of South Windsor is nestled in the heart of the Connecticut River Valley. This is a region identified as the area physically shaped and culturally influenced by the Connecticut River. Flowing more than four hundred miles from the Canadian border with New Hampshire to Long Island Sound, the river passes through a landscape of floodplains and fertile freshwater meadows identifiable, most notably, between Greenfield, Massachusetts and Middletown,

Connecticut. In these meadows, known traditionally as the intervalles, can be found rich, loamy soil deposits perfect for agriculture and the grazing of livestock. Such made the area attractive, first to the Native Americans, and later to European settlers who were eventually drawn to this region during the early seventeenth century.¹

As the introduction to the Town's Phase I Historic Resource Inventory notes,

The Connecticut River, the valley's most vital resource, was initially formed as a large lake stretching 140 miles from Vermont to Rocky Hill. It slowly drained and scored a path through the rocky stretches of land to reach Middletown and eventually Old Saybrook and the ocean.

The remaining soils brought south by the glaciers, along with the annual alluvial deposits, proved to be easily workable and fertile for the first settlers of South Windsor. Large stretches of virgin forest blanketed the areas surrounding the open meadows, which the Native Americans had burned clear along the riverbanks and elsewhere. Throughout the small towns beginning to form in Connecticut during the early colonial period, agriculture was the chief means of survival. Such was the way of life in early Windsor, but the presence of the Connecticut River set Windsor apart from most other inland communities.²

In July 1899, the United States Secretary of Agriculture authorized a soil survey of a section of the Connecticut River Valley long identified as being ideal for the cultivation of tobacco. The survey covered the heart of what was dubbed the, 'Connecticut Tobacco Valley,' within which the Town of South Windsor was centrally located. The survey region stretched roughly forty-miles from South Hadley, Massachusetts to South Glastonbury, Connecticut and included an area ranging from five to ten miles on each side of the river and encompassing four hundred square miles, or 256,000 acres. The report described the valley as being, "Bounded on either side by hills rising to elevations of from 50 to 100 feet above sea level in the neighborhood of Hartford, and to a little over 500 feet in the northern part of the area surveyed."³ It continued noting, "The country is level or gently rolling, sloping gradually back to the high-rounded hills and low mountains which form the boundaries of the valley."⁴ The richest soils in this region were the sedimentary deposits of the aforementioned glacial lake once located around what is today Hartford, these being sandy, rich, and well drained, perfectly suited for the raising of tobacco and many other crops.⁵

The topography of South Windsor is typical of many of the riverfront towns found throughout the Connecticut Tobacco Valley. One of the primary geographic features of the town is a low, gently rolling ridge of around 50 feet in elevation located roughly one-half-mile east of, and running parallel to the Connecticut River. Lowland meadows – long utilized as grazing lands – are situated to the west of this ridge, while to the east the town rises into broad fields and low rolling hills, the latter of little more than 200 to 300 feet in elevation. Unlike many Connecticut towns, which benefited from the energy provided by fast-moving waterways, South Windsor lacks natural sources of early industrial power. Rather, it possesses only slow-moving resources, chief among them being the Scantic River, Podunk River, and Dry Brook, which were only substantial enough to drive the most minimal of mill facilities. The Scantic River meanders for approximately three miles along a generally southwestern course through the northwest corner of town before terminating

in the Connecticut River along the town's border with East Windsor, while the Dry Brook enters South Windsor near the midpoint of the Town's northern border with East Windsor before trickling roughly two-and-a-half miles to the southwest and then northeast whereupon it joins the Scantic River, just three-fifths of a mile northeast of the residence at 404 Rye Street. The Podunk River originates in marshes in the northeastern section of town, just west of the intersection of Ellington and Miller Roads. This slow-moving river travels through the survey area, heading to the southwest and then northwest before turning southwest again and entering Vinton's Millpond at about its seventh mile mark. The Podunk passes through the pond and then heads three miles to the southwest, west, and then south, crossing into the Town of Manchester and eventually emptying into the Connecticut River.⁶

The Windsors in the Colonial Period, 1634-1780

Foreign Shores and Native Americans

As is noted in detail in the Phase I overview, the earliest residents of the territory, which would eventually become the Town of South Windsor, were Native Americans known as Podunks, members of the Algonquin family group. Like many of their neighboring tribes, the Podunks were hunter-gatherers and horticulturists who resided in small, semi-sedentary groups, and who, it appears, maintained relatively peaceful relations with the English Colonists. In the early 1630s, representatives of the "Windsor Tribes," including the Podunk sachem Waguinacut, traveled to the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies in order to encourage English settlement in the Windsor area. While members of the Windsor Tribes felt good relations with the English might result in benefits related to trade and protection from hostile neighbors such as the Mohawk and Pequot tribes, the reality was that the English brought European diseases and concepts of land ownership, both of which devastated native populations and their way of life.⁷

Despite initially maintaining amicable relations with the Windsor Tribes, the biggest threat to the safety and station of the colonists at Windsor soon became the fragile relationship between the English colonists and other local Native American groups. Hostilities eventually broke out in 1636 after a trader from Watertown, Massachusetts by the name of John Oldham was killed off of Block Island. The purportedly guilty group of Block Islanders fled into Pequot territory abutting the Connecticut colony, followed by a force of Englishmen led by a Captain Endicott. This move infuriated the Pequots who in turn raided the Town of Wethersfield, Connecticut on April 23, 1637, killing nine settlers. Revenge followed retribution and violence soon befell English colonists at Fort Saybrook as local Pequots lashed out at the intruders. These clashes likewise turned deadly and continued until the Connecticut colonists organized under the leadership of John Mason, John Underhill, and Roger Williams and challenged the Pequot hostilities in force. Their attack on the Pequot settlement at Mystic, Connecticut on May 26, 1637 devastated the Pequots, effectively eliminating their influence in the area. As a result, peaceful relations between the colonists and native groups were maintained for the next forty years.⁸

Town Formation, Settlement and Building Patterns

The European settlement at Windsor began as a trading post, set up in 1633 by members of the Plymouth Colony following their aforementioned invitation to the area by representatives of the Windsor Tribes. A year later, the Plymouth traders were joined by the Dorchester Party, transplants from England who came to Windsor via Dorchester, Massachusetts and who looked to establish a more permanent settlement along the Connecticut River. While the Pilgrims from Plymouth laid claim to the 100-acre Plymouth Meadows, the Dorchester Party assumed a 600-acre parcel located north of the Farmington River, known as the Great Meadows. In April 1636, the colonists from the Dorchester Party looked to expand their holdings across the Connecticut River, at this point purchasing a parcel of land located between the Scantic and Podunk Rivers from the Podunks. Much of this tract, originally known as ‘Windsor Farmes,’ comprises what is currently recognized as the Town of South Windsor.⁹

Settlement on the east side of the river largely mimicked the patterns established by the western-shore towns of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield. Initially, simple homes were erected lining roads running parallel to the river’s north-south course and only later did development trickle into the hinterlands. Although the area east of the river had been utilized as grazing lands for several decades, permanent residences were not established in number until the early 1670s, and Main Street through Windsor Farmes was not formally laid out until 1679.

The earliest landholdings along Main Street were laid out as ‘long lots,’ these extending three miles inland from the river’s eastern shore, and dotted with homes by the 1690s. By 1699, the population of Windsor on the east side of the river had expanded to such a degree that arguments were successfully made for the formation of a separate parish, known as the Second Church and Society. By December 1768, continued growth in the Second Society justified the division of the east and west parishes of Windsor, with the eastern section, known as East Windsor, consisting of the present towns of South Windsor, East Windsor, and Ellington.¹⁰

As noted, initial residential development in East Windsor took place in proximity to the Connecticut River along Main Street. Slowly, however, brave and determined souls eventually began to move inland as the riverfront lots were occupied. A number of these individuals settled to the northeast of the Main Street village of East Windsor Hill along what is presently Rye Street, while others concentrated around what became known as Wapping, a section of the Second Society located in the eastern reaches of town, which by the early 1760s boasted a population of 200 persons occupying as many as 32 homes. Additional settlers could be found scattered to the north and west, areas of town which would remain primarily rural until the modern period.¹¹

Early Agriculture and Industry

The early English colonists were primarily subsistence farmers who cultivated small fields cleared from the forest by combined practices of felling, burning, and girdling the trees. As settlers moved into the Windsor region during the

mid-to-late seventeenth century they adopted the cultivation of tobacco, a native plant known to the Native Americans as ‘poke’ or ‘ottomauch.’ The colonists initially planted the crop in small backyard gardens beside other agricultural staples such as corn, beans, and squash. By 1700, tobacco production increased to such a degree that records indicate the crop being exported from Connecticut to destinations such as England and the West Indies. Notably, a number of inhabitants of Windsor participated in the trade, including Timothy Loomis, who exported ‘221 weight’ of tobacco to Barbados in 1739; and East Windsor Hill resident, Ebenezer Grant, who between 1744 and 1767 is recorded to have produced and exported several thousand pounds of the leaf. Another crop, rye, likewise benefitted from East Windsor’s rich alluvial soils and was produced in quantity throughout the survey area.¹²

In addition to agriculture, the residents of East Windsor also maintained small-scale industrial activities. The first to be established were the same as those found in most New England settlements during the period. Water-powered saw and gristmills took advantage of local rivers and streams in order to provide the colonists with the lumber and flour necessary to shelter them from the weather and to feed their families. The earliest mills in the area that would become South Windsor were those established by Nathaniel and John Bissell along the Scantic River in the East Windsor Hill section of town during the mid-1600s, and that built by Samuel Rockwell along the Podunk River in 1750. As noted, while few streams within the survey area provided the waterpower necessary for saw or grist mills, an exception was a site along the Dry Brook in the vicinity of Rye Street, where a gristmill was in operation by 1811.¹³

Post-Medieval Architecture

Although the survey area was not settled until several decades after the early colonial footholds in East Windsor Hill were established, the technology and techniques of construction applied in the area throughout the eighteenth century were generally the same as those applied decades earlier. This included the use of hand-hewn and pit-sawn post-and-beam timber frames, quarried or fieldstone foundations, prominent central chimneys, clapboard siding, wood shingle roofs, and small multi-pane windows. While the homes along Main Street tended to belong to those within the upper echelons of society, and, as such were in comparison quite stylistically advanced for the period, the residences found further inland better represented those occupied by citizens at the middle of the socio-economic scale. All three of the vernacular building types most common in the period before the Revolutionary War can still be found in the survey area. This includes examples of Saltbox, New England Farmhouse or Georgian-style residences, and Cape Cod Cottages.

In New England, early examples of Postmedieval homes tended to be one room deep, two stories in height, and symmetrical in design from front to rear. Such homes had steeply pitched side-gabled roofs, massive central chimneys, small casement windows, and minimal ornamental detailing. In order to increase floor space, one-story lean-to additions were at times erected along a home’s rear elevation. By around 1700, such features were commonly incorporated into the main roof of new construction, or added to a reframed and extended roof in existing homes. By the time the hinterlands of East Windsor were being settled, the resulting form, known as the Saltbox Colonial, was among the most common throughout the Connecticut colony.¹⁴

Application of the Saltbox design in vernacular construction persisted into the eighteenth century. At this point, homes built in the pattern assumed many of the architectural details typical of the Georgian style, including double-hung windows, decorative door and window surrounds, and cornice detailing. An excellent example is the circa 1735 farmhouse at 520 Rye Street, one of the best-preserved residences from the Colonial period in the survey area. This home, allegedly built by the Morton family, retains its saltbox roofline, massive central brick chimney, twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows with simple frame surrounds, and double-leaf entry door with splayed entablature. The home's side-entry or 'coffin door' on the south (side) elevation is an architectural curiosity common among residences throughout the Connecticut River Valley. As it was often difficult or impossible to maneuver a coffin through the narrow entry hall because of the central chimney plan, side-entries were built into the parlor or mourning room in order to facilitate the transference of the dead. In many instances, these also served as a primary family entrance into the home.¹⁵

Another style popular during the early settlement of South Windsor was the ubiquitous New England Farmhouse, which evolved out of Postmedieval building traditions during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Increasing populations and prosperity within New England led to a greater demand for larger and more refined homes than the English cottages and Saltboxes that preceded them, the former resulting in the incorporation of the lean-to addition into the original footprint of a home. Furthermore, the rear lean-to was often raised to the full height of the rear roofline, the effect being a floor plan two rooms wide, two rooms deep, and two stories in height. Similar to late Saltbox homes, New England Farmhouse-style residences typically had symmetrical facades, centered entryways, massive central chimneys, side-gabled roofs, narrow horizontal board siding, and double-hung fenestration consisting of 12-over-12, nine-over-nine, or six-over-nine sash. Georgian or Federal decorative details became increasingly popular during the mid-to-late eighteenth century, particularly common in the door surround.¹⁶

An early and well-preserved example of a New England Farmhouse-style residence located within the survey area is the home at 359 Avery Road. Sited roughly two miles west of the Wapping Village center, the house would have been largely isolated at the time of its circa 1740 construction, yet possesses many of the details popular among residences built throughout Connecticut during the period. This includes the home's full two-story plan, symmetrical facade, centered entryway, massive central brick chimney, side-gabled roof, narrow horizontal board siding, double-hung sash, and subtle Georgian design details.

A third architectural style frequently applied within the survey area during the Colonial period was the Cape Cod Cottage. Typically one to one-and-a-half stories in height, with a side-gabled or gambrel roof, and centered entry and chimney, the Cape Cod Cottage was popular throughout New England due to its ease of construction and durability. Being smaller in scale than the Garrison and Saltbox Colonials that preceded them, Capes could be more easily constructed by fewer builders and their simple plans were highly versatile. Another version, the 'raised Cape,' was achieved by simply raising the corner posts of the building, typically from eight, to ten or 12 feet. This increased the amount of space in the attic, making it more comfortable for use as a sleeping area.¹⁷

One of the oldest homes built in the survey area is a well-preserved example of a Cape Cod Cottage. Erected circa 1763, the residence at 707 Nevers Road, displays characteristics typical of a fully-developed Cape. This includes a five-bay facade with centered entry, central masonry chimney, and side-gambrel roof. Like the Morton House, the home at 707

Nevers Road has many details common during the Georgian period, including twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows with simple frame surrounds, double-leaf entry door with splayed entablature, and coffin door with plain frame surround.

Agricultural and Early Industrial Period, 1781-1870

Town Development

In the period following the Revolutionary War, the population of East Windsor grew slowly, yet steadily. By 1786, this growth justified the severance of the northernmost section of town from the core, resulting in the formation of the Town of Ellington. Despite Ellington's separation, it soon became clear that the Town of East Windsor remained inconveniently large when it came to the logistics of conducting town business. As town meetings alternated between the North and South Parish meeting houses, this left a journey of seven or eight miles for citizens residing at the edges of town when the time came to travel to the opposite parish to vote on town affairs. As East Windsor grew, and as town meetings became more frequent and important, cries for further division grew louder. The southern portions of town remained unified until May 1845, whereupon petitions were presented to the General Assembly calling for further division. Upon approval, the Town of South Windsor was officially established, consisting of "all that part [of the former Town of East Windsor] lying south of a line commencing at the mouth of the Scantic River, and running thence south 84° 9', east 407 chains 75 links, to Ellington line." The first official South Windsor town meeting was held in the South Parish meetinghouse on Main Street on the first Monday of August 1845.¹⁸

Agriculture and the Tobacco Valley

During the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, the settlers who made their homes in the eastern reaches of South Windsor primarily persisted in the agriculturally-centered economic pursuits that had sustained them before the Revolutionary War. While many citizens of Connecticut were uprooting their families and moving west for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio during this period, those hardy souls who chose to remain in South Windsor continued to clear fields for planting and pastures, tirelessly laboring to increase both their yields and exportable surpluses of specialized cash crops such as rye and tobacco. This agricultural focus intensified after 1808, whereupon the completion of the Hartford Bridge effectively ended the profitability of mercantile and shipbuilding activities which had previously been conducted at the mouth of the Scantic River.¹⁹

South Windsor's relationship with tobacco is particularly important in a narrative of its development as it largely shaped both the economics and demographics of town during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In New England, until the last quarter of the eighteenth century, tobacco had remained, for most, a plant raised for personal consumption. This all began to change, however, with the domestic introduction of the cigar, allegedly by Connecticut native Israel

Putnam, in 1762. While at that time tobacco was relatively inexpensive and widely available to New Englanders, the process of rolling cigars was allegedly not introduced domestically until 1801. At this point, a Mrs. Prout, wife of a South Windsor tobacco farmer, initiated the vibrant cottage industry, which grew up around the process after reacting to what she viewed as her husband's wasteful practice of shipping his tobacco to the West Indies to be rolled. Initially practiced by women over long, cold winters, Connecticut cigar rolling began to be industrialized in 1810 when Roswell Viets and his brother Samuel started cigar factories in East Windsor and Suffield, respectively. Branded names such as Supers, Windsor Particulars, and Long Nines rapidly increased in popularity, by the 1830's dominating American markets.²⁰

The commercialization of cigar manufacturing resulted in a dramatic increase in the acreage of tobacco cultivated. Not long after the cigar industry began to explode, local experiments planting tobacco seed from Maryland resulted in a hybrid dubbed 'Connecticut Broadleaf'. The quality of the leaf eventually earned it national notoriety as a high-quality cigar tobacco and increased the plant's status to that of a cash crop. In 1830, the total tobacco production of all of New England was 540,000 pounds. By 1859 this had increased to nine-million pounds. Connecticut alone produced seven and a half-million pounds in 1870, a number that rose to fifteen-and-a-half-million by 1880.²¹

The increased economic value of tobacco resulted in a proliferation of tobacco farming that can be seen throughout South Windsor's historic record and landscape. Tobacco farms are mentioned in all of the nomination forms documenting the town's historic resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These include nominations for the East Windsor Hill Historic District, Windsor Farms Historic District, Ebenezer Grant House, and the Elmore Houses. Not only do these nominations illustrate the significance and extent of tobacco cultivation in South Windsor, they also document the historic resources connected to the industry, including a great number of farmhouses, tobacco sheds, and warehouses.²²

Of the impact of tobacco cultivation in the Connecticut River Valley historian James F. O'Gorman writes, "Tobacco became the most lasting of a series of fads or 'crazes' for producing cash crops that reached back to the beginning of the nineteenth century, produce that was intended to furnish the agriculturalists with hard currency in an increasingly money-oriented industrialized economy." By the middle of the nineteenth century, tobacco was being cultivated on the majority of farms in South Windsor. For some it was planted as the primary income producer, while on others it was raised on a few spare acres set-aside in order to bring in additional income. Analysis of the aforementioned 1899 United States Department of Agriculture soil survey identifies a number of zones within the survey area possessing the perfect conditions for the cultivation of tobacco. Among these were areas along Rye Street, Windsorville Road, Griffin Road, and Sullivan Avenue, where, by the middle of the nineteenth century, tobacco farming began to flourish alongside crops of rye, corn, and hay.²³

The development of Connecticut Broadleaf had a dramatic influence on the landscape and the economy of South Windsor. What little new development took place was centered around areas where tobacco flourished, and tobacco barns began to dot the landscape. By the middle of the nineteenth century the only industrial or manufacturing activity present within the survey area was one grist and one saw mill, both located along the Dry Brook in the vicinity of Rye Streets intersection with Troy Road. These were later joined by a small factory operated first by the firm of Bissell & Carpenter, and then by that of Buckley & Grant. While it is unclear what type of products these firms manufactured, the factory was

eventually destroyed by fire, at which time it was replaced by a distillery. By the 1880s, this had in turn been destroyed by floodwaters.²⁴

Neoclassical and Romantic Architecture

In the United States, the Adam style's rise to prominence corresponded with the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. As such, it is often referred to as the Federal style, after that political period. Federal style architecture shares much of the essential forms visible in the New England Farmhouse and Georgian homes that preceded it, however buildings from the Federal period relied much more heavily on more refined and elaborate Roman classical detailing and ornamentation. This was largely concentrated in entryway details, which might include elaborate porticos and door surrounds, sidelights, and leaded semicircular or elliptical fanlights. Detailed entablatures with denticulated or modillioned cornices were also common. High-style examples were generally limited to churches, commercial buildings, or the homes of prominent and wealthy citizens, while more simple residences and farmhouses tended to be characterized by the application of a limited number of the aforementioned elements to otherwise vernacular buildings.²⁵

Taking into consideration South Windsor's rural character throughout the period in which the Federal style flourished, it is not surprising that there are few high-style Federal buildings found within the survey area. Many of the homes built in the decades following the Revolutionary War continued to replicate the forms that had been popular for years or were vernacular interpretations of the aforementioned. One such residence is the circa 1800 Georgian-style home at 389 Griffin Road. Although it appears that the window openings on the façade of this home have been altered, the residence retains the majority of its Georgian details. These include its symmetrical façade, plain cornice, side-gabled roof, massive central chimney, double-leaf paneled doors, and simple entry surround. A similar, vernacular example from the period is the residence at 599 Rye Street. Erected circa 1835, this New England Farmhouse-style home shares the basic form of Georgian or Federal houses yet lacks the decorative detailing that characterizes the latter styles.

Although few high-style Federal buildings were constructed in the interior areas of South Windsor, the form did manage to penetrate the architectural vocabulary. Several restrained examples can be found throughout the survey area, the earliest being the brick home at 1042 Foster Street. As high-quality clay abounds in South Windsor, brickyards were exceedingly common during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a fact that is well illustrated by the surviving building stock. Built circa 1778, the five-bay, two-story, side-gabled home at 1042 Foster Street illustrates the strong similarities between the Georgian and Federal styles. Such details include the home's symmetrical façade, centered entry, and denticulated cornice. Although the residence lacks an elaborate classical door surround or portico, as was common among high-style Federal homes, its arched door opening and fanlight are characteristic features of the form. Two other examples; the Bissell House, located at 443 Rye Street; and the Benjamin House, found at 662 Graham Road, are both remarkably similar to the residence at 1042 Foster Street. Built in 1813, the Bissell House is a brick, two-story, side-gabled Federal home with a brownstone foundation, central hall plan and end wall chimneys. Like 1042 Foster Street, it lacks a formal portico, instead possessing a simple arched entry with fanlight. The Benjamin House, erected in 1837, is a

brick, two-story, side-gabled Federal home of central-chimney plan. While a gabled portico is present, the splayed brick lintels over the first story windows and brick arched door opening are identical to those found in the aforementioned examples.

While use of the Federal style had faded in most areas by the 1820s, due to the rural nature of most areas of South Windsor it was still being applied here as late as the 1860s. In the meantime, another style had emerged, which was embraced with equal vigor in South Windsor as elsewhere in the United States. Emerging around 1825, the popularity of the Greek Revival style largely overlapped that of the Federal. By 1840, however, the Greek Revival had largely supplanted its aesthetic cousin and established itself as the dominant American architectural form. Recognized as the first of the Romantic styles, the Greek Revival drew its influence from the temples and monuments of ancient Greece. While initially only found in the design of public buildings, the style soon became the favored form for residential construction. Common Greek Revival details include shallow pitched or hipped roofs, usually with the gable end oriented towards the street, raking cornices, wide trim or frieze bands, and entry or full-width porches supported by classical columns. Sidelights, transoms, pilasters, and heavy lintels are typical entryway details.²⁶

Although high-style applications of the Greek Revival in South Windsor were generally limited to more cosmopolitan districts, such as the Main Street corridor or Wapping Center, notable, more subdued, examples of the Greek Revival style could still be found throughout the survey area. Among them are 323 Graham Road and 112 Hayes Road, both built circa 1840, and 2355 Ellington Road, erected circa 1860. All three of these residences are quintessentially Greek Revival, each possessing front-facing, pedimented gables with windows or vents in their gable ends, three-bay facades with side entries, and classical door surrounds of varying detail. The sidelights flanking the entries at all three homes are typical, as are the corner pilasters and wide frieze band at 323 Graham Road. The door surround found at 2355 Ellington Road is the most elaborate of the three homes, consisting of molded pilasters, multi-pane transom, and wide entablature.

Another common manifestation of the Federal form is visible in the homes at 80 and 176 Windsorville Road. Built circa 1850 and 1860, respectively, these one-and-a-half-story frame houses are situated with their gable ends facing the street and their entries located in one-story side-gabled ells. To some degree reminiscent of raised Cape Cod Cottages, the orientation of these homes is typical among many Greek Revival style residences, as is the application of prominent corner pilasters, wide entablatures, and cornice returns. Still in possession of horizontal board siding – and in the case of 80 Windsorville Road, two-over-two double-hung windows – these modest homes retain much of their early historic character.

Industrial and Urban Growth Period, 1870-1929

Immigration and Changing Economies

Connecticut's Industrial and Urban Growth Period is largely characterized by the population boom and expansion of industrial production that took place in the state's urban centers during the second half of the nineteenth and early decades of the twentieth century. As immigrants streamed into Connecticut's cities to find work as semi- and unskilled laborers, the populations and demographics of many Connecticut communities experienced notable increases and significant cultural shifts. As the Phase I survey overview notes, "Over 70 percent of the population of the Central Valley were first or second generation immigrants by the year 1930."²⁷ While South Windsor did not feel the pressure of industrial expansion during this period, it was impacted by the influx of new transportation technologies, such as the railroad, trolley, and automobile, as well as by the arrival of scores of immigrant laborers from Ireland, Poland, and Lithuania.²⁸

Advances in transportation and the growth of Hartford's industrial base led to notable increases in the number of South Windsor residents who commuted to jobs in the city during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century. That being said, however, the town's economy and workforce remained largely agriculturally oriented, a fact well illustrated by the development patterns visible on a 1906 topographical map of the area. As large-scale farms were established throughout the American South and West during this period, Connecticut farmers were forced to focus on specialized crops and markets in order to survive. In South Windsor, this meant a reliance on perishable food crops, such as fruits, vegetables, and dairy products, which could be trucked into markets in Hartford and other cities, and a further dependence on the tobacco crop.²⁹

Much of the success of South Windsor's tobacco farmers came as a result of work completed by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, based locally in Windsor. Notable among the station's experiments was the 1905 discovery of a strain of tobacco known as the John Williams Broadleaf hybrid. A well-balanced and popular cultivar for aroma cigars, the John Williams strain was perfectly suited for planting in South Windsor, which benefited from both rich alluvial soils and its location in a deep protected valley. Surrounded by high elevations and ridges, South Windsor possessed an "enclosed incubator atmosphere" of humidity and temperatures ideal for cultivating this unique strain of tobacco.³⁰

The success of the John Williams strain drove a rapid expansion of tobacco cultivation in South Windsor. This increased local demands for cleared land and agricultural labor. To a greater degree than any other one group, the latter call was answered by a flood of Lithuanian immigrants who arrived in the area en masse between 1890 and 1925. Initially, these transplants found work as migrant laborers, however, over the course of the following decades many acquired their own farms as the old Yankee families increasingly abandoned life behind the plow. William Jurgelas, a first generation offspring of these newcomers who for some 30 years before and after the Great Depression operated his own tobacco farm at 590 Sullivan Avenue, noted that the Baltic transplants were skilled tillers of the soil and a, "rugged contentious race of hard set working people" more than willing to labor tirelessly to make a life in their new home. Indeed, by 1931 a map of South Windsor is littered with names of Lithuanian origin, as are the Federal Census records from the period.³¹

Victorian and Early Twentieth-Century Architecture

While the Victorian period brought an onrush of new wealth and building fashions, as well as construction technology, to Connecticut, the construction of new homes was slow to resume in the wake of the Civil War and the economic recessions of the 1870s. Analysis of those residences which were constructed within the survey area during these decades shows how very little changed in regards to architecture until after the turn of the century. Just as agriculture perpetuated as the dominant economic pursuit throughout the nineteenth century, so too did the vernacular building forms popular during this period remain in use much longer here than they did in nearby urban centers. The home at 7 Abbe Road, built circa 1880, for example, is distinctly reminiscent of the New England Farmhouse-style homes built throughout South Windsor during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, while the house at 115 Windsorville Road, erected circa 1875, shares much of its general form with the raised Cape Cod Cottages popular during the same period. While the addition of small entry, or full-width, wrap-around porches illustrate later building preferences, these houses are essentially colonial in form.

Simple plans and tested construction methods resulted in vernacular homes being quite common among rural populations more interested in reliable shelter than the latest architectural fashions. As such, a large number of homes from the survey area built between circa 1870 and 1929 are vernacular interpretations of Victorian forms, such as the Gothic Revival, Stick, and Queen Anne styles, that were popular in more fashion-conscious areas. A good example is the two-and-a-half-story frame farmhouse at 181 Graham Road. Constructed in 1886, this house is similar to earlier Greek Revival residences, yet shows Queen Anne influences in its cross-gable plan, asymmetrical façade, and full-width wrap-around porch with bracketed spindle supports. An even simpler example is the two-story frame residence at 352 Sullivan Avenue. This multi-family home, built circa 1900, has a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof, off-centered rear slope chimney, and rear cross-gable ell. Its Victorian details are limited to the small hipped entry porch with turned spindle supports.

The popularity of the aforementioned Victorian styles faded by the last decade of the nineteenth century as they were slowly supplanted by revival forms, such as the Colonial and Tudor Revivals. The Colonial Revival was the most widely embraced among the late-nineteenth century revival styles, first gaining popularity during the 1880s and eventually becoming the ubiquitous architectural form of the first half of the twentieth century. Colonial Revival buildings share influences derived from early American Colonial architecture, including Georgian, Federal, and Dutch Colonial buildings. Houses of this type commonly have rectangular plans, and hipped, pitched, or gambrel roofs. Decorative features mimic classical models and often include elaborate porticos or porches. Double-hung sash and multipane, symmetrically-placed, windows are common, as are sidelight-flanked entries.³²

Regardless of the national popularity of the Colonial Revival style, only a handful of exemplars can be found in the survey area. This is likely due to the same factors that limited the number of Victorian styles identified by this survey. Likewise, those examples that were found are primarily vernacular interpretations of the form. Among these are the homes at 1127 and 668 Sullivan Avenue, built in 1900 and 1920, respectively. The residence at 1127 Sullivan Avenue is a two-story frame duplex with Colonial influences visible in its rectangular plan, symmetrical façade, hipped roof, and dual

interior end-wall chimneys. The paired entry is centered on the façade and has a simple entry porch with square supports and hipped roof. The home at 668 Sullivan Avenue displays similar features, its main block being very much in keeping with the form of early New England Farmhouse-style homes found throughout South Windsor.

Another architectural form that became popular in South Windsor in the early twentieth century was the Craftsman or Bungalow style. This was popularized in the United States through the work of Californian architects Charles and Henry Green, during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Characteristically one-and-a-half-stories in height, bungalows typically had rubble or cobblestone foundations and chimneys, low-pitched roofs extending over full-width one-story porches, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and bracketed eave lines. High-style examples are relatively rare on the East Coast so it is no surprise that the bungalows found throughout the survey area are vernacular interpretations. Those identified by the survey included the homes at 694 Rye Street, built in 1912, and 59 Troy Road, erected in 1921. Both of these bungalows have side-gabled roofs which extend over full-width, one-story porches, and gabled dormers on their front-facing elevations. Additional details characteristic of the style included the eave-line brackets and arcaded porch supports visible at 694 Rye Street, and the exposed rafter tails and shingle exterior of the house at 59 Troy Road.

The Modern Era, 1929-Present

The Great Depression and Wartime Recovery

The stock market crash of 1929 had varying impacts on South Windsor farmers. While those well-established farms were able to navigate the crisis, many of those with heavy mortgage burdens or out-standing debts were forced into foreclosure. Add to these pressures the strain of collapsing prices and a series of extreme weather events, including devastating hail storms which completely destroyed the 1928 and 1929 tobacco crops, as well as the Flood of 1936 and Hurricane of 1938, many individuals were forced to abandon their once-profitable farming ventures during the late 1920s and 1930s. Although the Second World War brought economic relief via Hartford's industrial interests, this did little to preserve many of South Windsor's agricultural entities and only hastened the town's transition away from farming.³³

Although a number of farms were able to hang on during the Great Depression, the following decades saw a drastic decline in the role of agriculture in South Windsor's economy. As the town's role increasingly shifted to that of a bedroom community, with residents commuting to Hartford and surrounding towns via new automobile-centric infrastructure such as Connecticut Route 5 and Interstates 84, 91, and 291, abandoned farmland was sold off to housing developers. As a result, subdivisions and cul-de-sacs joined the town's preexisting inventory of tobacco fields and sheds. This juxtaposition is clearly visible in statewide aerial photographic surveys completed in 1936 and 1965, as well as in a topographical map of the area from 1952. These trends have only intensified over the last decades as surviving fields, farmhouses, and tobacco sheds were cleared to make way for large suburban shopping centers, such as the Town Center Development, located at the intersection of Buckland and Ellington Roads; and the Evergreen Walk Lifestyle Shops,

located on the west side of Buckland Road near the town's border with Manchester. Today, these two developments bookend a development zone which continues to threaten a number of significant historic resources, these including a number of nineteenth-century farmhouses and tobacco sheds.³⁴

Modern Era Architecture

South Windsor's housing stock dating to the post-Crash period represents a number of the styles popular during the second half of the twentieth century. These include additional Colonial Revival, as well as Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Modernist designs. Unsurprisingly, vernacular interpretations of earlier styles continued to be popular as the demand for affordable housing increased rapidly during the late 1930s and 1940s. One of the most commonly applied forms from this period is a Colonial Revival interpretation of the Cape Cod Cottage. Two examples from the survey area include the homes at 20 and 21 Hillsdale Road, built in 1939 and 1942, respectively. Like their eighteenth and nineteenth century predecessors, these homes have simple rectangular plans, symmetrical facades, and side-gabled roofs. The addition of enclosed entry porches, uncommon on Colonial examples, provide the homes with a sheltered vestibule, while gabled dormers increase the amount of functional space in the attic. Picture or three-sided bay windows and attached garages were also common among twentieth-century Capes-style homes, both features found in the aforementioned examples.

Another manifestation of the Colonial Revival style popular during the middle of the twentieth century was that which evoked forms from the Dutch Colonial period. The essential details of Dutch Colonial Revival homes include the use of side-gambrel roofs and flared eave lines. A fine example is the two-story frame house at 144 Hayes Street. Built in 1939, this residence has a rectangular plan, symmetrical façade, side-gambrel roof with flared eave line, and gabled dormers on the façade. The application of a flared eave line on the entry porch continues the Dutch Colonial aesthetic, while the one-story sun porch on the west (side) elevation was a popular detail among Colonial Revival homes in general. Many of the aforementioned features are visible in the home at 200 Nevers Road, which was erected in 1937. Although it lacks the flared eave-lines found at 144 Hayes Street the home is characteristic of the style and the use of brick in the first story with frame construction above was also common among Dutch Colonial Revival houses.

Although rare within South Windsor, the last architectural form found in the survey area is that loosely defined as Contemporary Modern. Homes fashioned in the Contemporary Modern style discard the historical influences that shaped the Classical, Romantic, or Revival styles, in favor of characteristics popularized by the International style. Similar to buildings designed in the International style, Contemporary Modern homes typically have wide, overhanging flat or low-pitched roofs, Craftsmanesque exposed support beams and structural members, and window openings of irregular shape and arrangement. Many of these features are visible in the design of 617 Nevers Road, which was built in 1959. Unlike the International style, which favored stark facades of stucco or steel, the Contemporary Modern home at 617 Nevers Road has a red-brick main block, connected to a one-story garage by a low-pitch gable roof extending over a flat-roof side porch. Irregularly spaced rectangular window openings can be found on the façade, while a side ell with low-pitch gable

roof on the south (side) elevation further emphasizes the horizontality of the structure and the form's origins in the International style.

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- ¹ James F. O'Gorman, *Connecticut Valley Vernacular: The Vanishing Landscape and Architecture of the New England Tobacco Fields* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002), 11.
- ² Stacey Scheller Vairo, *Historic and Architectural Resource Survey of South Windsor, Connecticut* (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, Historic Preservation and Museum Division, 2005), 8.
- ³ Milton Whitney, *Description of a Soil Map of the Connecticut Valley: United States Bureau of Soils, Circular No. 7*. (Washington, D.C.: United States Bureau of Soils, 1900), 1.
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ O'Gorman, 14.
- ⁶ U.S. Geological Survey. *Manchester, CT*. [topographic]. 1:24,000. USGS. 1952.
- ⁷ Vairo, 10-11.
- ⁸ Daniel J. Connors, *Deep River; The Illustrated Story of a Connecticut River Town* (Stonington, CT: The Pequot Press, Inc., 1966), 3; David Field, *Statistical Account of the County of Middlesex in Connecticut* (Haddam, CT: J.T Kelsey, 1892), 97.
- ⁹ Vairo, 11-12.
- ¹⁰ Vairo, 13-14.
- ¹¹ Henry R. Stiles, *The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut; Including East Windsor, South Windsor, Bloomfield, Windsor Locks, and Ellington, 1635-1891* (Hartford, CT: Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, 1891), 620.
- ¹² Tercentenary Commission of the State of Connecticut, Committee on Historical Publications, *The History of Tobacco Production in Connecticut*. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1936.), 4-5; Vairo, 15-16.
- ¹³ Vairo, 15-16; Moses Warren, *Connecticut, From Actual Survey*, (Hartford, CT: Hudson & Goodwin, 1812).
- ¹⁴ J. Frederick Kelly, *Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut*, (New York, NY: Dover Publications, 1924), 9.
- ¹⁵ "1735 Farm House," *The Northern Connecticut Bazaar*, May 12, 1981; Vairo, 3.
- ¹⁶ Kelly, 12-13.
- ¹⁷ Gerald Foster, *American Houses: A Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*, (Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin, 2004), 22.
- ¹⁸ Stiles, 789.
- ¹⁹ Vairo, 23.
- ²⁰ Tercentenary Commission of the State of Connecticut, Committee on Historical Publications, *The History of Tobacco Production in Connecticut*. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1936.), 4-5; Vairo, 22.
- ²¹ O' Gorman, 17; Tercentenary Commission of the State of Connecticut, 13.
- ²² Jan Cunningham, Consultant, Connecticut Historical Commission. National Register Nomination for "East Windsor Hill Historic District, South Windsor, CT," May 28, 1986; Jan Cunningham, Consultant, Connecticut Historical Commission. National Register Nomination for "Windsor Farms Historic District, South Windsor, CT," April 10, 1986; T. Robins Brown, Consultant, Connecticut Historical Commission. National Register Nomination for "Ebenezer Grant House, South Windsor, CT," January 3, 1977; David F. Ransom, Consultant, Connecticut Historical Commission. National Register Nomination for "Elmore Houses, South Windsor, CT," August 23, 1985.
- ²³ O' Gorman, 14-15; Whitney, Accompanying soil survey map.
- ²⁴ "Town and Country Sketches," *Hartford Times*, April 25, 1889, pg. 3.
- ²⁵ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), 158.
- ²⁶ McAlester, 183-184.
- ²⁷ Vairo, 27.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ Vairo, 30.
- ³⁰ Myrtle R. Odum, compiler. "The Introduction of Tobacco into South Windsor, Connecticut (South Windsor, CT: Wood Memorial Library Files), 19.
- ³¹ Odum, 20.
- ³² McAlester, 324-325.
- ³³ Vairo, 32; Odum, 24.
- ³⁴ Vairo, 34-5; James Sexton, *Town of South Windsor Historic Resources Survey; Phase II* (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, Historic Preservation and Museum Division, 2011), 11-12.

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VI. Resources Related to Women and Minorities

A complete and detailed history of South Windsor could not be completed without mention of the important role that women and minorities played in the development and daily activities of the town. As is noted in the Phase II Historic Resource Inventory survey of South Windsor, “Women and minorities undoubtedly played an important part in the history of South Windsor. Few households could run without the hard work of women, and others relied on the added labor of enslaved people.”¹ Unfortunately, documentation of the lives of these individuals in the historical record is severely limited. The authors of the Phase I and II Historic Resource Inventory surveys of the town have managed to include quite comprehensive overview narratives drawn from the majority of these limited materials – specifically those related to the history of women, blacks, and Native Americans – and no additional information pertinent to the Phase III survey area was gleaned during the research necessary to complete this stage of the project.

While the Phase II survey acknowledged the need for further study regarding the presence and role of both enslaved blacks in the early history of the town, and seasonal black tobacco workers during its more recent history, another notable group that comprised a minority population at the time of their arrival remains largely unrepresented in the documentary histories of the town. Although beyond the purview of this project, additional research should be conducted on the important role that Eastern European immigrants played in the development of the town, and in particular its tobacco industry, between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As is noted in the Phase I overview, a large number of Irish transplants took up residence in the area of King Street prior to the Civil War, however, the Phase III narrative highlights a less frequently identified migration, namely the arrival of a flood of Lithuanian and Polish immigrants who arrived in the area en masse between 1890 and 1925. While these transplants initially found work as migrant laborers, over the course of the following decades many acquired their own farms as the old Yankee families increasingly abandoned life behind the plow. As a result South Windsor retained its largely agricultural character well into the second half of the twentieth century. More detailed research on this subject might help connect these new arrivals to surviving architectural resources, including farmsteads, boarding houses, and seasonal housing, related to the town’s development and the regionally important practice of tobacco cultivation, as well as better document the history of the latter in South Windsor.

¹ James Sexton, *Town of South Windsor Historic Resources Survey; Phase II* (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, Historic Preservation and Museum Division, 2011), 16.

VII. Recommendations

Recommendations for the National Register of Historic Places

A major purpose of a Historic Resource Inventory study is to identify those resources which satisfy the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. As the people of South Windsor have long been committed to the preservation of their history, and the resources related to it, many areas of town have structures, buildings, sites, or districts already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This section identifies those resources, and consists of recommendations as to which properties are likely future candidates, either listed individually, or as historic districts.

These recommendations are an informed opinion only and should not be construed as excluding any site from consideration for National Register of Historic Places designation. The sites listed below possess qualities that appear to make them eligible for listing on the National Register, however a separate and specific study must be made to determine confirm this. This process, and final evaluation, is administered by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development, One Constitution Plaza, Hartford, CT 06103.

Existing National Register Properties in South Windsor

There are no existing National Register listings in the study area.

Recommended National Register Districts

Most of the study area was historically farmland. As a result, houses are widely spaced and a considerable amount of infill construction has taken place in former tobacco fields. There is only one contiguous group of houses in the study area which would be eligible to be listed as a historic district. It is a group of ten Colonial Revival homes, all of which were built just before World War II. They are all two-story houses of similar size, with each house interpreting the Colonial Revival style in a slightly different manner. The addresses are:

1. 20 Hillsdale Avenue
2. 21 Hillsdale Avenue
3. 28 Hillsdale Avenue
4. 18 Mountain View Road
5. 26 Mountain View Road
6. 1118 Sullivan Avenue
7. 1124 Sullivan Avenue
8. 1136 Sullivan Avenue
9. 1148 Sullivan Avenue
10. 1156 Sullivan Avenue

In addition to this contiguous historic district, Multiple Property Submissions should be considered for surviving tobacco barns and for tobacco farms, which can be found throughout the town.

Properties That May Be Individually Eligible for the National Register

The following properties in the study area may be eligible for nomination individually to the National Register as they can be associated with the significant broad patterns, events or persons (Criteria A) that characterized the history and development of the area, and also retain characteristics of demonstrable significance with respect to design, construction, or use of materials from the period of their construction (Criterion C).

1. 90 Foster Street

2. 1042 Foster Street
3. 389 Griffin Road
4. 707 Nevers Road
5. 443 Rye Street
6. 520 Rye Street
7. 1135 Sullivan Avenue
8. 1042 Foster Street

VIII. Street Index

<u>Inventory No.</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
1	7 Abbe Road	c. 1880	Vernacular
2	190 Abbe Road	c. 1800	Georgian
3	427 Abbe Road	c. 1850	Vernacular
4	462 Abbe Road	c. 1790	Vernacular
5	494 Abbe Road	c. 1850	Vernacular
6	229 Avery Street	c. 1860	Vernacular
7	255 Avery Street	c. 1900	Vernacular
8	359 Avery Street	c. 1740	Georgian
9	370 Avery Street	c. 1800	Cape Cod Cottage
10	390 Avery Street	c. 1790	Federal
11	431 Avery Street	c. 1900	Vernacular
12	559 Avery Street	c. 1830	Vernacular
13	623 Avery Street	c. 1870	Vernacular
14	630 Avery Street	c. 1830	Greek Revival
15	710 Avery Street	c. 1830	Greek Revival
16	754 Avery Street	c. 1800	Georgian
17	1010 Avery Street	c. 1850	Vernacular
18	1023 Avery Street	c. 1830	Greek Revival
19	1050 Avery Street	1928	Colonial Revival
20	1179 Avery Street	c. 1920	Vernacular
21	90 Ayers Road	c. 1860	Vernacular
22	244 Barber Hill Road	c. 1850	Vernacular
23	151 Buckland Road	c. 1940	Vernacular
24	R001 Clark Street	c. 1900	Vernacular
25	695 Clark Street	c. 1850	Folk Victorian
26	716 Clark Street	c. 1900	Vernacular
27	41 Dart Hill Road	c. 1900	Vernacular
28	282 Dart Hill Road	c. 1807	Cape Cod Cottage

29	289 Dart Hill Road	c. 1800	Georgian
30	7 Deming Street	c. 1825	Greek Revival
31	47 Deming Street	c. 1860	Folk Victorian
32	440 Deming Street	c. 1860	Vernacular
33	1969 Ellington Road	1936	Dutch Colonial
34	1979 Ellington Road	c. 1920	Vernacular
35	2163 Ellington Road	c. 1790	Greek Revival
36	2270 Ellington Road	c. 1865	Vernacular
37	2355 Ellington Road	c. 1840	Greek Revival
38	2629 Ellington Road	c. 1850	Vernacular
39	2916 Ellington Road	c. 1830	Vernacular
40	2974 Ellington Road	c. 1830	Vernacular
41	229 Felt Road	1941	Modern
42	249 Felt Road	c. 1900	Vernacular
43	R002 Foster Street	c. 1940	Vernacular
44	63 Foster Street	c. 1850	Greek Revival
45	90 Foster Street	c. 1822	New England Farmhouse
46	117 Foster Street	c. 1850	Vernacular
47	178 Foster Street	c. 1800	Vernacular
48	179 Foster Street	c. 1802	New England Farmhouse
49	186 Foster Street	c. 1940	Tobacco Shed
50	341 Foster Street	c. 1700	Greek Revival
51	477 Foster Street	1940	Vernacular
52	767 Foster Street (Ext.)	c. 1770	Vernacular
53	785 Foster Street (Ext.)	c. 1850	Vernacular
54	1042 Foster Street (Ext.)	c. 1810	Federal
55	130 Graham Road	c. 1910	Vernacular
56	181 Graham Road	c. 1886	Folk Victorian
57	192 Graham Road	c. 1880	Queen Anne
58	323 Graham Road	c. 1840	Greek Revival
59	394 Graham Road	c. 1900	Vernacular
60	662 Graham Road	c. 1837	Federal
61	30 Griffin Road	c. 1870	Vernacular
62	155 Griffin Road	c. 1850	Vernacular
63	389 Griffin Road	c. 1800	Georgian
64	112 Hayes Road	c. 1840	Greek Revival
65	144 Hayes Road	1939	Dutch Colonial

66	20 Hillsdale Road	1939	Cape Cod Cottage
67	21 Hillsdale Road	1942	Cape Cod Cottage
68	28 Hillsdale Road	1936	Colonial Revival
69	593 King Street	c. 1890	Vernacular
70	611 King Street	c. 1910	Vernacular
71	624 King Street	c. 1900	Vernacular
72	652 King Street	c. 1918	Vernacular
73	20 McGuire Road	c. 1914	Vernacular
74	420 Miller Road	c. 1850	Greek Revival
75	18 Mountain View Road	1941	Cape Cod Cottage
76	26 Mountain View Road	1941	Cape Cod Cottage
77	200 Nevers Road	1937	Dutch Colonial
78	290 Nevers Road	c. 1840	Vernacular
79	617 Nevers Road	1959	Modern
80	707 Nevers Road	c. 1763	Georgian
81	41 Newmarker Road	c. 1800	Vernacular
82	136 Newmarker Road	c. 1905	Bungalow/Craftsman
83	5 Niederwerfer Road	c. 1926	Vernacular
84	354 Niederwerfer Road	c. 1850	Vernacular
85	457 Niederwerfer Road	c. 1860	Vernacular
86	404 Rye Street	c. 1850	Vernacular
87	443 Rye Street	c. 1813	Federal
88	513 Rye Street	c. 1795	Vernacular
89	520 Rye Street	c. 1735	Georgian
90	556 Rye Street	c. 1918	Dutch Colonial Revival
91	565 Rye Street	1925	Vernacular
92	575 Rye Street	c. 1850	Vernacular
93	599 Rye Street	c. 1850	Vernacular
94	609 Rye Street	1938	Vernacular
95	616 Rye Street	c. 1850	Folk Victorian
96	633 Rye Street	c. 1850	Folk Victorian
97	677 Rye Street	c. 1850 (or earlier)	Vernacular
98	694 Rye Street	1912	Bungalow/Craftsman
99	198 Smith Street	c. 1850	Vernacular
100	236 Smith Street	c. 1850	Vernacular
101	314 Smith Street	c. 1870	Vernacular
102	135 Sullivan Avenue	c. 1869	Vernacular

103	352 Sullivan Avenue	c. 1900	Vernacular
104	590 Sullivan Avenue	c. 1890	Greek Revival
105	668 Sullivan Avenue	1920	Greek Revival
106	678 Sullivan Avenue	c. 1935	Vernacular
107	1118 Sullivan Avenue	1940	Cape Cod Cottage
108	1124 Sullivan Avenue	1938	Colonial Revival
109	1127 Sullivan Avenue	c. 1900	Colonial Revival
110	1135 Sullivan Avenue	c. 1800	Georgian
111	1136 Sullivan Avenue	1939	Cape Cod Cottage
112	1148 Sullivan Avenue	1938	Colonial Revival
113	1156 Sullivan Avenue	1936	Colonial Revival
114	1199 Sullivan Avenue	c. 1830	Vernacular
115	1366 Sullivan Avenue	c. 1860	Cape Cod Cottage
116	16 Troy Road	c. 1900	Vernacular
117	47 Troy Road	1914	Vernacular
118	59 Troy Road	1921	Bungalow/Craftsman
119	89 Troy Road	c. 1925	Vernacular
120	94 Troy Road	c. 1925	Vernacular
121	313 Troy Road	c. 1850	Federal
122	22 Wheeler Road	c. 1940	Tobacco Shed
123	14 Windsorville Road	1916	Bungalow/Craftsman
124	55 Windsorville Road	c. 1850	Vernacular
125	60 Windsorville Road	c. 1850	Cape Cod Cottage
126	80 Windsorville Road	c. 1850	Greek Revival
127	115 Windsorville Road	c. 1900	Vernacular
128	151 Windsorville Road	c. 1865	Vernacular
129	176 Windsorville Road	c. 1850	Greek Revival
130	178 Windsorville Road	c. 1900	Vernacular
131	182 Windsorville Road	c. 1910	Vernacular
132	184 Windsorville Road	c. 1940	Vernacular