ABBOTT, GEORGE S., BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004359)
Also known as **Wheeler and Wilson** Building**; Abbott Towers Apartments**
235-247 N. Main St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lawler,Henry A. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ABBOTT, WILLIAM HAWKINS

(1819-1901) — pioneer petroleum producer and refiner, the son of David and Hannah Abbott, was born October 27, 1819, on his father's farm in Middlebury, New Haven County, Connecticut, the eldest of a family of twelve children. Until he was eighteen years of age, Abbott helped with the farm work and completed the common-school curriculum, attending during the winter months. With the approval of his father, he became a clerk in a general store at Watertown, Connecticut. He remained in this position until 1844, gaining a considerable amount of business experience and developing a character recognized for its industry and ambition. In September 1845, he was married to Jane Wheeler.

When twenty-five years old, he moved to Newton Falls, Trumbull County, Ohio, where he entered the employ of a large general mercantile business. A year later, when the partners for whom he worked gave up this business relationship, Abbott joined with one of them and continued the store at Bronson & Abbott for another year. This partnership was dissolved a year later, with both members continuing separate businesses. Another year passed and Abbott bought out his former partner, as well as an established real estate business in Newton, and continued the two on his own account with marked success until 1862. In 1859, Colonel E. L. Drake had brought in the first oil well near Titusville, Pennsylvania, and partly from curiosity but mainly as a matter of business, Abbott visited there the following Spring. What he saw prompted him to take a part interest in the lease of the nearby Parker farm, on which a well was being drilled. When this came into production some months later, Abbott, still a resident of Ohio, went to New York to establish a market for this oil, and succeeded in selling 200 barrels at thirty-five cents a gallon to Schieffelin Brothers, an extensive drug and chemical house in New York. This deal may be said to mark the beginning of the oil trade. Abbott, too, was the moving spirit in the construction of the first refinery at Titusville, with the plant beginning operations in January 1861. Throughout this year Abbott carried on his oil interests chiefly from his Ohio home, but in 1862 he moved with his family to Titusville, and during the same year brought the first coal for domestic use to Titusville, and therefore established the first retail coal business. Three years later he leased a large acreage of coal lands in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and for years thereafter engaged successfully in coal mining. In 1865, he organized a company and, built at a cost of $200,000, the Titusville and Pitt-Hole plank road. Meanwhile, he was expanding his oil interests. In 1867, he formed with Henry Harley the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, the first of the great oil pipe-line consolidations, and finally, in 1870, he was instrumental in reviving active interest in the earlier projected Union & Titusville Railroad Company, with the result that the road was opened in 1871. Thereafter until his death, Abbott divided his time generally among his various interests, including the presidency of the Citizens Bank of Titusville. From the time of his permanent residence in Titusville, because of his business ability, reliability, and far-sightedness, he was prominently identified with almost every civic development of the city.

ABINGTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001413)
CT 97, Abington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fitch,Mr. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

ACADEMY HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001419)
785 Old Main St., Rocky Hill
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Jaggers, Abraham — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

ACADIAN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001928)
Union St., Guilford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Clay, Joseph — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:**

ACHESON, DEAN GOODERHAM

(1893-1971) — United States Secretary of State; he was born in Middletown, Connecticut to Edward (an Episcopalian minister) and Eleanor Acheson on April 11, 1893. Acheson often spent his summers in Canada as a youth, doing various jobs for a railroad company. Known in high school to be a "lone wolf and a rebel," he attended Yale University, earning a B.A. degree in 1915 with Phi Beta Kappa. Continuing his education at Harvard University Law School, he was a member of the staff of the *Harvard Law Review*, and received his LL.B. degree in 1918.

Beginning in 1919, he worked as private secretary to Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis for two years. He was then hired by the law firm of Covington, Burling and Rublee, where he remained until 1933, practicing corporate and international law. Later that year, due to his impressive reputation, he was chosen by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to assume the position of Under Secretary of the Treasury. The position didn't keep Acheson from speaking his mind, however, and he lost the job within a few months after he questioned a decision by Roosevelt.

He returned to his former law firm, which now carried the name Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Schorb — in 1934, and for the next seven years, involved himself in such litigations as supporting the minimum wage law in New York, and defending a number of public utilities in front of the United States Supreme Court. The firm had several prestigious clients on their roster, including oil and telephone trusts.

A reconciliation was eventually achieved between Acheson and President Roosevelt. Although Acheson turned down a Circuit Court of Appeals judgeship, he continued to support Roosevelt in the President's third bid for reelection. However, after Acheson began serving as a member of the Committee to Defend America, and successfully initiated aid for England during the war overseas, Roosevelt once again urged Acheson to another government position: this time, Assistant Secretary of State, which the lawyer accepted, taking office in 1941.

Working under Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Acheson was made overseer of economic concerns, acting as the "contact man" with Congress. He was one of the main supporters of the Lend-Lease bill, and was at the head of several international conferences. In 1944, Acheson kept his position when Edward R. Stettinius became the new Secretary of State. He tried to resign a year later due to his dissatisfaction with his salary, but President Harry Truman would not hear of it, and instead, promoted him to the position of Under Secretary. He almost didn't receive his confirmation from the Senate, once again due to his outspokenness, after he publicly chastised General Douglas MacArthur for what Acheson felt was the General's insubordination regarding U.S. involvement in Japan. However, when the final vote was taken in November 1945, there was only one Senator who opposed the appointment.

Not long after, Acheson gave a speech before a National Council of Soviet-American Friendship meeting, during which he pointed out that there had never been any place up to that time when Americans and Russians ever had a reason to be adversaries, and that there was "no objective reason to suppose that there should now, or in the future, ever be such a place." However, as little as two years later, Acheson had to change his position as a "cold war" between the two countries began to escalate. Acknowledging this new reality, he later pointed out to a Senate group that the U.S.S.R.'s foreign policy was "aggressive and expanding." A few months later, while giving a commencement speech at Wesleyan University, he criticized the Russian government for its "pursuit of policies diametrically opposed to the very premises of international accord and recovery," going on to accuse them of preventing "the whole course of recovery and the international pursuit of happiness." Other issues Acheson was concerned with while Under Secretary included postponing a Japanese peace treaty until the European treaties had been settled; lifting the Congressional ban on a few of the Lend-Lease supplies earmarked for shipment to Russia; and thwarting an attempt by airline companies to merge, due to his worry about the creation of a monopoly.

In June 1947, after deciding he wanted to return to his law practice, Acheson left his post after serving six and a half years, and was honored with the Medal of Merit by President Truman, who paid tribute to him, saying he was "one of the architects of victory and of the struggle for peace." However, Acheson was not through with public life. In 1947, President Truman founded the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, naming Acheson as vice-chairman of the twelve-member group. Soon after, Acheson was appointed chairman of the United States branch of the Permanent American-Canadian Defense Board.

In January 1949, Secretary of State George C. Marshall resigned his post, and President Truman immediately nominated Acheson for the position. Although the nomination was supported by many high-ranking politicians, including Harold Ickes and John Foster Dulles, he faced a different kind of roadblock with this appointment due to his past affiliation with Alger Hiss, who was thought to have Communist sympathies. At a meeting held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Acheson answered the charge head on, saying: "It is my view that communism as a doctrine is economically fatal to free society and to human rights and fundamental freedoms." Ultimately, he was accepted by a unanimous vote and was sworn into his new office on January 21, 1949, being the fiftieth government official to hold that position. Acheson remained Secretary of State until 1953, and later

served as a foreign policy advisor to John F. Kennedy.

He was responsible for a number of major governmental policies including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. He continued his involvement in the political arena in his later years, acting as advisor to Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. In 1969, he wrote a book about his experiences entitled *Present at the Creation; My Years in the State Department*, for which he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1970.

He also wrote *A Democrat Looks at His Party* (1955); *A Citizen Looks at Congress* (1957); *Power and Diplomacy* (1958); *Scetches From Life of Men I Have Known* (1961); *Morning and Noon* (1965); *Fragments of My Fleece* (1971); and *Grapes From Thorns* (1972). Acheson was an Ensign in the United States Navy during World War I. Acheson was married to Alice Stanley; the couple had three children. He died on October 12, 1971.

AGUDAS ACHIM SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95001340)
Also known as **Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church; The Fountain of Y**
320-324 Madison Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cooper, F., Malkera, M. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-fuction:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

AGUDATH SHOLEM SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000561)
Also known as **Faith Tabernacle Missionary Baptist Church**
29 Grove St., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And Early 20th Century American Movements — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

AHAVAS SHOLEM SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000559)
Also known as **Thomas Chapel of the Church of Christ**
30 White St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

ALDEN TAVERN SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - **Site** - #98000361)
Also known as **71-15**
Address Restricted, Lebanon
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Commerce, Communications, Entertainment/Recreation — Cultural Affiliation: — Euro-American — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Restaurant — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ALDRICH FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000768)
299 Main St., Plainfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wilcox, Charles F. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Education — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** Library

ALLDIS, JAMES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004480)
355 Prospect St., Torrington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Professional

ALLEN, ETHAN

(1737-1789) — Revolutionary soldier, author, and though identified with the history of Vermont, was born January 10, 1737, in

Litchfield, Connecticut. His father, Joseph, greatgrandson of Samuel Allen, who died in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1648, married Mary Baker, aunt of Remember Baker of Vermont fame. Ethan was their oldest son. Of his youth very little is known. He is said to have been preparing for college when his father died in 1755. He served in the French and Indian War at Fort William Henry in 1757. By 1769 he was probably resident in the New Hampshire Grants, as Vermont was then called, over the control of which New York and New Hampshire were having a lively controversy. As a result of this dispute, the Green Mountain Boys were organized in 1770, with Allen as "colonel commandant".

By December 1771, Allen had made his leadership so felt that Governor Tryon of New York offered a reward of twenty pounds for his capture. In March 1774, this reward was increased to one hundred pounds. At the Westminster (Vermont) meeting in April 1775, he was appointed with others, to draw up a remonstrance to the King, but the news of the battle of Lexington momentarily quieted affairs in Vermont, and Allen received instructions from Connecticut to capture Fort Ticonderoga. Consequently, at dawn on May 10, 1775, he entered the fort, with Colonel Arnold by his side, and demanded its immediate surrender. In September, he went on the expedition against Canada, where he was captured by the British in a foolhardy attempt to surprise Montreal. For over two years he was held prisoner, being finally exchanged at New York, May 6, 1778, for Colonel Archibald Campbell. Immediately afterward, he received from General Washington the brevet rank of colonel. He returned at once to Vermont and was soon actively engaged in local affairs. In September 1778, he presented the Vermont claims to the Continental Congress without success. Soon afterwards he was given command of the Vermont militia with rank of major-general, and commenced a petty warfare against the New York settlers.

In July 1780, Allen received a letter from Colonel Beverly Robinson which opened a correspondence with General Haldimand, commander of the British forces in Canada. Together, with his brothers Ira and Levi Allen, he was deeply implicated in an attempt to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain, which would have made Vermont a province of that country. Whether the Allens actually wanted this, or were merely trying to force Congress to recognize Vermont as a separate state, has never been determined. Ethan, however, took no further part in the Revolution, but gave his attention to Vermont affairs and the management of his farms. In 1787, he settled in Burlington, where, on February 12, 1789, he died of apoplexy. A granite shaft, erected in 1855, stands near his grave. Allen was a man of strong physique, courageous, impulsive in all his actions, prone to daring exploits, and inclined to appeal to force, rather than reason. No portrait is known to exist, but there are idealistic statues by Mead in Montpelier and Washington. He was twice married: first, in 1762, to Mary, daughter of Cornelius and Abigail (Jackson) Bronson, who died at Sunderland, Vermont, in 1783, and they had five children; second, in 1784, to Mrs. Frances (Montresor) Buchanan, by whom he had three more children.

Allen was the author of several books and pamphlets, as well as many controversial contributions to various New England newspapers: 1. *A Brief Narrative of the Proceedings of the Government of New York Relative to Their Obtaining the Jurisdiction of that Large District of Land to the Westward from Connecticut River* (Hartford, 1774). 2. *An Animadversory Address to the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont* (1778). 3. *A Vindication of the Opposition of the Inhabitants of Vermont to the Government of New York* (1779). 4. *A Narrative of Colonel Ethan Allen's Captivity* (1779), of which many editions were printed. In it, Allen fails to mention Arnold's share in the capture of Ticonderoga, and is vituperative about the British. 5. *A Concise Refutation of the Claims of New Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay to the Territory of Vermont* (1780). 6. *The Present State of the Controversy Between the States of New York and New Hampshire on the One Part and the State of Vermont on the Other* (1782). 7. *Reason the Only Oracle of Man; Or, A Compenduous System of Natural Religion* (Bennington, 1784), a curious book, of which this first edition is excessively rare, most of it having been destroyed by fire at the printer's and practically all of the remainder having been burned by the printer because of its "atheistic" content.

ALLEN, JEREMIAH MERVIN

(1833-1903) — engineer and pioneer in steam-boiler insurance; was born May 18, 1833, in Enfield, Connecticut, the son of Jeremiah V. Allen and Emily Pease. He remained at Enfield until twelve years of age, attending the primary schools of that place, and then studied for two years at Rev. Dr. Lawton's school at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, after which he spent four years at Westfield Academy, in studies directed toward his becoming a civil engineer. Subsequently he taught school for four years, improving himself in the meantime with reading and study. In 1865 he became connected in Hartford, Connecticut, with the insurance business, thus making his first contact with the field of activity which was later to become his life-work.

In 1857, there had been formed by a few young men in Hartford an association known as the "Polytechnic Club," with the purpose of discussing matters of science in relation to everyday life. Among other subjects discussed at meetings of this Club was that of steam-boiler explosions and their causes. As these discussions developed, the subject became one of special interest, and in the environment of Hartford, with its large insurance activities, these early beginnings led to the organization of a company in 1866, "to inspect steam-boilers and to insure their owners against loss or damage arising from boiler explosion." With his deep interest in the subject itself, his taste for mechanical and engineering matters, and his previous experience in the insurance business, Allen was chosen to lead in this new enterprise, and from 1867 to his death was president and general manager of the company.

Allen's interests were wide, and in one way or another he was connected with most of the leading movements in his community. Among many other duties and activities he served as president of the Hartford board of trade, member and president of the board of trustees of the Hartford Theological Seminary and non-resident lecturer in the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering Cornell University. He was active in the work of the Y.M.C.A. and served a term as president. He was likewise a member of many societies and organizations: scientific, technical, and historical. His lasting contribution to industrial and social progress, however, is to be found in his work in the field of steam-boiler inspection and insurance. This was distinctly a pioneer movement in its recognition of both the social and economic value of human life and in the taking of measures calculated to reduce the hazards and minimize the loss of both life and property due to steam-boiler explosions. Through the system of boiler inspection, which was inaugurated under Allen's direction, as well as through the promulgation of carefully framed rules and regulations for design and operation, the hazards of steam-boiler operation were enormously reduced. In 1856, Allen married Harriet S. Griswold of Ellington, Connecticut, by whom he had two children. He died on December 19, 1903, at the age of seventy, active in his many interests to the last, loved and honored by associates and friends.

ALLEN'S CIDER MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000389)
7 Mountain Rd., Granby
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Meeting Hall, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility

ALLEN PLACE—LINCOLN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - - #03000815)
Roughly bounded by Madsion St., Washington St., Vernon St., and Zion Hill Cemetery, Hartford

ALLIS-BUSHNELL HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004352)
Also known as **Madison Historical Society**
853 Boston Post Rd., Madison
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Blatchley,Aaron — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Bushnell,Cornelius S. — **Significant Year:** 1789, 1815, 1785 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Secondary Structure

ALLYN, CAPT. BENJAMIN, II, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002633)
Also known as **Allyn, Capt. Thomas, House**
119 Deerfield Rd., Windsor
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ALSOP HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000686)
Also known as **Davison Art Center**
301 High St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Town,Ithiel — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** College, Museum

ALSOP, RICHARD

(1761-1815) — satirist, poet; was one of the few millionaires of his generation, and was also, in many ways, the most gifted of the "Hartford Wits," among whom, says his friend, Elihu Hubbard Smith, he was "the moon shining among lesser lights." He was the oldest son of Richard and Mary Alsop. From his father, a prominent merchant of Middletown, Connecticut, he inherited a taste for business, an affectionate disposition, and a shaping force in his life - a passionate love of books. Against the tumultuous days of the new Republic, Alsop appears as a gentleman-financier of conservative Connecticut, possessing beneath a playfully

humorous manner a rare aptitude for writing. His verse had a tincture of learning. One of his four sisters testifies to his early erudition acquired both at home and from tutors, and it is probable that he entered Yale College in the class of 1778, a class distinguished by Noah Webster and Joel Barlow. Of his connection with Yale, little is known except that he received the degree of M.A. in 1798. Whatever the sources, his acquaintance with classical literature was apparent even in boyhood. His absorption in books, however, earned him less learning than a rich culture which found expression in skill with modern languages and in poetry based on old legends. His leisure, his cultivation, and his talent for fluent poetry make him seem a precursor of Longfellow, the poet of a more tranquil age. Alsop translated from French, Spanish, and from the Scandinavian, the last-named study influencing his epic, "The Conquest of Scandinavia." All his writings attributed to this early period and unpublished proclaim him a poet deeply in debt to European culture. This remains true, despite his interest in field sports, natural history, taxidermy, and shrewd trading on the Connecticut River.

As part of his talent for literature, Alsop adapted himself readily to the prevalent mode in writing satire. Like Freneau and Odell, he won fame by jests at the foibles of his time, but, unlike these, his pen was more playful than caustic. He had no part in the Revolution, but his letters are full of his concern with contemporary events; full also of good-humored derision at fools and Jacobins, — he thought them identical. Alsop wrote frequently in collaboration with David Humphreys, Joel Barlow, and Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, but he probably had no part in composing the mock-heroic poem "The Anarchiad." More witty and distinctive was "The Echo," which appeared in twenty numbers of the *American Mercury*, between 1791 and 1805. The origins of "The Echo," and thus indirectly of a later burlesque, "The Political Greenhouse," recreate perfectly the temper of Alsop in this mild flagellation of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Judge Hugh Brackenridge. In an office at Hartford he read, with Theodore Dwight and Mason Cogswell, a flamboyant newspaper account of a thunderstorm in Boston, and, amid laughter, volunteered a satire. His gibes struck home; there were fresh couplets; and the group, with others, was soon known as "The Hartford Wits."

This edge in Alsop sharpens a literary output which sometimes appears hopelessly bookish. *The American Poems* (Litchfield, 1793), seem mere relicts of scholarship. Not less conventional is *A Poem: Sacred to the Memory of George Washington* (1800), in which Alsop, though stirred by the President's death, is an extremely orthodox mourner. Such writing, simply reiterates Alsop's ideal of following intently the acknowledged masters. Fortunately he occasionally strays off the beaten path. Though formal, the "Hymn to Peace" and the "Inscription for a Family Tomb" betray real emotion. The true Alsop, kindly, social, brilliant, comes out also in the remaining years of his life. These (1800-1815) were spent in Middletown; in Hartford, where he is said to have conducted a bookstore, and in New York, where he frequently visited Isaac Riley, the bookseller, his brother-in-law. He wrote for Charles Brockden Brown's periodical, the *Monthly Magazine* and *American Review*, and the tale persists that Alsop, the "Hartford Wit," mingled with the New York coterie, Brown, William Dunlap, S. L. Mitchill, and Philip Freneau. He was now famous; he admitted modestly that "The Political Greenhouse" had awakened "considerable curiosity in this country." It had indeed; it was quoted in Congress to demonstrate that Connecticut was entangling the United States in a war with France. Alsop died suddenly, August 20, 1815, at Flatbush, Long Island, where his ancestors had first settled. In the very year of his death, he edited a curious volume, the *Narrative of the Adventures and Sufferings of John R. Jewitt, Only Survivor of the Ship Boston, During a Captivity of Nearly Three Years Among the Savages of Noolka Sound*. Though unlike his standard writings, this book, an imitation of author Daniel Defoe, reminds us again of Alsop's love of remote lore, his respect for proven literary models, and what his contemporaries called his "ingenious fancy."

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY PLANT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86003770)
Also known as **Page-Wilson Corporation**
929 Connecticut Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Walker,C.W., Wolcott,Henry — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

AMERICAN LEGION FOREST CCC SHELTER

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001725)
W side of West River Rd., American Legion State Forest, Barkhamsted
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

AMERICAN MILLS WEB SHOP

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001276)
Also known as **East Coast Loose Leaf Company,Inc.**

114-152 Orange Ave., West Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(1775-81) — As soon as the colonists in Connecticut heard about the battle at Lexington, Massachusetts, several thousand militiamen left Connecticut for Massachusetts under the command of Colonel Israel Putnam. They participated in the legendary Battle of Bunker Hill. Benedict Arnold took command of the Connecticut Militia Company and attempted to capture Fort Ticonderoga. He was not successful, as Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys captured the fort. Arnold led another expedition to Canada in an unsuccessful assault on Quebec. He was wounded in this battle and forced to take leave.
One major Revolutionary War battle was fought in New London, Connecticut. On September 6, 1781, British forces under the command of Benedict Arnold, who had previously joined the British military, landed at New London on the banks of the Thames River. They captured Fort Griswold and burned many buildings in the town.

Connecticut's greatest contribution to the war was providing needed food and many supplies to the Continental Army. The support of Governor Jonathan Trumbull for the war by supplying the military with food and other necessities caused George Washington to nickname Connecticut "The Provision State."

The American Revolution officially came to an end on September 3, 1783, when Great Britain and the new United States of America signed the Treaty of Paris. By its terms, Great Britain recognized its former thirteen colonies, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, as the free and sovereign United States of America.

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE COMPANY LAUREL HILL PLANT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - **New London County** - #88003091)
11 Thermos Ave., Norwich
(87 acres, 11 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Engineering, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974, 1975-2000 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

AMES, WINSLOW, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000283)
132 Mohegan Ave., New London
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** McLaughlin, Robert W., Jr. — **Architectural Style:** International Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** College

AMISTAD TRIAL

(1841) — In February of 1839, a group of Africans were kidnapped from Sierra Leone by Portuguese slave hunters and sent to Havana, Cuba. Fifty-three of the Africans were then purchased by two Spanish planters and put aboard the ship *Amistad* in route to Caribbean plantations. Along the way, the Africans revolted, killed the captain and the cook, seized the ship and ordered the planters, Pedro Montez and Jose Ruiz, to sail to Africa. During the day, the planters headed toward Africa, but at night, they headed north, hoping to reach a southern U.S. port.

On August 24, 1939, Lieutenant Thomas R. Gedney, who commanded *The Washington*, a U.S. Coast Guard ship, seized the *Amistad* off of Long Island, New York. Gedney boarded the ship and found the planters, the cabin boy, and thirty-nine surviving Africans. Gedney had the *Amistad* towed to New London, Connecticut.
Once in Connecticut, the planters were freed and the Africans were imprisoned in New Haven on murder charges. The charges were later dismissed, but the Africans were kept in custody as the focus of the case turned to salvage claims and property rights.

Abolitionists in the North opposed extraditing the Africans to Cuba, as had been suggested by President Van Buren's administration, and raised defense money. Salvage claims to the Africans by different people, including the two planters, the government of Spain, and the captain of the ship, as well as a debate over jurisdiction under various treaties, led to the case being tried in the U.S. district court in Connecticut. Roger Sherman Baldwin, a Connecticut lawyer, was primarily in charge of the "Amistads'" defense. The court ruled that the case fell within Federal jurisdiction and that the claims to the Africans as property were not legitimate because they were born in Africa, kidnapped, and held illegally as slaves.

In January 1841, the case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Former President John Quincy Adams

joined Baldwin in arguing the defendants' case. The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Africans, and the thirty-five who survived the ordeal were returned to Sierra Leone.

ANDOVER

Town; Tolland County. Andover was named in 1747, either because its early settlers came from Andover, Massachusetts, or because they came directly from the town of Andover, England.

ANDOVER CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Tolland County** - #03000236)
Roughly along Herbron Rd., Boston Hill Rd., and US 6, Andover
(2700 acres, 60 buildings, 4 structures, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Funerary, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, City Hall, Fire Station, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

ANDREW, WILLIAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02001695)
Also known as **Richard Bryan House**
131 Old Tavern Rd., Orange
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

ANDREWS, CHARLES B.

(1836-1902) — thirty-fourth governor of Connecticut (1879-1881), was born in North Sunderland, Franklin County, Massachusetts, on November 4, 1836, the son of Almira Bartlett and Erastus Andrews. He attended Franklin Academy in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and graduated from Amherst College in 1858. After earning his degree, Andrews took a teaching position in Sherman, Connecticut, while studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and established a practice in Kent. In 1863, he moved to Litchfield and formed a partnership with John H. Hubbard, who was a member in Congress at the time.

In 1868, Andrews was elected to the State Senate, and served through 1869. In 1878, he served in the Lower House of the Connecticut Legislature, and was chairman of the Committee of Judiciary. After a nomination for Governor by the Republican Party in 1878, he emerged victorious and took office in January of 1879.

During his administration, the boundary line dispute between Connecticut and New York State was settled. In addition, the State governor was given authority to choose judges to serve on the State Supreme Court, a new jury law was passed, and a law was passed regarding incorporation of joint-stock companies.

Andrews left the governorship in 1881, resuming his law practice. In 1882, he was appointed a Judge of the Connecticut Superior Court, and was the body's Chief Justice from 1889 through 1901. His last public office was as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1902.

Andrews was married to Mary J. Carter in 1866. After her death, he married Sarah M. Wilson in 1870, with whom he had a son. He died September 12, 1902, in Litchfield, Connecticut.

ANDREWS, LUMAN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003095)
469 Andrews St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ANDREWS, MOSES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002859)
424 W. Main St., Meriden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

ANN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Hartford County** - #83003514)
Allyn, Ann, Asylum, Church, Hicks and Pearl Sts., Hartford
(90 acres, 22 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Art, Education, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

ANSHEL ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000861)
142 Newent Rd. (CT 138), Lisbon
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Allen, George, & Sons — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ANSONIA

City; New Haven County. The town was named for Anson G. Phelps, senior partner of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which established the city.

ANSONIA LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001828)
53 South Cliff St., Ansonia
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Keller,George, Budde,August & Calder,W. George — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Historic Person:** Stokes,Caroline Phelps — **Significant Year:** 1892 — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** Library

APARTMENT AT 49-51 SPRING STREET

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001255)
49-51 Spring St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

APPLEWOOD FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87001765)
528 Colonel Ledyard Hwy., Ledyard
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gallup,Russel — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2, Storage

ARMSMEAR

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000802)
Also known as **Samuel Colt House**
80 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Colt,Samuel — **Significant Year:** 1862, 1855 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing

ARNOLD, BENEDICT

(1741-1801) — soldier, unfortunately known for treason; was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on January 14, 1741, the son of Benedict and Hannah (Waterman) Arnold. Benedict Arnold received a "respectable" education.

At the age of fifteen, he ran away from home and enlisted in the Connecticut army, marching to Albany and Lake George to resist the French Invasion; getting weary of the discipline, he deserted and made his way home alone through the wilderness.

He was employed in a pharmacy in Norwich until 1762, when he opened his own business as a druggist and bookseller

in New Haven. He acquired considerable property and also engaged the Canadian and West Indian trade.

It is argued whether Arnold was a brilliant leader who, among other things, helped capture Fort Ticonderoga in 1775, or a reckless quarreling leader who was once court-martialed for exploiting his position for personal gain. He was only reprimanded for minor offenses and cleared of other charges.

Arnold is best known for his treasonous acts during the American Revolution. In July 1780, Arnold, who had by then secured a high-ranking position in the American army, sought and obtained command of West Point in order to surrender it to the enemy. He had thought that by doing this, he would attain a position of importance with the British, and assist in the negotiations to end the war, with America's freedom from parliamentary control guaranteed. However, when his scheme was detected, he fled to the British at New York, a disgraced and hated traitor. Instead of gaining prominence, he was made brigadier-general in the British army and received a paltry sum of money. Arnold eventually settled in London, England. He died there on June 14, 1801.

He married Margaret Mansfield on February 22, 1767. He married for a second time in April of 1799; the couple had eight children.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

(1777)—The Articles of Confederation were sent to the states for ratification on November 17, 1777 after being amended throughout a series of debates in the Continental Congress since July 12, 1776. The final draft of the articles created a limited central government, a single house in Congress, and lacked an independent executive. The states maintained their sovereign independence, although Congress was given the authority to regulate foreign affairs, as well as declare war and make peace, to coin, borrow and appropriate money, establish a postal service, and managed Indian Affairs. Congress, however, could not levy taxes or regulate commerce.

The Articles of Confederation were not approved quickly. The states argued amongst themselves over boundary disputes, differing tariff laws, trade restriction, what to do about western territories, etc., delaying the final ratification until March 1, 1781. Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, and Andrew Adams signed the Articles of Confederation on Connecticut's behalf on July 9, 1778. Samuel Huntington became the first President of the United States in Congress Assembled under the Articles of Confederation.

ASHFORD

Town; Windham County; Elevation 680 feet. Most likely, the town was named after Ashford, Kent in October, 1710. The name may also have been inspired by the many ash trees in the area.

ASHFORD ACADEMY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002649)
Fitts Rd., Ashford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School, Secondary Structure — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ASHLAND MILL BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **Structure** - #99000407)
Over Pachaug R., near Ashland St., Griswold
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Company — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ASHLAWN

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002649)
Also known as **Joshua Perkins House**
1 Potash Hill Rd., Sprague
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ASPETUCK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Fairfield County** - #91000437)

Roughly, Redding Rd. from jct. with Old Redding Rd. to Welles Hill Rd. and Old Redding Rd. N past Aspetuck R., Easton
(800 acres, 22 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Colonial — **Historic Person:** Keller, Helen — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Energy Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ASYLUM AVENUE DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002672)
Asylum and Farmington Aves., and Sigourney St., Hartford
(250 acres, 26 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Keely, Patrick C., Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ASYLUM-TRUMBULL-PEARL STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Hartford County** - #85003570)
Also known as **See also: Charter Oak Bank Building; Stackpole, Moore, and Try**
Roughly bounded by Asylum, Trumbull & Pearl Sts., Hartford
(30 acres, 7 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade

ATWATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002678)
Also known as **Rex Forge Division, J.J. Ryan Company**
335 Atwater St., Southington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

ATWATER, GEORGE, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #91001921)
1845 State St., Hamden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

ATWATER—LINTON HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #91001923)
Also known as **Appledore; Atwater, Jared,House**
1804 State St., Hamden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Gothic, Other — **Historic Person:** Linton,William James — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

AUSTIN, A. EVERETT, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94001189)
Also known as **Austin House**
130 Scarborough St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** French, Leigh H., Goodwin, H. Sage — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Historic Person:** Austin, A. Everett, Jr. — **Significant Year:** 1940, 1930 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

AVERY HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92001641)

20 Avery Hill Rd., Ledyard Township, Ledyard
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Animal Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

AVERY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001726)
Also known as **Hopeville Pond Park House**
NE corner of Park and Roode Rds., Griswold
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

AVERY POINT LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **Structure** - #02000866)
On Long Island Sound at 1084 Shennecossett Rd., Groton
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Maritime History, Military — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Water-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

AVERY, THOMAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002637)
Also known as **Smith-Harris House**
Society Rd., East Lyme
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Architecture, Agriculture — Cultural Affiliation: — American — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

AVON

Town; Hartford County. The town was officially named in 1830 for Stratford-on-Avon, England; the playwright William Shakespeare's birthplace.

AVON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001342)
Jct. of U.S. 202 and 44, Avon
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoadley,David — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

AWAKENING

(*see* **GREAT AWAKENING, THE**)

AYER, JAMES COOK

(1818-1878) — physician, patent-medicine manufacturer, capitalist; was born May 5, 1818, at Ledyard, Connecticut, where his father, Frederick Ayer, owner of a saw and grist mill, died when the child was seven years old. His mother, Persis Cook, moved to the adjacent town of Preston at which her father operated a small flannel-mill. In this factory, James Cook Ayer had his first mechanical training. He also attended school at Preston and Norwich. Then he was sent to his uncle, James Cook, a manufacturer, and one of the early mayors of the newly established city of Lowell, Massachusetts. Under Cook's supervision, the boy's studies were continued at the Lowell High School, whence he desired to enter college but met with opposition from his relatives. He accordingly entered the apothecary shop of Jacob Robbins, and simultaneously began to study medicine with Dr. Samuel L. Dana, a local practitioner. This preparation enabled young Ayer to gain his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1841, Ayer bought the Robbins drugstore for $2,486.61 with money borrowed from his uncle which he repaid in three years. He devised a remedy, reputed to be beneficial for pulmonary troubles, which he placed on the market as "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," a pioneer among the now multifarious American patent medicines. Discovering that advertising pays, the young

physician manufacturer pushed the sales of this first preparation, added sugar-coated pills (1854), extract of sarsaparilla (1855), an ague cure (1857), and "Ayer's Hair Vigor" (1869). A brother, Frederick Ayer, was admitted to partnership in 1855. The company at first occupied various rented quarters, but in 1857, it bought the property between Middle and Market Streets in Lowell, at which location the manufacture was still conducted in 1928. In his shop, Ayer was master of every process. His versatility and mechanical ingenuity were remarkable; there was scarcely a machine in the entire establishment outside of the printing department which was not wholly invented by Dr. Ayer, or improved by his changes and additions.

Ayer was married on November 14, 1850, to Josephine Mellen Southwick. He bought an old stone tavern on Pawtucket Street, a historic structure and landmark, which became the family residence, and later, the Ayer Home for Young Women and Children, endowed by Mrs. Ayer and Frederick Fanning Ayer. A fast-growing bank account enabled Ayer to invest in textile enterprises; in several of them he became the largest shareholder. In their management he took little interest until 1857, when the collapse of companies at Lowell and Lawrence led to his investigating the conduct of their officers. An exposure was written by "Historicus" (Charles Cowley) from material furnished by Ayer. Feeling ran high, and a personal encounter ensued between Ayer and Richard S. Fay, treasurer of the Middlesex Company. In 1863, Ayer published *Some of the Usages and Abuses in the Management of Our Manufacturing Corporations*. He personally combined the Tremont and Suffolk Mills at Lowell, and under a treasurer of his choice, entered on a period of prosperity. A feud concerning freight rates subsisting between Ayer and the Boston & Lowell Railroad led to his building the Lowell 8: Andover Railroad, connecting with the Boston & Maine, and providing a parallel and competing service between Lowell and Boston. This was opened December 1, 1874.

Ayer had meantime become interested in mining. In 1865, he was awarded patents for ore-reducing processes. He bought into the Lake Superior Ship Canal & Railroad & Iron Company, which he successfully financed. He acquired timber lands in Florida and erected on them saw-mills which he operated from Lowell. He made two European journeys: after the first in 1866, he presented to his city the Victory monument now standing before the Lowell city hall. In his honor the town of Groton Junction, Massachusetts, was renamed on March 6, 1871, as The Ayer town hall, and was dedicated in 1876. It was a gift of the Ayer family to this town. A project to build an interoceanic canal over one of eight proposed routes located between Panama and Tehuantepec was cut short by Ayer's death, which occurred at Winchendon, Massachusetts, July 3, 1878, as the result of many years of continuous overwork. After an elaborate funeral service at Huntington Hall, he was buried in the Lowell Cemetery, where a massive lion marks his grave. Mrs. Ayer, who outlived her husband many years, became a prominent figure in New York and Paris society.

B.P.O. ELKS LODGE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000753)
34 Prospect St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dwyer,John J. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Clubhouse — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse

BACKUS, NATHANIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000715)
44 Rockwell St., Norwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial — **Historic Person:** Backus,Nathaniel — **Significant Year:** 1750 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

BACON ACADEMY

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004364)
S. Main St., Colchester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** School

BACON, ALICE MABEL

(1858-1918) — writer, teacher, lecturer, was born February 6, 1858, in New Haven, Connecticut, the youngest daughter of Leonard Bacon and Catherine Terry Bacon. She passed the Harvard examinations for women in 1881. Her interest in other races took her to Hampton Institute, where she taught from 1883 to 1888. Japanese friends then made possible the extraordinary experience of teaching in the conservative and anti-foreign Peeress's School under the management of the Imperial Household. For a year, she lived an almost completely Japanese life, sharing a house with three Japanese teachers and several Japanese girls.

Her observations and experiences in this environment, and later in another school, were the subject of books and lectures in which she attempted to interpret Japanese civilization to Americans. In letters to her brothers and sisters, collected in *Japanese Girls and Women* (1891) and in *A Japanese Interior* (1893), she describes the domestic life and the customs, the popular beliefs and superstitions, of all classes whom she was particularly able to observe. She was a familiar guest in many Japanese households, and her contact with ladies almost untouched by foreign influence was very close. Returning to America in 1889, she taught again at Hampton until 1899, and founded the Dixie Hospital for the training of African American nurses in 1890. In 1896, in connection with the Atlanta Exposition, she published a survey and evaluation of the development of the "colored race." Japan called her once more in 1899, and she crossed the Pacific to teach for two years at the Higher Normal School, in Tokyo. Again in America, she was a teacher for one year in Miss Capen's school in Northampton, Massachusetts. Until shortly before her death, May 1, 1918, she spent her summers in managing Deep Haven camp in Holderness, New Hampshire, where for successive years large numbers of her friends gathered.

Her published works are *Japanese Girls and Women* (1891, republished in 1902, in a revised and enlarged edition, with illustrations by Keishu Takanouchi); *A Japanese Interior* (1893); *The Negro and the Atlanta Exposition* (Occasional Papers, No. 7, published by Trustees of the John F. Slater Fund, Baltimore, 1896); *In the Land of the Gods* (1905). She edited *Human Bullets, A Soldier's Story of Port Arthur*, by Tadayoski Sakurai (1907).

BACON, JABEZ, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000904)
Hollow Rd. near jct. with U.S. 6, Woodbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Moore,Roswell — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Bacon,Jabez — **Significant Year:** 1760 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BAILEY, JOHN MORAN

(1904-1975) — politician, instrumental in the election of John F. Kennedy to the United States Presidency, was born on November 23, 1904, in Hartford, Connecticut, the son of Dr. Michael A. and Louise A. (Moran) Bailey. Both of his parents were very politically active. John Bailey attended St. Peter's Parochial School before entering Hartford Public High School in 1918. He received a B.A. degree in science in 1926 from Catholic University in Washington, D.C. Bailey then enrolled in Harvard Law School, where he completed his LL.B. degree in 1929.

After graduation, he immediately opened a law office and launched his political career, eventually becoming a protege of Thomas J. Spellacy, a power in Democratic State politics. In 1931, he was appointed to his first paid political post, that of secretary to Mayor William Rankin. A year later, he became a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Other positions included judge of the Hartford Police Court, 1933 and 1939, and clerk in 1935. He also served as a member of the Connecticut Statute Revision Commission from 1941 until 1946; treasurer of the National Young Democrats from 1937 until 1941; and executive secretary to Governor Wilbert Snow in 1946. He ran for public office only once in 1940, and was soundly defeated for the post of probate court judge. In 1946, Bailey gained control of the Democratic State Convention and became the chairman of the Democratic State Commission.

Bailey was regarded as one of the most effective professional politicians in the United States. He was a major architect of the organization and campaign that helped win John F. Kennedy's election to the Presidency in 1960. On January 21, 1961, the day after President Kennedy's inauguration, Bailey was elected by some one hundred party leaders in Washington to succeed Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He served as chairman throughout the administrations of presidents Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. Throughout his career, he demonstrated extraordinary skills as a selection maker of candidates and issues, a distributor of patronage, enforcer of party discipline, and a legislative lobbyist that won him respect of political experts in both camps.

As Democratic National Committee Chairman, Bailey received no salary, although his expenses were paid. However, he was reported to have been independently wealthy. He was the senior partner in the Hartford law firm, Bailey & Wechsler, which he had formed upon his graduation from Harvard Law School. He was also a director of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company and the South End Bank. He served on the Connecticut Economic Planning and Development Committee and several other state committees, including one on fiscal study. Bailey was a member of the board of directors of the St. Francis Hospital in Hartford, the founders' committee of the University of Hartford, and of the board of governors of the Catholic University Alumni Association, which presented him with its achievement award in the field of politics in 1961.
Bailey married Barbara Leary on August 1, 1933; they had four children. He died on April 10, 1975, in Hartford, Connecticut.

BAKER, REMEMBER

(1737-1775) — soldier, officer with Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys, was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, in June 1737, the son of Remember and Tamar (Warner) Baker. As a young man in his early twenties, Baker took part in the French and Indian War, serving on Lake George and Lake Champlain. It was undoubtedly during this service that he saw the possibilities of the country now known as Vermont, then called the New Hampshire Grants, for he settled at Arlington, with his wife and child in 1764. Together with his cousins, Allen and Warner, he early became prominent in the controversy which raged between the governments of New Hampshire and New York over the jurisdiction of the territory. The cousins sided with those who received their grants from New Hampshire, and persistently fought off the grantees of the New York government. To accomplish this, the Green Mountain Boys were organized under the command of Ethan Allen, with Remember Baker in charge of one of the companies. They had made themselves so obnoxious to the government of New York by December 1771, that Governor Tryon issued a proclamation offering a reward of twenty pounds for the capture of Allen, Baker, and others. Allen, Baker, and Robert Cochran replied to this with a burlesque proclamation, dated at Poultney, February 5, 1772, offering a similar reward for the apprehension of James Duane and John Kempe, two of the New York grantees. As a result, a serious effort was made to capture Baker, who was attacked in his house at Arlington on March 22, 1772, when he was wounded and carried off by Justice John Munro, and his wife and son were injured. A rescue party was formed by some of the New Hampshire grantees; the Munro party captured, and Baker, weak from the loss of blood, brought back in triumph to Bennington. The activities of the Green Mountain Boys continued, and reached such a height that Governor Tryon issued a second proclamation, March 9, 1774, increasing the amount of the reward for the capture of Baker and Allen to 100 pounds.

Baker was with Allen in the Crown Point campaign in the spring of 1775, and the following summer he accompanied General Schuyler on a scouting party up Lake Champlain toward Canada. He was killed in a skirmish with the Indians near St. Johns, in August 1775.

He married Desire Hurlbut, daughter of Consider and Patience (Hawley) Hurlbut, on April 3, 1760. They had an only son, Ozi, who became the grandfather of La Fayette C. Baker, and the great-grandfather of Ray Stannard Baker, the biographer of Woodrow Wilson. Remember Baker's widow married, secondly, Thomas Butterfield of Colchester, Vermont.

BALDWIN, CALEB, TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000869)

32 Main St., Newtown

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BALDWIN, FRANK STEPHEN

(1838-1925) — inventor, was born on April 10, 1838, in New Hartford, Connecticut, the son of Stephen Baldwin and Julia (Pardee) Baldwin, both of New England stock. In the summer of 1840, his parents moved to Nunda, Livingston County, New York. There he attended the first free school established by the state. He graduated from the Nunda Institute where he specialized in mathematics, surprising his teachers by memorizing the decimal of Pi to 128 places, which he was still able to repeat up to the time of his death. In 1854, he was enrolled at Union College, Schenectady, New York, but was prevented from finishing his course by the illness of his father, the management of whose architectural business he was forced to take over.

The following year, Baldwin applied for a patent on an arrowhead self-coupler for railroad cars. Five years later, in 1860, he was instrumental in securing a patent on a corn-planting machine which was a pioneer among machines of this class. In 1869, he went to St. Louis where he worked out a number of inventions. The metal lace latch now found on so many shoes he first devised to aid him in quick dressing. He also invented an anemometer, an instrument for recording the direction of the wind; a registering step for street cars, recording the number of passengers carried, and a street indicator geared from the axle showing the name of each street in succession as the car passed. A little later came the recording lumber-measure — a machine which automatically measured and recorded four different kinds of lumber at the same time. The successful operation of this device led to the conception of a calculating machine of an entirely new type, capable of adding, subtracting multiplying, and dividing, each with equal facility.

In 1872, Baldwin was married to Mary Denniston and moved to Philadelphia, where a small machine-shop was obtained, and he started the development of his calculating machine. He conceived the need of a smaller figuring machine, and this led to the conception of an arithmometer, which he patented on July 28, 1874. This was one of the first adding machines ever sold in the United States. The calculating machine was placed on exhibition at the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and in 1875 was awarded the John Scott medal for the most meritorious invention of the year. Baldwin arranged to have his invention perfected and produced by a Philadelphia machine works, but the concern collapsed in the failure of Jay Cooke and the ensuing panic. In

1876, therefore, he started a small shop in St. Louis, where he brought out a permutation drawer lock, a printing-press counter, a mortar mixer, and a three-speed bicycle. During these years he employed to do model work on his calculating machine William S. Burroughs who about 1880 started work on his own adding machine with a keyboard set up. The Baldwin computing engine was invented in 1890, followed in 1902 by the Baldwin calculator, which was very much like the Monroe calculating machine. In 1911, Baldwin became acquainted with Jay R. Monroe, who was at that time associated with the legal department of the Western Electric Company of New York. Monroe, after demonstration of the machine, saw its possibilities and the two joined hands to redesign the machine and make it as nearly perfect as possible in its adaptation to modern business. The result was the Monroe Calculating Machine Company which Baldwin happily lived to see filling no small place in the fields of science and business.

BALDWIN, GEORGE, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001411)
W of North Branford at 530 Foxon Rd., North Branford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Town,Ithiel — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BALDWIN, HENRY

(1780-1844) — justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born January 14, 1780, in New Haven, Connecticut, son of Michael and Theodora Baldwin, and a half-brother of Abraham Baldwin. He graduated from Yale College in 1797, where he was distinguished "for the sturdy energy with which he forced his way in the face of great difficulties to an eminent post at the head of his class." He studied law with Alexander J. Dallas, and after completing his legal apprenticeship, set out for Ohio, but stopped in Pittsburgh. There, he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice there and in Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was a successful lawyer, and quickly acquired a reputation. Of his habits and mode of life, reports are not well authenticated. One story is that he fought a duel with pistols, and that his life was saved by a silver dollar. He was an enthusiastic practical joker, but the few sketches of his career draw a veil over the nature of his pranks. He had one of the finest law libraries in the West, with a particularly rich collection of English reports. His studying was done at night, and he smoked many small black Spanish cigars. "He slept but little, and so thorough was his absorption in his professional studies that for week after week he would study, note, and digest without intermission, and almost without refreshment," according to a report.

Elected to Congress in 1816, and twice reelected, he served as chairman of the Committee on Domestic Manufactures, and was a strong advocate of protection. His speech in 1820 on the tariff bill was an effective effort, and was widely circulated. He played a serviceable role in the Florida treaty negotiations. The southwestern boundary, as agreed to by Monroe's cabinet, had caused a conflict between Northern and Southern politicians, and Monroe requested Baldwin to act as a mediator. He managed this commission in a firm and prudent manner. In 1822, he had a serious illness, and resigned from the House. Meanwhile, he had been financially affected by the depression of 1820. His service in Washington had resulted in a lack of oversight of his private affairs. In 1828, he was an active and earnest supporter of Jackson, and expected to be secretary of the treasury, but the appointee was Samuel D. Ingham. In 1830, Jackson made him associate justice of the Supreme Court. Baldwin was supported by the bench and bar of Western Pennsylvania and by a majority of the legislature. John Bannister Gibson was favored by Calhoun, and Horace Binney was the candidate of the Philadelphia bar. "My friend Baldwin got it," wrote Binney, "and I saw his letter to my friend Chauncey, in which he did me the honour to say that I deserved it, but that he wanted it more." The appointment was confirmed by the Senate with two dissenting votes — Hayne and Smith of South Carolina — whose opposition was due to Baldwin's view of the constitutional aspects of the tariff question.

Baldwin steered an erratic course on Constitutional questions. The first important opinion which he handed down was in the Florida Land Case, U.S. vs. Arredondo. There were few decisions at this period that had a more permanent effect upon the history of the country; in this case the Court established the public land policy of the government on the basis of the most scrupulous respect for treaties. At first, Baldwin followed in the path of Marshall, and had a profound reverence for the opinions of that jurist. Later, he refused to belong to the Marshall school of liberal interpretation, and was, on the other hand, unwilling to align himself with the strict constructionists. In 1831, he dissented in seven cases, and his resignation was rumored. In several cases, he held the casting vote. His statement of the views of the two schools, and his professed adherence to a third theory are expressed in "A General View of the Origin and Nature of the Constitution and Government of the United States (1837), which is made up in large part of his dissenting opinions.

He is said to have been at his judicial best while on the circuit. In 1833, he decided with great learning the case of McGill vs. Brown, which construed a will making a bequest for pious and charitable purposes. He also sat in the noted trial of John F. Braddel of Uniontown for robbing the mails (1840). He is reputed to have been partly insane during his later years. He had certain peculiar habits, but some of these were not evidence of insanity. Toward the close of his life, however, he was occasionally violent and ungovernable in his conduct on the bench. More than this, he was deeply in debt and regarded his

dearest friends with suspicion and distrust. For a time he was unable to perform his judicial duties. He died of paralysis in Philadelphia on April 21, 1844. A collection among his friends was taken up to pay the expenses of his burial.

BALDWIN, RAYMOND EARL

(1893-1986), fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth governor of Connecticut (1939-1941 and 1943-1946), was born in Rye, New York, on August 31, 1893, the son of Sarah Emily Tyler and Lucian Earl Baldwin. After attending common schools in New York, he graduated with a B.A. from Wesleyan University in 1916, and studied at Yale Law School from 1916 to 1917.

Baldwin trained at the United States Naval Academy and served on destroyers during World War I. In 1919, he returned to Yale Law School and completed his studies, graduating in 1921. The following year, he established a law practice in New Haven.

He was Public Prosecutor of Stratford, Connecticut, from 1927 to 1930, and was Judge of the Town Court from 1931 to 1933. A member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1931, he kept his chair until 1935. He ran for the office of Governor in 1938 and won, defeating the Democratic incumbent, Wilbur L. Cross by a small majority. He lost his reelection bid in 1940, but was elected for a second term in 1942, taking office again in 1943.

After taking office in 1939, Baldwin's administration stressed economy in government spending. In two years, he wiped out a deficit of $1,500,000 in the State treasury, and left a favorable balance of $1,000,000. He also organized an industrial training system, which increased efficiency in the State's defense plants. In his second term, he assisted in the war effort. In 1945, Baldwin was challenged by a serious 150-day labor strike; believing the strike a threat to national security, he called in troops to quell the violence.

After the war, Baldwin established a number of new boards, including a Labor-Management Council, to help in the transition to a peacetime economy. Leaving the governorship in 1946, he became a member of the United States Senate, and served until 1949, when Connecticut Governor Chester Bowles appointed him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He served as a Judge until his retirement in 1963. In 1965, he was chairman of the Connecticut Constitutional Convention.

Baldwin was married in June of 1922 to Edith Lindholm, and had three sons. He died on October 4, 1986, in Fairfield, Connecticut.

BALDWIN, ROGER S.

(1793-1863), seventeenth governor of Connecticut (1844-1846), was born in New Haven, Connecticut on January 4, 1793. After graduating from Yale in 1811, he studied law at the Litchfield Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1814.

Baldwin established a private practice in New Haven. In 1839, he tried an important case involving a defense of slaves who had mutinied against the Spanish ship *Amistad*. The slaves, after killing the captain and three crewmembers, had demanded that they be returned to Africa. The ship, however, was steered into Long Island Sound and captured by U.S. officials. Baldwin appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, where he was assisted by former president John Quincy Adams. The court granted freedom to the slaves in 1841, and Baldwin earned a national reputation as their able counsel.

In 1837, Baldwin became a member of the State Senate, holding his seat again in 1839. In 1840-1841, he was elected to the Lower House. A gubernatorial nomination in 1843 on the Whig ticket ended in defeat. He ran again in 1844, and was installed by a legislative vote over incumbent Chauncey Cleveland.

While in office, Baldwin worked to persuade the Assembly to act favorably on black suffrage, but his efforts were ignored. For the most part, local political issues were deemed insignificant in lieu of the controversy surrounding the annexation of Texas and the presidential election of 1844.

The most important new enactment during Baldwin's second term in 1845 was the abolition of the property qualification for voting, but the increase in numbers of new voters was so insignificant that it was hardly noticed. He did not stand for reelection in 1846.

After his term ended, Baldwin resumed his law practice until 1847, when he was chosen to fill an unexpired term as U.S. Senator. During his years in the Senate, he actively opposed slavery, and presented his views most emphatically in a speech against the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850.

Baldwin angered some of the State's influential leaders by refusing to publicly commit himself for or against important future issues, and was denied a Senate reelection in 1851. He became active in the formation of the Republican Party, and was a delegate to the Washington Peace Conference in February 1861.

Baldwin married Emily Perkins in October of 1820. The couple had nine children. He died in New Haven on February 19, 1863.

BALDWIN, SIMEON

(1761-1851) — jurist, born December 14, 1761, at Norwich, Connecticut, the youngest of the eight children of Ebenezer

Baldwin, farmer and blacksmith, and Bethiah (Barker) Baldwin, grand-daughter of a Massachusetts lawyer. His mother died when he was a few weeks old. His father later married Esther (Clark) Backus, to whom Simeon was warmly attached. The boy studied with his brother, Rev. Ebenezer Baldwin, in Danbury, Connecticut; with Rev. Joseph Huntington of Coventry, Connecticut; and at "Master Tisdale's School," at Lebanon, Connecticut. He entered Yale College in 1777, from which he was graduated in 1781, the Revolutionary War having interrupted his education. He was a graduate student at Yale for a year, while teaching in New Haven, and the next year was preceptor of the academy, Albany, New York. He then returned to Yale as a tutor for three years. After studying law under Judge Charles Chauncey at New Haven, and under Peter W. Yates at Albany, he was admitted to the bar of New Haven in 1786, and gradually built up an extensive practise.

For many years, there were always a few men studying law under his direction, and often living in his house. On July 29, 1787, he married Rebecca Sherman, daughter of Roger Sherman. They had four children; one was Roger Sherman Baldwin. After the death of his wife, Rebecca, Simeon Baldwin married her sister, Elizabeth (Sherman) Burr, by whom he had five more children. He was clerk of the United States district and circuit courts for Connecticut from 1789 to 1806, also serving at various times as collector of revenue, city clerk, alderman, and mayor of New Haven. In 1803, he was elected to Congress by the Federalists, where he served well, but not brilliantly, until 1805, when he declined a renomination. He was elected a judge of the superior court of Connecticut in 1806, and became a judge of the supreme court of errors of Connecticut in 1808, and continued in office until 1818, when he was replaced by a Democrat. He held the confidence of the people as a fair-minded judge, having a sound knowledge of law. After his retirement from the bench, his law practise was small, consisting mostly of patent work. His grandson, Simeon Eben Baldwin, said of him, "In every line of action which he undertook to pursue, he outdistanced mediocrity, but nowhere did he attain the highest rank."

BALDWIN, SIMEON E.

(1840-1927) — fiftieth governor of Connecticut (1911-1915), was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on February 5, 1840, the son of Emily Perkins and Roger Sherman Baldwin. He attended Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and graduated from Yale University in 1861. After studying law in his father's law office, and at Yale and Harvard, he was admitted to the bar in 1863.

Baldwin began his career in politics when he ran for the State Senate in 1867; however, after losing the election, he left political life for a time. He joined the law faculty at Yale in 1869, and continued teaching until his retirement in 1919 as a Professor Emeritus. He was a founder of the American Bar Association in 1878, and its president in 1890.

In 1884, he was one of the "independents" who refused to support James G. Blaine in his bid for president of the United States, and was chosen president of the Republican Party in Connecticut. Baldwin left active politics again in 1885, and devoted himself to teaching and writing. In 1893, he returned to political life and became a member of the State Supreme Court. After his term ended, he made a political transition, changing his party affiliation from Republican to Democratic.

In 1910, after he left the Supreme Court, he was nominated for the governorship of Connecticut on the Democratic ticket, and successfully won the election. He was reelected in 1912.

After his inauguration on January 4, 1911, he secured the passage of a Corrupt Practices Act and a bill creating the Public Utilities Commission. He successfully persuaded the Legislature to pass a Workmen's Compensation Bill, which made employers responsible for industrial accidents and set rates of compensation for injured workers.

Balwin was the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate in 1814, while he was still Governor, but lost to the incumbent Republican, Frank Bandegee. When his gubernatorial term ended in 1915, he returned to teaching at Yale. He died in New Haven on January 30, 1927.

BALDWIN, TIMOTHY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002633)

186 Damascus Rd., Branford

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BALDWIN, ZACCHEUS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002631)

154 Damascus Rd., Branford

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Baldwin,Zaccheus — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BALL AND ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89001087)
Also known as **American Family Crafts;Joseph McNutt House and Machine Shop**
20—22 Maple Ave., Danbury
Historic Significance: Event, Person — **Historic Person:** Heim,Lewis — **Significant Year:** 1917 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

BALTIC HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New London County** - #87001247)
Roughly bounded by Fifth Ave., River, High, Main, W. Main, and the Shetucket River, Sprague
(1220 acres, 208 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BANK STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **New Haven County** - #83001277)
207-231 Bank St., Waterbury
(3 acres, 4 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Communications Facility, Hotel, Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BARBER, GILES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001498)
411—413 Windsor Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BARBER, MARTIN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001472)
992 Windsor Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BARBER, WARREN M., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001473)
860 Windsor Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BARBOUR, LUCIUS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002629)
130 Washington St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, Italian Villa — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

BARKER, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1974 - Building - #74002051)
898 Clintonville Rd., Wallingford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:**

Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BARKHAMSTED

Town; Litchfield County. Settled in the early 1700s, it was named Berkhamstead by the General Assembly from Berkhamstead, England. The name was subsequently spelled Barkhamstead, to conform to its pronunciation.

BARKHAMSTED CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **Litchfield County** - #99001594)
119, 131 Center Hill Rd.; 2, 5, 6, 8 Old Town Hall Rd., Barkhamsted
(127 acres, 9 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Tiffany, Joel, Kellogg, Abraham — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, City Hall, Religious Structure, Restaurant, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

BARLOW, AARON, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004347)
Umpawaug Rd. at Station Rd., Redding
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BARLOW, BOCE W., JR., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000767)
31 Canterbury St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Barlow, Boyce W., Jr. — **Area of Significance:** Black, Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BARLOW, JOEL

(1754-1812) — author and diplomat, was born in Redding, Connecticut on March 24, 1754, and attended Dartmouth College in 1774. Barlow then transferred to Yale, where he was graduated in 1778. In 1780, he enlisted in the Revolutionary army as chaplain of Poor's brigade of the Massachusetts line. Upon the disbandment of the army in 1783, Barlow settled in Hartford to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1786.

Barlow founded, with Elisha Babcock, the *American Mercury*, a political and literary weekly. He soon became well known for his satirical verse. In 1785, Barlow edited the *Book of Psalmody*, then in use in the Congregational churches of Connecticut, contributing general versions of Psalms never before attempted. Two years later, he published his epic poem "The Vision of Columbus," which made him famous.

Due to his notoriety, Barlow was offered the Scioto Land Company, which, under cover of the Ohio Land Company, had purchased the right of redemption to nearly 3.5 million acres of government land in Ohio, which it now desired to sell abroad. Barlow accepted the position and sailed for France in 1788.
This venture proved unsuccessful and Barlow turned his interests back to politics and writing. As a Girondist, he contributed largely to the political literature of France from 1789 until 1791. He developed an interest in English politics and crossed over to London, England in 1791. For nearly two years, Barlow was a member of a circle of artists, poets and journalists who formed a constitutional society which was intensely republican in thought. Barlow published numerous works, including his "Advice to the Privileged Orders", which was publicly attacked and openly criticized in the British parliament. Following this embarrassment, Barlow returned to France in 1792-1793 to accompany a deputation of the national convention into Savoy for the purpose of establishing it into the 84th Department of France. At that time, Barlow was nominated for deputy, but was defeated. He then journeyed to Chambery and while there, wrote his most famous poem, "Hasty Pudding."

Returning to Paris, Barlow forswore politics and devoted himself to advancing his private fortune. He entered the mercantile business as well as dabbled in speculations, and soon became a wealthy man. Barlow was appointed U.S. consul at Algiers in 1795, and spent a year and a half at the capital. He succeeded in effecting the liberation of American captives and the signing of a treaty.

Barlow also worked to heal difficulties between the United States and France. In the heated political campaign of 1799-1800, he addressed his fellow countrymen in America, urging a resolution to the conflict. In 1811, with his country on the verge

of war with France, Barlow accepted the post of minister to the French court in the hope of preserving peace, and journeyed there on the U.S. frigate *Constitution*, commanded by Captain Isaac Hull. After nine months of diplomacy, he was invited by Napoleon to meet him at Wilna, Poland, where the treaty would be signed. Upon reaching Wilna, Barlow found the French army in full retreat on the town from Moscow. Becoming involved in the retreat, he was overcome by cold and died at Yarmisica, Poland, on December 24, 1812.

BARNARD, DANIEL DEWEY

(1796-1861) — lawyer, statesman, was born September 11, 1796, at East Hartford, Connecticut. In 1809, his parents, Timothy Barnard of Hartford, Connecticut, and Phebe Dewey of Sheffield, Massachusetts, moved from Berkshire County to a farm in Mendon, a part of Ontario County, New York, which later became Monroe County. Through the influence of his father, who was a county judge, he spent two years in the office of the county clerk at Canandaigua, and then was sent to prepare for college at Lenox Academy, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. In 1818 he graduated from Williams College.

He was a tall, slim, delicate young man, and in 1821 began to practice law in Rochester, New York. Four years later he was elected prosecuting attorney for Monroe County, and in 1827 was sent to Congress, where for one term he participated in the discussions of slavery, the tariff, and the Cumberland Road. Never in robust health, during 1830-1831 he spent five months recuperating in Europe, where he studied the Revolution of 1830, and wrote letters for a Rochester newspaper. Changing his residence to Albany in 1832, he took a deep interest in state and national politics. Firm in his convictions and an intense partisan, he was yet in no sense a demagogue. Defeated as a Whig for Congress in 1834, he was elected to the state assembly in 1837, where he was recognized as an authority on finance, education, and internal improvements. He returned to Congress as a Whig in 1839, and served for six years, and in 1845, declined reelection. His interest centered in such problems as internal improvements, finance, the annexation of Texas, and the tariff, and for four years he was chairman of the judiciary committee. In public life, he was trusted by his party friends and respected by his opponents. Upon returning to Albany, he devoted himself to the legal profession in which he attained eminence, and to the writing of historical brochures which brought him considerable reputation. From his pen appeared *Lecture on the Character and Services of James Madison* (1837), *Discourse on the Life, Character, and Services of Stephen Van Rensselaer* (1839), *The Colony of Rensselaerwyck* (1839), *The Anti-Rent Movement* (1846), *Treatment of General Scott* (1848), *Discourse on the Life of Ambrose Spencer* (1849), and *Trinity Church* (1857).

The crowning honor of his career came in 1850, when President Fillmore sent him as minister to Prussia, a post he filled for three years. While abroad he studied the results of the Revolution of 1848, and wrote a book on the *Political Aspects and Prospects in Europe* (1854). His best legal argument was on "The Sovereignty of the States over Their Navigable Waters," in connection with the Albany Bridge Case in 1860. He died April 24, 1861, at Albany just as the Civil War was breaking out. His acquaintances spoke of him as a man "gracious and cultured, attractive in personal appearance, and of an amiable disposition." He was married twice: first, to Sara Livingstone at Rochester (1825), and to Catherine Walsh at Albany (1832).

BARNARD, HENRY

(1811-1900) — educator and college president, was born January 24, 1811, to Chauncey and Elizabeth (Andrus) Barnard in Hartford, Connecticut. He graduated Yale in 1830, and attended Yale Law School from 1833-1834. In 1834, he was admitted to the Connecticut bar.

After travelling in the states and abroad, Barnard was elected to the Connecticut General Assembly and served from 1837-1839, where he sucessfully backed a variety of legislative reforms. Throughout his life, he continued to press for common schools, and for the education of all children regardless of family income level. He spent most of his time in Connecticut and Rhode Island, pushing for taxation to support public schools, and was very pusuasive in his speeches and published articles.

Barnard founded the first teacher-training institute to help improve the quality of public schooling. He went to Rhode Island in 1842 to help establish the Institute of Education (1845). He returned to Connecticut in 1849 when it opened its first normal school. He served as both principal and superintendent of schools, then briefly, as Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, and President of St. John's College. In 1867, he took on the position of U.S. Commisioner of Education, but retired in 1870 to Hartford when he found the position did not suit him.

Barnard died on July 5, 1900. He was married to Josephine Sesnoyers; the couple had five children.

BARNARD, HENRY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000803)
118 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Barnard,Henry — **Significant Year:** 1900, 1811 — **Area of Significance:** Education — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Hotel

BARNES, SELAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003114)
282 Prospect St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BARNES—FROST HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003109)
Also known as **See also: Marion Historic** District
1177 Marion Ave., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BARNS, ACORS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001992)
Also known as **Law Offices of Francis McGuire**
68 Federal St., New London
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Historic Person:** Barns,Acors — **Significant Year:** 1837 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Professional

BARNUM MUSEUM

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001300)
Also known as **Barnum Institute of Science and History**
805 Main St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Barnum,P.T. — **Significant Year:** 1892, 1891 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Museum — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

BARNUM, PHINEAS TAYLOR, "P.T."

(1810-1891) — showman and circus operator. Born in Bethel, Connecticut, on July 5, 1810, he opened a small store in Bethel at the age of eighteen. Barnum was originally very successful in this business, however, after building a larger store, he accumulated many debts. In 1829, Barnum established *The Herald of Freedom*, a weekly newspaper. He served as editor of the publication, and at one time was imprisoned for sixty days for libel.

In 1834, Barnum moved to New York. While on a visit to Philadelphia, Barnum saw an exhibit of a black slave woman named Joyce Heth. She was advertised as the nurse of George Washington, and was allegedly 161 years old. Her owner exhibited an ancient-looking bill of sale that was dated 1727. Barnum bought the woman for $1,000 and advertised her extensively. His weekly proceeds from the exhibition soon reached $1,500. Within a year, Joyce Heth died and an autopsy revealed that she was 80 years younger than claimed.

Having acquired a taste for show business, Barnum traveled through the south with small shows, which were generally unsuccessful. In 1841, without a dollar of his own, he purchased Scudder's American Museum, renamed it Barnum's Museum, and by adding novel curiosities and advertising freely, was able to pay for it in the first year. In 1848, he added two new extensive collections as well as several minor ones.

Perhaps one of Barnum's most recognizable "exhibitions" was that of General Tom Thumb. It was in 1842 that Barnum first heard of Charles S. Stratton, then less than two feet high, and weighing only sixteen pounds, who soon became known as General Tom Thumb. Together they traveled and gave exhibitions throughout the United States and Europe with great success.

In 1855, Barnum retired to Bridgeport, Connecticut. He expended large sums improving that city and building the city of East Bridgeport. He encouraged manufacturers to move to East Bridgeport, which was eventually merged with Bridgeport. However in 1856-1857, to encourage a large manufacturing company to move there, he became so confident in their wealth and certain success that he endorsed their notes for nearly $1 million. The company went into bankruptcy, wiping out Barnum's property.

He traveled to England with General Tom Thumb, and lectured with success in London and other English cities, returning to America in 1857. His earnings, coupled with assistance from his wife, allowed him to emerge from his financial

misfortunes, and he once again took charge of the old museum on the corner of Broadway and Ann streets. Misfortune struck again in July 1865, when the museum was burned. Another museum he opened was also burned. Never one to give up, Barnum established a great traveling museum and menagerie in 1871. He introduced rare equestrian and athletic performances, including the great elephant, Jumbo, and Roman-styled hippodrome races. He called the show "P.T. Barnum's Greatest Show in Earth."

He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 7, 1891.

BARNUM/PALLISER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Fairfield County** - #82000995)
Also known as **Barnum/Palliser Development**
Roughly bounded by Myrtle and Park Aves., Atlantic and Austin Sts. (both sides), Bridgeport
(59 acres, 33 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Palliser, Palliser & Co., Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake, Italianate, Other — **Historic Person:** Barnum, P.T. — **Significant Year:** 1916, 1830 — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BARTLETT, DANIEL AND ESTHER, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000290)
43 Lonetown Rd., Redding
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

BASSET, DANIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000870)
1024 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BASSICKVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Fairfield County** - #87001511)
20-122 Bassick, 667-777 Howard, and 1521-1523 Fairview Aves., and 50-1380 State St., Bridgeport
(34 acres, 38 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Parker, I.W. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

BATES, WALTER

(1760-1842) — Loyalist, the son of John and Sarah (Bostwick) Bates, was born March 14, 1760, in the eastern part of Stamford, now Darien, Connecticut. The family was devoted to the Anglican Church, was strongly Loyalist, and at the outbreak of the Revolution was suspected, unjustly, of being in communication with the British.

Then a lad of fifteen, Walter was seized and confined in the guard house. What followed may be told in his own words: "I was taken out by an armed mob, conveyed through the field gate one mile from the town to back Creek, then having been stripped, my body was exposed to the mosquitoes, my hands and feet being confined to a tree near the Salt Marsh.... Twenty stripes was then executed with severity, after which they sent me again to the Guard House". Eventually he was released and fled to the mountains; later he joined the Tories in Long Island.

In 1783, he made one of the party of a hundred New England Loyalists who sailed with their families on the Union to Nova Scotia, where each was granted 200 acres of land. He was the first man to be married in the new colony, and rose to a position of some importance, acting for many years as sheriff of King's County. His book, *Kingston and the Loyalists of the "Spring Fleet" of 1783*, left in manuscript and unpublished until 1889, is an important source book on the Connecticut Loyalists. More interesting, extraordinarily readable in fact, is the work which he published in 1816 (second edition 1817) entitled *The Mysterious Stranger; or Memoirs of Henry More Smith; alias Henry Frederick Moon; alias William Newman: Who Is Now Confined in Simsbury Mines, in Connecticut, for the Crime of Burglary, Containing an Account of His Extraordinary Conduct During His Confinement in the Gaol of King's County, Province of New Brunswick, Where He Was under Sentence of Death: with a Statement of His Succeeding Conduct, Before and Since His Confinement in Newgate.* This apparently authentic tale of the sheriff's experiences with a man who, in addition to other unusual

accomplishments, could escape from all chains, and who while handcuffed in a dark cell constructed and operated an elaborate marionette show of straw figures, is written with no little literary skill, holding the reader's interest by its command of suspense and its appearance of absolute veracity. If the story is true, Henry More Smith, alias Henry Frederick Moon, and so on, was certainly one of the most remarkable criminals on record; if it was fabricated, Walter Bates as a writer of fiction belongs in a class with Daniel Defoe. Bates died February 11, 1742.

BATTERSON BLOCK

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000758)
26—28 High St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

BEACH, CHARLES E., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90001287)
18 Brightwood Ln., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Shingle Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BEACH, MOSES YALE

(1800-1868) — journalist and inventor, was a descendant of John Beach who came from England about 1635 and settled in the New Haven colony. The father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of Moses Yale Beach all bore the name Moses, the first of them being the son of Thomas, son of John. Each Moses Beach was born on and worked in succession a farm at Wallingford, Connecticut. Moses Yale Beach was born January 15, 1800, the son of Moses Sperry Beach and Lucretia Yale, daughter of Captain Elihu and Lucretia (Stanley) Yale. His mother died when he was four months old, and his early years were directed by his stepmother. At the age of ten, according to Dr. Davis, the boy "took charge of considerable of the outdoor work on the farm, besides going a long distance to school" and "from 4 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night he was generally up and doing, yet found leisure to exercise his mechanical ingenuity in the manufacture of playthings for himself and others."

When he was fourteen years old he was bound as an apprentice to Daniel Dewey, a cabinet-maker of Hartford, Connecticut. The lad's industry was so great that he soon won from his master a contract by which he received two cents an hour for overtime work (a concession which Beach used to describe, in his years of affluence, as the happiest incident of his whole business career). He later bargained with Dewey to buy his freedom at the age of eighteen years old for $400. He was so diligent in extra work at two cents an hour, that in 1818 he not only released himself from his apprenticeship, but had $100 of business capital. He worked a short time as a journeyman at Northampton, and then formed a partnership with another cabinet-maker named Loveland. Their work received a prize from the Franklin Institute. On November 19, 1819, he married Nancy Day of West Springfield, Massachusetts. His next ten years were a struggle for success in the field of mechanics. He invented an engine, the power of which came from explosions of gunpowder. When this failed, he turned to steam then in its early stages, as the motive power for a boat which he intended to run on the Connecticut River from Springfield to Hartford, but his pecuniary resources were too limited to let him make a success of this enterprise. His next invention was a rag-cutting machine for use in paper mills. This would have meant a fortune for him if he had taken out a patent in time. As it was, his device enabled him to obtain an interest in a paper-mill at Saugerties, New York, where he moved in 1829. This, like his previous ventures, was not a financial success. Five years later, Beach went to New York City to join his wife's brother, Benjamin H. Day, the owner of the *Sun*, as manager of the mechanical department of that newspaper. Day had started the *Sun* on September 3, 1833, and in January 1834 took in his principal reporter, George W. Wisner, as a partner. In 1835, Beach bought Wisner's share for $5,200, and in 1838 Day's interest for $40,000. The *Sun* was then popular, having a circulation of 30,000 copies daily, but its profits, which at one time under Day had reached $20,000 a year, were small. It appeared for a time as if Beach would record another failure. "The first six months after he became entire owner of the paper," says Dr. Davis, "it did not prove as profitable as he had expected and he was ready to sell it out; and he offered it and all the property he then possessed if anyone would take it off his hands and pay his obligations (about $20,000) to Mr. Day; but, not succeeding in effecting a sale, he went to work with renewed ardor and before two years had passed the last dollar was paid off." At the age of thirty-eight Beach's unflagging industry was at last rewarded by the beginning of real success.

The following ten years were as busy as any preceding decade of his life. The *Sun*, although first in the field of "penny papers," had to face the competition of the *New York Herald*, which James Gordon Bennett started in 1835. Though enterprising, Beach lacked Bennett's audacity. He established a ship news-service, the *Sun's* own sailing vessels meeting incoming steamships

down the bay and there obtaining the freshest news from Europe. Beach used horse expresses to bring important news from Albany "with unparalleled expedition, in spite of wind, hail and rain," as the *Sun* said on January 6, 1841, when it was able to print Governor Seward's message twenty hours after the Governor presented it to the legislature. Beach ran special trains from Baltimore to New York with the news of the National Democratic Convention of 1844, beating the United States mail train by an hour or more. When Beach bought for the *Sun*, in 1840, the building at the southwest corner of Nassau and Fulton Sts., he built a huge pigeon house which stood for half a century on the roof. There lived the birds that brought to the *Sun* news from the ships at Sandy Hook, from Albany, and even from Washington. The craze for speed manifested by Beach and Bennett is supposed to have inspired Edgar Allan Poe to write the "Balloon-Hoax," which he sold to Beach and which appeared in the *Sun* on April 13, 1844. In this fabrication, Poe made it appear that the aeronauts Monck Mason and Robert Holland, the novelist Harrison Ainsworth, and five other Englishmen had crossed the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon in three days, landing near Charleston, South Carolina. The hoax caused as great a sensation as the "Moon Hoax," which the *Sun* had printed eight years before; but in this case Beach made no effort to prolong the delusion, admitting two days after the first publication that Poe had merely tried to satirize the passion for speed.

Most of Beach's energies were directed toward the collection of legitimate news. He had a London correspondent who ran a special horse-express with the newsletters from London to the ships at Bristol. He sent a reporter to cover Webster's speech at the unveiling of the Bunker Hill monument. In the Mexican War, when news was delayed between Mobile, where Mexican tidings arrived by steamer, and Montgomery, he established a special railroad news service between those Alabama cities. The war showed Beach how the New York newspapers, each acting for itself, were wasting much money. At a conference in his office the *Sun*, the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Express*, and the *Journal of Commerce* founded the New York Associated Press, designed to cooperate in the gathering of news in Washington, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and other news canters. This conference also formed the Harbor Association, a syndicate through which the New York newspapers were able, with one fleet of news-boats, to do the work in which half a dozen fleets had been employed. Beach is also credited with inventing the syndicated newspaper article, for in 1841, when the *Sun* received by special messenger President Tyler's message to Congress, Beach printed in his office a special message-edition (all alike except the title heads) for twenty other newspapers, which were thus saved the delay and cost of setting up the message. He was the first American publisher to issue a "European edition." This was the *American Sun*, a weekly, issued in 1848, and sold abroad at twelve shillings a year. He also established the *Weekly Sun*, printed every Saturday and circulated among farmers at one dollar a year. Another venture was the *Illustrated Sun and Monthly Literary Journal*, a sixteen-page magazine lavishly illustrated with woodcuts. He personally wrote a brochure entitled *The Wealth of New York: a Table of the Wealth of the Wealthy Citizens of New York City Who Are Estimated to be Worth One Hundred Thousand Dollars or Over, with Brief Biographical Notices*. Several editions of this were published between 1841 and 1856. The price of this early "Who's Who" was twenty-five cents. Copies of it are in the New York Public Library.

Beach devoted himself more to the success of his newspapers than to the political quarrels which marked most journals of his day. His principal adversary was Horace Greeley, who founded the New York Tribune in 1841, three years after Beach became owner of the *Sun*. The newsboys of these rival journals fought in the streets, and Greeley's *Tribune* denounced Beach's *Sun* as "the slimy and venomous instrument of Locofocoism, Jesuitical and deadly in politics and grovelling in morals." But the truth was that Beach was an honorable man of business, bent on keeping his *Sun* in its enviable place as the most popular newspaper in the world. On its tenth birthday, September 3, 1843, he was employing eight editors and reporters, twenty compositors, sixteen pressmen and one hundred carriers. The *Sun's* circulation was 38,000. Beach was compelled to buy a new dress of type every three months, for stereotyping had not yet arrived. In 1848, when Beach turned the newspaper over to his sons, Moses Sperry Beach and Alfred Ely Beach, he anounced that the penny paper, then only fifteen years old, had a circulation of 50,000, "together with the largest cash advertising patronage on this continent." Beach had brought the *Sun* from a tiny three-column paper to one of eight columns, although he never increased the number of pages beyond the original four. Charles A. Dana, who bought the *Sun* from the Beach family in 1868, wrote of Moses Yale Beach that he was "a business man and a newspaper manager rather than what we now understand as a journalist," but added that "under the stimulus of Mr. Beach's energetic intellect, aided by the cheapness of its price, the *Sun* became in his hands an important and profitable establishment."

In 1846, President Polk commissioned Beach to go to Mexico with a view to arranging terms of peace. The errand was halted by a false report that announced the defeat of General Taylor by Santa Anna. Beach retired from business life in December 1848 because of ill health, and spent his remaining years in his native town of Wallingford, where he died July 19, 1868, at the age of sixty-eight. He had five sons and three daughters.

BEACH, SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002634)
94 E. Main St., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Beach,Samuel — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-**

function: Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

BEACON FALLS

Town; New Haven County. The town was named in 1856 for the falls in Beacon Brook. The brook took its name from nearby Beacon Hill.

BEAN HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **New London County** - #82001006)
Huntington and Vergason Aves., Sylvia Lane and W. Town St., Norwich
(220 acres, 37 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Historic Person:** Multiple — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

BEARDSLEY PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **Fairfield County** - #98000357)
Also known as **Beardsley Park; Beardsley Zoological Gardens**
1875 Noble Ave., Bridgeport
(181180 acres, 4 buildings, 2 structures, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Olmsted, Fredrick Law, Northrup, Joseph W. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, Modern Movement — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation, Park — **Current Function:** Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation, Park

BEARDSLEY, CAPT. PHILO, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002616)
SE of Kent on Beardsley Rd., Kent
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BEARDSLEY—MIX HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001980)
81 Rockledge Dr., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BEAVER HILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **New Haven County** - #86002108)
Roughly bounded by Crescent St., Goffe Terr., and Boulevard, New Haven
(970 acres, 235 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Beaver Hills Co., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Tudor Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BEAVER MEADOW COMPLEX PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **Litchfield County** - #88000858)
Address Restricted, Barkhamsted
(4000 acres)
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, Archaic — **Period of Significance:** 1499-1000 AD — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp, Processing Site — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

BECKLEY FURNACE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Structure** - #78002847)
Also known as **East Canaan Iron Furnace Industrial Monument**
SE of Canaan on Lower Rd., Canaan
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — American,industrial — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

BEECHER, LYMAN

(1775-1863) — Presbyterian clergyman, was born October 12, 1775 in New Haven, Connecticut, the son of David Beecher by his third wife, Esther (Lyman) Beecher. His father and grandfather were blacksmiths. His mother died of consumption two days after he was born, and he was brought up by an uncle and aunt on their farm in Guilford, Connecticut. Entering Yale when he was eighteen years of age, he was profoundly influenced by Timothy Dwight, who became president of the college at the end of Beecher's sophomore year. After graduation he remained as a student of divinity under Dwight, who was also the professor of theology. In 1799, he was ordained over the Presbyterian Church at East Hampton, Long Island, and on September 19, 1799, he was married to Roxana Foote of Guilford, Connecticut.

In East Hampton, he preached with ever increasing power and reputation for ten years. His salary, at first $300 and fire-wood, was raised to $400, but a growing family made a change desirable. A published sermon of his so impressed Judge Reeve, founder of the Litchfield Law School, that he was called to the church in that town. Litchfield was then famous in New England for its distinguished men, and for the wealth and culture of its leading families. There Beecher moved his household in 1810. Belonging to the new school of Calvinism, which laid unremitting stress on the freedom of the human will, he aimed, according to the custom of those days, at a continuous revival. Preaching twice on Sunday, holding services during the week in schoolhouses and private homes, he soon made a deep impression on the town, and the meeting-house was crowded. At that time, enforcement of the liquor laws was lax, and sentiment was apathetic to the evils of excessive drinking, even at the formal meetings of the ministers. Beecher was deeply concerned and preached in 1825 six successive sermons on the evil of intemperance. These had great effect and, when published, passed through many editions in this country and in England, and were translated into several foreign languages. Largely through Beecher's efficient leadership, the General Association of Connecticut adopted drastic recommendations regarding temperance. Beecher took a prominent part in the formation of a Domestic Missionary Society for the education of young men for the ministry, as well as in establishing the American Bible Society, and he was a founder and constant contributor to the *Connecticut Observer*. In 1826, a wave of reaction against Unitarianism was so evident that the orthodox churches of Boston considered the time ripe for the establishment of a new church, which was organized in Hanover Street with thirty-seven members. Lyman Beecher was called as the minister most capable of expounding and enforcing evangelical doctrines. Astonishing results came from his six and a half years of intense activity. Leonard Bacon in his memorial address declared "that no such religious movement had been known in Boston since the period of the Great Awakening eighty years before." The revival unfortunately also had its less attractive side. In 1831, Beecher delivered a series of fiery and intolerant lectures and sermons against the Catholics, and thus became indirectly responsible for the sacking of a convent of Ursuline nuns at Charlestown by the Boston mob. Meanwhile, for the training of ministers in the West Lane Theological Seminary had been started in Cincinnati; and Lyman Beecher was chosen as its first president and professor of theology, with a pledged endowment of $60,000 dependent upon his acceptance. This opportunity for influencing the religious life of the West made a strong appeal to Beecher. In 1832, he moved to Cincinnati to be the head of the new seminary and also pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. Almost immediately he was plunged into a violent theological controversy. The conservative Presbyterians assailed him bitterly with formal charges of heresy, slander, and hypocrisy: of heresy, because his interpretation of the Westminster Confession differed from theirs; of slander, because he maintained that his views were those of a large body of evangelical Christians; of hypocrisy, because he pretended that his doctrines squared with the Scriptures and the Confession. He was acquitted by the local presbytery and then by the synod. His opponents appealed to the General Assembly, but after three years of litigation were persuaded to withdraw the case. This debate had a disastrous effect on Presbyterianism in the West and was one of the causes which led to the division of 1837-1838.

Beecher was himself a discreet abolitionist, and he opposed the rules issued by the trustees in his absence in August 1834, which forbade all discussion of slavery by the students. He obtained a revision of these rules, but the seminary lost most of its students to Oberlin College, where a more liberal attitude prevailed. After eighteen years of service, Beecher resigned in 1850, and the last years of his life were spent in the home of his son, Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, where he died on January 10, 1863. Beecher and his first wife had five sons and four daughters, and she died of consumption September 24, 1816. He married Harriet Porter of Portland, Maine, in November 1817; they had three sons and one daughter; Harriet died July 7, 1835; his third wife was Mrs. Lydia (Beals) Jackson, of Boston.

BEERS, CLIFFORD WHITTINGHAM

(1876-1943) — founder of the mental hygiene movement, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on March 30, 1876, the son of Robert Anthony and Ida (Cooke) Beers. Clifford Beers was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University with a Ph.D. degree in 1897.

While he was a student at Yale, an older brother was fatally stricken with epilepsy, and the fear that he would suffer a similar fate caused him to have a mental breakdown in 1900. For three years, he was a patient in private and public mental hospitals. After enduring ill-treatment at these institutions, he resolved to do what he could to correct the existing system of caring for the mentally ill. He even deliberately provoked his transfer from a quiet ward to a violent ward of one hospital in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions that prevailed.

With the publication of Beers' autobiography, "A Mind That Found Itself," in 1908, public attention was focused, for the first time, on the problem of the care and treatment of the mentally ill. Throughout his campaign for public awareness, Beers founded several organizations to deal with this issue including: the Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene (1908); the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (1909); the American Foundation for Mental Hygiene (1928); and the International Foundation for Mental Hygiene (1931). The purpose of these organizations was to serve as agencies for education and reform in the field of nervous and mental diseases, and for the conservation of public mental health.

Beers met with foreign leaders including King Albert and Cardinal Mercier in his efforts to promote public awareness of mental health issues. His lifetime efforts resulted in the strengthening and extension of psychiatric teaching in medical schools; the development of child guidance centers where mental deviations and behaviors could be studied; and the development of mental health services in schools, juvenile courts and correctional institutions. He was also successful in providing the same type of services to individuals serving in the military in times of war.

He recieved the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government in 1933, and the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences, also in 1933.

Beers was married in New Haven, Connecticut, on June 27, 1912, to Clara Louis Jepson. He died in Providence, Rhode Island, on July 9, 1943.

BELDEN, HORACE, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88000096)

21 West St., Simsbury

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wilcox,Orestes — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate — **Historic Person:** Belden,Horace,Jr. — **Significant Year:** 1853, 1852 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BELDEN, HORACE, SCHOOL AND CENTRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000211)

Also known as **Simsbury High School; Simsbury Town Hall**

933 Hopmeadow St. and 29 Massaco St., Simsbury

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hapgood, Edward T., Ketchin, William — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival — **Historic Person:** Belden, Horace — **Significant Year:** 1913, 1907 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Education, Government — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, School

BELEDEN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004392)

50 Bellevue Ave., Bristol

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Brown,Samuel J. — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Professional, Single Dwelling2

BELLAMY, JOSEPH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004444)

Also known as **The Hay**

N. Main and West Sts., Bethlehem

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Historic Person:** Bellamy,Rev. Dr. Joseph — **Significant Year:** 1760 — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BELLTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Middlesex County** - #85003543)
Roughly Main St. between W. High St. and CT 16, and portions of cross Sts. W. High, Barton Hill-Summit, and Skinner, East Hampton
(1450 acres, 145 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Economics, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2

BEMONT, MAKENS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004397)
Also known as **Huguenot House**
307 Burnside Ave., East Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Park

BENEDICT, FRANCIS JR., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000333)
85 N. Colebrook Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

BENEDICT HOUSE AND SHOP

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - Building - #98001440)
57 Rockwell Rd., Ridgefield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store, Storage — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BENEDICT-MILLER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000616)
Also known as **University of Connecticut,Student Government/Faculty Offices**
32 Hillside Ave., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Palliser,Palliser & Co. — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** School

BENNETT ROCKSHELTER

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001223)
Also known as **Site 105-3**
Address Restricted, Old Lyme
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland Period — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

BERKSHIRE NO. 7

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Structure** - #78002837)
Bridgeport Harbor, Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Water-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Water-Related

BERLIN

Town; Hartford County. First known as Great Swamp, Kensington, Worthington, and Farmington Village, in 1785 the name was changed to Berlin, after Berlin, Prussia.

BETH EL SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000560)
359—375 Cooke St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Myers, Nathan, Stein, Joseph — **Architectural Style:** Other, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

BETH HAMEDRASH HAGODOL SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000577)
Also known as **The Greater Refuge Church of Christ; Apostolic Overcoming Hol**
370 Garden St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berenson & Moses — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

BETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91001684)
Also known as **Canaan Institutional Baptist Church**
31 Concord St., Norwalk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

BETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000578)
232 Orchard St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Weinstein, Jacob — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

BETHANY

Town; New Haven County; Elevation 520 feet. A Biblical name meaning "house of dates," Bethany was established as a parish in 1762.

BETHEL

Town; Fairfield County. The town was settled before 1700, and incorporated as a town in 1855. It was either named for Bethel Barnum or for the Ecclesiastical Society of Bethel established in Danbury in 1758.

BETHLEHAM

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 861 feet. The town was named in 1739, probably after Bethlehem of Judea, since the area nearby was then known as Judea. The town was known as Bethlem for many years due to an error in spelling.

BETHLEHEM GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Litchfield County** - #82001001)
Parts of N. Main St., S. Main St., East St., West Rd., and Munger Lane, Bethlehem
(550 acres, 63 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Park, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Park, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

BIDWELL, WALTER HILLIARD

(1798-1881) — editor and publisher, was the son of William Bidwell of Farmington, Connecticut, and his wife, Mary Pelton. The family ancestry had mingled strains of English, Scotch, and French blood. He lived the usual life of the son of a Connecticut farmer until he was twenty-one, when he prepared for Yale, entering as a sophomore and graduating in 1827. In 1833, he graduated from the Yale Divinity School, having meanwhile married Susan M. Duryea of New York, and his course having been

interrupted by a year spent in Europe for his wife's health. On September 19, 1833, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Medfield, Massachusetts, but on account of the failure of his voice he retired from the ministry four years later.

Moving to Philadelphia, he became editor and proprietor in 1841 of the *National Preacher and Village Pulpit*, which he continued for nineteen years, publishing sermons from about 500 preachers of all evangelical denominations. In 1843, he also became editor and proprietor of the *New York Evangelist*, which he conducted for nearly twelve years. From 1846 to 1849, he was proprietor and editor of the *Biblical Repository and Classical Review* and also of the *Eclectic Magazine; Foreign Literature.* He edited the latter until 1868, and owned it until his death, or for a period of about thirty-five years. In 1860, he became publisher and proprietor of the *American Theological Review*, whose editor was Professor Henry B. Smith of Union Theological Seminary. Two years later, it passed into other hands and was merged with the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review.* At one time, Bidwell was the owner of five periodicals. Between 1848 and 1854, he published a series of seven mission maps, of which his brother O. B. Bidwell was the maker. In 1864-65, he suffered a serious breakdown due to the mental strain of overwork, and spent two years abroad in the recovery of his health. After this, his sole editorial work was in connection with the *Eclectic Magazine* until 1868, when he retired from all active duties. He made six extensive tours in foreign countries partly for reasons of health, but mainly in the interests of the *Eclectic Magazine.* In 1867, he was appointed by Secretary Seward as a special commissioner of the United States to various countries of Western Asia, and in this connection he made an extensive tour through Egypt, Greece, and the Levant. After his retirement, he made several additional trips abroad, but the home of his latter years was mainly at Oberlin, Ohio, where he found the religious atmosphere congenial. He spent the last year of his life in Chicago, but died at Saratoga Springs, New York, September 11, 1881. His life was one of great activity and usefulness, and he had a very extensive acquaintance in America and abroad, especially with Protestant ministers of all denominations.

BIGELOW HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005155)
Laurel Way, Norfolk
Owner: Private

BIGELOW, HOBART B.

(1834-1891), thirty-fifth governor of Connecticut (1881-1883), was born in North Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut, on May 16, 1834, the son of Belinda Perpont and Levi L. Bigelow. In 1844, his family moved to Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he attended public schools and an academy in South Egremont.

Bigelow left school at age 17 to become an apprentice machinist. After working with his uncle in the New Haven Manufacturing Co., he became foreman of a machine shop. Soon after, he acquired the foundry connected with the business, and founded it under the name of Bigelow Manufacturing Company.

Bigelow was a common councilman from 1863 through 1876, and a member of the General Assembly in 1875. He was elected Mayor of New Haven in 1879. In 1880, he was the Republican nominee for Governor, and was elected to the office that November.

During his administration, acts were passed to reduce tax on mutual life insurance companies, to prevent fraudulent registrations for elections, and to require fire escapes in all buildings where twelve or more persons were employed. The Storrs Agricultural School was authorized, and life insurance companies were provided to conduct accident insurance business. After his term ended in 1883, Bigelow left public life and returned to his business interests for the remainder of his years.

Bigelow was married in May of 1857 to Eleanor Lewis, with whom he had two sons. He died in New Haven on October 12, 1891.

BIGELOW-HARTFORD CARPET MILLS

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001256)
Also known as **Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Mills**
Main and Pleasant Sts., Thompsonville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

BIGELOW-HARTFORD CARPET MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - **Hartford County** - #94001382)
Also known as **See also: Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Mills**

Roughly bounded by Lafayette St., Hartford Ave., Alden Ave., Pleasant, High, Spring, South and Prospect Sts., Enfield
(1000 acres, 256 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

BIKUR CHOLIM SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95001341)
Also known as **Rodeph Sholom; First Christian Church (Christ's Disciples); So**
1545 Iranistan Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Shingle Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Specialty Store

BILL, GURDON, STORE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004368)
15 Church Hill Rd., Ledyard
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Warehouse

BINGHAM, CALEB

(1757-1817) — pioneer writer of text-books, was born April 15, 1757, in Salisbury, Connecticut, to Daniel Bingham and his wife, Hannah Conant. After attending district school, he was prepared for college by the local minister and entered Dartmouth in 1779. At graduation in 1782, he had the honor of the valedictory address (in Latin). In that year he became master of Moor's Indian Charity School, which President Wheelock of Dartmouth had founded in 1754, and maintained as an appendage to the college. After several years he moved to Boston, where he was, according to the city records of 1784, "approbated by the selectmen to keep a private school for the instruction of young ladies in the useful branches of reading, writing, etc." He published his first textbook primarily for use in this school, under the title, *The Young Lady's Accidence or a Short and Easy Introduction to English Grammar: Designed Principally for the Use of Young Learners*, more especially of the *Fair Sex, though Proper for Either* (1785). This was the second English Grammar published in the United States, that of Noah Webster having preceded it by one year. It was but a little book of sixty pages characterized by simplicity and clearness, and was long and widely used in the schools. In 1789, a reorganization of Boston's public schools was made, and Bingham had an important part in effecting the innovations then started. Appointed to be master of one of the three new reading schools, he gave up his private school and served the city for seven years. Then he set up as a bookseller and occasional publisher at 44 Cornhill, remaining there for twenty-one years. "His bookstore was the favorite resort of all the Boston teachers, and education was continually discussed there." It was here that agitation for free primary schools centered, Bingham being prominent in advocating them, though they were not fully established until after his death. His store was also the headquarters of the local Jeffersonian Republicanism of which he was a disciple. Several times he ran unsuccessfully for the state Senate. During the governorship of Elbridge Gerry, he was appointed director of the state prison and served for several years. In 1794, he first published a "Selection of Lessons for Reading and Speaking" entitled *The American Preceptor*. Three years later, he brought out *The Columbian Orator* "designed for a Second Part of the *American Preceptor*." Few, if any, of the selections which these books comprise are from his pen; many of them are of a deeply religious sort, reflecting truly the spirit of their times, for until the appearance of these readers and those of Webster, the Bible and the psalm book had been the principal school reading books. Others of the selections are strongly patriotic, and were both expressions and developers of the growing enthusiasm for the young American republic.

For a quarter of a century, especially in the district schools, these readers surpassed in popularity all their competitors and made their author nationally known. Other textbooks of his were: *The Child's Companion, being an Easy and Concise Reading and Spelling Book, for the Use of Young Children* (1792); *Juvenile Letters, being a Correspondence between Children, from Eight to Fifteen Years of Age*, a joint production of Bingham and one of his daughters, and designed to introduce children to English composition. His *Astronomical and Geographical Catechism* (1803) was based on the School Geography of Jedidiah Morse and comprised a set of questions and answers, both of which, according to the practice of those days, were to be committed to memory and recited verbatim. In 1796, he published for teachers of writing the first set of copy slips printed in this country. He was a good French scholar, and published his own translation of Chateaubriand's *Atala* (1802). On his native town, he bestowed a generous gift of books to be the beginning of its public library, and he was active in promoting town libraries in many other places. In religion, he was a conservative Congregationalist, adhering to the older form of this faith when the churches of Boston became Unitarian. Of

attractive appearance, nearly six feet in height and well-proportioned, he impressed his contemporaries with his dignity, geniality, and integrity. He was fond of music and a member of the choir of the churches with which he was connected. He died on April 6, 1817, in Boston, and was survived by his wife, Hannah (Kemble) Bingham, and two daughters.

BINGHAM, HIRAM

(1875-1956) — fifty-fourth governor of Connecticut (1925), was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, on November 19, 1875, the son of Clarissa Brewster and Hiram Bingham. He received his education at Punahon School and Oahu College in Hawaii, then attended Phillips Academy in Massachusetts from 1892 to 1894, and Yale University from 1894 to 1898. He also attended the University of California at Berkeley in 1899, and Harvard University from 1900 to 1905.

Bingham became a teacher of history and political science, and taught at Harvard in 1902, at Princeton in 1905, and at Yale from 1907 to 1917. In 1908, he was a delegate to the First Pan-American Scientific Congress in Santiago, Chile; he was an explorer of South America-Venezuela and Columbia in 1906-1907, and of Peru from 1912 to 1915. He became captain of the Connecticut National Guard in 1916, in addition to being an aviator.

An active Republican, Bingham served as a delegate-at-large at the Republican National Convention in 1924, 1928, 1932, and 1936. He was elected Connecticut's Lieutenant Governor in 1922, serving until 1925. The Republican Party nominated him for Governor in 1924, and he won the race against Democratic opponent, Charles Morris. One month later, he won a seat as United States Senator to fill a vacancy left by the death of Frank B. Brandegee. He held the governor's chair for only one day, January 7-8, 1925, and resigned to accept his Senate seat.

Bingham left the gubernatorial office to the State's Lieutenant Governor, John Trumbull, who supported his predecessor's administration regarding State issues. With Bingham's encouragement, Trumbull was able to continue balancing the State budget and create a stable environment for business. In national politics, Bingham was a strong supporter of Coolidge and Hoover.

After eight years of service as a U.S. Senator, Bingham was defeated in his bid for reelection to the Senate in 1933. He returned to private life and became a free-lance writer in Washington, D.C. During World War II, he was a lecturer at naval training schools.

Bingham was married to Alfreda Mitchell in November of 1900, and had six children. He married a second time in June of 1937 to Suzanne Carroll Hill. He died on June 6, 1956 in Washington, D.C., and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

BIRD, STATE

The official State Bird of Connecticut is the American Robin (Turdus migratorius). It was so designated by the legislature in 1943.

The American robin ranges throughout eastern and northern North America; westward to the Rocky Mountains; and northwestward to Alaska. It winters southward to Florida and along the Gulf coast to Texas.

The robin is eight and one-half to nine inches long, with a tail length of four inches. It is the largest thrush in North America. The male is mostly deep mouse gray or brownish slate gray on its back. The head is black with white spots from eye to bill and on both upper and lower eyelids. The chin is white, and feathers of the neck are black in the center, margined with brownish slate gray or mouse gray. The tail is dull slate black or sooty black, and has a large and conspicuous white spot. The chest, flanks, breast, and upper abdomen are plain, deep cinnamon red, and the lower abdomen is white. Females are much duller in color, with lighter gray upper parts and a browner chest than the male.

In behavior, robins are easily upset and jittery. They fly with their chests out and backs straight. The pale blue eggs of the female are usually laid in sets of three or four. Males care for the young almost exclusively, while females prepare for a new brood. Sometimes three separate sets of eggs will be laid in one year.

Robins subsist primarily on beetles and caterpillars, supplemented by spiders, earthworms, and snails. They also enjoy fruit, both cultivated and wild, and for this reason, they sometimes pose a threat to orchards, however robins prefer insects or wild fruit, and if these are available, they will leave crops alone.

BIRDCRAFT SANCTUARY

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Site** - #82004371)

Also known as **Birdcraft Musuem and Sanctuary**

314 Unquowa Rd., Fairfield

Historic Significance: Person, Event — **Historic Person:** Wright,Mabel Osgood — **Significant Year:** 1921, 1939, 1914 — **Area of Significance:** Education, Conservation, Landscape Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education, Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Conservation Area, Museum, Research Facility — **Current Function:** Education, Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Conservation Area, Museum, Research Facility

BIRGE, HENRY WARNER

(1825-1888) — Union soldier, was born August 25, 1825, at Hartford, Connecticut, where the Birge family had been established as early as 1640. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a merchant in Norwich, Connecticut. Appointed major of the 4th Connecticut Infantry, May 23, 1861, he served with it in Maryland, without contact with the enemy, until November 13, 1861, when he resigned in order to take command of a new regiment being organized in his state.

On February 18, 1862, he reentered the service as colonel of the 13th Connecticut. The regiment was at once assigned to the expedition which was being organized to take New Orleans, arrived at Ship Island on April 13, and entered the city when it was occupied by General Butler a few days later. For the next few months, it was engaged in minor operations in Louisiana. Upon the reorganization of General Banks's command (19th Army Corps), in preparation for the Port Hudson campaign, Birge was assigned to the command of the 3rd Brigade, 4th Division, to which his own regiment belonged. The investment of Port Hudson was completed on May 26, 1863. An assault the next day being repulsed with heavy loss, regular siege operations were begun. A second assault on June 14 also failing disastrously, the besieging army suffering terribly with sickness and heat, and a Confederate army threatening New Orleans in the rear, and it became evident that the city must be taken quickly, if at all. The siege works were pressed vigorously forward, and meanwhile an "elite storming party" was organized, in order to penetrate the defense at all costs. Birge was selected to command. The party was made up of carefully chosen volunteers, mostly from the 13th Connecticut, organized into two battalions of eight companies each, and daily trained for its undertaking. On June 28, Birge reported 67 officers and 826 enlisted men present for duty. On July 7, all preparations were made for springing two mines, to precede the assault, when word was received of the surrender of Vicksburg, which put an end to the garrison's hopes of holding out at Port Hudson. Articles of capitulation were signed on July 8, Birge being one of the commissioners on behalf of General Banks.

He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on September 19, 1863. He commanded a brigade, and at times a division, in the Red River campaign in the spring of 1864. General Banks, in his report of the campaign, wrote that "General Birge, as in all actions in which he has been engaged, deserved and received the highest commendation." Soon after a part of the 19th Army Corps, including his brigade, was moved to Virginia, arriving on the James River late in duly. Immediately afterward, it was moved to Savannah. There it remained in garrison until March, when it became a division of the 10th Army Corps, with Birge as its commander, and joined Schofield's army in North Carolina. On the surrender of the Confederate forces, Birge was assigned to the command of the district of Savannah. He resigned on October 18, 1865, and returned to civil life. After the war he engaged in cotton planting and in the lumber business in Georgia, and later engaged in various enterprises in Texas and the West. His last years were spent in New York City, where he died, June 1, 1888.

BIRMINGHAM GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - **New Haven County** - #00000325)
Also known as **Derby Green Historic District**
Roughly bounded by Fifth, Caroline, Fourth and Olivia Sts., Derby
(66 acres, 11 buildings, 1 structure, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ficken, H. Edwards, Kramer, George Washington — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Government, Landscape, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Auditorium, City Hall, Park, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Landscape, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Auditorium, Business, City Hall, Park, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

BISHOP ROCKSHELTER

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87002606)
Address Restricted, East Haddam
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland, Roaring Brook Phase — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Natural Feature

BISHOP, PEYTON RANDOLPH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000803)
135 Washington Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bishop,Peyton Randolph — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade

BISHOP SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82001003)
Also known as **Bishop School - Schoolhouse Apartments**
178 Bishop St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Education, Other-Ethnic — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BISHOP, WILLIAM D., COTTAGE DEVELOPMENT HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Fairfield County** - #82004388)
Also known as **Cottage Park Historic District**
Cottage Pl. and Atlantic, Broad, Main and Whiting Sts., Bridgeport
(31 acres, 47 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Palliser & Palliser, Gould Bros. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Queen Anne, Other — **Historic Person:** Bishop, William Darius — **Significant Year:** 1894, 1840 — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

BISSELL, CLARK

(1782-1857) — nineteenth governor of Connecticut (1847-1849), was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on September 7, 1782, the son of Betsey Clark and Joseph William Bissell. He attended Yale University, teaching school while earning his degree. After graduating in 1806, he accepted a tutoring position in Maryland for a year.

Bissell returned to Connecticut in 1807, and studied law with Samuel Burr Sherwood, his future father-in-law, while teaching at a school in Saugatuck. After he was admitted to the bar, he established a practice at Norwalk.

In 1929, Bissell was elected to the State House of Representatives. The same year, he became an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, holding this office until his resignation in 1839. He served in the Assembly again in 1841, and for the next two years, served on the State Senate.

Bissell sought the governorship in 1846, but was defeated by a legislative vote. The next year, however, he won on the Whig ticket against Democrat Thomas Whittlesey. He was reelected again in 1848.

Governor Bissell's administration sought progressive measures in the areas of taxation, education, and liquor prohibition. The legislature did not support such reforms, and much time in the 1847 session was spent in unfruitful discussion of a proposed bridge that would span the Connecticut River at Middletown. Later in 1847, an amendment to the Connecticut Constitution was proposed to the people that would permit black suffrage, and although it received support from Democrats, it failed passage by a wide margin.

In 1848, Bissell's second year in office, many proposals were brought forward which would alter the 30-year-old Constitution. In fact, so many proposals were presented that the Assembly considered drawing up a new document rather than amending the existing one. Bissell's veto of a resolution on divorce in 1848 was interpreted as an effort to undermine the authority of the Legislature; this resulted in the Legislature's refusal to re-nominate him for governor in the 1849 election.

After his term ended, he took a position as Kent Professor of Law at Yale—an appointment he had received in 1847—and continued teaching law until 1855, when he retired due to poor health. His last public office was in the State House in 1850.

Bissell was married to Salley Sherwood in April 1811; the couple had six children. He died on September 15, 1857, and was buried in Norwalk's Union Cemetery.

BISSELL, HENRY B., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90001288)
202 Maple St., Litchfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BISSELL TAVERN-BISSELL'S STAGE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001825)
Also known as **Bissell,Ebenezer Fitch,House**
1022 Palisado Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bissell,Ebenezer F.,Sr. — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Lynds,Natheniel — **Significant Year:** 1796 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BLACK HORSE TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002851)
SE of Old Saybrook at 175 N. Cove Rd., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Burrows,John — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Restaurant — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BLACK ROCK GARDENS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Fairfield County** - #90001430)
Also known as **Black Rock Development**
Bounded by Fairfield St., Brewster St. and Nash Ln., including Rowsley and Haddon Sts., Bridgeport
(89 acres, 12 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

BLACK ROCK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Fairfield County** - #79002658)
Also known as **Black Rock Harbor Historic District**
Roughly bounded by Black Rock Harbor, Grovers Ave., Beacon and Prescott Sts., Bridgeport
(302 acres, 109 buildings, 3 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Italian Villa — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BLACKLEDGE RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Structure** - #86002109)
Former Air Line RR right-of-way and the Blackledge River, Colchester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Water Works

BLACKMAN, ELISHA, BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002863)
Also known as **York-Chapel** Building
176 York St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Restaurant, Specialty Store

BLACKSTONE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002639)
37 First Ave., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BLAKESLEE FORGING COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002676)
100 W. Main St., Southington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Warehouse

BLAKESLEE, JOSEPH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - Building - #98000362)
1211 Barnes Rd., Wallingford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Blakeslee, Joseph — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: — Euro-American — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BLATCHFORD, SAMUEL

(1820-1893) — lawyer and jurist, was the grandson of a dissenting minister who had come to the United States in 1795 from Devonshire, and after trying several different localities had settled in Lansingburg, New York. His father, Richard Milford Blatchford, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, graduated from Union College, was admitted to the bar of New York, was counsel for the Bank of England and the Bank of the United States, and served in the New York legislature. His mother, Julia Ann, daughter of John P. Mumford, a well-known publicist, was a noted belle. Samuel was born March 9, 1820 in New York City. His first education was received at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, at the school of William Forrest; later he attended an academy in New York City and the grammar school of Columbia College. He learned rapidly and showed a marked studious aptitude, although his devotion to books did not keep him from spending some time on outdoor sports. At thirteen, he was ready to matriculate at Columbia College. He graduated in 1837, and then became private secretary to William H. Seward, a post which he held until he reached his majority.

Association with Seward was in itself not inadequate legal training. Blatchford was admitted to the bar in 1842, and the next year began to practice with his father. He married Caroline, daughter of Eben Appleton of Lowell, Massachusetts, December 17, 1844. Meanwhile, he served as military secretary on Governor Seward's staff and, in November 1845, went to Auburn as a partner of Seward and Christopher Morgan. When this firm was dissolved in 1854, he returned to New York and formed his own firm of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold. Seward was an adopted son and nephew of the ex-Governor. The firm prospered. Blatchford became particularly expert in international and maritime law and had many notable successes at the bar. He remained a consultant of the firm until 1862.

On May 3, 1867, President Grant appointed him a district judge of the southern district of New York. He was confronted there by a number of international and admiralty matters that arose as a result of the Civil War. Five years later, he was made a circuit judge for the second judicial district. Though he specialized in patent law, his opinions on bankruptcy, copyright, libel, and maritime torts gave him a great reputation for learning. Many of his opinions, published in the reports which he himself edited, are extremely learned discussions of the points involved. His decisions were rarely reversed. He was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States by President Arthur and was confirmed by the Senate, March 2, 1882, taking the place of Judge Hunt who had been incapacitated for five years. On the Supreme Court bench Blatchford was one of the hardest working judges, rivaled only by Justice Miller. He gave opinions in 430 cases. During his ten years on the Supreme Court his most elaborate decision was probably Pennsylvania Railroad vs. Miller. This case held that a corporation was bound by a new constitutional provision imposing burdens not contemplated by the corporation's charter. He also decided the famous case of Terry vs. Sharon, and spoke for the majority of justices in the much more important case of Cunningham vs. Neagle — a case which contributed materially to the supremacy of federal authority. In several important cases (Dobson vs. Hartford Carpet Company and Dobson vs. Dornan) Blatchford announced the status of design patents and laid down rules for infringement of design. These decisions were influential in determining the nature of the statute that Congress later passed to afford special remedies for the infringement of design patents. Blatchford was of somewhat austere personality and studious temperament, and he was one of the most respected justices on the bench. If his judicial style sometimes lacked concision and suffered from dullness, of his learning there was no question. It was difficult to be interesting in discussing patents and trademarks. As Chief Justice Fuller said of him, Blatchford "was at home in every branch of the jurisdiction of the courts in which he sat. It may be justly said that he displayed uncommon aptitude in the administration of maritime law and of the law of patents, his grasp upon the original principles of the one, and his mastery of details in the other aiding him in largely contributing in the development of both." He died on July 7, 1893, at Newport, after a short illness.

BLOCK (BLOK), ADRIAEN

(1500's) — explorer and mariner, after discovering the Hudson River in 1610, Block explored Hells Gate passage; Long Island Sound; New Haven Harbor; the Honsatonic, which he called "River of Red Hills"; the Connecticut, which he called the "Freshwater"; Buzzard's Bag; Cape Cod; Rhode Island, which he called QRoode Eiland" for its red clay banks; Block Island which he discovered and which still bears his name; and Nahant Bay. The discoveries on this trip led to the first detailed map of the Southern New England coast.

Although Block claimed Connecticut for the Dutch, the Dutch left it alone until 1633, when they constructed the House

of Hope fort. England later drove them out and claimed it for herself.

Block left his sixteen ton yacht named the *Unrest*, a first of American built yachts, in Cape Cod for use in fur trade, and returned to Holland to work in the whaling industry 1615-1624.

BLOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Fairfield County** - #78003524)
1016-1072 Main St., 83-87 Fairfield Ave., 111-121 Wall St., and 15-43 Middle St., Bridgeport
(0 acres)

BLOOMFIELD

Town; Hartford County. The town was incorporated in 1835. The name probably came from a nearby orchard, which was once settled by freeman William Blumfield or Bloomfield.

BOARDMAN'S BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - **Structure** - #76001983)
Boardman Rd. at Housatonic River, NW of New Milford, New Milford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Co., Douglas & Jarvis — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

BOC SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001218)
Also known as **Site 61-57**
Address Restricted, Haddam
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland, Roaring Brook Phase — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Unoccupied Land

BOLTON

Town; Tolland County. The origin of the name is uncertain; it was possibly named for Bolton, England, or for Charles Powlett, Second Duke of Bolton, or another of the dukes in that line. Named by the General Assembly in October 1720.

BOLTON GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Tolland County** - #01000357)
Roughly the Green, 219, 220, 222, 228, 233, 266 Bolton Center Rd. and 3 Hebron Rd., Bolton
(1290 acres, 9 buildings, 4 structures, 2 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Knox, Malcom Robinson — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Agriculture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, City Hall, Plaza, Religious Structure, Restaurant, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, City Hall, Plaza, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

BOOTH, NATHAN B., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000317)
6080 Main St., Stratford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BOOTHE HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Fairfield County** - #85000951)
Also known as **Boothe Memorial Park**
Main St., Stratford
(340 acres, 16 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Boothe, David & Stephen — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Museum, Park — **Current Function:** Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Park

BOSTON POST ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Fairfield County** - #82000997)
567-728 Boston Post Rd., 1-25 Brookside Rd., and 45-70 Old Kingshighway N., Darien
(170 acres, 23 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

BOSWORTH, BENJAMIN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002857)
Also known as **Squire Bosworth's Castle**
John Perry Rd., Eastford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Goodell,Vini — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BOWEN, HENRY C., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001414)
Also known as **Roseland Cottage**
CT 169, Woodstock
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wells,Joseph Collins, Eaton,Edwin — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Historic Person:** Bowen,Henry Chandler — **Significant Year:** 1846 — **Area of Significance:** Religion, Social History, Literature, Philosophy, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

BOWEN, HENRY CHANDLER

(1813-1896) — merchant, publisher, and editor, was descended from Lieutenant Henry Bowen, one of the first settlers of Woodstock, Connecticut, who had come from Wales with his father, Griffith, in 1638. George Bowen, descendant in the fifth generation from Henry, kept the country store and tavern at Woodstock, and there Henry Chandler was born on September 11, 1813. His mother was Lydia Wolcott Eaton. He was educated at Woodstock and Dudley Academies. After four years as clerk in his father's store, he went to New York to work in a silk house.

In 1838, he established the firm of Bowen & McNamee, which later became Bowen & Holmes. In 1850, Bowen & McNamee were attacked, especially by the *Journal of Commerce*, because of their refusal to sign a call, prepared by a large group of prominent merchants, for a meeting to endorse the fugitive slave law. They published a card in which they informed the public that while they were silk merchants, as individuals they entertained their own views "on the various religious, moral and political questions of the day." They then added, "We wish it distinctly understood that our goods, and not our principles, are on the market." In 1848, Bowen joined in founding the *Independent*, a weekly journal of Congregationalism with strong anti-slavery principles. Later he became its publisher, and finally its sole proprietor. He promptly brought the paper from a losing to a paying condition. Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton became successive editors of the *Independent* and Bowen was drawn by his intimacy with them into the mazes of the famous legal action of Tilton vs. Beecher for alienation of affections. On December 26, 1870, he carried from Tilton to Beecher a letter demanding that the latter, "for reasons which you explicitly understand," immediately resign his pastorship of Plymouth Church and leave Brooklyn. A few days later, he abruptly terminated the contract which he had with Tilton as a special contributor to the *Independent* and as editor of the *Brooklyn Union*, which he also owned. In April 1872, as the result of an arbitration by friends of the three men, a tripartite agreement was signed by Bowen, Tilton, and Beecher in which Bowen declared that "having given credit . . . to tales and innuendoes affecting" Beecher and having repeated them, he now felt that he had done Beecher wrong. He expressly withdrew all "the charges, imputations and innuendoes" and promised that he would never by word or deed "recur to, repeat or allude" to them again. At the same time he paid Tilton $7,000 in satisfaction of the broken contracts and published in the *Independent* a card in which he recognized Tilton's "honest purposes, and his chivalrous defense of what he believes to be true, as well as those qualities of heart which make him dear to those who know him best." Beecher reprinted with his cordial approval this "honorable testimony from Mr. Bowen" in the *Christian Union*, which he was then editing. In December 1873, charges were brought against Bowen before Plymouth Church of "uttering slanders affecting the good name" of its pastor, but the recommendation of the Examining Committee, that they be dismissed on the ground that he had agreed to keep to the letter and the spirit of the "tripartite agreement," was adopted. Shortly afterward he published a card protesting against the action, because he had never seen a copy of the charges and because the committee had not put its recommendation "on the only pertinent basis that there was no evidence to sustain the charges." He expressed

amazement that the "tripartite agreement" had been made public, "all the parties to which were solemnly pledged not to reveal it."

Bowen was active in the development of Congregational interests in New York and Brooklyn, and was instrumental in the raising (1852) of the Albany Fund for the erection of Congregational churches throughout the country, to which he made a substantial contribution. He participated in the organization of the Congregational Union, from which developed the Congregational Church Building Society. He was a generous benefactor of his native town, and subscribed liberally to rebuild and endow Woodstock Academy, to pay the town's Civil War debt, and to support the Woodstock Agricultural Society. He established a public park in Woodstock, and held there for many years. On the Fourth of July, there were many celebrations at which many eminent public men were speakers. He was married on June 6, 1844, to Lucy Maria, daughter of Lewis and Susanna (Aspinwall) Tappan of Brooklyn, and on December 25, 1865, to Ellen, daughter of Dr. Hiram and Marian (Chandler) Holt of Woodstock. He had seven sons and three daughters by his first wife; one son by his second. He died in Brooklyn, February 24, 1896.

BOWEN, MATHEW, HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000859)
Also known as **Plaine Hill Farm**
Plaine Hill Rd., Woodstock
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Truesdale,Walter, Fisher,Richard Arnold — **Architectural Style:** Georgian, Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BOWLES, CHESTER C.

(1901-1986) — sixty-third governor of Connecticut (1949-1951), was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on April 5, 1901, the son of Nellie Harris and Charles Allen Bowles. He attended Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut, and in 1924, graduated with a B.S. from Yale. From 1924 to 1929, he worked for a number of newspaper and advertising firms.

Bowles established an advertising business called Benton and Bowles in New York City in 1929; he returned to Connecticut in 1941, after retiring from his firm. He served as Connecticut State Rationing Administrator in 1941-1942, and as State Director of the Office of Price Administration in 1942-1943. In 1943, he became Deputy Administrator of the organization, and Administrator later the same year.

President Harry Truman appointed him to head the new Office of Economic Stabilization in 1945. He served in this capacity until 1946, when Congress passed the Price Control Act. Bowles won the Democratic nomination for State governor in 1948, and won the election over Republican incumbent, James Shannon.

During his administration, Bowles supported a broad reform program. He demanded an end to segregation in the State National Guard, and signed a law to that end in 1949. The State's Interracial Commission was granted additional power, which would allow examination of discrimination complaints in hotels, public houses, and restaurants. In addition, Bowles sought measures that would increase workmen's compensation benefits, allow a new bond issue for construction on the University of Connecticut campus, and appropriate monies for State-supported private housing. Bowles lost the 1950 election to John D. Lodge.

In 1951, Bowles was appointed as U.S. Ambassador to India and Nepal by President Truman, a position he served in until 1953. He then served one term in the U.S. House of Representatives, starting in 1959, and in 1960, was selected as a foreign policy advisor to Senator John F. Kennedy. After Kennedy was elected president, he appointed Bowles to the post of Undersecretary of State. After being replaced by George Ball in December of 1961, Bowles was appointed President's Special Representative and Advisor on African, Asian, and Latin American Affairs, and Ambassador at Large. In July of 1963, he was again made Ambassador to India, a post he held through the remainder of the Kennedy administration and for the duration of the Johnson administration.

Bowles was married in 1925 to Julia Fisk and had two children. In 1934, he married Dorothy Stebbins and fathered three more children. He died of a stroke on May 25, 1986, and is buried in the River View Cemetery.

BOZRAH

Town; New London County. Named in 1786 or earlier for the ancient town in Syria, the place was known as Norwich Farms in the early 1700s.

BOZRAH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND PARSONAGE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91000952)
17 and 23 Bozrah St., Bozrah
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Baldwin,Lloyd E., Rudd,Nathaniel — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

BRACE, CHARLES LORING

(1826-1890) — philanthropist, was born June 19, 1826 in Litchfield, Connecticut, from both sides of old and distinguished New England stock, to John Brace, grandson of Captain Abel Brace, a Revolutionary officer, and was descended from Stephen Brace (or Bracy) who came from England to Hartford in 1660; and to his mother, Lucy Porter of Maine, who was related to the Beechers and was a descendant of Rufus King. Charles, efficiently guided in his studies and in trout-fishing by his father, was ready for college at the age of fourteen but delayed two years, entering Yale in 1842 and graduating in 1846.

He then taught country schools (Ellington and Winchendon, (Connecticut) for a year, returning to New Haven in 1847 to study theology in Yale Divinity School. The course there bred more doubts than convictions, and two ensuing years in New York turned his attention away from theology to thoughts of work among the delinquent classes of the metropolis. In the fall of 1850, he took brief walking trips in Ireland, England, and the Rhine country with two life-long Connecticut friends, John and Frederick Olmstead , then lingered on through the winter in Berlin, and in the spring ventured into Hungary, where he was imprisoned for a month as a Kossuth sympathizer, being released through the efforts of the United States minister, only after thirteen trials by court martial. Upon his return to America, he published *Hungary in 1851* (1852) and *Home Life in Germany* (1853). In 1854, he made a flying trip to the British Isles to bring back as his bride Letitia Neill, whom he had met upon his previous visit. Meanwhile, he had definitely entered upon his life's work.

In 1853, he was influential in founding in New York City the Children's Aid Society, an organization which, under his direction, worked mainly among the foreign immigrants, establishing cheap lodging houses, industrial schools, night schools, summer camps, and sanitariums. It also, in the course of years, found homes and employment in the country for more than 100,000 city waifs. Brace was a pioneer in modern philanthropic methods, grounding all his efforts on the principle of self-help, and opposing every charitable enterprise which tended toward pauperization. During his years of work in the slum districts he showed himself brave, resourceful, and tolerant, inspired by a belief in the infinite worth of every human soul as having that within it "which shall live when the old world has passed by." His remarkable success brought him an international reputation, and he had a large circle of distinguished friends on both sides of the Atlantic, including Emerson, Theodore Parker, Asa Gray, Henry Ward Beecher, Darwin, John Morley, and John Stuart Mill.

Of several later trips to Europe, the last, taken in quest of health, ended at Campfer in the Engadine, where he died on August 11, 1890. In addition to his earlier books, Brace was the author of: *The Norse Folk; or, a Visit to the Homes of Norway and Sweden* (1857); *The Best Method of Disposing of our Pauper and Vagrant Children* (1859); *The Races of the Old World: a Manual of Ethnology* (1863); *Short Sermons to Newsboys* (1866); *The New West; or, California in 1867-68* (1869); *The Dangerous Classes of New York, And Twenty Years' Work Among Them* (1872); *Gesta Christi; or, a History of Humane Progress under Christianity* (1882); *The Unknown God; or, Inspiration Among Pre-Christian Races* (1890).

BRACE, MOSES—URIAH CADWELL HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001982)
11 Flagg Rd., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BRADFORD-HUNTINGTON HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000720)
Also known as **See also: Norwichtown Historic** District
16 Huntington Lane, Norwichtown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Huntington,Simon,Jr., Bradford,Thomas — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Huntington,Gen. Jabez — **Significant Year:** 1719, 1740, 1691 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BRADLEY EDGE TOOL COMPANY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - **Fairfield County** - #95001347)
Roughly, Lyons Plains Rd. N and S of jct. with White Birch Rd., Weston
(300 acres, 30 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BRADLEY, FRANK HOWE

(1838-1879) — geologist, was born September 20, 1838, in New Haven, Connecticut. Bradley graduated at Yale in 1863, and later took special courses in natural history in the Sheffield Scientific School. His tastes early took a geological trend and in 1857, while not yet nineteen years of age, he had discovered a new species of trilobite in the Potsdam sandstone of New York, and proved the existence of crinois in beds of the same horizon. After graduation he spent more than a year at Panama and vicinity, where he made large collections of coral and other zoological materials. During 1867, he was assistant geologist on the survey of Illinois under J. G. Norwood and, in 1869, served likewise on the survey of Indiana under Edward Travers Cox. A paper prepared by him on the Carboniferous rocks of Vermillion County was commented upon by Dana as a "valuable chapter" in the report of that year.

In 1872, he became a member of the National Survey under F. V. Hayden and was assigned to the Snake River division in Idaho. "Among his important results, as set forth in his excellent report, there is the identification of fossils of the Quebec group in Idaho, and also at the base of the Teton range" (J. D. Dana). From 1869 to 1875, he held the chair of geology and mineralogy in the University of Tennessee, and while there made a detailed section of the unaltered Lower Silurian formations and the beds of crystalline rocks to the east, publishing his results under the caption "On the Silurian Age of the Southern Appalachians" in the *American Journal of Science* for 1876. The same year he also published a small geological map of the United States. He eventually gave up his position at Knoxville to undertake private mining ventures in the hope of securing a competence sufficient to allow him to follow his scientific calling, unobstructed by financial difficulties. It was while thus engaged that he met his tragic fate, being killed on March 27, 1879, by the caving-in of a gold mine near Nacoochee, Georgia, in which he was at work.

He was described as "a man of profound zeal for science, of exactness in observation, of great energy, and of independent judgment and purpose." He was tall, of straightened figure, neat in dress, but after a fashion dictated by his work and not by prevalent modes, which indicated his independence of character. "His lines of action were laid down by his sense of what was just and once fixed there was no swerving." He was often accused of obstinacy, and in his work met with more opposition or friction than would otherwise have been the case. He was married in 1867 to Sarah M. Bolles, of New Haven; they had two children, a daughter and an infant son that died on the day of his own death.

BRADLEY, ICABOD, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003115)
537 Shuttle Meadow Rd., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BRADLEY, STEPHEN ROW

(1754-1830) — jurist and senator, was born on February 20, 1754, in the town of Wallingford (later known as Cheshire), the son of Moses and Mary (Row) Bradley. descended from Stephen Bradley, one of Cromwell's Ironsides who emigrated, about the year 1650, from England to Connecticut. Stephen Row Bradey graduated from Yale College in 1775, and early in 1776 was commissioned a captain of volunteers in the American army. He served in various capacities as commissary, quartermaster, aide to General Wooster, and at the end of the war retired with the rank of colonel. He studied law in the famous school of Judge Tapping Reeve, at Litchfield, Connecticut, and in 1779, like many other active and ambitious young men, he emigrated from Connecticut to the district known as the New Hampshire Grants, where the Green Mountain Boys sought to establish a new Commonwealth of Vermont, in opposition to the claims of New York.

Bradley was one of two lawyers who were the first to be admitted to the Vermont bar. He opened a law office in Westminster. His rapid rise in influence is shown by the fact that before the end of his first year in Vermont, he had been chosen as one of the agents to present Vermont's cause to the Continental Congress, and had written a pamphlet entitled *Vermont's Appeal to the Candid and Impartial World* (1780), an eloquent and militant argument for Vermont's right to statehood. By direction

of Governor Chittenden, the appeal was "published to the world," and circulated throughout several states. Bradley served as a member of the legislature and as speaker, and was the second judge of the supreme court who was a lawyer. Most of the early judges were laymen. He was an active member of the commission that negotiated a settlement with New York, which made possible Vermont's admission as the first state to come into the Union after the original thirteen. In the convention called to consider ratification of the United States Constitution, Bradley was one of the leaders in the debate, favoring approval, which was carried by a large majority. He was elected one of Vermont's first United States senators, drawing the four-year term. He was defeated in 1794 for a reelection, but was chosen in 1801 to fill a vacancy and was reelected for a full term, from October 1801 to March 1813. He served as president *pro tempore*, 1802-1803, and in 1808.

Bradley introduced the bill which established a national flag of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars and this flag, sometimes known as the Bradley flag, was used from 1795 to 1814. His leadership is indicated by the fact that he issued the call for the caucus of Republican members of Congress which nominated James Madison as a candidate for President. Bradley was not an active partisan and his independence of party ties was shown on various occasions. In the controversy between the schools of political thought represented by Chief Justice Marshall and President Thomas Jefferson, which culminated in the establishment of a powerful and independent judiciary, Bradley, although a Republican, did not support the attempt to impeach certain judges. In a speech delivered in the Senate on April 25, 1812, he protested against a declaration of war before an army was organized, and S. G. Goodrich, better known by his pen name, "Peter Parley," a son-in-law of Bradley, in his *Recollections of a Lifetime* (1856), says that the senator retired from public life because of his dissatisfaction with the war policy of the Madison administration. Jeremiah Mason, one of the famous lawyers of the time, was a student in Bradley's office and in his *Memoir and Correspondence* (1873), he tells of Bradley's sagacity, his wit, and his great store of anecdotes. Other contemporaries mention his urbanity and social charm. He was married three times: to Merab Atwater, to Thankful Taylor, and to Belinda Willard. He died December 9, 1830.

BRADLEY—HUBBELL HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - Building - #03000235)
535 black Rock Turnpike, Easton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dimon, Pinkney — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

BRADLEY, TIMOTHY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002630)
12 Bradley St., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

BRADLEY-WHEELER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000791)
Also known as **Charles B. Wheeler House**
25 Avery Pl., Westport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Octagon Mode, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

BRAMAN CAMP

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004451)
Doolittle Lake, Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,A.S.G. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Camp

BRANCHVILLE RAILROAD TENEMENT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004346)
Old Main Hwy., Ridgefield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Transportation, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Processing, Rail-Related, Specialty Store — **Current**

Function: Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Museum

BRANDEGEE, TOWNSHEND STITH

(1843-1925) — botanist, the son of Elishama and Florence (Stith) Brandegee, was born February 16, 1843, in Berlin, Connecticut, where his father was a physician with a taste for natural history. His early education was restricted to, he wrote, a "little red schoolhouse where they hired a new teacher every term, who always made the pupils begin at the first lesson. Consequently, in geography we never reached Asia or Oceania.... My father owned a small farm, of which I have ploughed the field with oxen, cut the grass with a scythe, etc.... At the age of 19 I enlisted in First Regiment Connecticut, Artillery, Co. G, and served two years until discharged as private in the rear rank. General Grant and I took Richmond." In 1866 he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, graduating in 1870. Primarily he was preparing to be an engineer, but he pursued botanical studies under Professor A. A. Eaton, having as a boy devoted especial attention to ferns. He is mentioned in reports on the flora of Connecticut as "having made rare finds" in the vicinity of Yale.

In 1871, he was made county surveyor and city engineer of Canon City, Colordo, where he spent spare time in collecting ferns for the well known Connecticut botanist, John Redfield. His specimens at length reached Asa Gray, who in 1875 recommended him as botanical collector and assistant topographer to Hayden's exploring expedition of southwestern Colorado and adjacent Utah. He was successively attached as engineer to the survey of the Royal Gorge, the Santa Fe surveys in New Mexico and Arizona, and the Northern Transcontinental survey through Wyoming to Washington and Oregon. In spare hours, he discovered many new western species, and assembled for Professor C. S. Sargent several splendid collections of western timbers, first in connection with the United States Census work and later for the Jesup collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Carrying out a commission, in 1886, to obtain certain rare timbers, he visited Santa Cruz Island off Santa Barbara, California, which turned his attention to the peculiar fascination of the biology of islands. This determined him definitely to devote his life to botany, and so he relinquished his engineering work, although on subsequent occasions he prepared forest maps of various western regions, combining his engineering training with his botanical knowledge. In 1889, he made a memorable trip to Magdalena Bay, Baja California, Mexico, as a volunteer in the California Academy of Sciences G.S.B. expedition. From that time until the close of his life he was intermittently active as a botanist of Baja California, and was indeed the leading authority upon its flora, as upon that of the islands of the Gulf of California. His explorations extended into Sonora, Sinaloa, Puebla, and Vera Cruz. At the same time he diligently pursued his explorations of California itself, especially its southern half. At first he sent his specimens to Eastern authorities for identification, but as he gained confidence he began publishing his own species and many notes (some ninety in all), contributory to the habits, habitats, and life histories of the plants of the western states and Mexico. From 1909 to 1924, he was engaged upon his most important undertaking, *Plantae Mexicanae Purpusianae*, of which twelve fascicles appeared (1909-1924) through the *University of California Publications*. These were descriptions of new species collected by Dr. C. A. Purpus in Mexico.

On May 29, 1889, he married Dr. Mary Katherine (Layne) Curran (October 28, 1844-April 3, 1920), best known to science as Katherine Brandegee, curator of the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences. Their wedding trip took the form of a botanical collecting journey afoot from San Diego to San Francisco. Brandegee was a man of retiring manner, reticent of his opinions but holding them staunchly. He was among the last of the old, self-trained botanists, as he was among the first of the pioneer collectors of the West. Throughout most of his life he retained the bodily vigor of his early days as a plowboy and as a mountain surveyor, and his love of sports was unquenchable. He died on April 7, 1925 at Berkeley, California, from pneumonia and released him from the rather pitiful last years of his life, when deafness, blindness, and partial paralysis had put a stop to his long activity.

BRANFORD

Town; New Haven County. Branford takes its name from the town of Brentford, England. The Native American name for the area was Totoket.

BRANFORD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New Haven County** - #87000636)
Roughly bounded by US I, Branford River on the East and South, Monroe, and Kirkham Sts., Branford
(2500 acres, 555 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Beman, S. S., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Maritime History, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BRANFORD ELECTRIC RAILWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **New Haven County** - #83001278)
Also known as **Branford Trolley Museum**
17 River St. to Court St., Branford
(210 acres, 4 structures, 86 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Rail-Related

BRANFORD HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001158)
Also known as **Avery Point Regional Campus,University of Connecticut**
Shennecosset and Eastern Point Rds., Groton
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gibson,Robert Williams — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education

BRANFORD POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New Haven County** - #88001583)
Roughly along Harbor St. N from Curve St. to Branford Point, also Maple St. E. from Reynolds St. to Harbor St., Branford
(540 acres, 158 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wadstrom, Oscar, Cleeton, John — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

BRAYTON GRIST MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001257)
US 44, Pomfret
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BREWER, SELDEN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002631)
137 High St., East Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Historic Person:** Brewer,Selden,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1833, 1827 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BREWSTER HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00001561)
306 Preston Rd., Griswold
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Hotel, Single Dwelling2

BREWSTER, JAMES

(1788-1866) — carriage-builder, railway-promoter, and philanthropist, was born August 6, 1788, in Preston, New London County, Connecticut, the son of Joseph and Hannah (Tucker) Brewster. A farm lad, he had some slight schooling in his native town, and in 1804 was apprenticed to learn the wagonmaker's trade with Charles Chapman of Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1809, on reaching age twenty-one, he set out for New York by way of New Haven, where he took a job in a wagon shop he had chanced to visit, and in 1810 he opened a little shop of his own. In the same year he was married to Mary Hequembourg.

From colonial days, heavy coaches had been built in this country for the town or traveling use of the well-to-do, but in 1810 the American carriage-building industry had yet to be developed. Chaises, sulkies, and one-horse wagons were the common forms of private conveyance. "Brewster wagons" soon became favorably known; and after this beginning, Brewster started to build vehicles that in finish and general workmanship should equal those of English make. He turned out not only buggies but

phaetons, victories, coaches, and other forms of equipage, and before long was specializing in fine construction. He is said to have sent to Charleston the first paneled carriage delivered by an American builder for Southern use. His output set the styles in a field in which he had been the pioneer. The spread of turnpikes naturally tended to increase the demand for lighter four-wheeled vehicles. In addition to his New Haven manufactory, Brewster established in New York (1827) a warehouse and a repairshop.

He was one of a group of New Haven citizens that projected a railway between New Haven and Hartford and obtained a charter for it (May 1833). The charter empowered the company to use "the power and force of steam, of animals, or of any mechanical or other power or any combination of them." The rails originally laid for this road (the first opened in the state) were imported from England at a cost of $250,000, a considerable sum in that stage of American railroading, Brewster personally guaranteed. For four years, he was president of the new company, in whose financing he greatly aided and whose interests were his chief concern during that period. He then resigned and again (1838) became active in the carriage business. This enjoyed a steady growth; Brewster, in the language of one biographer, "accumulated a handsome competency."

For more than fifty years, he was an important factor in the welfare and progress of New Haven. He gave an orphan asylum to the town and provided for much-needed improvements in the local almshouse. At his own expense, he extended the street system and widened streets already existing. He presented to Yale a mineralogical cabinet and equipped a company of Civil War volunteers. Probably his chief service was in connection with his efforts toward bettering the condition of the workmen employed in his own and other manufactories. He prohibited the use of liquor in his shop, a decided innovation at that time, and was a constant advocate of temperance. He built Franklin Hall, with an auditorium for evening addresses, and defrayed the cost of annual lecture courses there given on scientific subjects. In these and other ways, he helped to attract employees of the better class to New Haven and to raise the standard of living in the community. He died November 22, 1866. He was characterized as "one of the best citizens New Haven or any other city ever had".

BRIDGE NO. 1603

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Structure** - #93000641)
Devil's Hopyard Rd. (Rt. 434) over unnamed brook, Devil's Hopyard SP, Millington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

BRIDGE NO. 1604

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Structure** - #93000642)
Devil's Hopyard Rd. (Rt. 434) over Muddy Brook, Devil's Hopyard SP, Millington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

BRIDGE NO. 1605

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Structure** - #93000643)
Devil's Hopyard Rd. (Rt. 434) over unnamed brook, Devil's Hopyard SP, Millington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

BRIDGE NO. 1860

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Structure** - #93000644)
Massapeag Side Rd. (Rt. 433) over Shantok Brook, Fort Shantok SP, Montville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

BRIDGEPORT

City; Fairfield County; Fifteen miles southwest of New Haven in the southwest corner of Connecticut. A port of entry on Long Island Sound, it is located at the mouth of the Pequonnock River.

Bridgeport was first settled in 1639 by residents of the older settlements of Fairfield and Stratford. It was known initially as an agrarian and fishing community. Originally named Newfield, and later Stratfield, the area was extended by the General Assembly in 1800, and renamed Bridgeport for the first drawbridge erected over the Pequannock River. In 1821, it was incorporated as a town, and by 1836 it had become a city.

Like so many New England seaport towns, early trade in Bridgeport was primarily in whaling. Its advantageous geographical location, situated around an excellent harbor, however, encouraged its shift to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits.

Population increased rapidly from about 1800 to 1936 (every census during this time showed increases of at least 40 percent), as many manufacturing industries started to become established in the city. The industrial boom included such manufacturing ventures as pewter ware, carriages, saddlery, furniture, shirts, and hats. In 1856, the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, makers of sewing machines, moved to the city from Watertown; it was the first of many nationally important industries to become established in the area.

One of Bridgeport's most colorful nineteenth century industries was carriage making, but when the first horseless carriages were built, the industry rapidly declined. By 1902, horse-pulled carriages were almost obsolete, as they became replaced by the automobile industry.

The Locomotive Company, located in the city, was an early producer of automobiles propelled by gasoline; their all-steel frames, sliding-gear transmissions, and vertical cylinder motors at the front beneath a hood were all early features of modern automobile design. The Locomotive Company produced a limited quantity of high-quality cars until 1929. The first gramophones in America were also built in Bridgeport, initially by the American Gramophone Company, and later by the Columbia Phonograph Company, Inc.

As Bridgeport continued to grow, it was transformed into a large industrial center that produced such manufactures as electrical and transportation equipment, plastics, machine tools, automotive parts, and a wide range of consumer goods.

By the 1970s, Bridgeport had displaced Hartford as Connecticut's largest city in population. Still the state's leading industrial city, it now manufactures a vast number of diversified products including electrical equipment, trucks, helicopters, sewing machines, gas turbine engines, firearms and ammunition, radios, and pharmaceuticals.

Bridgeport became nationally known politically in 1933 when, amid a much-publicized mayoral election, Socialist Jasper McLevy was voted mayor of the city. He held the mayoral office for a twenty-four-year administration.

Bridgeport is now the home of a number of institutions of higher education, including the University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport Engineering Institute, Sacred Heart University, and Housatonic Community College.

BRIDGEPORT CITY HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001387)
Also known as **McLevy Hall**
202 State St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Davis,A.J., Northrop,J. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Government Office

BRIDGEPORT DOWNTOWN NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Fairfield County** - #87001403)
Also known as **See also: Fairfield County Courthouse; Hotel Beach**
Roughly bounded by Congress, Water, Fairfield Ave., Elm, Golden Hill & Chapel Sts., Bridgeport
(200 acres, 38 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Moderne, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Specialty Store

BRIDGEPORT DOWNTOWN SOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - District - #87001402)
Also known as **See also: United Illuminating Company;Barnum Museum of Scienc**
Roughly bounded by Elm, Cannon, Main, Gilbert, and Broad Sts., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gilbert,Cass, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Moderne, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Specialty Store

BRIDGEWATER

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 580 feet. Named in 1803 for a bridge across the Housatonic River, the town has been known by various names, including New Milford Neck, Shepaug Neck, or The Neck.

BRIDGEWATER CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - District - #00000816)
Roughly along Main St., Warner Rd., Clapboard Rd. and Hat Shop Hill, Bridgewater
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Funerary, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, City Hall, Library, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Funerary, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, City Hall, Library, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BRIGHAM'S TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004383)
12 Boston Tpke., Coventry
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BRISTOL

City; Hartford County. Selected by the General Assembly in 1785, the name probably came from the English city of Bristol.

BRISTOL GIRLS' CLUB

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000347)
Also known as **Bristol Girls' Club Family Center**
47 Upson St., Bristol
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Palmer,Charles Scranton — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Civic — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

BROAD BROOK COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Hartford County** - #85000950)
Also known as **Broad Brook Factory Complex**
Main St., East Windsor
(106 acres, 5 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Vacant/Not In Use

BROAD STREET GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **Hartford County** - #99001613)
Rougly along Broad St., from Batchelder Rd. to Union St., Windsor
(300 acres, 31 buildings, 3 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Social History, Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Park, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Government, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Financial Institution, Fire Station, Park, Restaurant, Specialty Store

BROAD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **Middlesex County** - #88001319)
Roughly bounded by High, Washington, Broad and Church Sts., Middletown
(270 acres, 112 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sage, Barzillai, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BROAD STREET SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001162)
100 Broad St., Norwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter,Wilson — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of**

Significance: Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BROAD STREET—DAVIS PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - District - #98001556)

Roughly along Broad St, from Dorrane St. to Winter St., Killingly

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Park, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Park, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

BROCKWAY, ZEBULON REED

(1827-1920) — penologist, was born April 28, 1827 at Lyme, Connecticut, the son of Zebulon and Caroline Brockway, both descendants of an old New England family. At twenty-one, equipped with an elementary education and a few years of business experience, he took what proved a decisive step in his life, he became a clerk in the Wethersfield prison.

Promotion followed promotion. In 1851, he went to the Albany (New York). County Penitentiary as Amos Pilsbury's deputy; in 1853 he was made superintendent of the Albany Municipal and County Almshouse, and in 1854, head of the new Monroe County Penitentiary at Rochester. In 1861, he went to Detroit as superintendent of the new House of Correction, a position he held until 1872, when circumstances forced his resignation. Three years in business life lent credence to the judgment pronounced on him as a boy, "That lad will never become forehanded for he has not the money-getting instinct." He again came into his own when, in 1876, he accepted the superintendency of the Elmira State Reformatory for men, which he directed for twenty-five years.

In 1894, his management of the reformatory was investigated by the State Board of Charities which recommended that he be dismissed. The investigation was apparently partisan in character, however, and Governor Flower, acting upon the report of a special commission appointed by him, refused to deprive Brockway of his post. In 1900, he retired from public service to devote himself to charitable and educational work, but in 1905 he was induced to run for mayor of Elmira. He served in that capacity for two years with the same deep sense of duty and uncompromising honesty which characterized his whole life. At the conferences of the National (later the American) Prison Association, his fine, white-bearded countenance and patriarchal figure were frequently seen, and his opinions were eagerly sought on all important questions. In 1897-1898, he served as president of the Association, and in 1910 he was honorary president of the International Prison Congress, meeting in Washington. Married on April 13, 1853, to Jane Woodhouse of Wethersfield, he survived his wife by nine years.

While not the innovator of the "indeterminate sentence" he was the first to put it into our statutes. All punishment had for him but one aim, the protection of society against crime. This could best be secured by reforming the criminal, if possible he thought, or by confining the incorrigible indefinitely. If reformation alone was to be the key to liberty, the fixed sentence had to give way to an absolutely indeterminate sentence, and the execution of this sentence had to be entrusted to the administrative authorities of all institutions within a given jurisdiction. He presented his ideas to the National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline (Cincinnati, 1870) in a remarkable paper entitled "The Ideal of a True Prison System for a State". In the "three years law," drafted by him and passed by Michigan in 1869, he had incorporated some of his ideas; they received a more complete expression in the organic law of the Elmira Reformatory, which he drafted and saw accepted by the New York legislature, in 1877. His original demand for a sentence without minimum and maximum was modified by the legislature, which adopted an indeterminate sentence without a minimum but with the maximum as already defined by the penal laws of the state.

Brockway early experimented with evangelistic forms and methods of reformation, but with wider experience he lost faith in them. Greatly influenced by continental criminological thought, he gradually embraced a deterministic philosophy of conduct which became the basis for his work at Elmira. Physical, manual, and military training, together with ethical and esthetic instruction at Elmira, were the instruments he used in his task of "socializing the anti-social." Reformatory prison treatment (and to him there was no other kind) meant "education of the whole man, his capacity, his habits and tastes, by a rational procedure, whose central motive and law of development are found" in what he elsewhere calls "the ennobling influences of established industrial efficiency". He died on October 21, 1920.

BROMLEY, ISAAC HILL

(1833-1898) — journalist, familiarly known to the intimates of his day and generation as "Brom" and to newspaper men as "I. H. B.," he was born in 1833, one of nine children of their parents, Isaac and Mary (Hill), at Norwich, Connecticut. As their names suggest, these parents were God-fearing people who lived ardently in the flaming light of the gospel, in awe and reverence, after the manner and spirit of the times. What might otherwise have imparted to their house an atmosphere of severity in social relations was softened by the innate whimsicality of the mother, and the amiability and practical sense of the father. The literature

of the family though gradually increasing, and more or less reluctantly becoming liberal, assigned the place of honor to the Scriptures and *Fox's Book of Martyrs*. From both parents Bromley inherited a profound but undemonstrative religious faith. It was from his mother that he received the keen sense of humor which made him a writer and lecturer of fascinating quality, a picturesque figure in print, on the platform, at the banquet table, and in social intercourse. He inherited but little of the practical temperament of his father. Life was too joyous for that, the battle too strong an appeal to his sense of humor, the material reward too elusive.

On December 25, 1855, he married Adelaide Emma Roath, whose parents were respectively Jabez and Clarissa, names also strongly suggestive of early nineteenth century social and hereditary influences. Isaac and Adelaide had only one child, another Isaac.

Bromley entered Yale College in August 1849, becoming a member of the notable class of 1853. His college course was interrupted in the sophomore year but, in 1868, the degree of B.A. was conferred upon him and he was enrolled with his class. Thereafter, he was numbered among its most distinguished members. He studied law in the office of the Honorable L. F. B. Foster of Norwich, a leader at the bar from whom he imbibed a keen relish for human problems, later to convert it into a newspaper asset. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 but study of Blackstone only whetted his appetite for the wider fields of exploration and adventure which newspaper work seemed to promise him. He sought further preparation for what became his life's work in the post of assistant clerk of the Connecticut House of Representatives, to which he was called in 1856. The next year he became clerk of the House and, in 1858, clerk of the Senate. His first serious newspaper work was undertaken in November 1858 when he began the publication of the Norwich *Bulletin*, a daily whose columns he enlivened with his wit and satire. In August 1862, he enlisted in the 18th Connecticut Volunteers and was commissioned captain. After a varied and useful, but not spectacular service, he resigned, in 1864. A year later, he resumed the editorship of the *Bulletin*. In 1866, he served a term in the Connecticut General Assembly and, in 1868, moved to Hartford and became the editor of the *Evening Post*, with which he remained until 1872. Between these periods of change, he visited the Far West and, as he expressed it, "subsequently fooled twenty or thirty small Connecticut towns with a lecture on the subject." Other trips, promoted by a restless desire to see the world and "get the hang of it," preceded his connection with the *New York Tribune*, which began in 1873, and continued ten years. In June 1882, he was appointed by President Arthur as a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad. There followed a series of brief editorial engagements with the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Evening Telegram* of New York and the *Post-Express* of Rochester. Then, in 1884, he became assistant to the president of the Union Pacific Railroad. He held that office until 1889. In October 1891, he resumed his editorial connection with the New York Tribune. He remained in its service until a few months before his death, on August 11, 1898 at Norwich.

Bromley's fame rested upon his skill and charm as a newspaper correspondent and editorial writer. Through the force of his originality and genius for estimating men and events at their true value, he brought to the editorial page of the *Tribune* a sparkle and thrust which earned him a reputation for influence and power equal to any attributed to the editor-proprietors of his day. His was the proverbial Yankee wit of New England. He was a handsome man, with clear-cut features, and black eyes which blazed with fire under provocation and melted in tenderness when the gentler emotions were touched. He was at ease with all men, in high or in humble walks of life, for he was essentially a man's man. He drew his friends from whatever environment he found himself in and left them quivering with a sense of warm refreshment. "I like the human family" was a familiar confession of his. He was at home with actors and artists; with big and little political chiefs of all tribes; with editors and cub reporters. Bromley was a partisan in his outlook on life but his work was performed during a period in the history of the country when impressions were real and convictions were passions; when partisanship was a masculine virtue.

BRONSON, AARON, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000656)
846 Southford Rd., Southbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BRONSON WINDMILL

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - **Structure** - #71000896)
Also known as **See also: Greenfield Hill Historic** District
3015 Bronson Rd., Fairfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Corcoran Storm-Defying Windmills — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Water Works — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BRONSON, JOSIAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004356)
Breakneck Hill Rd., Middlebury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BROOKER, CHARLES FREDERICK

(1847-1926) — manufacturer and financier, was born March 4, 1847 in Litchfield, Connecticut, the son of Martin Cook and Sarah Maria (Seymour) Brooker. He was descended in the sixth generation from John Brooker, shipwright, who settled in Guilford, Connecticut, about 1695. One of six children, and the only living son, his early years were divided between work on his father's farm and attendance at the Litchfield and Torrington district schools. His business career commenced at the early age of twelve as clerk in the general store at Torrington, and was followed by similar work in Waterbury. His manufacturing career started in 1864, when at the age of seventeen he was employed by Lyman W. Coe, who the year before had acquired the Wolcottville Brass Company of Wolcottville (later Torrington). Under the guiding hand of Coe, a mid-century leader in the Connecticut brass industry, Brooker's capacity as a salesman and executive developed rapidly; he eventually became secretary of the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company and upon the death of Lyman W. Coe in 1893 succeeded the latter as president.

Brooker was identified with the development of the brass industry of Connecticut for sixty-two years, and during most of that period in a prominent capacity. As business organizer, his most important work was the formation of the American Brass Company in 1899, a holding company into which were originally amalgamated four of the leading brass manufacturing units of the Naugatuck Valley. Thirteen years later under his supervision the subsidiary companies were dissolved and the American Brass Company became an operating company. In 1921, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the largest producer of copper and zinc in the world, desiring to ally itself more closely with what was then the greatest fabricating interest in the business, approached Brooker with a plan for consolidation. His approval and the ratification by the stockholders resulted in the purchase of the stock of the American Brass Company by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Brooker as president of the American Brass Company (1900-1920) and later as chairman of the board of directors was the chief figure in these reorganizations. After the consolidation Brooker became a director of the Anaconda Company and of its most important subsidiaries. His business interests, however, extended beyond the metal industries. He was at one time president of the Ansonia National Bank and a director of banks in Torrington, New Haven, Boston, Chicago, and New York. He was also for many years a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and of several of its subsidiaries. It was at that time that Brooker's influence was exerted to secure the doubletracking and other transportation improvements necessary for the industrial future of the Naugatuck Valley.

Brooker's interest in politics was life-long, and his influence in Connecticut politics was important. He was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1875, and to the Senate in 1893 on the Republican ticket, but he preferred to act in an advisory capacity rather than through elective office. He was for many years a member of the Republican state central committee, a member of the Republican national committee (1900-1916), and of the executive committee of the latter organization (1904-1908). He represented Connecticut as a delegate at large at the Republican National Conventions of 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, and 1920. Although a personal friend of Roosevelt, he maintained in 1912 his allegiance to the conservative wing of the party.

Tactful in his dealings, and of an approachable disposition, Brooker was a man with a wide circle of friends and numerous club memberships. Comparatively late in life (1894) he married Julia E. Clarke Farrel of Ansonia, who died in 1917. Interested in philanthropy, he founded the Maria Seymour Brooker Memorial at Torrington and the "Julia" day nursery at Ansonia, the former in memory of his mother; the latter for his wife. He was especially interested in the Gaylord Farm Sanitorium, maintained by the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, of which he was president. His will contained bequests of over $500,000 to various educational and philanthropic enterprises. Active in business until within a few months of the end, he died December 20, 1926, at Daytona, Florida, where he had spent his last winter in search of health.

BROOKFIELD

Town; Fairfield County. Incorporated in 1788 and named in honor of Reverend Thomas Brooks, the town's first pastor. Prior to 1788, the region went by the names Quabaug, Whisconier, Pocono, Newbury, and West Farms.

BROOKFIELD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - District - #91000992)
Long Meadow Hill Rd., Brookfield Center
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Antinozzi,Frederick H.,Associates, Beckwith,Nash — **Architectural Style:** Bungalow/Craftsman, Greek Revival, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-

1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Department Store, Religious Structure, School — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Department Store, Professional, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BROOKLYN

Town; Windham County. The town was named the Society of Brooklyn or Brookline, in 1752.

BROOKLYN GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Windham County** - #82004401)
Also known as **See also: Unitarian Meeting House**
CT 169, 205, and 6, Wolf Den, Brown, Prince Hill, and Hyde Rds., Brooklyn
(2100 acres, 70 buildings, 6 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Historic Person:** May, Samuel, et al. — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Politics/Government, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BROOKS, CAPT. JOHN, SR., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #70000738)
199 Pembroke St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Curtiss,John — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BROOKS, HERVEY, POTTERY SHOP AND KILN SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Site** - #93001362)
Also known as **55-77**
Address Restricted, Goshen
Historic Significance: Information Potential, Event — **Area of Significance:** Invention, Industry, Art, Commerce, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — Industrial American — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BROWN TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001339)
Also known as **Elton House**
George Washington Tpke., Burlington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoadley,David — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BROWN, ETHAN ALLEN

(1766-1852) — politician, was born July 4, 1766, at Darien, Connecticut, the son of Roger Brown, a considerable land-owner. He received private instruction in the classics, but his subsequent education for the law was delayed by financial embarrassments due to the Revolution. Business ventures proved profitable, however, and in 1797 he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, and was finally admitted to practice in 1802. A trip through western Pennsylvania, then down the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans, with a subsequent voyage to Europe to dispose of flour for which the local market was not advantageous, proved to be the turning point of Brown's career. Returning to the West, he purchased a tract of land at what is now Rising Sun, Indiana, and in 1804 established a law practice in Cincinnati. Professional progress was rapid, and in 1810 he was appointed by the legislature to a judgeship of the supreme court of Ohio. He resigned in December 1818, having previously been elected governor by a vote of 30,194 as against 8,075 for James Dunlap, also a Democrat.

Two problems confronted Brown as governor. The first was the active opposition in the state to the rechartered Bank of the United States. This struggle, in which the Governor was actively interested, culminated in virtual nullification when, in total defiance of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, the State of Ohio forcibly taxed the branch banks at Cincinnati and Chillicothe. The second problem was indicated in the message to the legislature, January 8, 1819, wherein the Governor asserted that "Roads and canals are veins and arteries to the body politic that diffuse supplies, health, vigor and animation to the whole system, nor is this idea of their extensive use and beneficial influence new". The canals were dug, and

Brown became to Ohio what De Witt Clinton was to New York.

Reelected governor in 1820 by 34,836 votes, as against 9,426 for Jeremiah Morrow, and 4,348 for William Henry Harrison, Brown resigned in 1822, in order to fill the unexpired senatorial term of William A. Trimble, deceased. His previous activity in canals now obtained for Brown the chairmanship of the Committee on Roads and Canals. He favored particularly the Cumberland Road as helpful alike to Ohio and the nation. He was friendly, also, to a "grand connection of the whole coast of the Atlantic by internal navigation," and cited Gallatin's report on a chain of canals as "sufficient to immortalize his memory".

Succeeded in the Senate by William Henry Harrison, Brown held (1825-1830) the congenial post of canal commissioner in Ohio. In 1830 he was named by President Jackson United States minister to Brazil, remaining there four years, a conscientious representative of his government during a troubled time in Brazilian history. The slave trade and American claims against Brazil were the mission's chief concern. On Brown's return, he was for one year commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, a position for which he was well fitted by integrity and experience. Retiring from public life in 1836 at the age of seventy, Brown resided among his kindred at Rising Sun. Sixteen years later, he died suddenly on February 24, 1852 at Indianapolis, where he was acting as vice-president at a political convention. This called forth the eulogy that his many virtues "reflected honor on offices which are supposed to confer honor on their incumbents"

BROWN, JOHN

(1800-1859) — abolitionist, was born on May 9, 1800, in Torrington, Connecticut, the son of Owen and Ruth (Mills) Brown. John Brown worked as a farmer and currier, chiefly for his father, between the ages of fifteen and twenty. He was also a surveyor and a shepherd.

Brown's early convictions against slavery stem from his witnessing, as a boy, the ill-treatment of a young slave who was almost his own age. Brown is best known for his work with the abolitionist movement just prior to the start of the Civil War, including a strong presence in the movement to colonize the slaves. At times, the activities of Brown and his followers reached violent levels. For example, on May 25, 1856, the "Pottawatomie Massacre" occurred in which five representatives of the pro-slavery party were assassinated. It was said to have been in retaliation for the assassination of five free-state men and a message to the slave-holding community.

Brown's cause finally took him to Harper's Ferry, Virginia, where he planned to take possession of the U.S. Arsenal. On October 16, 1859, he mustered eighteen of his men and headed for Harper's Ferry. He took several leading citizens as hostages, but having let a railway train pass through, allowed the news of his activities to be spread. A militia of the citizens was eventually formed and a fight ensued. Near the end of the incident, all but six of Brown's men were killed and they were barricaded in the engine house of the station. When Brown was finally captured, two of his sons were dead and he was severely wounded.

Brown was tried before a Virginia court and sentenced to death by hanging. His calm conduct during his trial and his sencerity helped to make him a martyr for the abolitionist cause after his hanging on December 2, 1859, in Charlestown, Virginia. A song " Old Brown of Osawatomie" was written about him.

He was married twice. With his first wife, Dianthe Lusk, he had seven children. He then married Mary Anne Day; they had thirteen children.

BROWN, SAMUEL ROBBINS

(1810-1880) — missionary and educator, was born June 16, 1810, in East Windsor, Connecticut, the son of Timothy Hill and Phoebe (Hinsdale) Brown. Due in no small part to the religious faith and missionary zeal of his parents, though, he states, they never suggested the course to him, he had from childhood but one plan for the future, namely, "to get a liberal education, to study for the sacred ministry, and then to be a missionary to some heathen people." His preliminary education was received at Monson Academy, Monson, Massachusetts, where after 1818 the Browns resided. His father's income as a carpenter and painter was too meager to afford Samuel a college education, but he succeeded in graduating from Yale in 1832, having supported himself by sawing wood, instructing fellow students in music, and ringing the college bell.

For more than three years, he taught in the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. An attack of pneumonia led him to go South in 1835, and for two years he studied at Columbia Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina, and later at Union Seminary, New York. He was accepted by the American Board for appointment to China, but seized an immediate opportunity to go there as a teacher for the Morrison Educational Society. On October 10, 1838, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Reverend Shubael Bartlett of East Windsor, Connecticut, on October 14, he was ordained by the Third Presbytery of New York; and on October 17, he began a one hundred and twenty-five days' voyage to Macao.

His life embraced two distinct and influential missionary careers: one in China (1839-1847); and one in Japan (1859-1879). In both countries, he was a pioneer in secular education combined with religious instruction. The school he established for the Morrison Society, and conducted, first at Macao, then at Hong Kong, was the first of its kind. When forced to return in 1847,

owing to his wife's ill health, he brought with him three of his students. Their coming marked the beginning of Chinese education in America. One of them, Yung Wing, was the first Chinese graduate of Yale, and through his influence the Chinese government later sent more than a hundred boys to this country.

In Japan, where he went in 1859 as one of the first three members of the Dutch Reformed Mission, he occupied himself largely with teaching, first at Kanagawa, then at Yokohama. Scores of his students became prominent in the Empire. He was a founder and president of the Asiatic Society of Japan, and was also (1874-1879) chairman of the committee which translated the New Testament into Japanese, his own contributions being translations of Acts, Philippians, Philemon, and Revelation. He prepared the Canton Colloquial portion for James Legge's Lexilogus, and also published *Colloquial Japanese* (1863); *Prendergast's Mastery System Adapted to the Japanese* (1875); a translation, published in the *Journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1865-1866), of Arai Hakuseki's *Sei Yo Ki-Bun*; biographies of Yung Wing, Wong Shin, and Wong Fun, in Japanese, intended to stimulate young men in Japan to become benefactors of their countryand a number of articles in the *Chinese Repository*. Ill health compelled him to return to America in 1879, and he died June 20, 1880, in Monson, Massachusetts.

In the interim between his Chinese and his Japanese missions, he contributed to the educational progress of his own country. From 1848 to 1851, he conducted a school in Rome, New York, and while pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Owasco Outlet, New York (1851-1859), he was one of the most active of the founders and directors of Elmira College.

BROWN, SOLYMAN

(1790-1876) — poet, teacher, clergyman, dentist, and one of the founders of dentistry as an organized profession; he was born November 17, 1790, in Litchfield, Connecticut, a son of Nathaniel and Thankful (Woodruff) Brown. Educated with a view to the ministry in the Morris Academy at Litchfield and Yale College, he graduated from the latter in 1812, and received its A.M. in 1817. In 1813, after a year of special preparatory study, he was licensed as a Congregational minister for four years, and occupied several pulpits in northern Connecticut during that period. A renewal of his license was refused through the opposition of the Reverend Lyman Beecher, who held that two years of special study were necessary for a minister. During the controversy that followed, Brown published *An Address to the People of Litchfield County* (1818); *Second Address . . .* (1818); and *Servile Spirits and Spiritual Masters* (1820), all three containing biographical data. In 1818, he also published *An Essay on American Poetry* (a long poem), together with *Miscellaneous Pieces* (most of which had appeared originally in the *New Haven Herald*). Failing to obtain a renewal of his license, he moved in 1820 to New York City, where he was engaged as a classical instructor in several fashionable private schools for the next twelve years. In 1822, he embraced Swedenborgianism, and preached in the New Jerusalem Church in New York for many years. During his schoolteaching period, he published *The Birth of Washington; a Poem* (1822); *A Comparative View of the Systems of Pestaloxzi and Lancaster* (1825), and *Sermons* (Swedenborgian, 1829).

His later career was largely influenced by his close friendship with an eminent dentist of New York City, Eleazar Parmly. They lived together for six years, until Parmly married (1828), and in 1832 and 1833 were again together in Parmly's house, where Brown studied dentistry and wrote his best known work, *Dentologia* (1833). It is the only dental didactic poem in English, a real literary curiosity, which was favorably received by reviewers, and has been quoted frequently by dental writers. It was reprinted five times; it "had a great influence in elevating dentistry as a profession," and the author has been called "The Poet Laureate of the Dental Profession". Brown left the Parmly house, and practiced dentistry with Samuel Avery in 1834, and in the same year (December 23) he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Amos Butler, editor and proprietor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* of New York. During the previous two years, a dozen of his poems appeared in the *New York Mirror*, the earliest being signed "Mynalos," an anagram of Solyman. In the *Mirror* for 1834 he published *The Hermit of the Baikal*, a long prose poem; and in the same year he and Parmly were the prime movers in the organization of the world's first dental association, the Society of Surgeon Dentists of the City and State of New York. In 1837, he received his brother, Augustus Woodruff Brown, as student-assistant, and they were associated in dentistry until 1844. To this brother, Solyman Brown dedicated his *Dental Hygeia*: a Poem (1838), and about the same time he wrote a novel of the American Revolution, "Elizabeth of Litchfield," published posthumously in the *Litchfield Enquirer* (1917-1918), with an introduction containing the only published account of his early life, by his grandson, L. Parmly Brown.

Among Solyman Brown's numerous contributions to dental literature, ten articles and various editorials appeared in Volumes I and II (1839-1842) of the world's first dental periodical, the *American Journal of Dental Science*, of which he was one of the promoters and editors; while his *Treatise on Mechanical Dentistry*, one of the first practical works on the subject, ran serially through Volumes II and III of the same journal and was reprinted in 1843 with J. B. Savier's translation of F. Maury's *L'Art du Dentiste*. In 1840, he published *Llewellen's Dog; a Ballad*, and in the same year he was one of the organizers of the first national dental association, the American Society of Dental Surgeons, from which as a member he received one of the original degrees of Doctor of Dental Surgery. His essay on *The Importance of Regulating the Teeth of Children* (1841) was the earliest treatise on orthodontia published in America, and on the title page the author first appears with his M.D. (honorary). In 1842, he received the honorary D.D.S. of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and published his *Cholera King, and Other Poems*.

In 1844, Brown was preacher, teacher, and dentist in a short-lived Fourieristic "phalanx" at Leraysville, Pennsylvania. He practiced dentistry and preached in the Swedenborgian churches at Ithaca and Danby, New York, from 1846 to 1850; then returned to New York City, where he opened a dental supply depot and published his *Semi-Annual Dental Expositor* (1852-1854). He was one of a group that conducted the New York Teeth Manufacturing Company from 1854 to 1860, and at the time of the World's Fair in the Crystal Palace, 1853, he edited and published the *Citizens' and Strangers' Pictorial and Business Directory for the City of New York*. His *Union of Extremes: a Discourse on Liberty and Slavery* followed about 1858.

Returning to Danby in 1862, he served as a Swedenborgian minister till 1870, when he retired. He died February 13, 1876, in his eighty-sixth year at the home of a married daughter in Dodge Center, Minnesota, and was buried with Masonic honors having been a Mason some sixty years. He was survived by his wife and six of their eight children, one of whom, E. Parmly Brown (1844-1916), was a prominent dentist of New York for nearly fifty years.

Solyman Brown was a typical tall New Englander. A forceful public speaker, with marked mechanical ability and literary talent, he did much for the elevation of dentistry; but his predominant interests were always religious, and he was seldom without a pulpit. Poetry was his chief hobby; he made frequent contributions of verses to newspapers and periodicals, and has a section in C. W. Everest's *Poets of Connecticut* (1843), with a biographical sketch. He also had talent as a sculptor and painter in oil, his bust and portrait of Eleazar Parmly being his bestknown art works.

BRYAN, RODERICK, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00001563)
867 Linkfield Rd., Watertown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001406)
61 North St., Milford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BUCKINGHAM SQUARE DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - **Hartford County** - #77001404)
Also known as **See also: Buckingham Square Historic District (Boundary Incre**
Main and Buckingham St., Linden Pl., and Capitol Ave., Hartford
(80 acres, 60 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

BUCKINGHAM SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Hartford County** - #82000999)
Also known as **See also: Buckingham Square Historic District**
248-250 Hudson St., Hartford
(less then 1 acres, 1 building)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Zunner, George — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BUCKINGHAM, WILLIAM A.

(1804-1875) — twenty-sixth governor of Connecticut (1858-1866), was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on May 28, 1804, the son of Joanna Matson and Samuel Buckingham. He received his education at local schools, as well as Bacon Academy in Colchester, Connecticut.

Buckingham taught in district schools for a year, then returned to his father's farm when he was 18 years old. After a short period of service in the cavalry, he moved to Norwich in 1822, and became a clerk in his uncle's dry goods store. Four years later, after a short clerkship in New York, he returned to Norwich and opened his own dry goods business. In 1830, he began manufacturing ingrain carpeting. By 1848, he began to manufacture rubber and organized the Hayward Rubber Company.

After a short time as a member of Norwich's City Council and its Town Treasurer, Buckingham was elected Mayor of Norwich in 1849, 1850, 1856, and 1857. He was a member of the Whig Party until its dissolution in 1856; he then became a Republican.

Buckingham was elected governor of Connecticut in 1858, and took office on May 5 of that year. The State was in the midst of a financial panic at the time, and he most of his energy was directed towards resolving it.

He was elected through eight consecutive gubernatorial terms. At the onset of the Civil War, he took immediate action in raising volunteers in Connecticut and contributed more than the State's quota for troops. Financial aid to raise and outfit troops was an issue in 1861, as the Assembly was not in session and no funds had been set aside for the purpose. Buckingham borrowed money in his own name to supply men and goods for the war effort until the Assembly could come to his aid.

The Federal Conscription Act in 1863 led to rioting in many states. Buckingham worked to keep peace by supplying weapons to responsible citizens, and successfully defended his actions when ordered to give account. Throughout the Civil War, he encouraged, prepared, and influenced the people of the State. He became known as the "war governor" of Connecticut, and received much praise and recognition for his efforts.

After the close of the war, Buckingham declined further reelection. Although he had never before been in Congress, his political reputation earned him an election to the U.S. Senate in 1868, where he served as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs and was a member of the Commerce Committee.

He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, moderator of the First National Council of Congregational Churches, and president of the American Missionary Association and the Western College and Education Society. A prominent member of the Second Congregational Church, he was one of the founders of the Broadway Church of Norwich. He had a strong belief in education, and became a founder of the Norwich Free Academy and gave generous support to Yale College.

Buckingham was married to Eliza Ripley in September of 1830, and had two children. He died February 5, 1875, and was buried in Norwich.

BUCKINGHAM, WILLIAM A., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004379)
Also known as **Buckingham Memorial** Building
307 Main St., Norwich
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Buckingham,William A. — **Significant Year:** 1847 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

BUCKLAND, CYRUS

(1799-1891) — inventor, was born August 10, 1799, at East Hartford (now Manchester), Connecticut, the youngest in the family of eleven children to George and Elizabeth Buckland. His youth was that of the farmer's son of the period: his time was spent in attending school a few months each year and in helping with the farm work. An older brother was practicing his trade of wheelwright in the neighborhood, and in helping him, Cyrus gained considerable mechanical knowledge and experience by the time he came of age. When twenty-two years old, he left home and went to Monson, Massachusetts, where he obtained employment in a cotton-machinery manufacturing plant. This kind of work apparently appealed to him, for he continued in it for the next seven years both in Monson and in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts.

A slump in the cotton business in 1828 necessitated his finding work elsewhere, and he entered the Government Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, as a pattern maker. He continued here for twenty-nine years until poor health compelled him to give up all active work. During the first ten years of his service, Buckland rose to the position of proof-master and inspector of barrels, but as early as 1833 a note appears on the payroll opposite his name as "making patterns for new machines." The system of interchangeability of parts was being especially applied in firearms manufacture during this period and afforded many opportunities to Buckland to apply his inventive powers and mechanical skill. In 1843, he was instrumental in the manufacture of an eccentric bit and auger used in cutting the lock, guard plate, side plate, breech plate, rod spring, and barrels to gunstocks. He perfected a change in the form of the cone for percussion muskets in 1847, and devised the machines and tools to alter flintlock muskets to percussion on Dr. Edward Maynard's plan in 1848.

In 1846, Buckland made improvements in Blanchard's system of making gun-stocks which resulted in doubling the previous production and in a fourfold gain in output over hand-made stocks. This increase was effected by building thirteen machines, each one of which had a special function to perform in the process, which transformed the lumber as it came from the mills into gunstocks, completed save for final rubbing. In 1854, Buckland devised the machines to manufacture a lock and chamber breech for altering rifles to the Maynard percussion type. In no single instance up to this time had he applied for a patent on any of the improvements which he had made, and private manufacturers of firearms both in the United States and

other countries availed themselves of his devices. When he was called upon in 1855 to design a rifling machine to cut a groove of a regularly decreasing depth from the breech to the muzzle, he decided, upon designing such a machine, to patent it, and so notified the secretary of war. This was his only patent and it was a year after his retirement in 1857 that Congress, on the recommendation of the secretary of war, J. B. Floyd, paid Buckland $10,000 for the government rights to his invention. He relinquished his duties in the armory in November 1857, as inspector of arms and master machinist, but continued to reside in Springfield until his death on February 26, 1891, thirty-four years later. He was married at Monson, Massachusetts, on May 18, 1824, to Mary A. Locke, and the two lived to observe their sixty-sixth wedding anniversary, surviving their three children and leaving two grandchildren.

BUEL, JESSE

(1778-1839) — agriculturist, the youngest of the fourteen children of Elias Buel, farmer and Revolutionary major, was born January 4, 1778, in Coventry, Connecticut. In 1790, the family moved to Rutland, Vermont, where two years later, Jesse was apprenticed to a printer. Learning the trade in four years instead of the customary seven, he worked for a year as a journeyman printer, and then successively, with various partners, started three weekly newspapers in Troy and Poughkeepsie. In 1801, he married Susan Pierce of Troy. In 1803, Buel's accumulations were wiped out by business losses. Undiscouraged, however, he immediately founded the *Kingston Plebeian*, which he ran for ten years, serving also for a time as judge of the Ulster county court. In 1813, he moved from Kingston to Albany, where he founded his fifth weekly newspaper, the *Argus*. He published the *Argus* for seven years, during the last six of which he was also printer to the State. He had already begun to be interested in farm problems, and devoted space in his paper to agricultural articles. In 1821, having achieved a competence, he disposed of his publishing interests and began the agricultural efforts that were to make him widely known both in the United States and abroad. He bought for thirty dollars an acre a tract of eighty-five acres lying in the "Sandy Barrens," west of Albany. Unhampered by the prejudices of the traditional farmer, Buel applied scientific practices to his own farm-drainage, deep plowing, destruction of weeds, maintenance of livestock, application of manure and plowing under of green crops for fertilizer, and crop rotation instead of the customary naked-fallow system. As a result, his farm became a show place, and by 1839, eighteen years after he had purchased it, was yielding returns on a valuation of more than $200 an acre (Preface to *The Farmer's Companion*, 1893). From his entrance into farming, he devoted tireless energy to the improvement of agriculture and rural life. In 1822, he became recording secretary to the State Board of Agriculture, and two of the three volumes issued by that body in its six years of existence were apparently edited by him.

In 1823, he was elected from Albany County to the New York Assembly. Immediately this unassuming, quietly dressed, smooth-faced printer-farmer became the leading spokesman for agriculture. He was a member of the committee on agriculture, and offered a resolution looking to the establishment of a state agricultural school. For the next thirteen years, in and out of the legislature, he advocated this educational enterprise, and, finally, under pressure of a state agricultural convention, in 1836, over which he presided, the legislature acted. The money, however, was to be raised by public subscription rather than by legislative appropriation, and efforts by Buel and others to enlist support were discouraging. In the meantime, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, Buel had in 1834 established the *Cultivator*, one of the first popular agricultural journals. Although a number of other farm periodicals were being published, their subscription prices ranged from $2 to $4 a year, while the *Cultivator* charged but fifty cents. Notwithstanding this fact, the magazine was markedly superior to other farm journals of the time. In it Buel emphasized not only scientific farm practices, but also the need for professional schools of agriculture and for agricultural instruction in the district schools. In 1836, running as a Whig, Buel was defeated for the governorship of New York by William L. Marcy, but he made no mention of his candidacy or any other party matter in his magazine. His interest in education led to his appointment as a regent of the University of the State of New York. The Massachusetts Board of Education urged him to prepare a book for school and rural libraries, which he did under the title of *The Farmer's Companion*. First published in 1839, this book went through at least six editions. A two-volume work, *The Farmer's Instructor*, made up chiefly of reprints from the *Cultivator*, was issued in the same year. Buel also edited an edition of *A Treatise in Agriculture*, by John Armstrong. He had planned still another book, to deal with grain crops, gardening, and similar topics, but his unexpected death on October 6, 1839, at Danbury, Connecticut, cut his plans short. Buel is properly considered by Bidwell and Falconer "to typify the movement for agricultural improvement in the East from 1820 to 1840". This simple, self-educated man not only exerted powerful influence on the rural thought of his own time, but laid out an educational program which was in large measure adopted in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

BUELL, ABEL

(1741/42-1822) — silversmith, typefounder, and engraver, born February 1, 1741, the son of John Buell of Killingworth, Connecticut, served his apprenticeship with the silversmith Ebenezer Chittenden and about the year 1762, set up on his own account in his native town of Killingworth. Almost his first action was to employ his craftsman's skill in raising a series of five-

shilling Connecticut notes to the more comfortable denomination of five pounds. For this error in judgment and conduct he was tried at Norwich in March 1764 and sentenced to branding, imprisonment, and confiscation of property. Released from prison by the Assembly some months later, "from a compassionate regard and pity on his youthful follies," Buell succeeded in gaining a restoration of civic rights by the construction of a lapidary machine of his own invention for the cutting and polishing of crystals and precious stones.

He next applied his ingenious mind to learning the art of typefounding. In May 1769, Edes & Gill of Boston printed the proof of an advertisement set in types of Buell's design and casting. A copy of this "first Proof struck by American Types" as Gale described it remains in the Yale University Library, the first crude specimen sheet of an English-American typefounder. In October 1769, as the answer to a printed petition set in another font of his own making, Buell was granted a subsidy of 100 pounds by the Connecticut Assembly to aid him in the establishment of a type foundry in New Haven, but he took no further steps toward the immediate realization of this enterprise. About the year 1770, he began to exercise his clever fingers in the art of copperplate engraving. In 1773 or 1774 he engraved the Chart of Saybrook Bar drawn from surveys made by Abner Parker to render the entrance to the Connecticut River easier of navigation. In March 1784, he achieved his chief work as engraver in the publication of a large wall map of the territories of the United States according to the Peace of 1783. Crude in some respects and soon outmoded, this map of 41 x 46 inches yet has distinction in that it was the first map of the new political division to be compiled and engraved by one of its citizens. It was probably while employed as an engraver on the Bernard Romans charts of the Florida coast that Buell fell in debt to James Rivington, the New York printer of the Romans maps, and it was probably, too, this work that gave rise to the tradition that Buell surveyed for Romans the Pensacola section of the Florida coast. It is not certain that Buell was ever in Florida or that he came in contact with Romans until the surveys for the charts were completed and the eccentric engineer had come to New York to arrange for their publication. The debt to Rivington and the unreturned 100 pounds he had received from the Connecticut Assembly forced Buell to abscond from New Haven, and to remain outside the Connecticut jurisdiction from 1775 until 1778. He was enabled to return through the loyalty and industry of his wife Aletta, who kept his silversmith establishment, "At the Sign of the Coffee Pot," in operation during the period of his absence and ultimately discharged his indebtedness to the government. The claim of the "inhuman varlet" Rivington, as Aletta called him, lapsed because the printer had joined the British and could no longer prosecute in the Connecticut courts.

At last in 1781, Buell began to supply type in quantity to the Greens of New Haven and New London. Meanwhile, typefounding had become an established industry in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and thus, though Buell was the initiator of the art in English America, he had forfeited the distinction of being the first to put it on a practical commercial basis. Until the end of the century he remained in New Haven busily employed as a man of affairs. He operated a line of packet boats, helped develop a marble quarry, conducted a regular vendue, owned or had an owner's interest in two privateersmen, fashioned silver and jewelry, cast type, practiced the art of engraving, made plans, drawings and models for all sorts of engineering work, invented a machine for planting corn, exhibited a African-American in the process of turning white, and in many directions turned his hand to things interesting and useful to his community but rarely profitable to himself. In 1785, he invented a machine for coining money and formed a company that made copper coins under the supervision of the state for the ensuing two or three years. In 1789, he went to England to learn cotton manufacturing, and in 1793 is found for a short time at "the cotton manufactory near New York." Two years later, he built at New Haven a cotton mill which drew a prophecy of success from President Stiles, but like most of his projects this seems to have failed soon after its beginning operations. In 1799, he moved to Hartford and began his life anew as silversmith, armorer, and engraver of printers' ornaments. About 1805, he is found as a silversmith in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where under the influence of the religious revival of 1813 he abjured the doctrines of Thomas Paine, which he had previously held, and threw himself into the practice of Christianity with the fervor that characterized all his actions. He died March 10, 1822 in the Alms House in New Haven at the age of eighty-one years, described in the newspaper notice of his death as "an ingenious mechanic." He was married first in 1762 to Mary (Parker); second, probably in 1771, to Aletta Devoe; third in 1779, to Mrs. Rebecca (Parkman) Townsend; fourth, to Sarah, who died in 1803.

BUILDING AT 136-138 COLLINS STREET

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002681)

136-138 Collins St., Hartford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Multiple Dwelling

BUILDING AT 83-85 SIGOURNEY STREET

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002679)

83-85 Sigourney St., Hartford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:**

Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

BUILDING AT 142 COLLINS STREET

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002680)
142 Collins St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BULKELEY BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Structure** - #93001347)
Also known as **Bridge No. 980A; Hartford Bridge**
I-84 over the Connecticut R., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Whellwright, Edmund M., Graves, Edwin D. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation, Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

BULKELEY SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000613)
Huntington St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Eidlitz,Leopold, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BULKELEY, MORGAN G.

(1837-1922) — thirty-ninth governor of Connecticut (1889-1893), was born in East Haddam, Connecticut on December 26, 1837, the son of Lydia Morgan and Eliphalet Adams Bulkeley. He received his education in the public schools of Hartford.

In 1852, he went to New York and joined an uncle in the partnership of a general store. During the Civil War, he served with the 13th New York Regiment. Upon the death of his father in 1872, he returned to Hartford, founded the United States Bank, and was its president until 1879. He resigned that year to accept a position as president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, a position he held for his lifetime.

Bulkeley was elected to the Hartford Common Council in 1875, and was placed on the Hartford Board of Aldermen in 1876. After serving four terms as Mayor of Hartford, 1880 through 1888, he was elected Connecticut's Governor by the State Legislature in 1888 against Luzon B. Morris, the Democratic candidate.

During the 1890 gubernatorial election, Bulkeley had the dubious distinction of becoming involved in one of the most bitter political conflicts in the history of Connecticut. Democratic candidate Luzon B. Morris received 67,658 votes to Republican Samuel E. Merwin's 63,975; minor candidates received 3,665 votes. Morris appeared the victor, but thousands of "specked" ballots had been thrown out by his supporters, which were considered defective only by mechanical error. Had all ballots been counted, Morris would not have held the majority, and the Legislature would have been forced to name the governor. The House and Senate could not agree on the legality of the "specked" ballots and, because of the deadlock, Bulkeley refused to surrender the office to Morris. He continued to serve until 1893.

After stepping down from the governorship, Bulkeley returned to private life until 1905, when he was elected a U.S. Senator. He held his seat until 1911, when he again returned to private life and resumed his business affairs.

Bulkeley was married in February of 1885 to Fannie Briggs Houghton, with whom he had three children. He died in Harford on November 6, 1922.

BULKLEY, JOHN WILLIAMS

(1802-1888) — teacher, educational group founder and organizer; was descended from the Reverend Peter Bulkeley, an emigrant from Bedfordshire, England, in 1636 and one of the early settlers of Concord, Massachusetts. One branch of the family spread into Connecticut, where John Bulkley was born on November 3, 1802, in Fairfield. It was his father's intention that his son on leaving the common school should take up an occupation of a mechanical nature. Intellectual pursuits appealing more to the youth, however, he went to Clinton, New York, where he entered upon a study of the classics and mathematics with intentions of entering Hamilton College in an advanced class. Although intending to enter the ministry on graduation, he was forced to make a temporary digression in favor of a sea voyage to restore his health, which had become impaired during his studies.

In 1825, after his return, he took up "school keeping" but only as a temporary expedient. He found the work so congenial, however, that he made a permanent profession of it. After teaching for six years in his home town, he was called to Troy, New York, where as teacher and principal he was so successful that his services were sought by numerous academies and public schools. In 1838, he accepted a position in a new public school in Albany, New York. Williamsburg secured his services in 1850 and when Williamsburg, Bushwick, and Brooklyn united into a single municipality, he was chosen as the first superintendent of schools. It was Bulkley's fortune to spend his most productive years during the period commonly known as the American "common school revival," a period during which education was becoming popularized and a professional consciousness was being developed among teachers. His early reports as superintendent of schools in Brooklyn were definite attempts to stimulate his board of education and his community to espouse the cause of educational improvement. He early advocated teacher training and Pestalozzian object teaching. His chief contribution, however, lay in his activities in organizing teachers' associations. While he was still in Troy, he aided in the organization of the Troy Teachers' Society, one of the first in the state. He assisted in projecting the convention at Syracuse in 1845 which launched a New York state teachers' association, the first of its kind in the country. As the first president of the association and as president again in 1851, he continued his leadership of the convention. He was one of the eleven original founders of the National Teachers' Association, now the National Education Association. He served this great organization as its first secretary and fourth president. In 1873, he was made assistant superintendent of schools. This unusual demotion seems to have been made because of his advanced age and in lieu of dismissing so old and tried a public servant. In 1885, he declined reelection for the triennial period on account of failing health, and three years later he died on June 19, 1888, at the age of eighty-six.

BULL, AMOS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1968 - Building - #68000039)
59 S. Prospect St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

BULL, CAPT. WILLIAM, TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001269)
Also known as **Tollgate Hill Tavern**
CT 202, Litchfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Restaurant, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BULL'S BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - **Structure** - #72001314)
About 3 mi. SW of Kent on Bull's Bridge Rd, over Housatonic River, Kent
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

BULLET HILL SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001346)
Also known as **See also: Southbury Historic** District **No. 1**
Main St. and Seymour Rd., Southbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

BURGIS II, THOMAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00001562)
85 Boston St., Guilford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BURLEIGH, WILLIAM HENRY

(1812-1871) — journalist and reformer, was the fourth of the six sons of Rinaldo Burleigh, a Yale graduate and a classical teacher until failing sight forced him to retire, and his wife Lydia Bradford, a descendant of Governor William Bradford. He was born February 3, 1812, at Woodstock, Connecticut, but spent most of his boyhood on his father's farm at Plainfield, Connecticut, where he early became a sharer in the family responsibilities, which meant hard work and few recreations. His education was received at the district school and the Plainfield Academy, of which his father was in charge until William was eleven. Winter schooling and summer work alternated for a number of years. He was apprenticed to a dyer, then to a printer, in order that he might quickly become self-supporting. In 1830, he became a journeyman on the *Stonington Phenix*, where he was soon setting up articles of his own composition.

In 1832, he was printer and contributor to the *Schenectady Cabinet*(New York) , and in 1833 assisted his brother, Charles Calistus Burleigh, in editing the *Unionist*, Brooklyn, Connecticut, a paper founded to support Prudence Crandall's colored school in which William Burleigh also taught for a time. He was married to Harriet Adelia Frink of Stonington, Connecticut; they had seven children. He early felt interest in reform causes, especially anti-slavery, temperance, peace, and woman suffrage, and in 1836 began lecturing for the American Anti-Slavery Society. At about the same time he was editor of the *Literary Journal*, Schenectady, but left that in 1837 to become editor of the *Christian Witness* and afterward the *Temperance Banner*, in Pittsburgh. In 1843, he went to Hartford at the invitation of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society, to take charge of its organ, the *Christian Freeman*, afterward the *Charter Oak*. In 1849, he was employed by the New York State Temperance Society, with head quarters at Albany and Syracuse, as corresponding secretary, lecturer, and editor of the *Prohibitionist*. He remained in this position until 1855, when he was appointed harbor master of the port of New York and went to live in Brooklyn. Later he was made a port warden, but in 1870 was displaced for a Democrat. His first wife died in 1864, and in 1865 he married Mrs. Celia Burr of Troy, a teacher, prominent in woman suffrage work, and afterward a Unitarian minister. Burleigh's fiery tilts against the evils of his day often made life hard for himself and his family. He denounced the Mexican War, as waged in the interest of the slave power, and for this and on other occasions narrowly escaped mob violence. Yet he really disliked controversy and preferred purely literary work. Poetry was the form he chose for personal literary expression, apart from editorial and lecture composition. A volume of *Poems* was published in 1841, and enlarged editions appeared in 1845 and 1850. After his death, his wife collected these poems in a new edition (1871). His poetry is not without beauty and vigor and shows his longing for the quiet, studious life which, because of his goading conscience, he was never able to enjoy. This conscience also dictated a certain amount of propaganda verse, such as *The Rum Fiend and Other Poems* (1871). His picture, taken shortly before his death, shows a worn, kindly face, with high cheek bones, unusually alert dark eyes, heavy, drooping, white mustache, and white hair worn long and brushed straight back. He was brought up by his parents a strict Presbyterian, but later became a Unitarian. He died March 18, 1871, in Brooklyn, New York, as a result of what were called epileptic attacks, and his funeral was held at the Second Unitarian Church, where Samuel Longfellow had preached and where John White Chadwick was then pastor. His old friend John G. Whittier visited him shortly before his death.

BURLINGTON

Town; Hartford County; Elevation 700 feet. The town was either named for Richard Boyle, Third Earl of Burlington, or from the pronunciation of Bridlington, England. Incorporated in 1806, this place was earlier known as West Woods or West Briton.

BURLINGTON-HARMONY HILL ROADS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Litchfield County** - #96001364)
Also known as **Harwinton Historic District A;Catlin's Corners**
Harmony Hill, Locust Grove, and Burlington Rds., Harwinton
(1030 acres, 31 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2

BURNETT'S CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **New London County** - #97001468)
Also known as **Burnett's Corner**
Along Packer Rd., S of CT 184, Groton
(450 acres, 30 buildings)
Historic Significance: Person, Event — **Historic Person:** y — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Social, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Hotel, Meeting Hall, Road-Related, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Hotel,

Single Dwelling2

BURNHAM, EDWARD L., FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004436)
Also known as **Batson Farm**
580 Burnham St., Manchester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

BURR, AARON

(1716-1757) — clergyman, and second president of the College of New Jersey (1748-57), was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, January 4, 1716. He was of Puritan ancestry and a direct descendant of Reverand Jonathan Burr, who came to America in 1639, and for a long time was pastor of the church in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Aaron graduated from Yale in 1735, at the age of nineteen. By virtue of superior scholarship, he gained one of three Berkeley scholarships, which kept him at college for a two year post-graduate course. While pursuing his supplementary studies, he turned his attention to theology, was licensed at the age of twenty to preach, and at the age of twenty-two, became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Newark, New Jersey, where he won a wide reputation for eloquence and scholarship. He also established a school for boys, which proved successful. During the school period he prepared a Latin grammar known as the "Newark Grammar," which was long in use at Princeton.

In 1748, at the age of thirty-two, he was elected to the presidency of the College of New Jersey, which was then moved to Newark and soon after from Newark to Princeton, where in 1754-1755, the first college building was erected and named Nassau Hall. In the summer of 1752, he was married to Esther, daughter of Jonathan Edwards. He discharged his duties of both president and pastor of his church until the autumn of 1756, when the pastoral relation was dissolved and he gave his whole time to the service of the college. During this year the new buildings were so far completed that the school's seventy students were able to occupy them.

Though nominally the second president of the college, he was practically the first, since his predecessor had served only a few months. He was, in reality, the one who laid and firmly fixed the foundations of the college, which may be said to be his monument. He published various sermons on important religious questions of the day, especially one entitled, "The Supreme Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ." His intellectual attainments were of a high order, and in the pulpit he showed especial ability and power. He died from overwork, September 24, 1757, and was buried in Princeton. He had two children: a daughter, Sarah, and a son, Aaron. The son afterward became celebrated as a statesman, and in the dawn and birth of the new century, played an important part in the history of the nation.

BURR, AARON

(1756-1808) — vice-president of the United States, was born in Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. His father was Aaron Burr, a clergyman, who was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Newark, and the founder of Princeton College. His father, Aaron Burr, Sr., married Esther Edwards, the daughter of the great Jonathan Edwards, one of the clearest logicians and most able theologians in the history of philosophy and theology. They had two children: a daughter, Sarah, born in 1754, and a son, Aaron. Aaron Burr's father and mother died within a few days of each other, when he and his sister were almost infants. Their father was wealthy and had bequeathed a large fortune to them, so that on being put in charge of the Reverand Timothy Edwards, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, an uncle on the mother's side, they were not dependent upon any living relatives. They had private tutors, and one of these became Sarah Burr's husband. This was Judge Tapping Reeve, who became a justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, and founded the first law school in the U.S.

Aaron was a troublesome boy and difficult to manage from the time when he had grown large enough to run about. He was fond of study, and quick to assimilate what he studied, so that when only eleven years of age he was prepared to enter Princeton College, but could not be admitted at that age under the rules of the institution, and it was only as a special favor that he was permitted to enter the sophomore class two years later. He graduated in 1772, and entered the family of a clergyman in Connecticut for the purpose of study. After a considerable time with this man's family, he announced his entire disbelief in the gospel, and his intention of holding to infidelity, which was then becoming the fashion both in this country and in Europe. He made Lord Chesterfield his model, and adopting law as a profession began study in 1774.

As soon as the war broke, out he offered his services and joined Benedict Arnold in the latter's memorable expedition into Canada. This expedition gave Aaron Burr an opportunity of showing the real ability he possessed in the direction of military life. He reached the rank of major and gained a great reputation as an officer. He became a member of General Washington's

staff, but left this position to become an aide to General Putnam. The acquaintance between Washington and Burr did not result in producing an affection or mutual esteem. Burr hated Washington, and the latter distrusted the apparently brilliant young officer.

In 1777, Burr was appointed lieutenant-colonel and distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth, where he commanded a brigade. Later, he was in command at a point in Orange County, New York, where he became acquainted with Theodosia Prevost, the widow of an English officer ten years older than he, with a family of two sons. In March, 1779, Burr's health was so impaired that he resigned, and, as soon as he could safely do so, resumed the study of law. In 1782, was admitted to practice in Albany, where he took an office and began practice.

In the meantime, he had continued his acquaintance with Mrs. Prevost, and he now married her. In the following year his daughter, Theodosia, was born. During the year 1784, Burr settled in New York, where he continued to practice during ten years, being twice a member of the New York legislature and attorney-general in 1788. Burr resided at Richmond Hill and practically kept open house, receiving from time to time all the distinguished people of the period, and all visitors of distinction from abroad. It is said that the Ex-King Louis Philippe of France, Talleyrand and Volney visited his splendid mansion. In 1791, Burr was elected to the U.S. Senate as a Republican, in opposition to General Philip Schuyler, a Federalist, whose daughter was the wife of Alexander Hamilton.

BURRALL, WILLIAM PORTER

(1806-1874) — lawyer and railroad executive, was born September 18, 1806, at Canaan, Connecticut, the son of the Honorable William M. Burrall and Abigail Porter Stoddard of Salisbury, Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools and by private tutors and entered Yale College, graduating in the class of 1826. Immediately upon graduation he began the study of law with his father. After one year he entered the office of the Honorable Samuel Church (afterward chief justice of the State of Connecticut) in Salisbury, subsequently attended a course of lectures at the Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield County in April 1829. In May 1831, he was married to Harriet Holley. He practiced law in Canaan, Connecticut, until October 1839 at which time he was elected president of the Housatonic Railroad Company, which was just being organized. He held this office until his resignation due to press of other business in 1854, during which time he lived in Bridgeport, Connecticut. In 1856, he was made vice-president of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, then being constructed and held the position until 1867, when he was elected president, which office he occupied until the road was consolidated with the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company in 1872. At this time, he was made vice-president of the consolidated corporation which position he held until his death. He was also connected with the Illinois Central Company having been elected treasurer in 1852 and president in 1853, and holding this office until 1855, when he resigned but continued in the service of the company as advisory counsel until 1857. In 1859, he made his permanent home in Salisbury, Connecticut, and took an active part in local politics, representing that town in the General Assembly in 1861. He died on March 3, 1874, from apoplexy in Hartford, Connecticut.

Burrall was considered one of the ablest railroad executives of his time, particularly in the legal phases. As a negotiator of railroad contracts he was most successful and his services were of very great value in consolidations. Under his management the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company was known as one of the best paying roads in the country. In manner he was quiet and reserved, a practical business man, admirably fitted for an executive position requiring coolness, forethought, and decision.

BURRITT, ELIHU

(1810-1879) — "The Learned Blacksmith", reformer, linguist; was born December 8, 1810, in New Britain, Connecticut. Named after his father, an eccentric shoemaker and farmer, he also derived from him an enthusiasm for impracticable ventures. From his mother, Elizabeth Hinsdale, who had nine other children, he learned self-denial and whole-hearted devotion to the ideal of service. If, as a child, he tried to persuade her to borrow fewer sermons and more histories from the meager church library, he nevertheless made her deep religious feelings his own. Neither the district school nor a term at his brother's boarding-school satisfied his appetite for knowledge, and from this, he imagined and solved quaint problems of mental arithmetic and learned Greek verbs while blowing the bellows at the smithy where he was an apprentice.

At the age of twenty-seven he made in his Journal this entry, a typical one: "June 19, Sixty lines of Hebrew; thirty pages of French; ten pages of Cuvier's Theory of the Earth; eight lines of Syriac; ten lines of Danish; ten ditto Bohemian; nine ditto of Polish; fifteen names of stars; ten hours' forging." Overwork undermined the health of this narrow-cheated, stout-handed youth, and for his entire life he paid the price in acute suffering. Awkward as he was, and in spite of excessive shyness, his clear blue eyes, his broad, sloping forehead, and his fine mouth compelled sympathy. With scarce a dollar in his pocket he set out from his native village in the year 1837, seeking work and a chance to further his self-education. Worcester, Massachusetts, offered both. His attainments in all the European and several Asiatic languages reached the ear of Governor Edward Everett, who referred to them in an address and offered him the advantages of Harvard, which Burritt refused. Although chagrined at such undesired

publicity, he did, however, bring himself to accept lecture invitations.

While preparing a lecture on "the anatomy of the earth," he was so struck by the unity and interdependency of its parts that he ended by writing a plea for international peace. Into that cause, which had just lost its chief apostle by the death of William Ladd in 1841, Burritt now threw himself heart and soul. With the help of a business partner he founded at Worcester, in 1844, a weekly newspaper, the *Christian Citizen*. This truly international pacifist publication dragged Burritt deeply into debt before; in 1851, he was forced to abandon it.

During the Oregon crisis, when Burritt was also editing the *Advocate of Peace and Universal Brotherhood*, he besieged Congress with peace propaganda and cooperated with Friends in Manchester, England, in a picturesque exchange of "Friendly Addresses" between British and American cities, merchants, ministers, and laborers. According to Burritt eight hundred newspapers printed these "Friendly Addresses". He himself carried the "Friendly Address" from Edinburgh, with its impressive list of signatures, to Washington, where Calhoun and other senators expressed much interest in this "popular handshaking" across the Atlantic.

This cooperation with British friends of peace led Burritt to cross the Atlantic in June 1846, and during that autumn he formed there the League of Universal Brotherhood. By 1850, this "world peace society" had, through his efforts, twenty thousand British and as many American signatures to its pledge of complete abstinence from all war. It sponsored a "Friendly Address" movement between British and French cities when war seemed imminent in 1852, Burritt personally delivering the friendly interchange of opinion to appropriate municipal officials in France. He also induced the League to sponsor "The Olive Leaf Mission," through which peace propaganda was inserted in forty influential Continental newspapers. This work was financed by woman Leaguers, whom Burritt organized into sewing circles. Between 1850 and 1856, he estimated that the *Olive Leaves* reached monthly one million European readers.

Almost single-handed this enthusiast organized in 1848 the Brussels Peace Congress, which inaugurated the series held in the following years at Paris, Frankfort, London, Manchester, and Edinburgh. Burritt's Journals exhibit incredible activity which included traveling widely in Germany to enlist delegates and soliciting and gaining the cooperation of Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and distinguished French economists and philanthropists. To bring the American peace movement into this truly international peace organization, Burritt in 1850 organized eighteen state peace conventions, with the result that forty Americans attended the Frankfort Congress that year. These peace congresses won increasing attention from the European and British press, and Burritt's name was celebrated in popular periodicals like those of Douglas Jerrold, Charles Dickens, and Thomas Chambers, and ridiculed in *Blackwood's* and the influential London *Times*. At each Congress, Burritt ably pled for such a Congress and Court of Nations as William Ladd had advocated.

The Crimean War interrupted this European peace work, and Burritt devoted more time to the related scheme of cheap international postage, and to plans for preventing civil war in his own country. Urging by pen and lecture the utilization of the public domain for compensated emancipation, he also organized a convention to stimulate interest in this plan, and during one winter traveled 10,000 miles from Maine to Iowa in its behalf.

Burritt, who had identified himself with the thoroughgoing anti-war group, opposed the Civil War on pacifist grounds, but he was appointed by Lincoln in 1863 as consular agent at Birmingham. In several volumes, he described industrial and rural England with insight, vigor, and charm. From 1870 until his deathon March 6, 1879 he lived in New Britain, devoting himself to the improvement of a few stony acres of land, to writing, and to teaching languages. He never married, but his entire life was rich in friendships.

Almost uniquely in the America of his generation, Burritt was capable of thinking in international terms. Deprecating sectarianism, he found solace in Quaker meetings and the Anglican ritual as well as in his own Congregationalism. His sympathies with free trade and labor were intelligent and realistic. Only two years after the publication of the *Communist Manifesto* (1848) he was advocating, in *Olive Leaves* printed in the German press, a strike of the workers of the world against war as the only alternative to a Congress and Court of Nations. In his numerous writings in behalf of peace he used statistical evidence skilfully, though his chief appeal was to the brotherhood of man. This maker of horseshoes and a Sanscrit grammar endured the most irksome poverty and physical suffering in order to devote himself to the greatest value he found in life, "the capacity and space of labouring for humanity."

BURRITT HOTEL

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001257)

67 W. Main St., New Britain

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Stevens,H. L. ,Company — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

BURWELL, ERNEST R., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92001009)
161 Grove St., Bristol
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Crabtree,Walter P., Central — uilding Co. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BUSH HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Windham County** - #87000012)
Parts of Bush Hill Rd., CT 169, and Wolf Den Rd., Brooklyn
(3500 acres, 15 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BUSH—HOLLEY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002694)
39 Strickland Rd., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Person, Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other, Colonial — **Historic Person:** Multiple — **Significant Year:** 1850, 1901, 1732 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Art — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Hotel, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Secondary Structure

BUSHNELL, BENJAMIN, FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000761)
52 Ingham Hill Rd., Essex
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Processing, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Storage

BUSHNELL PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - **Site** - #70000692)
Bounded by Elm, Jewell, and Trinity Sts., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Person — **Historic Person:** Bushnell,Horace — **Significant Year:** 1868 — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Religion, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Park — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

BUSHNELL, DAVID

(1742-1824) — inventor, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut ,in 1742. David Bushnell was graduated at Yale in 1775. He had previously been interested in submarine warfare, and during his college courses he developed plans that led to the production of one of the first torpedoes. His plan called for a small powder-magazine to be placed at the bottom of a vessel and to explode it by a clock-work apparatus. In order to do this, he designed a tortoise-shaped diving boat made of iron plate that was large enough for one man and contained air enough for half an hour. This boat was called the American Turtle. A machine of this type, capable of conveying an operator with 100 pounds of powder was tested on *The Eagle*, a British 64-gun ship anchored in New York Harbor, but the attempt was unsuccessful. In 1777, however, in an attack on the frigate *Cerberus*, at anchor in New London, Bushnell blew up a schooner astern of the frigate and killed several men on board. This was the first vessel ever destroyed in such a manner.

Bushnell tried all methods of destroying British ships. He once set many kegs of dynamite down the Deleware River, but they disbursed before blowing up their target. The next day, however, the kegs blew up a ship which quite alarmed the British crew he sought to destroy. Francis Hopkinson wrote "The Battle of the Kegs," a humorous poem depicting the incident. Bushnell served throughout the war, attaining the rank of captain in the corps of sappers and miners and was on duty at New York, Hudson Highlands, Philadelphia and Yorktown. He later traveled to France and was rumored to have died there, however, Bushnell became the head of a school in Georgia and eventually settled in Warrenton, where he practiced medicine under the name of Dr. Bush. Bushnell died in Warrenton, Georgia in 1824.

BUSHNELL, ELISHA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002850)
Also known as **Older Bushnell House**
1445 Boston Post Rd., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Busnell,Elisha — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

BUSHNELL, HORACE

(1802-1876) — Congregational minister, theologian; descended from Francis Bushnell, one of the founders of Guilford, Connecticut in 1639, was the grandson of Abraham and Molly (Ensign) Bushnell. His father, Ensign, married Dotha Bishop, and the first of their six children was Horace, who was born April 14, 1802 in Bantam, Connecticut. His grandmother was a woman of forceful character. Unable to torture her religious experience into the Calvinistic system held by the Congregational churches of New England of that day, she heard with gladness a Methodist preacher and joined that denomination. Her grandson saw her but twice in his childhood, yet her vivid personality made so deep an impression on him that in after years he wrote: "Somehow she has been always with me, felt as a silent subtly-operative presence for good." When he was three years old the family moved to a farm in New Preston some fourteen miles away, where the boy grew up. The father was an industrious, cheerful man who gave his children his best; yet it was to the uncommon character and ability of his mother that Bushnell felt he owed the greatest debt. "She was the only person I have known," he wrote, "in the close intimacy of years who never did an inconsiderate, imprudent, or any way excessive thing that required to be afterwards mended. In this attribute of discretion she rose even to a kind of sublimity. I never knew her to give advice that was not justified by results. Such wisdom, as I look upon it, marks a truly great character." She interested herself in her children's studies, trained them in correct habits, refused to be broken by drudgery, and kept the atmosphere of the home genially religious. Bushnell's sensitive spirit was also moulded by the unusual beauty of the neighboring country, a locality notable for its rounded hills, its frequent lakes, its extended and pleasant views. The love of nature and respect for her laws were early awakened within him and profoundly influenced the thought of his mature years.

He attended the schools of the town, united with the Congregational church when he was nineteen, and worked on the farm under no eight-hour law, "but holding fast the astronomic ordinance in a service of from thirteen to fourteen hours." Clad in homespun, he entered Yale College in 1823 when he was twenty-one years of age. He worked hard and achieved both athletic and intellectual eminence in his class. Graduating in 1827, he taught school for a few months in Norwich, Connecticut, and for ten months served on the editorial staff of the *New York Journal of Commerce*. He next studied for the bar at the Law School in New Haven, having given up, on account of religious doubts, his earlier intention of entering the ministry. Accepting an appointment as tutor in Yale College, he still continued his law studies, passed his examinations, and was ready for admission to the bar when his course of life was suddenly changed. In the winter of 1831, a revival of spiritual interest developed in the college. Bushnel for a while stood aloof, but feeling his responsibility for the students who looked to him for guidance, he changed his attitude, silenced his doubts by religious activities, and in the following autumn entered the Divinity School at Yale. Here he came into the invigorating atmosphere of Nathaniel W. Taylor, the champion of the "new divinity," whose independent and courageous spirit he admired, but from whose methods and conclusions he reacted sharply. Taylor was a vigorous dialectician, promulgating and defending a theological system by formal logic. Bushnell's intuitive, imaginative mind was ill at ease in the iron cage of Calvinism, even when interpreted by the ablest thinker of its broadest school: so he turned to Coleridge, whose *Aids to Reflection*, deeply pondered at this time, opened to him "a whole other world somewhere overhead, a range of realities in a higher tier." In old age he affirmed that to this book he owed more than to any other save the Bible.

On May 22, 1833, he was ordained pastor of the North Church of Hartford, Connecticut and on September 13, 1833, he wedded Mary Apthorp of New Haven, a descendant of John Davenport. Bushnell entered the ministry at a time when the Old and New School of New England theologians were in fierce debate, but he sided with neither, having little sympathy with their spirit and none with their dialectical methods of reaching the truth. In a sermon preached on the twentieth anniversary of his ordination, he describes his position and purpose: "I was just then passing into a vein of comprehensiveness, questioning whether all parties were not in reality standing for some one side or article of truth . . . accordingly my preaching never was to overthrow one school and set up another, neither was it to find a position of neutrality midway between them, but as far as theology is concerned, it was to comprehend, if possible, the truth contended for in both." From the first his thought was mature and his language had the "beauty and high solemnity" which characterized all his later writings. His sermon on "Every Man's Life a Plan of God," delivered in those early years, was later ranked by a writer in the *New York Tribune* as one of the three most notable of modern times, the other two being Canon Mozley's "Reversal of Human Judgments" and Phillips Brooks's "Gold and the Calf."

In 1840, Bushnell declined a call to be president of Middlebury (Vermont) College. In July 1845, broken in health, he sailed for a year's sojourn in Europe. On his return, he published *Christian Nurture* (1847). Two years later, there came to him a

mystical experience which profoundly influenced his after life and thought. It was a spiritual birthday, such as came to Augustine and Luther and Wesley — a vision of truth whose light lingered permanently on his soul and whose power gave him perfect freedom. His daughter thus described the event: "On an early morning in February his wife awoke to hear that the light they had waited for, more than they that watch for the morning, had risen indeed. She asked, 'What have you seen ?' He replied, 'The Gospel.' It came to him at last, after all his thought and study, not as something reasoned out, but as an inspiration — a revelation from the mind of God himself." Referring to it in his closing years, he remarked: "I seemed to pass a boundary clearer knowledge of God and into his inspirations, which I have never wholly lost. The change was into faith — a sense of the freeness of God and the ease of approach to him."

Made a new man in the joy and power of his vision, he naturally incorporated its meaning in a book, issued from the press within a year, entitled *God in Christ* (1849). But his glorious intuition was uncongenial to the rigid orthodoxy of the day, and from New Haven, Bangor, Princeton there came immediately severe reviews. Repeated efforts were made by the conservative ministers of the state to bring the author to trial for heresy, but the fellowship of the Congregational churches was organized for conference and fraternal helpfulness, not for dogmatic overlordship of faith, and the common sense of the ministers of the General Association forbade them putting restraint upon a mind that was so evidently rooted in the essentials of religion. Bushnell answered his critics and redefined his position in a new publication, *Christ in Theology* (1851).

Unfortunately, the unhealthy physical state which was to afflict Bushnell's subsequent life now made its appearance. What had been at first a minister's sore throat took a deeper hold until increasing bronchial trouble compelled Bushnell to seek a milder climate, and 1856 found him in California. This new country greatly stimulated those more mundane faculties which had lain dormant during his theological controversies. Being a man of robust common sense with the talents of an engineer, he took keen interest in the problems of this developing region. He predicted a railroad across the continent, studied all feasible entrances into San Francisco, and selected the one ultimately adopted. Interesting himself in the establishment of a college in this state whose greatness he foresaw, he examined seven proposed sites and finally designated Berkeley as having the proper requirements of situation, soil, and water supply. Here the college was founded, which afterward became the University of California. He was offered the presidency of the young institution but declined. Returning to Hartford, he gathered up the fruits of twenty-five years of his ministry in a volume of *Sermons for the New Life* (1858). Despairing of regaining his health, he resigned his pastorate in April 1861. Yet to such an extent did his vigorous mind triumph over his growing weakness that nearly half of his published works were issued after his retirement from active service. *Christian Nurture* came from the press in its final form in 1861; *Work and Play*, a volume of essays and addresses, in 1864; and in the same year another book of sermons, *Christ and his Salvation*. In 1866, was given to the world the most permanently significant of his works, *The Vicarious Sacrifice*, in which is set forth at length his conception of the atoning work of Christ now commonly known as the "moral influence" theory of the Atonement. This was followed in 1868. by a collection of essays entitled, *Moral Uses of Dark Things* which reveal Bushnell's breadth of culture and his mastery of literary form. In 1869, he declared against woman's suffrage in a small treatise whose central thought is shown in its title, *Women's Suffrage; The Reform against Nature*, and, in 1872, he issued a final volume of sermons bearing the title, *Sermons on Living Subjects*. He continued his discussion of the Atonement, somewhat modifying his previous restatement of that doctrine in *Forgiveness and Law* (1874). Although his health was rapidly failing, he projected a new book to be called "The Inspirations." "I do not expect," he said, "to live the labor through. I undertake it, in fact, to get a *sense of being* from it." On the morning of February 17, 1876, he died, in his seventy-fourth year. Two days before his death he received news from the Common Council of Hartford that the park in which the capitol now stands had been named Bushnell Park in his honor. After his death a group of his essays and addresses were published under the title *Building Eras in Religion* (1881), and in the same year a uniform edition of his works was issued. In 1903 *Nature and the Supernatural, Sermons for the New Life, Work and Play* were reissued; also a volume of sermons and selections under the title *The Spirit in Man*.

In national questions, Bushnell adhered to his principle of seeing the truth on both sides. He strenuously opposed the fugitive slave law, yet he was not an abolitionist. His faith in Lincoln was pronounced from the first for he believed that wisdom dwelt in a mind so simply honest, and this confidence he maintained during the dark days which followed. At the Commemorative Celebration held in honor of the men of Yale who died in the Civil War he was chosen to deliver the oration, which he entitled "Our Obligation to the Dead" (1865). In this oration his forward-looking spirit saw a nobler future coming out of the tragic sacrifices of the war. He predicted a new birth of literature such as had followed the wars of Elizabeth, Anne and Napoleon. "Henceforth," he said, "we are not going to write English but American. We have gotten our position, we are now to have our own civilization, think our own thoughts, rhyme our own measures . . . make our own canons of criticism.... In place of politicians we are going to have, at least, some statesmen; for we have gotten the pitch of a grand, new, Abrahamic statesmanship, unsophisticated, honest and real. . . . We seem, as it were, in a day, to be set in loftier ranges of thought, by this huge flood-tide that has lifted our nationality." The scope of Bushnell's public interests may best be shown by naming some of his contributions to the discussions of his day: *The True Wealth and Weal of Nations* (1837); *Barbarism the First Danger* (1847), a paper which had immense influence in founding Christian colleges in the West; *Common Schools* (1853); and *Popular Government by Divine*

Right (1864). On his return from Italy, in 1846, having been profoundly impressed by the evidences of misgovernment in the Papal States, he wrote a *Letter to His Holiness, Pope Gregory XVI*, recounting the iniquities he had seen and urging reform both ecclesiastical and political. The letter was written and published in England; was translated into Italian and widely circulated, was placed on the *Index Expurgatorius* and specified by proclamation as one of the seditious publications to be suppressed by the police. *The Age of Homespun* (1851), one of the finest pieces of historical writing produced by Bushnell, is a vivid picture of early New England life when strong men enjoyed religion and enlarged their minds by profound metaphysical discussions.

He was not a popular preacher, but his was one of the most original and deeply penetrating minds which ever spoke from the pulpit in America. He reasoned, not with his intellect merely, but with his whole nature, and his solid thought moved steadily forward with a mastery of energetic words, a majesty of statement, a glow of spiritual passion which have given his sermons what appears to be a permanent place in the literature of the Church. George Adam Smith rightly classified him when he stated that as Spenser was the poet's poet, so Bushnell was the preachers' preacher; "his sermons are on the shelves of every manse in Scotland." Essentially a poet with a mystic's high vision, he spoke with all the fervor and authority of a seer, yet a seer of profound and practical realities.

His daughter thus describes his personal appearance in his prime: "The spare sinewy figure, tense yet easy in its motions; the face, then smoothly shaven, showing delicate outlines about the cordial, sweet-tempered mouth; the high, broad forehead, straight to the line where it was swept by the careless hair, just streaked with gray; the kindling grey eyes, deep-set under beetling eyebrows; and, above all, the abrupt yet kindly manner, indicating in its unaffected simplicity a fund of conscious power."

It now remains to state the distinctive character of the service Bushnell rendered to his times and to the future. In New England, Jonathan Edwards had reshaped the Calvinistic system of theological thought with such astonishing ability and urged it with such impressive fervor that it became the intellectual and spiritual home of the leading religious thinkers of the country. Yet they were not quite comfortable in it. It limited them in too many places. Hopkins, Bellamy, Emmons, Taylor, Hodge each changed a little this marvelously constructed house. They shared its grandeur and they were involved in its tragic error, a conception of human nature which ran athwart the best instincts of the heart. Disagreeing in many respects, they were at one in their method. Theology to them was essentially an intellectual system and was to be established by processes of exact logical deduction. Defining words with utmost care, they fashioned their statements of doctrine with meticulous precision. All being dialecticians, they differed violently and ranged themselves into distinct schools of thought. Now into this group of dialectical rationalists came a poet, a mystic, who apprehended truth by intuition, who gave the instincts of the heart full hearing, and whose appeal was to life rather than to logic. The theologians did not understand him for he belonged to a different order. What was still more puzzling, he used language in a manner quite incomprehensible to them. Interested in metaphysical speculation they endeavored to employ words as precise instruments to express nicest distinctions in thought. Bushnell denied that this was possible, and so cut under the very foundations of their work. He used language, not as the logicians, but as the common people and the poets have always done, as suggestive of truth, as a symbol of thought. This theory of the limitation of speech he early adopted and set forth with great care in his introductory chapter on language in the volume *God in Christ*, and in a more popular form in the essay, "Our Gospel a Gift to the Imagination." Spiritual things, he contended, cannot be precisely expressed in formal statements. Words are suggestive of religious truth but cannot be definitive. The gospel yields its secrets to the disciplined imagination (the eye of the soul) rather than to severe intellectual processes. Such use of language, of course, discredited all theological attempts at exact system building.

At four points he broke decidedly with the prevailing theological views and became the pioneer of a new order. First, he protested against the common view of the relation of children to the church. The Puritan churches were depending for their growth largely on revivals, and revivals aimed at the conversion of adults. In their scheme of thought there was no place for children which was satisfactory to the mind and heart. The criticism is well taken that they reversed the gospel precept so that it read, "Except ye become as grown men and be converted, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." Over this perversion of nature and Christianity, Bushnell brooded for ten years before he attacked the prevalent system in his book *Christian Nurture*. Its main thesis is that "the child is to grow up a Christian, and never know himself as being otherwise." This little volume turned the attention of the churches toward the training of the young, gave them a clearly defined doctrine of Christian growth, and suggested a working method in the religious training of children.

Of less permanent importance, but of real service to his day, was the relief he brought to orthodox Christians in respect to the doctrine of the Trinity. The audacious speculations of the theologians regarding the nature of God had issued in a conception which was practically tritheistic and caused much intellectual bewildermeet. In this as in all things, Bushnell appealed to life. We experience, he argued, the one God under three different expressions. But that these three aspects of the divine revelation represented eternal distinctions in the Godhead, he refused to affirm, for here was a mystery which the human mind could not penetrate.

The third point at which he broke from the accepted opinion of his day was in his interpretation of the meaning of the cross. He repudiated both the penal and the governmental theories of the Atonement then in vogue, and affirmed that God's

holy love was not satisfied until it was so revealed and brought to men in Christ that the love and power of sin in them is conquered and they are united in living spiritual union with God. This explanation is known in theology as "the moral influence theory" and has been widely approved because it shows that the atoning work of Christ falls under a law of self-sacrifice which is of universal validity.

A final service he rendered by recalling men from the fatal dualism into which their philosophy had led them. According to Calvinism, human nature and nature itself were involved in the fall of Adam, humanity was alienated from God and was fast moving toward the fires of everlasting burning. This monstrous view of nature had caused theologians to draw a sharp line between nature and the supernatural, it divided further reason and revelation, the sacred and the profane. It was not original with New England, or even with Calvinistic theology, it was equally pronounced in the thought of medieval Catholicism. Already Bushnell had reacted against this perverted conception in his *Christian Nurture*, and he attacked it more explicitly in his volume entitled *Nature and the Supernatural as Together Constituting the One System of God*. This exaltation of nature his biographer, Dr. Theodore T. Munger, finds to be the key to Bushnell's thinking. "Bushnell," he writes, "outrunning his day, conceived of God as imminent in his works, the soul and life of them. Their laws were his laws. Therefore if one would know how God feels and thinks and acts, one must go to nature, and to humanity as its culmination. God is the spiritual reality of which nature is the manifestation." This book brought great help to the younger men in the ministry of that day on the vexing question of miracles. The prevalent notion was that a miracle implied the suspension of natural law. Bushnell affirmed that a miracle is not a violation of law, but is under law, the law of the supernatural which works through the order of nature.

His place in the history of religious thought may be stated as follows. He was the exponent on this side of the Atlantic of that spiritual movement in theology which was represented in Germany by Schleiermacher and in England by Coleridge. Like them he revolted against the dry rationalism of the times and endeavored to restate the truths of religion in terms of human experience. Like them he would give the emotions and intuitions their due recognition. Like them he saw nature and humanity filled with the divine presence and expressive of its purpose. Many were feeling the inspiration of this liberalizing movement, but Bushnell was the first notable theologian in New England to apprehend the full meaning to religion of that conception of nature which was finding such memorable utterance in the literature of the century, especially in Wordsworth, and to translate the doctrines of the church in harmony with the laws of life.

His contemporaries in England embodying the same tendency were Maurice and Robertson, in America his essential message reached the people through the more widely acclaimed ministries of Beecher and Brooks. Emerson was, indeed, a more conspicuous herald of this enfranchising movement which was sweeping through Europe and was disturbing our shores; he had his own audience and his own peculiar work. Bushnell's appeal was to the more conservative religious mind of the churches, first of New England and then of the country. He brought to the interpretation of the supreme doctrines of Christianity a sense of the divine in nature, of life as the superlative test of truth, of the heart as a means of spiritual knowledge, of language as suggestive, not precise, in the realm of the spirit; thus his coming marked the end of that school of thought which began with Edwards, and is known as the New England Theology; it ushered in new habits of thinking and new methods of expression.

BUTLER, JAMES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001987)
239 N. Main St., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Butler,Gideon — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BUTLER, ROGER, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - Building - #96000847)
146 Jordan Ln., Wethersfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

BUTLER, THOMAS BELDEN

(1806-1873) — jurist, was born August 22, 1806, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, the son of Frederick and Mary (Belden) Butler. His elementary schooling completed, he decided to study medicine. For two years he attended the Yale Medical School, graduating in 1828. He afterward settled in Norwalk, Connecticut (then a town of less than 4,000 inhabitants), where he was married on March 14, 1831, to Mary Phillip Crosby, and where he practiced for a number of years. In 1835, he decided to forsake medicine and study the law. He studied in the office of Judge Clark Bissell of Norwalk, who later was to become a professor in the Yale Law School; and in 1837 he was admitted to the Fairfield County bar and began practice in Norwalk. Thaddeus Betts,

Orrin S. Terry, and Josiah M. Carter were successively his partners.

For him, as for many another in those days, the law was a stepping-stone to a career in politics. In his case, the career began in 1849 with an election as representative in the United States Congress, where he served one term. His later political services were in the General Assembly of his state. No less than five times he was chosen from Norwalk to the state House of Representatives; and in 1848, 1852, and 1853 he was a member of the state Senate. It was not, however, in the legislature, but in the judiciary that he was to become best known. In 1855, he was appointed by the General Assembly to the bench of the superior court and, in 1861, to that of the supreme court of errors. Upon the death of Joel Hinman of Waterbury, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he was selected to fill the vacancy created; and he was chief justice for the remainder of his life. Butler found a hobby in examining weather phenomena. After years of research, he published *The Philosophy of the Weather, And a Guide to Its Changes* (1856). In 1870, he reissued this compendium of weather wisdom in a revised and enlarged form as *A Concise, Analytical, and Logical Development of the Atmospheric System (Norwalk) and A Concise Analytical and Logical Development of the Atmospheric System as God Made It* (Hartford). These copious works have now only a historical interest. *The Slave Question*, a speech delivered by Butler in the House of Representatives on March 12, 1850 — five days after Webster's great Senate speech on the Constitution and the Union, was officially printed (Washington, 1850). He was esteemed for his good mind in matters judicial; and as a "natural philosopher" he possessed considerable native ability. He likewise had a fondness for mechanics, and is said to have obtained patents on several of his inventions.

BUTLER-MCCOOK HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000907)
396 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Weidenman,Jacob — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** McCook,John James — **Significant Year:** 1895, 1782 — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Health Care — **Historic Sub-function:** Medical Business/Office, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Organizational, Single Dwelling2

BUTTOLPH-WILLIAMS HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1968 - Building - #68000048)
249 Broad St., Wethersfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

BYRAM SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90001110)
Between Sherman Ave. and Western Junior Hwy., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Coffin,Errol — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CADY, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004390)
Also known as **Babock Tavern**
484 Mile Hill Rd., Tolland
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CADY—COPP HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - Building - #01000939)
Also known as **Cady, Damaris, House**
115 Liberty Hwy, Putnam
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

CAIN, HUGH, FULLING MILL AND ELIAS GLOVER WOOLEN MILL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Site** - #85002440)

Address Restricted, Ridgefield
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — American,industrial — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Underwater

CALHOUN-IVES HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - **Litchfield County** - #95001344)
79-262 Calhoun St. and 11 and 12 Ives Rd., Washington
(4750 acres, 43 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Calhoun, Daniel, et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Greek Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Agriculture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2

CAMP, HIRAM

(1811-1893) — clock-maker, philanthropist, was the son of Deacon Samuel Camp, a farmer of Plymouth, Connecticut, and of Jeannette Jerome, a sister of the clock-maker, Chauncey Jerome. Hiram passed his boyhood on the farm, with slender schooling during those months when he might best be spared from farm labors. He entered the Jerome shops at Bristol in 1829, and continued in business there with his uncle for twenty-four years. During just this period, metal works and machine production were being introduced into the clock industry, with their accompanying lessening of the cost of production. Chauncey Jerome and Hiram Camp were largely instrumental in effecting this change. By 1837, the Jerome works had perfected a small brass-works clock that could be sold for $6.00, the price later being reduced to seventy-five cents. A branch of the Jerome works was opened in New Haven in 1843, and when the Bristol shops burned in 1845 the whole establishment was moved to that city. Camp supervised the erection of the New Haven plant. In 1851, he went into business for himself, manufacturing clock movements, and in 1853 he organized the New Haven Clock Company (of which he was president), a joint stock company capitalized at $20,000 for the purpose of making cases. The Jerome company failed in 1855, and the New Haven Clock Company purchased its entire business. With the elimination of the Jerome competition the New Haven Clock Company soon became the world's greatest clock manufacturing organization. It reached out for world markets; it improved its clock-making machinery; it developed sound financial policies; it perfected the mass-production of cheap standardized time pieces, such as the nickel alarm clock and the pioneer "dollar watch" ; it diversified production so as to cover all markets with a complete line of goods: metronomes, jewelers' regulators, electro-mechanical movements, telegraph devices, miniature clocks, and high-grade movements with periodized and ornate cases in granites and different kinds of woods. Camp continued as president of the company until 1892 and was a trustee until his death.

He found time for numerous avocations. He served his city as selectman, councilman, and chief engineer of the fire department. As a Republican, he represented his district in the Connecticut legislature of 1859 and held a place on its Finance Committee. His chief interest, aside from his regular labor, was in his church. He memorized his daily text and he exhibited a veritable passion for evangelization; he went from house to house with his Bible in his hand he organized Sunday schools, he supported city and frontier missions, he built a church next door to his own home, and he subscribed liberally to charities and religious education. With the evangelist, D. C. Moody, he established the Mount Hermon Boys' School and the Northfield Seminary for Young Ladies. He served as trustee for these institutions and at various times donated approximately $100,000 to their support. Interest in Christian morality drew him to the Prohibition movement. He contributed to its campaign chest and he took the stump in its behalf. Finally he even accepted nomination as its candidate for governor in 1888. He was married twice: to Elvira Rockwell Skinner, and, after her death, to Lucy Davis. He died on July 8, 1893.

CAMP, MOSES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001060)
Also known as **Winslow House**
682 Main St., Winsted
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Historic Person:** Multiple — **Significant Year:** 1840 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

CAMP, WALTER CHAUNCEY

(1859-1925) — author; and he was considered the father of American football. Born in New Haven, Connecticut, on April 7, 1859, the son of Leverett Lee and Ellen (Cornwell) Camp, he was educated at Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. Camp was graduated from Yale University in 1880 with an A.B. degree. He then became a student at the Yale Medical School, but after three years, discontinued his doctoral studies.

At college, Camp was an all-round athlete. He was captain of the football and baseball team and also participated on the rowing and tennis teams. Along with his fellow student, H.W. Slocum, he represented Yale in the first intercollegiate tennis tournament.

After leaving school, Camp decided to pursue a business career. He entered the watch and clock trade in 1883 with the Manhattan Watch Company of New York City. In 1884, he joined the New Haven Clock Company, of which he became assistant treasurer, rising to treasurer and general manager in 1902. In 1903, he was chosen as president of the company. Twenty years later, he relinquished his presidency to become chairman of the board of directors. Camp also served as the director of Peck Brothers Company and as a trustee of Hopkins Grammar School.

Throughout his life, Camp continued his strong interest in athletics and is credited with developing the practices of set scrimmages and signal calling in football. He is also the author of numerous books on athletic subjects, including *The Substitute, Jack Hall of Yale*, *Old Ryerson*, *Book of College Sports*, *Danny Fists*, *American Football*, *Football*, *Yale, Her Campus*, *Class-room and Athletics* and *Football Facts and Figures* — all published in 1899. He later wrote *Keeping Fit All the Way*, *Athletes All: Training for Sports*, and *The Handbook of Health*. He also wrote several how-to books on the subject of bridge. He died on March 4, 1925, in New York City, New York.

CAMPS NOS. 10 AND 41 OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **Site** - #02000424)
Also known as **Site No. 97-87D**
Address Restricted, Newtown
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Military Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Energy Facility

CANAAN

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 580 feet. The town was named Canaan after the "promised land" of the Israelites in the Bible.

CANAAN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Litchfield County** - #90001800)
Also known as **See also: Union Depot**
Roughly bounded by W. Main, Bragg & Orchard Sts. & Granite Ave., North Canaan
(930 acres, 194 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lorrain, E.R. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Other — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

CANDEE, LEVERETT

(1795-1863) — pioneer rubber manufacturer, was born June 1, 1795, at Oxford, Connecticut the son of Job and Sarah (Benham) Candee. His father was a veteran of the Revolution, and later a captain of militia and a member of the Connecticut legislature. After a scanty education in the district school, Candee went to New Haven at the age of fifteen where he soon obtained employment with Captain Gad Peck, then a prominent merchant in foreign trade. His next position was with Root & Atwater, dealers in dry-goods, the beginning of twenty-five years' connection with the drygoods business. With two fellow clerks, James E. P. Dean and William Cutler, he organized the firm of Candee, Dean & Cutler which took over the business of their employers. Retiring from the firm in 1833, Candee moved to New York, where for two years he was partner in a firm of jobbers and commission merchants in dry goods. He returned to New Haven in 1835, and entered into a partnership with Timothy Lester and Abraham Murdock in a general merchandise and commission business. Upon the dissolution of this firm Candee was interested for several years in the manufacture of book paper at Westville, Connecticut. This enterprise, carried on under the firm name of Candee, Page & Lester, and, after retirement of John G. Page in 1840, under the name of Candee & Lester, was unsuccessful. Its failure in 1842 wiped out the fortune accumulated by Candee over a period of twenty-five years.

Undaunted by failure, Candee turned immediately to the manufacture of elastic suspenders. His interest aroused in rubber, he attempted in the same year (1842) to manufacture rubber shoes. Charles Goodyear, who had just discovered the process of vulcanization, offered him a license to use the process, the license to be confirmed and extended upon a grant of a patent. Backed financially by Henry and Lucius Hotchkiss of New Haven, Candee commenced the manufacture of rubber shoes at Hamden, Connecticut being the "first person in the world to manufacture rubber overshoes under the Goodyear Patent." These first overshoes were exceedingly crude and the early years of their manufacture were largely taken up with improving the product and building a market. By the late forties, the firm was solidly established, and a new impetus to its prosperity was given in 1852 by court decisions which upheld the validity of the Goodyear patents, a famous case in which Daniel Webster appeared for Goodyear. In 1852, the firm was organized as Candee & Company, with a capital of $200,000, and four partners, the Hotchkiss brothers, Timothy Lester, and Candee himself. Candee from the start had been the actual manager and continued, with the exception of one year, as president of the concern. He retired shortly before his death on November 27, 1863. He married Jane Caroline Tomlinson and left one son.

CANNONDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Fairfield County** - #92001531)
Roughly bounded by Cannon, Danbury and Seeley Rds., Wilton
(2020 acres, 58 buildings, 1 structure, 3 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

CANOE BROOK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **New Haven County** - #02000335)
Roughly along Bradley St., Cherry Hill Rd., Home Place, Lincoln Ave., Main and N. Harbor Sts., Branford
(520 acres, 94 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

CANTERBURY

Town; Windham County. Canterbury is named after the famous city in England.

CANTERBURY CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - **Windham County** - #97001446)
Roughly along Elmdale, Library, N. Canterbury, S. Canterbury, and Westminster Rds., Canterbury
(850 acres, 50 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Library, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

CANTON

Town; Hartford County. Canton was probably named after the city of Canton, China, due to a growing interest in trade with that country. Prior to 1806, the town was called Suffrage or West Simsbury.

CANTON CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Hartford County** - #97000831)
Roughly along Barbourtown, E. Mountain, Humphrey, West, and W. Mountain Rds., Canton
(5000 acres, 84 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** MULTIPLE — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Agriculture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

CANTY, MARIETTA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00001536)
61 Mahl Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Canty, Marietta — **Area of Significance:** Black, Other — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949, 1950-1974, 1975-2000 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

CAPEN-CLARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Hartford County** - #82004402)
Capen, Clark, Elmer, Barbour, Martin, and Main Sts., Hartford
(320 acres, 126 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

CAPEWELL HORSE NAIL COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #99000927)
Also known as **Capewell Manufacturing Company**
60-70 Popieluszko St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Works, Empire Bridge Co. — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

CAPITOL BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #84000761)
402—418 Asylum St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lamb,Thomas W. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Organizational

CAPITOL, STATE

Hartford has been Connecticut's sole State Capitol since 1875. The Capitol building is located on the Capitol grounds overlooking the Bushnell Memorial Park on a site contributed by the city. Funds were appropriated for the building in 1871. The structure was built by James G. Batterson and designed by R. M. Upjohn of New York City; it was completed in 1879.

Its length is two hundred and ninety-five feet, eight inches; the width of the central part is one hundred and eighty-nine feet, four inches; wings are one hundred and eleven feet, eight inches; height from ground to top of roof is ninety-two feet, eight inches; height to top of crowning figure is two hundred and fifty-seven feet, two inches.

This building is patterned after the secular Gothic type of Grecian architecture. Columns, arches, galleries, arcades, and commemorative sculptures and statuary break the length. The dome, consisting of twelve sides and rising to a height of two hundred and seventy-five feet, is crowned by a bronze statue of 'The Genius of Connecticut.'

The Capitol building was constructed from New England marble and granite, and is topped by a gold-leaf dome. The cost of construction was $2,532,524. In 1972, the Capitol was declared a national historical landmark.

The Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court Building is located on Capitol Avenue due south of the State Capitol, to which it forms a suitable companion. The design of this building belongs to the Italian Renaissance type of Classical architecture.

This beautiful granite structure is built in the shape of a capital "T," the front of which is two hundred ninety-four feet and eight inches long, with a north and south depth of one hundred thirty-seven feet and six inches, the ends of the "T" being eighty-four feet wide. The stem of the "T," which forms the south wing of this building, is seventy-six feet long and sixty feet wide.

Three main floors and a basement compose the interior of this building. The basement, located under the central portion of the building, contains the machinery used to heat and ventilate the structure. The main floor houses the main reading room, Memorial Hall, and the Supreme Court Room.

CAPP, AL

(1909-1979) — cartoonist and columnist, was born Alfred Gerald Caplin in New Haven, Connecticut, on September 28, 1909. Capp studied art at various schools such as the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Designer's

Art School, Harvard University, and Boston University.

The first cartoon strip he published was *Colonel Gilfeather*, starting in 1932. In 1933, he secured a position as an illustrator with Boston's *Sunday Post*, and also served as ghost artist for a number of prominent cartoon strips such as Ham Fisher's *Joe Palooka*. Capp created the comic strip that he became most famous for, *Li'l Abner*, 1934-1977 (syndicated in over 900 newspapers). Other strips he created included *Private Li'l Abner, Infantry*, *Abbie an' Slats*, and *Small Change*. Between 1960 and 1972, Capp was a syndicated columnist for the *New York Daily News*, and from 1970 to 1973, he also worked as a syndicated radio and television commentator. Along with giving lectures at Harvard, Capp also led a cartooning workshop at New York University.

Other writings by Capp included: *The Life and Times of the Shmoo*, 1948; *The World of Li'l Abner* (introduction by John Steinbeck and forward by Charles Chaplin), 1953; *The Life It Ruins May Be Your Own*, 1956; *Fearless Fosdick*, 1956; *The Return of Shmoo*, 1959; (with David Manning White) *From Dogpatch to Slobbovia: The Gasp!! World of Li'l Abner, As Seen by David Manning White, with Certain Illuminating Remarks by Al Capp*, 1964; and *The Hardhat's Bedtime Story Book*, 1971. In 1940 Capp wrote the screenplay for a film version of *Li'l Abner*, as well as the one for a later movie in the late 1950's.

Capp's comic strip, *Li'l Abner* represented a form of true social satire. In the strip, Capp has commented on social and political issues of the day in the United States, criticizing the conservative political climate of the 1950's, and the radical liberals of the 1960's and 1970's.

Capp was married to Catherine Wingate Cameron; the couple had three children. He died on November 5, 1979.

CAPRON-PHILLIPS HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004384)
1129 Main St., Coventry
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

CAPTAIN NATHAN HALE MONUMENT

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **Object** - #01001531)
Also known as **Hale Monument**
120 Lake St., Coventry
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Austin, Henry, Willard, Solomon — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Exotic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Art — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Monument/Marker — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Monument/Marker

CARPENTER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000721)
Also known as **Red House**
55 E. Town St., Norwichtown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Carpenter,Gardiner — **Significant Year:** 1793 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CARPENTER, JOSEPH, SILVERSMITH SHOP

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000722)
Also known as **See also: Norwichtown Historic** District
71 E. Town St., Norwichtown
Historic Significance: Event, Person — **Historic Person:** Carpenter,Joseph — **Significant Year:** 1774, 1772 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Unknown

CARR HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005156)
Beacon Ln., Norfolk
Owner: Private

CARROLL BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82001007)
Also known as **Flat Iron** Building
9-15 Main St., and 14-20 Water St., Norwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Earle,Stephen C. — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

CARTER, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - Building - #88003189)
1096 West St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CASE, BENOMI, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001497)
436 Rainbow Rd., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

CASTLE, DR. ANDREW, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00000299)
Also known as **Castle-Russell House**
555 Amity Rd., Woodbridge
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sperry, George R. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CATLIN, J. HOWARD, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000672)
14 Knife Shop Rd., Litchfield
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Historic Person:** Turner,Albert M.,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1879 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Conservation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

CEDAR HILL CEMETERY

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Hartford County** - #97000333)
Also known as **See also: Cedar Hill Cemetery Gateway and Chapel** 453 Fairfield Ave., Newington
(2700 acres, 7 buildings, 5 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** multiple — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Queen Anne, Modern Movement — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Landscape Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery — **Current Function:** Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Mortuary

CENTER BURYING YARD, OLD

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **Site** - #02000421)
Also known as **Center Cemetery**
30 N. Main St., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Bristol — **Significant Year:** 1719, 1839 — **Area of Significance:** Art, Religion, Black, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery — **Current Function:** Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery

CENTER STREET CEMETERY

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Site** - #97000833)
2 Center St., Wallingford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Art — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery —

Current Function: Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery

CENTERBROOK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000113)
Main St., Essex
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dennison,Capt. John — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

CENTRAL AVENUE-CENTER CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Hartford County** - #93000289)
Center Ave. from Main St. to Elm St. and Center Cemetery to the N, East Hartford
(450 acres, 42 buildings, 32 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Brocklesby, William C. — **Architectural Style:** Prairie School, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Art, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Funerary, Government, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Library, Meeting Hall, Post Office, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Funerary, Government, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Library, Meeting Hall, Post Office, Single Dwelling2

CENTRAL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Windham County** - #91000949)
Also known as **See also: Plainfield Woolen Company Mill**
Roughly, School, Main and Water Sts., and Putnam Rd. N to Plainfield High School, Plainfield
(1300 acres, 150 buildings, 4 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Plainfield Woolen Company — **Architectural Style:** Bungalow/Craftsman, Greek Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

CHAFFEE, HEZEKIAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001336)
Meadow Lane, off Palisado Green, Windsor
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

CHAMBERLAIN, ABIRAM

(1837-1911) — forty-fifth governor of Connecticut (1903-1905), was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, on December 7, 1837, the son of Sophronia Ruth Burt and Abiram Chamberlain. He received his education in the common schools of Connecticut as well as at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts.

Chamberlain studied civil engineering and, in 1856, settled in New Britain and became a member of his father's engineering firm. He later joined the New Britain National Bank in Meriden, becoming its president in 1881. He was also vice president of the Meriden Savings Bank, and president of the Meriden Fire Insurance Company.

His political career began with his election to the Meriden City Council during the 1870s. He was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1877-1878 and, during 1901-1902, was State Controller. In 1902, he became the Republican nominee for the governorship. After winning the election, he was inaugurated on January 7, 1903.

During Chamberlain's administration, Connecticut underwent major changes in urbanization and industrialization. Increased labor problems arose from the rapid and somewhat disorganized growth of the State, and Chamberlain faced great challenges as its leader. In 1904, workers had thirty-six strikes to force demands for higher wages, better working conditions, and reduced hours. The Governor responded by taking a moderate stand that allowed labor and management to negotiate their differences. He also supported legislation on such issues as sanitary conditions in factories. At the end of his term, Chamberlain left public life and returned to his private business interests in Meriden.

Chamberlain was married to Charlotte Roberts on November 19, 1872, and had two sons. He died in Meriden on May 15, 1911.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN RENSSELAER

(1903-1995) — author and critic, was born on October 28, 1903, in New Haven, Connecticut. He attended Loomis Institute in Connecticut for a time, then transferred to Yale University where he earned a Ph.B. degree in 1925. After graduation, he worked for four months at the Thomas F. Logan Advertising Agency, then secured a job with the New York *Times* as a reporter, working there from 1926 to 1928. In the latter year Chamberlain was promoted to assistant editor of the New York *Times* Book Review. In 1932 he published his first book, *Farewell to Reform, Being a History of the Rise, Life and Decay of the Progressive Mind in America* (1932, reprinted 1958).

Chamberlain worked for the Book Review until 1933, then became the paper's daily book columnist for three years, and again later, between 1942 and 1944. In addition, during 1933, he was also associate editor at the *Saturday Review of Literature*. Between 1936 and 1938, Chamberlain served as book editor for *Scribner's Magazine*, and during that time (1936-1941) he also worked as editor at *Fortune*. From 1939 to 1947 he was book editor and reviewer for *Harper's Magazine*, and from 1945 to 1950 he was an editor at *Life* magazine. He next worked as editor of *The Freeman* and *Barron's*, then in 1955, was named as a staff writer for the *Wall Street Journal*. Chamberlain wrote his own daily syndicated column, *These Days*, from 1962 to 1985.

Other writings by Chamberlain include: *Farewell to Reform*, 1932; J*ohn Dos Passos: A Biographical and Critical Essay*, 1939; *The American Stakes*, 1940; (with Charles A. Willoughby) *MacArthur, 1941-51*, 1954; *The Roots of Capitalism*, 1959; *The Enterprising Americans: A Business History of the United States*, 1963 (revised 1974); *Freedom and Independence: The Hillsdale Story*, 1979; *A Life with the Printed Word*, 1982; and *The Turnabout Years*, 1992. He also edited such books as: (with Benfield Pressey and Reginald E. Watters) L*iving, Reading and Thinking: 56 Essays in Exposition*, 1948; and *The National Review Reader*, 1957.

Chamberlain was a lecturer at various schools including Columbia University, (where he also served as associate professor of journalism from 1941 to 1944), New School for Social Research, and Troy State University (where he was also dean of the Troy School of Journalism from 1972 to 1977.

Along with having a number of his articles published in publications like *America Now*, Chamberlain also contributed his thoughts to such books as *Critique of Humanism*, 1930; *Challenge to the New Deal*, 1934; *After the Genteel Tradition*, 1937; and *Books that Changed Our Minds*, 1939.

Chamberlain was married twice: to Margaret Sterling, and Ernestine Stodelle. He had two children from his first marriage; one from his second. He died on April 9, 1995.

CHAMPION, HENRY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001323)
Weschester Rd., Colchester
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CHANDLER, CAPT. SETH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93001380)
55 Converse St., East Woodstock
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

CHAPEL STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **New Haven County** - #84001123)
Roughly bounded by Park, Chapel, Temple, George, and Crown Sts., New Haven
(230 acres, 76 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2, Theater — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Recreation And Culture

CHAPIN, PHILIP, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001399)
1 Church St., New Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kellogg,A.G. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

CHAPLIN

Town; Windham County. Chaplin was named the Society of Chaplin in 1809 for Benjamin Chaplin, the first settler.

CHAPLIN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Windham County** - #78002856)
Also known as **See also: Witter House**
Chaplin St., Chaplin
(400 acres, 34 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CHAPMAN, DAVID, FARMSTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92001642)
128 Stoddards Wharf Rd., Ledyard Township, Ledyard
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

CHAPMAN, TAYLOR, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001492)
Also known as **See also: Palisado Avenue Historic** District
407 Palisado Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CHARLES W. MORGAN

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - **Structure** - #66000804)
Also known as **CHARLES W. MORGAN Whaler**
Mystic Seaport, Mystic
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Fishing Facility Or Site, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

CHARLTON, CAPT. RICHARD, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000723)
12 Mediterranean Lane, Norwichtown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CHARTER FOR CONNECTICUT OBTAINED

(1662)— When the monarchy was restored in England in 1660, Connecticut sent, in 1661, John Winthrop, Jr., to King Charles II to request a charter. When Winthrop first visited the King, he was received rather coolly and was not granted a charter. He did not give up and returned a second time. This time, Winthrop was greeted much more warmly, and after giving the King a gold ring as a token of his esteem for him, Connecticut was granted its charter. This charter approved the popular constitution of the colony, and contained within it very liberal provisions that were unusual for that time.

CHARTER OAK BANK BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002873)
Also known as **The Brownstone**
114-124 Asylum St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Professional, Restaurant

CHARTER OAK EPISODE

(1687)— When Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros came to Connecticut in 1675, he attempted to read his royal commission from King James II, which he was ordered to be silent by Captain Bull of Saybrook. He acceded the request and left very angry. When he returned in 1687 to try to exert his authority again, he requested that Connecticut surrender its charter. The people once again refused, and spirited the charter away to hide it in an oak tree. Andros' response was to annul the charter and rule the colony anyway, until he was expelled from the country in 1689. With Andros no longer a threat, the charter was retrieved from the oak tree and from then on the tree was known as the "Charter Oak."

CHARTER OAK FIREHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000255)
Also known as **Charter Oak Hose No. 1**
105 Hanover St., Meriden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kane, James, Sr. — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

CHARTER OAK PLACE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Hartford County** - #78002884)
Also known as **See also: Charter Oak Place (Boundary Increase)**
7-40 Charter Oak Pl., Hartford
(100 acres, 15 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire, Queen Anne, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

CHARTER OAK PLACE (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Hartford County** - #82004403)
Also known as **See also: Charter Oak Place District**
1-3 Charter Oak Pl., Hartford
(less then 1 acres, 1 building)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Scoville, William H. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

CHASE, STUART

(1888-1985) — author, economist, was born on March 8, 1888, in Somersworth, New Hampshire. He studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for two years, then transferred to Harvard University where he majored in economics, earning a B.S. degree, *cum laude*, in 1910. After he married Margaret Hatfield in 1914, the couple had a unique honeymoon when they posed as an out-of-work couple, so that they could experience what people go through when they are in that situation. The results were published in a book entitled *A Honeymoon Experience*, in 1916.

Chase got an accounting position with the Food Administration Department during World War I, then after the war, he began working for the Federal Trade Commission where he launched an investigation into the meat industry, followed by an accounting of the milk industry. He went to work for the Technical Alliance in 1921, where he began examining the issue of waste on a larger scale. The following year he went to work for the Labor Bureau, Incorporated where, according to *Current Biography*, he "made studies for various labor and cooperative organizations on costs and on the general problem of waste in competitively organized society."

A passionate opponent of waste in any form, Chase started writing books on the subject, beginning in 1925, with *The Tragedy of Waste*, in which he gave "sound suggestions for the prevention of waste of manpower and of natural resources." Subsequent books by Chase included: (with F. J. Schlink) *Your Money's Worth* (1927); *Mexico; A Study of Two Americas* (1931); (with Marian Tyler, his second wife) *A New Deal*(1932); *Rich Land, Poor Land* (1936); *The Tyranny of Words* (1938); and (with Marian Tyler) *The New Western Front* (1939).

A Connecticut resident for several years, Chase once gave a reporter his own version of some of life's greatest pleasures, saying: "I like good conversation, white wine, Mexican Indians, high mountains, Fire Island, mighty bridges, pine forests, clean-cut thinking, Russian folk songs, Charlie Chaplin...I do not like billboards, hot dogs, high-pressure selling, radios, chambers of commerce, the stock exchange or Radio City."

Chase had two children from his first marriage. He died on November 16, 1985.

CHELSEA PARADE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - **New London County** - #88003215)
Also known as **See also: Backus, Nathaniel, House;Broad Street School;Conver**
Roughly bounded by Crescent, Broad, Grove, McKinley, Perkins, Slater, Buckingham, Maple Grove, Washington, and Lincoln, Norwich
(2050 acres, 565 buildings, 6 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter, Wilson, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1750 AD, 1700-1749, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2

CHENEY BROTHERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Hartford County** - #78002885)
Bounded by Hartford Rd., Laurel, Spruce, and Lampfield Sts., Manchester
(1750 acres, 241 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

CHENEY BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #78002852)
Also known as **G. Fox** Building
942 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Richardson,Henry Hobson — **Architectural Style:** Skyscraper — **Area of Significance:** Health/Medicine, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Department Store

CHENEY, WARD

(1813-1876) — pioneer silk manufacturer, was born February 23, 1813, in South Manchester, Connecticut, the sixth of nine children born to George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. His boyhood days were divided between attendance at the village school and work on his father's farm. At the age of fifteen he left for Providence, Rhode Island, where for the next six years he worked in the capacity of clerk for his brother, Charles, who was partner in a dry-goods firm in that city. The young man mastered the rudiments of business there. He married Caroline Jackson, and they had three children. In 1834, Charles Cheney moved to a farm in Ohio, and Ward returned to South Manchester. When he arrived at the family homestead he found several of his brothers experimenting with the *morus multicaulis* tree, a variety of the mulberry, which appears to have been first introduced in America in 1826. During the thirties there was a mania for the raising of this type of mulberry and into the speculation the Cheney brothers plunged headlong. Their nursery at South Manchester proving successful, Ward, with his brothers, Frank and Rush, leased a farm in 1836 at Burlington, New Jersey, where they operated a nursery and cocoonery until 1841. By the latter date the boom had collapsed and with it the hope of profitably producing raw silk in America. Fortunately while the boom was at its height, four of the brothers, Ralph, Ward, Rush, and Fred, together with Edward Arnold, had organized (1838) the Mount Nebo Silk Manufacturing Company at South Manchester with a capital stock of $50,000, an organization which has had a longer continuous history than any other similar enterprise in the United States. With the collapse of the Burlington project, Ward returned to South Manchester, where he devoted the remainder of his life to the manufacture of silk.

The early years were difficult ones and "the mechanical genius of Frank Cheney and the business acumen of his brother Ward, seem to have been largely responsible for the survival of the business." As the industry developed each of the brothers specialized in some branch, Ward not only looking after the financial end but devoting himself to a study learned from Edward Valentine of Northhampton. When the organization was incorporated in 1854, as Cheney Brothers Silk Manufacturing Company, Ward became president and he served until his death. His administration was progressive, and immense strides were made not only in enlarging the units already in operation, but in developing such new lines as the manufacture of ribbons and grosgrains. During the Civil War, the Cheneys financed a gun factory in Boston where Christopher W. Spencer, one of their mechanics who had invented a repeating rifle, turned out 200,000 rifles for the Federal government.

Cheney was not only a man of great executive capacity and business ability, but was endowed with a splendid physique, a vivid personality, and warm human sympathy. As an employer he would have stood out in any age. He was very generous and ministered to the happiness and prosperity of his employees. He died on March 22, 1876.

CHESHIRE

Town; New Haven County. The town was named after the county of Cheshire in England.

CHESHIRE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **New Haven County** - #86002793)
Roughly bounded by Main St., Highland Ave., Wallingford Rd., S. Main, Cornwall, and Spring Sts., Cheshire
(350 acres, 53 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoadley, David, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CHESTER

Town; Middlesex County. Chester was named around 1740 by Abraham Waterhouse for his ancestor's hometown of Chester, England.

CHEVRY LOMDAY MISHNAYES SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000575)
Also known as **Temple of Prayer and Worship for the House of God, Which Is**
148—150 Bedford St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

CHILDREN'S VILLAGE OF THE HARTFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004404)
Also known as **Children's Village**
1680 Albany Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Atterbury,Grosvenor — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Health Care — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Medical Business/Office — **Current Function:** Domestic, Health Care — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Medical Business/Office

CHILDS HOUSE WING

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005157)
Windrow Rd., Norfolk
Owner: Private

CHILDS, STARLING, CAMP

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004463)
Doolittle Lake, Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Camp

CHITTENDEN, RUSSELL HENRY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001944)
Also known as **John C. Flanagan Law Office**
83 Trumbull St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Chittenden,Russell Henry — **Significant Year:** 1943, 1887 — **Area of Significance:** Science — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Professional, Single Dwelling2

CHRIST CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003558)
Also known as **Christ Church Cathedral**
955 Main St., Hartford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Historic Person:** Wheaton,Rev. Nathaniel — **Significant Year:** 1829, 1839, 1827 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND TASHUA BURIAL GROUND

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - Building - #01000401)
Also known as **Episcopal Society of Christ Church in Trumbull**
5170 Madison Ave., Trumbull
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hotchkiss, Clark and Co. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Religious Structure

CHRISTEEN (OYSTER SLOOP)

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Structure** - #91002060)
Also known as **Oyster Sloop CHRISTEEN**
Essex Harbor, Essex
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Maritime History, Commerce — Cultural Affiliation: — American Maritime — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Water-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Water-Related

CHURCH FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002650)
396 Mansfield Rd., Ashford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CHURCH HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Fairfield County** - #90000132)
Also known as **See also: Roger's Studio**
Roughly Oenoke Ridge, Main St. to Locust Ave., Park St., Seminary St. to Elm St., and St. John Pl., New Canaan
(320 acres, 60 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Education, Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1750 AD, 1700-1749, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Government, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse, Multiple Dwelling, Museum, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

CHURCH HOME, THE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002685)
123 Retreat Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Keller,George, Smith & Bassette — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD AND PARISH HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001925)
155 Wyllys St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter,Edward Tuckerman — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church School, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002131)
305 Washington Blvd., Stamford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Quintard,Charles — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church School, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence,

Church School, Religious Structure

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY AND RECTORY

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002615)
Also known as **See also: Broad Street Historic** District
381 Main St. and 144 Broad St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dudley,Henry C., Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

CIRCUS TENT FIRE

(1944)— On July 6, 1944, during a Ringling Brothers Circus in Hartford, the main circus tent caught fire. Nearly seven thousand people were in attendance. Within a few minutes, the poles holding up the tent caught fire and the roof caved in. The tent was completely burned within six minutes, resulting in the death of 168 people. Five of the top management personnel at Ringling Brothers Circus were arrested on charges of manslaughter, convicted, and subsequently served sentences (they were ultimately pardoned by the state). Ringling Brothers paid millions of dollars in damage claims to the victims' families over the next several years. Beginning in 1945, the United States Army released a flame retardant compound for public use and since then, the Ringling Brothers' circus tents have been treated with the compound.

CITY HALL-MONUMENT DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1973 - **Hartford County** - #73001957)
W. Main St. and Central Park, New Britain
(10 acres, 3 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** McKim, Meade & White — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts, Renaissance — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Financial Institution, Hotel, Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Government Office

CIVIC INSTITUTIONS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **New London County** - #90000602)
156-158, 171, 173-175 Garfield Ave., 179 Colman St., 32 Wald Ave., New London
(70 acres, 6 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mitchell, Donald G. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Other — **Area of Significance:** Health/Medicine, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Health Care — **Historic Sub-function:** Hospital, Institutional Housing — **Current Function:** Domestic, Health Care — **Current Sub-function:** Hospital, Multiple Dwelling

CIVIL WAR

(1861-65)— Once it was known that troops were needed to fight for the Union during the Civil War, Connecticut's towns and cities held meetings to raise money and enlist soldiers. Connecticut was so successful in this endeavor that instead of just supplying one regiment, it was able to supply three. When the state legislature met in May, the legislature appropriated $2,000,000 for military expenses. Connecticut always met or exceeded its quota for troops during the war. State volunteers totaled 54,882 men. Connecticut had casualties in the amounts of 1,902 men killed, 3,309 dead from disease, and 410 men missing.

Not only did Connecticut's soldiers and sailors give testimony to their dedication to the Union, but its civilian population also joined in supporting military efforts by establishing many volunteer societies. Connecticut was a major producer of arms during the Civil War. Hartford County was the center of the state's ammunition industry, and included a number of shops that manufactured powder and cartridges.

CLARK, ANDREW, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002636)
Also known as **Haskell House**
Ross Hill Rd., Lisbon
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CLARK, AVERY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003110)
1460 Meriden Ave., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CLARK BROTHERS FACTORY NO. 1

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002679)
1331 S. Main St., Southington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

CLARK BROTHERS FACTORY NO. 2

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002680)
Also known as **Clark Brothers Bolt Company**
409 Canal St., Southington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

CLARK, CAPT. JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000699)
Also known as **Dyer-Clark House;Dyar-Clark House**
Rte. 169, S of Canterbury, Canterbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dyer — **Architectural Style:** Georgian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CLARK FARM TENANT HOUSE SITE

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **Site** - #01001554)
Address Restricted, East Granby
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Black — Cultural Affiliation: — Farm Laborer, African American — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2**Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

CLARK HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002875)
S of Lebanon on Madley Rd., Lebanon
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Clark,Moses — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

CLARK, SHELDON

(1785-1840) — friend of learning, education benefactor; was born in Oxford, Connecticut, a farming community about fifteen miles from New Haven, and spent his entire life there. He had a mind of unusual vigor, and from boyhood was eager for an education; but his father died, and he was brought up by his grandfather, Thomas Clark, a hard-headed, farmer, who regarded schooling as a waste of time. Except for a brief period of instruction at Litchfield in 1805-06, his only opportunity to acquire knowledge was through his own reading on Sundays, stormy days, and in the long nights of winter. His respect for his grandfather's wishes was rewarded, however, at the grandfather's death; he left his grandson an estate valued at $20,000. He was then about twenty-six years old, and he went to Professor Benjamin Silliman of Yale and asked if he might have any of the advantages of the college without being a regular member of the institution. Through the latter's influence, he was permitted in 1811-1812 to pursue a course of study connected with President Dwight's classes and the lectures in natural philosophy and chemistry.

While engaged in this he decided he would devote his life to the encouragement of literature and sciences in the only way circumstances had made possible for him. Returning to his farm, he plowed his stony fields, fatted his calves, lent his money, and,

spending little upon himself, accumulated thousands of dollars, all of which he devoted to the cause of education. In 1823, he gave to Yale the sum of $5,000 to be placed at interest until it should become the foundation of a professorship. It is now the foundation of what is known as the Sheldon Clark Professorship of Philosophy. For the establishment of a scholarship Clark donated (1824)the sum of $1,000, to be invested and allowed to accumulate for twenty-four years. To replace with a better one, the telescope of the college which was lost in the wreck of the packet-ship *Albion* in 1822, he gave sums of money amounting finally to $1,200. In 1835, he had the satisfaction of learning that Halley's comet had been first observed in this country through the telescope he had provided. He also remembered the college liberally in his will, becoming at his death by far the largest individual contributor thereto.

He was respected and influential in his community, representing it in the General Assembly of 1825 and in several subsequent sessions. He read and wrote much, leaving behind numerous manuscripts on economic matters and more especially upon moral and metaphysical subjects; some of these had been printed and sent to eminent men. His death which came when he was only fifty-five years old (1840) was caused by a fall from a scaffolding in his barn.

CLAY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - District - #83001258)
Also known as **See also: Clay Hill Historic** District **(Boundary Increase)**
Roughly bounded by Main, Mather, Garden, and Walnut Sts., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Queen Anne, Other — **Area of Significance:** European, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

CLAY HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Hartford County** - #84000833)
Also known as **See also: Clay Hill Historic District**
8 Florence St., Hartford
(less then 1 acres, 1 building)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

CLEVELAND, CHAUNCEY F.

(1799-1887) — sixteenth governor of Connecticut (1842-1844), was born in Hampton, Connecticut, the son of Lois Sharpe and Silas Cleveland. He attended public schools, and in 1814, at the age of 15, began teaching school. At the age of 17, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in August 1819. He established a practice in Hampton.

Cleveland had a long military career, which culminated in his attaining the rank of Major General in the State Infantry. He held a number of State and local offices, including State Attorney from 1833 to 1838, was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket in 1826, and was Speaker of the House in 1835 and 1836.

In 1842, Cleveland was nominated for Governor by the Democrats, and was installed by a legislative vote. He won reelection in 1843. During his first administration, he recommended an act abolishing imprisonment for debt, as well as an act which established a labor law to prevent children under 14 years from working over ten hours per day. Both acts were passed by the General Assembly, as were two subsequent acts, the first authorizing appropriations for an insane asylum, and the second dividing the State into four congressional districts. In addition, the Legislature abolished the Voter Registration Law and the School Board, both newly created, on the grounds that they were concessions to small town interests.

In his second term, the Assembly liberalized divorce proceedings and extended to Jewish synagogues the protective laws already applied to Christian churches. Cleveland supported eliminating capital punishment; however, the Assembly completely ignored his pleas in this area.

Cleveland was denied reelection by the Legislature in 1844, losing to Whig candidate, Roger Baldwin. He returned to his law practice at the close of his term, and was again elected to the State House of Representatives in 1847. He retained this office until 1849, when he began a four-year term in Congress. A bitter opponent of slavery, he was one of the primary organizers of the State Republican Party. He was appointed a delegate to the Washington Peace Congress in February 1861, and was a member of the State House in 1863 and 1866. After the close of the Civil War, Cleveland returned to the Democratic Party and remained active in the bar.

Cleveland was married to Diantha Hovey in December of 1821, with whom he had two children. He had a second marriage to Helen Cordelia Litchfield in January of 1869. He died on June 6, 1887, and was buried in Hampton.

CLINTON

Town; Middlesex County. Incorporated in 1838, it was named either in honor of Governor Dewitt Clinton of New York, or after Clinton Abbey in England.

CLINTON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - **Middlesex County** - #94000788)
Along Cemetery Rd., Church, E. Main and Liberty Sts., Old Post Rd. and Waterside Ln., Clinton
(1200 acres, 144 buildings, 2 structures, 6 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Library, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Library, Professional, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2

CODE OF 1650

(1650)— The Code of 1650 is also known as Ludlow's Code because it was developed by Roger Ludlow, one of the founders of Connecticut. This code was a doctrine that essentially gave ultimate power to the people. It contained the idea that all representatives to the legislature had to be a free planter of the town in which he resided in. In addition, there would be no taxation without representation in Connecticut. The King was not mentioned in this document; the commonwealth was to hold the power, and it would speak and act through the general court.

COE, ISRAEL

(1794-1891) — brass manufacturer, was born December 14, 1794, in Goshen, Connecticut, the eldest son of Abijah and Sibyl (Baldwin) Coe, and a descendant in the eighth generation from Robert Coe, Puritan, who came to America in 1634, and settled with the first colony at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635. Abijah Coe, a blacksmith, was successful enough to afford his oldest son an education in the district school at Winsted, Connecticut, with two additional years (1811-1812) at Winsted Academy. In 1813, Israel made his first venture in business as a clerk in the office of the Torrington Cotton Factory. When this firm failed, the new proprietors, Wadham & Thompson, made Coe their resident manager in charge of the factory. In this position, Coe became rather prominent in the affairs of the town and served as constable and collector. On September 17, 1817, he married Nancy Wetmore, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Miller) Wetmore of Torrington. Wadham & Thompson failed in 1821, and Coe moved to Waterbury, Connecticut where he kept a public house and took an active part in local politics, representing Waterbury in the Connecticut House in 1824 and 1825. In 1825, he also made his first connection with the brass industry as a bookkeeper in the firm of "A. (Aaron) Benedict," manufacturer of gilt buttons. In 1829, he purchased the interest of one of the partners, and a new partnership was formed under the name of Benedict & Coe, with a capital of $20,000. This partnership expired in 1834, and Coe withdrew to organize a business under his own name, with Anson Phelps, John Hungerford, and Israel Holmes as partners. The firm, which was soon called the Wolcottville Brass Company, was one of the earliest to roll brass for its own use and for sale. It was also the first in the country (1834) to make brass-ware by the "battery" process.

In this process, kettles were hammered into shape by repeated blows of a triphammer under which the workman held the cast brass blank in a concave anvil. Many pieces were spoiled by cracking, and after workmen brought from England by Holmes proved no better than the native workers, Coe decided that the trouble lay in the metal used. In 1842, he visited the two European establishments using this process and obtained the proper mixtures and annealing methods. Applying this information to the battery process, he made it the most satisfactory method of manufacture until it was superseded by the spinning process in 1851. In 1843, Coe again entered politics and represented the Wolcottville district in the Connecticut Senate. In 1845, he sold his interest in the brass business and moved to Detroit where he engaged in banking and the lumber business. While in Detroit (1850) he was instrumental in interesting Waterbury manufacturers in the establishment of a copper smelter there. To this end the Waterbury & Detroit Copper Company was formed, and built the first smelter to handle copper from the Lake Superior mines. In 1853, Coe moved to New York where he engaged in other business and lost his fortune. He then (1867) went to live in Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he remained twenty years, serving most of that time as a justice of the peace and commissioner of deeds for Essex County. About 1887, he returned to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he died at the age of ninety-seven. Coe's first wife died on August 30, 1838; they had seven children; on October 16, 1839, he married Huldah DeForest.

COFFIN, OWEN VINCENT

(1836-1921) — forty-first governor of Connecticut (1895-1897), was born in Mansfield, New York, on June 20, 1836. He attended Cortland Academy in New York and Charlottesville Seminary in North Carolina.

Coffin worked as a salesman in New York from 1852 through 1864, representing several mercantile businesses. After a move to Middletown, Connecticut, in 1864, he became treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank. An interest in agriculture, nurtured by his father's business in farming, led to his position as president of the Middlesex County Agricultural Society in 1875. In 1884, he was the president of the Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company.

In 1887, Coffin began his political career as a State Senator, holding his seat until 1890. He ran for the governorship in 1894, and won against Democratic opponent Edward Cudy. During his administration, the legislature gave increasing attention to labor reforms. Coffin signed legislation for laws to prohibit use of prison labor in the manufacture of medicine, food, and tobacco products; banned employment for children under 14 years of age; established a State Board of Mediation and Arbitration; guaranteed employees the right to join a labor union; and prohibited union workers from being blacklisted.

At the end of his gubernatorial term, Coffin returned to managing his private business interests. He remained active in the religious and social life of the community, especially in the Young Men's Christian Association.

Coffin was married to Ellen Elizabeth Coe in June of 1858, and had one son. He died in Clifton Springs, New York, on January 3, 1921.

COFFING, JOHN C., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90001922)

US 44 W of Lime Rock Rd., Salisbury

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other, Federal — **Historic Person:** Coffing,John Churchill — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

COGGESHALL, GEORGE

(1784-1861) — sea captain, author, was born November 2, 1784, in Milford, Connecticut, the son of William and Eunice (Mallett) Coggeshall. His father: an ardent Revolutionary patriot, suffered on land and sea the privations of the common soldier, was captured by the enemy, and endured the winter of 1779-1780 in the prison ship *Jersey*, where, famished and half-frozen, he nearly succumbed to smallpox. After the war he succeeded for a while as a shipmaster, but in trading with *Martinique* one of his schooners with its cargo was seized and sold by the British, for trading with a British island another was taken and sold by the French, and William Coggeshall was reduced to poverty.

Therefore, his son, George, came naturally by his patriotism and his hatred of foreign oppression, and equally so by his democratic principles, his piety, his pride and skill in his calling. Too poor to go to school, he began his seafaring as soon as he was old enough to carry a message from the quarterdeck to the forecastle, at fifteen years of age, he made his first long voyage — to Cadiz as cabin boy in a schooner built at Milford and commanded by a Milford captain. In 1809, he received his first command.

For almost sixty years he followed the sea. During the War of 1812, he distinguished himself as captain of the privateers *David Porter* and *Leo*. The *Leo* was captured off Lisbon by the frigate *Granicus*, whose commander, Captain William Furlong Wise, treated him courteously and delivered him a prisoner to the authorities at Gibraltar. By good luck and his keen wit, Coggeshall made his escape from the fortress within two days and got back safely to New York on May 9, 1815. The career of an American sea captain, though hardly less strenuous in peace than in war, had its domestic side: Coggeshall was able to return to Milford from time to time to visit his widowed mother; he gave employment as mates or captains under him to several of his brothers; and on some of his voyages he was accompanied by his wife. He was twice married: his first wife, Sarah, died October 3, 1822; his second, Elizabeth, died on March 6, 1851. In the long hours of inactivity at sea, he read diligently and kept a careful journal, and on his retirement from the sea, he turned author. His books are: *Voyages to Various Parts of the World* (1851); *Second Series of Voyages to Various Parts of the World* (1852); *Voyages to Various Parts of the World* (2nd ed., 1853, in two volumes, but only one volume ever issued); *Thirty-Six Voyages to Various Parts of the World* (3rd ed., 1858, revised, corrected, and enlarged, the best edition); *History of the American Privateers and Letters-of-Marque* (1856; 3rd ed., 1861); and *An Historical Sketch of Commerce and Navigation from the Birth of the Saviour down to the Present Date* (1860). A volume of *Religious and Miscellaneous Poetry* has also been ascribed to him. Coggeshall wrote a clear, terse, seamanly English flavored with a dash of quaint elegance. His strength lies in his details, which he drew in abundance from his journals and records. His best writing, in fact, can stand comparison with the novels of Daniel Defoe. As a compiler, however, he is generally tedious. His last book, by its sanctimonious tone and hodge-podge arrangement, shows that the captain's health was failing. He died August 6, 1861, and was buried in his native town of Milford, Connecticut.

COGSWELL, EDWARD, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93001378)
Also known as **Bliss House**
1429 Hopeville Rd., Griswold
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

COIT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New London County** - #88000068)
Roughly bounded by Coit St., Washington, Tilley St., Bank St., and Reed St., New London
(40 acres, 33 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

COITE-HUBBARD HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002846)
Also known as **President's House**
269 High St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education — **Current Sub-function:** College, Single Dwelling2

COLCHESTER

Town; New London County. The town was named after the town of Colchester, England.

COLCHESTER VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - **New London County** - #94000254)
Also known as **See also: Hayward House;Bacon Academy;Wheeler Block**
Roughly, along Broadway, Hayward, Linwood and Norwich Aves., Cragin Ct., Pierce Ln., Stebbins Rd., Main and S. Main Sts., Colchester
(750 acres, 99 buildings, 2 objects)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture, European, Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2

COLEBROOK

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 660 feet. The town was named in May 1732 for Colebrooke, England.

COLEBROOK CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Litchfield County** - #91000953)
Also known as **See also: Colebrook Store**
Roughly, jct. of Rockwell, Colebrook, Schoolhouse and Smith Hill Rds. and CT 183, Colebrook
(1100 acres, 48 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Swift, William — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Department Store, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Department Store, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

COLEBROOK STORE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001980)
CT 183, Colebrook
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Swift,William — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of**

Significance: Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Department Store, Single Dwelling2

COLLINS AND TOWNLEY STREETS DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002676)
Collins and Townley Sts., Hartford
(220 acres, 65 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Keller, George — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Queen Anne, Shingle Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

COLLINSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - **Hartford County** - #76001994)
CT 179, Collinsville
(2760 acres, 300 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Collins Co. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Engineering, Architecture, Social History, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Hotel, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

COLONY STREET-WEST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New Haven County** - #87001387)
1-62 Colony, 55 Grove, 1-119 and 82-110 W. Main Sts., Meriden
(115 acres, 31 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lines, H. Wales, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Art Deco, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Specialty Store

COLT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - District - #76001987)
Roughly bounded by Wawarme, Wethersfield, Hendricxsen, Van Dyke Aves., and Stonington, Masseek, and Sequassen Sts., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Colt,Samuel — **Significant Year:** 1865, 1855 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Social History, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Defense, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Arms Storage, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Park, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Defense, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Arms Storage, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Park, Single Dwelling2

COLT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Hartford County** - #01000884)
34 Sequassen St., 1-3 and 17 Van Dyke Ave. and 47, 49, 50 and 53 Vredendale Ave., Hartford
(33 acres, 7 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Energy Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Energy Facility

COLT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - #03000171)
34 Sequassen St., 1-3 and 17 Van Dyke Ave. and 47,49,50 and 53 Vredendale Ave., Hartford

COLT, JAMES B., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001926)
154 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

COLT, SAMUEL

(1814-1862) — inventor of the Colt revolver pistol, was born on July 19, 1814, in Hartford, Connecticut, to Christopher and Sarah (Caldwell) Colt. He began working in his father's factory at the age of ten. At fourteen, Colt was sent to boarding school in Amherst, Massachusetts. He ran away from there and in July 1827, became a ship's boy on a vessel bound for East India. It was aboard ship that he first began his experiments with inventing a pistol. The first model of his pistol was made of wood in 1829.

Upon his return to America, he went back to work in his father's factory in the dyeing and bleaching department. While there, Colt was tutored in chemistry by William T. Smith. At the age of seventeen or eighteen, he decided to use his knowledge to once again strike out on his own. He traveled throughout the country, lecturing to full houses on chemistry. With the money he earned, Colt continued his experiments in pistol making and was able to develop more advanced models. In 1835, at only twenty-one years old, he took out his first patent for revolving fire arms. He acquired $300,000 in financing from several New York capitalists and in 1835, the Patent Arms Company was formed in Paterson, New Jersey.

Colt's revolver initially met with objections from members of the government and the military. These individuals were wary of the percussion cap, the liability of the arm to get out of order, and the tendency of several charges to explode at the same time. They also objected to the greater difficulty in repairing the revolver, compared to weapons already in use. Colt was able to diffuse their objections through repeated experiments and modifications in the construction of the revolver.

The first successful military use of the revolver came in 1837, during the Florida war. At that time, army officers were baffled by their unsuccessful attempts to drive the Indians out of the Everglades. However, once the troops were armed with Colt's revolver, their victory came immediately. The Indians were defeated easily when they found that their enemy could fire six or eight times without reloading.

An early end to the Seminole decreased immediate demand for the repeating arms, and manufacturing was suspended between 1842 and 1847. During that time, the market was drained of the firearms by the demand from Texas and the Indian frontier. There were no repeating arms available when, in 1847 when the Mexican War began, General Taylor requested a supply from Colt. Colt was contracted to make 1,000 pieces for $28,000. Unfortunately, he had sold the last one to a Texas ranger and searched in vain to find another that he could use as a model to fulfill his contract. Eventually, Colt opted for making a new model and in doing so, added improvements.

The first 1,000 firearms were made at an armory temporarily hired at Whitneyville, Connecticut. With the onslaught of consistent orders, Colt moved his manufacturing to Hartford. Demand continued to increase and eventually assured the permanence of his business. Soon after the Mexican War, suggestions for improving the fire arms were solicited from officers who had used the weapon and improvements were made on the design. Colt's product was adopted by the United States as a regular weapon for the army.

Colt's manufacturing facilities grew continually throughout the years. He selected a tract of meadowland in Hartford and built an armory consisting of two parallel buildings, three stories high and 500 feet long, connected by a central building, which was 250 feet in length. He also built other buildings for offices and warehouses. In 1861, a second building of the same size was erected. All of the balls, cartridges, bullet-molds, powder flasks and lubricators were manufactured at the armory and most of them were the invention of Colt or his employees. Colt success continued into the exporting of his firearms to England and Russia. In addition, Colt invented a submarine battery for the defense of harbors, and was the first to conceive and practically test the project of a submarine telegraph cable.
He married Elizabeth H. Jarvis in 1856. Samuel Colt died in Hartford on January 10, 1862.

COLTON, BENJAMIN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001988)
Also known as **Dr. Brace House**
25 Sedgewick Rd., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Colton,Capt. Benjamin,Jr. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

COLUMBIA

Town; Tolland County; Elevation 500 feet. It was incorporated in 1804 and named Columbia, the poetic name for the United States.

COLUMBIA GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Tolland County** - #90001759)
Along CT 87 at jct. with CT 66, Columbia

(350 acres, 43 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Little, Wilton E. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Religious Structure, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Religious Structure, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - Building - #99000926)
Also known as **New Britain National Bank** Building
51-55 W. Main St., New Britain
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hopkins & Dentz, et.al. — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

COMMODORE HULL SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001251)
Also known as **Commodore Hull School Apartments**
130 Oak Ave., Shelton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Meloy,Arthur S., Beckwith,Frederick S. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Other

COMMONWEALTH WORKS SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - **Site** - #98000360)
Also known as **104-03;Commonwealth Mills**
Address Restricted, Norwich
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Engineering, Industry — Cultural Affiliation: — Euro-American — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Water Works — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

COMPO-OWENOKE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Fairfield County** - #91000393)
Roughly bounded by Gray's Cr., Compo Rd. S. and Long Island Sound, Westport
(1540 acres, 211 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Evans, Sanford, Southey, Ernest G. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

COMSTOCK'S BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - **Structure** - #76001978)
SE of East Hampton off CT 16, East Hampton
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

COMSTOCK-CHENEY HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82003769)
Also known as **Ivoryton Playhouse**
Main and Summit Sts., Ivoryton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Civic, Museum, Secondary Structure — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Secondary Structure

CONE, JARED, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000155)

25 Hebron Rd., Bolton
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CONGRESS STREET

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - **Hartford County** - #75001927)
Also known as **See also: Congress Street Historic District (Boundary Increas**
Both sides of Congress St. from Wyllys to Morris Sts., Hartford
(100 acres, 28 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bissell, H. & S. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

CONGRESS STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000903)
Also known as **See also: Congress Street Historic** District
54, 56 and 58 Maple Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - District - #66000805)
123 Huntington St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Science, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Research Facility — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** Research Facility

CONNECTICUT COLONIES UNITE

(1665)— By the mid-1600s, disputes between the English colonists and the Dutch were settled, however, conflicts with the local Native American tribes still arose. As a result, the small colony at Saybrook united with Connecticut Colony at Hartford as part of the New England Confederacy. New Haven Colony united with Connecticut in 1665 to avoid falling under the rule of the Duke of York who was quickly acquiring neighboring territory.

CONNECTICUT COMPROMISE

(1787)—Disputes arose over Congressional representation between free and slave, and, large and small states at the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention in 1787. Small states, such as Maryland, demanded equal representation with larger, more populated states; slave states wanted representation based on a population count that included slaves; free states worried that slave states would compromise a majority in Congress if seats in the House of Representatives were based on state populations that included slaves. As the debate raged on, the southern states threatened to terminate the Federal Constitution if representation was not based on population.

Roger Sherman, one of Connecticut's representatives at the Convention, offered a compromise to the situation, known as the Connecticut Compromise or the Great Compromise. Among its provisions: the Senate would have equal representation and be elected by the House of Representatives; the House of Representatives would be subject to proportional representation; the Three-Fifths Compromise would allow every five slaves to be counted as three, thus solving the problem of determining the number of representatives from slave states. Both the northern free states and the southern slave states agreed to the Compromise.

CONNECTICUT COURANT

Thomas Green, originally from New Haven, moved to Hartford and began publishing the *Connecticut Courant* in 1764. After a few years, Green turned the paper over to Ebenezer Watson who ran the paper until his death in 1777. Hannah Bruce Watson, Ebenezer Watson's widow, continued the publication of the paper, making her the first woman editor in Connecticut. The newspaper later became the *Hartford Courant*, and is the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States.

CONNECTICUT GAZETTE

James Parker (with the help of his business partner Benjamin Franklin) published the first newspaper in Connecticut, the *Connecticut Gazette*, in New Haven in 1755. Parker lived in New York City, and published a number of other types of reading material, such as religious pamphlets and almanacs. Daily managing of the newspaper was left to local residents; the first was John Holt, who ran it until 1760. Thomas Green took over management of the paper, until it was suspended in 1764. The paper mainly reported the events of the French and Indian War (1754-1763); as with most of the other newspapers being published at this time, military events were the extent of their news. War news from Canada often took a month to reach the Connecticut presses and news from Europe took even longer; consequently, when the French and Indian War ended, so did the paper. Publication of the newspaper resumed in July 1765 under the guidance of Benjamin Franklin's nephew, Benjamin Mecom. The paper did not thrive, however, and publication ended in February of 1768.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Middlesex County** - #85001920)
Also known as **Connecticut Valley Hospital**
Silver St. E. of Eastern Dr., Middletown
(1000 acres, 27 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Historic Person:** Beers, Clifford — **Area of Significance:** Health/Medicine, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Health Care — **Historic Sub-function:** Hospital — **Current Function:** Health Care — **Current Sub-function:** Hospital

CONNECTICUT HALL, YALE UNIVERSITY

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000806)
Bounded by High, Chapel, Elm, and College Sts., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Letort,Francis, Bills,Thomas — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** College — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** College

CONNECTICUT PATH

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - **Site** - #00001128)
Also known as **Site 169-55**
Address Restricted, Woodstock
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Engineering, Exploration/Settlement, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

CONNECTICUT RAILWAY AND LIGHTING COMPANY CAR BARN

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87001405)
Also known as **Bridgeport Public Works Department Garage**
55 Congress St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87002125)
Also known as **Connecticut River Bridge**
AMTRAK Right-of-Way over Connecticut River, Old Lyme
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

CONNECTICUT STATE CAPITOL

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000834)
Also known as **New State Capitol;State Capitol** Building
Capitol Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Upjohn,Richard M. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:**

Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Capitol — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Capitol

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000535)
Also known as **Connecticut State Library**
231 Capitol Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Barber,Donn — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Education, Government, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Courthouse, Library, Museum — **Current Function:** Education, Government, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Courthouse, Library, Museum

CONNECTICUT STATEHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000878)
Also known as **Old Statehouse; Old Hartford Statehouse**
Main St. at Central Row, Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bulfinch,Charles — **Architectural Style:** Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Capitol — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

CONNECTICUT VALLEY RAILROAD ROUNDHOUSE AND TURNTABLE SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - **Site** - #94000395)
Also known as **106-25**
Off Main St. in Ft. Saybrook Monument Park in Saybrook Point, Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Information Potential, Event — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Transportation — Cultural Affiliation: — Historic Rail and Water, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Monument/Marker, Park

CONSTITUTION, FEDERAL

When it became apparent that the United States of America needed a stronger central government than the Articles of Confederation could provide, a new Federal Constitution was created. Fifty-five delegates at the Congress of 1787 carefully drafted the Federal Constitution. It established three distinct branches of government, the Executive Branch, the Legislative Branch, and the Judicial Branch, to provide a series of checks and balances as to keep one branch from accruing too much power. Debates amongst the delegates occurred over slavery and Congressional representation. As the disputes became more heated, the southern states threatened not to ratify the Constitution. Connecticut representative, Roger Sherman offered the Connecticut Comprise as a solution to the debates. The delegates accepted the Compromise and the Constitution was sent to the States for ratification.

The Convention at Hartford approved the Federal Constitution by a vote of 128 to 40 on January 9, 1788. Connecticut became the fifth state to ratify the Constitution and to become a state in the United States of America.

CONSTITUTION, STATE

Connecticut's first constitution was the Fundamental Orders. A popular convention in the towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield on January 14, 1639, voted on the Fundamental Orders and made Connecticut essentially a commonwealth. The people recognized no allegiance to England and were essentially set up as an independent government. In the implication that these orders were to be a framework of government, they were, in effect, a constitution and could be considered the first attempt at American democracy. John Hayes was elected the first governor.

In 1660, King Charles II came into power in England, ending the brief Republic of England. Connecticut Colony sent John Winthrop Jr., to visit the new king and obtain a charter for the colony. Winthrop was successful. There were few significant changes between the Fundamental Orders and the colony's charter. The charter granted Connecticut all of the "liberties and immunities" of the realm of England. Connecticut's General Court could enact laws, admit freemen, appoint offices, impose fines, and raise a militia for the colony's defense. One of the major changes between the two governing documents was that the charter increased the colony's boundary, incorporating New Haven Colony as part of Connecticut Colony.

During the Dominion of New England, Connecticut's charter was voided and the General Court was abolished. Between 1687 and 1689, the charter was kept hidden in an oak tree, until the Dominion of New England came to an end. The charter was reinstated and remained as Connecticut's constitution until 1818.

Democrat-Republicans called a state convention to frame a new constitution for Connecticut. The Constitution of 1818 was ratified by a majority of the state's voters. The new constitution got rid of a state religion (congregationalism was official religion by law since the colonies were founded in the 1600s). The constitution also provided for liberalized suffrage requirements, established annual elections and legislative sessions, strengthened prerogatives of the governor, and gave greater independence to the judiciary. Despite these advances, the poor and infirm received decreased aid, and Connecticut's education system suffered due to cuts in appropriation to the common school system.

In 1964, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the state of Connecticut had to reapportion its legislature and adopt a new constitution that complied with the general rule of "one person, one vote." The following year, the state's present constitution was adopted. The new constitution ended the rural dominance of the legislature, giving cities a stronger voice in the state government.

CONVERSE CAMP

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005158)
Doolittle Lake, Norfolk
Owner: Private

CONVERSE HOUSE AND BARN

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000716)
185 Washington St., Norwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

COOK, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003576)
35 Elm St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Historic Person:** Multiple — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Health Care — **Historic Sub-function:** Medical Business/Office, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade

COOKE, LORRIN ALAMSON

(1831-1902) — forty-second governor of Connecticut (1897-1899), was born in New Marlboro, Massachusetts, on April 6, 1831, the son of Amelia Todd and Levi Cooke. After attending common schools and an academy in Norfolk, Connecticut, he taught in Connecticut schools for several years before he took up farming in Colebrook, Connecticut.

Cooke was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1856, serving for one year. In 1869, he moved to Riverton and became manager of Eagle Scythe Co., a manufacturing company that he brought back from indebtedness to prosperity.

Elected a State Senator in 1883, Cooke was also the Senate's President Pro Tempore in 1884-1885. From 1885 to 1887, he was the State's Lieutenant Governor, and was elected to the office again for the 1895-1897 term. Nominated by the Republicans as their choice for Governor in 1896, he won against Democratic opponent James Sargent and was inaugurated on January 6, 1897.

Connecticut was in severe financial distress during Cooke's administration. His first message to the Legislature called attention to lavish appropriations of public funds in past years, and the urgent need for budget reductions. The Spanish-American War began during his term, and he responded to President William McKinley's request for men by sending two regiments of troops. The extra costs of the war notwithstanding, Cooke left the treasury of the State in a more stable financial condition than it had been in for many years.

At the end of his term, Cooke returned to private life. He remained active in the Congregational Church and in civic affairs for the remainder of his life.
Cooke was married to Matilda E. Webster in 1858. After her death, he married Josephine E. Ward in 1870, with whom he had two sons and a daughter. He died on August 12, 1902, in Winsted.

COOPER SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001224)
Also known as **Site 75-60**
Address Restricted, Lyme

Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Early Middle Woodland — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

COPELAND, CHARLES W.

(1815-1895) — naval engineer, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, the son of Daniel Copeland, a builder of steam-engines and boilers in Hartford. Under his father's guidance Charles received his first lessons in the profession which was to become his life's work. These were followed by a course at Columbia College, after which, at the age of twenty-one, he was appointed superintendent of the West Point Foundry Association. There he began the design of the machinery of the *Fulton*, the first steam war-vessel to be constructed under the direct supervision of the United States Navy Department. In 1839, he received an appointment from the government under which he signed himself "Naval Engineer" and was entrusted with the designs of the machinery for the *Mississippi* and *Missouri* and later for the *Susquehanna, Saranac*, and *Michigan*. In 1850, this work for the government completed, he was appointed superintendent of the Allaire Works in New York City, where he designed and supervised the construction of a large number of merchant steamers, two of which, transatlantic steamers of the Collins line, broke the record of their day. During the Civil War, his experience as a marine engineer was used by the government in the adaptation of merchant steamers for service in the Southern blockade. At the close of the war, he became the constructing engineer for the United States Lighthouse Board, which position he held nearly to the time of his death on February 5, 1895.

Copeland was simple and kindly in manner, frugal in personal economy, untiring in industry even to his latest days. His professional work by no means absorbed all of his interest. He was a lover and a reader of books and a discriminating collector. He was a charter and life member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and maintained an interested and helpful relation to the work of this society.

COPPER LEDGES AND CHIMNEY CREST

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Hartford County** - #92001010)
Also known as **Barnes Compound Historic District**
Along Founders Dr. between Bradley and Woodland Sts., Bristol
(55 acres, 4 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

CORNWALL

Town; Litchfield County. In 1738, this town was named after the county of Cornwall, England.

CORNWALL BRIDGE RAILROAD STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001313)
Jct. of Poppleswamp Brook Rd. and Kent Rd., Cornwall
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

COS COB POWER STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Fairfield County** - #90001096)
Roughly bounded by Metro North RR tracks, the Mianus R. and Sound Shore Dr., Greenwich
(60 acres, 2 buildings, 4 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. — **Architectural Style:** Mission/Spanish Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Engineering, Transportation, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: Industrial American — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Energy Facility, Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

COS COB RAILROAD STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000928)
55 Station Dr., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

COSIER—MURPHY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91000994)
67 CT 39, New Fairfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

COSSITT, FREDERICK H., LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88000708)
388 N. Granby Rd., Granby
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sibley,Jasper Daniel, Greene,T.J. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Historic Person:** Godard,George Seymour — **Significant Year:** 1898, 1890 — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** Library

COUDERT LEDGE NO. 2 SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87002607)
Address Restricted, Lyme
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland, Selden Creek Phase — **Period of Significance:** 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

COULT, ABRAHAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00000834)
1695 Hebron Ave., Glastonbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Coult, Abraham — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

COVE ISLAND HOUSES

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002652)
Cove Rd. and Weed Ave., Stamford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Government Office

COVENTRY

Town; Tolland County. The town was named after the town of Coventry, England.

COVENTRY GLASS FACTORY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Tolland County** - #87000806)
US 44 and N. River Rd., Coventry
(320 acres, 10 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: Early 19th C industrial — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

COWLES, CAPT. JOSIAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003102)
184 Marion Ave., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

COWLES, GEN. GEORGE, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004400)
130 Main St., Farmington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Early Republic, Other — **Historic**

Person: Cowles,Gen. George — **Significant Year:** 1803 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CRANDALL, PRUDENCE, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000696)
Also known as **Payne,Elisha,House**
Jct. of CT 14 and 169, Canterbury
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other, Early Republic — **Historic Person:** Crandall,Prudence — **Significant Year:** 1833, 1834, 1805 — **Area of Significance:** Education, Black, Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Library, Museum, Single Dwelling2

CREAM HILL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001986)
Also known as **Cream Hill Farm**
NE of West Cornwall off CT 128 on Cream Hill Rd., West Cornwall
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Educational Related Housing, School — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2

CREAM HILL SHELTER

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001727)
Also known as **Housatonic Forest Adirondack Shelter**
Wickwire Rd., Sharon
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture

CROMWELL

Town; Middlesex County. Upon its incorporation in 1851, the town was called Cromwell in honor of Oliver Cromwell, one of the English Revolution leaders. The name may also have come from the *Oliver Cromwell*, one of the first steamboats constructed here in 1823.

CROSS, WILBUR L.

(1862-1948) — fifty-sixth governor of Connecticut (1931-1939), was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, on April 10, 1862, the son of Harriet Gurley and Samuel Cross. He attended common schools and graduated from Yale College in 1885. After earning a Ph.D. in English literature from Yale in 1889, he went on to teach in Connecticut's public and private schools from 1885 to 1894. In 1894, he returned to Yale, holding teaching positions and administrative offices from 1894 through 1930, when he retired.

Cross became involved in Connecticut politics after his academic retirement, and when the Great Depression began to cripple the state. Nominated by the Democratic Party as Governor in 1930, he was a "wet" candidate in opposition to Prohibition. He won the election and was inaugurated in 1931.

Cross faced a hostile Legislature during his term, but his adoption of a conciliatory course aided him in implementing wide reform on the State level, especially after Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in 1933. He secured State laws to abolish child labor, established minimum wage rates and minimum safety standards for working women, and provided for State government reorganization, a balanced budget, and large appropriations for public construction.

Cross served four terms as Connecticut's leader. He was nominated in the 1938 election and was expected to win, but lost the nomination to Jasper McLevy, the Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport. Republican candidate Raymond E. Baldwin won the election, and Cross stepped down from the governorship in 1939. He sought nomination again in 1940, but was defeated by candidate Robert Hurley. Cross then devoted himself to research and writing.

Cross was married to Helen Baldwin Avery in July 1of 889; the couple had two sons. He died in New Haven on October 5, 1948.

CURTIS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000618)
175 E. Main St., Meriden

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Williams,Richard — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Art, Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

CURTIS, NATHANIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004342)
600 Housatonic Ave., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Curtis,Nathaniel — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

CURTISS, REUBEN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000658)
Also known as **Buck Hill Seminary for Boys**
1770 Bucks Hill Rd., Southbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

CURTISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Hartford County** - #92001638)
Roughly, Pratt St. from Naubuc Ave. to W of Main St., also Parker Terr., Parker Terr. Extd. and adjacent parts of Naubuc, Glastonbury
(900 acres, 91 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Colonial Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Processing, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

DANA, JAMES DWIGHT, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000874)
24 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Austin,Henry — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Historic Person:** Dana,James Dwight — **Significant Year:** 1895, 1849 — **Area of Significance:** Science, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** College

DANBURY

City; Fairfield County. Twenty miles northwest of Bridgeport in southwest Connecticut. Danbury was founded in 1684, and named in 1667 for the English town by the "original Eight Families" who came from Norwalk through Sugar Hollow and over Pandanaram to settle "Pahquioque." It was incorporated in 1702, became a borough in 1822, and was chartered as a city in 1889.

Danbury's early nickname was "Beantown," because of the beans grown here. Local wagons were recognized as they passed through other villages by the bag of beans on top of their loads. According to one tradition, the land was purchased from the Indians for one bag of beans. Some early place names in the town included Pinchgut, Mashing Tub Swamp, Squabble Hill, Cat-tail Mountain, Monkeytown, and Dodgingtown, but any stories of their origin have been lost since the time of early settlement.

At the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, the town became an important depot for military supplies; consequently, it was also the objective of General William Tryon's Raid in 1777.

The British, who had landed in Westport, burned and looted the town, destroying its church, nineteen houses, twenty-two stores, and barns, along with all its military goods. Many of the townspeople hid in the surrounding hills and swamps, but some of the inhabitants fought the raiders. The British were finally forced to retreat, leaving only a few dead and wounded along the way. Reparation for damages to private property was granted to Danbury citizens by the distribution of "Fire Lands" in the Western Reserve.

Zadoc Benedict established the country's first beaver-hat factory in America in Danbury in 1780, producing three hats per day. The industry developed rapidly, and the city led the entire country in hat production. It eventually became known as "the hat city."

Danbury expanded significantly in the 1960s and 1970s, especially after the city limits were extended in 1965. There are

now a number of diversified industries located in the city.

DANIEL NINHAM

Daniel Ninham (Wappinger, 1710 - August 1778), was a chief of the Mahican in Westenhuck, New York who supported the colonial settlers in both the French and Indian War, and the American Revolution. He was also known for pressing Wappinger territorial claims all the way to England.
About 1762 Nimham and a group of Connecticut Mahican chiefs traveled to England to press the recovery of certain tribal lands from the colonies. Having been well received, they returned to North America and entered into court proceedings to regain their territory. Unfortunately the American Revolution began shortly, and the court claims were never settled.

DANIEL'S VILLAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Site** - #78002861)
Also known as **Talbot's Mills;Howe Factory**
Address Restricted, Killingly
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: — American — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2, Village Site — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Camp, Single Dwelling2

DANIELS, CHARLES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88000094)
43 Liberty St., Chester
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Town & Davis — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

DANIELSON MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Windham County** - #92000265)
Main St. from Water St. to Spring St., Killingly
(200 acres, 49 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner: Historic Function:**
Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Hotel, Religious Structure, School, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Education, Government, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure, School, Specialty Store

DARIEN

Town; Fairfield County. As an early seaport and center for the shipping industry, Darien got its name because one of the wealthiest and most influential ship owners in the area made his fortune trading on the Isthmus of Panama, then known as Darien.

"DARK DAY"

(1780)—During the first two weeks of May 1780, the sky was unusually dark. The darkest day, which occurred on May 19, became a local legend. According to the story, people had to light candles and lanterns during the day in order to carry out their daily activities; birds stopped singing and returned to their roosts and cows went back to their barns. Many people believed it was Judgment Day and flocked to religious services.

The real cause of the darkness is not known; there have been several speculations that weather conditions may have been the cause. Several diaries from the time reported that the sky seemed smoky and had orange and red tinges to it. The most accepted explanation is that smoke from large forest fires blocked the sunlight.

DARLING, ROBERT AND JULIA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #90002117)
Also known as **Cannon Medical Center**
720 Hopmeadow St., Simsbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current**

Function: Health Care — **Current Sub-function:** Medical Business/Office

DARLING, THOMAS, HOUSE AND TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002639)
E of Woodbridge at 1907 Litchfield Tpke., Woodbridge
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

DAVENPORT, DEACON JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004611)
129 Davenport Ridge Rd., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Davenport,Deacon John — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Davenport,Rev. John — **Significant Year:** 1775 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

DAVENPORT, HANFORD, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000948)
Also known as **Davenport—Green House**
353 Oenoke Ridge, New Canaan
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Crissey,Hiram — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

DAVENPORT, JAMES

(1716 – 1757) — Minister and revivalist, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, the son of the Reverend John Davenport, a Congregationalist minister, and Elizabeth Morris Maltby. He graduated from Yale College in 1732, and then undertook theological studies in New Haven, receiving his license to preach in 1735.

Davenport became the minister of the Congregationalist church at Southold, Long Island, in 1738. He soon came under the influence of the revivalist preaching of George Whitefield and Gilbert Tennent, and determining that he was called to be an itinerant evangelist, joined Whitefield on an evangelistic tour across New England. Davenport then conducted his own revivalist tours, the most successful of which took place between Stonington and New Haven in 1741. His preaching was distinguished by unusual displays of emotion and enthusiasm, and he drew criticism to his work by strongly criticizing all those who opposed his methods, whether they were local ministers or civil authorities. His tour climaxed in New Haven, where he incited the students at Yale against the school's rector. His disruptive actions resulted in the issuance of the "Act for Regulating Abuses and Correcting Disorders in Ecclesiastical Affairs," passed by the Connecticut General Assembly in early 1742, which stipulated that itinerant preachers could be prosecuted for vagrancy.

Davenport was arrested under the new act, tried in Hartford, and found to be insane. He was deported to Long Island, but resumed his itinerant preaching in Boston, where he was once again arrested, judged insane, and deported to Long Island. In March, 1743, he traveled to New London to lead a group of independent Congregationalists who had founded a new church. He convinced his congregants to renounce worldliness by burning such "frivolous" possessions as wigs, clothing, jewelry, and books that espoused ideas contrary to Davenport's. The book-burning incident led to his further public isolation. He returned to his Southold church, where he was formerly dismissed, and then became seriously ill. In July of 1744, having recovered from his illness, he published *Confessions and Retractions*, in which he repented of his actions and confessed to having fallen under the influence of a false spirit.

Davenport spent the rest of his years serving as a minister to several Presbyterian churches in New Jersey. Ever controversial, he found himself opposing a movement to have him removed from his pulpit in Freehold, New Jersey, at the time of his death in Hopewell, New Jersey.

DAVENPORT, JOHN

(1597-1670) — clergyman; Davenport was born in Coventry, England, in 1597 to Henry and Winifred (Barnabil) Davenport. He was mostly educated at Oxford University, eventually, in 1625, recieving B.D. and M.A. degrees.

Davenport served as chaplain to the Hilton family and preached in London before securing a position as minister of St. Stephen's Parish, also in London. He ran into trouble with his superiors on more than one occassion, but it was while being chastized for his Puritan leanings that he met John Cotton, who created the desire to go to America within Davenport.

First, he preached in Holland, but disagreed on baptismal issues, ending in his resignation. He taught private classes

before returning to England to prepare for his trip to America. His ship landed in the Massachusetts colony which he had supported financially and had even tried to patent. After a year or so, Davenport led a group of his followers to Quinipiac (now New Haven).

In 1661, he harbored two fugitives of England in his home. After accepting a position in Boston, he again butted heads with the church over baptismal practices which split the congregation of the first church in Boston. Those who followed Davenport helped to form the *Old South Church*.

He wrote the following pamplets; *Instructions to Elders of the English Church*, 1634; *Catechism Containing the Chief Heads of Christian Religion*, 1659; and *Discourse About Civil Government in a New Plantation*, 1673.

Davenport died March 15, 1670, of apoplexy and was buried in his friend's (John Cotton) tomb in Boston. He had been married to Elizabeth Wolley; the couple had one son.

DAVIS, GEORGE WHITEFIELD

(1839-1918) — soldier, engineer, was born July 26, 1839, in Thompson, Windham County, Connecticut, the son of George and Elizabeth (Grow) Davis, whose ancestors were early settlers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He attended district school in his native village, and an academy in a neighboring town, and then divided his time between working on his father's farm and teaching school. In 1860, he secured a place as tutor in the family of a Georgian, but the outbreak of the war cut short this employment. In September 1861, he made his escape to the North. His long and difficult journey was interrupted by his arrest in Atlanta, and in its last stages was through the theatre of active operations in Kentucky. Enlisting in the Connecticut Infantry, November 27, 1861, he accompanied his regiment on the North Carolina expedition and after its first engagement at New Berne, was appointed first lieutenant, April 5, 1862. The regiment was with the Army of the Potomac at South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and was then sent to southeastern Virginia, where it eventually became a part of the Army of the James and participated with it in the final campaign against Richmond. As captain and major, Davis then served as a quartermaster in the XXV Army Corps, which was stationed in Texas in preparation for possible war in Mexico against Maximilian and the French.

He was mustered out of the volunteer service, April 20, 1866, and appointed a captain of infantry in the regular army, January 22, 1867. He served for some years with his regiment in the Southwest, was in charge of building operations at Fort Douglas, Utah, and San Antonio, Texas, and was then selected as assistant engineer on the construction of the Washington Mounment. After the completion of this work he was aide to Gen. Sheridan, and later an instructor at the service school at Fort Leavenworth. Though a self-trained engineer, he had acquired so high a reputation that the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company sought his services, and by joint resolution of Congress he was granted indefinite leave of absence without pay so that he might accept their offer. He was vice-president and general manager of the company from 1890 to 1893, when financial difficulties caused the suspension of work and his return to military duty. He was promoted major in 1894. In 1895, he became president of the board in charge of the publication of the Official Records of the Civil War, succeeding Major George B. Davis, with whom he is constantly confused, and carried on the work until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

He became lieutenant-colonel on April 26, 1898, and on May 4 he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He organized and commanded a division of the II Corps, stationed at Camp Alger, Virginia, and then commanded the department of Pinar del Rio, in Cuba, until recalled to serve on the court of inquiry convened to investigate General Miles's allegations as to the quality of the beef furnished to the troops in the field. He therefore played a part in the "embalmed beef" controversy. From April 1899 until December 1900, he held the military governorship of Porto Rico. He was promoted colonel in the regular army in October 1899, retaining his brigadier-generalcy of volunteers until appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, February 2, 1901. From Puerto Rico he was sent to the Philippines, where he served as provost-marshal general in Manila for a short time, as commander of the department of Mindanao for fourteen months, and, after his appointment as major-general in July 1902, as commander of the entire Philippine division. He was retired from active service on July 26, 1903, and returned to the United States. In 1904, President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, according to an intention which he had confidentially expressed shortly before Davis's retirement. The latter was also designated as governor of the Canal Zone, where he organized the new government before retiring from office in 1905. He served as chairman of the board of engineers convened to recommend the type of canal to be constructed, his vote being cast in favor of a sea level canal. His opinion was shared by all the foreign members of the board, but by a minority of the Americans. He resided in Washington for the remainder of his life, but twice went on special diplomatic missions to Guatemala. On April 30, 1870, he married Maria Carmen, daughter of Alexander J. Atocha.

DAY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000909)
77 Forest St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kimball,Francis — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of**

Significance: Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Library, Museum

DAY, AMASA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001315)
Plains Rd., Moodus
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Secondary Structure

DAY, CALVIN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002872)
Also known as **Gray Lodge**
105 Spring St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing

DAY-TAYLOR HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001930)
Also known as **Eagle's Lodge**
81 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bissell,Hirim — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Civic, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

DAYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **Windham County** - #88001422)
Main and Pleasant Sts., Killingly
(150 acres, 21 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Blanchard, Alexander, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

DE KOVEN, HENRY LOUIS REGINALD

(1859-1920) — composer; wrote "O Promise Me," the traditional wedding song; was born on April 3, 1859, the son of Dr. Henry de Koven of Middletown, Connecticut, who was a brother of the Reverend James de Koven, and of Charlotte Le Roy de Koven, of New York. Reginald de Koven, at the age of eleven, accompanied his father to England where he remained until he took his degree at St. John's College, Oxford in 1879, with intermittent periods at Stuttgart, where he studied the piano with Speidel. After his graduation he spent a year in Stuttgart, studying piano with Lebert and harmony with Pruckner. These studies were supplemented by a six months' course in composition with Hauff (Frankfort), by a vocal course with Vannuccini (Florence), and the study of operatic composition under Genee (Vienna, 1888) and Delibes (Paris, 1889). On May 1, 1884, he married Anna Farwell of Chicago. During the winter of 1887, his first comic opera, *The Begum*, was produced. It was followed by *Don Quixote* (Boston, 1889). On June 9, 1890, in Chicago, his one outstanding score, the romantic comic opera *Robin Hood*, was first heard; it was produced in London on January 5, 1891, under the title *Maid Marian*. In *Robin Hood* he achieved a score to Harry Smith's libretto which "is analogous in its melodic fertility to Sullivan." It had more than 3,000 successive performances after its initial success in Chicago. As his wife has said in her memoirs, "in the forty-one productions which succeeded this opera he wrote music quite as melodic, and often more mature, but for freshness and gayety, and for uninterrupted flow of happy inspiration, 'Robin Hood' is unquestionably preeminent." Similarly, the composer's best-known and most popular song remains his "O Promise Me," interpolated in this score, and which for a number of years has been widely used as an organ number at weddings. *Robin Hood* at once established De Koven's reputation, and in rapid succession a number of light, melodious comic opera scores flowed from his facile pen. They included: *The Fencing Master* (Boston, 1892), *The Algerian* (Philadelphia, 1893), *Rob Roy* (Detroit, 1894), *The Tzigane* (New York, 1895), *The Mandarin* (Cleveland, 1896), *The Paris Doll* (Hartford, 1897), *The Highwayman* (New Haven, 1897), and *The Three Dragoons* (New York, 1899). In addition he was music-critic for the *Chicago Evening Post* from 1889 to 1890, and for the *New York World* from 1892 to 1897. In the latter year, the De Koven family transferred its residence from New York to Washington, D. C., and there, in 1902, the composer organized the Washington Philharmonic Orchestra, which he

conducted for three seasons. During this time De Koven was the music-critic for the *New York Journal* (1898-1900). After his return to New York, he again became the music-critic of the *New York World* (1907-1912), and produced *Red Feather* (New York, 1903), *Happy Land* (New York, 1905), *Student King* (New York, 1906), *The Golden Butterfly* (New York 1907), *The Beauty Spot*(New York, 1909), *The Wedding Trip* (New York, 1911), and *Her Little Highness* (New York, 1913). His grand opera, *The Canterbury Pilgrims* (New York, March 7, 1917), with book by Percy Mackaye, was composed in Switzerland, in the first year of the World War. At the time, his wife wrote later, "we sometimes even heard the echo of the guns over the Lake of Geneva." It was a departure from his accustomed field, and achieved a *succes d'estime*.

His last opera, *Rip Van Winkle*, which he wrote with the same librettist, was an essay m what he termed "folk-opera," developing an American subject. It was given for the first time in Chicago, January 2, 1920, and was favorably received. On the evening of January 16, the day on which he had received word that the house had been "sold out" for the third performance of *Rip Van Winkle*, De Koven was stricken with apoplexy at a supper party given in his honor, and died in ten minutes without regaining consciousness. Aside from his twenty comic operas, he wrote some 120 songs and a number of piano pieces of the salon variety. Among the individual songs, the setting of Kipling's "Recessional" is probably the best-known. The originality of his melodies, in various instances, has been questioned; but though he did not create a distinctive type of operetta, like Sullivan, his *Robin Hood* is regarded as a classic of its kind; and his service in a legitimate musical cause will make him long remembered. As a critic and writer on musical subjects, he was consistently committed to a recognition of American composers and artists equaling that accorded foreigners.

DEACON'S POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Fairfield County** - #92001019)
Roughly bounded by Seaview Ave. and Williston, Bunnell and Deacon Sts., Bridgeport
(165 acres, 77 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lamson, Harrison A., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Bungalow/Craftsman, Late Victorian, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** European, Architecture, Other-Ethnic — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Organizational, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

DEANE, LILAS

(1737-1789) — Continental congressman and foreign delegate, was born in Caroton, Connecticut, on December 24, 1737, to Silas and Sarah (Barker) Deane. He graduated from Yale College in 1758, and received his Masters degree in 1763. In 1761, he was admitted to the Connecticut bar and commenced practice in Westhersfield, Connecticut, where he also engaged in mercantile pursuits.

From 1768-1775, Deane served as deputy of the general assembly; in 1774-1776, as Continental Congressman; March 1776, as a secret political and financial agent to France; September 1776, commissioned as Ambassador to France along with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee.

Following an argument with Deane, Lee made insinuations which led to Deane's recall and subsequent Congressional investigation for financial misconduct. Deane went to France to secure financial documents in his defense and found that some of his private dispatches had been published thereby embittering the French government against him. Deane became disillusioned and sent letters to America, urging a reconciliation with England. These letters were published in October 1781 and were reprinted as *Paris Papers*; or *Mr. Silas Deane's late intercepted letters* in March 1782. Americans now saw Deane as a traitor as well as an embezzler and Deane was forced to retire in Ghent, Holland and, later, England. In 1784, he attempted to defend himself in his book entitled *An Address to the Free and Independent Citizens of the United States.*

While in France, Deane was instrumental in sending eight shiploads of military supplies which aided American troops in 1777 in the battle of Saratoga. He also enlisted DeKalb, Pulaski, the services of officers Lafayette, DeKalb, Pulaski and Steuben. Along with Franklin and Lee, Deane helped to negotiate treaties of alliance and commerce between France and America. The treaty was signed in Paris on February 6, 1778. Deane earned a personal fortune in commerce.

He is credited as being the first American to represent the United colonies abroad, and the first to use invisible ink in U.S. diplomatic correspondence. In 1842, Congress vindicated him of corrupt practices and made considerable financial restitution to his heirs.

He had been married twice: to Mehitabel Webb in 1763, and to Elizabeth Soltonstall in 1767. Deane had a son, Jesse, by his second marriage.

DEANE, SILAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000835)
203 Main St., Wethersfield

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Deane,Silas — **Significant Year:** 1766, 1783, 1764 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(1776)— On July 2, 1776, the Second Continental Congress approved the motion for separation from England. A committee comprised of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston, worked on the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson is accredited with the document's creation because he prepared the initial draft and his language made the document famous. The Declaration contains three major parts: justification of the colonists' move to independence, a list of grievances against King George III, and the formal announcement of independence. On July 4, the Declaration of Independence was debated in Congress, amended, and approved. Samuel Huntington, Roger Sherman, William Williams, and Oliver Wolcott signed the Declaration of Independence as representatives of Connecticut. Most Connecticut citizens supported the declaration, but not all.

DEEP RIVER

Town; Middlesex County. The town was originally part of the early town of Saybrook. Saybrook split into several towns leaving a small area with the name "Saybrook." Due to confusion between this and the village of Old Saybrook, the town was renamed Deep River in 1947, probably for a nearby stream.

DEEP RIVER FREIGHT STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94001445)
152 River St., Deep River
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Warehouse

DEEP RIVER TOWN HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001977)
CT 80 and CT 9A, Deep River
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Theater — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall

DEMPSEY, JOHN N.

(1915-1989) — sixty-sixth governor of Connecticut (1961-1971), was born in Cahir County, Tipperary, Ireland, on January 3, 1915, the son of Ellen Luby and Edward Patrick Dempsey. He attended public schools in Putnam, Connecticut, and graduated from Rhode Island College in Providence.

Dempsey took a position with Putnam Woolen Mills in 1935, and later became a partner in an automobile agency. He began his political career in 1936 as a member of the Putnam City Council, and kept his council seat until 1942. In 1947, he was elected Mayor of Putnam, a position he maintained until 1961. From 1942 to 1947, he was also a member of the Connecticut Development Commission.

Dempsey was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1949, serving until 1955. He was chosen Executive Secretary to Governor Abraham Ribicoff in the 1955, and after three years in the position, was elected Connecticut's Lieutenant Governor. Upon Governor Ribicoff's resignation to accept a position in the cabinet of President John F. Kennedy in January 1961, Dempsey succeeded him in the leadership of the State.

During his administration, Dempsey undertook a progressive course. Among the issues he supported were a job-retaining program that predated the Federal manpower program, an increase in aid to education, including appropriations for building a long-needed medical school at the University of Connecticut; and improvements in care programs for the mentally ill and mentally retarded. He was successful in creating a nonprofit corporation to administer a nuclear research center in order to attract new industry to the State, and was successful in influencing the Legislature to appropriate $150,000,000 for construction of new highways.

Dempsey was reelected twice in his own right, in 1962, and again in 1966. He stepped down from the governorship in 1971, and returned to his business interests in Putnam.

Dempsey was married to Mary Madalene Frey in June 1940; the couple had four children. He died on July 16, 1989.

DEPARTMENT STORE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - **Hartford County** - #95000284)
Also known as **See also: Cheney Building; G. Fox Building**
884-956 Main St. and 36 Talcott St., Hartford
(50 acres, 3 buildings, 1 structure, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Allen, Isaac A., Richardson, H. H. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Renaissance, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Restaurant, Specialty Store

DEPRESSION, THE GREAT

(1930) — The Crash of 1929 and the resulting Depression brought predictable economic catastrophe to Connecticut. Joblessness soared; school budgets were slashed; unemployed workers demanded aid for the poor. Democrats saw this as their chance to return to power in the state and nominated Wilbur L. Cross for governor. Cross was elected and served as Connecticut's Governor from 1931 to 1939. He emulated President Roosevelt's New Deal policies, creating new public policies of his own and instituting a minimum wage. He also started the Emergency Relief Commission to seek federal assistance for the state. During the next six years, New Deal money helped the unemployed to begin working, provided $22,000,000 to home owners requiring mortgage refinancing assistance, made $3,500,000 available to the New Haven Railroad for new equipment and repairs, and provided other much-needed aid to the state.

DERBY

City; New Haven County. Derby was named after the town and county of Derby, England. The Native American name for this area was Paugasset or Paugasuck.

DESHON-ALLYN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000700)
613 Williams St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Single Dwelling2

DICKERMAN II, JONATHAN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004351)
Also known as **The Old Red House**
105 Mt. Carmel Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dickerman II,Jonathan — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Dickerman II,Jonathan — **Significant Year:** 1962, 1795 — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

DICKINSON, DANIEL STEVENS

(1800-1866) — lawyer, politician, was born September 11, 1800, at Goshen, Connecticut, the fourth of eight children of Daniel T. and Mary (Caulking) Dickinson. Both parents were natives of Connecticut and of English descent, the father being a farmer in moderate circumstances. They moved in 1806 to Chenango County, New York, settling at the present town of Guilford. Daniel did the usual boy's work on the farm and attended the local public schools. While apprenticed to a clothier he managed to study (alone) Latin, mathematics, and more or less of general science.

For five years he taught in public and private schools, studying law and surveying at the same time. Continuing his legal studies in the office of Clark & Clapp, at the county seat, Norwich, he was admitted to the bar in 1828, and began practice at Guilford, where he was postmaster. Three years later he moved to Binghamton, where he soon acquired a good practice and became prominent in the Democratic party. When Binghamton was incorporated (1834), Dickinson was elected its first president. The next year, he was a member of the national convention which nominated Van Buren and Johnson. From 1837 to 1841, he was one of the Democratic leaders in the state Senate, taking much interest in such matters as banking reform, railroads, and canals. Defeated for lieutenant-governor in 1840, he declined to be a candidate in 1842, yet was nominated and elected. Besides presiding over the Senate this office entailed the presidency of the court of errors and membership on the canal board, to both of which Dickinson rendered valuable service. By this time, he was recognized as one of the leading conservative Democrats of New York, along with Silas Wright, Horatio Seymour, and others. At the national convention of 1844, he cast the

vote of New York for Polk. When the state convention nominated Silas Wright over Governor W. C. Bouck, Dickinson refused the nomination for lieutenant-governor, despite Wright's urging. Upon the resignation of United States Senator N. P. Tallmadge (December 1844), Governor Bouck appointed Dickinson for the rest of the term. The legislature promptly confirmed this nomination and elected him for the ensuing term (1845-1851). For much of this time, he was chairman of the finance committee, being recognized as one of the leading Democrats in the Senate. He spoke upon the annexation of Texas, the occupation of Oregon, the Mexican War, the Wilmot Proviso (which he opposed), and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. As a member of the Committee of Thirteen, he did such valiant service for the compromise measures of 1850 and evoked the praises of both Clay and Webster. In December 1847, he introduced some resolutions which practically embodied the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." He was a member of the national Democratic conventions of 1848 and 1852.

After leaving the Senate, he devoted himself to the law, occasionally delivering addresses at fairs, centennials, corner-stone and dedication ceremonies, and before temperance and literary societies. In the campaigns of 1852 and 1856 he took the stump for the Democratic ticket. President Pierce nominated him as collector of the port of New York (1853), and the Senate confirmed him without reference, but he declined the position. He hoped to receive the nomination for president in 1860, but never got over sixteen votes in the convention. After the secession of South Carolina he strove for reconciliation with the South, holding the North responsible for secession, but after the firing on Fort Sumter, he vigorously supported the government, making hundreds of speeches in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England and doing much to stimulate enlistment in his own district. Both the 89th New York Infantry and the battery recruited at Binghamton were named for him. His earnest support of the government procured him the nomination and triumphant election as attorney-general on the "Union" ticket in 1861. The next year he sought in vain the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Appointed and confirmed on the Northwest Boundary Commission in 1863, he declined this office as well as Governor Fenton's proffer of a seat on the state court of appeals. He was a delegate to the Union convention of 1864, where, though he would have preferred another candidate to Lincoln, he supported the latter loyally. On the first ballot for vice-president, Dickinson received 108 votes. In 1865, he was appointed federal district attorney for the southern district of New York, and served until his death the following year in New York City. He was married in 1822 to Lydia, the daughter of Colby Knapp, a physician of Chenango County. Dickinson was not only an able lawyer, as president of the court of errors he wrote some able opinions, but a skillful debater; clear, forceful, at times scathingly sarcastic. He died in 1866.

DILLON BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004407)
Also known as **Singer** Building
69-71 Pratt St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Allen,I.A.,Jr. — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

DIVISION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Fairfield County** - #82004385)
Roughly bounded by State St., Iranistan, Black Rock and West Aves., Bridgeport
(390 acres, 186 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Palliser, Palliser & Co., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic, Italianate — **Historic Person:** Barnum, P.T. — **Significant Year:** 1925, 1850 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

DOANE'S SAWMILL/DEEP RIVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85000313)
Also known as **Messerschmidt Hardware Mill**
Horse Hill and Winthrop Rds., Westbrook and Deep River
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Water Works — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

DOCKSTADER, LEW

(1856-1924) — vaudeville actor, was one of the most popular comedians of his generation. He was born as George Alfred Clapp, on August 7, 1856, in Hartford, Connecticut, the son of Chester and Harriet Gouge (Miller) Clapp. His father kept the bar of the City Hotel, of which an uncle, Caleb Clapp, was the proprietor.

From boyhood, Clapp seemed cut out for the stage: he was completely at ease before an audience, could play any musical instrument, apparently, that he picked up, and possessed an inexhaustible fund of making laughter. He early on became the stage manager and end man of an amateur minstrel company, and made his professional debut, under the name of Lew Clapp, in Hartford in 1873. A few years later, he and Charles Dockstader formed an acting partnership and were billed as the Dockstader Brothers, and Clapp was thereafter known as Lew Dockstader.

As a member of various minstrel troupes he played in every state in the Union and always cherished an ambition to have a company of his own. He was too generous with his money, however, to be long successful as a manager. His first venture, in New York 1886-1889, left him deep in debt and threatened with bankruptcy, but going into vaudeville he soon repaid his creditors in full. In 1898, he returned to minstreldom in partnership with George H. Primrose; and in 1903 he became sole proprietor of the company; but minstrel shows were no longer in favor, and Dockstader had to betake himself again to vaudeville, in which he was highly paid and free from managerial worries. On January 6, 1920, his wife, Lucin, died. In January 1923, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, he sustained a fall, as a result of which a bone tumor developed in his left leg. In December, he had to quit the stage. He died October 26, 1924, at his daughter's home in New York, and was buried at Kensico. His death, as truly as Garrick's, diminished the public stock of harmless pleasure.

His trick shoes, voluminous dress suit, engaging smile, and impromptu sense of humor provoked hearty laughter in metropolitan theatres and in remote "opera houses" of provincial towns; his songs — "Oh Mr. Austin"; "Peter, You're in Luck This Morning"; "Everybody Works but Father"; "He Used to Breakfast with Us Every Morning" — were the hits of the day. A diligent student of humorous effects, he became a master at furbishing up old jokes about the Ark, Jonah, Congress, and Hoboken, at convulsing his audiences with unexpected and ingenious "local gags," at mimicking the voice, stride, and gesture of political figures such as Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, and Roosevelt. About all his clowning there was a simplicity and finish that gave it the dignity of art. Among actors he was admired as one of the most versatile and likable men in the profession, and he became the hero of numerous anecdotes. During his fifty years on the stage he is said to have missed only one performance.

DODD, THOMAS JOSEPH

(1907-1971) — Democratic politician from Connecticut; was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on May 15, 1907, the son of Joseph and Abigail Margaret (O'Sullivan). He attended public schools. Dodd graduated from St. Anselm's Preparatory School in 1926. He received a Ph.B. degree from Providence (Rhode Island) College in 1930, and an LL.B. degree from Yale University in 1933.

Dodd began his career as an agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigations, a position he held from 1934 until 1935. When he returned to Connecticut in 1935, he organized the National Youth Administration program, which provided educational and employment opportunities for young people adversely affected by the Depression. Dodd's work as director of the program was used as a model in many other states.

From 1938 until 1954, Dodd served in the Department of Justice as a special assistant to five successive attorneys general. He helped to establish the department's first civil rights section, was its first assistant director and prosecuted cases concerned with the right to form labor unions and to bargain collectively in Georgia. During World War II, he exposed industrial sabotage and subversion in several cases that set precedents. Dodd was also the executive trial counsel for the United States at the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal in 1945-1946.

Upon his return from Germany, Dodd engaged in the private practice of law in Hartford, Connecticut from 1947 until 1953. Long interested in Democratic politics, he held several posts in the Connecticut Democratic Party. His many political activities included: election as a Democrat to the 83rd and 84th Congresses (January 3, 1953 until January 3, 1957); an unsuccessful bid for election to the United States Senate in 1956; election as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1958; reelection in 1964, where he served until 1971; and an unsuccessful bid for reelection in 1970.

During his term as senator, Dodd's main focus was unemployment, inflation and the threat of war. As one of a bipartisan group of fifteen senators in January 1959, Dodd sponsored a bill for the implementation by the federal government of the supreme court's public school desegregation decisions. Another bill of which Dodd is a co-sponsor proposed a constitutional amendment which prohibits states from taxing out-of-state residents.

Dodd also supported: extending the draft; statehood for Hawaii; authorizing federal loans and grants for the redevelopment of economically depressed areas; extending unemployment compensation; and financial appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. One dark spot on Dodd's record was his censure by the Senate in 1967 for financial irregularities.

Dodd is the author of *Freedom and Foreign Policy*. He married Mary Grace Murphy on May 19, 1934. The couple had four sons. Dodd died on May 24, 1971, in Old Lyme, Connecticut.

DOLSEN PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Fairfield County** - #86003771)

Roughly bounded by Bedford St., North St., & Dolsen Pl., Stamford
(39 acres, 22 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND

(1687)— King James II, decided to unite the colonies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island as the Dominion of New England. Governmental control was given to Sir Edmund Andros in December 1686. The colonies of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Nova Scotia were made part of the dominion in 1687.

Governor Andros ordered Connecticut to surrender its Charter. The colonists held a meeting and subsequently "lost" their Charter see: CHARTER OAK EPISODE. Andros nullified the Charter and ruled the colony anyway. He immediately provoked colonial wrath with what many considered to be tyrannical acts; colonists were not allowed to have representative assemblies, town meetings were limited to once a year, and taxes were imposed at Andros' will without consent from the colonists. After Andros was overthrown in 1689, Connecticut's Charter was found in the Charter Oak tree.

DORIS (SAILING YACHT)

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Structure** - #84001108)
Also known as **Vayu**
Connecticut River off River Rd., Deep River
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Herreshoff,N. G., Herreshoff Manufacturing Co. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Maritime History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

DORRANCE INN

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000867)
748 Plainfield Pike, Sterling
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

DOWNER, ELIPHALET

(1744-1806) — doctor and surgeon, known as "the fighting surgeon of the Revolution," was born on April 4, 1744, the ninth child of Joseph and Mary Sawyer Downer, in what was then Norwich, but is now Franklin, Connecticut. He settled in Brookline, Massachusetts, where he married Mary Gardner in 1766, and practiced medicine until the Revolution. He was a volunteer fighter against the British on their retreat from Lexington, but later ministered to the wounded Redcoats and even collected wine, linen, and money for their relief. After Lexington, he served as surgeon of the 24th Continental Regiment of Foot, and was mentioned by General Heath as active and enterprising.

In May 1776, he sailed as surgeon of the privateer sloop *Yankee*. The ship made several rich captures in June, but in July its crew were overpowered by the prisoners aboard and taken first into Dover and then into London. Downer, in a deposition to Franklin, which was sent to the British ambassador in France as a protest against the harsh treatment accorded American prisoners by the British, and which was later circulated in American newspapers, told how the crew were kept in suffocating quarters and were given little attention when sick. Downer himself was confined in various prison ships at London and Sheerness until gangrene set in in one of his legs and he was moved to Haslar Hospital, Gosport. There he recovered, and then escaped to France at some time not later than March 1777.

From April 16 (1777) to about July 6, he served as surgeon of the Continental sloop *Dolphin*, Captain Samuel Nicholson, which in company with the Reprisal and Lexington, circled the British Isles and made nineteen captures. In returning to France, however, the *Dolphin* was chased, sprung a mast, and had to throw overboard her guns to get safely into St. Malo. On September 18, 1777, Downer sailed for the United States as a passenger on the Lexington, commanded by his former captain of the Yankee, Henry Johnson. The next day, however, off Ushant, the ship was captured after a furious engagement of several hours by the British sloop *Alert*, Captain Bazely, and carried into Dover. According to his pension claim, Downer volunteered to fight and was severely wounded in the left arm by grape-shot. After confinement in Forton Prison, Portsmouth, from October 13, 1777, to September 6, 1778, he again made his escape to France, this time with fifty-six other Americans, by tunneling under the wall. Downer is said to have been so corpulent that he stuck in the narrow passage until it was enlarged.

When he finally returned to America he was commissioned surgeon-general of the Penobscot Expedition from July to October 1779, and received fifteen dollars in compensation for instruments lost. After the Revolution he was given a grant of

land in the Marietta Reserve, and acted as an agent for the Ohio Company in the sale of land. He died April 3, 1806, in Brookline, Massachusetts, and was buried in the Walnut Street Cemetery there.

DOWNTOWN MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Hartford County** - #96001464)
Also known as **See also: St. John's Episcopal Church**
Roughly bounded by Main St., Governor St., Chapman Pl., and Burnside Ave., East Hartford
(250 acres, 31 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter, Edward T. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Education, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, City Hall, Financial Institution, Fire Station, School, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Hotel, Religious Structure, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

DOWNTOWN NEW LONDON HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **New London County** - #79002665)
Roughly bounded by Captain's Walk, Bank, Tilley and Washington Sts., New London
(600 acres, 190 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bishop, John, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Vacant/Not In Use, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

DOWNTOWN NEW LONDON HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New London County** - #88000070)
Also known as **See also: Downtown New London Historic District;Huntington St**
Along Huntington, Washington and Jay Sts.; SW corner of Meridan and Gov. Winthrop Blvd.; along Bank and Sparyard Sts., New London
(180 acres, 33 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

DOWNTOWN NORWICH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **New London County** - #85000707)
Also known as **See also: Norwich Town Hall;Telephone Exchange Building;Carro**
Roughly bounded by Union Sq., Park, Main and Shetland sts., and Washington Sq., Norwich
(640 acres, 115 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Burdick, Evan, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Historic Person:** Slater, John F., et al. — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Transportation, Politics/Government, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

DOWNTOWN SEYMOUR HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **New Haven County** - #83001279)
Roughly bounded by the Naugatuck River, Main, Wakeley, and DeForest Sts., Seymour
(210 acres, 42 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Historic Person:** Humphreys, David, Gen. — **Significant Year:** 1850 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Manufacturing Facility, Post Office, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Manufacturing Facility, Post Office, Single Dwelling2

DOWNTOWN STAMFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Fairfield County** - #83003502)

Also known as **See also: Downtown Stamford Historic District (Boundary Incre**
Atlantic, Main, Bank, and Bedford Sts., Stamford
(172 acres, 40 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Theater — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Theater

DOWNTOWN STAMFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE 2)

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Fairfield County** - #02001744)
Roughly, Bedford St. between Broad and Forest Sts., Stamford
(50 acres, 20 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Modern Movement — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Health Care, Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Government Office, Medical Business/Office, Multiple Dwelling, Plaza, Professional, Specialty Store, Theater — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Organizational, Plaza, Professional, Restaurant, Specialty Store, Theater

DOWNTOWN STAMFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Fairfield County** - #85000311)
Also known as **See also: Downtown Stamford Historic District**
Bounded by Atlantic, Main, Bank, Bedford, Summer between Broad and Main Sts. and Summer Pl., Stamford
(37 acres, 9 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Restaurant, Specialty Store, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction

DOWNTOWN TORRINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **Litchfield County** - #88002978)
Also known as **See also: Warner Theatre; Fyler-Hotchkiss Estate**
Roughly bounded by Church and Alvord Sts., Center Cemetery, Willow St., E. Main St., Litchfield St., and Prospect St., Torrington
(560 acres, 71 buildings, 4 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hunt, William E., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian, Modern Movement — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade

DOWNTOWN WATERBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **New Haven County** - #83001280)
Also known as **See also: 0821783910;012479148;031082693** Roughly bounded by Main, Meadow, and Elm Sts., Waterbury
(750 acres, 103 buildings, 1 structure, 6 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Civic, Government Office, Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Government Office, Multiple Dwelling, Park, Specialty Store

DRAKE HILL ROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Structure** - #84000999)
Drake Hill Rd. at Farmington River, Simsbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Buddington,J. H. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

DUDLEY, JEDIDIAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004339)
Also known as **John Whittlesey Jr. House**
Springbrook Rd., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Dudley,Jedidiah — **Significant Year:** 1750 — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:**

Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

DUDLEY, WILLIAM RUSSEL

(1849-1911) — botanist, the son of Samuel William and Lucy (Chittenden) Dudley, was born March 1, 1849, at Guilford, Connecticut, where his ancestor, William Dudley, had settled about 1637. In early youth, he became interested in the outdoors, especially in plants and birds, and when it came time to go to college he decided to be a botanist and chose Cornell, because at that time this newly founded university offered better facilities in science than did Yale. A letter of introduction brought him in contact with David Starr Jordan, who, although still an undergraduate, was instructor in botany in charge of the laboratory work. Dudley became the collector of plants for Jordan's class, and the two together, as Dr. Jordan says in his *Days of a Man*, "roamed over all the hills and to all the waterfalls within thirty miles of Ithaca." On these tramps they began a catalogue of the Cayuga Lake region, which was later completed and published by Dudley. In his junior year, he was given the instructorship in botany, which had been left vacant by the graduation of Jordan. In 1874, he was granted the degree of B.S. and two years later that of M.S. In the same year, 1876, he was promoted to assistant professor, a position he held until 1892 when he was called to Stanford University as professor of systematic botany. While at Cornell, he was granted a year's leave of absence in 1880 to become acting professor of biology at the University of Indiana, a chair held by Jordan, who was away on leave. In 1887 he was again granted leave to study abroad at the universities of Berlin and Strassburg.

Stanford University was beginning its second year when Dudley became a member of the faculty, and he entered with enthusiasm into building up his department and especially the botanical collections in the new institution. As a student of trees he became interested in the conservation of the forests and was frequently called upon by the United States forester, Gifford Pinchot, for botanical information and advice in the early development of the national forests in California. He was an active and influential member of the Sempervirens Club, the pioneer organization interested in the preservation of the redwood (Sequoia sempervirens), and was instrumental in the establishment of the California Redwood Park, the first public preserve of the redwood. He was appointed on the park commission by the governor of California, and served as secretary of the commission for several years. He was a born teacher of rare quality; his quiet, dignified, courteous manner, his thoroughness and enthusiasm in his work, formed lasting impressions upon his students. Although Dudley was a diligent and thorough student, he wrote comparatively little. Of the approximately forty scientific papers which he published, the more important are: *The Cayuga Flora* (1886); *A Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Vascular Cryptogams found in and near Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys* (1892), with Clarence O. Thurston; *The Genus Phyllospadix* (1893); and "The Vitality of Sequoia Gigantea" read in 1905 and published in the *Dudley Memorial Volume*.

Undoubtedly Dudley's most important contribution to science was the collection of the extensive herbarium to which he devoted so much time, labor, and money. All these collections were presented by him to Stanford and form the nucleus of the university's botanical collections which have been named the Dudley Herbarium, a lasting and growing monument in his honor.

DUDLEYTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - District - #91000951)

Also known as **Clapboard Hill**

Roughly, Clapboard Hill Rd. from Tanner Marsh Rd. to Murray Ln., East River Rd. SE to Trailwood Dr., and Duck Hole Rd., Guilford

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bushnell,George — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Early Republic, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Cemetery, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Conservation Area, Processing Site, Single Dwelling2

DUNBAR, MOSES

(1746-1777) — the only person ever executed in Connecticut for treason, was born June 14, 1746, in Wallingford, Connecticut, the second of the family of sixteen children of John Dunbar and his wife, Temperance Hall. The father was a Congregationalist; and Moses wrote that "my joining myself to the church (of England) caused a sorrowful breach between my Father and myself." About 1760, the family moved to what was then a part of Waterbury, Connecticut now Plymouth. In 1764, Moses married Phebe Jerome (or Jearom) who lived in that part of Farmington, Connecticut, which is now within the city of Bristol; they established their marital home. In the same year, "upon what we thought sufficient and rational motives," he and his wife left the Congregational Church, in which both had been brought up, and declared themselves of the Church of England. In Connecticut at that time the little Episcopal churches, served by missionaries sent from England and feeling themselves oppressed by the dominant Congregational authorities of the state, were practically unanimous in opposing the movement for American independence, and in supporting the cause of the King. The record book of the early Episcopal Church, which is preserved in the

Bristol Public Library, bears on its title-page the significant text: "Fear God; Honor the King." This church Moses and Phebe Dunbar attended, and in this book are recorded the baptisms of their children. On May 20, 1776, Phebe died,\; they had seven children, but only four survived. Soon after, Moses married Esther Adams.

The Revolutionary War was now in full progress, and Dunbar was already an object of suspicion. "Having spoken somewhat freely on the subject," he says, "I was attacked by a mob of about forty men, very much abused, my life threatened and nearly taken away, by which mob I was obliged to sign a paper containing many falsehoods." Soon after he says that he was taken before a committee of the Sons of Liberty "and by them ordered to suffer imprisonment during their pleasure, not exceeding five months." When he was released he fled to Long Island where Lord Howe was in command of the royal army, enlisted in the King's service, and received a commission as captain. He was given the dangerous errand of persuading other young men to enlist for the King. He procured the enlistment of a youth bearing the patriotic name of John Adams, but was betrayed to the officers of the state of Connecticut, was committed to jail at Hartford, and was tried in January 1777, for treason. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and the sentence was carried out, March 19, 1777, on a hilltop near Hartford, where the buildings of Trinity College now stand.

After his death on March 19, 1777, his wife with her stepchildren, and one child of her own, left Connecticut and went to Nova Scotia, as did many of the Loyalists of New England. More than a century after his death, an old house in Harwinton was pulled down, and in the debris of the garret were found two papers, copies of letters written by Dunbar in the Hartford jail on the night before his execution. One was a letter, of an intimate and tender character, to his children the other was a longer document, and contained an account of his life and a defense of his religious and political faith. Both are heroic in temper and strongly charged with religious feeling.

DURHAM

Town; Middlesex County. Named in 1704 for Durham, England, the original home of the family of Colonel James Wadswworth, a prominent settler, the
Indians called this place Coginchaug or Cockingchaug, meaning "long swamp."

DURKEE, JOHN

(1728-1782) — Revolutionary soldier, colonizer, was born December 11, 1728, at Windham, Connecticut, the son of William Durkee and Susannah Sabin. Not long after attaining his majority, he moved to Norwich, making his home on Bean Hill. At various times he was an innkeeper, a justice of the peace, and a member of the General Assembly. On January 3, 1753, he married Martha Wood of Norwich. He served during the French and Indian War, rising from the rank of second lieutenant to that of major of militia. At the time of the Stamp Act, he became an ardent Son of Liberty. Heading a body of several hundred armed men, he dramatically forced the Connecticut stamp agent, Jared Ingersoll, to resign at Wethersfield, September 19, 1765. At a meeting of the Sons of Liberty at Hartford, March 25, 1766, he was appointed, together with Israel Putnam, as member of a committee to arrange a system of correspondence between the Connecticut Sons of Liberty and those of other colonies. At a town meeting in Norwich in December 1767, he was chosen member of a committee which recommended that in conformity with the example of Boston the inhabitants refrain from the importation of certain articles of British manufacture.

In the spring of 1769, under the auspices of the Susquehanna Company, in which he had acquired an interest, he conducted from Norwich a band of over one hundred emigrants to Wyoming Valley and laid out a settlement surrounded by a stockade which was called Fort Durkee. Later he named the settlement Wilkes-Barre in honor of John Wilkes and Colonel Isaac Barre, steadfast champions of colonial rights. He was for a time president of the governing committee. In 1769 and again in 1770, he was captured and taken prisoner to Philadelphia by agents of the proprietary government of Pennsylvania, which claimed the Wyoming Valley as against Connecticut. In 1771, he returned to Norwich but was back again in Wyoming for certain periods in 1773 and 1774, at which date his connection with the settlement ceased.

Word having reached Norwich that the British forces had attacked the people of Boston, he set out on September 4, 1774, with four hundred and sixty-four men, armed and mounted, but returned on learning that the rumor was false. In May 1775, he helped to raise in Norwich a company of one hundred men, including his two sons, which was mustered into the 3rd Connecticut Regiment commanded by Israel Putnam. Despite a frail constitution, he saw extensive service during the war, being present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the campaigns conducted by Washington in the middle colonies. His right hand was rendered useless by a wound received at the battle of Monmouth. He served successively as major and lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Connecticut Regiment; as lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 10th Regiment, Continental Foot; as colonel of the 4th and 1st Connecticut Line. He died May 29, 1782, at Norwich "from exhaustion induced by the service." Fearlessness and decision were his salient characteristics as attested by his popular designation as the "bold man of Bean Hill."

DUTTON, HENRY

(1796-1869) — twenty-third governor of Connecticut (1854-1855), was born in Plymouth, Connecticut on February 12, 1796, the son of Thankful Punderson and Thomas Dutton. After graduating from Yale University in 1818, Dutton studied law under Roger M. Sherman of Fairfield. He was the principal of Fairfield Academy for two years while earning his Yale degree, and accepted a position as a Yale tutor in 1821 while completing his law studies. Upon his admittance to the bar in 1823, he set up a law practice in Newtown.

Dutton was a delegate to the Connecticut House in 1828 and 1834. In 1837, he moved to Bridgeport and served in the Lower House from 1838 to 1839. He was the State Attorney for Fairfield County before he moved to New Haven after being appointed Kent Professor of Law at Yale in 1847.

In 1849, Dutton was chosen to aid in the revision of the State statutes. The same year, he was elected to the State Senate, and the following year, was a member of the Lower House. In 1852, he became Judge of the New Haven County Court. After an unsuccessful Whig Party candidacy for Governor in 1853, he was victorious over Democratic candidate, Samuel Ingham, in 1854.

As Connecticut's governor, Dutton condemned the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which became law in May of 1854 despite his efforts. A bill for "the Defense of Liberty in this State," was passed in hopes that it would prevent successful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. In addition, a Prohibition measure was enacted, which declared that all traffic in "spiritous liquors for beverage purposes" was illegal; however, the measure soon became unpopular.

He was renominated in 1855, but was defeated by Democratic candidate Samuel Ingham and Know-Nothing Party candidate William T. Minor; the latter emerged victorious in the election.

Dutton was the last of his party to hold the office of governor in Connecticut; the Whigs were soon dissolved and, in 1856, he joined the newly formed Republican Party. From 1861 to 1866, he was a Judge of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors.

Dutton married Elizabeth Elliott Joy in September of 1823, and had four children. He died in New Haven on April 26, 1869.

DWIGHT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **New Haven County** - #83001281)
Also known as **West Village**
Roughly bounded by Park, N. Frontage, Scranton, Sherman, and Elm Sts., New Haven
(1350 acres, 595 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2

EAGLE'S NEST

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002630)
Also known as **Johnson-DeRivera House**
282-284 Logan St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Hollister,David F.,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1832, 1850, 1830 — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

EAST BANK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Fairfield County** - #86003772)
Also known as **See also: 82004343**
Roughly bounded by properties facing the intersection of Post Rd. E. and Main St., Westport
(30 acres, 12 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cutler, Charles E. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, Politics/Government, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Government — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Government

EAST BRIDGEPORT HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Fairfield County** - #79002659)
Roughly bounded by RR tracks, Beach, Arctic, and Knowlton Sts., Bridgeport

(938 acres, 250 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Skaats, Abram, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Historic Person:** Barnum, P.T., et al. — **Significant Year:** 1862, 1851 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

EAST DISTRICT SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000717)
Also known as **See also: Norwichtown Historic** District
365 Washington St., Norwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Sterry,Consider — **Significant Year:** 1885, 1798 — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

EAST GRANBY

Town; Hartford County. The town was so named because it is on the east side of Granby.

EAST GRANBY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **Hartford County** - #88001318)
Church and East Sts., Nicholson and Rainbow Rds., N. Main, School and S. Main Sts., East Granby
(13200 acres, 131 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1749-1500 AD, 1900-1750 AD, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

EAST HADDAM

Town; Middlesex County. Located at Haddan on the eastern side of the Connecticut and Salmon rivers, it was incorporated in 1734.

EAST HADDAM HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Middlesex County** - #83001273)
CT 149, Broom, Norwich, Creamery, Lumberyard, and Landing Hill Rds., East Haddam
(1100 acres, 90 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other, Federal — **Historic Person:** Multiple — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

EAST HAMPTON

Town; Middlesex County. The town was previously known as Chatham. The General Assembly changed the name to East Hampton in 1915. Early settlers to the area came from Eastham, Massachusetts. East Hampton is presumed to be an adaptation of that name.

EAST HARTFORD

Town; Hartford County; Elevation 1,225 feet. First settled as part of Hartford, East Hartford was made a separate town in 1783. The Native American name for this area was Podunk.

EAST HAVEN

Town; New Haven County. Formerly known as the East Village of New Haven, this area was made a separate town in 1707.

EAST HAVEN GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **New Haven County** - #02000336)
263, 270, 274 Hemingway Ave., 125, 129, 133, 139, 143, 150 Main St., 3, 7, 11, 15, 23, 27, 39, 47 Park Pl. & 58, 100 River St., East

Haven
(280 acres, 21 buildings, 1 structure, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't , Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Plaza, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Plaza, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

EAST LYME

Town; New London County. The town is so named because it was the eastern part of the town of Lyme.

EAST MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Fairfield County** - #85000306)
Bounded by Walters and Nichols Sts. from 371-377, 741-747, 388-394 and to 744 East Main Sts., Bridgeport
(160 acres, 33 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store

EAST PLYMOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Litchfield County** - #85000312)
E. Plymouth and Marsh Rd., Plymouth
(115 acres, 13 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Cemetery, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

EAST ROCK PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **New Haven County** - #97000299)
Roughly bounded by State, Davis, Livingston Sts., Park and Mitchell Drs., and Whitney Ave., Hamden
(4270 acres, 6 buildings, 1 structure, 6 objects)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mitchell, Donald Grant, Olmsted Brothers, et al. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Tudor Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Landscape Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Park — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

EAST WEATOGUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Hartford County** - #90001107)
Roughly, properties on East Weatogue St. from just N of Riverside Dr. to Hartford Rd., and Folly Farm property to S, Simsbury
(4900 acres, 102 buildings, 11 structures, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Animal Facility, Processing, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Animal Facility, Processing, Secondary Structure, Secondary Structure, Storage

EAST WINDSOR

Town; Hartford County. Named and incorporated in 1768, this town was the part of Windsor located east of the Connecticut River; it was early known as Windsor Farms.

EAST WINDSOR ACADEMY

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - Building - #98000359)
Also known as **Scantic Academy—East Windosr Historical Society Museum**
115 Scantic Rd., East Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, Museum

EAST WINDSOR HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Hartford County** - #86001208)
Roughly bounded by the Scantic River, John Fitch Blvd., Sullivan Ave., and the Connecticut River, South Windsor
(5350 acres, 44 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Georgian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

EASTFORD

Town; Windham County. The town was formed in 1777, and named Eastford because it was the east parish of Ashford.

EASTON

Town; Fairfield Count. The town was incorporated in 1745 and named Easton, this being in the eastern part of Weston.

EATON, THEOPHILIS

(c. 1591–1658) — First governor of New Haven Colony, born in Oxfordshire, England, the son of a clergyman. Educated primarily for a life as a merchant, Eaton was sent as a young man to the court of Denmark as an agent of the King of England. He remained in Denmark for several years, and became a prominent merchant upon his return to England.

Eaton accompanied John Davenport's group to New England in 1637, and was named as a magistrate upon his arrival in Massachusetts. During the fall of that same year, Eaton and some close acquaintances explored the coast of Connecticut, finally selecting a place called Quinnipiac, where a colony was planted in March of 1638. In November Eaton participated in the negotiations with the local Indians for the sale of some of their lands, which would become seven townships, in exchange for thirteen coats. He was selected in June of 1639 as one of the "seven pillars" who would be trusted to organize a new government for the colony. He was chosen as the colony's first governor, and remained in the office until his death. Governor Eaton was also one of the commissioners that formed the "United Colonies of New England" in 1643.

Eaton died in New Haven on January 7, 1658.

EATON, WILLIAM

(1764-1811) — army officer, diplomat, was born February 23, 1764, at Woodstock, Connecticut, the son of Nathan and Sarah (Johnson) Eaton. After a runaway enlistment in the army at sixteen, he underwent a series of hardships. He managed, however, to prepare himself for Dartmouth, and by alternately teaching and studying, succeeded in graduating in 1790. He then went to teach in Windsor, Vermont, and, while holding this position, secured, through the influence of Senator Bradley from that state, the appointment of captain in the United States army. This was in March 1792. On August 22, 1792, he married Eliza Sykes, the widow of General Timothy Danielson, and in the fall of the same year was ordered to the Army of the West, on the Ohio.

He was sent to Georgia in 1795, and while there made an enemy of his commandant and was court-martialed. The young officer pleaded his own cause to the secretary of state, Timothy Pickering, to such effect that he was ordered to Philadelphia without loss of rank. In July 1797, having been charged with a secret mission relating to the William Blount conspiracy, he returned in two days with prisoner and papers. By this time he had progressed so far in the esteem of the secretary of state that he was appointed consul to Tunis, and left for his post in December 1798, accompanied by the special diplomatic agent, James L. Cathcart. The government had made, through a French agent, Joseph E. Famin, a treaty with the piratical Bey of that North African country, which was unsatisfactory to the Senate. Eaton and Cathcart succeeded in rearranging this agreement and Cathcart proceeded to Tripoli, which country, in 1801, declared war on the United States. The situation there was unique; the reigning Pasha had usurped his brother's throne. Cathcart had formerly suggested that an attempt be made to effect a peace with the country by reinstating the exiled Hamet Karamanli. The proposition was placed before Congress by Eaton himself in the early part of 1804, some favorable attention was given to his scheme, and in September of the same year, with the title of "Navy Agent to the Barbary States," he returned to the Mediterranean to pursue his venture. On his arrival, he discovered that the exiled Pasha had fled to Upper Egypt. Undaunted, he sought out his charge and brought him to Alexandria. From there began a spectacular march through the Libyan Desert with a motley army of Greeks, Italians, and Arabs, collected along the way. After many seemingly unsurmountable difficulties this strange army arrived at Derne, a Tripolitan seaport. Eaton, with the aid of American gunboats, occupied the town. Victory seemed sure. Suddenly he was ordered to leave Tripoli and instructed that a treaty was being negotiated which would secure the illegal ruler on the Tripolitan throne and provide for the payment of ransom for imprisoned American officers.

Eaton was incensed and humiliated. He returned immediately to America, where his brilliant services had given him great prestige, but the warmth with which he defended himself after the government had supported the treaty-makers made him many political enemies. His feat was mentioned by the President in his annual message, but Eaton's complaints kept him from receiving a medal from the House of Representatives. The remainder of his life was somewhat unhappy: In 1807, he was summoned to witness in the Aaron Burr trial; he had been closely associated with Burr, but was able to clear himself before the court. In December of that year, he took a seat in the Massachusetts legislature, but because of his too ready utterance of his opinions he was not reelected. He retired to Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he spent his last years. The fatigues of his active life, the disappointments in his cherished schemes, and his excesses had undermined his health, and he died at forty-seven years of age in 1811.

EDGERTON

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New Haven County** - #88001469)
Also known as **Edgerton Park; Frederick F. Brewster Estate**
840 Whitney Ave., New Haven
(200 acres, 7 buildings, 8 structures, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Stephenson, Robert Storer — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Landscape, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Garden, Horticulture Facility, Pedestrian Related, Secondary Structure, Street Furniture/Object — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Landscape, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Animal Facility, Garden, Horticulture Facility, Park, Pedestrian Related, Street Furniture/Object

EDGEWOOD PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **New Haven County** - #86001991)
Roughly bounded by Whalley Ave. and Elm St., Sherman Ave. and Boulevard, Edgewood and Derby, and Yale Aves., New Haven
(2400 acres, 231 buildings, 4 structures, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mitchell, Donald Grant, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Landscape Architecture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Park, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park, Single Dwelling2

EDWARDS, HENRY W.

(1779-1847) — twelfth and fourteenth governor of Connecticut (1833-1834 and 1835-1838), was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on October 1779, the son of Frances Ogden and Pierpont Edwards.

Edwards attended the College of New Jersey (Princeton University), and graduated in 1797. He then attended Litchfield Law School and set up a practice in New Haven. He served as a clerk in the Lower House of the General Assembly during the October 1818 session. In 1819, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Republican and served until 1823, when he received an appointment to the U.S. Senate.

Edwards changed party affiliation during the presidential election of 1824 and became a Jacksonian Democrat, but remained in the U.S. Senate until completion of his term in March 1827. The following year, he entered the State Senate for one year. In 1830, he was again elected to the Connecticut State House, and became its Speaker for that year.

Although he received the majority of votes for Lieutenant Governor in 1832, he was denied the post by a divided Assembly. In 1833, however, he was elected Governor by a vote of the General Assembly.

During his administration, Edwards supported manufacturing issues and the tariff. The Legislature's was concerned with the question of educating blacks, and in 1833, they passed a discriminatory education law. The law was soon tested in a court case involving Prudence Crandall, headmistress of a private academy for black girls in Caterbury, Connecticut. She was eventually found guilty and forced to close her school.

Edwards was defeated for reelection in 1834 by the Whig candidate Samuel A. Foot, primarily because of a recent business depression in the State. By the election of 1835, conditions in the State had not improved, and Edwards was again elected Governor. He was reelected again in 1836, and 1837. His last three terms were marked by substantial growth in the railroad industry, a geological survey of the State in 1835-36, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt under some conditions.

In 1837, Edwards vetoed a bill that was subsequently upheld, and the Legislature became wary that he might be too strong a governor; they denied his nomination in 1838. At the end of his term, Edwards returned to New Haven and retired from public life.

Edwards was married to Lydia Miller in October 1801; the couple had six children. He died on July 22, 1847.

EELLS-STOW HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001407)
34 High St., Milford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

EIN JACOB (AYN YACOB) SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95001342)
Also known as **Swedish (East End) Lutheran Church; The Church of God and Sai**
746 (aka 748) Connecticut Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

ELDREDGE MILLS ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - **Tolland County** - #00000938)
Also known as **Site No. 160-15**
Address Restricted, Willington
(23 acres, 7 structures)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Agriculture — Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Processing — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ELIOT, JARED

(1685-1763) — Congregational clergyman, physician, the son of Joseph and Mary (Wyllys) Eliot, was born November 7, 1685, in Guilford, Connecticut. His grandfather was John Eliot. He graduated at Yale College, then called the "Collegiate School" of Connecticut, in 1706 and after teaching for about two years was settled over the church in Killingworth, now Clinton, where he served until his death.

For more than forty years he never failed to preach at least once every Sunday, and was highly regarded in the colony as a minister and adviser in church matters. Without neglecting the duties of this office, he pursued his interest in natural science and achieved eminence in widely different fields. Inheriting a taste for the practise of medicine from his grandmother, who had been noted for her skill in medicine and surgery, and from his father also a physician, he received medical instruction from Rev. Joshua Hobart of Southold, Long Island. In time he became the leading physician in the New England colonies, and his service was called for in all parts of the colony, as well as in Newport and Boston. "Of all those who combined the offices of clerygman and physician, not one, from the foundation of the American colonies, attained so high distinction as a physician as Jared Eliot." He was an instructor of physicians also, and his influence on medical practise in the colony was wide and lasting.

As a scientist, Eliot became interested in the black sand which at times covered the sea beach. He carried a quantity of it in his saddle bags, from time to time, to an iron furnace in Killingworth, where it was smelted. It proved to be an iron ore from which he extracted excellent iron. His *Essay on the Invention, or Art of making very good, if not the best Iron, from black Sea Sand* (1762), was awarded a gold medal by the Royal Society of London. He was already a member of the society. He was one of the first to develop the ore beds in northwestern Connecticut, where later iron works supplied munitions for the Continental Army, and thus established Connecticut as the "munition state" of the country. During his thirty years as a physician, Eliot had visited all parts of the colony, had met the men of influence, and had become acquainted with the condition of farming throughout Connecticut. This wide observation led him to study possible improvements in farm practise. He bought considerable tracts of land, experimented wisely in their improvement, and embodied his results in an *Essay on Field Husbandry in New England*, published in six parts at intervals in the years from 1748 to 1759. These for a long time were the most widely read and prized agricultural essays in America. With President Ezra Stiles of Yale College, he introduced silk culture into the colony.

Eliot lived at a time when general poverty, the absence of outside intellectual stimulus, and the rudimentary means of communication hindered progress in the sciences in America. In a later century, he would have been a specialist; in his own time he was a typical pioneer of applied science. In 1710, he married Hannah Smithson. Of their eleven children, nine grew to adulthood. Two became physicians; four were farmers. In all they represented their respective towns in twenty-three sessions of the General Assembly. Eliot was a man of iron constitution, capable of enduring all the rigors of a newly settled country, and tireless in his various activities. "In his house he was liberal, courteous and generous in a gentleman-like hospitality." He made the earliest bequest for the permanent endowment of the Yale Library, the income from which has been used for the purchase of books for one hundred and sixty years. The college trained him for "employment in church and civil state" and he filled his

seventy-eight years with useful service to both.

ELIOT, JARED, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85002792)
Also known as **Mulberry Farm**
88 Old Chaffinch Island Rd., Guilford
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Eliot,Rev. Jared — **Significant Year:** 1761, 1762, 1723 — **Area of Significance:** Health/Medicine, Science, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ELIOT, SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001316)
500 Main St., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ELIZABETH PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Site** - #83001259)
Asylum Ave., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wirth,Theodore, Huntington & Darbee — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Park, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Auditorium, Park, Restaurant, Sport Facility

ELLINGTON

Town; Tolland County. The town was either named for Ellington, England, or because of the town's shape, with a long narrow strip projecting eastward, it was originally known as the "Great Swamp" or "Marsh."

ELLINGTON CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Tolland County** - #90001754)
Roughly, Maple St. from Berr Ave. to just W of the High School and Main St. from Jobs Hill Rd. to East Green, Ellington
(800 acres, 103 buildings, 2 objects)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Chaffee, Nelson — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Funerary, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Library, Park, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Funerary, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Library, Park, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

ELLIOTTVILLE LOWER MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004406)
Also known as **Peep Toad Mill**
Peep Toad Rd., East Killingly
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Single Dwelling2

ELLSWORTH, HORACE H., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001489)
Also known as **See also: Palisado Avenue Historic** District
316 Palisado Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ELLSWORTH, OLIVER

(1745-1807) — Chief Justice of the United States, he was born in Windsor, Connecticut on April 29, 1745, the son of David and

Jemima (Leavitt). He attended Yale College, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in 1766. Ellsworth studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1771. Ellsworth also held several honorary degrees, including an LL.D. from Princeton, Yale and Dartmouth. He commenced the practice of law in Windsor, but then moved to Hartford, Connecticut in 1775.

A noted lawyer, Ellsworth was a member of the State General Assembly from 1773 until 1776. He was appointed State Attorney in 1777. Ellsworth served in the Continental Congress from 1778 until 1783 and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Ellsworth also served as a member of the Governor's Council from 1780 until 1785, and was a judge of the Connecticut Superior Court from 1785 until 1789.

Among his many accomplishments, Ellsworth took part in the U.S. Constitutional Convention, at which he help bring about legislation to provide for the equality of representation in the Senate. He is also credited with originating the term "United States." Ellsworth was a Federalist United States Senator from 1789 until 1796 and played a major role in the drafting of important legislation. He reported the first set of Senate rules, framed a measure admitting Rhode Island and North Carolina into the Union, drew up the first bill regulating consular service; and drew up a bill organizing the federal judiciary court structure.

Ellsworth resigned from his senatorship to accept a judicial appointment as the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, where he served until 1800, when he retired. In addition, Ellsworth was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France to negotiate a treaty in 1799. He returned to the United States in 1801, was again a member of the Governor's Council until 1807.

Ellsworth married Abigail Wolcott in 1772. He died in Windsor, Connecticut on November 26, 1807.

ELLSWORTH, OLIVER, HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000707)
Also known as **Elmwood**
778 Palisado Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Denslow,Samuel, Hayden,Thomas — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Ellsworth,Oliver — **Significant Year:** 1783, 1740 — **Area of Significance:** Law, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

ELLSWORTH, WILLIAM

(1791-1868) — fifteenth governor of Connecticut (1838-1842), was born in Windsor, Connecticut, on November 10, 1791. He attended Yale College, graduated in 1810, and began studying law at Litchfield Law School. After admittance to the bar in 1813, he moved to Hartford. Four years later, he established a partnership with his brother-in-law, Judge Thomas Scott Williams.

Ellsworth was appointed a professor of law at Trinity College in 1827, and held the chair for his lifetime. In 1829, he was elected a Whig member of Congress and served on the Judiciary Committee, which was, at that time, engaged in putting into effect President Andrew Jackson's stand against nullification. After serving on a Congressional Commission to investigate the U.S. Bank at Philadelphia, he resigned from Congress in 1834, and resumed his law practice. In 1835, he was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives.

Ellsworth became the Whig nominee for Governor in 1838, and defeated the Democratic candidate Seth Beers. He was reelected again in 1839, and 1841. During his administration, he attempted to pass laws that would alleviate poverty and strengthen the severely weakened economy which had resulted from the Panic of 1837, but only minor legislation was enacted in this area. In 1838, the Assembly established a School Commission, but then refused to pass appropriations for a State normal school. In 1839, a new system of voter registration was adopted.

Ellsworth's four terms as Governor were highly conservative years, and public opinion did not support radical reforms. By 1842, the Whig Party was divided by President Tyler's unwillingness to heed party dictates. The Whigs lost considerable strength and, in 1842, Ellsworth lost in a reelection against Democrat Chauncey F. Cleveland.

After his term ended, Ellsworth returned to his law practice until 1847, when he was appointed an Associate Judge of the State Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors. He held this position until his retirement in 1861.

Ellsworth was married to Emily Webster in September 1813, and had six children. He died on January 15, 1868, and was buried in Hartford.

ELM STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Hartford County** - #84001003)
71-166 Capitol Ave., 55-97 Elm St., 20-30 Trinity St., Hartford
(150 acres, 14 buildings)

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Renaissance, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Government Office, Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Current Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Government Office, Multiple Dwelling

ELM STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - **Hartford County** - #98000358)
Along Elm St., from 18 to 191 Elm St., Rocky Hill
(200 acres, 61 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Greek Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

ELM STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New Haven County** - #87002605)
Roughly bounded by Elm, College, Wall & Church Sts., New Haven
(170 acres, 25 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Early Republic, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** College — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Education — **Current Sub-function:** College

ELMER S. DAILEY

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Structure** - #78002838)
Bridgeport Harbor, Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Water-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ELMORE HOUSES

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001832)
78 and 87 Long Hill Rd., South Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Burnham,Dennis — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ELTON HOTEL

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001282)
Also known as **The Elton**
16-30 W. Main St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Griggs,Wilfred E. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Beaux Arts, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

ELY, REV. JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - Building - #01000400)
54 Milwaukee Ave., Bethel
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Exploration/Settlement — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

EMMA C. BERRY (FISHING SLOOP)

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - **Structure** - #94001649)
Also known as **See also: Mystic River Historic** District
Greenmanville Ave., Mystic
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Latham, James A. — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Maritime History, Industry, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Fishing Facility Or Site, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

EMMANUEL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - Building - #99000924)
50 Emmanuel Church Rd., Killingworth
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

ENDEE MANOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Hartford County** - #96000027)
Roughly, along Sherman, Mills and Putnam Sts., Bristol
(120 acres, 157 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Haydon, Harold A., Miner Building Co. — **Architectural Style:** Other, Bungalow/Craftsman — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

ENDERS, JOHN FRANKLIN

(1897-1985) — Winner of the 1954 Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology; was born on February 10, 1897, in West Hartford, Connecticut, the son of John Ostrom and Harriet Goulden (Whitmore) Enders. He received his A.B. degree from Yale University in 1920. He also completed his MA, M.A. at Harvard University in 1922 and his MA, Ph.D. in 1930. Enders served in the United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps from 1917 until 1920, reaching the rank of lieutenant.

Enders served as an assistant in the Harvard Medical School's department of bacteriology and immunology from 1929 until 1930, an instructor from 1930 until 1935, assistant professor from 1935 until 1942 and associate professor in 1942. He was made University Professor, Harvard's highest honor for its faculty in 1962. He remained at Harvard until 1977.

During World War II, Enders was a civilian consultant on epidemic diseases to the Secretary of War from 1942 until 1946. Between 1945 and 1949, he was associated with the Civilian Commission on Virus and Rickettsial Disease of the United States Army. It was in his capacity as chief of the research department of infectious disease at Children's Hospital in Boston, that his Nobel Prize-winning work in virus research was accomplished. Enders won the award in 1954, along with junior colleagues Frederick C. Robbins and Thomas H. Weller, for developing a process of tissue culture growth that allowed the landmark synthesis of vaccines against polio, measles, mumps and other childhood diseases. Through later research, Ender contributed vastly to medical knowledge about the nature of cancer cells and other viral tumors and biogenetic methods of disease control.

Enders published *Immunity: Principles in Medicine and Public* in 1939 with Hans Zinsser and Leroy D. Fothergill. He also contributed numerous papers to scientific and medical periodicals and was the editor of the *Journal of Immunology*. Enders was accorded a great many prizes, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963.

Enders was married twice. He married Sarah Frances Bennett on September 17, 1927. She died in 1943. He remarried Carolyn Keane on May 12, 1951. Enders was the father of two children; he died on September 8, 1985, in Waterford, Connecticut.

ENFIELD

Town; Hartford County. It is named after Enfield, England, a suburb of London. An early name for the town was Freshwater.

ENFIELD CANAL

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - **Structure** - #76001998)
Also known as **Windsor Locks Canal**
Along Connecticut River from Windsor Locks N to Thompsonville, Windsor Locks
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** White,Canvass — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Engineering, Transportation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Energy Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Water-Related

ENFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002664)
Also known as **See also: Enfield Town Meetinghouse**
1106-1492 Enfield St., Enfield
(1600 acres, 119 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Stone, F.M., Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late

Victorian, Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ENFIELD SHAKERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002663)
Shaker, Taylor and Cybulski Rds., Enfield
(1100 acres, 15 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion, Social History, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ENFIELD TOWN MEETINGHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1974 - Building - #74002050)
Also known as **Old Town Hall of Enfield**
Enfield St. at South Rd., Enfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Government, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Meeting Hall — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ENGINE COMPANY 1 FIRE STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000025)
197 Main St. and 36 John St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ebbets & Frid — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Government, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Fire Station

ENGINE COMPANY 2 FIRE STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000022)
1515 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Barker,Russell F. — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance, Other — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Fire Station

ENGINE COMPANY 6 FIRE STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000020)
Also known as **Stewart B. McKinney Shelter**
34 Huyshope Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hartford Architectural Bureau — **Architectural Style:** Moderne — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Domestic, Government — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing

ENGINE COMPANY 9 FIRE STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000024)
655 New Britain Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ebbets & Frid — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Fire Station

ENGINE COMPANY 15 FIRE STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000023)
8 Fairfield Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Zunner & Sellew — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Fire Station

ENGINE COMPANY 16 FIRE STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000021)
636 Blue Hills Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ebbets & Frid — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Fire Station

ENGLISH, JAMES E.

(1812-1890) — twenty-eighth and thirtieth governor of Connecticut (1867-1869 and 1870-1871), was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on March 13, 1812, the son of Nancy Griswold and James English. At age eleven, he left home and spent over two years working on a farm about 30 miles away. In 1826, he returned to his family, and attended school to learn the art of architectural drawing.

After becoming a carpenter's apprentice in 1828, he started his own contracting business in 1833. Within two years, he abandoned this business and established the English and Welch Lumber Company. In 1853, he left the lumbering business and purchased a bankrupt clock factory; the New Haven Clock Company became one of the largest clock manufacturing businesses in the world.

English began his career in public life as a selectman of New Haven, from 1836 to 1848. He was a member of the Common Council in 1848-1849, and a delegate to the State Assembly in 1855. In 1856, he was elected a State Senator, and kept his seat through 1858. He was also president of the Connecticut Savings Bank from 1857 to 1890.

In 1860, English was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. During the Civil War, he became known as the "War Democrat" in Congress, and was a strong supporter of the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery. He was defeated in a bid for Governor of Connecticut in 1866, but won against incumbent Hawley the following year.

During his first gubernatorial term, English worked to provide benefits for immigrants and workers, but failed in attempts to veto an unfair election law and support an eight-hour day. The railroad and shipping conflict, begun in 1866, continued during his administration, but was finally resolved in June of 1868 when two bridges were approved.

English sought reelection in 1869, but was defeated by Republican candidate Marshall Jewell. In the 1870 election, however, he was again victorious. In his second gubernatorial term, the issue arose of abolishing one of the two existing State capitals, but nothing was resolved at that time.

The 1871 election again found English and Jewell opponents, and in this race, English was again defeated. When his term ended, he served in the State House, and three years later, filled an unexpired Senate term. Defeated for reelection in 1876 and 1880, he returned to his business interests.

English was deeply interested in the advancement of education. During his years of service as the State's Governor, he worked hard to establish a system of education opening the schools to every child in the State, without distinction and free of expense. His efforts earned him the title of "father of the free school system." His work for education continued after his governorship, and among other educational pursuits, he gave generous financial aid to Yale University, donating a large sum to establish a library for Yale Law School.

English was married to Caroline Augusta Fowler in January 1835, with whom he had a son. In October 1885, he married a second time, to Anna Robinson Morris. He died on March 2, 1890, and was buried in New Haven.

ENO MEMORIAL HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000210)
754 Hopmeadow St., Simsbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bassette, Roy D. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Classical Revival — **Historic Person:** Wood,Antoinette Eno — **Significant Year:** 1932 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Auditorium, City Hall, Courthouse, Government Office — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Auditorium, Civic

ENO, AMOS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001935)
Also known as **Simsbury House**
Off U. S. 202 on Hopmeadow Rd., Simsbury
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Pinchot,Gifford — **Significant Year:** 1890, 1903, 1822 — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Conservation — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Restaurant — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

EOLIA-HARKNESS ESTATE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **New London County** - #86003331)
Also known as **Harkness State Park;Camp Harkness**
Great Neck Rd., Waterford
(2200 acres, 15 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lord & Hewlett, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Historic Person:** Harkness, Mary, et al. — **Significant Year:** 1908, 1920, 1907 — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Health Care, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Forest, Resort, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education, Health Care, Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Park, Research Facility, Resort

ERWIN HOME FOR WORTHY AND INDIGENT WOMEN

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000332)
Also known as **The Erwin House**
140 Bassett St., New Britain
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cook, Hapgood, & Co., Hapgood & Hapgood, et al. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Historic Person:** Erwin, Cornelius B. — **Significant Year:** 1894, 1914, 1891 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Industry, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing

ESPERANZA

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000334)
511 Town Hill Rd., New Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Melvin Hathaway Hapgood — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

ESSEX

Town; Middlesex County. Originally part of the town of Saybrook, in 1820 it became a borough named for Essex, England.

ESSEX FREIGHT STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000337)
1 Railroad Ave., Town of Essex, Centerbrook
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

ESSEX HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Middlesex County** - #78003525)
Parts of Main, N. Main, S. Main, and W. Main Sts., Essex
(0 acres)

ESTES, ELEANOR

(1906-1988) — author of children's books, was born Eleanor Ruth Rosenfeld on May 9, 1906, in West Haven, Connecticut. After graduating from high school, Estes took a six-month training course at the New Haven Free Library, then went to work in their children's section as a junior assistant where she participated in storytelling and supervised reading clubs. In the fall of 1931, she was named librarian of that facility. Later that year, after receiving a Caroline M. Hewins scholarship, she studied at the Pratt Institute Library School. After a year there, she worked as children's librarian at various branches of the New York Public Library, a post she held until 1940.

After marrying Rice Estes in 1932, the couple, on one of their vacations, met sculptor Louis Slobodkin, whom Eleanor asked to provide illustrations for the children's book she was writing. Although he had never done anything like that before, he was thrilled with this new opportunity, and together, Estes and Slobodkin created her first book, *The Moffats* (1941). The first in a trilogy of popular books about the Moffat family, critics admired the unadorned tone of the book, with *The Library Journal* noting that "the style is deceptively simple; somehow the author has succeeded in conveying the large significance of small events in children's lives and has reported them as children experience them."

Other Moffat books by Estes and Slobodkin were *The Middle Moffat*, 1942, and *Rufus M.*, 1943. Of the Moffat series,

writer A. M. Jordan wrote in *Horn Book* that "Eleanor Estes draws New England village life with genuine sympathy and truthfulness. Her Moffats, as Louis Slobodkin convincingly presents them, take their place among the book families not soon forgotten."

Subsequent books by Estes were *The Sun and the Wind and Mr. Todd*, 1943; *The Hundred Dresses*, 1944; *The Sleeping Giant*, 1948; *Ginger Pye*, 1951; *A Little Oven*, 1955; *Pinky Pye*, 1958; *The Witch Family*, 1960; *The Alley*, 1964; and *Miranda the Great*, 1967. *The Hundred Dresses*, concerning a little Polish girl brought up in New England, was described by one source as a very important book, "beautiful in its softly colored spacious pictures, beautiful in its understanding of child character and belief in the essential goodness of a child's heart." In addition, Estes wrote an adult novel entitled *The Echoing Green* (1947). In 1952, Estes was awarded the Newbery Medal for her "distinguished contribution to children's literature."

Estes and her husband had one daughter. She died on July 15, 1988.

EVANS, EBENEZER, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003101)
17 Long Bottom Rd., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

FAIRFIELD

Town; Fairfield County; on Long Island Sound in southwest Connecticut. Originally known as Uncoway (corrupted to Unquowa) to the Indians, its fertile fields came to the attention of Yankee pioneers on July 13, 1637, when a band of Connecticut troops under Roger Ludlow pursued the fleeing Pequots from their burning fort in Mystic to their doom in the Great Swamp Fight. Two years later, Ludlow returned to Fairfield with a party of settlers from Windsor, who were later joined by colonists from Watertown and Concord.

Possibly named descriptively for its surroundings, or for Fairfield in Kent, England, the land was twice purchased from the Pequonnock Indians: on May 11, 1639, and again on June 24, 1649.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY COURTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004376)
Also known as **Court of Common Pleas**
172 Golden Hill St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Briggs,Warren R. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Courthouse — **Current Function:** Government, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Courthouse

FAIRFIELD COUNTY JAIL

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85000841)
1106 North Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lambert & Bunnell — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Correctional Facility — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Correctional Facility

FAIRFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000897)
Old Post Rd. from Post Rd. to Turney Rd., Fairfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Military, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Library, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Government — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Library, School, Single Dwelling2

FAIRFIELD RAILROAD STATIONS

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000926)
Carter Henry Dr., Fairfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Transportation, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related, Restaurant, Road-Related, Specialty Store

FALKNER'S ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001467)
Also known as **Faulkner's Island Lighthouse;Falkners Island Lighthouse;Falk**
Long Island Sound, 5 mi. S of Guilford, Guilford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** US Treasury Department — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

FALLS VILLAGE DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Litchfield County** - #79002622)
CT 126, Canaan
(700 acres, 71 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lambert & Bunnell, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Rail-Related, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

FANNING, CAPT. THOMAS, FARMSTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92001643)
1004 Shewville Rd., Ledyard Township, Ledyard
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fanning,Thomas — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Animal Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

FANNING, JOHN THOMAS

(1837-1911) — hydraulic engineer, was a direct descendant in the seventh generation of Edmund Fanning, who settled at New London, Connecticut, in 1653, lived for some years on Fisher's Island, and then became one of the original proprietors of Stonington. John Thomas Fanning was born at Norwich, Connecticut, the son of John Howard Fanning, a skilled mechanic and contractor for buildings, and Elizabeth Pridde. He resided in New England until 1886, after which time he made his home in Minneapolis. He studied architecture and engineering and began his practise in Norwich, where he acted for eight years as city engineer, planning the city's water supply and its cemetery. This work was interrupted by the Civil War, during which he served as a member of the 3rd Connecticut Volunteers and later as field officer in the 3rd Regiment, Connecticut Militia.

At the close of the war, he was retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On June 11, 1865, he married Maria Louise Bensley of Rhode Island. After the war he resumed practice in New England, first at Norwich, and later at Manchester, New Hampshire. He began to specialize in hydraulics and constructed the water-supply system at Manchester. He soon found his services were in demand all over New England and in New York State for the solution of hydraulic and water-supply problems. In 1881, he published a *Report on a Water Supply for New York and Other Cities of the Hudson Valley* (supplemented in 1884). In 1881, he also made a report on Lake George as a source of water supply for New York City. In 1884, he published a pamphlet on *Homestead and Suburban Sewerage.* His best-known work, however, was a *Practical Treatise on Water Supply Engineering* (1877). This book was of such practical value that, in revised and enlarged form, it had run into sixteen editions by 1906. In 1885, Fanning went to Minneapolis to report on a power development of the St. Anthony Falls, and after that time, with his residence in Minneapolis, he acted as consulting engineer on many large water-power projects in the West, most notable of which were those on the Weenatahee River, the Missouri River at Great Falls, Montana, at Helena, Montana, at Spokane, Washington, and on the Mississippi River at Minneapolis. He continued however, to go to all parts of the country to solve city water-supply problems. Some of the cities which employed him on the planning and construction of their water supply and purification systems, in addition to Minneapolis, were Des Moines, Omaha, and Birmingham, Alabama. He also made a report on an additional water supply for Rockford, Illinois.

Fanning had the reputation for being unusually generous with the help and time he was always ready to give to the younger members of his profession. He served for a year as president of the American Waterworks Association shortly after it came into existence, and was consulting engineer for a time for the Great Northern Railroad, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, and the Minneapolis Union Railways. In addition to his text-book on hydraulic and water-supply engineering, he contributed technical papers on the subject to the *Transactions* of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

FARMINGTON

Town; Hartford County; Northern Connecticut. Located on the Farmington River, the town was settled in 1640 by a party of colonists from Hartford, and incorporated in 1645. It was often called the "mother of towns," because it formerly included land that was divided into nine other towns.

In 1639, Captain John Mason was sent by the "Three River Towns" of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor to explore the region, then inhabited by the Tunxis Indians. Five years later, the settlement was incorporated and named Farmington, probably for the English Farmington in Gloucester, though the name may have also been suggested by the occupation of the settlers.

FARMINGTON CANAL LOCK

National Historic Place (des. 1973 - **Structure** - #73001949)
487 N. Brooksvale Rd., Cheshire
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Water-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

FARMINGTON CANAL LOCK NO. 13

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Structure** - #82004350)
Brooksvale Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hurd,Davis — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Economics, Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Water-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

FARMINGTON CANAL-NEW HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON CANAL

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Hartford County** - #85002664)
Also known as **See also: Farmington Canal Lock;Farmington Canal Lock No. 13**
Roughly from Suffield in Hartford Cty. to New Haven in New Haven Cty., Simsbury
(2476 acres, 1 building, 37 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hurd, Davis, Farnam, Henry — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Engineering, Transportation — Cultural Affiliation: American — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park, Unoccupied Land

FARMINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - **Hartford County** - #72001331)
Also known as **Farmington Village; See also: Williams, Austin, House, NHL** Porter and Mountain Rds., Main and Garden Sts., Hatter's and Hillstead Lanes, and Farmington Ave., Farmington
(2750 acres, 114 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Woodruff, Judah — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

FARMINGTON RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - **Structure** - #72001334)
Spans Farmington River and Pleasant St. W of Palisado Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

FARNSWORTH, SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001990)
537 Mountain Rd., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

FARNUM HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004449)
Litchfield Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,A.S.G. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

FARWELL BARN

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - Building - #00001649)
Also known as **Jacobson Barn**
Horsebarn Hill Rd., Mansfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Area of Significance:** Agriculture, Architecture, Education — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

FAYERWEATHER, DANIEL BURTON

(1822-1890) — leather merchant, philanthropist, was born March 12, 1822 at Stepney, Fairfield County, Connecticut, a son of Lucius and Amelia (Beardsley) Fayerweather. His grandfather, Captain Samuel Fayerweather, was a veteran of the Revolution and the War of 1812. In Daniel's boyhood, his father died and he was bound out to a farmer in the neighborhood. The work was hard and the boy had practically no opportunity for schooling. Released from his term of service before its completion, he learned shoemaking and was successful in that trade, but because of uncertain health he was in time forced to look elsewhere for employment. When nothing better offered, he went to Virginia and there engaged in what was called in those days "tin-peddling," or selling wares from door to door through the country. When he could not get cash for his merchandise he took hides in payment and thus made a start in the leather business, from which he was eventually to derive a fortune. So highly did he value education that after he came of age he sought and gained admission to a boys' boarding school in Connecticut, where the pupils were from five to seven years his juniors.

Having recovered his health in the outdoor life which he led in the South, Fayerweather was ambitious to get into the leather trade, but it was not until 1854, when he was thirty-two years of age, that an opportunity of the kind he had been seeking came to him. He was offered a clerkship in the New York house of Hoyt Brothers which he eagerly accepted, and within one year he was admitted to the firm. From that time on, his rise was steady and significant until his death in 1890, when he was senior partner in the house doing the largest leather business in the United States, if not the world. Fayerweather & Ladew had tanneries in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia, as well as in New York. From factories which were operated in New York City, an immense output of belting and soleleather was marketed annually. His success was based on the strictest integrity and the soundest financing. He had few rivals, but continually found and exploited new territory. In the wholesale leather district of New York, near the Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridge, he was known to scores of men as "Dan," and beyond the bounds of that business district his name was rarely heard or printed, even after he had reached the rank of millionaire.

Not one of the men who met Fayerweather from day to day suspected that he was harboring plans of philanthropy on a great scale; most of them underestimated his wealth, and only a few knew of his disposition to give largely of it. He quietly sought the counsel of President Roswell D. Hitchcock of Union Theological Seminary, and from October 1884 to November 1890, only three men knew that on the former date Fayerweather had signed a will giving from $50,000 to $300,000, as well as additional gifts from the residuary estate, to each of a score of American colleges. It was also clear that he had made no provision whatever for having his own name perpetuated as a donor, or for restricting the institutions in the use of the funds bestowed. A codicil made on the day of his death gave full control of the estate to the executors, who, after providing for his widow, Lucy (Joyce) Fayerweather (1824-1892), proceeded to carry out the testator's bequests to the colleges.

FEDERAL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Hartford County** - #86001989)
Also known as **See also: Beleden House**
Roughly bounded by Summer, Maple, Woodland, Goodwin, and High Sts., Bristol
(900 acres, 289 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Case, Joel, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Colonial Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

FENWICK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - **Middlesex County** - #95000437)
Roughly, along Agawam, Neponset and Pettipaug Aves., Town of Old Saybrook, Fenwick
(1950 acres, 66 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Shingle Style, Queen Anne, Bungalow/Craftsman — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Sport Facility — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Sport Facility

FERRIS, SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89001086)
E. Putnam and Cary Sts., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

FIELD, STEPHEN JOHNSON

(1816-1899) — U.S. Supreme Court Justice; was born in Haddam, Connecticut on November 4, 1816, to David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, and studied law in New York City before being admitted to the New York Bar in 1841. Field worked with his brother, David Dudley's, law firm until 1848, when he went to California and became the first alcalde and a founder of Marysville. From 1850-1851, Field served in the first California legislature to convene following California granting of Statehood. He was instrumental in forming laws regulating civil and criminal codes as well as important legislation concerning mineral rights and land titles.

Field returned to practicing law in Marysville until 1857, when he was elected to the Supreme Court of California, becoming chief justice in 1859. President Lincoln appointed him to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1863, where he remained until 1897. During these years, he opposed the use of paper money, believed in concurrent powers of state and federal governments, opposed income tax and was involved in several controversial cases of that time (i.e. , the New Orleans saughterhouse case, and the Queue Case concernig Chinese immigration).

He was appointed by the governor of California to examine their code of laws, in 1873, and had a brief brush with running for the presidency of the United States after being nominated and collecting 65 votes at the Cincinnati Democratic Convention in 1880. Field received an LL.D. from Williams College in 1864, and was appointed professor of law in 1869 at the University of California.

He wrote a book entitled *Reminiscences of Early Days in California* in 1877. Field died in Washington D.C., on April 9, 1899.

FIFTH CAMP OF ROCHAMBEAU'S INFANTRY

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Site** - #01000446)
Also known as **Site 12-25**
Address Restricted, Bolton
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Military Facility — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000154)
126 Washington Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Northrop,Joseph — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75002056)
75 Main St., Farmington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Woodruff,Judah — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Black, Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST AND THE ANCIENT BURYING GROUND

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001324)
Also known as **Fourth Meeting House,Ancient Burying Ground**
60 Gold St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wasworth,Daniel — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Religious Structure

FIRST CHURCH PARSONAGE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001488)
Also known as **See also: Palisado Avenue Historic** District
160 Palisado Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88000543)
Walton Pl., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Newton,George F., Vuono Construction Co. — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHESHIRE

National Historic Place (des. 1973 - Building - #73001950)
111 Church Dr., Cheshire
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoadley,David — **Architectural Style:** Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF EAST HARTFORD AND PARSONAGE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004398)
829-837 Main St., East Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Shepard,Chauncey — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF EAST HAVEN

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004349)
Also known as **Old Stone Church**
251 Main St., East Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lancraft,George — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF PLAINFIELD

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002116)
CT 12, Plainfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Town,Ithiel — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS CONVENED

(1774)— On September 5, 1774 all of the colonies, except Georgia, sent representatives to what is now called the First Continental Congress. Silas Deane, Eliphalet Dyer, and Roger Sherman represented Connecticut at the First Continental Congress. They met in secret and drew up a list of basic rights they wanted along with a list of complaints and a demand for the repeal of the Intolerable Acts. They addressed their report, entitled The Declaration of Rights and Grievances, to King George

III. The Congress also adopted the Articles of Association, a forerunner to the Articles of Confederation. The Articles of Association called for a unified boycott of British and Irish goods and a refusal by the colonies to export goods to Britain, Ireland, and other British holdings. The colonists also agreed to stop purchasing and importing slaves after the following December, ending their involvement with the slave trade and its participants. The Continental Congress established the committee of correspondence to enforce the association. The delegates agreed to meet the following June if the Crown did not properly attend to the colonists' complaints.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000766)
50 State St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Flagg,Ernest — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Financial Institution

FIRST TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

National Historic Place (des. 1973 - Building - #66000961)
Also known as **Metropolitan** Building
733 Chapel St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Communications — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Communications Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Restaurant

FISH, ABEL H., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004381)
Buckley Hill and Rathbun Hill Rds., Salem
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

FITCH, JOHN

(1743-1798) — original inventor of the steamboat; was born in East Windsor, Connecticut in January 1743, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Shaler). He received a common school education and was apprenticed to a watchmaker.

Fitch opened his own brass shop in East Windsor, Connecticut. Because of bad investments and an unhappy home life, he abandoned his shop in 1769 and settled in Trenton, New Jersey, where he started a brass and silversmith business. At the beginning of the American Revolution, he became a gunsmith with the American forces and joined the New Jersey troops, with whom he endured the rigors of a winter camp at Valley Forge. He left the army to take charge of the Trenton Gun Factory throughout the conflict. He also sold supplies to General George Washington's troops. After the war, he returned to his trade in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1780, he set out for Kentucky as a deputy surveyor for the state of Virginia. He traveled throughout Kentucky and Pennsylvania, facing harsh winters and attacks from Native American tribes. He surveyed lands along the Ohio Valley and the Northwest Territory until 1785.

In April 1785, he conceived the idea of using steam as a mode of power for carriages and vessels. His first model bore wheels at the sides, however this was ineffective. He replaced the wheels with paddles, experimenting with this process in July 1786. Fitch them attempted to secure financial aide from the Pennsylvania legislature for this endeavor, but was unsuccessful.

Finally, by producing by hand and selling maps of the northwestern territory, he was able to raise $800 and form a company of forty shares to produce a 60-ton boat using his steam design. In 1786-1787, the states of New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia granted him exclusive rights to their waters for fourteen years to develop the navigation by steam process. Fitch's second boat was forty-five feet long with a 12-foot beam and six oars on each side. It had a 12-inch cylinder engine. The boat made a successful trial trip on the Delaware River at Philadelphia on August 22, 1787.

Fitch developed two more boats, in 1788 and 1790, respectively, and continued to demonstrate their increased speed. The later boat was run as a regular passenger boat between Philadelphia and Burlington with a speed of 8 mph. However, a storm and a fire destroyed his next two boats.

In 1793, Fitch went to France to build another steamboat, but he arrived in the midst of revolutionary troubles and was unable to carry out his project. He left his plans with the American consul at L'Orient and went to London. During his absence, his plans were loaned to Robert Fulton. In 1794, disappointed and penniless, Fitch returned to America. In 1796, he again

constructed a steam boat from a ship's yawl, which was moved by a screw-propeller, and tested it on the Collect Pond in New York City. In the spring of 1798, he made and tried a three-foot model of a steamboat. However, sometime between June 25 and July 18 of that year, Fitch committed suicide by poison and was buried in Bardstown.

There have been several claimants to the invention of the steamboat, most notably Robert Fulton, however, when the original patents, drafts and specifications were examined by a committee of the New York Legislature, it was concluded that Fitch was the original inventor.

Fitch married Lucy Roberts in December 1767. The couple had one child. He died in Bardstown, Kentucky on July 2, 1798.

FITCH, JOHN, SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86003326)
Also known as **John Fitch High School**
156 Bloomfield Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** McClean,William Henry, Schwarz Bros. — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

FITCHVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **New London County** - #91000366)
Roughly, northern section of Fitchville Pond and area N and E along Fitchville Rd. and Bozrah St. Ext., Bozrah
(680 acres, 56 buildings, 1 structure, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Department Store, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2

FIVE MILE POINT LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #90001108)
Also known as **New Haven Lighthouse,Old**
Lighthouse Point Park, New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bassett,Marcus — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Water-Related — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation

FLAG, STATE

The official state flag of the Connecticut was first approved in 1897 by the General Assembly; it was slightly modified by an amendment in 1990.

The following-described flag is the official flag of the state. The dimensions of the flag shall be five feet and six inches in length, four feet and four inches in width. The flag shall be azure blue, charged with a argent white shield of rococo design, having in the center three grape vines, supported and bearing fruit in natural colors. The bordure to the shield shall be in two colors, gold on the interior and silver on the exterior, adorned with natural-colored clusters, of white oak leaves (Quercus alba) bearing acorns. Below the shield shall be a white streamer, cleft at each end, bordered by a band of gold within fine brown lines, and upon the streamer in dark blue letters shall be the motto "QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET"; the whole design being the arms of the state.

FLANDERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Litchfield County** - #79002618)
U.S. 7, Cobble Rd., Cobble Lane, and Studio Hill Rd., Kent
(630 acres, 26 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

FLORENCE MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002858)

Also known as **U.S. Envelope** Building
121 W. Main St., Rockville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

FLOWER, STATE

The Mountain laurel, sometimes called the calico bush and the spoonwood, was declared the floral emblem of the State of Connecticut by an act of the legislature approved on April 17, 1907. It was selected because of the beauty of its blossom and foliage, the latter remaining a glossy green throughout the year, its sturdy and abundant growth in the state, and its general popularity.

FOOT, SAMUEL AUGUSTUS

(1780-1846) — thirteenth governor of Connecticut (1834-1835), was born in Cheshire, Connecticut on November 8, 1780, the son of Abigail Hall and John Foot. He attended Yale College, graduated in 1797, and began a study of law at Litchfield. After being debilitated by severe headaches, he left his studies and moved to New Haven, where he became a West Indies trader.

The War of 1812 and the Embargo Act almost destroyed him economically, and in 1813, he returned to the family farm in Cheshire. In 1817, he was elected to the General Assembly and served as a clerk of the Lower House during 1818. After an appointment to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1819, he served one term, returned to the State House in 1821-1823, then entered Congress for another term.

In 1825, Foot returned to the State Legislature and became the representative from Cheshire to the General Assembly. He served for one year and became its Speaker in his second year. From 1827 to 1833, he was a member of the U.S. Senate. He proposed a resolution in 1829, which instructed the Committee of Public Lands to inquire about limiting the sale of lands, and inspired the Webster-Hayne Debate.

Foot was defeated for reelection to the Senate in 1833, but was elected to the House. The newly formed Whig Party, created from the ruins of the National Republican Party, nominated him for Governor in 1834. He was installed in the office by the Legislature, and resigned his Congressional seat in 1834 to become Connecticut's Chief Executive.

During his administration, the economic depression continued. He was defeated for reelection in 1835, and returned to his farm. Foot made his last public appearance in 1844 as a Presidential Elector on the Clay-Frelinghuysen ticket.

Foot was married to Eudocia Hull in March 1803, with whom he had six sons. He died in Cheshire on September 15, 1846.

FOOTGUARD HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000771)
Footguard and High Sts., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mead,John C. — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Defense, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Arms Storage, Clubhouse — **Current Function:** Defense, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Arms Storage, Clubhouse

FORBES, SAMUEL, HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92001578)
89 Lower Rd., North Canaan Township, East Canaan
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Colonial, Other — **Historic Person:** Forbes,Samuel — **Significant Year:** 1827, 1754 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

FOREST STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Fairfield County** - #85003568)
Roughly bounded by Greyrock Pl., Pleasant St., Broad St., & Prospect Ave., Stamford
(167 acres, 48 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Professional

FORESTVILLE PASSENGER STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002862)
171 Central St., Bristol
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

FORMER FIRE STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001485)
Also known as **The Frame Shop**
14 Maple Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling

FORT GOOD HOPE

(1633)— When the English did not immediately take steps to colonize the Connecticut Valley, the Dutch stepped in and bought the rights to the land from indigenous people living there. Commissioner Arendt Van Curler erected the site of Fort Good Hope on Dutch Point, armed it with cannons, and claimed it for the Dutch. The Fort changed hands, becoming British in 1654 and was renamed Fort Hartford.

FORT GRISWOLD

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - **Site** - #70000694)
Also known as **Fort Griswold State Park**
Bounded by Baker Ave., Smith St., Park Ave., Monument Ave., and Thames River, Groton
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Fortification — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

FORT NATHAN HALE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - **Site** - #70000711)
Also known as **Fort Hale Park;Black Rock**
S end of Woodward Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Military, Engineering, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: — Colonial — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Battle Site, Fortification — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

FORT SHANTOK

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Site** - #86000469)
Also known as **Fort Shantok Archeological Site;The Mohegan Fort;Uncas' Fort**
Address Restricted, Montville
Historic Significance: Information Potential, Person, Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Historic Person:** Uncas — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — Mohegan — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Defense, Domestic, Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp, Cemetery, Fortification, Trade (Archeology), Village Site — **Current Function:** Funerary, Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Outdoor Recreation, Park

FORT STAMFORD SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - **Site** - #75001920)
Address Restricted, Stamford
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Military — Cultural Affiliation: — Colonial — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Fortification — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

FORT TRUMBULL

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001333)
Also known as **Underwater Sound Laboratory**
Fort Neck, New London

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Elderkin,Col. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, College, Fortification — **Current Function:** Defense, Education — **Current Sub-function:** Research Facility

FORTY-SEVENTH CAMP OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Site** - #02001732)
Also known as **Site No. 163-24**
Address Restricted, Windham
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Military — Cultural Affiliation: — European — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Military Facility — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields

FOSTER, JOHN PIERREPONT CODRINGTON

(1847-1910) — tuberculosis specialist, the son of Eleazer Kingsbury Foster and Mary Codrington, was born March 2, 1847, in New Haven, Connecticut, and received his early education at General Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute. After graduating from Yale in 1869, he developed pulmonary tuberculosis and passed several years in Florida for his health. There he engaged in sugar planting. He eventually returned to New Haven to enter the Yale Medical School, and received the degree of M.D. in 1875.

He began to practice immediately and attended a large number of undergraduates at the university. Through his influence a local infirmary was erected in which members of the university could receive medical treatment. From 1877 until his death he held the position of instructor in anatomy as applied to art under the auspices of the department of fine arts at Yale. In 1879, he became surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital Service, a post which he held until 1910.

Foster's chief contribution to medicine arose from his interest in the problem of tuberculosis. He became convinced very early that rest and fresh air were vital for tuberculosis patients, and he was the first in America to experiment with Koch's tuberculin which he employed on December 3, 1890, in treating a case of pulmonary tuberculosis. It was used in Baltimore a week later by Osler, but its value as a therapeutic agent is still uncertain. He helped to establish the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in 1905, and was vice-president of the sixth International Congress of Tuberculosis. He was also largely instrumental in founding the Gaylord Farm Sanatorium near Wallingford, Connecticut, which was opened in September 1904. Foster's writings were earnest and clear and through them he did much to stimulate interest in the prevention of tuberculosis. He died April 1, 1910, of pneumonia. He had married on July 1, 1875, Josephine Theresa Bicknell, of New York.

FOURTH CAMP OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Site** - #02001680)
Also known as **Site No. 163-25**
Address Restricted, Windham
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Military — Cultural Affiliation: — European — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Military Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

FOURTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004409)
Also known as **Horace Bushnell Congregational Church**
Albany Ave. and Vine St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Davis & Brooks — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

FOURTH DISTRICT SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001917)
Also known as **Little Red Schoolhouse**
Old Post Rd., North Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

FOURTH WARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - **Fairfield County** - #00000324)

Roughly along Church, Division, Northfield and William Sts.; and Putnam Court and Sherwood Place, Greenwich
(284 acres, 159 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, European, Black — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Health Care, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Sport Facility, Theater — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Health Care, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Church Related Residence, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

FRANKLIN

Town; New London Count. Incorporated in 1786, the town was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

FREEMAN, MARY AND ELIZA, HOUSES

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - Building - #99000110)
352-4 and 358-60 Main St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Black, Other — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

FRENCH FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001918)
N of Greenwich at jct. of Lake Ave. and Round Hill Rd., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Magonigle,Henry van Buren — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

FRISBIE, EDWARD, HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001058)
Also known as **Captain Joseph Frisbie Homestead**
240 Stony Creek Rd., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

FRISBIE, EDWARD, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002638)
699 E. Main St., Branford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Frisbie,Edward — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

FROG HOLLOW

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002635)
Also known as **See also: Frog Hollow Historic District (Boundary Increase)**
Roughly bounded by Park River, Capitol Ave., Oak, Washington, and Madison Sts. and Park Ter., Hartford
(1500 acres, 865 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Keller, George, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, Italianate, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Community Planning And Development, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

FROG HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Hartford County** - #84001005)
Also known as **See also: Frog Hollow** Bounded by Park Terr., Hillside Ave., Hamilton and Summit Sts., Hartford
(90 acres, 53 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

FROST, LEVI B., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002037)
Also known as **Barnes Tavern**
1089 Marion Ave., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

FULLER, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004439)
Also known as **Town Farm**
463 Halliday Ave., Suffield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fuller,George — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Civic, Processing, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

FULTON, LEWIS, MEMORIAL PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **New Haven County** - #90001951)
Roughly bounded by Cook, Pine, Fern and Charlotte Sts., Waterbury
(705 acres, 5 buildings, 19 structures)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Olmsted Bros. Landscape Architects, Whiting, E.C. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And Early 20th Century American Movements, Other — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Garden, Outdoor Recreation, Park — **Current Function:** Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Garden, Outdoor Recreation, Park

FYLER—HOTCHKISS ESTATE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000129)
Also known as **Torrington Historical Society;Hotchkiss—Fyler House**
192 Main St., Torrington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Allen,William H., Hotchkiss Bros. — uilding Co. — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Italianate, Other — **Historic Person:** Fyler,Orsamus R. — **Significant Year:** 1900, 1898 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

GALES FERRY HISTORIC DISTRICT NO. 1

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **New London County** - #92001639)
Jct. of Hurlbutt Rd. and Riverside Pl., Ledyard Township, Gales Ferry
(130 acres, 31 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gray, Stephen — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Maritime History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

GALES FERRY HISTORIC DISTRICT NO. 2

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **New London County** - #02000865)
Roughly along Hurlbutt Rd., from Allyn Rd. to Military Hwy., Ledyard
(250 acres, 44 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Funerary, Landscape, Recreation And Culture, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Library, Meeting Hall, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Funerary, Landscape, Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Civic, Library, Mortuary, Multiple Dwelling, School, Single Dwelling2

GALLAUDET, THOMAS HOPKINS

(1787-1851) — Educator, established the first free school for the deaf in United States. Gallaudet was born to Peter Wallace and Jane (Hoplins) Gallaudet in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on December 10, 1787. His Parents moved to Hartford, Connecticut when he was young and he graduated from Yale in 1805.

He was torn between the study of law, the study of theology and engaging in trade. In 1811, he decided to enter the Theological seminary in Andover, and was licensed to preach in 1814. Concerned with the neglect of the deaf and dumb in America, he traveled to London, Edinburgh and Paris to study the work of Del'Epee, Sicord Braidwood and Watson and returned in 1816 with a deaf-mute assistant, Laurent Clerc. A year later, he began work with seven pupils. His Hartford, Connecticut, asylum became prosperous and Gallaudet remained in charge until ill health forced his resignation in 1830. He remained as one of the asylums directors and, in 1838, became chaplain of the retreat for the insane at Hartford where be remained until his death.

Gallaudet's printed works include: *Sermons Preached to an English Congregation in Paris*, London 1818; *Bible Stories for the Young*; *Child's Book of Soul* (3rd. ed. 1850); *Youth's Book of Natural Theology*; and contributions to *The annals of the Deaf and Dumb* (Hartford).

He married Sophia Fowler in 1821; the couple had two sons. Gallaudet died on September 10, 1851, in Hartford, Connecticut.

GARVAN-CARROLL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Hartford County** - #91001049)
Roughly bounded by S. Prospect, Chapel and Main Sts. and I-84, East Hartford
(250 acres, 182 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

GATEWAY VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Fairfield County** - #90001429)
Also known as **Connecticut Development**
Roughly bounded by Waterman St., Connecticut Ave. and Alanson Ave., Bridgeport
(89 acres, 87 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mead & Schenck — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

GAY, EBENEZER, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002619)
Also known as **Gay-Hoyt House**
Main St., Sharon
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Gay,Ebenezer — **Significant Year:** 1776, 1870, 1775 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

GEORGETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Fairfield County** - #87000343)
Roughly bounded by US 7, Portland Ave., CT 107, and the Norwalk River, Redding
(1250 acres, 120 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2

GEORGETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - District - #87000343)
Roughly bounded by US 7, Portland Ave., CT 107, and the Norwalk River, Redding
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2

GESELL, ARNOLD

(1880-1961) — psychologist, was born on June 21, 1880, in Alma, Wisconsin. He attended the University of Wisconsin, earning a Ph.B. degree in 1903, then continued his studies at Clark University, receiving a Ph.D. in psychology in 1906. Gesell taught psychology at the Los Angeles State Normal School for three years, then in 1911 he secured a position as assistant professor of education at Yale University. It was during that time that he studied for his M.D. degree, and received it in 1915. While at Yale, he established the Yale Psycho-Clinic (later the Child Development Clinic), located at the Yale School of Medicine. After four years there, he became professor of child hygiene at the Yale Graduate School.

Initially, Gesell's area of interest was working with children who had learning disabilities, but eventually it occurred to him to investigate the behavior of babies, starting from the time of their birth, making him one of the very first professionals to even consider exploring that realm of psychology. Having to start from scratch, Dr. Gesell had to create the method in which he would observe and measure the behavior of babies. His main objective was to show that the psychological growth a child goes through shows itself "in consistent and characteristic behavior patterns, governed by laws of growth similar to those which control the development of his body."

In 1926, Gesell got the idea of positioning a motion picture camera in his Child Development Clinic as well as in the "Guidance Nursery," from which he was able to watch every movement of babies, noting that the method "crystalizes any given moment of behavior in its visible entirety." According to *Current Biography*, "As the infants and children play, eat, wash, dress, sleep, they are under observation. By means of an ingenious screen device they are watched without knowing it and pictures are made on every phase of child activity."

Dr. Gesell wrote a large number of books concerning his findings, including: *The Preschool Child from the Standpoint of Public Hygiene and Education*, 1923; *Mental Growth of the Preschool Child*, 1925; *An Atlas of Infant Behavior: A Systematic Delineation of the Forms and Early Growth of Human Behavior Patterns* (a book, written with collaborators, containing 3,200 photographs), 1934; Feeding Behavior of Infants, 1937; *Biographies of Child Development* (with collaborators), 1939; and *The First Five Years of Life* (with collaborators), 1940. In addition, he created a book specifically for medical students and other doctors entitled *Developmental Diagnosis*.

Gesell served as director of Clinical Child Development at Yale until 1948. In 1950, he created the Gesell Institute of Child Development, where he served as research consultant until 1958. Gesell was married to Beatrice Chandler; the couple had two children. He died on May 29, 1961.

GIBBS, JOSIAH WILLARD

(1839-1903) — professor, mathematical physicist, and scientist, he was born to Professor (and linguist) Josiah Willard and Mary Anna (Van Cleve) Gibbs in New Haven, Connecticut on February 11, 1839. He graduated from Yale in 1858 and, again in 1863 with a Ph.D. He tutored at Yale for three years before spending years studying at the universities of Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg. Gibbs became a mathematical physics professor at Yale in 1871 and a lecturer at John Hopkins University in 1880.

His complex mathematical theories formed principles of physical chemistry. He also specialized in the area of thermodynamics, and developed a simpler vector notation system which was used in computation of planetary orbits and the study of crystals.

He was honored with the Rumford Medal from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and served as vice-president of the American Association of the Advancement of Science (for the section of mathematics and astronomy).

Gibbs, published papers include *Graphical methods in the thermodynamics of fluids*; 1873. *A method of Geometrical Representation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Substances by Means of Surfaces*, 1873; *Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances,* Part I 1876; Part II, 1878; several *Notes on the Electro-magnetic Theory of Light* (1882-1889; and *Elementary Principles*. It is said of his writings that each sentence is clear and significant with a smooth, logical development. *Statistical Mechanics*, 1902.

Gibbs died on April 28, 1903. He was a bachelor, a quiet scholar who lived at home and had warm relationships with his family.

GILBERT CLOCK FACTORY

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000494)

Wallens St., Winchester

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And Early 20th Century American Movements, Second Empire, Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

GILLETT, ASA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001992)
202 S. Main St., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gillett,Asa — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GILLETTE, FRANCIS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004391)
545 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Gillette,Francis — **Significant Year:** 1833 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

GILLETTE'S GRIST MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001403)
E of Torrington on Maple Hollow Rd., Torrington
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — American,industrial — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Processing — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

GILMAN-HAYDEN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001007)
Also known as **Jonah Williams House**
1871 Main St., East Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gilman,George — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Hayden,Edward Williams — **Significant Year:** 1865, 1878, 1784 — **Area of Significance:** Literature, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GLASTONBURY

Town; Hartford County; First called Naubuc, the town was renamed Glassenbury in 1692. The spelling was changed to Glastonbury by town vote in 1870.

GLASTONBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Hartford County** - #84001011)
Roughly Main St. from Hebron Ave. to Talcott Rd., Glastonbury
(1280 acres, 81 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GLEBE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000902)
Hollow Rd., Woodbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GLEN FALLS BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **Structure** - #99000408)
Also known as **Brunswick Avenue Bridge**
Brunswick Ave. over Moosup R., Plainfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Company — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

GLENVILLE SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - Building - #03001169)
Also known as **Western Greenwich Civic Center**
449 Pemberwick Rd., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Betelle, James Oscar, Rangley Construction Company — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

GLOVER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004369)
Also known as **Budd House**
50 Main St., Newtown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Beers,Silas N. — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Professional, Single Dwelling2

GLOVER, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - Building - #01000882)
53 Echo Valley Rd., Newtown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

GODILLOT PLACE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001396)
Also known as **Lyman** Building
60, 65 Jesup Rd., Westport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Palliser,Palliser & Co. — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Government Office

GOFFE STREET SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002643)
Also known as **Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Masons**
106 Goffe St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Austin,Henry — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Black, Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse

GOFFE, SOLOMON, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002645)
Also known as **1711 Club Inn**
677 N. Colony St., Meriden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2**Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

GOLDEN HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Fairfield County** - #87001404)
Roughly bounded by Congress St., Lyon Terr., Elm, and Harrison Sts., Bridgeport
(100 acres, 13 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Rogers, John Gamble, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Professional, Single Dwelling2

GOODMAN, TIMOTHY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001993)
567 Quaker Ln. S, West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GOODSPEED OPERA HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000901)
Also known as **Goodspeed's Hall**
Norwich Rd., East Haddam
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Comstock,Jabez — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store, Music Facility, Theater — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Music Facility, Theater

GOODWIN BLOCK

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - **Hartford County** - #76001990)
219-257 Asylum St., 5-17 Hayes St., 210-228 Pearl St., Hartford
(10 acres, 4 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kimball & Wisedell, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

GOODYEAR, CHARLES

(1800-1860) — inventor, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on December 29, 1800. He was the son of Amasa Goodyear, who was the first person to make hay forks out of spring steel instead of wrought iron. Charles Goodyear was educated in the New Haven public schools.

Goodyear joined his father's firm, A. Goodyear and Sons, in Philadelphia and worked there until 1830, when the business closed. Meanwhile, the development of the India rubber industry had begun. Large quantities of the rubber were imported into the United States for its manufacture into shoes. Most companies were unsuccessful finding it impossible to make a shoe that would not be destroyed by the heat of the summer months. In 1834, Goodyear began experimenting in producing a solid elastic material out of the rubber. This pursuit lasted until his death, frequently leaving him penniless or in prison because of his debt.

After years of patient work, he obtained his patent for vulcanized rubber in 1844. He continued to improve upon his product and extend its uses until his death, He acquired about sixty patents in total, with the original extended until 1858.

Goodyear received the Great Council Medal at the World's Fair in London in 1851, and the Grand Medal of the World's Fair, held in Paris in 1855, the latter medal being bestowed on him by Napoleon III. Although he died in debt, he lived to see his material applied to nearly 500 uses and to give employment to more than 60,000 people.

Goodyear died in New York City on July 1, 1860.

GORES, LANDIS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000189)
192 Cross Ridge Rd., New Canaan
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gores, Landis, Smith, John C. — **Architectural Style:** International Style, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GORTON, WILLIAM, FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001166)
Also known as **Bond Farm**
14 West Lane, East Lyme
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GOSHEN

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 1,333 feet. The town was laid out in 1722 and named New Bantam. The name was changed in 1737 to Goshen, a biblical name referring to the promised land.

GOSHEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Litchfield County** - #82000996)
CT 63 and 4, and Gifford Rd., Goshen
(1600 acres, 41 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Education, Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Government, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Museum, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

GOTHIC COTTAGE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004441)
1425 Mapleton Ave., Suffield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sikes,David Lyman — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GOULD HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004452)
Golf Dr., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GOV. SMITH HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004475)
Also known as **Weatherstone**
South Main St., Sharon
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Georgian — **Historic Person:** Smith,John Cotton — **Significant Year:** 1922, 1765 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GRACE CHURCH RECTORY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001477)
301 Broad St., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence

Current Function: Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence

GRAHAM, SYLVESTER

(1794-1851) — Inventor of the "graham cracker,"vegetarian, was born in Suffield, Connecticut on July 5, 1794, the son of John and Ruth Graham. His father was an English clergyman.

When he was nineteen years old, Sylvester Graham began to teach. In 1823, he attended Amherst College to prepare for the ministry, but did not complete the course. He entered the Presbyterian ministry soon after his marriage in 1826. In 1830, he was employed by the Pennsylvania Temperance Society as a lecturer and during this time, he became convinced that "intemperance" could be cured by eating a purely vegetable diet. He subsequently applied this theory to all forms of disease. He published "Essay on the Cholera" (1832); "Graham Lectures on the Science of Human Life" (Two volumes in 1839); and "A Lecture to Young Men on Chastity," 1834; "Bread and Bread-Making"; and one volume of "The Philosophy of Sacred History." Graham died in Northampton, Massachusetts on September 11, 1851. Graham flour was named for him, and he developed and invented the Graham cracker.

GRANBY

Town; Hartford County. The town was named in 1786 for John Manners, Marquise of Granby and his son, Charles, Fourth Duke of Rutland.

GRANBY CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Hartford County** - #85003149)
3-8 E. Granby Rd., 2 Park Pl., and 207-265 Salmon Brook St. S, Granby
(850 acres, 34 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GRANDVIEW TERRACE BOULEVARD

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **Hartford County** - #02001624)
Also known as **Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District**
Roughly along Grandview Terrace, Hartford
(45 acres, 33 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Connor, Michael A., et.al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GRANITEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - - #03000812)
Rope Ferry Rd., Waterford

GRANNIS, STEPHEN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003119)
1193 West St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GRANT, EBENEZER, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001408)
1653 Main St., East Windsor Hill
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Grant,Ebenezer — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GRASSO, ELLA TAMBUSSI

(1919-1981) — sixty-eighth governor of Connecticut (1975-1980), was born in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, the daughter of Maria Olivia and Giacomo Grasso. She attended parochial schools in Windsor Locks and Chaffee School in Windsor. She earned a B.A. degree with *magna cum laude* honors at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts in 1940, and earned an M.A. two years later.

At the start of World War II, Grasso became a member of the Federal War Manpower Commission, serving as State Assistant Director of Research. During that time, she began to take an interest in politics, and joined the League of Women Voters in 1943.

In 1952, she aligned herself with the Democratic Party and served two terms in the House of Representatives of the Connecticut General Assembly. She then served as Connecticut's Secretary of State for twelve years, beginning in 1958, and made a name for herself with constituents by creating a "people's lobby," whereby people could visit her office and voice their concerns or needs in person.

Grasso served as a member of many Democratic committees, including those associated with Democratic National conventions. At the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago—a gathering which will long be remembered for its rioting in the streets of the city—Grasso protested the violence she felt was perpetrated by the Chicago police and walked out of the convention.

In 1970, Grasso ran for Congress and won the election, serving for two terms. While in congressional office, she served on the Veterans Affairs Committee and the Education and Labor Committee. She was a sponsor of the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, and a supporter of the Emergency Education Act of 1971, the Fair Labor Standards amendments of 1971, and the Higher Education Act of 1972. In addition, she allotted funds for such concerns as sickle-cell anemia, and worked to attain additional benefits for such groups as the elderly and the country's veterans.

Although some leaders within the Democratic Party voiced concern about Grasso's decision to run for Governor in 1974, she forged ahead in the belief that her strong alliance with her constituents would be the key to her success. She easily won the nomination and ran against Republican candidate, Robert H. Steele.

A large amount of press was focused on the fact that she was a woman, but she made every effort to downplay that aspect of her campaign, stating her belief that, "the judgment will be made of me as an individual, on the basis of what I have accomplished in my career in public life and on the basis of what I'll be saying to the voters." Her opponent made several attempts to denounce her and her campaign platforms, often making an issue of her gender as well. Grasso, however, was the victor, and won the election by over 200,000 votes.

In her inauguration speech in January 1975, Grasso minced no words concerning the financial affairs of the State left by her predecessor, stating: "Our state is in disarray. The financial condition of State government today is unsound. A balanced budget and an operating surplus do not exist." To help alleviate the problem, she raised sales tax an additional one percent. When she became eligible to receive a $7,000 salary increase, she tried to refuse it, but was informed that the law mandated that she accept it. When she did, she immediately added the amount to the state treasury in the form of a gift.

She angered some politicians, as well as some women's organizations, by not filling jobs with candidates they desired. However, with Watergate still fresh in everyone's mind, she noted: "People expect skills. Purely political appointments of persons with no credit other than party affiliation are no longer part of our modern politics."

Grasso ran for a second term in 1978, defeating Lieutenant Governor Robert K. Killian in the primary and U.S. Representative Ronald Sarasin in the general election. Two years later, after helping a particularly difficult budget bill get passed, Grasso gave word of her resignation due to severe health problems. She resigned on New Year's Eve of 1980 and died two months later, on February 5, 1981.

Grasso was married in 1942 to Thomas Grasso and had two children.

GREAT AWAKENING, THE

(1734) — A general revival of evangelical Protestantism, known as the Great Awakening, reached its peak in the New England colonies in the 1740s. The birth of the Great Awakening in New England is generally credited to Jonathon Edwards, a Massachusetts clergyman, who preached about hell and damnation in an attempt to reverse what many Puritans considered to be a serious decline in piety, especially with the youth at that time. Preachers like Edwards and the traveling revivalist George Whitefield emphasized man's sinfulness and offered hope of redemption through an emotionally wrenching conversion of faith. Such preachers increased opposition to the Anglican Church and to the royal officials who supported it.

The evangelists had success at first, and many people were converted. Edwards' famous sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" led many people to believe that salvation was predetermined. Doctrinal disputes arose, however, and opponents of the revival began preaching against predestination, election, and original sin. As a result, many churches split into different factions, commonly termed the "Old Lights" and "New Lights." The "New Lights" were proponents of the revival who practiced a slightly modified Calvinism. Many of the "New Lights" eventually became Baptists. The "Old Lights," popular in and around Boston, advocated more liberal doctrines and eventually developed into the Universalist or Unitarian sects.

The Great Awakening created an eagerness to extend missionary activity into minority communities, resulting in many humanitarian undertakings. The Great Awakening preachers traveled to areas others feared to venture. David Brainerd, Eleazar Wheelock, and Samuel Kirkland reached out to the Indians. Many preachers went to the newly established and frontier communities. Other proponents of the religious revival reached out to the poor, to women, and to blacks who had previously not been welcome in many churches. The Great Awakening is noted as one of the first vehicles for the expression of anti-slavery sentiments. It also led to the founding of many academies and colleges through its encouragement of educating future clergymen and commitment to providing a religious based education for the community. The obsession with religious revivalism began to fade from the colonists' interest as events building up to the American Revolution began to demand immediate attention.

GREAT CAPTAIN ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91000351)

Great Captain Island, SW of Greenwich Pt., Greenwich

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** US Light-House board of Engineers — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State , Federal — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current**

Sub-function: Outdoor Recreation, Single Dwelling2

GREAT COMPROMISE
See **CONNECTICUT COMPROMISE**

GREAT DEPRESSION, THE
See **DEPRESSION, THE GREAT**

GREEN FARMS SCHOOL
National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91000391)
Jct. of Morningside Dr. S. and Boston Post Rd., Westport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cutler,Charles — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture

GREENFIELD HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
National Historic Place (des. 1971 - **Fairfield County** - #71000899)
Also known as **See also: Bronson Windmill**
Roughly bounded by Meeting House Ln., Hillside Rd., Verna Hil Rd. and Bronson Rd., Greenfield Hill
(1750 acres, 27 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Dwight, Timothy — **Significant Year:** 1750 — **Area of Significance:** Literature, Education, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

GREENS LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE
National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001468)
Long Island Sound, S of Five Mile River and W of Norwalk Harbor, Rowayton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Philadelphia Construction Co. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

GREENWALD HOUSE
National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84004115)
11 Homeward Ln., Weston
Owner: Private

GREENWICH
Town; Fairfield County; on Long Island Sound on the New York border in southwest Connecticut. The town was named for Greenwich, England. The Native Americans called this place Patuquapaen and Sicascock.

Settled in 1640, Daniel Patrick and Robert Feaks, agents of the New Haven Colony, purchased the land from the Indians for twenty-five coats. The community was regarded strategically important, as it represented the most westerly thrust of the English toward the Dutch settlement at New Amsterdam.

GREENWICH AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
National Historic Place (des. 1989 - **Fairfield County** - #89001215)
Also known as **See also: Greenwich Municipal Center Historic District**
Roughly bounded by Railroad, Arch, Field Point, W. Elm, Greenwich, Putnam, Mason, Havemeyer, and Bruce, Greenwich
(860 acres, 124 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And Early 20th Century American Movements, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, City Hall, Financial Institution, Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Current Sub-function:** Business, City Hall, Financial Institution, Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Restaurant, Specialty Store

GREENWICH MUNICIPAL CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - District - #88000579)
Also known as **See also: Greenwich Town Hall;US Post Office—Greenwich Main**
101 Field Point Rd., 290, 299, 310 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Art Deco, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Education, Government, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Correctional Facility, Fire Station, Monument/Marker, School — **Current Function:** Domestic, Government, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic, Correctional Facility, Fire Station, Government Office, Multiple Dwelling

GREENWICH TOWN HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000807)
Also known as **Greenwich Senior Center/Art Center;See also: Greenwich Munici**
229 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mowbray & Uffinger, Smith,W.J. — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Historic Person:** Bruce,Robert M. — **Significant Year:** 1905 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall — **Current Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Auditorium, Museum

GREENWICH YMCA

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - Building - #83004541)
50 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Emory,M.L., Emory,H.G. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Recreation And Culture, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Civic, Institutional Housing, Sport Facility — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic, Institutional Housing, Sport Facility

GREENWOOD AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **Fairfield County** - #99001568)
Roughly along Greenwood Ave., P.T. Barnum Sq., Depot Pl., and South St., Bethel
(acres, 29 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

GRIDLEY-PARSONS-STAPLES HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000537)
1554 Farmington Ave., Farmington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Government Office, Museum

GRIST MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Hartford County** - #82004986)
73 West St., Simsbury
(25 acres, 1 building, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

GRISWOLD

Town; New London County. The town was incorporated in 1815 and named in honor of Governor Roger Griswold, who died in office in 1812.

GRISWOLD HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001929)
Boston St., Guilford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

GRISWOLD, ALEXANDER VIETS

(1766-1843) — Episcopal clergyman, first and only bishop of the Eastern Diocese, was born April 22, 1766, in Simsbury, Connecticut, the son of Elisha and Eunice Griswold. On his father's side, he was a descendant of Edward Griswold, an emigrant from Kenilworth, England, who settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1639. His mother's grandfather, John Viets, was a wealthy physician who, coming probably from Germany before 1700, established himself in New York. Later, he moved to Simsbury to venture and lose his fortune in the copper-mines there. An uncle, Roger Viets, had been sent to Yale to prepare for the Presbyterian ministry, but while at college he became an Episcopalian, and soon persuaded the rest of the family to follow his example. Alexander's early years were spent on his father's farm, but when he was ten years old, since he displayed more interest in books than in agriculture, his uncle, then rector of the Simsbury parish, took him into his own home. He assisted in the cultivation of the parish glebe, but had the advantage of his uncle's instruction and library by means of which he secured a good knowledge of the classics and mathematics besides much general information. The impoverishment of his father who endeavored to remain neutral during the Revolution, the removal of his Loyalist uncle to Nova Scotia after the war, and his own early marriage to seventeen-year-old Elizabeth Mitchelson in 1785, prevented him from entering Yale as he had planned.

Until he was twenty-eight years old, he cultivated a small farm, and read law though without expectation of practicing it. Persuaded by his friends who believed his character and abilities fitted him for the ministry, in 1794 he offered himself as a candidate for orders. In 1795, he was made deacon, and later in the same year was ordained priest by Bishop Seabury at Plymouth, Connecticut. For ten years (1794-1804), he served at the same time the churches in Plymouth, Harwinton, and Northfield, existing on his small salary by farming and teaching. In 1804, he became rector of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, Rhode Island. He was elected bishop of the Eastern Diocese on May 31, 1810, and was consecrated at Trinity Church, New York, May 29, 1811. He continued to serve as rector at Bristol until 1830, when he took charge of St. Peter's Church, Salem, Massachusetts, and it was not until five years later that he devoted himself wholly to his episcopal work. His first wife died September 10, 1817, and some ten years afterward he married Mrs. Amelia Smith.

The Eastern Diocese comprised the churches in Massachusetts including Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Hampshire. In all this territory, when Bishop Griswold took charge, there were only twenty-two Episcopal churches and sixteen officiating clergymen. It was a diocese requiring of its bishop self-renouncing devotion, willingness to endure the hardships of frequent long and exhausting journeys, great faith, much executive ability and tact, and firmness in discipline. All these Bishop Griswold possessed. Through his wise labors, at his death the field comprised a hundred churches and five fully organized dioceses. To him belongs the credit of recreating the Episcopal Church in New England outside of Connecticut. His influence extended beyond his diocese. A pastoral letter issued in 1814 did much to awaken the whole church to missionary activity and stimulate the formation of its missionary organization. In 1838 he became presiding bishop. Humble, unostentatious, and gentle, he was nevertheless firm in the exercise of authority when required, and resolute in matters involving principle. Although never a partisan, he was evangelical and Low Church in his sympathies. In 1827-28 he published in the *Episcopal Register* of Vermont, a series of articles in defense of prayer-meetings, which later appeared in book form under the title *Remarks on Social Prayer-meetings* (1858). In the same periodical, 1828-1829, he also published articles on the improvement of the liturgy. Disturbed by the progress of the Oxford Movement, at the time of his death he had just finished *The Reformation, A Brief Exposition of Some of the Errors and Corruptions of the Church of Rome* (1843). He also published *Prayers Adapted to Various Occasions of Social Worship* (1835), and *Discourses on the Most Important Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion* (1830), besides several single sermons and addresses. He died unexpectedly on February 15, 1843, in Boston on the doorstep of the home of Bishop Manton Eastburn, who in 1842 had been elected his assistant. Of his fourteen children, only one survived him.

GRISWOLD, ESTELLE

(1900-1981) — family planning advocate, was born in Hartford, Connecticut in 1900. She studied voice at the Hartt College of Music and also in Paris. With her husband, an Episcopal Minister, she moved to Washington D.C. in 1927 and found employment as a medical technologist while she began her pre-medical studies. During World War II, Griswold began work with the United States Relief and Rehabilitation Association and world-wide church organizations, helping to relocate displaced persons. It was during this time that her interest in population control emerged when she saw first-hand the devastating effects of poverty in the slums of Rio de Janiero, Algiers and Puerto Rico.

Connecticut's Comstock Law was enacted in 1879, under the sponsorship of state legislator P.T. Barnum of Barnum & Bailey Circus fame, and banned the sale or use of birth control. This outmoded law remained in effect, as neither the legislature nor the State's highest court would overturn it. The court reasoned that abstention from sex was a "workable alternative" to contraception for women.

Returning to New Haven, Griswold joined the Planned Parenthood League and soon accepted the post as Executive Director, a position she held until 1965. Along with a group of dedicated volunteers, she led "border runs," shuttling women to legal birth control clinics in Rhode Island and New York for medical attention.

Finally, in 1961, she convinced her board of Directors to support a direct challenge to the Comstock Law. Along with Dr. Charles Lee Buxton, chairman of the Yale School of Medicine Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Griswold opened a state branch of the Planned Parenthood League in New Haven, where married women were examined and dispensed information and prescriptions for contraceptives. After serving scores of women, Griswold and her colleague were arrested for an act of civil disobedience and fined $100 each.

They appealed their conviction, which was ultimately decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1965, leading to one of the most far-reaching revolutions in constitutional history. Not only did the *Griswold v. Connecticut* decision enable women in Connecticut to receive contraceptive services, but, more importantly, it identified a constitutional right of privacy that no state could violate, and laid the ground-work for the right to safe and legal abortion.

GRISWOLD, FLORENCE, HOUSE AND MUSEUM

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93001604)
96 Lyme St., Old Lyme
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Belcher,Samuel — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Griswold,Florence — **Significant Year:** 1903, 1914, 1899 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Art — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

GRISWOLD, MATTHEW

(1714-1799) — second governor of Connecticut (1784-1786), was born in Lyme, New London colony, Connecticut, on March 25, 1714, the oldest son of Hannah Lee and John Griswold. In 1739, Griswald was a Captain of the South Train Band of Lyme, and was rewarded by Colonial Governor Talcott for his "loyalty, courage, and good conduct." Griswold was admitted to the bar in 1743, and soon after was retained by the Winthrop family as counsel when John, the son of Wait Still Winthrop, sued the colony for services of his ancestors and moneys owed them. In 1751, he was elected to the General Assembly and, in 1757, was authorized by the general government to sue for and recover debts in its name and behalf. In 1759, he became a member of the governor's council.

Governor Pitkin appointed Griswold Major of the 3rd Regiment of horse and foot in the service of the colony. He re-entered the governor's council in 1765, and was one of its members who refused to support Governor Fitch in taking the oath to support the requirements of the Stamp Act.

In 1766, Griswold became a member of the Superior Court, and in 1769, was made Chief Justice, serving in this capacity for 15 years. He was one of the commissioners of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent in America. In 1771, he became Connecticut's Deputy Governor and held the office through 1784. In 1775, he was also head of the Council of Safety.

While serving as Governor from 1784 to 1786, Griswold took part in "establishing the so-called continental policy in the State, by conceding to Congress the power of impost." He also presided over the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States.

After Griswold resigned from public service, he engaged in farming. His library was reputed to be one of the best in New England. Here he studied and meditated, writing a treatise called "Remarks on Liberty and the African Trade," which was never printed. He was conferred the degree of LL.D. by Yale in 1779.

Griswold was married in 1743 to Ursula Wolcott, with whom he had three sons and four daughters. He died at Lyme, Connecticut on April 28, 1799.

GRISWOLD, ROGER

(1762-1812) — seventh governor of Connecticut (1811-1812), was born on May 21, 1762, in Lyme, New London County, Connecticut, the son of Ursula Wolcott and Mathew Griswold, Connecticut's second governor. Griswold attended Yale University in New Haven, graduating in 1811. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1783. After establishing a law practice in Lyme, he moved to Norwich in 1785, but returned to Lyme in 1794.

Griswold was a member of the Connecticut Legislature in 1794, and a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1795 to 1805. In 1801, he declined an appointment by President John Adams to become United States Secretary of War. In 1805, he retired from Congress and resumed his law practice. Two years later, he became a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and remained on the bench until 1809. In 1808, he was also a Presidential Elector on the ticket of Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King.

After being elected Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut in 1809, Griswold served in this office until 1811, when he won the governorship of the State. He was elected for a second term in April 1812.

During his administration as Governor, the War of 1812 broke out between the U.S. and Great Britain. Griswold was opposed to the conflict, and refused the request of William Eustis, U.S. Secretary of War, for four companies of troops to serve in the American Army. His reasons for refusal were that the events surrounding the conflict did not allow President Madison the constitutional power to make use of State troops, and that the onset of the war did not constitute an invasion of the country.

Griswold was awarded an LL.D. degree from Harvard University in 1811, and the same honor from Yale the following year. He died while in office on October 25, 1812. He was married to Fannie Rogers in October 1788, and had ten children.

GROSVENOR, CHARLES HENRY

(1833-1917) — soldier, congressman, son of Peter and Ann (Chase) Grosvenor, was born September 20, 1833, in Pomfret, Connecticut. He was descended from John Grosvenor, who emigrated to America in the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Thomas Grosvenor, served as colonel of a Connecticut regiment during the Revolution. His father was a major in the War of 1812. In 1838, when Charles was a boy of five, the family moved to Athens County, Ohio. Lacking help from his parents, young Grosvenor obtained an education through his own efforts, by working in a store and teaching school. Later, he studied law under the direction of Lot L. Smith, a lawyer of considerable repute, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. On December 1, 1858, he was married to Samantha Stewart. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he entered upon a distinguished career. Enlisting in the 18th Ohio Volunteers as a private, he rapidly rose to the rank of major. In June 1863, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and in March 1865 he was brevetted a brigadier-general of the Department of Georgia. His most active service was in Tennessee. He was in command of a brigade at the battle of Nashville, where he lost 228 men in a fifteen minute assault, and for a short time he was in command of the post at Chattanooga. After the war he resumed his practice at Athens. In 1866, his first wife died, and on May 21, 1867, he was married to Louise Currier.

In 1873, Grosvenor entered state politics upon his election to the Ohio House of Representatives. Reelected, he served as speaker of the House from 1876 to 1878. In 1872, and again in 1880, he was a Republican presidential elector, and in the preconvention campaign in the latter year, he ardently supported Blaine. In 1884, upon his election to Congress, he began a noteworthy career in that body, representing the Athens district almost continuously from 1885 to 1907. (He was defeated for election in the landslide of 1890.) He was a strongly partisan Republican and was always assured of appointment to prominent committees when that party was dominant. By nature conservative, he was frequently the butt of the wrath of those espousing "reform" measures. Champ Clark speaks of him, along with Hepburn and Cannon, as one of the three leading debaters in the House, given to the use of a repartee "as savage as a meat-ax, sometimes as bitter as gall." Despite the asperity of his debating, however, he was popular with his associates, for in private he was most congenial and a brilliant conversationalist. In appearance he was striking, with his "magnificent head of snow-white hair and snowy whiskers reaching clear down to his waist." Because of his penchant for arithmetical prediction of election results he was nicknamed "Old Figgers." He achieved a national reputation as a political speaker and with Champ Clark engaged in public debates before Chautauqua audiences. In the intricacies of state Republican politics in Ohio he was highly involved. He was the Ohio leader of the presidential boom for John Sherman, in 1887-1888, and, largely because of his efforts, the Ohio delegation to the Republican convention was instructed for Sherman. Grosvenor himself was not a delegate, being "so offensively Sherman," according to Foraker, who headed the delegation. Since Foraker was only half-hearted in his advocacy of Sherman, he lost Grosvenor's friendship upon the defeat of the candidate at Chicago. In 1896 and 1900, Grosvenor attended the Republican conventions as delegate-at-large. Upon the completion of his duties in Congress he retired to Athens, where he resumed his law practice. He was the author of *William McKinley, His Life and Work* (1901) and *The Book of the Presidents, with Biographical Sketches* (1907).

GROTON

Town; New London County; Southeast corner of Connecticut. A trading post was established in the area in 1649 by Jonathan Brewster, son of William, leader of the Plymouth Colony. The community was settled in 1650, incorporated in 1705 as a separate town, and named for Groton, England, the birthplace of John Winthrop, early governor of Connecticut.

Originally known as the "East Side," the settlement did not develop into a compact little village like most Yankee towns, but spread over the broken terrains of "breezy ridges and sunny valleys" into numerous little streamside communities in the back country, and a fringe of shipbuilding and fishing settlements along the shore of the river and Sound. The township extended from the Mystic River to the Thames River and originally reached from the Sound to the Preston line, until Ledyard (then North Groton) became a separate town in 1836.

GROTON BANK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **New London County** - #83001287)

Also known as **Groton Bank;Groton Heights**
Roughly bounded by the Thames River, Broad, Cottage, and Latham Sts., Groton
(500 acres, 119 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Library, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Library, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

GROVE STREET CEMETERY

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Site** - #97000830)
Also known as **New Haven City Burial Ground**
200 Grove St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Augur, Hezekiah, Austin, Henry — **Architectural Style:** Exotic Revival, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Art, Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery — **Current Function:** Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery

GUILFORD

Town; New Haven County. The town was named by early settlers from Surrey for their hometown of Guilford, England. It was settled in 1639, and admitted to New Haven Colony as a town in 1643.

GUILFORD HISTORIC TOWN CENTER

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - **New Haven County** - #76001988)
Also known as **See also: 75001928;75001929;76001989;75001931;72001327**
Bounded by West River, I-95, East Creek and Long Island Sound, Guilford
(17520 acres, 372 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

GURLEYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - **Tolland County** - #75001933)
N of Mansfield Center off CT 195 at jct. of Gurleyville and Chaffeeville Rds., Mansfield Center
(580 acres, 18 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fitch, Edwin — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Historic Person:** Gurley, Ephraim, et al. — **Significant Year:** 1831, 1875, 1735 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Politics/Government, Architecture, Social History — Cultural Affiliation: American — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

GWYN CAREG

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000336)
Jct. of US 44 and Wolf Den Rd., Town of Pomfret, Abington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Jackson, William — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Landscape Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Garden, Natural Feature, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Garden, Hotel, Natural Feature, Restaurant, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

HADDAM

Town; Middlesex County. The estates at Great Haddam, owned by John Haynes, first governor of Connecticut, suggested the name for the town. Officially named in October 1668 for Little Haddam, Hertfordshire, England.

HADDAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - **Middlesex County** - #89000012)
Also known as **See also: Hazelton, James, Jr., House**

Roughly 2.5 mi. along Walkley Rd. and CT 154/Saybrook Rd., Haddam
(2670 acres, 120 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Meeting Hall, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Meeting Hall, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

HADDOCK HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005159)
Litchfield Rd., Norfolk
Owner: Private

HADLEY, ARTHUR TWINING

(1856-1930) — president of Yale University, was born in New Connecticut on April, 1856, the son of James and Anne Loring (Twining) Hadley. He attended Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. He received his B.A. degree from Yale University in 1876, and was valedictorian of his class. After a year of postgraduate studies in history and science, he spent two years at the University of Berlin. He later received a Ph.D. from that university. In 1879, he returned to Yale as a tutor in German, Greek, logic and Roman law and within a few years has gained a reputation as a brilliant teacher.

On May 25, 1899, he became president of the university, being the first layman to hold that position. He remained in that office until he retired in 1921 to devote his time to the study of economics, writing and lecturing. Under his leadership, Yale developed into a great national university, with large financial resources and vastly extended teaching facilities.

One noteworthy feature of Hadley's administration was the development of the school of medicine, the annual budget increasing from $19,000 to $300,000. Another was the establishment of university departmental laboratories, instead of having separate laboratories in Sheffield Scientific School and in Yale College. Throughout his administration, there was increasing emphasis on university collections, concerts and cultural opportunities. The staff at the university grew from 275 to 747 and the student enrollment grew from 2,700 to 3,896. The size of the university also increased by the purchase of adjoining properties. Other noteworthy developments were the establishment of the Yale University Press and the "Yale Review." The university's funds increased from $4.5 million to $25.6 million and the annual salary budget grew from $421,000 to $1.75 million.

Hadley was also in demand as a lecturer before educational institutions, both in this country and abroad. His topics included railroad administration and economics. He authored an impressive list of books, encyclopedic articles and magazines contributions. His titles include *Railroad Transportation*, which was published in 1885. This book is considered to the first thorough treatment on the subject. He also wrote: *Economics: An Account of the Relations Between Private Property and Public Welfare*, 1896; *The Education of the American Citizen*, 1901; *Freedom and Responsibility*, 1903; *Standards of Public Morality*, 1907; *Some Influences in Modern Philosophical Thought*, 1913; *Undercurrents in American Politics, 1915; The Moral Basis of Democracy*, 1919; *Economic Problems of Democracy*, 1923; and *The Conflict Between Liberty and Equality*, 1925. In addition, he served as the director of numerous corporations and as a member of many learned societies and organizations.

During his later years, Hadley was a Republican in politics. He served on the advisory committee on the policies and platform of the Republican National Committee in 1920.

Hadley married Helen Harrison Morris on June 20, 1891, in New Haven; they had three children. While on a tour of the world, Hadley died in Kope, Japan on March 6, 1930.

HADLYME FERRY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - **New London County** - #94001444)
150, 151, 158, 159, 162-1, 162-2 Ferry Rd.and ferry slip, Town of Lyme, Hadlyme
(115 acres, 6 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Domestic, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Water-Related

HADLYME NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - District - #88002686)
Roughly bounded by CT 82, Town St., Banning Rd., and Old Town St., East Haddam
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private —

Historic Function: Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Church Related Residence, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Church Related Residence, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

HAIT, BENJAMIN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002844)
Also known as **Hoyt House**
92 Hoyclo Rd., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HALE, DR. ELIZUR, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89001088)
Also known as **O'Connor House**
3181 Hebron Ave., Glastonbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HALE, NATHAN

(1775-1776) — teacher, soldier, and patriot, born on June 6, 1775, in Coventry, Connecticut, to Richard and Elizabeth (Strong) Hale. Though sickly as a child, Hale grew to become a strong, healthy man, both physically, and mentally. Hale graduated from Yale University in 1773, and taught school in East Haddam, Connecticut from 1773-1774 and then in New London from 1774-1775.

When the revolutionary War began, Hale volunteered to fight for independence. His resourceful leadership led to the capture of a small supply-loaded vessel as it was gaurded by the british warship *Asia*.

Hale volunteered to gather information on the British for General Washington, posing as a loyalist school teacher in New York. On September 21, 1776, upon his return, he was captured by General Howe and was hanged the next day as a spy. His last request for a bible was denied and letters to his family and betrothed step-sister were destroyed in his presence. It is said that his last words were "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

HALE, NATHAN, HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000698)
Also known as **Deacon Richard Hale House**
South St., Coventry
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Organizational

HALL, ASAPH

(1829-1907) — astronomer, discovered two satellites of Mars; was born in Connecticut in 1829, the son of Asaph (the elder) and Hannah Palmer Hall. He was descended through a long line of New England Halls from John Hall, of New Haven and Wallingford, who came to America in 1632 or 1633, took part in the Pequot War in 1637, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, about 1640, and moved to Wallingford some thirty years later. Asaph's father inherited a large estate when he was nineteen. He attempted to become a merchant but with financially disastrous results, then established a clock factory at Hart Hollow, in Goshen, Connecticut, and used to load up his wagon with clocks and travel as far south as Georgia selling the clocks, and finally the horse and wagon. He married Hannah C. Palmer, daughter of Robert Palmer, and of their six children Asaph was the oldest. The family lived on a farm in Goshen on the bleak slope of Ivy Mountain. Asaph attended the district school. When he was thirteen, his father died on one of the clock-selling trips. All the property was heavily encumbered with mortgages. His mother started a cheese factory, the boy helping as best he could, but the income was inadequate, and at age sixteen Asaph was apprenticed to a carpenter for three years. Later, as a journeyman, he had won a reputation as a skillful house builder.

His father had accumulated a good many books and these he read eagerly. He early developed the tendency to go to original sources for his information. When he became interested in a subject it was his practice to make a list of all the titles that he could find of works dealing with it. Later, he referred to textbooks as "intellectual pap, suitable only for babes." During one winter he attended the Norfolk academy, studying algebra and six books of Euclid. After he became twenty-one, he began to lay

up money out of his wages of a dollar and a half a day for a college education. In 1854, with his savings of three hundred dollars, attracted by a newspaper advertisement, he went to Central College at McGrawville, New York. He found some books in the library he wanted to read, learned some mathematics and a little French and Latin, and kept the college buildings in repair. The most important result of his year and a half at this institution was his engagement to Chloe Angeline Stickney of Rodman, New York, a fellow studput. They were married at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, March 31, 1856, and went immediately to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where Hall entered the sophomore class in the University. Professor Brumnow was much impressed with the young man's quickness in grasping the principles of astronomical observation and during the remaining three months of the year gave him special attention. For one reason or another, however, he left college and took charge of the school at Shalersville, Ohio. Then he went to Thomaston, Connecticut, to resume the practice of his trade as carpenter, but, in pursuance of his ambition to become an astronomer, after a few months there went on to Cambridge and took a position in the Harvard observatory at three dollars a week. In 1858, in connection with a survey in the West, he observed twenty-three moon culminations at a dollar apiece, and made computations for farmers'almanacs which brought in a few dollars. An acquaintance assured him he would starve if he persisted in following astronomy. In 1859, his salary was raised to four hundred dollars, however, and he began to send papers, chiefly on the orbits of comets and asteroids, to the journals. In 1862, he went to Washington as aide in the Naval Observatory and in the following year, on the resignation of Professor Hesse, succeeded to the post of professor of mathematics there.

Hall's scientific predilections were peculiarly in line with the work of a national observatory. Other astronomers had announced discoveries which had turned out to be nothing but "subjectivities," and of these he had a wholesome dread. He was an enthusiastic and accurate observer and a keen and accurate mathematician and computer. During his many years at the telescope he made constant use of the micrometer, determining the positions of planets, satellites, asteroids, comets, and stars. His most spectacular observation was his discovery of the two satellites of Mars. All textbooks stated that Mars had no satellites, but after a careful search, on August 11, 1877, Hall found a faint star near Mars which on August 16 he proved to be a satellite (Deimos). The next day, August 17, he saw the other (Phobos) also and on August 17 and 18 established its character. With him observation was followed by elaborate and careful discussion and the resulting improvement of accepted values. Among his five hundred published papers are masterly investigations of the orbits of the various satellites, the mass of Mars, the perturbations of the planets, the advance of Mercury's perihelion, the parallax of the sun, the distances of Alpha Lyrae and sixty-one Cygni, the mass of Saturn's rings, the orbits of double stars, and the solution of the many problems in mathematics which these investigations brought up.

After his retirement from the Naval Observatory in 1891 and the death of his wife in 1892, he bought a piece of land with a house in Goshen. In 1896, he accepted an invitation to give instruction at Harvard in celestial mechanics, but he returned to "Gunstock," as he called his place, for his vacations. In 1901, he was married a second time, to Mary B. Gauthier. His publications continued until September 1906, fourteen months before his death on November 22, 1907, at the home of his son Angelo at Annapolis, Maryland. The eldest of his four sons, Asaph, carried on his work at the Naval Observatory.

HALL—BENEDICT DRUG COMPANY BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001205)
763—767 Orange St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Brown,Frank Elwood — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

HALLVILLE MILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **New London County** - #96000913)
Also known as **Hallville**
Hallville Rd., Hall's Mill Rd., and CT 2A on Hallville Pond, Preston
(500 acres, 23 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Mid 19th Century Revival — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Social History, Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

HALPINE, J. S., TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82001002)
Also known as **West Street Brick Warehouse**
West and Mill Sts., New Milford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period**

of Significance: 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Warehouse — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Warehouse

HAMBURG BRIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **New London County** - #83001288)
Also known as **Reed's Landing**
Joshuatown Rd. and Old Hamburg Rd., Lyme
(210 acres, 22 buildings, 5 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Domestic, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related, Single Dwelling2

HAMBURG COVE SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001225)
Also known as **Site 75-7**
Address Restricted, Lyme
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Terminal Archaic, Middle Woodland — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1499-1000 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Village Site — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

HAMDEN

Town; New Haven County. The town was named in 1786, either for John Hampden, an English patriot, or for Patrick J. Hampden.

HAMDEN BANK & TRUST BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000148)
Also known as **Union Trust Bank** Building
1 Circular Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Townsend,C. Frederick, National Construction Co. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Auditorium, Music Facility, Post Office — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Theater

HAMDEN HIGH SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94001378)
2040 Dixwell Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Foote, Roy W., DeMaio, Salvatore — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Education, Art, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** School

HAMDEN MEMORIAL TOWN HALL

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - Building - #01000355)
2372 Whitney Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Williams, Richard, Gibbud, M.J. Co. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Monument/Marker — **Current Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Monument/Marker

HAMILTON PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **New Haven County** - #96000846)
Also known as **See also: Waterbury Brass Mill Archeological Site**
Roughly bounded by Silver St., E. Main St., Idylwood Ave., Plank Rd., the Mad River and I-84, Waterbury
(931 acres, 5 buildings, 2 structures, 4 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dunkelburger, George L., et al — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Landscape Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Park — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

HAMMANASSET PAPER MILL SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Site** - #96000128)
Also known as **Site 76-6**
Address Restricted, Madison
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Industry — Cultural Affiliation: — undefined — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Landscape, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Conservation Area

HAMPTON

Town; Windham County; Elevation 680 feet. Named after the parish of Hampton in Middlesex County, England. The town was previously called Canada, Kennedy, and Windham Village.

HAMPTON HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Windham County** - #82004408)
Main St., Old Route 6, Cedar Swamp Rd., Hampton
(1200 acres, 50 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Early Republic, Colonial — **Historic Person:** Cleveland, Gov. Chauncey Fitch, et al. — **Area of Significance:** Art, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HAMPTON INN

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89001106)
Also known as **The Maples Inn**
179 Oenoke Ridge, New Canaan
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Elwood,Robert, Elwood Brothers — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel

HANNA'S BLOCK

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - Building - #72001568)
432 Main St., New Britain
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hanna,John — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

HARRIS, JONATHAN NEWTON, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004375)
Also known as **Palmer Hall; St. Albert's Hall**
130 Broad St., New London
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Eidlitz,Leopold, Crandall,Lewis — **Architectural Style:** Italian Villa — **Historic Person:** Harris,Jonathan Newton — **Significant Year:** 1860 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

HARRISON, HENRY B.

(1821-1901) —thirty-seventh governor of Connecticut (1885-1887), was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on September 11, 1821, the son of Polly Barney and Ammi Harrison. He attended the Lancastrian School in New Haven and was privately tutored by George A. Thacher. In 1846, he graduated as valedictorian from Yale University. After studying law at a New Haven law office and Yale Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1848, and began a practice with Lucius G. Peck in New Haven.

Harrison was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives as a Whig in 1865 and 1873. In 1874, Harrison was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Connecticut. Elected to the House again in 1884, he served as its Speaker. In the 1884 gubernatorial race, he was defeated by incumbent Waller. However, since neither candidate received 50 percent of the vote, the vote went before the State Legislature and Harrison was chosen.

During his administration, provision was made for compulsory education for children between the ages of eight and 16 in the public schools (unless otherwise instructed), probate laws were passed, a state tax of two mills was imposed, and a Bureau of Labor Statistics was created.

Harrison left office at the end of his term in January of 1887 and retired to private life. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Osborne in 1856. He died in New Haven on October 29, 1901.

HARRISON, THOMAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002644)
23 N. Harbor St., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

HART, GEN. WILLIAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001318)
Also known as **See also: Old Saybrook South Green**
350 Main St., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence

HART, TIMOTHY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003100)
521 Flanders Rd., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HART'S CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Hartford County** - #87000351)
Also known as **Hart's Corner**
247 Monce Rd. and 102 and 105 Stafford Rd., Burlington
(700 acres, 7 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

HARTFORD

City; Hartford Count; Thirty-five miles north northeast of New Haven in Northern Connecticut. In February 1636, the General Court named this town after Hartford, England. The state capital and the second largest city in population in Connecticut, Hartford is a financial, industrial, and commercial center located in the north central part of the state. It is a port of entry at the head of navigation on the Connecticut River, thirty-eight miles from Long Island Sound.

The city and town were both incorporated in 1784, and consolidated in 1896. From 1701 to 1875, Hartford served as a joint capital with New Haven, and both maintained state houses until it was decided that Hartford would be the sole capital city of the state.

In 1633, Dutch traders from New Amsterdam built a fort here at the mouth of the Park River, a tributary of the Connecticut River. The first permanent settlement was made by the English in 1635, when John Steel and sixty pioneers from New Towne (now Cambridge, Massachusetts) arrived. In 1636, the First Church of Christ, which was organized in New Towne in 1632, moved to Hartford with most of its congregation, headed by Thomas Hooker and Samuel Stone.

The settlement was named in 1637 after Stone's birthplace in England. The General Court of the Bay Colony met to consider the authorization of town governments in the Plantation of Connecticut on October 10, 1639, and laid down definite rulings on April 9, 1640. When the colonists discovered that they were no longer within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, however, representatives of the river settlements met at Hartford to draw up a plan of government.

The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, the document that later served as a model for the U.S. Constitution, was adopted in Hartford by representatives of the river towns on January 14, 1639. Written by Roger Ludlow, it set forth the radical principle that "the foundation of authority is in the free consent of the people." Hartford County was organized in 1665, but the city and town were not incorporated until the May session of the General Assembly in 1784, although town meetings and town courts were held, and community action was taken in the usual manner of the New England town.

The British settlements of Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford cut off Dutch trade with the neighboring tribes to such an extent that the Dutch garrison finally left their fort unoccupied. The Colonial Court met in 1654 and called upon Captain John Underhill to occupy the fort in the name of England, a procedure accomplished without firing a shot. The English thereupon posted notices on the doors of "The House of Hope" and the Dutch were no longer seen along the river.

By 1662, the Hartford Colony comprised fourteen towns; it was united with the six New Haven settlements in 1665.

A charter granted by King Charles II on April 26, 1662, made the colony independent. The Great Seal was added to the document in May 1662. John Winthrop, Jr., forwarded it to Connecticut, where it was read to the freemen of Hartford on October 9, 1662. Sir Edmund Andros, appointed Governor of all New England Colonies in 1687, endeavored to induce Connecticut to relinquish its liberal charter. Failing in this, he arrived in Hartford with an armed escort, October 31, 1687, conferred with all officials, read his commission aloud, and formally took office. When Andros demanded the charter, it was brought forward, but the lights were suddenly extinguished and, when the candles were relit, the charter had vanished. Joseph Wadsworth had secreted the parchment in the hollow of an oak tree on the property of Samuel Wyllys, which thereafter was known as the "Charter Oak."

The Andros government lasted only two years, and Connecticut returned to its charter form of government. The charter was kept by Wadsworth until May 1715. About 1817, the wife of one of the keepers of the document is reported to have allowed a neighbor to cut the lining for a bonnet from the history-making parchment. A portion of the charter was saved and can be seen in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford. The historical duplicate of the original is preserved in a special safe in the Memorial Hall of the State Library. The wood of the Charter Oak has been made into chairs, gavels, and other odd articles now in museums and private collections. A tablet marks the spot where the great tree formerly grew.

Hartford's fertile meadows produced bumper crops, and early efforts were made to control crops and planting. Each landholder was ordered by the town authorities to plant a teaspoonful of flaxseed given him. When John Winthrop, Jr., went to England to secure the charter.

Hartford citizenry took an active part in the American Revolution. The expedition against Fort Ticonderoga was planned in Hartford by Silas Deane, Samuel Holden Parsons, and Colonel Samuel Wyllys, but the capture was accompanied by Seth Warner and Remember Baker.

The little settlement was already showing signs of becoming a financial and cultural center in the eighteenth century, concerned with politics and the social side of war. The city welcomed George Washington in June 1775 when he was on his way to take command of the Continental Army at Cambridge. Major Thomas Y. Seymour of Hartford convoyed General Burgoyne to Boston after the surrender.

Shipping grew to its zenith in the eighteenth century, and a fleet of vessels plied between Hartford and British, Mediterranean, and West Indian ports. The city was the scene of the convention in 1814 called by New England Federalists to protest policies of President James Madison in the War of 1812. The war caused a depression in shipping circles from which water-borne commerce was never to recover.

Hartford was a center of anti-slavery propaganda. After the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, its banks loaned the governor half a million dollars to finance the recruiting and equipment of a regiment.

The insurance industry in Hartford was an outgrowth of the banks, which grew with early trade and commerce at this river port of entry. Marine insurance was written to cover shipping hazards, but the shifting of commerce to more favorable ports resulted in a trend from marine insurance coverage to fire risks, and, eventually, to the accident, life, and liability fields. Legislation in Connecticut was favorable to the growth of this business, and today Hartford is the headquarters for more than thirty-five insurance companies. The growth of the industry dates from February 1794, when the first fire insurance policy was issued by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Hartford has many architectural landmarks. The granite and marble State Capitol Building in Hartford, completed in 1879, contains many objects of historical interest, including the tombstone of American Revolutionary War hero Israel Putnam. The old three-story Statehouse, built in 1796 and designed by Charles Bulfinch, is another historical example of Hartford's architecture. Constitutional Plaza, the city's nationally famous urban renewal project, was dedicated in 1964.

Hartford is the seat of many institutions of higher education, including Trinity College (1823), Hartford Seminary Foundation (1834), Morse School of Business (1860), Hartford College for Women (1939), Hartford State Technical College (1946), Greater Hartford Community College (1967), and an extension of the University of Connecticut (1940). The University of Hartford (1957) is located in West Hartford.

Hartford is the home of writers Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain, and Charles Dudley Warner; educator Henry Barnard; theologian Horace Bushnell; writer and lecturer John Fiske; and financier J.P. Morgan. A group of poets, the Harvard Wits, flourished here in the 1800s.

Among the many manufactures in Hartford today are computers, typewriters, chemicals, cigars, firearms, and machine tools.

HARTFORD & NEW HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001479)
Central St., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

HARTFORD & NEW HAVEN RAILROAD—FREIGHT DEPOT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001505)
Also known as **Freight Depot**
40 Central St., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

HARTFORD CLUB

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000779)
46 Prospect St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Andrews,Jacques & Rantoul — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Civic — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

HARTFORD CONVENTION

(1814-15) — A group of men met to consider the problems in New England politics that had surfaced prior to the War of 1812. New England Federalists had opposed the Embargo Act of 1807 and were not in favor of the War of 1812 either. The embargo hurt the New England states economically and the War also caused the federal government to ask for a loan, which the New England states did not support. The New England states also refused to submit their militia to national service. In the Hartford Convention, the New England States sent representatives and met secretly, discussing their concerns over the war and states' rights. They even considered secession. In the end, moderation won out and they came up with a list of proposed constitutional amendments addressing what they considered to be favoritism in the federal government towards the southern states. The war ended before the proposal was presented.

HARTFORD ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY MAPLE AVENUE SUB-STATION

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00000833)
686 Maple Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Whiton and McMahon — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Energy Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

HARTFORD GOLF CLUB HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Hartford County** - #86001370)
Roughly bounded by Simsbury Rd. and Bloomfield Ave., Northmoor Rd., Albany Ave., and Mohegan Dr., Hartford
(5000 acres, 143 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hayman, Milton E., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation, Single Dwelling2

HARTFORD SEMINARY FOUNDATION

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004411)
Also known as **University of Connecticut Law School**
55 Elizabeth St. and 72-120 Sherman St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Collens,Charles — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** College, Educational Related Housing — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** College, Educational Related Housing

HARTFORD SETTLED

(1636)— Thomas Hooker, a nonconformist minister who had left Holland for Boston, took a group of one-hundred men, women, and children on a trip to Hartford, which had been prepared for settlers. The group traveled with compasses through thickets and streams along with a large herd of cattle, and arrived safely on the fourth of July. They held a celebration, and on the following Sabbath held a communion service in a small chapel erected at Hartford.

HARTFORD TIMES BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84003895)
10 Prospect St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Barber,Donn — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Business — **Current Function:** Unknown

HARTFORD UNION STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001932)
Union Pl., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Keller,George — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Education, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Professional, Road-Related, School

HARTLAND

Town; Hartford County. The name is either a shortening of Hartford Land, because it was owned by men from Hartford, or it came from Hartland in Devon, England.

HARTLANDS

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00000298)
Also known as **Beach, George W., House**
50 Hartlands Dr., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor, Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel

HARVEY, WILLIAM H., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001503)
1173 Windsor Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

HARWINTON

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 860 feet. Owned by proprietors from Hartford and Windsor, the name Harwinton is a combination of the first syllable of each word.

HASTINGS HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002669)
987-1308 Hill St., 1242 Spruce St. and 1085-1162 Russell Ave., Suffield
(720 acres, 10 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Historic Person:** Hastings, Rev. Joseph — **Significant Year:** 1797, 1846, 1769 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HATHAWAYS STORE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001482)
32 East St., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single

Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HATHEWAY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001934)
Also known as **Phelps;Burbank House**
55 S. Main St., Suffield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Benjamin,Asher — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Phelps,Oliver — **Significant Year:** 1795, 1762 — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HATTERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Fairfield County** - #96001461)
Roughly, jct. of Aunt Park Ln., Castle Meadow, Hattertown, and Hi Barlow Rds., Newtown
(550 acres, 28 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Patchen, Isaac — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Animal Facility, Manufacturing Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

HAVEN, HENRY PHILEMON

(1815-1876) — whaling merchant, Sunday school superintendent, descended from Richard Haven, a resident of Lynn, Massachusetts, was born on February 11, 1815, in Norwich, Connecticut, the son of Philemon and Fanny (Manwaring) Caulkins Haven. When he was four years old his father died, leaving his family of five in ragged poverty. Henry learned to sew, to cook, and to do the work on the little farm. He obtained a meager education in the public schools. He attended Sunday school assiduously and founded a juvenile society against swearing. These influences of his youth, a grim theology and grim poverty, moulded his entire life.

In 1830 the family moved to New London where he was indentured to Thomas W. Williams, a wealthy ship-owner. Six years later he became a confidential clerk, and at the age of twenty-three a partner in the firm of Haven & Smith, a company already successfully engaged in whaling and sealing. Haven possessed indomitable energy, shrewdness and efficiency, the ability and the desire to drive hard bargains. At this time, the American whale fishery was enjoying its greatest prominence and extent. He prospered and scattered his ships over the Atlantic, the Pacific, and distant seas in search of profits. Sea elephants from the Indian Ocean, and guano from islands in the Western Pacific were among the sources of his wealth. In 1867, while negotiations were in progress for the purchase of Alaska, he corresponded with Seward about the opening of the seal fisheries to Americans. When Alaska was ceded, his vessels were hunting seals (sealing) there before Californians had begun to realize the new opportunities. He was active in forming a company of Eastern and Western ship-owners which in August 1870 obtained a monopoly of the seal fisheries at St. Paul's and St. George's Islands. He reorganized and became president of the New London 8: Northern Railroad Company and was prominent in three Connecticut banks. In 1852, he was elected mayor of New London and in the same year was elected to the state Assembly. He was the Republican candidate for governor in 1873. When he, with the entire ticket, was defeated he recollected that man's judgment was but a little thing: and looked forward to his weighing in the Lord's balances.

Haven's success as a merchant was considerable, yet his success as a Sunday school superintendent was greater. He became a Sunday school teacher at the age of fifteen; six years later he went to combat the evils of rum, prostitution, and unbelief in the seaport town of Waterford. This struggle he continued until his death. In 1858, he became superintendent of the Sunday school of the Second Congregational Church in New London. To this task he brought a restless energy and a militant piety. With thoroughness and efficiency, he reorganized it as he had reorganized banks and railroads. He was one of the first and principal contributors to the International Sunday school Lessons. Many of his innovations are still employed in Sunday schools. In 1869, he prepared for the *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register* (October 1869) a memoir of his half-sister, Frances Manwaring Caulkins (1795-1869), historian of Norwich and New London. The death in 1874 of his wife, Elizabeth Lucas Douglas, whom he had married, February 23, 1840, induced him to go to Europe the following year. He attended various meetings of religious groups abroad and had returned and resumed his usual duties when he died of heart failure in 1876.

HAVILAND AND ELIZABETH STREETS-HANFORD PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **Fairfield County** - #88000664)
Roughly bounded by Haviland, Day Sts., Hanford Pl., and S. Main St., Norwalk
(43 acres, 36 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire, Italianate, Queen Anne

— **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

HAWLEY, GIDEON

(1727-1807) — missionary to Native American Indians, a descendant of Joseph Hawley, who emigrated to America in 1629, was born November 5, 1727, at Stratfield (Bridgeport), Connecticut, the son of Gideon and Hannah (Bennett) Hawley. His mother died at his birth; his father three years later. Little is known of his youth before he entered Yale, where he graduated in 1749. He was licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association in May 1750. Hawley seems to have been a man with a single purpose in life, to be a missionary to Native Americans. In many ways, he was temperamentally unfitted for such a career, for his letters give the impression of uncompromising Puritan virtue and a lack of sympathy with Indian character. Yet, just because he believed the native Americans inferior to the white men, he felt a more insistent call to serve them.

His career began in 1752, when he accepted a position at Stockbridge in the pay of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the native Americans, under the supervision of Jonathan Edwards. He described his duties as those of a schoolmaster for the Iroquois, many of whom came from great distances to his school. On Sundays, he preached to them. Edwards visited his school occasionally and gave him advice about his work. Hawley was not happy in this place, however, because of the existence of opposing cliques among the controlling authorities, who hampered each other's efforts and hindered the work of the missionaries. Consequently, he was glad to accept an offer from the Society to establish a mission among the Six Nations on the Susquehanna. He was ordained for this task in July 1754 at Boston, and left for his frontier post, near the present Windsor, New York. Apparently his services at this place were much more extensive than they had been at Stockbridge. Besides trying to convert and civilize the Native Americans, he seems to have acted as interpreter, and, of greater importance on the eve of war, to have been highly respected in their diplomatic councils. Outbreak of war did not at first interfere with his labors, but in May 1756, he was forced to leave. He went to Boston and accepted a commission as chaplain to Colonel Richard Gridley's regiment, about to depart for Crown Point, but unfortunately illness compelled him to return in October. After an unsuccessful attempt to resume his mission labors, he was sent by the Commissioners of the Society on a temporary mission to the native americans at Marshpee, Massachusetts, who had been long without an English minister. He succeeded so well at Marshpee that the Native Americans requested his appointment as their permanent preacher. Their petition was granted, and on April 8, 1758, he took up the work which he carried for half a century. Hawley married for his first wife, Lucy Fessenden, on June 14, 1759; they had three sons and two daughters. After her death in 1777, he remarried, October 7, 1778, Mrs. Elizabeth Burchard. He died October 3, 1807, at Marshpee at the age of eighty.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH ROSWELL

(1826-1905) — twenty-seventh governor of Connecticut (1866-1867), was born in Stewartsville, North Carolina, the son of Mary McLeod and Francis Hawley. His family moved to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1837. He studied at Hartford and New York, graduating from Hamilton College in 1847.

After teaching school and studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1850. He became a delegate to the Free Soil National Convention and became editor of a local abolitionist newspaper in 1852. Hawley organized the State Republican Party in his home in 1856. The same year, his paper merged with the *Hartford Evening Press,* and he quit his law practice in 1857 in order to become its editor and partial owner.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Hawley was one of Connecticut's first volunteers, serving in 13 battles. He was the Military Governor of Wilmington, North Carolina, from March to June 1865. In January 1866, he was discharged from service, having achieved the rank of major.

In 1866, Hawley was nominated the Republican Party's candidate for Governor of Connecticut; he won by a narrow margin against Democrat James E. English. During his administration, he advocated the tenets of Radical Republicans and opposed President Johnson's administrative policies. A battle between railroads and shipping interests came to the fore during the 1866 session, and it became the primary issue of the Legislature. Railroad interests wanted to bridge the Connecticut River at its mouth, but shipping interests feared this would interfere with their navigation of the river, and successfully blocked the proposal.

A recession helped defeat Hawley's reelection in the 1867 election. At the end of his term, he resumed his editorial career and merged his newspaper with the *Hartford Courant.* He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1872, but was defeated for reelection in 1874. After reentering Congress in 1879 for another term, he became president of the U.S. Centennial Commission from 1872 to 1877.

In 1881, Hawley became a member of the U.S. Senate, and served as chairman of the Civil Service Committee and a committee on warships. He declined renomination in 1904, and completed his final Senate term just two weeks before his death.

Hawley was married to Harriet Ward Foote in December of 1855. He married a second time to Edith Ann Horner in

November of 1887, and had two children. He died in Washington, D.C. on March 18, 1905, and was buried in Hartford.

HAWLEY, THOMAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1980 - Building - #80004059)
514 Purdy Hill Rd., Monroe
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HAYDEN, CAPT. NATHANIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001483)
128 Hayden Station Rd., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HAYES, SAMUEL II, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000390)
67 Barndoor Hills Rd., Granby
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hayes,Samuel,II — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Georgian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HAYSTACK MOUNTAIN TOWER

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Structure** - #93001244)
43 North St., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Rossiter, Erick Kennsett, Rossiter & Muller — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Historic Person:** Stoeckel, Ellen Battell — **Significant Year:** 1929 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Monument/Marker — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Monument/Marker

HAYWARD HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001325)
Also known as **Dudley Wright-Dr. Watrous-Nathaniel Hayward House**
9 Hayward Ave., Colchester
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Otis,Amos — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Hayward,Nathaniel — **Significant Year:** 1775 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Specialty Store

HAZARDVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1980 - **Hartford County** - #80004061)
CT 190 and CT 192, Hazardville and vicinity
(10750 acres, 160 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Graham, Chauncey, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Renaissance, Italian Villa — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: American — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Hotel, Manufacturing Facility, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Funerary, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Cemetery, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

HAZELTON, JAMES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001468)
Also known as **Hazelton—Hayden House**
23 Hayden Hill Rd., Haddam
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hazelton,James — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1749-1500 AD, 1900-1750 AD, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HEARTHSTONE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002184)
Also known as **Parks' Castle;Castle,The**
18 Brushy Hill Rd., Danbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dietrich,Ernest G.W. — **Architectural Style:** Shingle Style, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

HEBREW CONGREGATION OF WOODMONT

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000860)
15 and 17 Edgefield Ave., Milford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Abramovitz, Charles H., Schiff, Jacob — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

HEBRON

Town; Tolland County; Elevation 542 feet. It was named in 1707 for the Biblical city of Hebron.

HEBRON CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Tolland County** - #93000649)
Also known as **See also: Post, Augustus, House**
Church, Gilead, Main, Wall and West Sts. and Marjorie Cir., Hebron
(830 acres, 59 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Religion, Architecture, Politics/Government, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Library, Professional, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Library, Professional, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2

HEMPSTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **New London County** - #86002112)
Also known as **See also: Hempstead, Joshua, House;Hempstead, Nathaniel, Hou** Roughly bounded by Franklin St., Jay St., and Mountain Ave., New London
(290 acres, 139 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bishop, David, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HEMPSTEAD, JOSHUA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000701)
11 Hempstead St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hempstead,Joshua — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

HEMPSTED, NATHANIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000702)
Also known as **Old Huguenot House**
Corner of Jay, Hempstead, Coit, and Truman Sts., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HERRICK, EDWARD CLAUDIUS

(1811-1862) — librarian, scientist, was born in 1811, the son of Reverend Claudius Herrick, and Hannah Pierpont Herrick. He was a native and lifelong resident of New Haven, Connecticut. From his earliest years, the influence of Yale College enveloped him. His father, Reverend Claudius Herrick, born in Southampton, Long Island, where his ancestor, James, had settled in 1640,

was a graduate of Yale, and at the time of his son's birth was conducting a school for young ladies on the present site of Battell Chapel. Edward's mother was a descendant of Reverend James Pierpont, one of the founders of Yale. He received a good classical training, but a problem with his eyes prevented him from taking the college course. At the age of sixteen he became clerk in the bookstore of General Hezekiah Howe, a library of books of all descriptions, publishing house for the college, and the resort of professors and men of literary tastes. In 1835, he became one of its proprietors, but retired, financially embarrassed, three years later. Such were his scholarly attainments by this time, however, that Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts. During the next three years his occupations included service as clerk of the City of New Haven and in the office of the *American Journal of Science*. The erection of a library building at Yale and Herrick's appointment as librarian in 1843 began a new era in the library's development and usefulness. He remained its head until 1858, when he resigned to give full time to the duties of treasurer of the college, to which office he had been elected in 1852. After the death of Professor James L. Kingsley, along with his other duties he edited the triennial catalogue, prepared the records of deceased graduates, and delved into the early history of the institution.

Necessity in the form of financial obligations compelled him to do clerical and administrative work when he would gladly have occupied himself with other pursuits. A tireless worker, never taking a vacation, he performed every duty with extreme conscientiousness and marked business ability. His habitual manner, according to a contemporary, was that of one who had no time to lose. When going anywhere "he...took the most direct way from point to point, regardless of the paths which others used." He never married and had few social responsibilities to distract him from his labors. By taste and mental characteristics he was preeminently a scholar. He had an encyclopedic knowledge in a variety of fields, which others drew upon freely; but his major interest was in the natural sciences, and his entomological and astronomical investigations, though carried on in his spare hours, won him an international reputation. In 1837, in collaboration with Professor James D. Dana, he published in the *American Journal of Science* (vol. XXXI) "Description of the Argulus Catostomi, a New Parasitic Crustaceous Animal." Thereafter until his death there was scarcely an issue of the *Journal* which did not have some contribution from him. In 1832, he began a study of the Hessian fly, which he carried on for years. A portion of a long correspondence with Dr. T. W. Harris on this and other subjects appears in S. H. Scudder's Entomological Correspondence of Thaddeus William Harris (1869); and in the *American Journal of Science* (April-June 1841) he published "A Brief, Preliminary Account of the Hessian Fly and its Parasites." He was also the first to find and to describe the parasites of the eggs of the spring canker worm moth. His work marks him as "one of the best of the early economic entomologists." The remarkable shower of meteors which occurred November 13, 1833, awoke his interest, and in the October and November numbers of the *American Journal of Science* for the year 1837, he propounded the theory of the periodic occurrence of a large number of meteors about the 8th of August. News of the announcement of a similar theory by M. Quetelet, director of the Observatory at Brussels, antedating Herrick's, did not reach America until a few days after Herrick's second article. A correspondence between the two, lasting for more than twenty years, ensued, and Quetelet in a letter written November 9, 1861, acknowledged great indebtedness to Herrick for observations made in this country. The aurora borealis also attracted his interest, and he corresponded and wrote on this phenomenon.

Herrick died June 11, 1862, at the early age of fifty-one. Professor James D. Dana wrote of Herrick: "There is no person living whose example and advice have had more influence on my scientific character than Herrick's. From him I learned how to investigate; his thorough method of research, and his accuracy were the models I studied." Modest and frugal in his life, he left instructions that his funeral service be simple; biographical notices, as brief as possible; and the cost of his monurment be limited to thirty dollars. A memorial window in Battell Chapel bears his name.

HEUBLEIN TOWER

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001260)
Talcott Mountain State Park, Simsbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Smith & Bassette — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Historic Person:** Heublein,Gilbert F. — **Significant Year:** 1915 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

HIBBARD, ENOCH, HOUSE AND GRANNIS, GEORGE, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002640)
Also known as **Secor,Cassidy and McPartland Office and CNB Equity Corporati**
41 Church St. and 33 Church St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Professional

HIGH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - **Hartford County** - #98000850)
402-418 Asylum St., 28 High St., and 175-189 Allyn St., Hartford
(11 acres, 3 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** multiple — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Romanesque, Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Restaurant

HIGHLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Middlesex County** - #82003770)
Atkins St. and Country Club Rd., Middletown
(800 acres, 12 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Single Dwelling2

HILL'S ACADEMY

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001831)
Also known as **Essex Historical Society,Inc.**
22 Prospect St., Essex
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

HILLHOUSE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **New Haven County** - #85002507)
Also known as **See also: Dana, James Dwight, House; Chittenden, Russell H., H**
Bounded by Sachem, Temple, Trumbull, and Prospect Sts., Whitney and Hillhouse Aves. & RR tracks, New Haven
(180 acres, 22 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic, Italian Villa — **Historic Person:** Hillhouse, James — **Significant Year:** 1909, 1807 — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Landscape Architecture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education — **Current Sub-function:** Educational Related Housing, Single Dwelling2

HILLIARD, E. E., COMPANY WOOLEN MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000016)
640—642 Hilliard St., Manchester
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Art Deco — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

HILLSIDE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004454)
Litchfield Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Camp

HILLSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New Haven County** - #87001384)
Also known as **See also: Wilby High School;Benedict-Miller House**
Roughly bounded by Woodlawn Terr., W. Main, and Willow, Waterbury
(1060 acres, 395 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single

Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HILL—STEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91002056)
Also known as **See also: Farmington Historic** District
35 Mountain Rd., Farmington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Art — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:**

Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

HITCHCOCK-SCHWARZMANN MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001409)
Also known as **Hitchcock Mill;Foote Mill;Scharzmann Mill**
N of Burlington at Foote and Vineyard Rds., Burlington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

HOADLEY, ISAAC, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002647)
9 Totoket Rd., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOADLEY, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002674)
213 Leete's Island Rd., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

HOADLEY, ORRIN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002646)
15 Sunset Hill Rd., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOLABIRD HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004445)
Also known as **Gregg House**
Kellog Rd., corner of Rte. 126, Canaan
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Holabird,Timothy — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOLBROOK CAMP

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005160)
Doolittle Lake, Norfolk
Owner: Private

HOLBROOK, ALFRED

(1816-1909) — pioneer in the professional training of teachers in the Middle West, was born February 17, 1816, to Josiah Holbrook and Lucy Swift Holbrook in Derby, Connecticut. He was a leader, as was his father, in the nineteenth-century movement for the democratization of higher education. His mother died when he was two years old. Alfred's school career

closed at the age of fourteen, after a three-year sojourn at Groton Academy; his further education was acquired through independent study while employed in his father's factory and elsewhere. To this training, he ascribed much of his success as an educational pioneer. While he was fitting himself to become a civil engineer, his health failed and he moved to the Western Reserve in Ohio, where at the invitation of John Baldwin he became teacher of the school at Berea, which was the forerunner of Baldwin Institute. On March 24, 1843, he married his cousin, Melissa Pierson; they had six children.

In 1855, he was appointed by the Southwestern Normal School Association as principal of the normal school to be established at Lebanon, Ohio. The school was opened November 24, 1855, under the auspices of the Association, but after the first year was conducted by Holbrook as a private enterprise. Reacting to the social and economic conditions existing then in the Middle West, he developed one of the most noteworthy innovations of his time, the National Normal School (later National Normal University, and still later Lebanon University), which, together with other institutions which followed its example, including the Ohio Northern and Valparaiso universities, brought college education within the reach of thousands of the poorer classes. Through a system of self-boarding and boarding clubs, living expenses were reduced one half. Special examinations were required neither for admission nor for graduation — an arrangement which, though opening the doors of the school to a greater number, resulted inevitably in lowering the standard of scholarship. By "using fifty weeks in the year and more hours in the day" the time required for completing the college course was reduced from four to two years. No rules of conduct were prescribed. Equal rights and privileges were afforded women and men. Notwithstanding a steady growth in enrollment, increasing financial difficulties forced Holbrook's school into a receivership in 1895. After serving a year as salaried president of the school he had founded, he moved to Tennessee where he attempted to develop similar institutions. His efforts proved unsuccessful, however, and he returned to Lebanon, where he died, April 16, 1909. On August 31, 1892, after the death of his first wife, he was married to Eason Thompson at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Holbrook's *Normal: or Methods of Teaching the Common Branches* (1859), had previously appeared in quarterly instalments and was widely read. It was followed by his *School Management* (1871), *Reminiscences of the Happy Life of a Teacher* (1885), and by some textbooks in grammar and rhetoric. His independence of thought, his energy and industry, the magnetism and forcefulness of his personality achieved for him success not only as an executive but also as a teacher. During his last years, former students from Cincinnati and elsewhere would meet at Lebanon on his birthday, which was sometimes celebrated jointly with that of Lincoln.

HOLCOMB, JUDAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88000755)
257 N. Granby Rd., Granby
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOLCOMB, MARCUS H.

(1884-1932) — fifty-first governor of Connecticut (1915-1921) was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, on November 28, 1884, the son of Adah Bushnell and Carlos Holcomb. He attended New Hartford schools and Wesleyan Seminary in Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

Holcomb taught school while he studied law in the office of Jared B. Foster of New Hartford. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar and began a practice in Southington. After a move to Hartford in 1893, he formed an association with Noble E. Pierce and continued in his law practice until 1910, in addition to pursuing a long and active life of political service.

From 1873 to 1910, Holcomb was a Judge of the Probate Court of the Southington District. He was also First Judge of the Borough Court of Southington from 1905 to 1909, and Treasurer of Hartford County from 1893 to 1908. He became a member of the State Senate in 1893, serving one term. In 1902, he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. After serving as Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1905-1906, he was Attorney General in 1906-1907, and Judge of the State Superior Court from 1906 to 1915.

Holcomb was a Democrat until 1888, when his feelings about the tariff issue caused him to change parties and become a Republican. He ran for the governorship as a Republican in 1914, and won against Democratic opponent, Lyman Tingler. He was reelected in 1916, and again in 1918, becoming the State's first three-term Governor since adoption of the biennial term. He served for almost the entire World War I period.

During his administration, Connecticut energetically contributed to the war effort. Holcomb prepared by creating a complete census of men and materials, appointing a State Council of Defense and a Food Supply Council, and creating a Home Guard, which at the end of 1917 had 20,000 men, 10,000 of whom were armed, equipped, and trained.

His administration was marked by acts which limited the hours of labor for women in industry, created a teacher's retirement system, and provided health insurance and old age pensions. However, the Legislature failed to ratify the Eighteenth

Amendment on prohibition and the Nineteenth Amendment on women's suffrage during his years of leadership.

In 1921, at the close of his third term, Holcomb left the office of Governor and returned to his law practice, remaining active in many organizations.

He was married in October of 1872 to Sarah Carpenter Bennett. He died on March 5, 1932, in Southington, Connecticut.

HOLCOMB, NATHANIEL, III, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004486)
Also known as **Isaac Porter House**
45 Bushy Hill Rd., Granby
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Holcomb,Nathaniel,et al — **Significant Year:** 1720 — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOLLEY, ALEXANDER H.

(1804-1887) — twenty-fifth governor of Connecticut (1857-1858), was born in Salisbury, Connecticut on August 12, 1804, the son of Sally Porter and John Milton Holley. He attended public schools in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. At age 16, he entered his father's manufacturing business.

Holley served in the State militia as Adjutant, Brigade Inspector, and Division Inspector. After his father's death in 1836, Holley took on the major responsibilities in the manufacturing business.

In 1844, he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and the same year, began to manufacture cutlery. Ten years later, he became the lifetime president of the newly organized Holley Manufacturing Company. Holley was also the director and president of the Iron Bank at Salisbury. His interest in railroads led him to promote rail lines in New York and Connecticut, and he served as director of the Connecticut Western.

In 1854, Holley was elected to a term as Lieutenant Governor of the State on the Whig ticket. Soon after, he joined the nativist Know-Nothing Party. In the 1857 election, he was the gubernatorial candidate of the Union Party, a coalition of Know-Nothings and Republicans unified by the slavery issue seeking to defeat the Democrats. Holley won the election and became Connecticut's governor in 1857.

During his administration, he urged for measures requiring newly naturalized citizens one year's residency before being allowed to vote. Governor Holley and the legislature denounced the Supreme Court ruling on the Dred Scott case, ascribing it to pro-slavery maneuverings by the Democrats. The Lecompton Constitution of Kansas was seen as yet another example of slavery's aggressive expansionism, and was denounced by the State's Unionists.

By 1858, the newly formed Republican Party had absorbed many former Unionists, and the Union Party no longer had a unified coalition. As the new Republicans sought to elect party stalwarts rather than Know-Nothings, Holley was not re-nominated.

After leaving office, Holley remained active in the Congregational Church. His last public appearance was at the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in New Haven. The remainder of his life was spent in charitable pursuits and in traveling.

Holley was married to Jane M. Lyman in October 1831, with whom he had one son. After the death of his first wife, he married Maria Coffing, and had four sons and a daughter. He married a third time in 1856 to Sarah Coit Day. He died on October 2, 1887, and was buried in Salisbury.

HOLLEY, ALEXANDER LYMAN

(1832-1882) — writer, mechanical engineer, metallurgist, was born July 20, in Lakeville, Connecticut, the son of Alexander H. and Jane M. (Lyman) Holley. His father was a manufacturer of cutlery with a large establishment in Lakeville, and was governor of Connecticut in 1857. Holley was educated in academies in Salisbury and Farmington, Connecticut, and Stockbridge, Massachusetts, then prepared for college under a private tutor and entered Brown University in the autumn of 1850. At a very early age, he gave evidence of a keenly observant mind and an inborn talent for drawing. As early as his tenth year, he was familiar with the machinery in his father's knife manufactory and sketched it in great detail. Besides his skill in drawing, he developed a literary talent while still in preparatory school and published a number of school papers. He wrote and sold, before he entered college, "An Essay on Pen and Pocket Cutlery," which was published in Henry V. Poor's *American Railroad Journal* (May 24 to Aug. 24, 1850). During his college career, which was brilliant, he continued his work of drawing, particularly locomotives. He invented, too, a steam-engine cut-off which was described by him in *Appletons' Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers' Journal*, July 1852.

Upon graduating in 1853, Holley entered the shops of Corliss & Nightingale, Providence, Rhode Island, as a craftsman and machinist, and worked especially on an experimental locomotive equipped with the Corliss valve gearing. In 1855, he joined the New Jersey Locomotive Works at Jersey City, New Jersey. There he met Zerah Colburn, the superintendent, who was also the publisher of the *Railroad Advocate*, for which magazine Holley had written articles while with the Corliss company. Shortly after this meeting, Colburn sold the *Advocate* to Holley, who thereupon gave up his locomotive work and published *Holley's Railroad Advocate* until the financial crash of 1857. Holley and Colburn then induced a number of railroad presidents to send them abroad to study European railroad practice. Their report appeared in 1858 under the title, *The Permanent Way and Coal-burning Locomotive Boilers of Puropean Railways, with a Comparison of the Working Economy of European and American Lines and the Principles upon Which Improvement Must Proceed*. It reflected much credit upon the authors and was profusely illustrated with Holley's own drawings, but to sell it Holley had to resort literally to house to house canvassing. About this time, he met Henry J. Raymond, founder and editor of the *New York Times*, who immediately attached Holley to his staff, and between 1858 and 1875, the latter wrote nearly three hundred articles for this newspaper. He was also, during this period, technical editor of the *American Railway Review*, and, in addition, he wrote and published in 1860 *American and European Railway Practice*.

Although he had thoroughly established himself as a technical writer, Holley was ambitious to engage in more original engineering work. Accordingly, about 1861 he undertook the redesign of a locomotive for the Camden & Amboy Railroad and then joined Edwin A. Stevens, founder of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey, in the latter's work on a floating gun battery. Holley made several trips to Europe seeking information in ordnance and armor for Stevens and while in England in 1862 he first learned of and investigated Henry Bessemer's newly invented process for making steel. On his return to the United States he interested Corning, Winslow & Company in the Bessemer process, and in May 1863 returned to England and bought for them the American rights to the patent. He was then engaged to design and build a Bessemer steel plant, and after bringing about a combination between the holders of the Bessemer patents and the holders of the conflicting American patents of William Kelly, he built a plant at Troy, New York, which he put into successful operation in 1865. From this time on, the career of Holley was substantially the history of Bessemer steel manufacture in the United States. In 1867, he designed and built a Bessemer plant at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. A year later, he rebuilt the plant at Troy. Still later, he planned the works at North Chicago and Joliet, the Edgar Thomson Works at Pittsburgh, and the Vulcan Works at St. Louis, besides acting as consulting engineer in the design of the Cambria Steel, Bethlehem Steel, and Scranton Steel works. He became the foremost steel plant engineer and designer in the United States and, because of his original improvements in design whereby the manufacture of steel on a large scale could be accomplished, he is today recognized as the father of modern American steel manufacture.

Besides the patent for his steam engine cutoff, which he received while in college, Holley obtained fourteen others, of which ten were for improvements in the Bessemer process and plant. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and its president in 1876; a founder of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; a member of the British Iron and Steel Institute, and of the Institution of Civil Engineers in England. He was a trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and a member of the United States Board for Testing Structural Materials. During the whole of his extremely busy engineering life he continued his literary work and in addition to writing many articles for popular magazines and technical journals prepared and read many technical papers before the various engineering societies. He was married to Mary Slade of New York City; they had two daughters. He died on January 29, 1882, in Brooklyn.

HOLLISTER, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001329)
14 Tryon St., Glastonbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOLMES, FRANCIS H., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001014)
349 Rocky Hill Ave., New Britain
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Crabtree,Walter P. — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival, Shingle Style — **Historic Person:** Holmes,Francis H. — **Significant Year:** 1908, 1906 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOME WOOLEN COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000410)
Also known as **Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Factory;Uniroyal Factory**

Main St., Beacon Falls
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Warehouse

HOOKER, HENRY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002867)
111 High Rd., Kensington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Hooker,Henry — **Significant Year:** 1769 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOOKER, ISABELLA BEECHER

(1822-1907) — reformer, prominent in the movement to secure equal rights for women, was born February 22, 1822, in Litchfield, Connecticut, the daughter of Reverend Lyman Beecher and his second wife, Harriet (Porter) Beecher. When Isabella was four years old, the family moved to Boston, where her father became pastor of the Hanover Church; and six years later, to Cincinnati, where he assumed charge of Lane Theological Seminary. There she attended the school established by her sister, Catharine Beecher, and in the stimulating atmosphere of the Beecher home, was at a young age awakened to an interest in theological questions and public affairs. "Our family circle," she says, "was ever in discussion on the vital problems of human existence, and the United States Constitution, fugitive slave laws, Henry Clay and Missouri Compromise, alternated with free will, regeneration, heaven, hell, and 'The Destiny of Man.'" After the death of her mother in 1835, Isabella went to Hartford, Connecticut, to live with her sister Mary, who had married a prominent lawyer of that city, Thomas C. Perkins. In their household, she became acquainted with a young law student, John Hooker, sixth in descent from Thomas Hooker, whom she married, August 5, 1841. Until 1851, they lived in Farmington, Connecticut, and then moved to Hartford. With his brother-in-law, Honorable Francis Gillette, Hooker bought a hundred acres of land just outside the city and established Nook Farm, where a community grew up which came to include Charles Dudley Warner, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Joseph R; Hawley, and Samuel M. Clemens. Hooker became prominent in Hartford legal circles, was recorder of the supreme court of Connecticut for many years, and, being sympathetic with his wife's views, cooperated with her in her public activities.

Her interest in the status of women began in her husband's office, where, as she knitted, he read Blackstone to her. The theory of domestic relations set forth by that writer, based on the assumption that by marriage, husband and wife become one person in law, and that during marriage the legal existence of the woman is suspended, aroused her resentment. Because of uncertainty of mind as to what course should be pursued, and especially because of a long-standing prejudice against Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth C. Stanton, it was some time before she gave the woman's rights movement her whole-hearted support. An acquaintance formed with Anna Dickinson in 1861, however, and a later association with Paulina Wright Davis, finally removed all misgivings, and she became one of the most active and prominent advocates of woman's suffrage in the United States. She wrote two letters, purporting to be from a mother to her daughter, on the subject, which appeared in *Putnams Magazine*, November and December 1868. The following year she called the first convention held in Connecticut for the discussion of women in government, and formed the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. In 1870, she presented a bill to the Connecticut legislature, making husband and wife equal in property rights, and continued to agitate this reform until a similar bill, drawn up by her husband, was passed in 1877. She was one of the speakers at the Second National Woman Suffrage Convention, held at Washington in 1870, and organized and directed the Convention of the succeeding year. She wrote the *Declaration and Pledge of Women of the United States*, asserting their rights, which, signed by 80,000 women, was presented to Congress. Partly to repudiate the charge that suffragists favored loose sex relations, she published in 1874, *Womanhood: Its Sanctities and Fidelities*, in which she treats domestic relations and the education of children. With Susan B. Anthony, she made a lecture tour through Connecticut in 1874. She assisted in calling the first International Convention of Women, 1888, and delivered an address on "Constitutional Rights of Women of the United States." Governor Thomas Waller of Connecticut appointed her to the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago in 1893, and she prepared the "Universal Litany," used for Cities Day. She appeared frequently before legislative committees and gave series of afternoon talks in Boston, New York, and Washington. With her husband she became a convert to Spiritualism, and in 1885 drew up a general confession of her faith. She died at age eighty-five on January 25, 1907, following a cerebral hemorrhage at Hartford. She was the mother of four children.

HOOKER, JOHN AND ISABELLA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002678)

140 Hawthorn St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Jordan,Octavius — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

HOOKER, SARAH WHITMAN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002627)
1237 New Britain Ave., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Military, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: — American — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

HOOKER, THOMAS

(1586-1647) — clergyman, was born in Marfield, Leicestershire, England, in 1586. He graduated Cambridge, with an A.B. in 1608, and an A.M. in 1611, and was a fellow of Emanuel College, 1609-1618.

His career began in 1620, when he became rector of Esher in Surrey. Later in 1626, he became the "lecturer" at St. Mary's Church Chelmsford in Essex. Archbishop Laud forced Hooker to retire when he refused to follow the teachings of the Church of England. He opened a school in Little Baddow, but when he was supposed to appear before the Court of High Commission in 1630, Hooker fled to Holland. There, he worked in Delft and in Rotterdam with other Puritan theologians.

Hooker next went to Newtowne (now Cambridge) Massachusetts in 1633, where he served as pastor in a house where Harvard University now stands. When Hooker's more liberal beliefs contradicted the conservative beliefs of that time, he led many of his church members to Connecticut where they founded the city of Hartford and where Hooker helped to draft the Connecticut constitution, adopted in 1639. The *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut* was sometimes referred to as the Qfirst written constitution". It reflected Hooker's beliefs that voters should have the right to elect government officials, and that government should be based on the will of the people. He also authored *A Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline* which speaks of Congregationalism in America. Hooker was married and had three children. He died in Hartford, Connecticut on July 19, 1647.

HOPKINS, LEMUEL

(1750-1801) — physician, satirist, was born June 19, 1750, in a part of Waterbury, Connecticut, which is now Naugatuck, the son of Stephen Hopkins and his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of James Talmadge of New Haven, Connecticut. He was a descendant of John Hopkins who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1634, removing to Hartford in 1636. The latter's grandson, John, was one of the original proprietors of Waterbury, where he ground the people's corn, ran the tavern, and was a dignitary in the church. His grandson, Stephen, was a well-to-do farmer, who made his sons work in the field, but gave them a good education. A tendency to tuberculosis early turned Lemuel's attention to medicine, and he studied first under Dr. Jared Potter of Wallingford, and later, under Dr. Seth Bird of Litchfield, in which town, about 1776, he began to practice. For a brief period, he served in the Revolutionary War. In 1784, Yale conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A., and about this time he moved to Hartford, staying with his friend, Joel Barlow, until he could establish a home there.

Remaining in this city until his death, some seventeen years later, he became one of the most eminent practitioners in the state. He was ungainly in appearance, eccentric in manner, and decidedly original in his methods. Having a keen mind, he could perceive the truth almost instantaneously, and an unusual memory enabled him to quote fluently from any book he had read. He hated sham and quackery, and expressed his thoughts bluntly, with nervous conciseness, and frequently with pungent wit and devastating irony. In his day, his methods of treatment were viewed as dangerously original. He employed the "cooling treatment in fevers, in the puerperal especially, and wines in fevers since called typhus." Tuberculosis, however, was his specialty. He asserted that it could be cured, and prescribed fresh air and good food. His knowledge was "far ahead of that time" and proves him "to be a rival with Rush for honors in treating the great white plague." Many students came to him for instruction. He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and one of the founders of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Although a much better physician than poet, he is generally remembered chiefly for his collaboration with the other "Hartford Wits" in the production of certain political satires, which had no little influence in the unsettled and contentious period in which they were written; and for a few brief poems of his own. Although he is said to have had "infidel leanings" at one time, he righted himself and became a stanch Calvinistic-Federalist supporter of the established order, bitterly attacking whatever seemed to him political quackery. With John Trumbull, Joel Barlow, and David Humphreys he wrote "The Anarchiad, a Poem, on the Restoration of Chaos and Substantial Night," satirizing anarchistic tendencies of the day. It was published in *The New-Haven Gazette*, and the *Connecticut Magazine*, the first number appearing in the issue of October 26, 1786, and the last in that of September 13, 1787; and was edited by L. G. Riggs and reprinted under the title, *The Anarchiad: a New England Poem*, in 1861. He also collaborated with Richard Alsop, Theodore Dwight, and others in writing "The Echo," a series of papers which appeared in

the *American Mercury* in the years 1791 to 1805, and were reissued in abridged form in 1807. Hopkins is credited with the authorship of No. XVIII, which was published separately in 1795, under the title, *The Democratiad, a Poem in Retaliation, for the "Philadelphia Jockey Club."* Another work in which he had a hand was *The Political Greenhouse for the Year 1798* (1799). *The Guillotina or a Democratic Dirge*, a New Year's poem for January 1, 1796, was published separately that year. His "Epitaph on a Patient Killed by a Cancer Quack," is said to have helped banish such a quack from Hartford; "The Hypocrite's Hope," satirizes pious pharisaism, and his "Verses on General Ethan Allen" arraign that personage for telling "the world the Bible lies." He also wrote for Joel Barlow in 1785 a paraphrase of Psalm CXXXVII, "Along the banks where Babel's current flows." In March 1801, he became very ill with cough, pain in his side, and fever. He partially recovered, but died April 14, at the age of fifty-one.

HOSE AND HOOK AND LADDER TRUCK BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004479)
Also known as **Thomston Firehouse**
Main St., Thomaston
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hill,Robert W. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic, Museum

HOSMER, DANIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001985)
Also known as **Butler House;Hatheway House**
253 N. Main St., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hosmer,Daniel — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

HOTCHKISS, BENJAMIN BERKELEY, (BERKELY,)

(1826-1885) — inventor of the Hotchkiss machine gun; he was born in Watertown, Connecticut, on October 1, 1826, the son of Asabel A. and Althea (Guernsey) Berkeley. He was brought up as a machinist. Hotchkiss invented, along with his brother, a new form of cannon projectile. The weapon was demonstrated at the Washington, D.C. Navy Yard in 1855.

In 1856, he designed a rifle field gun, which was purchased by the Mexican government. In 1860, he submitted to the U.S. government an improved system of the rifling belt and percussion fuse for projectiles and after their adoption, he engaged in their manufacture in New York. During the Civil War, Hotchkiss shells were used more than any other variety except the Parrott Shell. He also invented and held patents for the practical machine gun and the magazine rifle. In 1875, Hotchkiss sold the patent rights to magazine rifle to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company in New Haven Connecticut. Hotchkiss also held patents for an explosive shell and packing for projectiles.

While in Paris in 1867, Hotchkiss invented an improved metallic cartridge case as a substitute for the paper case then used by the French army. This form was purchased by the French army and its manufacture was begun in St. Etienne. Hotchkiss remained in Paris, where he made important improvements in the guns used by different nations, including his revolving gun, which was adopted in Germany, Holland, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Russia, China, Norway and the United States. His next invention of importance was the magazine rifle, devised in 1875, and followed in 1882 by a quick-firing gun that was used in France, England and the United States.

During 1882, the firm of Hotchkiss and Company was formed and the policy of manufacturing guns in the different countries using them was introduced, In this way, connections were established in Germany, Austria, Italy, England and Russia.

At the time of his death, Hotchkiss has the reputation of being the finest artillery engineer in the world. As of July 1886, his factories had delivered 5,037 guns, of which only two had ever failed.

Hotchkiss married Maria Bissell in May 1850. He died on February 14, 1885 in Paris and was buried in Sharon, Connecticut.

HOTCHKISS, DAVID, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000617)
Waterbury Rd., Prospect
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Root,Enos S. — **Architectural Style:** Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

HOTCHKISSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Litchfield County** - #96001460)
Roughly bounded by W. Wood, Paper Mill, Weekeepeemee, Washington, and Jack's Bridge Rds., Woodbury
(3200 acres, 160 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Colonial, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Animal Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store, Storage

HOTEL BEACH

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002839)
Also known as **Hotel Barnum**
140 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Thomas,Martin & Kirkpatrick — **Architectural Style:** Art Deco — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001062)
Also known as **New Milford Railroad Station**
Railroad St., New Milford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Housatonic Railroad Company — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

HOUSATONIC RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87000842)
Also known as **Devon Bridge**
AMTRAK Right-of-Way at Housatonic River, Milford-Stratford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** American Bridge Company — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

HOUSE AT 29 FLAT ROCK ROAD

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002640)
29 Flat Rock Rd., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOUSE AT 36 FOREST STREET

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001261)
36 Forest St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Shingle Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

HOUSE AT 44 COURT STREET

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001480)
44 Court St., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

HOUSE AT 88 MAPLE AVENUE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001475)
88 Maple Ave., Windsor

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

HOUSE AT 111 MAPLE AVENUE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001486)

111 Maple Ave., Windsor

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOUSE AT 130 HAYDEN STATION ROAD

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001484)

130 Hayden Station Rd., Windsor

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOUSE AT 140 AND 144 RETREAT AVENUE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004412)

140 and 144 Retreat Ave., Hartford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

HOUSE AT 391—411 EAST MAIN STREET

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002628)

391—411 E. Main St., Branford

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOUSE AT 590 WEST STREET

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003118)

590 West St., Southington

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOUSE AT 736 PALISADO AVENUE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001494)

736 Palisado Ave., Windsor

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOUSE AT 847 MAIN STREET, NORTH

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001996)

847 Main St. N, West Hartford

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOUSE AT 1010 SHUTTLE MEADOW ROAD

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003116)

1010 Shuttle Meadow Rd., Southington

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOUSE AT 1137 WEST STREET

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003188)
1137 West St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOWARD AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **New Haven County** - #85002308)
Properties along Howard Ave. between I-95 and Cassius St., New Haven
(320 acres, 151 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Late Victorian, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

HOWD, ELIPHALET, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002637)
675 E. Main St., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade

HOWD—LINSLEY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86003382)
1795 Middletown Ave., North Branford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HOWE, HENRY

(1816-1893) — historian, was born October 11, 1816, in New Haven, Connecticut, the son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Townsend) Howe, and a descendant of James Howe, who was admitted freeman of Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, and later settled at Ipswich. Henry's father, a bibliophile, published the first edition of Webster's dictionary, and conducted a bookstore which was a favorite resort of Yale professors and other scholarly men. There Henry developed his literary inclinations, and when John Warner Barber's *Connecticut Historical Collections* (1836) came into his hands, he decided that he would like above all things to dedicate his life to making such records. In 1839, he published *Eminent Americans*, then after several distasteful months in Wall Street, he joined forces with Barber in 1840 in compiling the *Historical Collections of the State of New York* (1841). Sometimes riding, usually walking, Howe "zigzaged from county seat to county seat, collecting material and taking sketches," a picturesque figure with his piercing dark eyes, high brow, flowing hair, scarlet leggings, and knapsack strapped on his back. In the same year, 1841, he published *Memoirs of the Most Eminent American Mechanics*. In 1844, Howe and Barber published *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*, followed in 1845 by Howe's *Historical Collections of Virginia*. Ohio next attracted Howe's attention. There he made contacts with earlier historians and pursued his studies as before. Sometimes sitting upon a snowbank he would sketch a distant view of a town; sometimes working in the middle of a street he would cause the bystanders to inquire what he was doing. Local chroniclers and pioneers opened up to him their recollections; strangers sent in reports; and with such warm cooperation the first edition of his *Historical Collections of Ohio* (3 vols.) was published in 1847.

In September 1847, Howe married Frances A. Tuttle of New Haven, Connecticut, and thereafter he became a citizen of Cincinnati for thirty years. During this period he compiled and published *Historical Collections of the Great West* (1851); *The Travels and Adventures of Celebrated Travelers* (1853); *Life and Death on the Ocean* (1855); *Adventures and Achievements of Americans* (1859); and, with Barber, *Our Whole Country* (2 vols., 1861), reprinted in part as *All the Western States and Territories* (1867). Owing to the outbreak of the Civil War *Our Whole Country* was a financial failure, but Howe, assigning his property to his creditors, carried on the subscription book business with moderate success, and in 1867 published *The Times of the Rebellion in the West*. In 1878, he removed to New Haven, where he continued his literary work, but he had long expressed a desire to bring his *Historical Collections of Ohio* down to date and in 1885 he returned to the West. By this time the book had become a matter of state interest. When the exhaustion of Howe's private resources left him with a large deficit after the publication of the Centennial edition, his son, Frank Henry Howe, who had been his father's assistant, secured an appropriation of $20,000 from the legislature for the purchase of the copyright and plates of the *Collections*. Unfortunately, however, this reward for his long labors came only after Howe, suddenly

stricken by paralysis, had died on October 14, 1893.

Any estimate of Howe's work must involve a consideration of the fact that Howe preceded the modern school of scientific historians. The blending of geography, biography, economics, archaeology, and history in his kaleidoscopic picture of progress entailed inevitably a superficial treatment of his subjects and laid him, in spite of the precautions which he took especially in his later books, somewhat open to error. Nevertheless the original drawings and photographs, the quoted narratives and first-hand anecdotes, preserve much picturesque and illuminating material. It is doubtful, moreover, if any later specialized scholar has elicited warmer tributes from all classes of people than this pioneer state chronicler.

HOWE, JOHN I., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003229)
213 Caroline St., Derby
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hubbell,Lucius — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Historic Person:** Howe,John I. — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Engineering, Architecture, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

HOYT-BARNUM HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1969 - Building - #69000199)
Also known as **Stamford Historical Society,Inc.;Betsey Barnum House;Hoyt Fa**
713 Bedford St., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2**Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

HUBBARD, HENRY GRISWOLD

(1814-1891) — inventor, manufacturer, was born in 1814 in Middletown, Connecticut, the son of Elijah and Lydia Masher Hubbard. He was a descendant of George Hubbard who settled at Hartford in 1639, and died in Middletown in 1684. After attending the public schools in his native town until he was fourteen, he prepared for college in Captain Partridge's Military Academy, Norwich, Connecticut, and in Ellington High School, and entered Wesleyan University at Middletown. Poor health compelled him to leave college before graduating and in 1831 he began working as a clerk in the store of J. & S. Baldwin in Middletown.

A few months later, he became a clerk in the woolen goods wholesale house of Jabez Hubbard in New York, but after two years returned to Middletown and opened a drygoods store in partnership with Jesse G. Baldwin. This enterprise must have been successful, for Hubbard saved some money with which he bought stock in the Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, and at the age of twenty-one became the manager. This concern was engaged in the manufacture of cotton webbing and for the first few years after Hubbard joined it achieved little success, partly because of the financial stringency of 1837. About 1841, however, Hubbard applied his inventive powers to thc conversion of the existing machinery in his plant to the purpose of reducing India rubber to thread and weaving it into elastic webbing. Up to this time elastic webbing had been made in the United States only on hand looms. Hubbard secured from Scotland a weaver somewhat experienced in this form of textile and the two soon perfected the necessary machines and produced the first successful elastic web woven on power looms. Hubbard is, therefore, looked upon as the pioneer of elastic web manufacture in the United States. In 1850, he purchased the entire control of the Russell Manufacturing Company and bought the patents of Lewis Hope for improvements in elastic web manufacture. With Hope's assistance he made the business a profitable enterprise. The products of the plant soon included both elastic and non-elastic webbing of almost every variety and pattern. The plant was enlarged continuously; at the time of Hubbard's death it employed over a thousand workmen and included three spinning mills containing 15,000 spindles which produced over a million pounds of double and twisted yarn in a year, and weaving mills containing over 400 looms and 5,000 shuttles. Not only an extremely efficient merchant but a mechanic as well, Hubbard constantly kept in close touch with the mechanical developments in his plant and patented a number of inventions of his own. He served one term in the Connecticut Senate in 1866. He was also a director of the Middletown Bank, president and trustee of the Middletown Savings Bank, and director in a number of other corporations. He was married on June 19, 1844, to Charlotte Rosella Macdonough, daughter of Commodore Thomas Macdonough, the hero of the battle of Lake Champlain.

HUBBARD, JOSEPH STILLMAN

(1823-1863) — astronomer, was born September 7, 1823, in New Haven, Connecticut, the second son of Ezra Stiles Hubbard and Eliza Church, and descended from a long line of sturdy New England stock. His first American ancestor, William Hubbard of Ipswich, Suffolk, came out from London in the Defense in 1635 and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, representing this town

in eight successive years in the legislature. Of the second generation was Reverend William Hubbard, one of the first historians of New England. Succeeding generations were men of moral worth and influence. His mother's story of Joseph's boyhood reveals the earnestness and enthusiasm and the gift for friendship which characterized him as a man. "It was about his ninth year that he began especially to develop his peculiar taste for mathematical studies and mechanics," but a boyish love of fun apparently kept his precocity within wholesome limits. "One of his great efforts was to make a clock...which went for a time.... Most of his leisure time before entering college was devoted to making a telescope, which proved to be quite a good instrument." About this time he became acquainted with Ebenezer Mason, one of Yale's astronomers. In his sixteenth year, he walked to Ware, Massachusetts, to talk with a mechanic, who, according to Mason, had some special knowledge of casting mirrors. He graduated from Yale in 1843, taught the following winter in a classical school and, in 1844 went to Philadelphia as assistant to Sears C. Walker in the High School observatory. Here, away from the watchful eye of his mother, he almost literally observed all night and computed all day, with the result that his health gave way and was never properly regained.

Late in 1844, he went to Washington to work over Lieutenant Fremont's observations made on the expedition across the Rocky Mountains, and in 1845 he was commissioned professor of mathematics in the United States Navy, and stationed at the Naval Observatory, where he remained for the rest of his life. The discouragements and mortifications endured by those who tried to carry on true scientific work under the management of the Naval Observatory in those days now seem incredible. Hubbard found making his own observations less arduous than the training of lieutenants and midshipmen who were not fitted for astronomical pursuits and often disliked them. With J. H. C. Coffin, he planned and organized a system of zone observations to be carried out simultaneously with three instruments. Observation on this program was begun in 1846, and carried through 1850. Hubbard's most valuable observations were made with the prime-vertical, an instrument which he thoroughly studied and mastered. He was especially interested in the question of the parallax of Alpha Lyrae. His first published observations were those of February 4, 1847, when he confirmed the identity of Neptune with one of the stars observed by Lalande in 1795. The use of this ancient observation enabled Walker to determine the orbit of Neptune with great precision. Hubbard was an enthusiastic supporter of Benjamin Apthorp Gould in the latter's plan for founding the *Astronomical Journal* (first issue, November 1849), and he acted as editor during Gould's absence from the country. His contributions to this journal amount to over 210 columns and cover his most important work. His first extended computations were on the zodiacs of all the known asteroids. Then followed his masterly and elegant calculations on the orbit of the comet of 1843, an investigation to which he had looked forward since his senior year in college. His discussions of Biela's comet and the fourth comet of 1825 are equally thorough and complete.

On April 27, 1848, he married Sarah E. L. Handy, of Washington. Ill health and financial difficulties overshadowed the home. Their only child died in 1856, and Mrs. Hubbard died four years later. Hubbard was intensely religious, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and city superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday schools in Washington. There are indications that during his later years he considered renouncing his scientific labors for the ministry. After the beginning of the Civil War, his charity sent him to hospitals, where he devoted whole afternoons to the writing of letters for wounded soldiers. He died on August 16, 1863, in New Haven, Connecticut.

HUBBARD, NEHEMIAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82003771)
Laurel Grove Rd. and Wadsworth St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kelly,J. Frederick, Isham,Norman M. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Historic Person:** Hubbard,Nehemiah II,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1930, 1952, 1745 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

Current Function: Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HUBBARD PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Site** - #97001466)
Roughly bounded by W. Main St., I-691, CT 66, Reservoir Ave., Edgewood Dr, and Berlin, Meriden and Southing townlines, Meriden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Quigley, Peter J., Stuart, David, et al. — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Landscape Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Park — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

HUBBARD, RICHARD DUDLEY

(1818-1884) — thirty-third governor of Connecticut (1877-1879), was born in Berlin, Hartford County, Connecticut, on September 7, 1818, the son of Elizabeth Dudley and Lemuel Hubbard. He attended Yale University and graduated in 1839. After studying law, he was admitted to the bar in 1842, and began a practice in Hartford.

Hubbard began his public life in the State House of Representatives, where he was elected a member in 1842, serving

through 1855, and again in 1858. In addition, from 1846 to 1868, he was the Prosecuting Attorney for Hartford County. After serving in the U.S. Congress from 1867 to 1869, he declined re-nomination in 1868, and resumed his law practice in Hartford.

In 1876, Hubbard was elected Governor of Connecticut on the Democratic ticket. During his administration, legislation was passed which gave a married woman the right to acquire and control property equal to her husband's. Other laws punished dishonest handling of property belonging to corporations or to estates in trust, and provided for improvement of statutes relating to insurance companies. A bill was passed to create a commission for supervision of all reservoirs and dams in the State, and the State Board of Health was created, with six members to be appointed by the governor.

Hubbard sought reelection in 1879, but was defeated by Republican Charles C. Andrews. At the end of his term, he resumed his law practice in Hartford.

Hubbard was married to Mary Juliana Morgan in December of 1845. The couple had three sons and two daughters. He died on February 28, 1884, in Hartford.

HUBBELL AND HEGEMAN GARAGE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005161)
Litchfield Rd., Norfol
Owner: Private

HUMPHREY, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90001755)
115 E. Weatogue St., Simsbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HUMPHREYS, GEN. DAVID, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001321)
37 Elm St., Ansonia
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Humphreys,Gen. David — **Significant Year:** 1752, 1818, 1695 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

HUNT, DR. CHESTER, OFFICE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000708)
Windham Center Rd., Windham Center
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Health Care — **Historic Sub-function:** Medical Business/Office — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

HUNT, MARY HANNAH HANCHETT

(1830-1906) — educator, temperance reformer, was born June 4, 1830, in Canaan, Connecticut, the daughter of Ephraim and Nancy Hanchett. Her father joined the first abstinence movement in America. She secured what for her day was a liberal education, graduating from Patapsco Institute, near Baltimore, under Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps, for whom she afterwards taught chemistry and physiology, and with whom she collaborated in preparing scientific textbooks.

On October 27, 1852, she married Leander B. Hunt, of East Douglas, Massachusetts; later they lived in Hyde Park, Massachusetts. Hunt died in 1887. It was not until Mrs. Hunt was past fifty that she found her distinctive work. Studying with her son, Alfred Ephraim, the properties of alcohol as a reagent, she stumbled upon data regarding its physiological effects. Struck with the force of the scientific versus the sentimental argument for abstinence, she conceived the plan of grafting upon the school system of America graded lessons in hygiene and temperance, based on scientific principles. She began agitation toward this end in Hyde Park, which, in 1878, became the first town to introduce temperance into the curriculum of the schools; and she extended her activities to other parts of Massachusetts. Experience with school boards soon convinced her of the necessity of laws which would make the teaching of this subject mandatory. At this juncture, the birth of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union provided her with an organized force for campaigning. In 1879, Frances E. Willard invited her to lay before that body her plan, which involved appeal to the legislatures of all the then existing states, and to Congress asking for laws requiring instruction in temperance in schools under state or federal control. The following year, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union created a department of scientific temperance instruction with Mrs. Hunt as national superintendent, a post she held until her death. Between that date and 1901, when the last state, Georgia, fell into line, she worked steadily for the accomplishment of her

purpose, personally conducting local campaigns, and appearing before legislatures, where her commanding presence and logical and convincing addresses carried weight. Victory in Vermont, in 1882, precipitated the problem of proper textbooks, and Mrs. Hunt had practically to create the literature and pedagogy of the new subject. She negotiated with publishers and authors and carried on research, as well as editorial and publicity work. She defended the movement from attacks, notably that of the Committee of Fifty in 1903. From 1892, she edited the *School Physiology Journal,* for teachers. In 1890, appeals to her department from distant countries caused her appointment as international superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the World. She represented the United States at the International Congress against Alcoholism, held at Bremen in April 1903, and materially aided foreign campaigns for temperance education. Her indorsed textbooks were widely translated. For twenty-six years, she gave her whole time to the work without salary, assuming a large part of the financial burden. She opened the door to the teaching of general hygiene as well as of facts about alcohol and narcotics. In 1897, she published *An Epoch in the Nineteenth Century*. She died in 1906.

HUNTINGTON CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - **Fairfield County** - #00000296)
Roughly along Church and Huntington Sts., from Ripton Rd. to the Farmill River, Shelton
(600 acres, 46 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Church Related Residence, Manufacturing Facility, Plaza, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Church Related Residence, Plaza, Processing Site, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

HUNTINGTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004377)
Also known as **First Universalist Meetinghouse;See also: Downtown New London**
29 Huntington St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bishop,John — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

HUNTINGTON, COL. JOSHUA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001343)
11 Huntington Lane, Norwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Huntington,Col. Joshua — **Significant Year:** 1771 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HUNTINGTON, GEN. JEDIDIAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000724)
Also known as **See also: Norwichtown Historic** District
23 E. Town St., Norwichtown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Huntington,Gen. Jedidiah — **Significant Year:** 1765 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HUNTINGTON, GOV. SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000725)
34 E. Town St., Norwichtown
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Huntington,Gov. Samuel — **Significant Year:** 1783 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Organizational

HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL

(1731-1796) — third governor of Connecticut (1786-1796), was born in Windham County, Connecticut on July 3, 1731, the son of Mehetable Thurston and Nathaniel Huntington. He attended common schools and was a cooper's apprentice. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. After a brief time in Windham, he moved to Norwich, Connecticut and began a practice.

Huntington took on legal cases in his native and surrounding counties, and established a reputation in his field. In 1763, he became an Executive Councilor, and in 1764, was elected to the General Assembly. Appointed King's Attorney for Connecticut in 1765, he went on to become a Justice of the Peace in New London County from 1765 to 1775, Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut from 1774 to 1784, and a member of the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1784.

Huntington was a signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He was President of the Continental Congress from 1779 to 1781, and again in 1783, Chief Justice of the Superior Court in 1784, and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut from 1785 to 1786.

In April 1786, Huntington, a Federalist, was elected Governor of Connecticut. He was reelected annually for the next eleven years without any significant opposition. In 1788, he supported Connecticut's ratification of the Federal Constitution. During his administration, the State ceded its western lands—with the exception of the Western Reserve—to the United States. In 1795, the Western Reserve was sold for $1,200,000 and the money was used to establish a school fund. Huntington was described as a man given to deeds rather than words, and was highly regarded as embracing the tenets of Puritan belief.

Huntington died on January 5, 1796, while still in gubernatorial office. He was married to Martha Devotion in 1761. The couple adopted his brother's two children.

HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL, BIRTHPLACE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71001009)
CT 14, 2 mi. W of CT 97, Scotland
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Huntington,Samuel — **Significant Year:** 1760, 1731 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HURD, WILLIAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000659)
327 Hulls Hill Rd., Southbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

HURLBUTT STREET SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - Building - #96000774)
157 Hurlbutt St., Wilton
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

HURLEY ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000662)
6 and 17 Hurley Rd., Southbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2, Water Works — **Current Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Natural Feature, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

HURLEY, ROBERT A.

(1895-1968) — fifty-eighth governor of Connecticut (1941-1943), was born in Bridgeport on August 25, 1895, the son of Sabina O'Hara and Robert Emmit Hurley. After attending Connecticut's common schools, he worked his way through Lehigh University by utilizing his training as an engineer. From 1917 to 1919, he served in the United States Navy as a radio electrician with a submarine fleet and with the battleship *Pennsylvania*.

Hurley worked in private industry for many years, and was named director of the Work Projects Administration for Fairfield County in 1935. He was the State's Public Works Commissioner from 1937 to 1940, completing a $25 million building program.

In 1940, Hurley received the Democratic nomination for Governor. Winning against Republican incumbent Raymond Baldwin, he took office on January 8, 1941. His administration cooperated with the national defense effort, and Hurley appointed leaders from all fields to the State's Defense Council. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, he stepped up his efforts to build the defense industry.

In addition, Hurley supported legislation giving State aid to dependent children, and helped amend existing laws in order to give unemployment and workmen's compensation to more people. Other efforts helped bring about annual audits of public utility companies and the establishment of a rural electrification program. He failed, however, in his principal labor recommendation, a proposal that would have created a State labor board.

He sought reelection in 1943, but was defeated by former governor Baldwin. After he left office, he became a member of the State Surplus Property Board in 1944-1945. He returned to private life at the close of World War II.
Hurley was married to Evelyn Hedberg and had three children. He died in West Hartford on May 3, 1968.

HURWOOD COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002681)
Also known as **Stanley Tool**
379 Summer St., Southington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

HYATT, THOMAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000793)
Also known as **Cashman House**
11 Barlow Mountain Rd., Ridgefield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hyatt,Thomas — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

HYDE-ST. JOHN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001422)
25 Charter Oak Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

HYLAND-WILDMAN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001989)
Boston St., Guilford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hyland,George — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

IMLAY AND LAUREL STREETS DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002675)
Imlay, Laurel and Sigourney Sts., Hartford
(200 acres, 34 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

IMPERIAL GRANUM—JOSEPH PARKER BUILDINGS

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000409)
Also known as **Del Monico** Building
47 and 49—51 Elm St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Brown,David R., Russel,Rufus G. — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Renaissance — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

INDIAN HILL AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Middlesex County** - #83001274)
Main St. and Indian Hill Ave. to river, Portland

(350 acres, 17 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric, Historic - Aboriginal, Commerce, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: wangunk, archaic — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2

INGERSOLL, CHARLES R.

(1821-1903) — thirty-second governor of Connecticut (1873-1877), was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on September 16, 1821, the son of Margaret Eleanor Van den Heuvel and Ralph Issacs Ingersoll. He attended Yale University and graduated in 1840. After traveling abroad for two years, he attended Yale Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He began practicing in his father's law office soon after.

Ingersoll was Clerk of the State Assembly in 1846, and a member of the Assembly in 1856-1858, 1866, and 1871. In the latter year, he fought to have his native city honored as the sole State capital. He was incorporator of the Connecticut Savings Bank in New Haven, and director of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

As the Democratic candidate for governor in 1873, Ingersoll won the office against Republican candidate Henry Haven. During his administration, the State was in a severe financial panic and subsequent depression; the effects of the depression lasted for about six years. The conflict between Hartford and New Haven as co-capital cities was finally resolved in 1873 during his term, when Hartford became the sole seat of State government.

Ingersoll was an organizer of the State Bar Association in 1875, and served as its vice-president for some years. In 1875, a State constitutional amendment was approved to double the governor's term to two years, and to move the date for elections from April to November. Ingersoll declined re-nomination in 1876, his term ending in January of 1877 rather than May of 1876 because of the recent electoral changes.

After returning to his law practice, Ingersoll continued to plead cases before the U.S. Supreme Court as well as in State and Federal courts.

Ingersoll was married to Virginia Gregory in December of 1847; the couple had six children. He died in New Haven on January 25, 1903.

INGERSOLL, SIMON

(1818-1894) — inventor, son of Alexander S. and Caroline (Carll) Ingersoll, was born March 3, 1818, on his father's farm at Stanwich, Connecticut. Until he was twenty-one years old he lived at home, obtained a country school education, helped in the farm work, and came to be recognized as an "all around" ingenious mechanic. He was called upon locally to do all sorts of jobs but in as much as the income from such work was insufficient to support a wife, upon his marriage in 1839 to Sarah B. Smith in Stanwich, he moved across Long Island Sound to Astoria, Long Island, and engaged in truck gardening. Nothing definite is known of him for the succeeding twenty years. Presumably, he spent much of his time in mechanical experimentation, for soon after returning to Connecticut in 1858, he applied for and received patent No. 20,800 for a special type of rotating shaft for a steam engine. About this time, too, he built and demonstrated on the streets of Stamford, where he resided, a steam wagon which was greatly ridiculed. He obtained a number of patents in the sixties, including a friction clutch, a gate latch, and a spring scale. All of these patents were assigned to others, in return, apparently, for money to carry on his work and to support his family. About 1870, he again returned to truck farming on Long Island for he could not obtain any further advancements on his future inventions, nor had he derived any money from his earlier patents. By selling the patent rights to one of his latest inventions he obtained sufficient capital to buy a stall in Fulton Market, New York, where he sold his garden produce. There in a conversation with several strangers about his inventions, he was urged by one of them, a contractor, to devise a machine to drill rocks. The upshot of this chance conversation was that the contractor gave Ingersoll fifty dollars to design such a machine. Securing working space in a small machine shop in New York owned by Jose F. Navarro and managed by Sergeant and Cullingworth, Ingersoll built several experimental models and a full-size drilling machine. He devoted approximately a year to this work and finally secured patent No. 112,254 on March 7, 1871. This is the basic patent of the Ingersoll rock drill. That same year he patented several improvements for the drill and then sold all of his patent rights to Navarro for a nominal sum. The latter then organized the Ingersoll Rock Drill Company which after many years of successful operation was merged into the Ingersoll-Rand Company. With the proceeds of this sale and $400 from the sale of his market stall, Ingersoll returned to Stamford and bought an interest in a machine shop, the firm being known as Ingersoll, Betts, & Cox, where he continued his inventive work. Between 1873 and 1893 he was granted sixteen patents, most of which pertained to rock drills and accessories. In addition he secured four patents for a gun and projectile for throwing life lines. None of his inventions yielded any appreciable financial return and at his death he was practically penniless. His first wife died in 1859, leaving five children, and he later married Frances Hoyt of Stamford, who survived him.

ISHAM-TERRY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004413)
211 High St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

ISRAEL PUTNAM SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000788)
School and Oak Sts., Putnam
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fowler,J.C., Wilson,E.I. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Renaissance, Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

IVES, CHARLES EDWARD)

(1874-1954) — innovative composer, Pulitzer Prize winner; was born in Danbury, Connecticut, on October 20, 1874. His talent and love for music came from his father, George, who had organized a Civil War Army Band when he was only sixteen. Charles attended Yale University, and while taking classes in music composition, he was never afraid to experiment with "unusual chord structures, exotic scales, harmonic rhythms, and other revolutionary effects." Ives earned a B.A. degree in 1898.

Although music was his first love, he knew he had to make a living, and after working as an insurance company clerk, he started his own business, Ives and Company, in 1906, whose employees served as agents for the Washington Life Insurance Company. Three years later, Ives, along with Julian S. Myrick, established Ives and Myrick, and the two were named as managers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the firm where Ives first worked as a clerk. The Ives and Myrick partnership lasted for twenty-one years, and their company was described by *Time* magazine as "one of the largest of its kind in the United States." Ives had no regrets about pursuing a business career, admitting: "My business experience revealed life to me in many aspects that I might otherwise have missed. In it one sees tragedy, nobility, meanness, high aims, low aims, brave hopes, faint hopes, great ideals, no ideals, and one is able to watch these work inevitable destiny."

After retiring from his insurance business in 1930 due to ill health, Ives worked on his music full-time. Once described as "the pioneer of atonality," Ives experimented broadly with different types of musical combinations which included: "...major and minor seconds and tone clusters; quarter tones, and other intervals of less than a half step; polyrhythms, polyharmonies, chords built of fourths and fifths; and what Charles Seeger calls 'musical perspective' and defines as a systematic ordering of the relationships between various levels in a composition...foreground...middle ground...background."

In 1911, Ives wrote his Third Symphony. Thirty-five years later, in 1936, that work was finally performed by the New York Little Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Lou Harrison. The work, which was awarded with the prestigious Pulitzer Prize in 1947, was widely admired by critics as well, with Olin Downes of the New York *Times* writing: "This symphony as a whole affects the listener by the simplicity of its approach and the deep feeling with which old hymn tunes are used. The curious coloring and austereness of line result in a broad and noble climax of the whole work."

In 1939, a performance was given for another one of his pieces that had been originally dated 1911-15, entitled Second Pianoforte Sonata, which had the subtitle of "Concord, Massachusetts, 1840-60." The movements of the piece were named "Thoreau," "Hawthorne," "Emerson," and "The Alcotts," all of which signified, in Ives's words, "an attempt to present (one person's) impression of the spirit of the literature, the philosophy, and the men of Concord, Massachusetts." One observer called it "the greatest music composed by an American." Another critic, Paul Rosenfeld, called the score "perhaps the richest, most inclusive, most beautifully formed and drawn of all his pieces."

A prolific writer, Ives wrote various pieces for choirs, organ, violin, piano, and symphonies, as well as eleven volumes of chamber music. *Current Biography* noted in their 1947 profile on Ives that "Two reasons advanced for their rare performance is that they are extremely difficult to play and that Ives, being publicity-shy, has made little attempt to publish or promote them." A concert was given in 1946 at the Second Annual American Music Festival at Columbia University in which Ives's music was the main feature. In the *Saturday Review of Literature*, Paul Henry Lang wrote: "This is music from the bowels of the earth; bewildering music, at times powerful, tender, evocative, witty, at other times incomprehensibly clumsy...There were a few moments of that memorable concert at Columbia University when one could not help feeling that at one time Ives had in his power and solution the great problems of music at the crossroads."

Ives himself, in speaking of the power and influence of music as more than just a frivolity, once said he felt that there should be "more thinking and action about the great problems which concern all countries and all people," and that this was "one of the things that music can do, if it happens to want to, if it comes naturally, and is not the result of superimposition." Ives was married to Harmony Twichell.

IVES—BALDWIN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - Building - #03000308)
474 Baldwin Ave., Meriden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ives, Timothy — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

IVES, CHARLES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001968)
Also known as **Charles Ives Birthplace**
7 Mountainville Ave., Danbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Ives,Charles Edward — **Significant Year:** 1924, 1971, 1874 — **Area of Significance:** Economics, Architecture, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

JAIL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **New London County** - #99000431)
Roughly along Cedar, School, Fountain, Happy, and John Sts., Norwich
(370 acres, 74 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italian Villa — **Area of Significance:** Black, Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Sport Facility — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

JAMES PHARMACY

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000845)
Also known as **See also: Old Saybrook South Green Historic** District
2 Pennywise Ln., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** James, Anna L. — **Area of Significance:** Black, Health/Medicine, Other — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store

JAMES PRATT FUNERAL SERVICE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002677)
69 Farmington Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

JEFFERSON-SEYMOUR DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002661)
Cedar, Wadsworth, Seymour and Jefferson Sts., Hartford
(230 acres, 63 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Loomis, Charles, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

JEROME, CHAUNCEY

(1793-1868) — clockmaker, inventor, was born June 10, in Canaan, Litchfield County, Connecticut, the son of Lyman and Sallie (Noble) Jerome. His father was a blacksmith and wrought-iron maker, in very poor circumstances, and Jerome's early life was an extremely hard one. After obtaining some education in the district school during three winters, at the age of nine he was taken into his father's shop and taught to make nails. When he was eleven years old his father died, and because his mother was unable to support him he was compelled to leave home and work for the neighboring farmers. After four years of such employment, he went to live with a house carpenter in Plymouth, Connecticut, to learn that trade, and while so engaged he obtained permission to work for himself during the dull winter months, making dials for grandfather clocks. He soon became skilled in this work but his progress was interrupted by the War of 1812, in which he served with a company of Plymouth militiamen on guard duty at New London and New Haven. Shortly after peace was declared he married, in February 1815, Salome Smith, daughter of Capt.

Theophilus Smith of Plymouth; they had three children. With his bride, he moved to Farmington, Connecticut, where for about a year and a half he engaged in his trade of carpentry.

In the winter of 1816, he obtained employment with Eli Terry, who was making his patent shelf clocks in his factory at Plymouth, and the following spring he bought some clock parts, mahogany, and veneers, and in a small shop started a clockmaking business of his own. For five years he led a rather hand-to-mouth existence, peddling his clocks from farmhouse to farmhouse, and in 1822 he moved to Bristol, Connecticut, where he built a small shop for making clock cases only. He had considerable difficulty disposing of these and was without the necessary means to purchase movements to place in them, but in the fall of 1824 he succeeded in forming a clock company with his brother Noble, and Elijah Darrow. About six months later he devised the so-called "bronze looking-glass clock," which became extremely popular and resulted in starting him on the road to financial success. Business increased rapidly from 1827 to 1837, during which time more clocks were made by Jerome's company than by any of its competitors. Because of the opposition of the South to Yankee clocks, he started a clock assembling plant in Richmond, Virginia, in 1835, to which he shipped cases and clock movements J.J.B. made at his factory in Bristol.

In 1836, he established a similar plant in Hamburg, South Carolina. The breakdown of all business in the great panic of 1837 materially affected his business, but this shrinkage was somewhat offset by his timely invention of a one-day brass clock movement, which could be made and sold more cheaply than the one-day wood clock. He began its manufacture in 1838 and by 1841 the company had made clear profits of $35,000. In 1842, he purchased a defunct carriage factory in New Haven, Connecticut, and fitted it up for making clock cases, retaining at Bristol his plant for the manufacture of movements. Three years later, however, after a fire had partially destroyed his Bristol factory, he carried on the entire business in New Haven. During the succeeding five years it grew to large proportions. The clocks were so good and so much in demand that many small manufacturers used Jerome's clock labels for their own poor clocks, and to protect himself he was drawn into a number of lawsuits. In 1850, he was induced to form a joint stock company with the Benedict & Burnham Company of Waterbury, and the new firm was called the Jerome Manufacturing Company. This change proved to be the beginning of Jerome's downfall. The business was very profitable for a year or two but misplaced confidences brought about the complete failure of the company in 1855, and left Jerome a veritable pauper. Jerome attributed the disaster to the entrance of P. T. Barnum into the concern. At the age of sixty-two, he was compelled to start all over again at the bench. He moved to Waterbury and worked one year for the Benedict & Burnham Company. He was then induced by an unscrupulous individual to take up clock making in another Connecticut town, but two years later he returned to New Haven and spent the remaining ten years of his life in obscurity, dying in very difficult circumstances. In 1860, he published a *History of the American Clock Business for the Past Sixty Years and a Life of Chauncey Jerome Written by Himself.*

JEROME, WILLIAM I, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000792)
Also known as **Cippel House**
367 Jerome Ave., Bristol
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

JEWELL, MARSHALL

(1825-1883) — twenty-ninth and thirty-first governor of Connecticut (1869-1870 and 1871-1873), was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, on October 20, 1825, the son of Emily Alexander and Pliny Jewell. He attended common schools while learning the tanning trade of his father.

At eighteen, he left home and went to Woburn, Massachusetts, where he lived for the next four years. In 1847, he moved to Boston, and began learning telegraphy. He moved to Rochester, New York, for a time, then worked in a telegraph office in Akron, where he took charge of constructing a telegraph line between Louisville and New Orleans. In 1849, he supervised the Boston-New York line. He relocated to Hartford in 1850, and became a partner in his father's leather-belting business, spending most of the next two decades traveling for the firm.

In 1867, Jewell was an unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate, and for governor in 1868. In 1869, he defeated James English in the gubernatorial election. During his first term, he presided over the State's approval of the Fifteenth Amendment, which guaranteed the right to vote. At Connecticut's first Women's Suffrage Convention in September 1869, he endorsed improvements in education for women, and asked for legislation giving women the right to property.

Jewell was defeated in the 1870 election, but was victorious in his 1871 bid for Governor. His next two terms were focused on a struggle between Hartford and New Haven to become the State's permanent capital, but no final decision was reached during his administration, and both cities continued to share this distinction until 1873.

In the 1873 race, Jewell did not stand for reelection. He was appointed Minister to Russia that year, but was recalled the next year to accept an appointment by President Grant as Postmaster General. He served in the office until 1876, when he was asked to resign because of his support of a politically unpopular official. His last public office was as chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1880.

Jewell was married to Esther E. Dickinson in October of 1852, and was the father of two daughters. He died on February 10, 1883, in Hartford.

JILLSON, WILLIAM, STONE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000912)
561 Main St., Willimantic
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Jillson,William — **Significant Year:** 1827, 1825 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

JOHNSON, ALPHONSO, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #91001922)
1 Gilbert Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

JOHNSON, FRANKLIN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - Building - #98001420)
Also known as **See also: Wallingford Center Historic** District
153 S. Main St., Wallingford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

JOHNSON, PHILIP, GLASS HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Fairfield County** - #97000341)
798-856 Ponus Ridge Rd., New Canaan
(400 acres, 8 buildings, 4 structures, 3 objects)
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Johnson, Philip — **Architectural Style:** Modern Movement — **Historic Person:** Johnson, Philip — **Significant Year:** 1949 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Landscape Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949, 1950-1974, 1975-2000 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

JOHNSON, SETH WHITMORE

(1811-1907) — shipbuilder, was born in 1811, the second son and third child in a family of nine children born to Henry Johnson, a farmer, and to Mar yWhitmore. He was, in effect, the successor of Levi Johnson as a pioneer in the Great Lakes shipbuilding industry, though the two Johnsons were in no way connected. He was a native of Middle Haddam, Connecticut. Seth left the farm at the age of fourteen to become an apprentice for seven years in a shipyard.

At the end of his term, he set up in business for himself, repairing and building ships. Northern Ohio at this time was beginning to experience the beneficial effect of the Erie Canal and the Ohio canals. Attracted by the outlook, Johnson moved to Cleveland in the fall of 1834, and the following year entered upon his business as ship-builder. Ten years later he formed a partnership with Erastus Tisdale. For nineteen years, they carried on what was then the chief industry of Cleveland. Their vessels were found on all the upper lakes: two were portages across the Sault to Lake Superior. Steamboats were built for the English coast trade. Johnson invested his profits in lake shipping until he became a large shipowner as well as a builder. One of his vessels, loaded with staves, was among the first to pass through the Welland Canal and carry a lake cargo to European ports, inaugurating a direct service from Cleveland to Liverpool.

He married Augusta Sophia Norton of Middle Haddam, Connecticut, July 15, 1840. The few records that survive describe him as a man of genial, kindly ways, socially inclined.

JOHNSON, WILFRED X., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000765)

206 Tower Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Historic Person:** Johnson, Wilford X. — **Significant Year:** 1958 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Politics/Government, Black — **Period of Significance:** 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

JOHNSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL

(1727-1819) — American political leader, president of Columbia College (1787-1800) and signer of the Constitution, was born on October 7, 1727, in Stratford, Connecticut. His father, Samuel Johnson, was a well-known Anglican clergyman-philosopher who encouraged his son to also become a minister. William's father prepared him for college, and he graduated from Yale in 1744, earning a Master of Arts degree three years later, as well as an honorary master's degree from Harvard in 1747. Contrary to his father's wishes, William embraced the law and was admitted to the bar after educating himself without the benefit of formal training.

He began a law practice in Stratford serving clients in New York State as well as Connecticut, and establishing important business connections with several mercantile houses in New York City. His practice was successful and his wealth was substantial.

In 1749, Johnson married Anne Beach, the daughter of a local businessman. They were to have five daughters and six sons, many of whom died at an early age.

William took his civic responsibilities seriously and soon became a leading figure in the colony. He was a member of the Colonial House of Representatives in 1761 and 1765, representing Stratford in Connecticut's General Assembly, then in the Governor's Council. He was elected to the upper house in 1766 and 1771.

Johnson struggled with conflicting loyalties and found it difficult to choose sides during the Revolution. He had many friends in Britain, a strong association with the Anglican Church, acted as Connecticut's agent in Britain during the years 1767-71, and was the recipient of honorary master's and doctor's degrees from Oxford University. Although he was sent as a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress in New York in 1765 and believed most British policies were not in the best interest of the colonies, he retained strong transatlantic ties.

After the Battle of Lexington, he made an effort to establish a peace settlement between Britain and the colonies, as he felt he could not in good conscience take part in a war against Britain. As a result, he refused to take part in the First Continental Congress to which he was elected and retired from the Governor's Council before the Declaration of Independence was signed. When war was declared, he confined his participation to peacemaking efforts. He was sent as an emissary to negotiate an end to the conflict, but failed. In 1779, he was arrested on charges of communicating with the enemy, but cleared himself and was released. His popularity with the patriot elements began to decline, and he was no longer called upon for his services.

Once the war ended, Johnson resumed his political career. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1784 to 1787 and was head of the delegation to the 1787 Philadelphia Convention, at which the Constitution was written. Johnson was instrumental in shaping the final document and worked tirelessly for ratification in Connecticut.

In 1789, William Samuel Johnson was elected the first United States Senator from Connecticut where he contributed to the passage of the Judiciary Act of 1789, establishing a judiciary system. He resigned from the Senate in 1791 after the government moved from New York to Philadelphia, as he wished to devote his time and energy to the presidency of Columbia College in New York City. He established the school on a firm foundation and recruited an exceptional faculty. He served as its president until 1800 when he retired due to poor health.

His wife died a few years later, and in the same year he married Mary Brewster Beach, a relative of his first wife. They lived in Stratford until his death on November 14, 1819, at age 92; he is buried at Old Episcopal Cemetery.

JONES, THEOPHILUS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #91001981)
40 Jones Rd., Wallingford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Historic Person:** Montgomery,Charles F. — **Area of Significance:** Conservation, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

JORDAN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **New London County** - #90001289)
Jct. of North Rd. and Avery Ln. with Rope Ferry Rd., Waterford
(570 acres, 58 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local

Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

JUDD AND ROOT BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000784)
175—189 Allyn St. and 5—23 High St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kimball & Wisedell, Kimball,Francis E. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private

— **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Function:** Unknown

JUDSON, CAPT. DAVID, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1973 - Building - #73001946)
967 Academy Hill, Stratford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Salmon,Thomas — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

JUNE, LEWIS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000795)
Also known as **Scott House**
478 N. Salem Rd., Ridgefield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

KAATZ ICEHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001395)
N of Trumbull at 255 Whitney Ave., Trumbull
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

KEELER TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004345)
Also known as **Benjamin Hoyt House; Ridgefield Hotel;Cannonball House**
132 Main St., Ridgefield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoyt,Benjamin,et al — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Georgian — **Historic Person:** Gilbert,Cass,et al — **Significant Year:** 1733, 1717 — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Military, Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Government, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Forest, Hotel, Post Office, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Single Dwelling2

KELLOGG, GEN. MARTIN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87001770)
Also known as **Kellogg—Eddy House**
679 Willard Ave., Newington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

KELSEY, ENOCH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004437)
1702 Main St., Newington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

KELSEY, EZEKIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001410)
429 Beckley Rd., Berlin
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kelsey,Ezekiel — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

KENDALL, EDWARD CALVIN

(1886-1972) — chemist, Nobel Prize winner in medicine; who was one of three men responsible for discovering and isolating the hormone from the adrenal cortex (named cortisone), which was used successfully in the treatment of rheumatic diseases, including arthritis, Addison's disease. and for suppression of inflammatory reactions. Kendall was born in South Norwalk, Connecticut, on March 8, 1886, he attended Columbia University, earning a B.S. degree in 1908, an M.S. degree in 1909, and a Ph.D. in chemistry in 1910. During this time, he also had a job as a research chemist at Parke, Davis and Company in Detroit. In 1911, he became a member of the medical staff at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City where he stayed for three years, after which he was named as professor of the physiological chemistry department at the Mayo Foundation in Minnesota, 1914.

Kendall's first important discovery was the crystals of thyroxine, which is the essential element of the thyroid gland. His work was honored by Columbia University who bestowed him with their Chandler Medal, noting that the hormone "made up for deficiencies in glandular secretions in countless human beings and helped them to grow normally."

His next research project concerned isolating six hormones of the adrenal cortex, a group he listed as Compounds A through F, the most well known in scientific circles being the "E" compound, which was later given the name cortisone. Meanwhile, in Switzerland, Professor Tadeus Reichstein was involved in almost the exact same research, and a fellow professor at the Mayo Foundation, Dr. Philip S. Hench, was working closely with Kendall, hoping to find a compound that would help alleviate the intense pain caused from rheumatoid arthritis.

In the fall of 1948, several arthritic patients were given the cortisone and the results were overwhelmingly favorable. Although the substance did not cure the crippling disease, the test patients, for the first time, received substantial relief from the pain and swelling in their joints. In addition, the scientists found that the substance also relieved a number of eye disorders, serious skin diseases, and asthma.

In October of 1950, Drs. Kendall, Hench, and Reichstein received the prestigious Nobel Prize in medicine for their pioneering work. Kendall received several other awards, including: the Lasker Award from the American Public Health Association; the John Scott award from the City of Philadelphia; the Page One award from the Newspaper Guild; and the Squibb award. In 1929, he wrote the book *Thyroxine*, and they autobiography *Cortisone*, and he also wrote many articles that appeared in medical journals.

Kendall remained with the Mayo Foundation until 1950, and the following year, became visiting professor of chemistry at Princeton University, where he taught until 1972. He was married to Rebecca Kennedy; the couple had two children. Kendall died on May 4, 1972 in Princeton, New Jersey.

KENDRICK, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004360)
Also known as **Mattatuck Museum**
119 W. Main St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Other — **Historic Person:** Kendrick,John,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1866 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

KENEY TOWER

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002871)
Main and Ely Sts., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Haight,Charles C. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Monument/Marker — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Monument/Marker

KENT

Town; Litchfield County. The town takes its name from the county of Kent, England. The early Indian name for this locality was Scatacook.

KENT IRON FURNACE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - **Structure** - #77001401)
Also known as **Sloane-Stanley Museum**
N of Kent off U.S. 7, Kent
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — American,industrial — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

KETTLE CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - **Fairfield County** - #95001348)
Roughly, Weston and Old Weston Rds. N of Broad St., Weston
(150 acres, 10 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other, Colonial Revival, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

KILLINGLY

Town; Windham County. Originally called Aspinock by the Indians, the town was named Killingly in 1708 after Killanslie, a manorial possession of the Saltonstall family.

KILLINGLY HIGH SCHOOL, OLD

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000266)
185 Broad St., Killingly
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hartwell,Richardson & Driver, A. Fales & Sons Co. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Renaissance — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

KILLINGWORTH

Town; Middlesex County. Named in 1667 for the birthplace of pioneer Edward Griswold, in Kenilworth, England. The pronunciation varied and the name was finally established by the town clerk in 1707 as Killingworth.

KIMBERLY MANSION

National Historic Place (des. 1974 - Building - #74002178)
Also known as **Smith Sisters House**
1625 Main St., Glastonbury
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Smith,Abby,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1884, 1790 — **Area of Significance:** Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

KING GEORGE'S WAR

(1744-48) — During King George's War, the third North American war between the British and the French, the English decided to capture the fortress at Louisburg on Cape Breton Island and rescue the British military captives. This fortress was reputed to be very well built and secure. William Shirley, the governor of Massachusetts, asked the other colonies to provide men, artillery, and food. Connecticut participated in this attack by sending a number vessels and land troops. Roger Wolcott, who was later governor of Connecticut, was second-in-command of the expedition that captured Louisburg on June 15. At the end of the war, the fort was returned to the French much to the colonists' dismay. The British absorbed the expenses for the Louisburg expedition, but this only partially appeased the colonists.

KING PHILLIPS WAR

(1675) — Connecticut participated in King Phillips War by contributing the requested amount of men and supplies. Fortunately, the state did not suffer much during the war, with the exception of the town of Simsbury, which was completely destroyed. Over half of the New England towns were attacked and the death rate was very high relative to the total population at that time. After the war, it was estimated that about twelve hundred homes were ruined, eight thousand cattle killed, and many stores of food destroyed.

KING, ALEXANDER, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001993)
232 S. Main St., Suffield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

KING'S FIELD HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004440)
827 North St., Suffield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** King,Lt. William — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

KINGS HIGHWAY NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - **Fairfield County** - #98000884)
Roughly along Kings Hwy. N, from Wilton Rd. to Woodside Ave., Westport
(580 acres, 106 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cutler, Charles — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Cemetery, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

KINGSBURY, JOHN

(1801-1874) — educator, educational institution founder; was born May 26, in South Coventry, Connecticut, son of a farmer, John Kingsbury, and Dorothy Leavens, daughter of Benjamin Leavens of Killingly, Rhode Island. On his father's side, he was descended from Henry Kingsbury who, with his wife, Susan, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630. Until he was twenty years old he worked on the farm, attending winter sessions of the district school as pupil to the age of fifteen, and then for four years serving as teacher in his own or a neighboring district. Having prepared himself in the classics under Reverend Chauncey Booth of South Coventry, Connecticut, he entered Brown University in 1822, still teaching part of the year to pay expenses; in 1826 he graduated, ranking second in his class.

Before graduation he had joined G. A. Dewitt in conducting the Providence high school (a private venture), and two years later he opened a department for girls, which soon became a separate young ladies' high school, surprisingly novel in every feature. Its room had papered walls, carpeted floor, comfortable chairs, desks covered with broadcloth; instead of six annual holidays it had a four-weeks' vacation; tuition was fifty dollars a year, pupils were courteously treated, corrected for faults in manners, dismissed with curtsies on the one side and bows on the other. There softness ended, however: a weekly certificate of scholarship and behavior and a system of honors and rewards secured regular attendance, punctuality, and a wholesome rivalry in excellence; and the curriculum included no "showy and superficial accomplishments," but thorough drill in Latin, algebra, geometry, several natural sciences, and "the higher English branches." Doubt and ridicule had no effect upon Kingsbury's reasoned proceedings; shouts of "There goes the man who is teaching the girls Latin" left him unperturbed. The school was soon full, drew visitors from near and far, and in time could easily have doubled its size; it never received more than forty-three, even after occupying a fine new building in 1848. During its thirty years under Kingsbury, it educated more than five hundred young women, some of them from distant places.

Kingsbury helped to originate and direct public movements for better education. In 1830, he was among the founders of the American Institute of Instruction, and was for many years an officer and councilor, serving as president from 1855 to 1857. His *Lecture on Failures in Teaching* (1848), an address delivered before the Institute, at Bangor, Maine, in August 1848, is a singularly clear and sane analysis of what goes to make a good school and a good teacher. The degree of illiteracy and of prejudice against free public schools, especially in rural parts of Rhode Island, was a subject of serious concern. The Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, founded 1845, undertook to secure cooperation in every community for putting into force a new system of public instruction just authorized by the state. Kingsbury was its most active founder and for the first eleven years its president. Upon him fell the task of raising funds and securing speakers to win popular approval of the schools. His year of service as commissioner of public instruction (1857-1858) was a fitting culmination of these labors; his tour of inspection included every school; he investigated, consulted, made practical suggestions, and encouraged the workers to go on "with steady courage and cheerful hearts." "The welfare of children," he said, "should never be weighed in the scales of pecuniary gain or loss. There is something infinitely higher and better than money-and that is character." His constant insistence upon high moral character in-

teachers, and his own rare firmness, patience, and self-control were altogether in keeping with this article of faith.

In many kindred ways Kingsbury served his generation: as teacher of a young men's Bible class, beginning when Sunday schools were a novelty; mover for a new church in a growing part of Providence and collector of funds to build it; member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; distributor of Bibles to the poor of Rhode Island; raiser of endowment to finance President Wayland's "New System" of education at Brown University; officer of the Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa for seventeen years; president of the Franklin Society; trustee for twenty years of the Butler Hospital for the Insane; trustee, fellow, and secretary of the corporation of Brown University. For the last fifteen years of his life, he was president of the Washington Insurance Company in Providence. His wife, Mary Mackie Burgess, whom he married August 19, 1834, died before him; three daughters survived.

KINNE CEMETERY

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Site** - #01000351)
Also known as **Glasgo Cemetery**
Jarvis Rd., Griswold
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Art — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery — **Current Function:** Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery

KIRBY BROOK SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **Site** - #72001569)
Roughly bounded by Tunnel and Curtis Rds., and Kirby Brook, Washington
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric, Historic - Aboriginal, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — Colonial American, Native American — **Period of Significance:** 3000-3499 BC, 2500-2999 BC, 2000-2499 BC, 1500-1999 BC, 1000-1499 BC, 500-999 BC, 499-0 BC, 499-0 AD, 1749-1500 AD, 1900-1750 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Village Site — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Underwater

KNAP, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002625)
984 Stillwater Rd., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Knap,John — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

KNAPP TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001389)
Also known as **Putnam Cottage**
243 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Knapp,Israel — **Significant Year:** 1779 — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

KNESSETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000862)
236 Pinney St., Ellington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dobkin, Leon — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

KNIGHT, JONATHAN

(1789-1864) — physician, a founder of the American Medical Association and of the Yale Medical School, was born September 4, 1789, in Norwalk, Connecticut, the son of Dr. Jonathan Knight of Norwalk, a former Revolutionary army surgeon, and Ann Fitch, the daughter of Dr. Asahel Fitch of Redding, Connecticut. At the age of fifteen, Knight entered Yale College, and graduated four years later. He then for two years taught in the Chelsea Grammar School, at Norwich, Connecticut. Following this experience, beginning in the fall of 1809, he taught for a year at the Union School in New London, and in 1810 he returned to his Alma Mater as a tutor. During these years he carried on the study of medicine, and in August 1811 was granted a license to practice by the Connecticut Medical Society. About this time, the establishment of the medical department at Yale was being discussed, and Benjamin Silliman the elder, then professor of chemistry in the college, suggested that Knight resign his tutorship and spend a winter or two in Philadelphia, studying anatomy and physiology at the University of Pennsylvania. After receiving his

master's degree in the summer, he followed the suggestion and spent the winters of 1811 and 1812 in Philadelphia. In 1813, he returned to New Haven as assistant professor of anatomy and physiology, and for the next twenty-five years lectured to the students in anatomy. In October 1813, he was married in Greenwich to Elizabeth Lockwood, the daughter of James Lockwood, a graduate of Yale College in 1766.

Early in his career as a practitioner, Knight took an active interest in the Connecticut Medical Society. In 1817, he served on a committee to compile a pharmacopeia and in the same year he was elected secretary of the society. In the following year, Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D. In 1826, he was one of the founders of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut, which was established to raise funds for a hospital in New Haven. In 1838, on the death of Dr. Thomas Hubbard, he was transferred to the chair of surgery in the College, a position which he held until shortly before his death.

His interest and activity in the Connecticut Medical Society and his capacity for organization led to his choice as president at both meetings (1846, 1847) of the National Medical Convention which formed the American Medical Association. In 1853, he was elected president of that body, and was subsequently reelected. After the death of his predecessor in the chair of surgery at Yale, he became the leading surgeon in Connecticut. His successor in this chair, Dr. Francis Bacon, said of him: "It is enough to say that Dr. Knight's operations, comprising almost every one of modern surgery, were guided by a thorough anatomical knowledge, and that, without special dexterity or nimbleness of manipulation, they were carefully and successfully performed."

Though he wrote little, he reported the cure of a popliteal aneurysm, and to him belongs the credit of employing digital compression for this purpose. He died on August 25, 1864, of peritonitis. When the New Haven Hospital was taken over by the Federal government during the Civil War, by order of the surgeon general the institution was designated as the Knight United States General Hospital.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

(1882)— the first gathering of this fraternal organization was held in New Haven at St. Mary's Church. The parish priest, Father Michael McGivny, along with a small group of men formed what would eventually become the largest Catholic family fraternal service organization. The group was founded on the belief that they could be unified and find security in a common goal, which was to defend their country, their family, and their faith. They followed the ideal of Christopher Columbus who had brought Catholicism to the Americas; thus, the name, Knights of Columbus.

KNOWLTON MEMORIAL HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000252)
Also known as **Ashford Town Hall**
25 Pompey Hollow Rd., Ashford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Loud, Herbert — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education, Government, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Library, Meeting Hall — **Current Function:** Education, Government, Social — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Library, Meeting Hall

KNOX CAMP

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005162)
Doolittle Lake, Norfolk
Owner: Private

KRAUS CORSET FACTORY

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000128)
Roosevelt Dr. and Third St., Derby
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

L. A. DUNTON

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Structure** - #93001612)
Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Story,Arthur D. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Industry, Maritime History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Fishing Facility Or Site, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

LADD-FRANKLIN, CHRISTINE

(1847-1930) — scientist, psychologist, first woman to be admitted to Johns Hopkins University; was born the daughter of Eliphalet and Augusta (Niles) Ladd in Windsor, Connecticut, on December 1, 1847. She was among the first students to enroll at Vassar College. She became a student of astronomy, and also developed an interest in physics. She graduated in 1869, and would have pursued her interest in physics, however she was not permitted access to the laboratory facilities. Ladd-Franklin turned to mathematics, instead.

For nine years, she taught science in various schools as well as contributed articles on mathematics to the "Educational Times" of Great Britain. These articles drew the attention of the famous mathematician, Professor James J. Sylvester, of Johns Hopkins University. Ladd-Franklin applied for admission to the university in 1878, even thought the school was closed to women. However, through Professor Sylvester's influence, the barrier was removed and she became the first woman admitted to the university. She was appointed as a fellow in mathematics in 1879 and again in 1880 through 1883.

While at Johns Hopkins, Ladd-Franklin directed her studies away from mathematics and toward logic and the theory of color vision. Her research in logic won marked attention for philosophical leaders both at home and abroad. Her extended studies of color vision began with her investigation in 1886 of the horopter, a mathematical question concerning binocular vision. While in Europe, she conducted further research on the theory of color in the laboratories of G.E. Muller at Gottingen, and in the laboratories of Helmholtz and Konig. The results of these studies have become known as the Ladd-Franklin theory displacing previous theories in this field.

Ladd-Franklin was a lecturer in logic and psychology at Johns Hopkins from 1904 until 1909, and at Columbia University from 1910 until her death. Among her most noted discoveries, which she announced in 1925, was that nerve current, when stimulated optically by color, give out physical light. In 1929, she published "Colour and Colour Theories", a compilation of her principal papers on color vision. This was a volume in the International Library of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Method. Her contributions to scientific knowledge gained for her an international reputation as the "most distinguished woman scientist America has produced."

She received an honorary LL.D. from Vassar College in 1887, and an honorary Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1926.

Ladd-Franklin married Fabian Franklin in Windsor, Connecticut on August 24, 1882; they had two children, one of whom died in infancy. Christine Ladd-Franklin died in New York City on March 5, 1930.

LAKE COMPOUNCE CAROUSEL

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Structure** - #78002865)
W of Southington on Lake Ave., Southington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Looff, et al — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture

LAKE, EVERETT J.

(1871-1948) — fifty-second governor of Connecticut (1921-1923), was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, on February 8, 1871, the son of Martha Cockings and Thomas Lake. He received his education from Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and graduated in 1890. He was an all-American football player while at Harvard University, graduating in 1892. In 1892, he took a position with the Hartford Lumber Company, and became its president in 1900, serving in that capacity until 1939.

Lake began his public career in 1903, when he was elected to the State House of Representatives. From 1905 to 1907, he served in the State Senate, and was Connecticut's Lieutenant Governor from 1907 to 1909. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1920.

As Governor, Lake sought to bring the government of the State closer to its citizens. State Board of Control meetings—which disbursed funds among institutions and departmental bodies—were, for the first time, open to the public. In his efforts to economize and streamline the State budget, he personally inspected State institutions, finding ways to lower operational costs, and was able to leave the State treasury with a favorable balance. In addition, a statute was passed which established a maximum eight-hour working day for child laborers, and one that permitted school officials to withhold employment certificates from children who lacked sufficient schooling. Lake attempted to enforce Prohibition, but was not successful, as Connecticut was one of two states that had not ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, and large numbers of the State's citizens protested by disobeying the law. Lake left gubernatorial office on January 3, 1923, and returned to his private interests.

Lake was married three times: to Eva Louisa Sykes, with whom he had two children; after her death, to Elizabeth Gordon; and upon her death, to Barbara Grace. He died in Hartford, Connecticut, on September 16, 1948.

LAKE, SIMON

(1866-1945) — American engineer and inventor who designed a submarine torpedo boat that was used in World War I; he was born on September 4, 1866, in Pleasantville, New Jersey, the only son of John Christopher and Miriam (Adams) Lake. Simon Lake attended local schools, but left at the age of fourteen to work as a molder in his father's shop. His only later formal education was a brief period at the Clinton Liberal Institute in Fort Plains, New York to learn business methods and a course in mechanical drawing at Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

Lake took an early interest in inventing, taking out his first patent — on a steering device for the high-wheel bicycle — in 1887. It was the first of some 200 patents granted to him. After several other inventions, a move to Baltimore, and an increase in income, he turned his attention to designing a submarine. His interest in submarines had begun when as a boy of ten, he read Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*. Lake's first submarine design in some ways echoed Verne's description of his imaginary craft, *the Nautilus*. Lake submitted his plans in 1893 to the United States government in competition for a practical submarine, but the contract was awarded to the more experienced John P. Holland.

In 1894, Lake completed the *Argonaut Jr.* a primitive 14-foot pine box submersible. Encouraged by the success of tests on the submarine, he organized the Lake Submarine Boat Company and contracted for the building of the *Argonaut I* with the Columbian Iron Works Dry Dock Company in Baltimore, which was also constructing Holland's *Plunger* under government contract. The rival boats were launched in 1897. Although the *Plunge*r was quickly abandoned as a failure, the *Argonaut I* traveled more than 2,000 miles and made the passage by open sea from Cape May to Sandy Hook, feats which prompted Verne to cable with congratulations.

In 1900, Lake organized the Lake Torpedo Boat Company and moved his operations to Bridgeport, Connecticut. In 1902, he launched the *Protector*, and with it a whole new breed of submarines. He also invented an early form of the periscope, which he called the "omniscope." Lake sought to interest the United States in buying the *Protector*, but the Navy was committed to Holland's company. Lake then sold the ship to Russia, which was at war with Japan. In a cloak-and-dagger operation to evade the neutrality laws, Lake shipped his product to his new customer. In the following years, he sold eleven submarines to Russia, including the *Lake X*, which he had hoped to sell to the American navy. For a number of years, Lake concentrated on the European market, opening offices successively in St. Petersburg, Berlin, London and Vienna. He sold Austria its first two submarines. Not until 1911 did he sell a submarine to the United States. That first sale was the *Seal*, a 161-foot vessel which, in addition to having fixed torpedo tubes in the bow, had four torpedo tubes on deck. Lake had at last broken the Electric Boat Company's monopoly and over the next eleven years, sold the U.S. Navy twenty-eight more submarines.

After 1923, Lake's submarine enterprises gradually collapsed. Responding to disarmament sentiment, the United States scrapped a large part of its fleet. Lake founded the Sunshine Homes Concrete Company to build inexpensive homes, but the venture failed and he was forced to sell the Torpedo Boat Company to pay off his debts. Several subsequent endeavors were also unsuccessful, including an attempt at the outbreak of World War II to interest the government in huge cargo-carrying submarines.

Lake's position in the history of underwater vessels has often been debated. His most important contributions were the use of hydroplanes for level-keel submergence; the free-flooding superstructure built over the pressure hull; and the air lock and exit chamber.

Lake married Margaret Vogel on June 9, 1890; the couple had three children. He died in Bridgeport, Connecticut on June 23, 1945.

LAKEVIEW VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Fairfield County** - #90001428)
Also known as **Mill Green Development**
Roughly bounded by Essex St., Boston Ave., Colony St., Plymouth St. and Asylum St., Bridgeport
(89 acres, 90 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sturgis, R. Clipston, Shurtleff, Arthur — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

LAKEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Litchfield County** - #96000845)
Bounded by Millerton Rd., Sharon Rd., Allen St., and Holley St., Salisbury
(100 acres, 19 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Italianate, Federal — **Historic Person:** Allen, Ethan, et al — **Significant Year:** 1775, 1871, 1748 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Transportation, Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic**

Function: Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Manufacturing Facility, Rail-Related, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Museum, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2

LAMB HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91001175)
47 Lambtown Rd., Ledyard
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

LAMBERT, DAVID, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000908)
150 Danbury Rd., Wilton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Education, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling

LAND, EDWIN HERBERT

(1909-1991) — inventor, business executive, developer of the Land camera, which developed pictures on the spot; was born on May 7, 1909, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He attended Harvard University. Having loved photography from an early age, Land had his own home laboratory where he experimented in the field of polarization phenomena. Light polarizers, in their earliest stages, were made of delicate crystals. After taking a leave of absence from Harvard, Land devoted all of his time to experimenting with stronger substances, during which, one source reports, he oriented "many small crystals of iodoquinine sulfate in a synthetic sheet." He used the laboratories of both Columbia University and Harvard for his experiments, eventually returning to his studies at the latter school. Finally, in 1932, he published a paper on his work entitled "A New Polarizer for Light in the Form of an Extensive Synthetic Sheet."

Land left Harvard before his expected graduation in 1932 in order to start his own company in tandem with George Wheelwright III, which the two called the Land-Wheelwright Laboratories, located in Boston. Two years later, they had produced Land's polarizer, which they called the Polaroid J-sheet. Other polarizers were produced, and soon they became popular for use in different products such as camera filters and polarized sunglasses. In 1937, Land started the Polaroid Corporation in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was able to draw such prominent Wall Street backers as Lewis Strauss and W. Averell Harriman. After the start of World War II, his research was put to good use in such areas as infrared night-vision instruments, periscopes, aerial cameras, filters for goggles, and gunsights.

The idea for Land's most popular commercial product came from his three-year-old daughter. Upon having her picture taken, she asked why she couldn't see it right away. He immediately began to formulate in his mind the possibility of a camera that would produce a picture on the spot. When he gave an interview to *Life* magazine several years later, he noted that all the previous research he had been doing was "cumulative creativity," which led up to the popular Polaroid camera, saying: "All that we at Polaroid had learned about making polarizers and plastics, and the properties of viscous liquids, and the preparation of microscopic crystals...was preparation for that day in which I suddenly knew how to make a one-step photographic process."

Land showed off his new invention in 1947 at the American Optical Society, and then sold it commercially during the Christmas season of the following year. The first camera, the Polaroid Land Camera, "Model 95," produced prints with a sepia tone. *Current Biography* described the basics of the camera, which remained the same even through several improvements: "The photosensitive element used was a silver halide emulsion. A full-size negative was exposed when the picture was snapped, and it was brought into contact with a positive print sheet. Rollers through which the sheet was drawn ruptured a pod of developing reagent and spread it evenly across the surface. The jellied compound developed the negative and positive prints simultaneously, and the photo was finished — a minute afterward in the early models, a few seconds in later ones. The first Land camera, in addition to making the first practical use of "dry" processing, incorporated an "exposure value system" that simplified the calculation of aperture and shutter speed to the single adjustment of a dial, and has since become a standard feature on almost all cameras."

The new camera was a sensation, with sales reaching almost $5,000,000 during the first year it was on the market. One observer, writing for *American Photography* magazine, noted that the new Land Camera "certainly opened up new opportunities for photographers which many of them have not been slow to embrace." In addition, the blueprint for the inner-workings of the camera was utilized in other areas including commercial and press photography, X-rays, aerial photography, and real estate

photography.

The basic camera continued to be upgraded, starting with the elimination of the paper layer that needed to be peeled off the picture, the change from sepia to black and white prints, and then in 1969, the change to color prints with their Colorpack II camera. With their SX-70 model, the prints were protected by an "opacifier" which shielded the seventeen layers of chemical compounds from light as the pictures were ejected from the camera.

Land, who served as the company's president until 1975, made the firm "a model company in terms of fair hiring practices, employee relations, and community involvement." During 1966-1967, he was a William James lecturer in Psychology, and in 1974, was a Morris Loeb lecturer in physics, both at Harvard University. Land, who held over 500 patents, received several awards for his visionary work in the field of polarized light, including the prestigious Presidential Medal of Freedom and the National Medal of Science. In 1977, he was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

A deeply philosophical man, Land once told a writer for *Forbes*: "I suppose that I am first of all an artistic person. I'm interested in love and affection and sharing and making beauty part of everyday life. And if I'm lucky enough to be able to earn my living by contributing to a warmer and richer world, then I feel that it is awfully good luck. And if I use all of my scientific, professional abilities in doing that, I think that makes for a good life."

In 1980, Land founded the Rowland Institute for Science. He was married to Helen Maislen; the couple had two daughters. He died on March 1, 1991.

LANGDON, THOMAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003094)
760 Spring St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LARNED, JOSEPH GAY EATON

(1819-1870) — lawyer, inventor, industrialist, was born April 29, 1819, at Thompson, Connecticut, the son of George and Anna Spalding (Gay) Lamed, and a descendant of William and Goodith Learned who were in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1632. His early education was received in the local public and preparatory schools, and he graduated from Yale College with the class of 1839, receiving the degree of B.A. He then taught the classics at Chatham Academy, Savannah, Georgia, for a year, and in the fall of 1840 became a private teacher in Charleston, South Carolina. Early in 1841 he returned to his home and began studying law, but the following year he took charge of an academy at Waterloo, New York, and in November 1842 was called to a tutorship in Yale College. He continued in this capacity for some five years.

In 1846, he initiated a project for raising money by subscription to purchase for the Yale law school the library of Judge Hitchcock of New Haven, then recently deceased; and during his vacations he devoted himself to this undertaking. Becoming interested in public affairs, he assisted in the organization of the Free Soil party of New Haven and published several articles in the *New Englander* (July, October 1845, April 1846) upon "Massachusetts and South Carolina." Late in 1847, he was admitted to the bar in New Haven and began the practice of law. His professional interest was gradually directed toward patent law, and later to the financial support and development of certain inventions which came to his attention. In consequence, he withdrew from the practice of his profession about 1852, and in 1854 moved to New York City. There he soon became acquainted with Wellington Lee, who was engaged in the perfection of a steam fire engine, and in 1855 they formed a partnership to manufacture steam fire engines at the Novelty Iron Works, New York. Fire engines were then looked upon as novelties merely, and to introduce them into New York City for practical use was a difficult task. Beginning in April 1856, when one of their first engines was demonstrated in City Hall Park, Lee and Larned exhibited one after another of their successively improved engines, and through their perseverance were at last rewarded by having their products put into service, not only in New York but also in several other cities in the United States and Europe. In November 1858, they first demonstrated their self-propelled steam fire engine, which weighed 5 1/2 tons, raised steam to a working pressure of 150 pounds in from six to ten minutes, and was capable of discharging over 700 gallons of water per minute through a 1 5/8-inch nozzle to a horizontal distance of 267 feet, and a vertical height of nearly 100 feet. The machine incorporated the rotary pump invented by J. C. Cary, driven by a reciprocating steam engine, and Lee's and Larned's patented annular boiler. For an improvement in the boiler, Larned received patent No. 23,093, on March 1, 1859. The boiler then consisted of rows of upright water tubes set side by side and connected to a steam dome above the fire and to a water bottom below in such a way as to form a water-jacketed firebox. By 1860, Lee and Larned were manufacturing and selling steam fire engines of several different sizes, the smallest being designed for hand drawing and for use in small villages and towns. One of these, however, was on duty at the Valley Forge Hose Company stationed on Thirty-seventh Street, New York. It weighed about 3,700 pounds, and was a four-wheeled affair, about ten feet long, with the vertical boiler between the rear wheels. In 1863 Lee and Larned went out of business because their enterprise ceased to be profitable.

Larned thereupon became assistant inspector of ironclads for the Navy Department and had charge of work in progress at Green Point, Brooklyn, New York. At the close of the Civil War, he returned to the practice of law in New York City. During his leisure he began to collect and compile genealogical records of his ancestors, and in 1865 he published *A Quarter-Century Record of the Class of 1839, Yale College* (1865). He was married May 9, 1859, to Helen Lee, a sister of his business partner. He died unexpectedly on June 3, 1870, in New York City.

LATHROP, DR. DANIEL, SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000726)
69 E. Town St., Norwichtown
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Education — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall

LATHROP, DR. JOSHUA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000727)
377 Washington St., Norwichtown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Georgian, Other — **Historic Person:** Lathrop,Dr. Daniel — **Significant Year:** 1750 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LATHROP-MATHEWSON-ROSS HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004370)
Also known as **Ross Farm**
Ross Hill Rd., Lisbon
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

LATTIN, NATHAN B., FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000760)
22 Walker Hill Rd., Newtown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

LAUREL AND MARSHALL STREETS DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002673)
Laurel, Marshall, and Case Sts., and Farmington Ave., Hartford
(230 acres, 69 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Scoville, Albert W. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

LAUREL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New London County** - #87000516)
Roughly bounded by Spruce St., Rogers and River Aves., and Talman St., Norwich
(1200 acres, 146 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bill, Henry — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

LAWRENCE, ISAAC, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001270)
Also known as **Lawrence Tavern**
Elm St., Canaan
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:**

Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Restaurant, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LAWTON MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Windham County** - #96000028)
Roughly bounded by Second St., Railroad Ave., Norwich Rd. and Fifth and Ninth Sts., Plainfield
(1400 acres, 225 buildings, 2 structures, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lockwood, Green, Carpenter, A.N., et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Community Planning And Development, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

LAY-PRITCHETT HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002854)
Also known as **Green Mansions; Lay Homestead**
N of Westbrook on CT 145, Westbrook
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure

LEBANON

Town; New London County. Named Lebanon because the landscape resembled the "Cedars of Lebanon." Early Indian names for the region included Poque-Channug, Pomakuk, and Poquedamseg.

LEBANON GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **New London County** - #79002666)
Also known as **See also: Trumbull, John, Birthplace; Williams; William; House**
CT 87 and W. Town St., Lebanon
(3450 acres, 50 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Trumbull, John, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Federal — **Historic Person:** Trumbull, Jonathan, Jr., et al. — **Significant Year:** 1778, 1880, 1712 — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Art, Military, Science, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LEDYARD

Town; New London County. Settled in 1653 as part of New London, the actual town of Ledyard was incorporated in 1836. It was named in honor of Colonel William Ledyard, and for his nephew, John Ledyard.

LEDYARD, WILLIAM

(1738-1781) — American Revolutionary officer, was born in Groton, Connecticut. During the American Revolution, he was commissioned as colonel in the militia of Connecticut, and in September of 1781, was placed in control of Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold, just outside of New London, Connecticut. On September 6, 1781, with one hundred and fifty-seven poorly armed militia, Ledyard attempted to hold Fort Griswold against the attack of eight hundred British troops led by Lieutenant Colonel Edmond Eyre. Though both Eyre and his second in command, Major William Montgomery, died in battle, Major Bromfield was successful in gaining entrance into the fort after nearly two hundred of his men had been disabled, forty-eight of whom had been killed. According to American tradition, Ledyard ordered a cease-fire from his men, and gave his sword to Bromfield in surrender. Bromfield then killed Ledyard with the officer's own sword, and lead his soldiers in killing or wounding the rest of Ledyard's men. British accounts make no mention of Ledyard's death or the massacre of the remaining militiamen.

LEE, DANIEL AND MARY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91000365)
Pepperidge Rd. E of Jobs Pond Rd., Portland
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian, Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LEE, THOMAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000693)
CT 156 and Giant's Neck Rd., East Lyme
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

LEETE, PELATIAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1974 - Building - #74002048)
Also known as **Leete Family Homestead**
SW of Guilford off CT 146, Guilford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LEFFINGWELL INN

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000728)
Also known as **See also: Norwichtown Historic** District
348 Washington St., Norwichtown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Historic Person:** Leffingwell,Col. Christopher — **Significant Year:** 1675 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

LESTER, NATHAN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001328)
Vinegar Hill Rd., Ledyard
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Organizational

LESTER, TIMOTHY, FARMSTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - Building - #98001441)
Also known as **Garrison House**
Jct. of Crary, Browning and Terry Rds., Griswold
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

LEVERMORE, CHARLES HERBERT

(1856-1927) — educator and peace advocate, was born October 15, 1856, in Mansfield, Connecticut, the son of a Congregational clergyman, Reverend Aaron Russell Livermore, and Mary Gay (Skinner). His family in both branches was deep-rooted in the soil of his native state, his father being a direct descendant of John Livermore, who emigrated from Ipswich, England, to Boston and was one of the first proprietors of the town of Wethersfield, Connecticut; and his mother, from Henry Wolcott, one of the first settlers in Hartford. Shortly after his graduation from college, Charles adopted the early spelling of the family name. Educated as a boy at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, he went to Yale where he received the degree of A.B. in 1879. He then entered upon thirty years of teaching and study, serving as principal of Guilford Institute (1879-83), doing graduate work at Johns Hopkins University (1883-85), teaching history in the Hopkins Grammar School (1885-86), in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1888-93), and holding the position of principal in Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York (1893-96). He then became president of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, which he founded in 1896 and served until 1912.

His retirement from Adelphi, which was followed by a year of rest and recuperation in the South, marked his withdrawal from the field of education, and his definite entrance into activities in behalf of world peace, which became henceforth the work, almost the passion, of his life. For four years (1913-1917) he was associated with the World Peace Foundation in Boston, during the last two, as acting director. In 1917, he became secretary of the New York Peace Society; in 1919, of the World Court and the League of Nations Union; and in 1922, of the American Association for International Cooperation. In 1923, he joined with other distinguished peace leaders in organizing the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, which he served as vice-president

until his death.

During this period, after the establishment of the League of Nations, he prepared and published annually a complete survey of the work of the League for each current year, thorough, critical, and extremely useful. His learning, skill, devotion, and high statesmanship as a peace worker earned dramatic and distinguished recognition in 1924, when he won the American Peace Award of $50,000 offered by Edward W. Bok for "the best practicable plan by which the United States may cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world." Several hundred thousand plans were submitted in this contest, of which 22,165 met the conditions and were considered by the judges. Levermore's plan emphasized the two "substantial provisions" that (1) the United States should adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and (2) should extend its cooperation with the League of Nations, "without becoming a member of the League...as at present constituted." He received the prize from Hon. John W. Davis at a great mass meeting in Philadelphia, on February 4, 1924. The enormous publicity which accompanied the granting of this award brought its winner fame and acclaim throughout the world. Invitations for articles and addresses were showered upon him; but a long-postponed dream of seeing Europe and studying peace in the area of war took him abroad, and he spent two years in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland, with visits to Athens, Constantinople, and North Africa. On his return, he went to California, in anticipation of a journey to the Orient, and stopped for a short stay in Berkeley in 1927, where he died suddenly of arteriosclerosis of the brain. He was married to Mettie Norton Tuttle on September 4, 1884; they had two sons, and three daughters.

Zealous and thorough study made him a scholar of first-class attainment in many fields. Special knowledge of history and politics, coupled with utter devotion to his task, and a fine dignity and power of personality, constituted his equipment for success as a leader in the cause of peace. His publications disclose the avocations as well as the vocations of his life: *The Republic of New Haven* (1886); *Political History Since 1815* (1889, revised edition 1893), with D. R. Dewey; *The Academy Song Book* (1895); *The Students' Hymnal* (1911); *Forerunners and Competitors of the Pilgrims and Puritans* (2 vols., 1912); *The American Song Book* (1917); *Life of Samuel Train Dutton* (1922); and numerous magazine articles and reviews.

LEWIS STREET BLOCK

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - District - #76001991)
Also known as **See also: First Church of Christ and the Ancient Burying Grou**
1-33, 24-36 Lewis St., 8-28 Trumbull St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Rowell,Lewis, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Professional

LEWIS, ISAAC C., COTTAGE

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - Building - #97000811)
255 Thimble Islands Rd., Branford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Jones, Henry Martin — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LEWIS, ISAAC, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91001739)
50 Paradise Green Pl., Stratford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lewis,Isaac — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Mortuary, Single Dwelling2

LEWIS—ZUKOWSKI HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000147)
1095 S. Grand St., Suffield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** European, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1750 AD, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Processing, Single Dwelling2

LIEUTENANT RIVER III SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001227)
Also known as **Site 105-30**

Address Restricted, Old Lyme
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland Period, Roaring Brook Phase — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

LIEUTENANT RIVER IV SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001228)
Also known as **Site 105-35**
Address Restricted, Old Lyme
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland Period, Roaring Brook Phase — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

LIEUTENANT RIVER NO. 2

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001226)
Also known as **Site 105-27**
Address Restricted, Old Lyme
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Late Woodland Period, Selden Creek Phase — **Period of Significance:** 1000-500 AD, 1499-1000 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

LIGHTHOUSE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE (5-37)

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Site** - #91000445)
Also known as **The Lighthouse; 5-37**
Address Restricted, Barkhamsted
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Native American, Historic - Aboriginal, Black, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Social History, Exploration/Settlement — Cultural Affiliation: — Native American, Euro-American, African-American — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Village Site — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

LIGHTHOUSE INN

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - Building - #96000822)
Also known as **Meadow Court**
6 Guthrie Pl., New London
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Emerson, William Ralph — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Mission/Spanish Revival, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel, Restaurant

LIGHTHOUSE POINT CAROUSEL

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Structure** - #83003578)
Also known as **Lighthouse Point Park Carousel**
Lighthouse Point Park, Lighthouse Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance — **Area of Significance:** Art, Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Fair, Restaurant — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Fair

LILLEY, GEORGE L.

(1859-1909) — forty-eighth governor of Connecticut (1909), was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, on August 3, 1859, the son of Caroline Adams and John Lilley. He received his education in the public schools of Oxford, the Worchester High School, and the Technical Institute in Massachusetts.

In 1877, when he was 18 years old, he took a position as a salesman for a wholesale meat house. In 1880, he moved to Waterbury, Connecticut, to became a partner in Lilley, Swift and Company, which grew to be one of the largest businesses of its kind in the eastern states. He also developed extensive real estate holdings in Torrington, Waterbury, Winsted, and Nangatuck.

Lilley was socially active in a number of organizations, including the Waterbury Club, the Union League, and a variety of fraternal organizations. In 1900, he ran for his first public office and was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives, serving in his seat until 1903. He then served in the United States House of Representatives from 1903 to 1909, where he became known for his fight against monopolies and his investigations to uncover wrongdoings.

Lilley sought the governorship in 1908, and won against Democrat A. Heaton Robertson. During his term, he supported progressive programs, and unsuccessfully sought to create a public service commission. He conducted an investigation of the State's public school system, and won appropriations for its use. He framed a statute liberalizing the State Employers' Liability Act, and budgeted additional money for the State fund against tuberculosis. In his efforts to endorse measures that would regulate monopolies, he was strongly opposed by Connecticut's business community, and business lobbyists were able to convince the Legislature to block his crusade against monopoly power.

Lilley died April 21, 1909, only three months after becoming the State's Chief Executive. He was married to Anna E. Steele on June 17, 1884, and had three sons.

LIME ROCK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Litchfield County** - #84001064)
Roughly White Hollow, Elm, Lime Rock, Norton Hill and Furnace Rds., Salisbury
(1200 acres, 69 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Upjohn, Richard — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Stick/Eastlake, Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

LINCOLN THEATRE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001134)
Also known as **Little Theatre on Lincoln Street**
1 Lincoln St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Russell,Samuel G., Gray,George H. — **Architectural Style:** Modern Movement, Other — **Historic Person:** Multiple — **Significant Year:** 1928, 1924 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, Theater — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

LINDEN APARTMENTS

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001252)
10-12 Linden Pl., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

LINKE, WILLIAM L., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001262)
174 Sigourney St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LISBON

Town; New London County. Once a part of Norwich, the town was incorporated in 1786 and took its name from the fact that merchants Hezekiah and Jabez Perkins traded from Norwich with Lisbon, Portugal.

LITCHFIELD

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 1,086 feet. Named after the cathedral city of Litchfield in Staffordshire, England. Before 1719, the Indians called the place Bantam. When the English arrived, they called it New Bantam until the name was changed.

The lands that make up the township of Litchfield were bought from the Indians in 1715-16. The town was incorporated in May 1719, the village in 1818, and the borough of Litchfield was established in 1879.

LITCHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1968 - **Litchfield County** - #68000050)
Roughly both sides of North and South Sts. between Gallows Lane and Prospect St., Litchfield
(200 acres, 15 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sprat, William — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single

Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LITCHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Litchfield County** - #78003456)
CT 25 and CT 63, Litchfield
(8400 acres, 459 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Exploration/Settlement, Law, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LITCHFIELD-SOUTH ROADS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Litchfield County** - #96001365)
Also known as **Harwinton Historic District B**
Roughly, Litchfield Rd. from Bridge Park to Harwinton Heights Rds. and South Rd. from Litchfield Rd. to South Cemetery, Harwinton
(930 acres, 50 buildings, 3 structures)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Belkap & Webb, Dana, Richard Henry, et al — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

LITTLE HADDAM HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Middlesex County** - #96000783)
Roughly bounded by E. Haddam Rd., Orchard Rd., and Town St., East Haddam
(750 acres, 19 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fillmore, Lavius — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Art, Politics/Government, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Capitol, Professional, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Capitol, Professional, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

LITTLE HOLLYWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - District - #82004423)
Also known as **Frederick/Denison/Owen**
Farmington Ave., Owen, Frederick and Denison Sts., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Matthews,George H., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

LITTLE PLAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - **New London County** - #70000718)
Also known as **See also: Little Plain Historic District (Boundary Increase)**
Both sides of Union, Broadway, and Huntington Pl. in irregular pattern, Norwich
(300 acres, 48 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late Victorian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Plaza, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Plaza, Single Dwelling2

LITTLE PLAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New London County** - #86003541)
Also known as **See also: Little Plain Historic District**
120-156 Broadway and 10-88 Union St., Norwich
(88 acres, 45 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hiscox, James A., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current**

Sub-function: Business, Single Dwelling2

LITTLE POOTATUCK BROOK ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Site** - #90000980)
Also known as **Pootatuck Wigwams or Reservation; Site 130-27**
Address Restricted, Southbury
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Native American, Religion, Agriculture — Cultural Affiliation: — Pootatuck, Golden Hill Paugussett, Schaghticoke — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Ceremonial Site, Trade (Archeology), Village Site — **Current Function:** Other

LOCKWOOD-MATHEWS MANSION

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000836)
Also known as **Elmenworth; Elm Park**
295 West Ave., Norwalk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lienau,Detlef — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

LOCUST AVENUE SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001162)
Locust Ave., Danbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Briggs,Warren — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** School

LODGE, JOHN DAVIS

(1903-1985) — sixty-fourth governor of Connecticut (1951-1955), was born in Washington, D.C. on October 20, 1903, the son of Mathilda Elizabeth Freylinghusen Davis and George Cabot Lodge. He attended Evans School in Mesa, Arizona, Middlesex School in Concord, Massachusetts, and the Ecole de Droit in Paris, France. After graduating from Harvard University in 1925, he studied law at Harvard Law School and graduated in 1929.

Lodge established a law practice in New York City in 1933. In 1942, he left his legal practice and served in the United States Navy as a Lieutenant and Lieutenant Commander; he was decorated with the rank of Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor and with the Croix de Guerre.

From 1946 to 1951, Lodge served two terms in the United States House of Representatives. In 1950, the Republican Party nominated him for the governorship of Connecticut. He won against incumbent Governor, Chester Bowles, and was inaugurated on January 3, 1951.

The Korean War highlighted Lodge's early months as Governor; Connecticut received $5,000,000,000 in war orders from 1951 to 1954, ranking it first in per capita value of military contracts. Lodge also supported laws to increase workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits, to give increased State aid to education, and to approve large bond issues for construction of public buildings.

Lodge sought reelection in the 1954 gubernatorial race, but was defeated. After leaving office, he was appointed United States Ambassador to Spain and served in this capacity from 1955 to 1961. In 1964, he was Chairman of the University of Pennsylvania Foreign Policy Research Institute, and continued in the position until 1969. From 1969 to 1974, he served as Ambassador to Argentina, and from 1983 until April of 1985, he was the Ambassador to Switzerland.

Lodge was married to Francesce Braggiotti in July of 1929, and had two daughters. He died on October 29, 1985, and is buried at the Arlington National Cemetery.

LONG RIDGE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Fairfield County** - #86003653)
Old Long Ridge Rd. bounded by the New York State Line, Rock Rimmon Rd., and Long Ridge Rd./CT 104, Stamford
(700 acres, 66 buildings, 6 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Platt, John — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

LONG SOCIETY MEETINGHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001996)
E of Norwich off CT 165 on Long Society Rd., Norwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Funerary, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Museum

LOOMIS, CAPT. JAMES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001499)
881 Windsor Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

LOOMIS, COL. JAMES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001476)
Also known as **Connecticut Bank & Trust Company**
208—210 Broad St., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Financial Institution

LOOMIS, GEORGE G., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001500)
1003 Windsor Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LOOMIS, GORDON, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001501)
1021 Windsor Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

LOOMIS, IRA, JR., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001502)
1053 Windsor Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LOOMIS—POMEROY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000370)
1747 Boston Tpk., Coventry
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

LORD COVE SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001229)
Also known as **Site 75-16**
Address Restricted, Lyme
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Early Middle Woodland, Late Archaic — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

LOTH, JOSEPH, COMPANY BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000804)
Also known as **Yankee Metal** Building
25 Grand St., Norwalk
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Green,Samuel M. — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

LOUNSBURY, GEORGE E.

(1838-1901) — forty-third governor of Connecticut (1899-1901), was born in Poundridge, New York, on May 7, 1838, the son of Delia Schofield and Nathan Lounsbury, and brother of Phineas C. Lounsbury, thirty-eighth governor of the State. He attended Yale College and graduated in 1863. In 1866, he graduated from Berkley Divinity School in Middletown, Connecticut. While he was still in school, he helped his brother to establish Lounsbury Brothers, a shoe factory in New Haven.

Lounsbury was an Episcopal minister in Suffield and Thompsonville parishes from 1866 to 1888, but was forced to retire from the pulpit when he developed an infection of the larynx. He became a co-partner in Lounsbury, Matthewson & Company in South Norwalk in 1869.

After becoming president of the First National Bank of Ridgefield, Connecticut, he entered public life in 1894 with a seat in the State Senate; he served there for four years. In 1898, he was victorious in the election for Governor of Connecticut against Daniel Morgan, the Democratic candidate.

His administration continued the frugal economic policies of his predecessor, and Lounsbury proved to be an able administrator of the State's finances. He vetoed several bills that he believed to be harmful to the general welfare of the State, his vetoes supported by the legislature. Among bills he rejected were a proposal to raise the salary of the School-Funded Commissioner, the "Cash Bill," which would have reduced taxation on railroads, and two bills giving private corporations the right of eminent domain. At the end of his term in 1901, Lounsbury returned to his business interests.

Lounsbury was married to Frances Josephine Potwin in November of 1894. He died in Farmingville, Connecticut, on August 16, 1904.

LOUNSBURY, PHINEAS C.

(1841-1925) — thirty-eighth governor of Connecticut (1887-1889), was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, on January 10, 1841, the son of Delia Schofield and Nathan Lounsbury. He received his education in the public and private schools of Connecticut.

In 1861, he and his brother established Lounsbury Brothers, Inc., a shoe factory in New Haven. Also in 1861, he served in the 17th Connecticut Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War, but was honorably discharged after four months after becoming seriously ill. The Lounsbury Brothers plant was moved to South Norwalk in 1869, and Lounsbury became a co-partner of the newly established firm of Lounsbury, Matthewson & Co.

His public life began with an election to the State Legislature in 1874, a seat he held until 1876. In 1886, he sought the governorship, running against Democrat Edward Cleveland, but no candidate received a majority, and the State Legislature chose Lounsbury as governor.

During his term as Governor, Lounsbury attempted to placate all political factions by following a moderate course. One notable statute, passed by the Legislature and supported by the Governor, established a sixty-hour workweek for women and for children under age sixteen. Lounsbury also supported and signed the Incorrigible Criminal Act, which provided that upon a third conviction, a habitual criminal would automatically receive a sentence of 25 years in prison.

Lounsbury chose not to seek reelection, and at the end of his term, returned to private life. In 1887, he was awarded an honorary LL.D. degree from Wesleyan University in Middletown, of which he was a trustee for a number of years. In 1900, he was the president of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
Lounsbury was married in 1867 to Jennie Wright. He died in Ridgefield on June 22, 1925.

LOUNSBURY, PHINEAS CHAPMAN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001919)
Also known as **Grovelawn**
316 Main St., Ridgefield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Northrop,Charles C. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Historic Person:** Lounsbury,Phineas Chapman — **Significant Year:** 1895 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse

LOVER'S LEAP BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - **Structure** - #76001982)
S of New Milford on Pumpkin Hill Rd., New Milford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Co., Douglas & Jarvis — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

LOW HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001067)
Highfield Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor & Levi — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LUDLOW COTTAGE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005163)
Shepard Park Rd., Norfolk
Owner: Private

LYMAN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001938)
Also known as **Town and Country Club**
22 Woodland St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hapgood,Melvin & Edward — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

LYMAN VIADUCT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Structure** - #86002729)
Dickinson Creek and former Air Line RR right-of-way, Colchester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Serrell,Edward W., Phenix Iron Works — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Engineering, Transportation, Invention — Cultural Affiliation: — American,industry — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

LYMAN, DAVID, II, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000149)
Also known as **Lyman Homestead**
5 Lyman Rd., Middlefield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Russell,Rufus G., Powell,Richard — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Historic Person:** Lyman,David,II,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1864, 1859 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

LYMAN, THOMAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001921)
Middlefield Rd., Durham
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lyman,Thomas,IV — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

LYME

Town; New London County. Probably named after Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, England. The name was given in 1667.

LYNDE POINT LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001469)
SE terminus of Sequassen Ave., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:**

Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related

LYNDS, ELAM

(1784-1855) — prison admnistrator, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut. While he was still an infant, his parents moved to Troy, New York, where he learned the hatter's trade. In 1808, his name appeared among the lieutenants of Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Yates's regiment from Rensselaer County, and by 1812 he had risen to major's rank as aide-de-camp of the commander of the 8th Infantry Division. He entered the federal service on April 30, 1813, as captain in the 29th Infantry and was honorably discharged June 15, 1815.

When the Auburn state prison was established in 1817, he became its principal keeper and four years later he succeeded to the management of the prison, only to be forced out in 1825 because of certain scandals arising from his severe disciplinary methods. His executive ability, however, caused him to be placed that same year in charge of the construction and management of the new Mount Pleasant state prison — now Sing Sing. After four years, during which he employed only prison labor, the institution was completed. In 1838, he was again called to Auburn, and once more he aroused such public indignation by his disciplinary measures that he was compelled to resign in 1839, under circumstances which included a grand jury indictment. This episode did not deter the board of inspectors of Sing Sing from engaging him a few years later (1843) as principal keeper, but his experience in that position was short-lived, for in 1844 he was removed on charges of cruelty and misappropriation of state property. Apparently he held no other public office until his death in South Brooklyn a decade later.

Lynds is regarded by some penologists as the creator of the so-called Auburn system, with its solitary confinement of prisoners during the night, its labor in silence in the common workshops during the day, and its lockstep. It is certain that the order and system which impressed the visitor to his prisons were the product of the mailed fist. He was a great believer in the lash, which he considered the least harmful and the most efficient of all disciplinary means, and he so instilled this belief into his staff that their excesses, which on at least two occasions hastened the death of a prisoner, caused him the loss of his positions. The interview with him, which G. A. de Beaumont and Alexis de Tocqueville published in 1833, pictures him as a man of undoubted courage, an autocrat who brooked no interference from political superiors, whose philosophy of punishment was as rigid as his backbone. All prisoners were to him cowards, who should be "tamed" and bent to submission. The interviewers reported as characteristic a story they had heard at Sing Sing. When Lynds learned that a certain prisoner had threatened to kill him, he called that individual into his bedroom, made him shave him, and sent him away saying, "I knew you wanted to kill me, but I despised you too much to believe that you would ever have the courage to do it. Alone and unarmed, I am still stronger than all of you."

LYON, THOMAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001390)
Also known as **Lyon Cottage**
W. Putnam Ave. and Byram Rd., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MADISON

Town; New Haven County. Named in 1826 in honor of President James Madison.

MADISON GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **New Haven County** - #82004353)
446-589 Boston Post Rd. and structures surrounding the green, Madison
(400 acres, 41 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Government Office, Plaza, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Government Office, Plaza, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

MAGILL, HENRY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001491)
Also known as **See also: Palisado Avenue Historic** District
390 Palisado Ave., Windsor

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MAIN SAWMILL

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - **New London County** - #72001332)
Iron St., Ledyard
(116 acres, 1 building, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MAIN STREET BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87000801)
Carries Main St. over the Rippowam River, Stamford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Company — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation, Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Fairfield County** - #83003508)
Boughton, Elm, Ives, Keeler, Main, West and White Sts., Danbury
(470 acres, 97 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Other, Romanesque — **Historic Person:** Multiple — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, Education, Politics/Government, Communications, Religion, Social History, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - **Hartford County** - #95001006)
Roughly, Main St. from School St. to Summer St. and adjacent areas of Prospect St., Bristol
(200 acres, 17 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Crabtree, Walter, McKim, Mead, and White — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, Art Deco — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Meeting Hall — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Other — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Hartford County** - #96000428)
Also known as **See also: U.S. Post Office**
Roughly, Main St. from Center St. to Eldridge St., Manchester
(500 acres, 45 buildings, 3 objects)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Courthouse, Hotel, Professional, Religious Structure, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Courthouse, Financial Institution, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Specialty Store

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Middlesex County** - #83001275)
Also known as **Main Street**
Roughly Main St. between College and Hartford Ave., Middletown
(205 acres, 76 buildings, 10 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Transportation, Architecture, Religion, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Middlesex County** - #85003389)
Roughly bounded by Nooks Hill Rd., Prospect Hill Rd., Wall and West Sts. and New Ln., and Stevens Ln. and Main St., Cromwell
(1300 acres, 65 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Middlesex County** - #86002837)
Roughly Maple Ave. and Main St. between Talcott Ln. and Higganum Rd., Durham
(1600 acres, 112 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Windham County** - #82004410)
Also known as **See also: Willimantic Footbridge; Main Street Historic Distric**
21-65 Church St., 667-1009 Main St., 24-28 N. St., and 20-22 Walnut St., Willimantic
(210 acres, 45 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Specialty Store

MALLEABLE IRON FITTINGS COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **New Haven County** - #84003897)
Also known as **Branford Industrial Park**
Maple Ave., Branford
(173 acres, 43 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Other — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction

MALLETT, DAVID, JR., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000266)
Also known as **Mallett House**
420 Tashua Rd., Trumbull
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mallett,David,Jr. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MALTBY—STEVENS FACTORY SITE

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - **Site** - #99001668)
Also known as **Site 99-32**
Address Restricted, North Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Engineering, Industry, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MANCHESTER

Town; Hartford County. First known as Five Mile Tract, later as the parish of Orford or Charlotte, Manchester was incorporated in 1823. Because the town had several silk and cotton manufacturers, it was named after Manchester, the English "Cotton City."

MANCHESTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - **Hartford County** - #00000857)
Also known as **See also: Cheney Brothers Historic District** Roughly bounded by Center Spring Park, Main St., I-384 and Campfield Rd., Manchester
(5000 acres, 876 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Platt, Charles Adams, et.al. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Industry, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Park, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Park, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

MANCHESTER HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Hartford County** - #01000881)
Roughly bounded by E. Center, Harrison, Norman, Charter Oak, Main and Cottage Sts., Manchester
(2500 acres, 914 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

MANSFIELD

Town; Tolland County. Either named for Major Moses Mansfield, a prominent landowner, or for Lord Mansfield, one of the original patentees. The Indian name for the place was Naubesatuck, from Nupees, meaning "land at the pond."

MANSFIELD CENTER CEMETERY

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Site** - #92000905)
Jct. of Storrs and Cemetery Rds., Mansfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Area of Significance:** Art, Exploration/Settlement, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery — **Current Function:** Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery

MANSFIELD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - **Tolland County** - #72001337)
Also known as **See also: Williams, Eleazar, House**
Storrs Rd., Mansfield
(2000 acres, 21 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fitch, Edwin, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MANSFIELD HOLLOW DAM

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Structure** - #03000194)
141 Mansfield Hollow rd., Mansfield Hollow Dam, Mansfield Center
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Public Works — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Public Works

MANSFIELD HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Tolland County** - #79002667)
86-127 Mansfield Hollow Rd., Mansfield
(180 acres, 17 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fitch, Edwin, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

MANSFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Tolland County** - #87001513)
Also known as **Mansfield Training School**

Jct. of CT 32 & CT 44, Mansfield
(3500 acres, 53 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cudworth, Woodworth, & Thompson, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Health Care — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Hospital, Institutional Housing, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Health Care — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Hospital, Institutional Housing, School, Single Dwelling2

MANSFIELD, RICHARD, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000906)
35 Jewett St., Ansonia
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Mansfield,Rev. Richard — **Significant Year:** 1926, 1748 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Single Dwelling2

MAPLEWOOD SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000153)
Also known as **Grammar School No. 5**
434 Maplewood Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Longstaff & Hurd, Northrup,Joseph — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MARCH ROUTE OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY: BAILEY ROAD

National Historic Place ational Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Tolland County** - #02001677)
Bailey Rd., Bolton
(20 acres)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Military, Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MARCH ROUTE OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY: OLD CANTERBURY ROAD

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Windham County** - #03000310)
Old Canterbury Rd: Canterbury Rd. from Jct. with Old Canterbury Rd., Plainfield (20 acres)
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

MARCH ROUTE OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY: PALMER ROAD

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Windham County** - #03000311)
Palmer Rd, from intersection with Miller Rd. to E of jct. with Pudding Hill Rd., Scotland
(26 acres)
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

MARCH ROUTE OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY: PLAINFIELD PIKE

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Windham County** - #03000312)
Plainfield Pike from intersection with Industrial Dr., E to juct. with Ledge Hill rd., Plainfield
(220 acres)
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related
— **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

MARCH ROUTE OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY: RESERVOIR ROAD

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - District - #02001679)
Jct. of Reservoir Rd and mt. Pleasant Rd. S, Newtown
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

MARCH ROUTE OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY: RIDGEBURY ROAD

National Historic Place ((des. 2003 - **Litchfield County** - #03000313)
Ridgebury Road, from intersection with Old Stagecoach S, Ridgefield
(20 acres)
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

MARCH ROUTE OF ROCHAMBEAU'S ARMY: SCOTLAND ROAD

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Windham County** - #03000314)
Scotland Rd., from intersection with Back Rd. to 80 Scotland Rd., Windham
(20 acres)
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

MARINA PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Fairfield County** - #82004382)
Marina Park, Park and Waldemere Aves., Bridgeport
(110 acres, 14 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Longstaff, George — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, International Style, Shingle Style — **Historic Person:** Barnum, P.T., et al — **Significant Year:** 1937, 1887 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education — **Current Sub-function:** College, Educational Related Housing, Single Dwelling2

MARION CASTLE, TERRE BONNE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004341)
1 Rogers Rd., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hunt,Joseph Howland — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance, Other — **Historic Person:** Marion,Frank — **Significant Year:** 1916, 1914 — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MARION HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **Hartford County** - #88001423)
Also known as **See also: Frost, Levi B., House;Barnes-Frost House**
Along Marion Ave. and Meriden-Waterbury Tnpk., Southington
(580 acres, 45 buildings, 2 objects)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

MARLBOROUGH

Town; Hartford County; Elevation 540 feet. Named in 1747, either for the Duke of Marlboro or the town of Marlborough, Massachusetts.

MARLBOROUGH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93001346)
35 S. Main St., Marlborough
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Truedale, Augustus — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000906)
226 Grove St., Bristol
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dana, Richard Henry, Torrington — uilding Co. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MARLBOROUGH TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002866)
Also known as **Col. Elisha Buell House**
Off CT 66, Marlborough
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Restaurant — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel, Restaurant

MARSH, OTHNIEL C., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000875)
Also known as **Marsh Hall**
360 Prospect St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Marsh,Othniel C. — **Significant Year:** 1899, 1876 — **Area of Significance:** Literature — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** College

MARTIN, CALEB, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - Building - #96000427)
30 Mill Rd., Bethlehem
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Martin, Caleb — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

MARVIN TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000806)
Also known as **Matthew Marvin House**
405 Danbury Rd., Wilton
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Marvin,Matthew V. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Georgian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1825-1849, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT RESERVATION

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - District - #86001323)
Also known as **Mashantucket Pequot Reservation-Archeological** District
Address Restricted, Ledyard
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — Mashantucket Pequots — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Camp, Cemetery, Single Dwelling2, Trade (Archeology), Village Site — **Current Function:** Government, Landscape

MASONIC TEMPLE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000864)
Also known as **Temple B'Nai Israel**
265 W. Main St., New Britain
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Crabtree, Walter P. — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Meeting Hall — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

MASSACOE FOREST PAVILION

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001731)
Also known as **Stratton Brook Park Pavilion**
Off Old Farms Rd., Stratton Brook State Park, Simsbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Street Furniture/Object — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Street Furniture/Object

MATHER HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004426)
Also known as **Excelsior Lodge #3 PHA**
2 Mahl Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Black, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse

MATHER, STEPHEN TYNG, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000877)
Also known as **Mather Homestead**
19 Stephen Mather Rd., Darien
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Mather,Stephen Tyng — **Significant Year:** 1906, 1930, 1778 — **Area of Significance:** Conservation, Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MATTHEWS AND WILLARD FACTORY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #87002419)
16 Cherry Ave., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction

MCCLELLAN, GEORGE

(1796-1847) — anatomist, surgeon, and founder of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, was born December 23, 1796, in Woodstock, Connecticut, the son of James and Eunice (Eldredge) McClellan. He was of Scottish ancestry. He received his early education at the Woodstock Academy, where his father was principal, and in 1812 he went to Yale and graduated in 1816. He entered the office of Dr. Thomas Hubbard of Pomfret, Connecticut, but after a year moved to Philadelphia where he became a pupil of John Syng Dorsey, and entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a brilliant student and received the appointment of resident student in the hospital of the Philadelphia Almshouse. He showed great zeal in performing autopsies and in operating on the cadavers. He graduated in medicine in 1819, his thesis being entitled "Surgical Anatomy of Arteries." He began practice at once and soon acquired an enviable reputation, particularly in surgery. Not content with practice alone, he began also to teach. In those days private schools in medicine were in fashion, and from them the teachers were often chosen for chairs in the regular colleges. In 1821, he founded an institution for diseases of the eye and ear, which continued for four years. He also taught anatomy and surgery, for the former having a private dissecting room. In a few years, he had the most successful private school in Philadelphia.

Having developed a large private following, he began to plan for the establishment of a new medical school. The proposal to found such an institution was not popular with the University of Pennsylvania and every effort was made to block the project. McClellan was a fighter, however, and did not give up although he was subjected to abuse and ostracized by part of the Philadelphia profession. The bitterness of this controversy affected him for the rest of his life. The influence of the University was sufficiently strong to block all attempts to secure an independent charter for the proposed new school from the legislature, but McClellan found a way to solve the difficulty by having the trustees of Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, establish a medical department in Philadelphia, hence the name Jefferson Medical College. The college was opened in 1825, but when the time came for the granting of degrees in 1826, the legal difficulties had not been completely overcome. Driving to Harrisburg, a distance of one hundred miles, in less than twenty-four hours, he secured the authority giving the new institution power to grant the degree in medicine. In 1838, the medical department of the college was given a separate charter and continued as an independent institution. McClellan served as professor of surgery in the college from its beginning until 1839, and as professor of anatomy from 1827 to 1830. Students were attracted to the institution and, by 1836,l the enrollment had reached 360, but dissensions developed, and in 1839 the trustees dissolved the faculty. There is some evidence that McClellan was given an opportunity to apply for reappointment but apparently he took no notice of it. He promptly engaged in the establishment of the "Medical Department of Pennsylvania College" in connection with Pennsylvania (later Gettysburg) College at Gettysburg. The school had fair success and continued until the Civil War.

One of McClellan's achievements of consequence was his establishment of a clinic with the opening of the Jefferson Medical College. He had conducted a clinic of his own and apparently referred these patients to the college clinic. Though naturally the facilities were meager, his early attempt to bring medical students into contact with patients is notable. As a surgeon, he had the reputation of being a bold and skillful operator. The operation for the removal of the parotid gland, which he did a

number of times, was especially noteworthy. He was keen, ambitious, energetic, and always interesting, but his impulsive disposition excited opposition and enmity. His projected work on surgery, *Principles and Practice of Surgery*, which he did not live to complete, was published by his son in 1848. As a teacher, he was brilliant rather than thoughtful, and notoriously unsystematic. Gross said that he "lacked judgment, talked too much, and made everybody his confidant." McClellan was married in 1820 to Elizabeth Brinton. He died unexpectedly on May 9, 1847, at the age of fifty-one.

MCCLINTOCK, BARBARA

(1902-1992) — geneticist, Noble Prize winner for medicine or physiology award; was born on June 16, 1902, in Hartford, Connecticut. When she was six, the McClintock family moved from Hartford to Brooklyn, New York. As a young girl she was a loner, a quality she would retain all of her life, spending a lot of time reading, and, as she put it, "thinking about things." She excelled in her science courses while attending Erasmus Hall High School, remembering later that she "loved information. I loved to know things. I would solve some of the problems in ways that weren't the answers the instructor expected...It was a tremendous joy, the whole process of finding that answer, just pure joy."

Back in 1918, when she would have been ready to enter college, she didn't immediately get the chance, due to the fact that it was a rarity for a woman at that time to do so, and on that basis, her mother vehemently opposed it. McClintock instead got a position with an employment agency as an interviewer. However, her dream for a college education could not be extinguished and when her parents finally realized how desperately she wanted to continue her schooling, they relented, and she began taking classes at Cornell University's College of Agriculture in Ithaca, New York, making biology her major.

In the beginning of her college years, like most of the students there, she became part of the social scene, and she joined a jazz group as a banjo player. However, as time went on and she became more involved in her school work, she left the social life behind and reverted back to her childhood need for solitude, later telling one writer: "I was just not adjusted, never had been, to being closely associated with anybody, even members of my family...There was not that strong necessity for a personal attachment to anybody. I just didn't feel it."

McClintock earned her B.S. degree in 1923, after which she began her graduate work, majoring in cytology and minoring in genetics and zoology. She earned her M.A. degree in 1925, and two years later she took her Ph.D. Faculty members at the college were "breaking new ground in the investigation of plant genetics, particularly in the breeding and study of maize, or Indian corn, whose multicolored kernels provide visible evidence of genetic changes from one generation to the next." McClintock embarked on a detailed study of individual chromosomes in maize, and working closely with fellow students, George W. Beadle and Marcus M. Rhoades, she studied their morphology. Between 1929 and 1931, she published several papers on that particular research.

Soon after, she began working with another student, Harriet Creighton, in which the two proved that genetic information was exchanged between chromosomes, a fact assumed, but not yet proven until her research. Thomas Hunt Morgan, a widely respected geneticist, was so impressed with their conclusions that he wrote an article on the subject that was published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. In the meantime, McClintock and Creighton wrote a "trailblazing" paper entitled "A Correlation of Cytological and Genetical Crossing-Over in *Zea mays*," which has been described as "the cornerstone of experimental genetics."

After receiving a two-year fellowship from the National Research Council in 1931, she continued her research at Cornell, as well at the California Institute of Technology, and the University of Missouri, Columbia. Then in 1933, she was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship which she used to study in Berlin, Germany, with "controversial" geneticist, Richard B. Goldschmidt. Later admitting that she was somewhat politically naive, the reality of the rise of Nazism was like cold water in her face, and describing her feelings during that time as "disturbed and utterly panicked," she abruptly returned home.

After her arrival back at Cornell, she was immediately faced with another glaring fact of life that almost all women faced during that time period— that of rampant sexism in which women were not given faculty positions. Instead of turning to a teaching post at a women's college, she dug her heels in and continued her research work into genetics. She was able to do that for a two-year period at Cornell, with the help of a Rockefeller Foundation stipend; however, it stuck in her craw to have to watch male colleagues named to appointments that she was more qualified for. *Current Biography* pointed out in their 1984 profile of her that "She was not interested in prestige or a high salary, but she did want to be evaluated on her merits and not her gender."

In 1936, the University of Missouri offered her an assistant professorship, which she accepted. The subsequent five years were rocky for the scientist due to her rebellious approach to the status quo, a situation compounded by the general lack of respect for women faculty members. McClintock resigned from her post in 1941. Finally, toward the end of that year, she was chosen by a longtime acquaintance, geneticist Milislav Demerec, to work at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, an offshoot of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, where Demerec was director of the department of genetics. McClintock worked there for over four decades. In addition, she was elected as president of the Genetics Society of America in 1944, and was the third

woman to be accepted into the National Academy of Sciences.

Her pioneering work in the area of transposable genetic elements, sometimes referred to as "jumping genes," eventually brought her fame in the scientific world as a visionary; however, that description would be a long time coming. Her initial findings, which replaced the old notion of genes as "immovable beans on a string," and instead, described them as having "genetic 'controlling elements' whose locations on the chromosomes are not fixed," brought her almost universal derision in the scientific community. Not being taken seriously — "They called me crazy, absolutely mad at times," she later recalled — she retreated into her solitude once again, and continued her research quietly, without issuing any new papers on her findings. Finally, in the 1970s, as more sophisticated research was being done in that area, "molecular biologists found that pieces of bacterial DNA do indeed 'jump around' on the chromosomes."

The accolades came late, but when her early findings were finally vindicated, she began receiving a number of prestigious awards and honors which included the National Academy of Sciences' Kimber Genetics Award, the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award, the National Medal of Science, the Horwitz Prize from Columbia University, and the Wolf Foundation Prize from Israel. In 1983, she became the third woman to be awarded an individual Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology. In addition, the MacArthur Foundation awarded McClintock a lifetime, tax- free annual fellowship of $60,000. Of her Nobel win she exclaimed: "The prize is such an extraordinary honor. It might seem unfair, however, to reward a person for having so much pleasure, over the years, asking the maize plant to solve specific problems and then watching its responses."

In 1983, she claimed to not harbor any lingering bitterness over the longtime disregard of her peers, saying: "If you know you're right, you don't care. You know that sooner or later, it will come out in the wash." The director of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, James Watson, who, along with Francis Crick discovered the molecular structure of DNA, said admiringly: "No one thinks of genetics now without the implications of her work."

Unlike most Western scientists, she was interested in some of the Eastern philosophies such as Tibetan Buddhism, believing that there is more than one path to be followed in order to explore life and nature. In 1983, a biography concerning McClintock and her work was written by Evelyn Fox Keller entitled *A Feeling for the Organisam: The Life and Work of Barbara McClintock*. McClintock died on September 2, 1992.

MCCONAUGHY, JAMES LUKENS

(1887-1948) — sixty-first governor of Connecticut (1947-1948), was born in New York on October 21, 1887, the son of Eleanor Underhill and James McConaughy. He attended Mount Herman School in Massachusetts, where his father was the head of the Bible Department, and graduated from Yale University with a B.A. in 1909. From 1909 to 1915, he was a professor of English and Education at Bowdoin College. He earned an M.A. degree from Bowdoin College in 1911, and another from Dartmouth College in 1915. After receiving his Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1913, he became a professor of education at Dartmouth from 1915 to 1918. He was president of Knox College in Illinois from 1918 to 1925, and Wesleyan University's president from 1925 through 1943.

McConaughy was elected Connecticut's Lieutenant Governor in 1938, and served for one term. In 1942, he was president of the United China Relief Fund, and from 1943 to 1945, was a civilian deputy to William J. Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services (War Department). He was nominated to the governor's office by the Republican Party in 1946, won against incumbent Wilbert Snow, and took office in January 1947.

During his administration, McConaughy supported increases in appropriations for education and sponsored a State bonus for veterans of World War II. He was an advocate for the integration of blacks in the National Guard, and sponsored a State sales and use tax, which effectively raised revenue; it was later modified, however, due to its yield of more than twice the amount required. In addition, Governor McConaughy gave his support to several other reform bills: one created the Fair Employment Practices Commission, a second provided rent controls, and a third provided for more liberal unemployment benefits and old age pensions.

McConaughy died while still in office on March 7, 1948, in Hartford. He was married to Elizabeth Townshend in June of 1913, and had three children.

MCCOURT SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001953)

Address Restricted, Lyme

Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland, Roaring Brook Phase — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Village Site — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Unoccupied Land

MCLEAN, GEORGE P.

(1857-1932) — forty-fourth governor of Connecticut (1901-1903), was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, on October 7, 1857, the son of Mary Payne and Dudley Bestor McLean. After graduating from Hartford High School in 1877, he took a staff position with the *Hartford Post*.

McLean studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1881. One year later, he was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives and served from 1883 to 1885. He was a clerk on the State Board of Pardons from 1884 to 1901. In 1888, he earned a seat in the State Senate and served one two-year term.

After an appointment as a United States District Attorney from 1892 to 1896, the Republican Party nominated him for Governor in 1900. He won against his Democratic opponent, Samuel L. Bronson, and took office on January 9, 1901.

During his administration, the State was concerned with tax and administrative reforms. McLean gave his support at a Constitutional Convention that met in 1902 to rewrite the State's fundamental law, McLean and many others favoring democratic modifications that would give more populous areas greater representation. The voters, however, refused to ratify the document. McLean was successful in securing reform legislation to create the office of Tax Commissioner, and reorganized the State militia and the Governor's administrative staff. He did not seek a second term due to ill health.

In 1911, he had recovered sufficiently and returned to politics. He was nominated for the United States Senate and won; during his term, McLean opposed the League of Nations covenant. He was also a member of the State General Assembly, and served in this office until 1929, when he retired permanently from public life.

McLean was married to Leah Demarest in September of 1873. The couple had four children. After her death, he married Isabella Bishop McClintock in November of 1921. He died on June 6, 1932, in Simsbury, Connecticut.

MEAD CAMP

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004455)
Doolittle Lake, Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Camp

MEADOWLANDS

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87001408)
Also known as **Darien Community Association House**
274 Middlesex Rd., Darien
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Tarpley,Donald G., Shipman,Ellen Biddle — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

MECHANIC STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New London County** - #88000653)
Roughly bounded by W. Broad St., Pawcatuck River, Cedar St., and Courtland St., Stonington
(1470 acres, 413 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Pendelton & Hall, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

MEEKER'S HARDWARE

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001253)
Also known as **The Red Block**
86-90 White St., Danbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974, 1975-2000 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Processing, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Warehouse

MEETING HOUSE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New Haven County** - #87002132)
Roughly bounded by Long Hill, Great Hill, and Ledge Hill Rds., Guilford

(160 acres, 6 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Coan, Abraham, Granbery, E. Carleton — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Funerary, Religion, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Church Related Residence, Religious Structure, Road-Related — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Religion, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Church Related Residence, Religious Structure, Road-Related, Single Dwelling2

MEIGS—BISHOP HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88000745)
45 Wall St., Madison
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MELROSE ROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **Structure** - #99000922)
Melrose Rd. over Scantic River, East Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Company — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MEMORIAL HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000802)
Jct. of S. Main and Elm Sts., Windsor Locks
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Newman,Frederick Savage, Bliss,Watson H. — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, Monument/Marker — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, Monument/Marker

MENDEL, LAFAYETTE B., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76002138)
18 Trumbull St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Mendel,Lafayette Benedict — **Significant Year:** 1924, 1900 — **Area of Significance:** Science — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Professional

MERIDEN

City; New Haven County. First called Merideen in an Indian deed of 1664, the city was variously known as Moridan and Merredan before receiving its present name.

MERIDEN AVENUE-OAKLAND ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **Hartford County** - #88000580)
Roughly Oakland Rd. between Meriden and Berlin Aves., and Meriden Ave. between Oakland Rd. and Delhunty Dr., Southington
(430 acres, 91 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Bungalow/Craftsman, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

MERIDEN CURTAIN FIXTURE COMPANY FACTORY

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86003290)
122 Charles St., Meriden
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Vacant/Not In Use

MERRILL, JAMES,

(1926-1995) — Pulitzer Prize-winning poet; was born in New York City on March 3, 1926, the son of Charles Edward and Hellen (Ingram) Merrill. James Merrill received a B.A. from Amherst College in 1947, graduating *summa cum laude*. While at Amherst, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and enjoyed a successful and promising career as a published poet. His works were included in *Poetry* and Kenyon *Review* and his volume of verse, *Black Swan*, was published by Icarus in Athens in 1946. His education was interrupted from 1944 until 1945, when he served as an infantry private in the United States Army.

Following graduation, Merrill taught at Amherst for one year, then quit to devote himself full time to writing. The 1950s were a period of self-discovery for Merrill. After Amherst, he returned to New York, but, reacting to his general feeling of unrest, he decided to travel Europe and the Orient. Eventually, in 1954, he moved to Stonington, Connecticut. During the mid-decade, his verse went through a period of artistic growth and experimentation. This work received mixed reviews.

Merrill then turned his attention from poetry to prose and wrote two plays and a novel. Produced in collaboration with the Artists' Theatre, Merrill's plays received some favorable notice. The first was *The Bait*, which was presented off-Broadway in 1953. The second, *The Immortal Husband*, was staged in Greenwich Village in 1955. Although Merrill was said to have derived some satisfaction from his work for the stage, he found the theater too much of a collaborative experience to suit him.

His novel, *The Seraglio*, was published by Knopf in 1957 and received mixed reviews. Merrill vowed some years later never to write another play or novel, yet did admit to learning a great deal from the experience. His return to poetry came in 1959 with the publication of *The Country of a Thousand Years of Peace*, also published by Knopf.

Throughout his career, Merrill enchanted and enriched readers with his fondness for puns, hyperbole and word games and fascinated them with his metrical and structured ingenuity. His finely crafted poetry is noted for its ornate diction, labyrinthine syntax and eccentric punctuation. But beyond such stylistic flourishes, Merrill's readers can find in his work a deep and abiding interest in love, the evocation of memory, and a concern with the relationships between reality and appearance, between life and art.

Although he is identified with the New York school of poetry, Merrill has generally remained aloof from the movements and New York literary life. But the esteem in which he is held by the literary establishment is attested by the fact that he was the recipient of the 1977 Pulitzer Prize for *Divine Comedies*, two National Book Awards — one in 1967 for *Days and Nights*, and one in 1979 for *Mirabell: Book of Numbers,* and the Bollingen Prize in Poetry. Other awards include the 1984 National Book Critics Circle Award. He was also a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Merrill's last work before his death on February 6, 1995, was a memoir of his early life titled *A Different Person* written in 1993.

MERRITT BEACH & SON BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000403)

30 Bridge St., New Milford

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Beach,Merritt, & Son — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Meeting Hall, Storage — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Professional, Restaurant

MERRITT PARKWAY

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - District - #91000410)

Also known as **Connecticut State Highway Route 15**

CT 15 and right-of-way between the NY state line and the Housatonic R. bridge, Norwalk

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Connectivcut Highway Department, Et al — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Modern Movement — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Landscape, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Park, Road-Related — **Current Function:** Landscape, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Park, Road-Related

MERRYALL UNION EVANGELICAL SOCIETY CHAPEL

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001240)

Also known as **Merryall Union Chapel**

Chapel Hill Rd., New Milford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Soule,Tourney & Co., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

MERWIN—HUBBARD HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83004542)
Address Restricted, New Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MERWINSVILLE HOTEL

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001398)
E of Gaylordsville on Brown's Forge Rd., Gaylordsville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MESKILL, THOMAS J.

(1928-) — sixty-seventh governor of Connecticut (1971-1975), was born in New Britain, Connecticut, on January 30, 1928, the son of Laura Warren and Thomas J. Meskill. After graduating from New Britain High School in 1946, he attended Trinity College in Hartford and graduated in 1950. He served three years in the United States Air Force, and resigned as a First Lieutenant in 1953. Afterward, he entered the University of Connecticut Law School, earning his LL.B. degree in 1956, and established a law practice in New Britain.

Meskill served as Mayor of New Britain from 1962 to 1964. He ran for the United States Congress in 1964, but did not win the election. Two years later, he ran again and was elected to the United States House of Representatives for the next four years, ending in 1971.

The Republican Party nominated Meskill for Governor in 1970. He won against Democratic opponent, Emilio Daddario, and was inaugurated on January 6, 1971. During his administration, he pursued a conservative course. His first challenge was a fiscal crisis, due to the fact that the State had a deficit of $260,000,000. Meskill immediately ordered a ban on State hiring and on the purchase of new equipment. He then proposed an increase in State sales taxes, but the Democrat-controlled Legislature instead passed an income tax bill that became law without his signature. Intense opposition to the new tax led to legislative appeal and the adoption of the sales taxes originally advocated by Meskill.

Meskill's leadership assisted the State's progress in other areas as well. A Department of Environmental Protection was created, and a plan of "no-fault" insurance was adopted.

Meskill declined reelection and left the governor's chair January 8, 1975. From 1975 to 1993, he served as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit. He is currently a Senior U.S. Circuit Judge for Connecticut.

Meskill was married to Mary Grady; the couple had five children.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001343)
Also known as **United Methodist Church of Greenwich**
61 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ferris & McClure — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Other, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic, Religious Structure

METRO SOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1980 - District - #80004064)
Also known as **See also: South Green National Register** District
Main and College Sts., Middletown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kimball,Francis, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Renaissance, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Fire Station, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Theater — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Religion, Social, Vacant/Not In Use, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse, Organizational, Religious Structure

METROPOLITAN AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000769)
Also known as **North Methodist Episcopal Church**

2051 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Waters, E.H. — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Black, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

MIANUS RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87000845)
Also known as **Cos Cob Bridge**
AMTRAK Right-of-way at Mianus River, Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** American Bridge Company — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

MIDDLE HADDAM HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Middlesex County** - #84001112)
Moodus and Long Hill Rds., Middle Haddam
(1100 acres, 58 buildings, 3 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Politics/Government, Architecture, Maritime History — Cultural Affiliation: Colonial — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MIDDLEBURY

Town; New Haven County; Elevation 700 feet. Organized in 1790, it was named for its location mid-way between Waterbury, Woodbury, and Southbury.

MIDDLEBURY CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **New Haven County** - #85001019)
Roughly bounded by Library Rd., North and South Sts. and Whittemore Rd., Middlebury
(1030 acres, 49 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Park, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Park, School, Single Dwelling2

MIDDLEFIELD

Town; Middlesex County. Named and organized in 1744 as Middlefield Parish of Middletown. Since it is not located at the middle of anything, it no doubt took its name from the parent town.

MIDDLETOWN

City; Middlesex County. The city was formerly a plantation known as Mattabesick. Settled in 1650 by Puritans from the colonies of Hartford and Wethersfield, the town was first known as Mattabeset, and was named Middletown in 1653 because of the settlement's location midway between Hartford and Saybrook. It was chartered in 1784, and was consolidated with the town in 1923.

MIDDLETOWN ALMS HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82003772)
Also known as **C.B. Stone,Inc.**
53 Warwick St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Specialty Store

MIDDLETOWN SOUTH GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - District - #75001922)

Union Park area, on S. Main, Crescent, Pleasant, and Church Sts., Middletown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire, Italianate, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Plaza, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Plaza, Professional, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

MIDDLETOWN UPPER HOUSES HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Middlesex County** - #79002620)
Also known as **Upper Houses River Port**
CT 99, Cromwell
(700 acres, 58 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Commerce, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: American — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

MIGEON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **Litchfield County** - #02000913)
Roughly along Migeon Ave. and parts of Forest St., Torrington
(130 acres, 9 buildings)
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Olmsted, Frederick Law, Jr. — **Architectural Style:** Shingle Style, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Landscape Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Health Care — **Current Sub-function:** Mortuary, Multiple Dwelling, Sanatorium, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

MILFORD

Town; New Haven County. The town was settled in 1639 on land purchased from the Paugusset Indians. Milford was probably named in 1640 for Milford Haven, Wales, or for Milford, England. The town name may also have come from William Fowler's mill, built here around 1640. It became a part of New Haven Colony in 1643, and with it was united with Connecticut Colony in 1664.

MILFORD POINT HOTEL

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #87002417)
Milford Point Rd., Milford
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MILL BROOK BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Structure** - #96001498)
Blissville Rd., jct. of Mill Brook, Lisbon
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MILL COVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Fairfield County** - #91000392)
Between Compo Mill Cove and Long Island Sound, Westport
(90 acres, 17 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

MILLER, HENRY F., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - Building - #01000399)
30 Derby Ave., Orange
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Miller, Henry F., Concelmo, Anthony — **Architectural Style:** International Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-**

function: Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MILLINGTON GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - District - #96000782)
Roughly bounded by Millington, Tater Hill, Haywardville, and Old Hopyard Rds., East Haddam
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Meeting Hall, Single Dwelling2

MILLS, ELIJAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001829)
45 Deerfield Rd., Windsor
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mills,Elijah — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MILLS, OLIVER W., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004443)
148 Deerfield Rd., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mills,Oliver W. — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MILLS, TIMOTHY DWIGHT, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001481)
184 Deerfield Rd., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MILTON CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Litchfield County** - #86003754)
Also known as **See also: Welch, David, House;Trinity Church**
Roughly bounded by Milton, Shearshop, Headquarters, Sawmill, and Blue Swamp Rds., Milton
(1800 acres, 20 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dickinson, Oliver, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: American, industry — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MINER, SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001995)
Also known as **Amos Hewitt House**
N of North Stonington off CT 2 on Hewitt Rd., North Stonington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MINOR, WILLIAM T.

(1815-1889) — twenty-fourth governor of Connecticut (1855-1857), was born on October 3, 1815, in Stamford, Connecticut, the son of Catharine Lockwood and Simeon Hinman Minor. He attended Yale College and graduated in 1834. After studying law and teaching school, he was admitted to the bar in 1841.

Minor was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1841, and served four consecutive terms as a Whig. He was reelected again in 1846, 1847, and 1852. In 1854, he served on the State Senate and the Fairfield County Court.

The Know-Nothing Party nominated him for the governorship in 1855; the party, largely made up of former Whigs, was strongly nativistic and anti-Catholic. Minor was elected to the governorship by a legislative vote.

During his term, Minor espoused nativist ideas and asked for a longer period of residency before naturalization. The Assembly showed its support for this policy by passage of a measure denying suffrage to men unable to read the State Constitution. Minor also disbanded six military companies whose numbers were composed mostly of Irishmen. The slavery issue, largely ignored by the Know-Nothings, was brought to the fore in June 1855; a national conference of the party passed several pro-slavery resolutions, causing many of the State's delegates to denounce the action.

Minor was reelected the following year, and continued his attack on foreigners, but little was accomplished during that session. The Republican Party, newly organized in the State in 1856, found a coalition with the Know-Nothings helpful in furthering their anti-slavery views. Since there was no separate Know-Nothing convention in the 1857 election, Minor was not re-nominated.

In 1858, Minor returned to his law practice. In 1864, he was appointed U.S. Consul to Havana, and kept this position for three years. In 1868, he was once again a member of the House as well as a Judge of the State Superior Court. He resigned his judicial position in 1873, and was unsuccessful in a candidacy for U.S. Senator. The following year, he lost an election bid as State Senator. In 1879, he was a member of a commission to settle a long-standing boundary dispute with New York.

Minor was married to Mary Catherine Leeds in April 1849; the couple had two children. He died in Stamford on October 13, 1889, and was buried at Woodland Cemetery.

MINORTOWN ROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Structure** - #01000883)
Also known as **Bridge No. 5065**
Minortown Rd. over Nonewaug R., Woodbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Co. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

MINTERBURN MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Tolland County** - #84001171)
215 E. Main St., Vernon
(51 acres, 2 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gilbreth, Frank B. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Engineering, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction

MITCHELL, ELISHA

(1793-1857) — geologist, botanist, was born August 19, 1793, in Washington (Litchfield County), Connecticut, the son of Abner.a farmer, and Phoebe (Eliot) Mitchell. His father was descended from Matthew Mitchell who came to Massachusetts from Yorkshire in 1635, and two years later settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut; his mother was a granddaughter of the Reverend Jared Eliot, a man distinguished in his day for the successful pursuit of knowledge in many branches of science. In Mitchell's commanding presence, great bodily vigor, quaint humor, and liberal philanthropy, he bore a marked resemblance to this great-grandfather. In boyhood, Mitchell showed an insatiable desire for knowledge and a special interest in objective science, which were encouraged by his schoolmaster, the Reverend Azel Backus, then head of a classical school in Litchfield County. At Yale, where he was a classmate of Denison Olmsted, Mitchell was marked by the "dignity of his bearing, his handsome face, the originality of the views he set forth, the humor with which he enlivened his arguments, and the evident intimacy of his acquaintance with great English authors." He graduated at the head of his class in 1813. After a term or two as usher in the school of Dr. Eigenbrodt, Jamaica, Long Island, and about a year in charge of a girls' school at New London, Connecticut, he was appointed a tutor at Yale in 1816.

During the following year, recommended by Reverend Sereno E. Dwight, of New Haven, chaplain of the United States Senate, to Judge William Gaston, member of Congress from North Carolina and trustee of the University, Mitchell and Denison Olmsted were called to professorships in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Mitchell being chosen professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and Olmsted, professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy. Mitchell studied for a short time at Andover Theological Seminary and on December 30, 1817, received a license to preach, then removed to North Carolina, where he entered upon his professorial duties at Chapel Hill in January 1818. Here he continued for the remaining thirty-nine years of his life. He married Maria Sybil North, daughter of Dr. Elisha North, of New London, November 19, 1819, and had three sons and four daughters. In August 1821, at Hillsborough, North Carolina, he was ordained to the ministry by the Presbytery of Orange. Four years later, when Olmsted accepted a professorship at Yale, Mitchell succeeded him in the chair of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy.

Even while professor of mathematics, he had made frequent botanical excursions through the country around Chapel Hill. After the change in his professorship he extended and multiplied the excursions, "so that when he died he was known in almost every part of North Carolina, and he left no one behind him better acquainted with its mountains, valleys, and plains; its birds, beasts, bugs, fishes, and shells; its trees, flowers, vines, and mosses; its rocks, stones, sands, clays and marls." He contributed accounts of his observations to *Silliman's American Journal of Science* and other periodicals, wrote "Agricultural Speculations" for *Papers on Agricultural Subjects...Published by Order of the Board of Agriculture of North Carolina* (vol. I, 1825); in 1827, published part III of the "Report on the Geology of North Carolina;" and in 1842, *Elements of Geology*, accompanied by a geological map of North Carolina. Perhaps his best work was that printed privately for the use of his students manuals of natural history, botany, zoology, and mineralogy. His chief claim to distinction, however, is that he was the first to measure the height of the mountain now called Mitchell's Peak or Mount Mitchell, the highest peak in the United States east of the Rockies. Accompanied by his daughter, he first explored the region in 1835, and visited it several times thereafter, revising his measurements. To settle a controversy with Thomas L. Clingman who had measured the peak in 1844 and claimed priority, asserting that Mitchell had measured not the highest, but a lesser peak, the latter made a fifth expedition to the mountains in 1857. Equipped with improved instruments and accompanied by his son, he set about his task in the middle of June. On June 27, with the work half done, he started to cross the mountain alone to the home of former guides on the Caney River. Overtaken by a storm, he slipped down a steep bank, fell into a creek, and was drowned. His body was recovered ten days later from a pool at the place now called Mitchell's Falls. Buried at Asheville, it was removed in June of the following year and reinterred with formal ceremonies on the top of Mount Mitchell. His date of death was June 27, 1857.

MIXER TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000253)
Also known as **Pompey Hollow Inn; Clark's Inn;General Palmer Inn**
14 Westford Rd., Ashford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MOHEGANS

Popularly memorialized in James Fenimore Cooper's novel, *The Mohegans* (also known as Mahicans, from *maingan*, "wolf") were decimated by a plague in 1616-17. This tribe, of Algonquian stock, had originally ranged from New York into the upper portions of the Housatonic Valley in Massachusetts. In 1664, their council moved from Albany to Stockbridge, Massachusetts. From Stockbridge, some of the Mohegans migrated to the Susquehanna River, but the remnants of these people were gathered into a mission at Stockbridge, with a hope for perpetuation.

In winter, the men wore a costume later adopted by white hunters: leggings, dressed buckskin shirts, breechcloths and moccasins, and sometimes fur caps. In summer, the breechcloths and moccasins formed a complete costume. Women wore leggings and long gowns. Garments were decorated with fringes and sometimes painted with simple designs. Both sexes painted their faces. Tattooing was confined to the cheeks, upon which totemic figures were permanently placed by the insertion of black pigment beneath the surface of the skin.

The men plucked their beards, and hair was dressed in various styles according to the sex, age, and station of the individual. The primary weapon was the wooden bow strung with moose sinew, and wooden arrows tipped with stone or bone and carried in quivers of skin. In warfare the usual offensive weapon was the tomahawk, with bark shields serving to some extent for defense. Communities were built on hunting and agriculture.

Members of the tribes or communities were the recognized proprietors of certain hunting, fishing, and agricultural lands, held as a rule in common. The winter villages were usually situated in warm, thickly wooded valleys near a lake or river. The early spring was spent on the fishing grounds, and when the planting season arrived, the tribe moved to its summer fields. Each family had its garden of corn, beans, pumpkins, squash, artichokes, and tobacco, cultivated with hoes of stone, wood, or clamshells, and fertilized by herring and shad.

Wild berries, roots, and nuts furnished other sources of food, supplemented by fish and by the meat of the larger mammals preserved by cutting in strips and smoke drying. The Indians divided themselves very strictly into three social classes: those of royal blood, including the sachems, shamans, elders of the council, and subordinate chiefs; commoners or freemen with rights to the tribal lands; and "outsiders" of alien blood, usually captives, with no tribal rights.

Descent was through the female line, and the office of head chief or sachem was hereditary. If tribes were large and important they might be governed by several under-chiefs, and each tribe had a council of elders of noble blood. The shamans possessed great influence. They were partly seers and partly physicians. When, as occasionally happened, the offices of sachem and shaman were combined, the person vested with this dual authority held tremendous power. Polygamy was fairly common,

and divorce was frequent, the right being exercised as freely by women as by men. Justice was a simple matter. If any tribesman was wronged, all related to him were bound to see that proper restitution was made. Murder was avenged or suitably punished by the kinsmen of the victim.

Their descendants may now be among Indians now living on the Western Pequot Reservations, and the Schaghticoke Reservation, and in the Mohegan Community in Connecticut, and the Narraganset Community in Rhode Island. A recent count showed about one thousand on the tribal roll.

MONROE

Town; Fairfield County. Incorporated in 1823 and named for President James Monroe; early names for the place include Flat Rock and Huntington.

MONROE CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - District - #77001392)
CT 110 and CT 111, Monroe
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Georgian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Military, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

MONTAUK AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **New London County** - #90001910)
Roughly bounded by Ocean, Willets and Riverview Aves. and Faire Harbor, New London
(620 acres, 341 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

MONTE CRISTO COTTAGE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71001010)
Also known as **Eugene O'Neill House**
325 Pequot Ave., New London
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** O'Neill,Eugene — **Significant Year:** 1919, 1888 — **Area of Significance:** Literature — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MONTGOMERY, J. R., AND COMPANY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Hartford County** - #90000735)
Also known as **See also: Windsor Locks Passenger Station;Enfield Canal**
Roughly bounded by Connecticut R. and Conrail tracks between Bridge St. and E. end of Grove St., Windsor Locks
(55 acres, 14 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Buck & Sheldon — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Rail-Related, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MONTVILLE

Town; New London County. The name, which means "hill residence," was descriptive of the town's setting.

MOORE JR., WILLIAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - Building - #99000406)
5 Mountain Rd., Barkhamsted
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Moore, William, Jr. — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Historic Person:** Moore Jr., William, House — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MOORE, DEACON JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001416)
37 Elm St., Windsor
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Historic Person:** Moore,Deacon John — **Significant Year:** 1897, 1938, 1805 — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1800-1824, 1875-1899, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MOORE, EDWARD AND ANN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001478)
464 Broad St., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MOORE, ROSWELL, II, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003093)
1166 Andrews St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MORGAN, CHARLES

(1795-1878) — shipping and railroad owner, was descended from James Morgan, a Welshman who emigrated to Boston about 1636, and later settled in Connecticut. Charles was born in 1795, the son of Colonel George and Elizabeth (Redfield) Morgan, on a farm in Killingworth (now Clinton), Connecticut. At fourteen, he went to New York City, which became his permanent home. Starting as a grocery clerk, he was in business for himself at twenty-one, with a shop on Peck Slip, selling provisions to ships. He next began to import fruit directly from the South. This venture led to a line of sailing vessels to the West Indies. Quick to realize the value of steam, he secured an interest in the *David Brown*, the first steamship on the New York-Charleston run.

In 1835, even before Texas secured its independence, Morgan invaded the Gulf waters which were to be the scene of his greatest activity and success, sending the steamer *Columbia* from New Orleans to Galveston. He soon had a regular line of mail steamers plying between those points. From Galveston, the Morgan service radiated to Indianola, Corpus Christi, and Vera Cruz, while from New Orleans a line ran to Mobile and there was another on Lake Pontchartrain. With Arnold Harris, Morgan established the Texas & New Orleans Mail Line, the Mexican Ocean Mail & Inland Company, and the Southern Mail Steamship Company. Though several of his steamers were lost without, it is said, a cent of insurance, he continued to expand his business. On the eve of the Civil War, Judah P. Benjamin stated to a congressional committee that Morgan's steamers did "all the business on the Gulf."

During the mid-1850s, there began the "war of the three commodores" between Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and George Law. When Vanderbilt opened the Nicaragua Transit and ran steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific in opposition to the Law-Aspinwall mail subsidy lines, he made Morgan and C. K. Garrison his agents in New York and San Francisco respectively, Morgan becoming president when Vanderbilt went to Europe in 1853. During his absence, Morgan and Garrison manipulated stock prices in such a way that they profited while Vanderbilt lost heavily. The latter, on his return, is said to have stormed at them, "I will not sue you, because the law takes too long. I will ruin you." While Morgan and Garrison made use of William Walker, the filibuster, to get control of the Nicaraguan government and secure the transfer of the Transit concession to themselves, Vanderbilt sent Sylvanus H. Spencer to Nicaragua where, with Costa Rican troops, he definitely closed the Transit. Walker was ruined, but Morgan and Garrison survived.

The Civil War was naturally a crisis for a Northern man with much of his capital tied up in Southern waters. Three of Morgan's steamers were seized at New Orleans for the Confederate service on April 28, 1861, but several others were chartered or sold for Union service, three of them bringing him approximately $650,000, a sum far in excess of their value. In 1850 he had secured control of the T. F. Secor marine engine works in New York, changing the name to the Morgan Iron Works, but he turned over the actual control to his son-in-law, G. W. Quintard, who built more machinery than anyone else for the Union navy. At the close of the war, Morgan picked up several steamers at auction for less than half of what they had cost the government. He started what is known as the Morgan Line, from New York to New Orleans, and about 1870 was called "the largest shipowner in the United States."

About this time he began to interest himself in railroads. On May 25, 1869, he purchased for $2,050,000 the bankrupt New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Western Railroad, which ran eighty miles westward from New Orleans along the north side of

the great swamp region to the foot of Grand Bay at Brashear City. This terminus was renamed Morgan City, while the road became "Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad." With the Morgan Line and his Gulf steamers, it gave him an all-Morgan route from New York to Texas, with a virtual monopoly of transportation in the latter region. Extending his control still further, he acquired two short Texas lines. His master stroke, however, came a year before his death when, for some $4,400,000, he secured control of the 505-mile Houston & Texas Central Railroad. Then he organized "Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad and Steamship Company" as a holding company for all these various lines. He was chairman of the board and his son-in-law Charles A. Whitney, president. In 1883, these lines were purchased from the Morgan heirs for $7,500,000 by the Southern Pacific Railroad, and became part of its system.

Morgan died May 8, 1878, at his home on Madison Square in New York City. In 1870, he had given $50,000 to establish a school in his native town of Clinton. Like almost everything else with which he was connected it bore the name of Morgan. He is said, however, to have been quiet and unostentatious, and a very kindly master to the thousands in his employ. Although he believed in one-man control, he had the happy faculty of choosing able lieutenants. Three of these, J. C. Harris, Quintard, and Whitney, were his sons-in-law. He was twice married: on December 20, 1817, to Emily Reeves; they had five children, and after her death in 1850, to Mary Jane Sexton, June 24, 1852. There were no children by his second marriage.

MORGAN, JOHN PIERPONT

(1837-1913) — American financier and philanthropist, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on April 17, 1837. He was the only son of successful financier Junius Spencer Morgan and Juliet Pierpont Morgan, and is considered the greatest financier in the history of United States business.

John Pierpont was educated in American private schools, as well as in Switzerland and Germany. Raised to follow in his father's footsteps, at the age of 20 he was sent to work as an accountant at the brokerage house of Duncan, Sherman & Company in New York City, the American representative of the London firm of George Peabody and Company. Though he worked there without pay, the experience provided an exceptional training ground. During a financial panic in 1857, it appeared that both Peabody in London and its New York agent, Duncan, Sherman might fail. Only the support of the Bank of England kept Peabody buoyant, and the English house in turn saved Duncan, Sherman. John Pierpont quickly learned the lesson, which was to avoid rash speculation.

Morgan was married twice. His first marriage on October 7, 1861, was to Amelia "Mimi" Sturges, the daughter of Jonathan and Mary Pemberton (Cody) Sturges of New York. At the time of their marriage, she suffered from tuberculosis and died less than five months later. His second marriage on May 31, 1865, was to Frances Louisa Tracy, the daughter of Charles and Louisa (Kirkland) Tracy, with whom he had a son and three daughters. Though not a man of strong religious conviction, he supported the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout his life.

Morgan was able to avoid service in the Civil War by purchasing an exemption from the draft. When George Peabody retired in 1864, Morgan's father took control of the London house, which became known as J.S. Morgan & Company. From that point, both father and son worked to channel British investment into the United States and came into their own with the 1870's railroad boom.

In 1869, Morgan defeated Jay Gould in a race for control of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. He became a specialist in reorganizing bankrupt railroads, including the West Shore, Philadelphia & Reading, Richmond Terminal, the Erie and the New England railroads. At the urging of his father, Morgan merged with Drexel & Company, a long-established investment bank which was renamed Drexel, Morgan and Company in 1871. The firm had been a banker for both the B&O and Pennsylvania railroads, which reinforced Morgan's financial position. With branches in both Paris and London, it became one of the most powerful banking houses in the world.

After the Civil War, the United States Government sought to refinance its enormous debt at the lowest possible rate of interest. The war had been extremely expensive. Between 1873 and 1879, since Morgan specialized in marketing American securities to Europe, his company was a major player in refinancing the country's debt.

In 1885, he was able to immobilize a potentially destructive rate war and rail-line competition between the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads, two of the largest in the country, by arranging an agreement between them. In the course of restructuring these and other major railroads, he became of member of their boards of directors, thereby ensuring his influence over their fate. By 1902, Morgan controlled about 5,000 miles of American railroads and became one of the world's most powerful railroad magnates.

He admired Thomas Edison and underwrote the development of the incandescent light. In 1881, Morgan's New York residence was the first in the world to have incandescent lighting installed. He continued to invest in many of Edison's companies.

John's father died in 1890, leaving the London house of J.S. Morgan & Co., and the Paris branch of Morgan, Hayes & Co., under the sole management of his son. A large business in foreign exchange resulted from this European connection.

Morgan believed in minimizing competition among American firms, as he felt it bred waste and losses. By 1900, thirty corporations owned most of the American railway system. When competition threatened American manufacturing, Morgan became immersed in the great wave of mergers at that time. He promoted the formation of General Electric, the International Merchant Marine, and International Harvester. In 1901, he bought out Carnegie Steel, owned by Andrew Carnegie, and merged it with other steel companies and Federal Steel, which he financed and helped to form. In doing so, Morgan created U.S. Steel, the first billion-dollar corporation. This series of industrial consolidations reshaped the corporate structure of the American manufacturing sector. He was the main force behind the trusts, controlling virtually all the basic American industries.

Along with his successes, there were also failures in industrial consolidations, and one of the worst was with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. In 1903, the New Haven's new president, Charles S. Mellen had a plan to create a New England transportation monopoly that would unite the region's rail lines, street and interurban electric railways, and coastal shipping firms. Morgan backed the grandiose plan by increasing the New Haven's capitalization more than four times. As did most financial experts of his day, Morgan failed to take the automobile seriously and regarded the motorcar as a plaything for the rich. However, New England's traffic easily diverted to automobiles, buses and trucks in contrast to the heavy freight such as coal, wheat and iron ore being hauled over long distances in the mid-Atlantic, southern and western regions. Heavy freight was a much smaller part of the traffic in New England, and Mellen's plan proved disastrous. Morgan was forced to increase the debt on the New Haven, thereby ensuring the railroad would fail.

Morgan's greatest triumph, and the event for which he is probably best known, is helping to avert a financial collapse following the stock market panic of 1907. Morgan led a group of bankers who took in large government deposits and decided how the money was to be used for financial relief. The money was put into a pool to bail out banks facing ruin, and Morgan's influence helped to determine which banks should remain and which should perish. Though he was successful in his efforts, he faced strong criticism in the aftermath of the panic.

In 1912, Congress established a subcommittee to conduct an inquiry into Morgan's affairs. Testifying before the United States Senate, he denied that there was a "money trust" and that he profited from his action during the Panic of 1907. He produced little evidence to support his testimony and failed to convince his most of his critics. However, Morgan's influence on money and stock markets was unequaled by any American of his time.

It was made clear by Morgan's activities that the nation needed banking reform. He took little interest in the formation of the Federal Reserve System in 1913, believing in a more centralized reserve bank than the one actually adopted by Congress.

During his lifetime, Morgan contributed generously to the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Botanical Garden, the Cathedral of Saint John the Devine and, most notably, the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Upon his death, the Metropolitan received a large part of his vast art collection, which is housed in the Pierpont Morgan Wing. In 1924, Morgan's private library became a public institution, the Pierpont Morgan Library.

J.P. Morgan died on March 31, 1913, returning home from a trip to Egypt. His estate was valued, exclusive of artwork, at $68.3 million, a modest amount, however, compared to the wealth of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie. He never held public office, but exercised more influence on the American economy than any government leader of his day.

MORLEY, EDWARD W., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75002057)
26 Westland Ave., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Morley,Edward Williams — **Significant Year:** 1923, 1906 — **Area of Significance:** Science — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MORRIS

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 1,099 feet. Named in honor of Major James Morris, a soldier in the American Revolution.

MORRIS HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001341)
325 Lighthouse Rd., New Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

MORRIS, LUZON B.

(1827-1895) — fortieth governor of Connecticut (1893-1895), was born in Newtown, Connecticut on April 16, 1827, the son of

Lydia Bennett and Eli Gould Morris. He attended Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield. He completed his degree requirements at Yale College in 1854, but did not graduate until 1858 due to a lack of funds. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856.

Morris was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1855 while still studying for the bar. He was reelected to the House again in 1856, 1870, 1876, 1880, and 1881, and was Probate Judge for the New Haven Probate Court from 1857 through 1863. In 1874, he was elected to the State Senate, and kept his chair through one term. In his years with Congress, Morris served on a commission that resolved the long-standing boundary dispute between New York and Connecticut, and another commission that reformed Connecticut's probate laws.

In 1888, and again in 1890, Morris was the Democratic candidate for governor of the State, but lost each time due to technicalities, which placed the election into the vote of the Republican-dominated Legislature. In 1892, he finally emerged victorious in the gubernatorial race, and was inaugurated on January 4, 1893.

The Democratic Party desired a constitutional revision of the election laws, but Morris failed in his attempt to gain passage. The Panic of 1893 caused Morris to lose popularity, and at the end of his term, he left public life to resume his law practice. He also returned to managing his business affairs, which included a vice-presidency of the Connecticut Savings Bank.

Morris was married to Eugenia L. Tuttle in 1856, and had six children. He died on August 22, 1895, in New Haven.

MOSELEY HOUSE-FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001077)
Also known as **Blackberry River Inn**
Greenwoods Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor & Levi — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel, Restaurant

MOSS HILL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004457)
Litchfield Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Camp

MOTTO, STATE

Connecticut's motto is "Qui Transtulit Sustinet," which is translated as "He Who Transplanted Still Sustains."

The motto dates to the early colonial history of the state, and was part of the colonial seal in which a vineyard was depicted. It is an adaptation of Psalms, Chapter 79, verse 3, of the Latin Vulgate Version of the Bible. The vines on the State Seal symbolize the Colony brought over and planted here in the wilderness. We read in the 80th Psalm; "Thou has brought a vine out of Egypt: Thou has cast out the heathen, and planted it": in Latin, "Vineam de AEgypto transtulisti, Ejicisti gentes et Plantasti eam"; and the motto expresses the belief that "He who brought over the vine continues to take care of it—"Qui transtulit sustinet."

MOUNT CARMEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND PARISH HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91001847)
3280 and 3284 Whitney Ave., 195 Sherman Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

MOUNT RIGA IRONWORKS SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - **Site** - #94001417)
Also known as **Mountain Furnace;Site #122-41**
Address Restricted, Salisbury
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Engineering, Industry — Cultural Affiliation: — Undefined — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Processing Site, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MOUNT ST. JOSEPH ACADEMY

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003561)
Also known as **Hamilton Heights**
235 Fern St., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dwyer,J. J., O'Neil,William — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

MOUNT TOM TOWER

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Structure** - #93001247)
Off US 202 SE of Woodville, Mount Tom State Park, Towns of Morris, Litchfield and Washington, Woodville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation

MULVILLE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001079)
Mountain Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor & Levi — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MUNICIPAL BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000536)
550 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Davis & Brooks — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Government Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Government Office

MUNSON, WALTER DAVID

(1843-1908) — shipowner, developer of the Munson Line, was descended from Thomas Munson, an Englishman who had settled at Hartford by 1637. He was born February 18, 1843, on a farm in Cheshire, Connecticut, fifth of the six children of Barnabas Daniel and Delia (Canfield) Munson. He was only three when his father died. His mother later married David W. Wood, a widower whose daughter, Emily M. Wood, became Munson's wife on December 31, 1863. He was brought up on the farm, with a fair schooling. At eighteen, he enlisted as a private in Company E of the 8th Connecticut Volunteers and fought through the Civil War. He became second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and finally captain in the 2nd United States Cavalry, and served as assistant adjutant-general of the 3rd Division of the XVIII Army Corps. Remaining in the army for a year after the war, he was with Sheridan's force which was sent to the Rio Grande in protest against the French occupation of Mexico. Finally mustered out early in 1866 in Texas, he settled in Brownsville for two years. In 1868, he moved to Havana and from that time until his death he was intimately connected with Cuba. He became interested in the refining of petroleum there and eventually that led to shipping, which became his most important field of activity.

The nucleus of the future Munson Line was a schooner with which he began regular freight service between New York and Havana in 1873. By 1881, when he moved to New York, he had five sailing vessels regularly engaged in trade between the two ports. Three of his five children were born by that time and Munson took a very keen interest in their upbringing. It is said that the principal reason for his leaving Cuba was the desire to give them better surroundings and educational opportunities. For the remainder of his life he made his home in Brooklyn and conducted his business from New York. He continued to develop the line of ships between New York and Cuba, adding steamships to the sailing vessels. The line specialized in freight, but he later put some excellent passenger ships on the New York-Havana run. The Munson freighters connected New York not only with Havana but also with Matanzas, Santiago, and many other ports on the island. He extended his service to Mexico and developed a regular service between Havana and Mobile and other Gulf ports. In 1894, he was also serving as agent for the Prince Steamship Company which connected Haiti, Jamaica, Central America, and Colombia. This shipping business was at first Munson's private venture, but in 1899 it was incorporated as the Munson Steamship Line, remaining a fairly close corporation. Munson himself was president and a director.

Munson also extended his shipping line northward to Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces where pulpwood and other bulky commodities offered good freight. He was president of the Cameron Steamship Company, vice-president of the Atlantic & Mexican Gulf Steamship Company, and secretary-treasurer of the International Coal Company. He was a director of

the Compania Maritima Cubana and of the Cuban 8: Pan-American Express Company. The Munson Line itself, however, was his chief interest. By the time of his death, it had expanded in thirty-five years from a single schooner to sixty steamships. In size and volume of trade, it was the largest freighting organization in the American coastal trade and was a powerful influence in Caribbean commerce. His sons, Carlos W. and Frank C. Munson, became president and vice-president-treasurer, respectively, of the line after his death on April 24, 1908. Munson himself was a large and kindly man, bald and with a drooping moustache. He was liberal in his views, being non-sectarian in religion and non-partisan in politics. Devoted to business and his family, he took almost no part in public life. He died in 1908.

MURDOCK HILL COMPLEX—SALT MEADOW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86003223)
Old Clinton Rd., Westbrook
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Historic Person:** Read,Elizabeth Fisher,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1927, 1750 — **Area of Significance:** Law, Politics/Government, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Conservation Area

MURPHY, PATRICK, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001490)
Also known as **See also: Palisado Avenue Historic** District
345 Palisado Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

MURRAY, JONATHAN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004354)
76 Scotland Rd., Madison
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

MUSIC MOUNTAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87001909)
Music Mountain Rd., Canaan
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sears,Roebuck & Co., Bectone,David S. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Music Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Music Facility, Single Dwelling2

MUSIC VALE SEMINARY

(1835)— was the first American music school, founded in Salem by Orramel Whittlesey. Orramel was originally a piano manufacturer with his brothers, John and Henry. Later in his life he was a justice of peace, justice of probate, postmaster, and later involved in a variety of political positions. He is best known, however, for his association with the Music Vale Seminary. Prior to the founding of Music Vale, he had a few private music students, however, he did not provide room and board. At one point two students showed up on his doorstep with their trunks, and he could not turn them away. They stayed and over time more students were added. Eventually, more teachers were hired and the building was expanded. Soon after, Music Vale Seminary became an established school, which lasted about forty years.

MYERS AND GROSS BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001263)
2 Fraser Pl., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

MYRTLE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Fairfield County** - #86003773)

Also known as **See also: Bradley-Wheeler House**
Roughly Myrtle Ave., from St. Johns Pl. to Post Rd. E., Westport
(250 acres, 31 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

MYSTIC BRIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **New London County** - #79002671)
Also known as **See also: Mystic River Historic District**
U.S. 1 and CT 27, Mystic
(1550 acres, 343 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Clift, Amos, III, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Transportation, Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Single Dwelling2

MYSTIC RIVER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - District - #79002728)
U.S. 1 and CT 215, West Mystic
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

NAME, STATE

In 1614, Dutch navigator Adriaen Block explored the Connecticut River, which he named, signifying "fresh water river," because he perceived that there was a strong downward current a very short distance above the mouth of the river. The native inhabitants called the river 'Connittecock,' 'Quinnehtukqut,' or 'Quonehtacut.' Governor George Trumbull, who was one of the leading authorities on indigenous names in his time, said that the word 'Quonehtacut,' or 'Connecticut,' means "the long river." It is unclear who first gave the state its name, but it is agreed that Connecticut was named after the Native American term for the river.

NATCHAUG FOREST LUMBER SHED

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001732)
Kingsbury Rd., Natchaug State Forest, Eastford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure

NATCON SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001230)
Also known as **Site 105-24**
Address Restricted, Old Lyme
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland Period, Roaring Brook Phase — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Unoccupied Land

NATHANIEL WHEELER MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Object** - #85000706)
Park and Fairfield Aves., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Borglum,Gutzon — **Historic Person:** Wheeler,Nathaniel — **Significant Year:** 1913, 1912 — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Art, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Work Of Art (Sculpture, Carving, Rock Art) — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Work Of Art (Sculpture, Carving, Rock Art)

NATIONAL HALL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - District - #84000812)
Riverside Ave., Wilton and Post Rds., Westport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

NAUBUC AVENUE-BROAD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - **Hartford County** - #98001439)
Roughly along Broad St. and Naubuc Ave., East Hartford
(320 acres, 87 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Mid 19th Century Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

NAUGATUCK

Town; New Haven County. Named for the Naugatuck River as early as the mid 1600s.

NAUGATUCK CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - District - #99000859)
Roughly bounded by Fairview Ave., Hillside Ave., Terrace Ave., Water St. and Pleasant View St., Naugatuck
Historic Significance: Event, Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** McKim, Mead & White, BAcon, Henry, et al. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Second Empire — **Historic Person:** Whittemore, John Howard — **Significant Year:** 1893, 1903 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Community Planning And Development, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Library, Multiple Dwelling, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Library, Multiple Dwelling, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

NEHEMIAH ROYCE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - Building - #98000966)
Also known as **Washington Elm House**
538 N. Main St., Wallingford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dana, Richard Henry, Jr., Kelly, J. Frederick — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

NEW BRITAIN

City; Hartford County; ten miles southwest of Hartford in northern Connecticut; laid out and named in 1754 by Colonel Isaac Lee in honor of Great Britain.
New Britain was first settled in 1686 by an overflow of Berlin colonists who drifted northward into the area later known as the Stanley Quarter. It has been called "the daughter of Berlin and the granddaughter of Farmington." Later settlers went further south and formed the Great Swamp Settlement.

In 1754, the district became the New Britain parish of Farmington. In 1785, the town of Berlin was incorporated and in 1850, the town of New Britain was organized from a section of Berlin. Part of the town became the city of New Britain in 1870, and in April 1905, the town and city were consolidated.

The city's industrial development received its first impetus about 1800 when James North and Joseph Shipman started the manufacture of sleigh bells. Yankee peddlers marketed the bells and created a demand for other articles of light hardware. Locks, tools, saddlery hardware, cutlery, and light metal articles were produced by numerous small shops for the peddler trade.

Most of the products manufactured in the early days of New Britain are no longer made, but from those industries were formed great corporations whose products in international commerce made the city's name familiar in a large part of the world. After the panic of 1837, many of the small concerns were consolidated, and the organization of many large factories between 1839 and 1850 laid the foundation for the city's present-day industry.

Among the large companies organized at that time were the Stanley Work, in steel and hardware; P. and F. Corbin, and Russell and Erwin, in builders' hardware; Stanley Rule and Level Co., in carpenters' tools; North and Judd, in saddlery and

automobile hardware; Landers, Frary, and Clark, in household utensils; and the New Britain Machine Company, in automatic machinery. Such varied articles as electric ranges and wood planes, sheet steel and wood rules, carpenters' levels and ball bearings, cabinet locks and washing machines, lathes, chucks, and paper goods were turned out in quantity in New Britain factories. A large number of the concerns could trace their beginnings to the first enterprises, but drew their executive personnel from the families of the founders and, in many cases, derived their names from the same source.

Nils Nelson and Charles K. Hamilton of New Britain were pioneers in early aviation ventures. Nelson designed a four-cylinder, thirty-horsepower motor in 1910, and on June 13 of the same year, Charles K. Hamilton (sponsored by Curtis-Wright) demonstrated the commercial possibilities of the heavier-than-air machine by flying the first air mail from New York to Philadelphia, winning a prize of ten thousand dollars for this first cross country flight.

About the middle of the nineteenth century, New Britain factories began to attract foreign labor. In 1852, the city's population was 5,212; by 1870, it had increased to 9,480 and, in 1900, it was 28,202. Today, New Britain's population is composed of a large percentage of descendents of mixed or foreign parentage and represents many racial groups.

Early immigrants were the English and the Irish; Germans followed, and at the beginning of the twentieth century, a Slavic migration created a distinct change in the city's population. Many of the newcomers are said to have purchased passage not to a port of entry, as was the custom, but directly to New Britain. Here they had little difficulty in obtaining employment before they had even the most elementary command of the English language. As a result, New Britain is a city of many communities with a diversity of interests and customs, assimilating rather than being assimilated by the native stock. So pronounced was this condition that travelers humorously said that the visitor to New Britain "needed a passport."

NEW BRITAIN OPERA HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001421)
Also known as **Palace Theater**
466-468 Main St., New Britain
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hill,Robert W. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Music Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Specialty Store, Theater

NEW CANAAN

Town; Fairfield County. Organized in 1731 and named Canaan, the town later was incorporated under the name New Canaan, to avoid confusion with another town called Canaan in the northwest part of the state.

NEW ENGLAND CEMENT COMPANY KILN AND QUARRY

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Site** - #00001454)
Address Restricted, Woodbridge
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Industry — Cultural Affiliation: — American — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Extractive Facility, Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

NEW ENGLAND CONFEDERATION

(1643)— In order to coordinate military action in the event of a threat from the Dutch, representatives from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Plymouth, and New Haven met in Boston and drew up twelve articles of confederation, which were ratified by the four colonies. The governing board was made up of eight representatives, two from each colony. Their own general courts chose them each year. These representatives could declare war both offensively and defensively. The cost of any war was determined based on the amount of men between the ages of sixteen to sixty who resided in each colony. In addition, these representatives had jurisdiction over a number of other decisions, such as interstate disputes. At the beginning of King Phillips War, this union was terminated.

NEW FAIRFIELD

Town; Fairfield County; Elevation 700 feet. Part of a fourteen mile parcel of land granted to Fairfield in 1707, New Fairfield took its name from the parent city.

NEW HARTFORD

Town; Litchfield County. This place was originally part of the Western Lands allotted to Hartford. It was incorporated in 1738 and given the name New Hartford.

NEW HAVEN

City; New Haven County; thirty-five miles south by southwest of Hartford in southern Connecticut; settled by parties from Boston who called it a "new haven."

The nation's first planned community, New Haven was founded in 1638 by English Puritans John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton. It is a port city in south-central Connecticut, on Long Island Sound at the mouth of the Quinnipiac River.

In 1643, New Haven became the chief town of the colony encompassing the southwestern portion of present-day Connecticut. The colony was joined with the Connecticut Colony in 1664. The city was the joint state capital with Hartford from 1701 to 1875, when Hartford became the sole capital city of the state. During the American Revolution, New Haven was raided by Loyalist forces under General William Tryon.

Since the nineteenth century, the city has gained a reputation in manufacturing, especially in such products as firearms, hardware, and transportation equipment. Other New Haven manufactures include machinery, rubber products, chemicals, clothing, and pre-stressed concrete.

In 1957, the city earned national attention for its extensive efforts in urban renewal. At the center of a rapidly growing metropolitan area, New Haven is the seat of New Haven County and the home of Yale University. Among the cultural attractions of the city are Yale University's museums – the Center for British Art, the Peabody Museum of Natural History, and the Yale Art Gallery. The Long Wharf Theatre and the Yale Repertory Theatre are also located here.

NEW HAVEN CITY HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001940)

161 Church St., New Haven

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Austin,Henry — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall

NEW HAVEN COLONY

(1638)— Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport took a group of five hundred Puritan men, women, and children to the area now called New Haven in hopes of creating a Christian utopia on April 24, 1638. Eaton negotiated the land agreement with the Quinnipiack tribe who was living there. The Quinnipiack, who had been subjected to raids by the Mohawk and Pequot tribes, sold the land in exchange for protection and the use of the land on the east side of the harbor.

The Puritan settlement was one of the few independent colonies that were not supported by a Royal Charter or a legal title from the English government. The settlement's success attracted numerous followers. They expanded into the settlements of Milford and Guilford in 1639, Stamford in 1640, and also into Fairfield, Medford, Greenwich, and Branford. By 1640, the original settlement had established a government and changed its name to Newhaven. The other settlements incorporated into the New Haven Colony in 1643 and organized a theocratic government based on that of Massachusetts, but the New Haven colonists followed a stricter adherence to Puritan discipline. Theophilus Eaton was named governor and he served in this position until his death in 1658.

The Puritans hoped their settlement would become a commercial empire since it was located between Boston and New Amsterdam. They hoped to control the Long Island Sound and possibly the coastline as far south as Delaware Bay. Unfortunately, Boston received most of the economic activity. In January 1646, the Puritans attempted to reestablish direct trade with England. They accumulated enough produce to fill a vessel, known as the "Great Shippe," and sent it to England. The ship did not arrive and crew was never heard from again, dashing all hopes of securing an economic empire.

In 1664, the Duke of York seized New Amsterdam. The Puritans of New Haven worried that they might fall under the control of the Catholic Duke of York as well. Rather than be ruled by a Catholic, the Puritans united themselves with Connecticut in 1665.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - Building - #03000404)

Also known as **New Haven Superior Court**

121 Elm St., New Haven

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Allen and Williams — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts, Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Law, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Courthouse — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Courthouse

NEW HAVEN DISTRICT CAMPGROUND

National Historic Place (des. 1980 - District - #80004065)

Also known as **Plainville Campground**
Off CT 177, Plainville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Camp, Single Dwelling2

NEW HAVEN GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - District - #70000838)
Bounded by Chapel, College, Elm, and Church Sts., New Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Town,Ethiel, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Plaza, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Plaza, Religious Structure

NEW HAVEN JEWISH HOME FOR THE AGED

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002641)
169 Davenport Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Brown & Von Beren — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing

NEW HAVEN LAWN CLUB

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - Building - #03000309)
193 Whitney Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Orr, Douglas, Douglas, William — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Moderne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Clubhouse, Sport Facility — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse, Sport Facility

NEW HAVEN RACE RIOTS

(1967)—During the tumultuous 1960s, urban cities across the country experienced race riots. The most unexpected riots in Connecticut occurred in the "model city" of New Haven during the August of 1967. The riots began when a white storeowner shot a Puerto Rican who had threatened him with a knife. Events had been building up to the riots since World War II. Many minorities moved to Connecticut during the war years seeking unskilled labor jobs. Most of these newcomers were poor and were forced to live in substandard housing. After World War II, the state's economy shifted away from heavy industry that boomed under the wartime demand for its products. Many of industrial workers found themselves without a job and living in decaying neighborhoods after many of the middle class whites had relocated to the suburbs. In 1962, the city enacted the nation's first antipoverty program to deal with many of these issues. The radical segment of the Civil Rights movement, however, promoted the use of violent force to get the public's and the government's attention. After news of the incident between the storekeeper and the Puerto Rican reached the streets, Puerto Ricans and African Americans began breaking windows, looting stores, starting fires, and fighting with police. After two days of the rioting, the National Guard was called to the edge of the city.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001941)
Also known as **Union Station**
Union Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gilbert,Cass — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

NEW LONDON

City; New London County; forty-five miles east of New Haven in southeastern Connecticut. The Indian name for the place was Nameaug or Towawog. Early settlers called it Pequot, after the defeat of the Pequots in 1637. The town was settled in 1646 by John Winthrop, who had previously established a residence on Fisher's Island. By 1648, more than forty families were living in the area. The settlement was named New London in 1658, in the belief that it would soon become a great commercial center. The name of the river, formerly called the "Monhegin," was changed to the Thames at that time. The city was incorporated in 1784.

NEW LONDON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000705)
Also known as **See also: Downtown New London Historic** District **(Boundary Inc**
70 Hunting St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fitch,Isaac, Donnelly,Dudley St. Clair — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Courthouse — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Courthouse

NEW LONDON CUSTOMHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000706)
150 Bank St., New London
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mills,Robert — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Customhouse — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Customhouse

NEW LONDON HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001470)
Lower Pequot Ave., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Woodward,A., Smith,Charles H. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related

NEW LONDON LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001471)
Entrance to New London Harbor, E side of Main Channel, New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Douglas,Hamilton R. Co. — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire, Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related

NEW LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000712)
63 Huntington St., New London
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** Library

NEW LONDON RAILROAD STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000913)
Also known as **New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Station;Penn**
State St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Richardson,H.H. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

NEW MILFORD

Town; Litchfield County. Named in 1703 and organized by a land company from Milford.

NEW MILFORD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Litchfield County** - #86001255)
Also known as **See also: United Bank Building**
Bennett and Elm Sts., Center Cemetery, East, S. Main, Mill, and Railroad Sts., New Milford
(550 acres, 150 buildings, 3 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Northrup, Joseph W., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade,

Domestic, Government — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

NEW MILL AND DEPOT BUILDING, HAWTHORNE WOOLEN MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000152)
350 Pemberwick Rd., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Specialty Store

NEW PRESTON HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - District - #85001931)
New Preston Hill, Findley and Gunn Hill Rds., Washington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Italianate, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

NEW ROXBURY IRONWORKS SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Site** - #96000130)
Also known as **169-52**
Address Restricted, Woodstock
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Industry — Cultural Affiliation: — undefined — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Water Works — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING CO.

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Fairfield County** - #82004367)
Also known as **Fabric Fire Hose Co.**
45-71 and 79-89 Glen Rd., Newtown
(128 acres, 2 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ley, Fred T. & Co. — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: 19th Century Industrial — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Energy Facility, Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

NEWBERRY, OLIVER

(1789-1860) — merchant, shipbuilder, known as the "Admiral of the Lakes," was born in 1789 in East (now South) Windsor, Connecticut, the son of Amasa and Ruth (Warner) Newberry. His father, a soldier of the Revolution, moved to Oneida County, New York, in 1805. In 1808, Oliver left for the Ohio country, where he worked until the opening of the War of 1812. Enlisting in the army, he marched to Sacketts Harbor. At the close of the war, he opened a store in Buffalo and was later joined by his brother Walter. A visit to Detroit so impressed him with the prospects there that he sold the Buffalo store and in 1826 moved to Detroit. Here he opened a store that carried everything from oxbows to hairpins. He soon became agent for the American Fur Company and entered the commission and forwarding business, took government contracts, and began to build sailing vessels at Newport, Michigan (now Marine City).

He was one of the first to foresee the future of Chicago and opened a branch office there. This office dealt in salt meats, which were shipped to Detroit, and helped to build up the large business of Newberry's ever-growing fleet of ships. By 1832, he was the owner of eight vessels. In 1833, he built the steamship *Michigan*, then the largest on the Great Lakes, and two years later he established regular steamship service between Detroit and Chicago. This service aided him in taking care of his ever increasing shipping business. It is said his boats carried the first bituminous coal sent to Chicago by water. During this period he was sutler for Fort Dearborn and made money on the contract. About this time, however, he refused to "profiteer" in flour, thus winning popular support. He built the first lightship at the Strait of Mackinac and was instrumental in opening the Chicago River to large ships by dredging.

In Detroit, his interests were many and varied. He was a large holder of real estate; he bought and sold everything; his warehouse was the largest on the lakes. He was the "ready money man" of the city, one of the stockholders in the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad, and a director in the company. He is often credited with coining the term "wild cat" money, and his adventures in stopping cutthroat competition between the Milwaukee banks and the Bank of Michigan show his ability to meet situations quickly.

In 1859, Newberry made his last complete inspection of his branch offices and shipping interests. The panics of 1837

and 1857 had reduced his wealth, but at the time of his death he was a man of comparatively large means. He left few records of his activities, for he handled his papers carelessly, depositing those needed for each day's business in his hat. He was never married; he died in 1860.

NEWINGTON

Town; Hartford County. The origin of the name is uncertain.

NEWINGTON JUNCTION NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - District - #86003465)
55—108 Willard Ave., Newington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Late Victorian, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

NEWINGTON JUNCTION RAILROAD DEPOT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86003478)
160 Willard and 200 Francis Aves., Newington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Specialty Store

NEWINGTON JUNCTION SOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - District - #86003462)
268—319 Willard Ave., Newington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Colonial, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

NEWINGTON JUNCTION WEST HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #86003464)
175 and 181—183 Willard Ave. and 269—303 W. Hill Rd., Newington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Late Victorian, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

NEWTOWN

Town; Fairfield County; Elevation 560 feet. First called Pootatuck and Quanneapagne by the Indians, in 1708 the settlement was incorporated and named New Town.

NEWTOWN BOROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - District - #96001458)
Also known as **See also: Glover House;Beers House**
Roughly, Main St. from Hawley Rd. to Academy Ln., Newtown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Italianate, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Exploration/Settlement — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Domestic, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Manufacturing Facility, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

NIANTIC

The Niantic were an Algonquian tribe formerly living on the coast of Connecticut, from Niantic Bay to the Connecticut River.

They numbered about one hundred in 1638, and about eighty-five in 1761. Many traceable Niantic members joined the Brotherton Indians in New York about 1788, with none now existing under their own name. According to some historians, they had a village near Danbury, Connecticut in 1809, but were probably a remnant of the western Connecticut tribes, not Niantic.

Today's Niantics, or their mixed-blood descendants, may live on the Eastern and Western Pequot Reservations, and the

Schaghticoke Reservation, and in the Mohegan Community in Connecticut, and the Narraganset Community in Rhode Island.

NIANTIC RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87002124)
Also known as **Niantic River Bridge**
AMTRAK Right-of-Way at Niantic River, East Lyme
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** King Bridge Company — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

NICHOLS FARMS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - District - #87001392)
Center Rd., 1681—1944 Huntington Turnpike, 5—34 Priscilla Pl., and 30—172 Shelton Rd., Trumbull
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

NICHOLS SATINET MILL SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Site** - #96000129)
Also known as **Site No. 97-14**
Address Restricted, Newtown
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Industry — Cultural Affiliation: — Euro-American — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

NICHOLS, GEORGE PICKERING, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91000990)
Also known as **Davis/Sharkey House**
42 Thompson Rd., Thompson
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

NICKNAMES, STATE

Several nicknames have been applied to the State of Connecticut. They include the Nutmeg State, the Blue Laws State, the Brownstone State, the Freestone State, the Land of Steady Habits, and its official nickname of the Constitution State.

The sobriquet, the Nutmeg State, is applied to Connecticut because its early inhabitants had the reputation of being so ingenious, industrious, and shrewd that they were able to make and sell wooden nutmegs. Some claim that wooden nutmegs were actually sold, but they do not give either the time or the place. One state librarian said that probably "the inventive and manufacturing abilities of the inhabitants were the reasons for Connecticut's getting the name. The people have not generally resented the nickname, but have used the wooden nutmegs as souvenirs and emblems with a certain amusement."

Connecticut was nicknamed the Blue Law State in commemoration of "the unenviable fame acquired by the first government of New Haven Plantation, in framing the famous Blue Laws of that colony." These laws referred to strict religious codes set forth by zealous Puritans. The laws were later satirized by the Tory minister, Reverend Samuel A. Peters, in his history, *A General History of Connecticut* (1781). Most of the laws were not adhered to after the Revolutionary War and many were repealed.

Connecticut was formerly nicknamed (and is still occasionally called by people outside the state) the Brownstone State, because of the brownstone quarries at Portland; these were very important at a former period of time, but have now ceased to exist. It is sometimes called the Freestone State because of the freestone quarries which were formerly valuable. The Land of Steady Habits is another sobriquet applied to Connecticut because of the "alleged staid deportment and excellent morals of its inhabitants."

A letter from the Connecticut State Librarian gives the origin of the nickname, 'the Constitution State,' in brief, as follows:

> "Connecticut, 'The Constitution State,' was given as a motto on a charter oak, frame and tablet, exhibited in the Connecticut State building, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in 1904. There seems to be some authority for this nickname in various historical works. In 1639, at Hartford, the Fundamental Orders were drawn up, largely the work of

Thomas Hooker, called by John Fiske the father of American democracy. These orders are stated to be the first written constitution drawn up by the people, and the Constitution of the United States is said by John Fiske 'to be in lineal descent more nearly related to that of Connecticut than that of any others of the thirteen colonies.'/ Many of the features of the Federal Constitution were constructed on the lines of the Connecticut model."

Because Connecticut was the first of all the states to have a written constitution, the legislature officially adopted the nickname of 'the Constitution State' in 1959.

The nicknames of Nutmegs and Wooden Nutmegs have been applied to inhabitants of Connecticut from the same origin as Connecticut's nickname of the Nutmeg State, discussed above.

NICOLL, CAROLINE, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001283)
27 Elm St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Professional

NINTH SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **New Haven County** - #84001135)
Roughly bounded by Church, State, George, and Court Sts., New Haven
(180 acres, 72 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

NIPMUC

The Nipmuc (from *nipamaug* "freshwater fishing place") are one of the inland tribes of central Massachusetts that originally lived in the south part of Worcester County, extending into Connecticut and Rhode Island. Their chief locations were on the headwaters of the Blackstone and Quinebaug rivers, and around the ponds of Brookfield. Hassanamesit seems to have been their principal village in 1674, but their villages had no apparent political connection, and the different parts of their territory were subject to their more powerful neighbors, the Massachuset, Wampanoag, Narragansett, Mohegan, and even the Mohawk.

The Nashua, dwelling farther north, were sometimes classed with the Nipmuc, but were rather a distinct body. The New England missionaries had seven villages of Christian Indians among them in 1674; but at the outbreak of King Philip's War (1675 – 1676) in the next year, almost all of them joined the hostile tribes.

At its close, they fled to Canada or westward to the Mahican and other tribes on the Hudson. During the early twentieth century, social activities and public education began, and the Council of New England Indians was founded, with a Nipmuc chapter formed later. In the 1970s, the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs was created, reaffirming stewardship by the state. The tribe petitioned for federal acknowledgment in the 1980s, and the Nipmuc now have two reservations, the Chaubunagungamaug Reservation in Thompson, Connecticut, and the Hassanamesit in Webster, Massachusetts.

A government was created in 1991, and the Nipmuc Tribal Acknowledgment Project, funded by grants and private support, was organized in Worcester, Massachusetts. The project focuses on economic and social development, as well as the publication of information on Nipmuc history and culture..

Distinct social groups continue to be maintained, and a number of powwows, festivals, and ceremonial events are held. Crafts, language, and traditional philosophy are maintained through the Algonquian School in Providence, Rhode Island.

NOANK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - District - #79002656)
CT 215, Noank
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic, Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

NOBLE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001083)
Highfield Rd., Norfolk

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor & Levi — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

NOBLE, JOHN GLOVER, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001402)
Address Restricted, New Milford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

NOOK FARM AND WOODLAND STREET DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002674)
Also known as **See also: Stowe, Harriet Beecher, House;Day-Chamberlin House;**
Woodland, Gillett, and Forest Sts., and Farmington Ave., Hartford
(410 acres, 34 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Brocklesby, William C., Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Gothic, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

NORCROSS BROTHERS GRANITE QUARRY

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Site** - #03000315)
Also known as **Castellucci Quarry**
Quarry Rd., Branford
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Extractive Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

NORFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - District - #91000955)
Roughly, jct. of Weston and Norfield Rds. NE to Hedgerow Common, Weston
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

NORFOLK

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 1,260 feet. Named in 1738 after the county of Norfolk, England.

NORFOLK COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004458)
Golf Dr., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Civic, Outdoor Recreation — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic, Outdoor Recreation

NORFOLK DOWNS SHELTER

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001085)
Gold Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor & Levi — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Sport Facility — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Sport Facility

NORFOLK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Litchfield County** - #79003749)
US 44 and CT 272, Norfolk
(900 acres, 31 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian — **Historic Person:** Battell,

Joseph — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Park, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park, Single Dwelling2

NORTH BRANFORD

Town; New Haven County. Early known as North Farms, this town was first an Ecclesiastical Society and a part of Branford. In 1831, it became a separate town named after the parent city.

NORTH BRANFORD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **New Haven County** - #99001472)
Roughly along Church and North Sts., North Branford
(530 acres, 33 buildings, 6 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Exploration/Settlement — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Funerary, Government, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, City Hall, Department Store, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Funerary, Government, Recreation And Culture, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, City Hall, Department Store, Meeting Hall, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

NORTH CANAAN

Town; Litchfield County. Named for its relation to Canaan, of which it originally formed a part of the city.

NORTH COVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - **Middlesex County** - #94000766)
Also known as **See also: Tulley, Willam, House; Black Horse Tavern**
Roughly, N. Cove Rd. from Church St. to the Connecticut R. and adjacent properties on Cromwell Pl., Saybrook
(370 acres, 44 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

NORTH GROSVENORDALE MILL HISTORIC DISRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Windham County** - #93000288)
Riverside Dr. (CT 12), Buckley Hill Rd., Floral Ave., Market La., and Marshall, Central, River, and Holmes Sts., Thompson
(700 acres, 103 buildings, 8 structures, 2 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** F.P. Sheldon Co. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

NORTH HAVEN

Town; New Haven County. Early known as East Farms, this later became the North East Ecclesiastical Society of New Haven. In 1786, it became a separate town and was named North Haven.

NORTH STONINGTON

Town; New London County. Called Mashentuxet by the Indians, in 1724 it was named North Stonington for the North Society of Stonington. The village was also at one time known as Milltown.

NORTH STONINGTON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **New London County** - #83001289)
CT 2, Main St., Wyassup, Babcock, Caswell, and Rocky Hollow Rds., North Stonington
(1050 acres, 72 buildings, 5 structures, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

NORTH, SIMEON

(1765-1852) — manufacturer of pistols and rifles for the United States government for more than fifty years, was born July 13, 1765, in Berlin, Connecticut, the fourth son of Jedediah and Sarah (Wilcox) North, and of the sixth generation in descent from John North, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Farmington, Connecticut. Like his father and grandfather, he began life as a farmer. On his sixteenth birthday in 1781, he shouldered his gun and walked to Saybrook, where he attempted to enlist in the Continental Army, but he was rejected by the recruiting officer.

In 1786, he married Lucy, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Ranney Savage of Berlin, Connecticut. She died in 1811, after they had five sons and three daughters. His second wife, Lydia, whom he married March 2, 1812, was the daughter of Rev. Enoch Huntington of Middletown, Connecticut. They had one daughter.

In 1795, he began a business of making scythes in an old mill adjoining his farm, and on March 9, 1799, he secured his first contract with the War Department for 500 horse-pistols to be delivered within one year. It is probable that previously he had made some pistols for private sales. Other government contracts followed, some of which were for pistols for the Navy Department. It is not definitely known whether it was North, or the more famous Eli Whitney, who first devised tools and machines for making separate parts and was, therefore, the first American manufacturer to make arms whose parts should be interchangeable one with the other, but it is quite certain that the system of interchangeable parts had its birth in the work of these two men, both engaged in manufacturing arms for the federal government. In North's contract for 20,000 pistols, dated April 16, 1813, there was this provision which he himself had recommended: "The component parts of pistols are to correspond so exactly that any limb or part of one Pistol may be fitted to any other Pistol of the twenty thousand." The contract price per pistol was $7.00.

His work for the government was invariably well done. His last pistol contract was made August 18, 1828; all subsequent contracts were for rifles and carbines. His first rifle contract was dated December 10, 1823, and called for 6,000 rifles to be delivered at the rate of 1,200 a year for five years. He delivered them all in four years. The last order received by him from the government was dated February 5, 1850, for 3,000 guns. In 1825, he made a multicharge repeating rifle capable of firing ten charges without reloading. One of these weapons is now owned by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Connecticut.

In 1811, North was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Connecticut Regiment, but resigned the office in 1813, although the title "Colonel" clung to him. While he had not the advantages of college training, he had a well-disciplined mind, was well-informed, and kept abreast of the world's affairs by reading the New York papers. He indicated his appreciation of education by participating in the establishment of the first Berlin Academy which was incorporated in 1802. He was a man of stalwart and erect figure, tireless energy, genial temperament, quiet and modest manner. Although a generous supporter and regular attendant of the village Congregational church, he was not a member of any religious body. He brought up his children strictly in accordance with his own principles of personal honor, the dignity of conscientious labor, the need of square dealing with every one, and the necessity of self-reliance. His four older sons were associated with him in business, but the youngest, Simeon, was sent to Yale, where he graduated as valedictorian of his class, was ordained to the ministry, and became president of Hamilton College. Simeon North (the elder) died in 1852.

NORTHAM MEMORIAL CHAPEL AND GALLUP MEMORIAL GATEWAY

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004428)
Also known as **Cedar Hill Chapel and Gateway**
453 Fairfield Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Keller,George — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

NORTHFIELD KNIFE COMPANY SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Site** - #97000275)
Also known as **Site 74-30;Clark Bros. Cutlery Co.;Factory Lot**
Address Restricted, Litchfield
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Industry — Cultural Affiliation: — Euro-American — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Landscape, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Park

NORTHFORD CENTER

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - District - #02001629)
Also known as **Northford Center Historic** District

Roughly along Middletown Ave. and parts of Old Post Rd., North Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Austin, Henry, Boylan, Alfred W. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Early Republic — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Library, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Library, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

NORTON HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002645)
200 Pine Orchard Rd., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

NORTON, CHARLES H., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76002139)
Also known as **Sharpenhoe**
132 Redstone Hill, Plainville
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Norton,Charles Hotchkiss — **Significant Year:** 1942, 1922 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

NORWALK

City; Fairfield County; on Long Island Sound in southwestern Connecticut. An industrial city, Norwalk is located at the mouth of the Norwalk River. It is so named because when it was purchased from the Indians, its boundary was to extend northward from the sea one day's walk. The name may also have been derived from the word "nayang," meaning "point of land."

Settled in 1649 by colonists from Hartford under the leadership of Roger Ludlow, it was incorporated as a town in 1651. Norwalk is one of two towns in the state having Indian names. Many evidences of an earlier Indian habitation – probably of the Mohawk tribe – have been found west of the harbor on Wilson Point.

During the American Revolution, Norwalk was harassed by the depredations of British raiders. Rowayton offered a sheltered landing place for marauders who, working with Tory sympathizers living within the town, crossed from Long Island to steal cattle, grain, and vegetables for their troops. On the eve of July 11, 1779, 26 British vessels, carrying a land force of twenty-five hundred men, disembarked on Calf Pasture Beach. The patriots, scarcely more than four hundred in number, were no match for the redcoats who took possession of the town and fired upon both the Congregational and Episcopal churches, as well as eighty dwellings, eighty-seven barns, twenty-two storehouses, seventeen shops, four mills, five vessels, and all the stores of wheat, hay, and grain.

Norwalk's development as an industrial center dates from before the American Revolution, when the manufacture of clocks, watches, shingle nails, and paper was started, between 1767 and 1773. A few years later, probably as early as 1780, a pottery kiln, the first of several which produced the stoneware pottery for which Norwalk became famous, was erected at Old Well. Among collectors' pieces are examples of red, yellow, brown, and black ware, all of simple design, with the exception of the early pie plates, now museum pieces, which were distinguished by their Oriental decoration, showing the influence of the China trade on home industry. The city was also famous for its oysters and the production of felt hats.

In 1813, eight adjoining towns were consolidated to create the present city. Norwalk's principal manufactures today include aircraft and space vehicle components, and electrical equipment.

NORWALK CITY HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000282)
41 N. Main St., South Norwalk, Norwalk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bissell, Frank H., Barber, Joel D. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

NORWALK GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - District - #87002122)
Roughly bounded by Smith & Park Sts., Boston Post Rd., East, & Morgan Aves., Norwalk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local

Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade

NORWALK ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003222)
Also known as **Sheffield Island Lighthouse**
Sheffield Island, Norwalk
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Single Dwelling2

NORWALK LOCK COMPANY FACTORY

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00000939)
18 Marshall St., Norwalk
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Professional

NORWALK RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87000844)
Also known as **Norwalk River Bridge**
AMTRAK Right-of-way at Norwalk River, South Norwalk
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

NORWICH

City; New London County; southeastern Connecticut; named for the city of Norwich in England. Norwich was incorporated in 1784.

NORWICH HOSPITAL DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New London County** - #87002424)
CT 12, Norwich-Preston
(700 acres, 40 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cudworth & Woodworth — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Late Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Health/Medicine, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Health Care — **Historic Sub-function:** Hospital — **Current Function:** Health Care — **Current Sub-function:** Hospital

NORWICH TOWN HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003589)
Also known as **Norwich City Hall**
Union St. and Broadway, Norwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Burdick & Arnold — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall

NORWICHTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1973 - District - #73001951)
Also known as **See also: 70000722;70000724;70000728;70000717;70000720**
Roughly bounded by Huntington Ln., Scotland Rd., and Washington, Town and E. Town Sts., Norwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

NOYES, WILLIAM, FARMSTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92001644)
340 Gallup Hill Rd., Ledyard Township, Ledyard

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

O'NEILL, WILLIAM ATCHINSON

(1930-) — sixty-ninth governor of Connecticut (1980-1991) was born August 11, 1930 in Hartford, Connecticut. He attended New Britain Teachers' College and the University of Hartford. In 1950, he joined the United States Air Force, and was a tail-gunner during the Korean War. He was discharged three years later with the rank of staff sergeant. After his time in the service, O'Neill began to study engineering at the University of Hartford, while working for the Prudential Insurance Company.

His first foray into the political arena came with an election to the Democratic Town Committee in East Hampton. He twice ran for a seat in the Lower House of the State General Assembly, but was defeated both times.

O'Neill sought membership in the newly formed 52nd Assembly District. After winning his seat, he held the position for the next twelve years. Other State offices he held included Assistant Majority Leader, Assistant Minority Leader, and Majority Leader. He was a member of the Governor's Finance Advisory Committee and Chairman of the House Committee on Executive Nominations.

In 1974, Ella T. Grasso was running for Governor of Connecticut, and asked O'Neill to oversee her campaign committee. John M. Bailey, her close political advisor and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, died soon after she won and took office. When Grasso requested that O'Neill take over the Chairman's position, he was unanimously voted in.

Political observers were surprised at her choice. One writer noted that O'Neill was, "a respected figure, but not one destined for instant stardom." However, *New York Times* journalist, Lawrence Fellows, pointed out that O'Neill had "made few enemies, if any, on either side of the political aisle."

Governor Grasso's first year in office was fraught with financial difficulties. She directed part of her frustration toward O'Neill, whom she blamed for the Assembly's continual tampering with her budget proposals. At the next election for the Democratic State Central Committee chairmanship, she declined to choose a candidate herself, claiming she wanted "The election process to be more truly democratic," according to *Current Biography*.

O'Neill's supporters, angered at Grasso's obvious betrayal, rallied to his defense by electing him to the position on a secret ballot. In time, the friction subsided, aided by O'Neill's desire to end the conflict. "I hold no grudges," he stated to the press.

When Grasso sought reelection, she went against tradition and asked the Democratic State Convention to choose her running mate. They chose O'Neill, who became Lieutenant Governor when she won. The two politicians made a solid team, combining Grasso's overall popularity with O'Neill's quiet and steady know-how while working behind the scenes.

O'Neill found himself in the position of Governor on December 31, 1980, after Ella Grasso stepped down due to her bout with cancer. When he received word that he would be taking over the governorship, he told a reporter, "I'm not sure that anyone is ever ready to be the chief executive. But you somehow find yourself when called upon to fulfill duties that you yourself and perhaps many others do not feel you capable of. I therefore feel as though I will do this job to the best of my ability." He publicly assured the State that he would continue to enforce the policies established by his predecessor, saying "To do anything less would be a travesty of justice."

As he began to take on his new duties, his image became stronger due to the difficult decisions he had to make, especially in regard to the budget; by the end of 1981, the State treasury still showed a deficit of almost $83 million. The stress began to take its toll on O'Neill, and he suffered a mild heart attack, for which he had to undergo double coronary bypass surgery.

Upon his recovery, he bounced back and put in his bid for Governor in the 1982 race. After winning the Democratic nomination, he fought a tough race with opponent Lewis B. Rome, and won by 54 percent of the vote.

During his administration, O'Neill supported a measure to raise the State's drinking age, and sought legislation that would require various industrial companies to furnish pertinent information concerning any toxic substances they used in manufacturing. He also supported legislation to make a rape victim's sexual history inadmissible in a rape trial.

During his first full term as Governor, the drinking age was raised from nineteen to twenty and tolls along the Connecticut Turnpike were scheduled to eventually be phased out. In a pioneering piece of legislature, a limit was attached to the amount of money customers had to pay for the building of a nuclear power plant.

O'Neill ran for another term in the 1986 race. His opponent in the general election was Julie Belaga, Connecticut's first female Republican candidate for the governorship. To the credit of both candidates, the issue of gender never arose. O'Neill swept the election by a wide margin, and vowed to follow "the same pattern" as he had been. He passed the Education Enhancement Act of 1986, which gave public school teachers a much needed salary raise, and sought to initiate several children's programs and low-income housing.

In 1991, O'Neill stepped down from the governorship, leaving it to newly elected independent candidate, Lowell P. Weicker.
O'Neill is married to Natalie Scott Damon; the couple have no children.

OAK LODGE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001734)
W side of Schreeder Pond, Chatfield Hollow State Park, Killingworth
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Meeting Hall — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture

OCCOM, SAMSON

(1723-1792) — Mohegan Native American, Christian clergyman; was born near New London, Connecticut on July 14, and was instrumental in raising money for the creation of Dartmouth College. A convert in 1741, he studied under the Episcopal minister Eleazar Wheelock at Windham, Connecticut (1743-1747) and became a schoolteacher where he preached for the next three years. Although exposed to formal theological training, in 1759, he was ordained by the Long Island presbytery, and served as a missionary to the Oneida tribes of New York until 1763.

Inspired by Occom's ability to learn, Wheelock established the Indian Charity School in Connecticut for the education of whites and Indians. Between 1766 and 1767, Occom and the Reveend Nathaniel Whitaker preached throughout England in an attempt to raise money for Wheelock's school. Occom delivered more than 300 sermons and collected more than $12,000. He approved of raising the money for charity school but was opposed to both the creation of Dartmouth College and the move to New Hampshire. With his return to North America (1768), Occom ended his relationship with Wheelock.

Occom travelled throughout New England as teacher and minister to the tribes. He was disliked in Connecticut because of his opposition to white encroachment upon Native American lands. Negotiations begun in 1773 with the New York Oneida for a parcel of land, and interrupted by the American Revolution, were resumed in 1784. In 1785, Occom established Brothertown, a select community of New England Indians gathered together to live outside white influence. Although dogma was not stressed, tenets of personal conduct were emphasized. Occom, serving as pastor and adviser, died there.

Occom wrote two hymns, *Awaked by Sanai's Awful Sound* and *Now The Shades of Night are Gone* and published the Indian hymnal *A Choice Selection of Hymns* (1774). His 1772 New Haven, Connecticut sermon espousing temperance, *Sermon Preached at the Execution of Moses Paul*, an Indian, underwent ninteen editions.

OCCUM HYDROELECTRIC PLANT AND DAM

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Structure** - #96001459)
Also known as **FERC No. UL-93-6-000 CT**
N of Bridge St., W side of the Shetucket River, Norwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter, Henry T., Chandler & Palmer — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Energy Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Energy Facility

OCTAGON HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002624)
120 Strawberry Hill Ave., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

OGDEN, DAVID, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002651)
1520 Bronson Rd., Fairfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

OHEV SHOLEM SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000562)

Also known as **Centro De-La-Comunidad;Ohave Cholum Synagogue**
109 Blinman St., New London
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

OLD FARM SCHOOLHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001340)
Also known as **Brick School**
Jct. of Park Ave. and School St., Bloomfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

OLD LYME

Town; New London County. Once known as Black Hall, Old Lyme was named for Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, England, the port from which Matthew Griswold, the first settler, sailed for America. The town of Lyme was set off from Saybrook in 1665, and the present Old Lyme was incorporated from Lyme as South Lyme, a separate town, in 1855. The town's present name was adopted in 1857.

OLD LYME HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - District - #71000916)
Lyme St. from Shore Rd. to Sill Lane, Old Boston Post Rd. from Sill Lane to Rose Lane, Old Lyme
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

OLD MIDDLETOWN HIGH SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001826)
Pearl and Court Sts., Middletown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Curtis & Johnson, Palmer,Charles S. — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

OLD MINE PARK ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Site** - #90001807)
Also known as **Shaganawamps;Mine Lot**
Address Restricted, Trumbull
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — Mining camp — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Extractive Facility, Manufacturing Facility, Processing Site — **Current Function:** Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation, Park

OLD NEWGATE PRISON

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - **Site** - #70000839)
Also known as **Newgate Prison and Copper Mine;Simsbury Mine**
Newgate Rd., East Granby
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Military, Politics/Government, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Correctional Facility — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

OLD NORTH CEMETERY

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - **Site** - #98000964)
Also known as **Old North Burying Ground; North Cemetery**
1821 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Batterson, James G. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Art, Architecture, Landscape Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery — **Current Function:** Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery

OLD RIVERTON INN

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000906)
Also known as **Riverton Inn; Yale's Hotel; Riverton Hotel; Old Ives Hotel;Ives**
436 E. River Rd., Barkhamsted
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel

OLD ROCKVILLE HIGH SCHOOL AND EAST SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000614)
School and Park Sts., Rockville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Richmond,Francis R. — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Government, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Government Office

OLD SAYBROOK

Town; Middlesex County. Old Saybrook was the fourth oldest town in the state. It was first occupied by Europeans in 1623, when "two families and six men" were sent by the Dutch of Manhattan Island to take possession of lands at the mouth of the river. Evidently, they were soon driven away by the frightened Indians, as there was no evidence of settlement in 1633 when a party from a Dutch ship landed here, named the point "Kievet's Hook," because of the cries of the sandpipers, and affixed the coat of arms of the States General to a tree.

Wishing to eliminate the danger of Dutch occupation, the English granted a patent to Lords Say and Sele, and Lord Brooke, who commissioned John Winthrop, Jr., as agent and governor of the "River Connecticut, the harbors and places adjoining these unto."

OLD SAYBROOK SOUTH GREEN

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - **Middlesex County** - #76001984)
Also known as **See also: Hart, Gen. William, House;Pratt, Humphrey, Tavern**
Old Boston Post Rd., Pennywise Lane, Main St., Old Saybrook
(200 acres, 23 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Early Republic, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

OLD STATE HOUSE, THE

The "Old" State House of 1796 was designed by Charles Finch and boasts the title of the oldest state house in the United States. Oliver Wolcott was the first governor to serve here. The building was the seat of state government until 1878, when the government moved to the present State House. The Old State House is open to the public and is the site of events such as exhibitions, concerts, cannon firings, and tours.

OLD TOWN HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001310)
Also known as **Second Congregational Meetinghouse**
On the green between Liberty St. and Goose Hill Rd., Chester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion, Social History, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Civic, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

OLD WEST HAVEN HIGH SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85003368)
Also known as **Giannotti, Dr. Carl, Junior High School**
278 Main St., West Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Foote,Roy W., Murdoch,C.W.,Inc. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

OLD WETHERSFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - **Hartford County** - #70000719)
Also known as **Watertown, Pyquag**
Bounded by Hartford, railroad tracks, I-91, and Rocky Hill, Wethersfield
(13000 acres, 1200 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Military, Politics/Government, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

OLIVER WHITE TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000422)
2 Brandy St., Bolton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW

(1822-1903) — landscape architect, museum founder; was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 26; son of John and Charlotte (Hull) Olmsted. Both his father and stepmother were great admirers of natural scenery, and were accustomed to take long journeys in their carriage, with their children as companions. These outings, as well as his own solitary rambles in the country about Hartford, made lasting, though at the time scarcely realized, impressions upon the boy' s mind. A few years later he happened to read Zimmerman's famous treatise, "On Solitude," and from it learned to look at nature thoughtfully as well as admiringly. He was obliged to leave school at about fourteen years old, on account of a weakness of the eyes and was placed in the family of a country minister, who had a practical acquaintance with civil engineering and gave him some instruction in that branch of applied mechanics.

At the age of sixteen, young Olmstcd entered as a clerk, a business house in New York City; but soon left, and went to sea, spending a year before the mast and visiting the Orient. His health was impaired; and, being obliged to live in the open air as much as pssible, he took up farmwork as an occupation for the next two years. He next spent two years in study of agricultural science and engineering at Yale College, after which he returned to farming in the vicinity of New Haven. A few years later, he moved to Staten Island, New York, and there carried on a farm, and contributed to articles on rural subjects to periodicals; also making the acquaintance of Andrew J. Downing, the landscape gardener, and his partner, Calvert Vaux.

In 1850, Olmsted made a pedestrian tour through Great Britain and parts of the continent, to acquainting himself with foreign agriculture and landscape gardening, being aided in his studies by letters and advice of Asa Gray, Andrew J. Downing and William Hooker, and in the following year published "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England." In 1852-1853, he made a journey through the southern and southwestern states for the purpose of investigating dispassionately the effects of slavery on agriculture and on society, and returned to the South the following winter to study the economic condition of the slave states, traveling a distance of more than 4,000 miles on horseback. In 1856, he made a third trip for the same purpose. The results of his observations were published in book form as "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States" (1856); "A Journey in Texas"(l857), and "A Journey in the Back country" (1861). These books were described as the most complete philosophical account ever published of the condition of the slave states. A condensed edition, in two volumes, entitled "The Cotton Kingdom," was published in London in 1861.

For several years, ending with 1856, Olmsted was engaged in literary work, and for a short time was editor of *Putnam's Magazine*. In 1856, he made a second tour in Europe, during which he paid special attention to the study of parks.

In 1855, the state legislature passed an act providing for the construction of Central Park in New York City and in 1857, Olmsted became superintendent of the preparatory work under Egbert L Viele, and was soon after given absolute control, The park commission decided to advertise for new plans and Clavert Vaux induced Olmsted to enter into the competition with him; they received the highest prize, thirty-three plans having been sent in. Olmsted now became architect-in-chief, with Vaux as his assistant; and in four years time, in spite of political interference and persecution, the work was practically completed.

The years 1861-1863 inclusive, he spent in Washington, first as organizer and then as general manager and secretary of the sanitary commission. He secured needed legislation in behalf of the Army and Navy, visited the armies in the field, conducted an enormous correspondence, and prepared a number of reports, at the same time refusing to receive the full salary to which he was entitled. He aided, by his advice, in forming the Union League Club, and, after the War, was prominent in organizing and directing the Southern Famine Relief Association. His health broke down under the strain, and he made a trip to California, where he served as the first commissioner of the Yosemite National Park and the Mariposa grove of big trees, directing the

survey and taking charge of the property for the state, In 1865, on his return to New York, he formed a Partnership with Vaux, and together they planned and constructed a number of important works; including Prospect and Washington parks in Brooklyn; the park at Buffalo, New York; Washington and Jackson Parks, Chicago; and Seaside Park, Bridgeport, Connecticut. In 1872, the partnershp dissolved, and he served for a time as president and treasurer of the park commission, and afterwards was their landscape architect for nearly six years. In 1878, Olmsted moved to Boston, having been invited by the park commission to reclaim the lands in the Back Bay district of that city, and to design other landscape improvements. The results of his work there were numerous parks and recreation grounds, connected by handsome parkways. He was the designer of the grounds of the capitol at Washington, including the marble terrace, the grand staircase and other structures exterior to the main buillding; also of the general scheme for the restoration and preservation of the natural scenery of Niagara Falls. He also designed and was connected with the construction of Mount Royal Park, Montreal; also of parks at Rochester, New York; at Detroit, Michigan; at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and at Louisville, Kentucky. Upwards of eighty public pleasure grounds and the grounds of thirteen colleges, were laid out in accordance with plans formed or formed mainly by him, not to mention a great number of private places, including the Vanderbilt Estate in Biltmore, North Carolina.

In 1875, his stepson, John C. Olmsted, became his partner, and later, Charles Eliot and Henry S. Codman were admitted to the firm. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History in New York City, and the New York State Charities' Aid Association, of which he was vice- president for several years. He was an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects; of the Boston Society of Architects; of the London Metropolitan Public Gardens Association; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; was an honorary member of the Union League; an active member of the Century Association of New York City, and of the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and belonged to many conferred on him by Harvard and Yale Universities in 1864, and by Amherst College in 1867, and the degree of LL.D. by both Harvard and Yale in 1893. In addition to the books already named, Olmsted wrote articles on the special problems of his profession for various periodicals and printed reports. He was married June 13, 1859, to Mrs. Mary (Perkins) Olmsted, widow of his brother John. He died in Waverley, Massachusetts, on August 28, 1903.

ONECA

(ca. 1640 – 1710) — also known as Owanecco, an eastern Connecticut Mohegan chief, was the eldest son of and successor to Uncas. In 1659, Oneka, joining his father and brother, deeded land to the future settlement of Norwich. Under the Uncas' design, Oneka participated in an unprovoked attack (1661) on one of the villages of the Wampanoag chief Massassoit, and later (1675) joined the colonial forces against the uprising of King Philip. The General Court of Connecticut gave permission (1681) for Oneka to inherit all the lands owned by Uncas, whom he succeeded as chief about 1683.

ORANGE

Town; New Haven County. Named for the Dutch Prince of Orange, William IV, the future King of England.

ORANGE CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - District - #89001089)
Roughly Orange Center Rd. from Orange Cemetery to Nan Dr., Orange
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoadley,David — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1750 AD, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

ORANGE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - District - #85002314)
Roughly bounded by Whitney Ave., State, Eagle & Trumbull Sts., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Single Dwelling2

ORIOLE ROCKSHELTER

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001222)
Also known as **Site 41-21**
Address Restricted, East Haddam
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland Period, Seldon Creek Phase — **Period of**

Significance: 1000-500 AD, 1499-1000 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

OSBORN, NORRIS GALPIN

(1858-1932) — editor, long a leader in the public affairs of Connecticut, was born April 17, 1858, in New Haven, the son of Minott Augur and Catharine Sophia (Gilbert) Osborn. He prepared for college in the Hopkins Grammar School, and in 1880 graduated from Yale. His father was owner of the *New Haven Evening Register* and his home, a rendezvous for men of influence in the state and nation. Young Osborn grew up, therefore, in an atmosphere conducive to interest in political matters and acquired high ideals of public service. Upon leaving college, he became a reporter on the *Register*, and in 1884, its editor. In 1907, he was made editor-in-chief of the *New Haven Journal-Courier*, which position he held till his death. Under the name "Trumbull," in 1890, he began contributing to the Sunday edition of the *New York Herald* piquant articles on political happenings in Connecticut, which are an invaluable source of historical information. In addition to his newspaper work, he published a *Glance Backward: Editorial Reminiscences* (1905), and delivered the Bromley Lectures on Journalism, Literature, and Public Affairs at Yale in 1920, published the following year under the title *Isaac H. Bromley*. He also edited *Men of Mark in Connecticut* (5 vols., 1906-1910) and *History of Connecticut in Monograph Form* (5 vols., 1925), and was a contributor to the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Both a lucid, forceful writer, and a brilliant speaker, he did as much to mold public opinion in Connecticut during his lifetime as any other one man, while by his contemporaries in newspaper circles his abilities were widely recognized. On every important issue of the day, local and national, he took a decided stand, and maintained it with courageous independence. No one who tried to influence him by base appeals ever remained long in his office. He fought hard but goodnaturedly, and with the generosity and gallantry of a born gentleman. Politically, he was an old-time Democrat, and his advice in party councils carried weight. He was on the staff of Governor Thomas M. Waller in 1883, and thereafter was always known as "Colonel." He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1892, and enjoyed the confidence of President Cleveland during both his administrations. A member of the state constitutional convention of 1902, he led a notable but unsuccessful fight to change the antiquated system of representation in the legislature. For some thirty-five years, he was active in the Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association; in the presidential campaign of 1896, he broke with his party and was an official of the Connecticut Sound Money League; in the local activities created by the World War, he took a leading part. He assailed Prohibition in season and out of season, attacking it as vicious in principle and deplorable in results. Perhaps his most valuable service, certainly the one that gave him greatest satisfaction, was in connection with the state prison. From 1895 till his death, he was on the board of directors and after 1912, its president, acting also as chairman of the parole board. He practically determined the policy of the institution, took a personal interest in the inmates, and was their friend and adviser after their parole. He was both an idealist and a realist. He had implicit faith that the people, sufficiently informed, would do the right thing, and that the world was getting better; but he faced facts with both eyes open.

Tall and debonair, quick at repartee, a spirited raconteur with a rich resonant voice, he at once became the center of any group he joined. Significant of the confidence and regard he inspired is the fact that among his warmest friends were persons widely apart socially and of diverse political and religious views. In 1922, an infection necessitated the amputation of one of his legs. He bore its loss with his customary buoyant cheerfulness, and was soon back at his work, remaining active until shortly before his death in 1932. Married December 27, 1881, to Kate Louise Gardner of New York; the couple had three sons and two daughters.

OSBORNE, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000118)
909 King's Hwy. W, Fairfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Osborne,John — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

OSBORNEDALE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001256)
Also known as **Osborne Homestead Museum**
500 Hawthorne Ave., Derby
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kellogg,Waldo — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Tudor Revival — **Historic Person:** Kellogg,Francis Osborne — **Significant Year:** 1919, 1925, 1840 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

OVERLOOK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New Haven County** - #88000662)
Roughly bounded by Hecla St., Farmington and Columbia Blvd., Cables Ave. and Clowes Terr., Lincoln and Fiske Sts., Waterbury
(1160 acres, 495 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Peck, Theodore — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And Early 20th Century American Movements, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Fire Station, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

OWEN, EDWARD THOMAS

(1850-1931) — educator, was born March 4, 1850, at Hartford, Connecticut. His father, Elijah Hunter Owen, a merchant, of Welsh ancestry, and his mother, Susannah Boardman, of English descent, were of old New England stock. Owen was educated in the Hartford public schools, and was graduated from Yale in 1872 with numerous scholastic and athletic honors. He was a member of half a dozen social and musical clubs and always set down as the proudest accomplishment of his life his winning of the Southgate cup in the single scull race, in which he broke all previous records. He spent a year in graduate study at Yale, and three more in Europe, two at Gottingen and one in Paris. In 1878, he went to the University of Wisconsin as instructor in modern languages and the following year was made professor of French language and literature. He remained on the faculty until his retirement from active teaching in 1914, serving for several years as head of the department of Romance languages.

Owen's specialty as a scholar lay in a pioneer field. He aimed at rationalizing grammar by a radical revision of its method and nomenclature. He rejected its conventions as pseudo-science, akin to astrology or alchemy. He contended that its classification is unstable, overlapping, and contradictory, and the so-called parts of speech an absurdity. Why, for example, speak of "disjunctive conjunctives"? He paved the way for creating a truly logical grammar, based upon an analysis of the antecedent psychological states that prompt expression, by taking these as an abstract or ideal norm for clarifying and classing usage and the deformations that usage entails. These theories he developed in a series of monographs published in the *Transactions of the Wiscosin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters:* "The Meaning and Function of Thought Connectives" (vol. XII, pt. I, 1898); "A Revision of the Pronouns, with Special Examination of Relatives and Relative Clauses" (vol. XIII pt. I, 1901); "Interrogative Thought, and the Means of its Expression" (vol. XIV, pt. I, 1904); "Hybrid Parts of Speech" (vol. XVI, pt. I, 1909); "The Relations expressed by the Passive Voice (vol. XVII, pt. I, 1911); Linguistic Aberrations" (vol. XXIII, 1927), and "Syntax of the Adverb, Preposition, and Conjunction" (vol. XXVI, 1931). He also edited various modern French texts.

Of tall, athletic build and great physical strength, Owen was always a devotee of the outdoor life and outdoor sports. He loved the countryside, sailed and fished on the lakes around Madison, and roamed on horseback over the wooded hills. Later in life he turned gardener on his suburban estate. He was long chairman of the University Athletic Committee, and was a founder of the Madison Park and Pleasure-Drive Association. He donated to the city, in commemoration of two daughters who died in childhood, the beautiful Owen Park and Drive. Another lifelong pursuit was the collecting of butterflies. During frequent midwinter trips in tropic lands he gathered a large collection of rare specimens. He loved leisure, cultivated many interests, was well-read and at times boldly personal in his judgments, decidedly Anglo-Saxon and Victorian, though idolizing Balzac and girding at Wordsworth. He was a gentleman of the old school, fond of good talk, full of genial wit and shrewd good sense, of indulgence and enthusiasm. He was married, on April 11, 1874, to Emilie Brace Pratt, of Hartford, Connecticut; they had two daughters. He died on November 9, 1931.

OXFORD

Town; New Haven County. Probably named by John Twitchell, who came from Oxford, Massachusetts. The Indians called this place Manchaug.

OYSTER POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - **New Haven County** - #89001085)
Also known as **Oyster Point; City Point**
Rougly bounded by I-95, S. Water St., Howard Ave., Sea St., and Greenwich Ave., New Haven
(260 acres, 130 buildings, 3 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture, Maritime History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Public Works, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Public Works, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

PACKERVILLE BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Structure** - #92001565)
Also known as **Bridge No. 4754**
Packerville Rd. over Mill Brook, Plainfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Olin,Nathaniel, Baldwin,Isaac J. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

PAINTER, GAMALIEL

(1743-1819) — Revolutionary soldier; one of the founders of Middlebury College, was born May 22, 1743, in New Haven, Connecticut, the third son and the youngest of the six children of Shubael and Elizabeth (Dunbar) Painter. He was a descendant of Thomas Painter who was living in Massachusetts in 1637, and later moved to Rhode Island. Gamaliel received only a common education, perhaps at Salisbury, Connecticut. There, on August 20, 1767, he married Abigail Chipman. With her brother, John, he purchased land in the township of Middlebury, Vermont, possibly from his own brother, Elisha, who was one of the original grantees in 1761. After preliminary explorations, he took his wife and two sons to Vermont in 1773. Until the outbreak of the Revolution he was busy with the usual duties of the backwoodsman, clearing and planting his land, making surveys, opening roads, and, like most early settlers in western Vermont, resisting New York claimants to his lands. With the outbreak of hostilities he promptly joined the army, apparently serving with the expedition to Canada in 1775. The next year he became a lieutenant in Warner's Additional Continental Regiment. Later, he held a captain's commission in Baldwin's Artillery Artificer Regiment. He retired from the service in April 1782. Meanwhile, he had represented Middlebury at the two conventions at Dorset, January 16 and September 25, 1776; and in the Windsor Convention (1777) which formed the state constitution he sat for Cornwall. When, however, British forces that year occupied much of the western part of the state, he withdrew from Vermont, returning with his family in 1784.

Three years later, after buying part of the site of the future village of Middlebury, he moved there and engaged actively in laying out village streets and selling lots. He erected a gristmill to attract settlers and engaged in various enterprises to promote the prosperity of the settlement which he was fathering. A simple, unassuming man, slow and halting in speech, and without any claims to consideration on the score of culture or education, he nevertheless won a position of authority in the new community. His sturdy physique and native mechanical sense fitted him admirably for the manifold tasks of the frontier. Sound judgment and shrewd business acumen, combined with energy and initiative, soon gave him a competence, which in the next thirty years grew into a considerable fortune for that region.

Having won the respect of his neighbors he renewed his political activity. Though without legal training, he served as assistant judge of Addison County from 1785 to 1786, and from 1787 to 1795. In 1786, he was elected from Middlebury for the first of fourteen terms in the lower house of the state legislature, a service which continued with some interruptions until 1810. Thereafter, he was twice (1813 and 1814) a member of the council which shared the executive powers with the governor. Throughout his life he was a firm Federalist. Conscious of the handicaps of a deficient education, he was an eager promoter of public instruction. He was one of the five original trustees of the Addison County grammar school founded at Middlebury in 1797, and when, in 1800, Middlebury College was added to this institution, Painter was one of its fellows. This administrative position he held until his death. His first wife having died in 1790, about 1795 he married Victoria Ball of Salisbury, Connecticut; they had one daughter. Some time after 1806, he married for a third time, Ursula Bull, daughter of Isaac Bull and widow of William Bull, of Litchfield, Connecticut. His three children having died, he provided that after the death of his third wife his estate should go to the college which he had helped to found and the building of which he had helped to erect.

PALACE AND MAJESTIC THEATERS

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002626)
1315-1357 Main St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lamb,Thomas W. — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Hotel, Theater — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

PALACE THEATER

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001284)
86-110 E. Main St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lamb,Thomas W. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Theater — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel, Theater

PALISADO AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - District - #87000799)
Also known as **See also: Chaffee, Hezekiah, House; 18th and 19th Century Bric**
Palisado Ave. between the Farmington River and Bissell Ferry Rd., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Construction Co. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Italianate, Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

PALMER, CAPT. NATHANIEL B., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - Building - #96000971)
Also known as **Palmer-Loper House; Palmer, Nathaniel & Alexander, House;**
40 Palmer St., Stonington
Historic Significance: Event, Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Collins & Sons — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Historic Person:** Palmer, Capt. Nathaniel Brown — **Significant Year:** 1852 — **Area of Significance:** Maritime History, Exploration/Settlement, Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PALMER, HEZEKIAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002641)
340—408 Leete's Island Rd., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PALMER, ISAAC, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002643)
736—756 Main St., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Robinson,Linus — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

PARDEE, JAMES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - - #03000813)
129 N. Main St., Sharon

PARK APARTMENTS

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90001427)
59 Rennell St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lucas,Herbert — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

PARKER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002853)
680 Middlesex Tpke., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Parker,William — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PARKER-HUTCHINSON FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004386)
Parker Bridge Rd., Coventry
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PARKSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Hartford County** - #84001048)
176-230 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford
(26 acres, 9 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse, Single Dwelling2

PARSONS, SAMUEL HOLDEN

(1737-1789) — Revolutionary patriot and soldier, was born May 14, 1737, in Lyme, Connecticut. To Jonathan Parsons, a strong-minded and able preacher, a follower and close friend of Whitefield, and to Phebe (Griswold) Parsons, who was related to the influential Griswold and Wolcott families. When the theology of Whitefield proved unpopular with the Lyme congregation, the family moved in 1746 to Newburyport, Massachusetts. Ten years later, however, Samuel, a Harvard graduate of 1756, returned to Lyme to study law under his uncle, Matthew Griswold. In 1759, he received his master's degree from Harvard, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Lyme to practice. There, in September 1761, he married Mehetable Mather. Eight children were born to them, one of whom died young.

When only twenty-five years old, Parsons was elected to the Connecticut General Assembly, where he served until 1774. In that year he moved to New London. Through ability as well as influence he was more than once chosen for important offices and, when the Revolution impended, was active in the Connecticut Committee of Correspondence. He was among the first to favor independence and one of the earliest to suggest a colonial congress. Meanwhile, he had enlisted in the militia and on May 1, 1775, he became colonel of the 6th Connecticut Regiment. Before joining the troops at Boston, he shared in the taking of Fort Ticonderoga. Acting on information from Benedict Arnold, he promoted the northern expedition in Connecticut and with some friends raised funds for sending Ethan Allen and his men. After the siege of Boston, he was transferred to New York and on August 9, 1776, was commissioned brigadier general in the Continental Army. At the battle of Long Island, he tasted real fighting and barely escaped capture, but for the remainder of the war skirmishes and foraging expeditions were his lot. Stationed almost continuously on the Hudson River or on the Connecticut shore, with little opportunity for brilliance, he was nevertheless an intelligent and conscientious officer. Washington depended upon him for the defense of Connecticut and the arduous work of raising men, procuring supplies, and maintaining the morale of his troops. Because of his position on the Connecticut shore, he also had charge of an important part of the secret service. In December 1779, when General Putnam was incapacitated, Parsons became commander of the Connecticut division, having been the virtual head for over a year. Not until October 23, 1780, however, did an "ungrateful" Congress commission him major-general, a rank suiting his command.

Parsons' chagrin over the failure of Congress to recognize his services only added to a discontent that had been growing since the early years of the Revolution. On quitting his practice to enter the army, he had invested his small fortune in government securities the value of which had rapidly decreased. With protraction of the war and depreciation of the currency, he became alarmed concerning his large family and as early as December 1777 considered returning to civil life. As his fears were increased by a steady decline in his health, he frequently applied for leave to resign. He was outspoken in his discontent and did not conceal his intolerance of Congressional inefficiency. Although Parsons' feelings were no different from those entertained by practically every other Continental officer, William Heron made the most of them at British headquarters when he offered to "bring Parsons over." Heron, who found it advantageous to be "loyal" to both sides, was one of Parsons' spies, but there is no evidence to show that Parsons knew anything of his more intricate and lucrative dealings with the enemy. Moreover, despite his dissatisfaction, Parsons' zeal in serving the Revolutionary cause did not slacken, and Congress showed itself not wholly unappreciative of his services by refusing to accept his resignation until hostilities were over (July 22, 1782).

After the war Parsons settled in Middletown, where he was sent to the legislature more than once. His later years are chiefly notable, however, for his share in the development of the Northwest Territory. He had early seen the advantage of receiving land in exchange for his government pay-certificates. With this in mind, he used his influence to secure an appointment that would give him an opportunity to examine government lands to the westward, and on September 22, 1785, Congress named him a commissioner to extinguish Native American claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio. When the Ohio Company was formed to secure lands for the Revolutionary soldiers in exchange for their certificates, Parsons was one of the promoters and on March 8, 1787, was chosen one of three directors. In October of that year, he became first judge of the Northwest Territory and the following April left for Adelphia, now Marietta, Ohio. So eager was he to provide for his children that at the age of fifty-one he began the life of a frontiersman, never expecting to return to the East and doubtful whether he would see his family again. Doubts which have been raised as to his honesty when in the Ohio Company, although not substantiated, leave a faint suspicion that he may have been too eager for profits.

Returning from a trip to Connecticut's Western Reserve where he also had an interest, Parsons was drowned when his canoe overturned in the rapids of Big Beaver River. He died (1789) too soon to realize the fortune he had anticipated from his

lands and left his wife and seven children in needy circumstances.

PARSONS, SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004358)
180 S. Main St., Wallingford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PAUGNUT FOREST ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001736)
Also known as **Burr Pond Park Bungalow**
385 Burr Mountain Rd., Torrington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** Bungalow/Craftsman — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Organizational, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education

PAWCATUCK RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87002650)
Address Restricted, Stonington
Owner: Private

PAYNE, DANIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001495)
27 Park Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PECK LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001472)
Long Island Sound, SE of Norwalk Harbor and NE of Goose Island, Norwalk
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related

PECK TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004380)
1 Still Lane, Old Lyme
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PECK, STOW & WILCOX FACTORY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002682)
Also known as **Ideal Forging**
217 Center St., Southington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

PEET—DEWHIRST HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86003774)
Also known as **Mariner's Compass House**
2500 Madison Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PEET, HARVEY PRINDLE

(1794-1873) — educator of the deaf, was a descendant of John Peet who emigrated from England to America in 1635; He was born November 19, 1794, to Richard Peet, a minute-man in 1776, and Johannah (Prindle) Peet, widow of Zachariah Brinsmade, and he spent his early years on a farm among the rough and beautiful hills of northwestern Connecticut, in Bethlehem, Litchfield County. Though his first educational opportunities were limited to the country school, he learned rapidly and became a teacher in the district schools at the age of sixteen. Later, he taught at the private school of Dr. Azel Backus in Bethlehem, and then in that of Dr. Daniel Parker in Sharon, Connecticut. Saving his scanty means and adding to them by farm work during the summer, he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1816, and Yale College in 1818, graduating from the latter in 1822, among the first ten in his class. In the fall of that year, he was invited by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet to become a teacher in the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, Connecticut. There he spent over eight years, in association with Laurent Clerc, Lewis Weld, and other brilliant educators of deaf children. Such was his success and energy that he was soon put in charge of the entire business affairs of the institution and, with his wife, was given the care of all the children outside of school hours.

In 1831, he moved to New York, accepting a call to take charge of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. He labored practically all the rest of his life with the greatest success, building up the school from an enrollment of eighty-five to 439 in his thirty-six years of active management. With great foresight, he brought about the advantageous sale of the old school site in the city, arranged the purchase of a beautiful new site on the Hudson River at 162nd Street, and erected a then-model establishment to accommodate 500 pupils, which was occupied in 1856. He soon sold a small part of the new site at an advanced price, and thus was able to pay off the whole building debt of the new school within a few years. He studied, at first hand, methods of instructing the deaf followed in European schools as well as in American institutions and was a regular attendant and forceful speaker at educational gatherings for instructors of the deaf wherever they were held. He was a man of great vigor, strong convictions, and deep religious feeling. He felt that his pupils were unfitted for life unless they were equipped as Christian workmen to take their places in the world. He was a strict disciplinarian but took a father's interest in all the children under his care. He was a prolific writer on the subject of the deaf, their condition, legal status, number, and education. His *Course of Instruction for the Deaf and Dumb* (3 vols., 1844-49) was used with much success throughout the country. He also wrote a school history of the United States to be used by deaf children. His literary contributions appeared mainly, however, in the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*, in the management of which he assisted for many years.

Peet was married three times: first to Margaret Maria Lewis, November 27, 1823, who died September 23, 1832; they had three sons, all of whom became teachers of the deaf; second, in 1835, to Sarah Ann Smith, who died December 30, 1864; and third, January 15, 1868, to Louisa P. Hotchkiss. During his declining years he became blind, but recovered his sight through a skillful operation. He retired from active charge of the New York Institution in 1867, having built it up from a small and poorly equipped school to the largest and best equipped establishment for deaf children in the United States. He continued to reside on the grounds of the school and to give advice to his son and successor, Isaac Lewis Peet, until his death, January 1, 1873.

PEET, ISAAC LEWIS

(1824-1898) — educator of the deaf, the eldest son of Harvey Prindle Peet and Margaret Maria (Lewis) Peet, was born December 4, 1824, at the American School for the Deaf in Hartford, Connecticut. His father was an instructor and business manager of the school, and his mother became the matron in charge of domestic affairs. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to New York, where his father took charge of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, of which he remained active head until 1867. Isaac Lewis Peet was brought up, therefore, in close contact with deaf children and in the midst of work for their education. He attended private schools in New York City, was graduated with honor from Yale College at the age of twenty-one, and immediately thereafter became a teacher under his father in the New York Institution. He served successively as instructor, vice-principal, principal, and principal-emeritus until his death. In 1849, he graduated from Union Theological Seminary, but he was never ordained. He succeeded his father as head of the school in 1867, and was its chief executive until 1892, when he retired. He spent the remainder of his life in a beautiful residence adjoining the New York Institution.

Peet was a member of the Conference of Superintendents and Principals of American Schools for the Deaf and its president in 1896. From 1868 to 1895, he served continuously as a member of the executive committee of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf. He was president of the Medico-Legal Society of New York City, and was interested in other retirement from the presidency of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, he established his home in Westwood, Massachusetts, where he died on December 27, 1898. He left three sons and four daughters.

PENFIELD REEF LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001473)
Long Island Sound off Shoal Point, Bridgeport

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility — **Current Function:** Defense — **Current Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility

PEOPLES FOREST MUSEUM

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001737)
Greenwood Rd., Peoples State Forest, Barkhamsted
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Museum — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

PEQUABUCK BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Structure** - #84001049)
Also known as **Meadow Road Bridge**
Meadow Rd. at Pequabuck River, Farmington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

PEQUONNOCK RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87000843)
Also known as **Pequonnock River Bridge**
AMTRAK Right-of-way at Pequonnock River, Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Pennsylvania Steel Company — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

PEQUOT

Before the arrival of Europeans, the old settled Algonquian tribes that occupied the Connecticut River Valley were harassed by fierce invaders from New York, that they called *Pequots* ("destroyers"). The settled tribes were the Podunk, Poquenock, Nipmuck, Niantic, Quinnipiac, Saukiog, Wangnuk, Hammonasset, Montowese, Menunktuck, Paugusset, Swianog, and Tunxis.

The invaders were Mohegans, who conquered and exacted tribute from the native tribes. In 1633, the Pequot-Mohegans sold land to the Dutch, who established a short-lived trading post, Fort Good Hope, at what is now Hartford. Hoping to balance this power combination, the Connecticut tribes sold land to English settlers from the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The Dutch soon became exasperated with the Pequots and killed their sachem, Wopigwooit, who was succeeded by his son Sassacus. Sassacus intermittently warred against the Dutch to avenge his father's death. In addition, the Pequots were held responsible for the death of two English traders, and consequently the English, under John Endicott, led a punitive expedition against them, burning their villages. Sassacus retaliated by burning the English settlement at Saybrook, and attacking Wethersfield, killing eight settlers and taking two girls captive. This called for a full-scale war, launched by the English under Captain John Mason in 1637.

He was aided by the Sagamore Uncas, rival of Sassacus, for tribal leadership. Uncas withdrew from the Pequots with a number of followers, the Mohegans, and joined the English. The Narragansett Indians and some of the conquered tribes were also allies. In a surprise attack, the English stormed and burned the Pequot's palisaded stronghold near the Mystic River, killing 400 inhabitants and taking seven captives.

Another colony of Pequots, who were trapped in a swamp while fleeing the English, was taken captive and sold into slavery. Sassacus escaped, but was put to death by the Mohawks from whom he sought asylum. The power of the Pequots was decisively crushed, but the Mohegans, protected by the English, were able to harass the peaceful tribes until the death of their leader, Uncas, in 1683.

In the last half of the seventeenth century, two separate Pequot Indian tribes were granted land in Connecticut: the federally recognized Mashantucket or Western Pequot of Ledyard, and the state-recognized Paucatuck or Eastern Pequots. The latter occupy the Lantern Hill Reservation in North Stonington. For both groups, the twentieth century became a period of decline for many decades. For the Eastern Pequots, efforts were begun in the 1970s to gain federal recognition.

Factionalism within the tribe had made resolution of the issue a difficult task, however, efforts to provide leadership during the conflicts continued. The Mashantucket Pequots reorganized their tribal government in 1974, and a constitution was drafted. A chairman now heads the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Council. In 1976, efforts were begun for filing suit over lands taken from the tribe.

After years of negotiation, the land claim was settled in 1983 and the group was provided federal recognition. Changes since federal recognition have been dramatic for the Mashantucket Pequots. The land base was increased from 214 acres in 1983 to 1,795

acres in 1991.

A number of economic development initiatives have been implemented, and employment has increased on the reservation. A high-stakes bingo operation was developed, and a gambling casino was opened in 1992. A recent census showed about two hundred and eighty-two enrolled tribal members of the Mashantucket Pequot.

PEQUOT COLONY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New London County** - #88002692)
Roughly bounded by Gardner, Pequot, Glenwood, and Montauk Aves., New London
(390 acres, 91 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Forster, Frank J., Jackson, Arthur W. — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

PEQUOT FORT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Site** - #89002294)
Also known as **Mystic Fort; Site 59-19**
Address Restricted, Groton
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Aboriginal, Native American, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Military, Exploration/Settlement — Cultural Affiliation: — Pequot, Anglo-American — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Defense, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Battle Site, Fortification, Village Site — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PEQUOT WAR

(1637) — As the English Puritans began expanding their settlements into the Connecticut River area, they had many confrontations with the Pequot Native Americans. Although they tried to reconcile their differences, there was really no hope for this as the Pequot were internally divided with respect to their alliance with the Dutch and the English. The result was that the English went to war with the Pequot. Under the command of Captain John Mason of Connecticut, and Captain John Underhill of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the English, along with their Native American allies, the Narragansett and the Mohegan, burned the Pequot village along the Pequot (now Thames) and Mystic Rivers. An estimated four to seven hundred people were killed or fled. Most all who fled were captured and given as slaves to rival tribes. After the war was over, the name Pequot was outlawed.

PEQUOTSEPOS MANOR

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002650)
Also known as **Denison Homestead**
Pequotsepos Rd., Mystic
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Denison,George,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1717 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

PERKINS—BILL HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00000817)
1040 Long Cove Rd., Gales Ferry
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

PERKINS-CLARK HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002870)
49 Woodland St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Jordan,Octavius & Augustus — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Professional

PERKINS—ROCKWELL HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85003144)

Also known as **Dr. John Rockwell House**
42 Rockwell St., Norwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Perkins,Joseph — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Historic Person:** Rockwell,John Arnold,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1818 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

PERRY, DAVID, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000814)
Also known as **Seery-Bolster House**
531 Lafayette St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PETERS, JOHN SAMUEL

(1772-1858) — eleventh governor of Connecticut (1831-1833), was born in Hebron, Connecticut, on September 21, 1772, the son of Annis Shipman and Bemslee Peters. After leaving home at age seven, he lived with a family and worked and tended their children. When he was fourteen, he began working on a farm, attending district schools in the winters. He became a district school instructor at age 18, and taught for five winters. He then began the study of medicine.

After studying in New York and Glastonbury, Peters attended the medical institute of Dr. Benjamin Rush, completing his education in Philadelphia in 1796. He returned to Hebron in 1797, and established a practice. In 1807, he served as a surgeon in the State militia.

Peters' public service began with an election to the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1810. He was reelected in 1816, and in 1817, became a Clerk. He served in the State Senate from 1818 to 1823, in the Lower House again from 1824 to 1826, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1818.

He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1827, and upon the resignation of Governor Gideon Tomilson in March of 1831, took over the gubernatorial duties until he was elected in his own right.

As Governor, Peters sought improvements in the school system, but was denied support from the Legislature, who was more interested in national issues. Peters was reelected in 1832. During his second gubernatorial term, he continued supporting internal improvements, but the Assembly refused to appropriate funds for the purpose. However, private enterprises were encouraged, and the State's first railroads were chartered.

Peters sought reelection in 1833, but the Assembly awarded the office to Henry Edwards. At the end of his term, he returned to his farm. For the rest of his life, he remained active in many educational, medical, and welfare organizations, which included a presidency in the State Medical Society and vice presidency of the Connecticut Historical Society. Peters died on March 30, 1858, and was buried in Hebron.

PHELPS, ANTOINETTE RANDOLPH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84003899)
Also known as **Gables Convalescent Home**
276 Washington St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Keller,George — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival, Other — **Historic Person:** Phelps,Antionette Randolph — **Significant Year:** 1880 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Health Care — **Current Sub-function:** Sanatorium

PHELPS, CAPT. ELISHA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001345)
800 Hopmeadow St., Simsbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Phelps,Lt. David — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

PHELPS, ELI, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001487)
18 Marshall Phelps Rd., Windsor

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PHELPS, EZEKIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004396)
38 Holcomb St., East Granby
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PHELPS FARMS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Litchfield County** - #83001249)
CT 183, Colebrook
(350 acres, 7 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Phelps, Arah, Phelps, Edward A. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education — **Current Sub-function:** Education, Single Dwelling2

PHELPS, GUY ROWLAND

(1802-1869) — founder of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born April 1, at Simsbury, Connecticut, the seventh of eight children of Noah Amherst and Charlotte (Wilcox) Phelps. He was the descendant of William Phelps who, with his brother George, emigrated from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1630 and later was one of the first settlers of Windsor, Connecticut. The boy was graduated from the Medical Institution of Yale College in 1825 and taught school for several winters, devoting his summers to the study of medicine. After this training under local doctors he went to New York to study under Valentine Mott and Alexander Mott. He opened an office in New York, and practiced for a time there and later in Simsbury, when the failure of his health forced him to return there. On March 20, 1833, he was married at Simsbury to Hannah Latimer, the daughter of Wait Latimer. After returning to New York and again to Simsbury, he was convinced that he lacked the physique necessary for the duties of a successful physician. About 1837, he moved to Hartford and opened a drug store. His drug business prospered from the start. One of his formulas, "Phelps's Tomato Pill," had an extended sale, and the returns from this with the profits of his drug store laid the basis for his fortune.

The delicate health that had proved a handicap to his career as a physician early aroused his interest in life insurance. That business was then in its earliest infancy in America, and was eyed dubiously by the general population. However, he made a diligent study of life insurance as carried on in England and the United States, became convinced of the soundness of the idea, and determined to found a mutual company to promote it. After interesting a number of friends and relatives in the project, he wrote a charter for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and fought through two sessions of the legislature to have it granted in 1846. In the summer of that year the company was organized with him as secretary. Until his death, twenty-three years later, he remained the dominating influence in the organization, acting as secretary of the company until 1866, and as president from 1866 to 1869. Though not the originator of the mutual system of insurance, he did much to popularize it. For its day, the charter was unusual in the care with which it safeguarded the interests of the policy holders, and the business methods of the company were based on conservative English practice with some slight modifications to meet American conditions. Before business was started, nineteen men, six of whom were his relatives, guaranteed $50,000, and no policies were issued until applications for $100,000 had been received. Shortly after the organization, he went to England to make a further study of English insurance practice. Good financial management and rigid economy carried the company successfully through the panic of 1857, and the boom period of the Civil War. The economy of the company is illustrated by the fact that in the early years Phelps swept out his own office, and friends often met him on the street carrying kindling under his arm to light his office fire. He was a man of quiet habits and studious mind, particularly interested in languages and history. Deeply concerned with public affairs, he served his townsmen as a member of the city council, 1846-1847, and as alderman, 1856-1859. He died in 1869; he was survived by his wife and one of their four children.

PIERREPONT, EDWARDS

(1817-1892) — lawyer, attorney general of the United States, foreign minister; was born March 4, 1817, at North Haven, Connecticut, the son of Giles and Eunice (Munson) Pierpont, and a descendant of James Pierpont, one of the founders of Yale College. At baptism, he was called Munson Edwards Pierpont, but he later dropped his first name and adopted an early spelling of his surname. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Yale College, being graduated in 1837. After spending

some time in the West, he returned to study at the New Haven Law School. In 1840, he was admitted to the bar. He was a tutor at Yale, 1840-1841, and then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he became a partner of Phineas B. Wilcox, one of the ablest lawyers of the state. In 1846, he moved to New York City and almost immediately established a successful practice. On May 27, 1846, he was married to Margaretta Willoughby of Brooklyn, New York.

After moving to New York, he became an active participant in the campaigns of the Democratic party, though he never held office until 1857. In that year, he was elected judge of the superior court of the city of New York but resigned in 1860 to resume his practice. Early in 1861, he took a determined stand in favor of coercive measures to preserve the Union. He was a member of the Union Defense Committee which, in the early months of the war, raised several regiments, and also helped to finance movements in favor of the Union in the border slave states. In 1864, he publicly expressed his disappointment at the nomination of McClellan and helped to organize the War Democrats in support of the reelection of Lincoln. After the close of the war, he remained for a time an independent Union Democrat. He approved President Johnson's policy of reconstruction and strongly opposed the program of the radical leaders in Congress. In the election of 1866, he cooperated with the regular organization of the Democratic party; but after the nomination of Seymour and Blair in 1868, he announced that he would support Grant because he had been a former Democrat who had stood by the Union. From that time, his political fortunes were bound up with Grant's. He served for a year as United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, 1869-1870, and was appointed minister to Russia, 1873, but declined to serve. In 1875, he became attorney general of the United States, an extremely difficult position, since it involved the prosecution of members of the "whiskey ring," some of whom were close personal friends of the President. Pierrepont brought the offenders to trial and, with the exception of his circular letter to the district attorneys of Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis, denying immunity to those who would testify against the ring, his conduct of the prosecutions was satisfactory to the public. In May 1876, he was appointed minister to Great Britain and served until December 1877.

As a lawyer, Pierrepont attained a high position, appearing for clients in many important cases. With John A. Dix, he was appointed in February 1862 to examine the cases of state prisoners in the custody of the federal military authorities. In 1867, he assisted the United States district attorney in prosecuting John H. Surratt for complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. Among his other public services, he was a member of the state constitutional convention, 1867-1868, and one of the Committee of Seventy (1870) which assisted in freeing New York City from the "Tweed ring." In his later years, he published numerous pamphlets on financial questions, most of which advocated the adoption of a bimetallic standard of currency. He died, March 6, 1892, in New York City where he had lived and practiced law since his return from England in 1878.

PIKE, GUSTAVUS AND SARAH T., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000759)
164 Fairfield Ave., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fuller,Waldo — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Business

PINE CREEK PARK BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Structure** - #92000263)
Also known as **Mill Hill Road Bridge**
N of Old Dam Rd., over Pine Cr., Fairfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Keystone Bridge Co., Linville,J.H. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related, Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Pedestrian Related

PINE GROVE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1980 - District - #80004066)
Also known as **Pine Grove; 7th School** District
CT 167, Avon
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Tefft,Thomas A., Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Organizational, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Storage

PINE MEADOW HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - District - #96001463)

Also known as **See also: Chapin, Phillip, House**
Roughly bounded by the Farmington River, Wicket, N. Ten, Church and Main Sts., Village of Pine Meadow, New Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kellogg, A.J. — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Manufacturing Facility, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Manufacturing Facility, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

PINE ORCHARD UNION CHAPEL

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00000815)
Also known as **Union Chapel**
25 Chapel Dr., Branford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Brown & Berger, Harrington, C.W. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Auditorium, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Auditorium, Religious Structure

PINES BRIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New Haven County** - #88000577)
Also known as **North Haven Bridge District**
3-17 Bishop St., 70-99 Old Broadway, 2-10 Philip Pl., 9-56 State St., North Haven
(400 acres, 50 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Linsley, Solomon Fowler, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1750 AD, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

PINNEY, DAVID, HOUSE AND BARN

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001415)
58 West St., Windsor Locks
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Agriculture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

PINNEY, DAVID, HOUSE AND BARN (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94000846)
Also known as **Noden-Reed Park; See also: David Pinney House and Barn**
58 West St., Windsor Locks
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Area of Significance:** Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Other — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation

PINTO, WILLIAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85002316)
Also known as **William Pinto-Eli Whitney House**
275 Orange St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Historic Person:** Whitney,Eli,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1811, 1819, 1810 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

PISTOL FACTORY DWELLING

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91001846)
Also known as **Whitney,Eli II,House**
1322 Whitney Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other — **Historic Person:** Whitney,Eli II — **Significant Year:** 1935, 1845 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PITKIN, ELISHA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002646)

173 High Woods Dr., Guilford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Pitkin,Elisha,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1764, 1955, 1690 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Military, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PITKIN GLASSWORKS RUIN

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Site** - #79002628)

Address Restricted, Manchester

Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Economics — Cultural Affiliation: — American — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

PLAINFIELD

Town; Windham County. Named in 1699 by the governor. Since the site for the town was level in comparison to the surrounding country, it was named Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - District - #91000350)

Also known as **See also: First Congregational Church of Plainfield**

Roughly, Norwich Rd. from Railroad Ave. to Academy Hill Rd., Plainfield

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Town,Ithiel — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

PLAINFIELD WOOLEN COMPANY MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001919)

Also known as **Hale Manufacturing**

Main St., Plainfield

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Franklin,Hiram — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

PLAINVILLE

Town; Hartford. It was known as Great Plain or the Great Plain of Farmington until 1829, when the name Plainville was selected. It is named for its level topography.

PLANT, MORTON FREEMAN, HUNTING LODGE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002691)

56 Stone Ranch Rd., East Lyme

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Donnelly,Dudley St. Clair — **Architectural Style:** Bungalow/Craftsman — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp, Secondary Structure — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

PLANTSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - District - #88002673)

Also known as **See also: Smith, H. D., Company** Building

Roughly bounded by Prospect St., Summer St., Quinnipiac River, Grove St., S. Main St., W. Main St., and West St., Southington

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cady,Josiah Cleveland — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

PLASTER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000660)
117 Plaster House Rd., Southbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PLATT, COL. ASA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02001630)
2 Tyler City Rd., Orange
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

PLEDGER, JACOB, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82003773)
Also known as **Miller-Dunklee House**
717 Newfield St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PLUMB HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002848)
W of Middletown at 872 Westfield St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Plumb,James — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PLUMB MEMORIAL LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002845)
47 Wooster St., Shelton
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Beardsley,Charles T. — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** Library

PLYMOUTH

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 700 feet. Henry Cook, the first settler, named this town Plymouth in 1795 because his great-grandfather had been one of the pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

PLYMOUTH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - District - #99000858)
Roughly along Main, North, and South Sts., Cater, Hillside Ave., Ives Crossing, and Maple St., Plymouth
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Church Related Residence, Multiple Dwelling, Plaza, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Multiple Dwelling, Plaza, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

PLYMOUTH CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00001474)
50 North St., 16 and 20 South St., Plymouth
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001250)

Also known as **Plymouth Church;Temple Keser Israel**
1469 Chapel St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Allen,William H., Sperry & Treat — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

POLISH NATIONAL HOME

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003566)
60 Charter Oak Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ludorf,Henry F. — **Architectural Style:** Art Deco — **Area of Significance:** European, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Civic, Meeting Hall — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic, Meeting Hall

POMEROY, ARTHUR G., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004429)
490 Ann St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

POMFRET

Town; Windham County; Elevation 588 feet. Named for the town of Pomfret in Yorkshire, England.

POMFRET STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - District - #98000372)
Roughly along Pomfret St. and CT 169, from Bradley Rd. to Woodstock Rd., Pomfret
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoppin, Howard, Flagg, Ernest — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Mid 19th Century Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Hotel, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church School, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

POMFRET TOWN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003221)
Town House Rd., Pomfret
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Meeting Hall

POND, CHARLES H.

(1781-1861) — twenty-second governor of Connecticut (1853-1854), was born in Milford, Connecticut, on April 26, 1781, the son of Martha Miles and Charles Pond. He attended Yale University and graduated in 1802. He then studied law with Roger Minot Sherman, but did not practice after admittance to the bar due to ill health. Instead, he undertook an extended sea voyage, and after two pleasure trips, became involved in his father's shipping business, eventually as a Captain.

In 1818, Pond became an Associate Judge of the New Haven County Court. He became Sheriff of the county in 1819, and served until 1834. Two years later, he was once again appointed Associate Judge, and held the position until 1838.

Although Pond had been a Jeffersonian Republican in his earlier years, he was a Democrat when he was elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor in 1850. He was defeated in the office in the next election in 1851, but was successful again in 1852 and 1853. Upon Governor Thomas Seymour's resignation in October 1863, Pond succeeded him to the office.

Pond's administration was relatively uneventful. One notable exception was in March of 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was passed in the U.S. Senate and created political turmoil in the State.

Pond did not stand for reelection after completing Seymour's term in 1854. He returned to Milford and retired from public life. During the pre-Civil war years, he was a pro-slavery Democrat, but never publicly voiced his beliefs.

Pond was married to Catharine Dickinson in March of 1809, with whom he had seven children. He died in Milford on April 28, 1861.

POND, ELIAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002629)
30—46 Linden Ave., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel

POND-WEED HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002842)
Also known as **House Under the Hill;Half-Way House**
2591 Post Rd., Darien
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

POQUETANUCK VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - District - #96000912)
Also known as **Poquetanuck**
Roughly, along Main St. between CT 117 and Middle Rd. and along School House and Cider Mill Rd., Preston
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Mid 19th Century Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Commerce, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PORTER, DR. J., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003096)
391 Belleview Ave., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PORTER, NOAH

(1811-1892) — Congregational clergyman, educator, and president of Yale College, was born December 14, 1811, in Farmington, Connecticut, in which in 1640, his ancestor, Robert, had been one of the original proprietors. Noah's father, after whom he was named, was pastor of the Congregational church for sixty years there, and in 1808 married Mehetabel, daughter of Giles Meigs of Middletown, Connecticut. Of their seven children, Samuel and Sarah, as well as Noah, attained eminence in the educational field. As a boy, he was backward physically but keen and acquisitive mentally. Having received his preparation at the Farmington Academy, he entered Yale at the age of sixteen and graduated in 1831. In college, he displayed exceptional acumen and ability to express his thoughts with clearness and precision, distinguishing himself particularly in mathematics. Here, too, he formed an intimate acquaintance with the writings of Coleridge, which broadened his outlook and stimulated his mind. After his graduation, he was rector of the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, for two years, and tutor at Yale for two more, during the latter period also studying in the divinity school. Here he was under Nathaniel W. Taylor, to whose theological system he thereafter adhered. On April 13, 1836, he married Taylor's daughter, Mary, and on April 27, was ordained at New Milford, Connecticut, where he assumed charge of an extensive and well-to-do rural parish.

The genuineness of his interest in people, his tolerant kindness, and his wise judgment won for him both the respect and the affection of all classes. A good horseman, he rode about the country, faithfully ministering to his scattered flock. In a period of violent controversy, although keenly interested in metaphysics, he had the good sense to keep theological discussion out of the pulpit, because to bring it in, he wrote later, "seemed a sin against the gospel itself...when the living truths in which all Christians agree needed to be made more real and the duties to which they are indifferent needed to be enforced upon their lives." On January 12, 1843, he was installed as pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, which position he occupied until 1846, when he was called to Yale College to be Clark Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics. From that time on, he remained in the service of the college, but gained through his writings an international reputation as a scholar, the University of Edinburgh conferring the degree of D.D. upon him in 1886. The year 1853-1854 was spent in travel and in study at the University of Berlin. In 1871, he succeeded Theodore D. Woolsey as president of the college. After fifteen years in this position he resigned because of failing strength, but retained his professorship, the duties of which he had all along performed. President Hayes, in the course of his administration, offered Porter the position of minister to Great Britain, for the reason,

among others, that he represented the best type of American character.

His reputation rests wholly upon his character and his achievements as a scholar. He had little aptitude for teaching, though some of his later graduate students professed much indebtedness to him. The undergraduates respected and liked him, but he awakened in them little interest in his subject. He helped them answer his own questions in the class room, and was too kindhearted to humiliate them or to inflict penalties. As an administrator, he was even less successful. Under his headship the college expanded materially, and able men were added to the faculty, but such progress in educational policy as was made, was made in spite of him rather than with his aid. He was a conservative and the champion of conservatism. In *The Christian College: an Address Delivered at Wellesley College* (1880), he contended at length that higher schools of education should be kept "distinctively and earnestly Christian." His objection to the introduction by William Graham Sumner of Herbert Spencer's *Study of Sociology* as a textbook at Yale, in 1879-1880, created much newspaper comment and almost resulted in Sumner's resignation from the faculty. In *The American Colleges and the American Public* (1870, 1878) he opposed almost all the modern tendencies in education, pleading for the retention of Greek and Latin as the basis for the liberal arts course and the subordination of the sciences, compulsory attendance at all college exercises, and required courses in preference to the elective system. Theologically, he was a champion of Christianity as against positivism and materialism, and of orthodoxy as against Unitarianism, contributing regularly to the *New Englander*, and also to other magazines, vigorous polemics. As in the days of his pastorate at New Milford, however, when he invited the Quaker, Joseph Gurney, into his pulpit, he was fair and generous toward those with whom he differed, the spirit he displayed making even so radical a person as Theodore Parker his warm friend and admirer.

Within the limits of his conservatism, nevertheless, his scholarship was penetrating, sound, and varied. His thirst for knowledge was never satisfied, and he was a tireless seeker. Probably no writer in America in the philosophical field, during Porter's lifetime, was more widely read. His chief work, *The Human Intellect*, reissued many times, was first published in 1868. It was "incomparably superior to any treatise on psychology in English existing at the time when it appeared.... It is a thesaurus of its subject, containing in outline the results of the best thinking which had been done in all ages on the human mind." Among his other philosophical publications are *The Sciences of Nature Versus the Science of Man* (1871), *Science and Sentiment* (1882), *The Elements of Moral Science, Theoretical and Practical* (1885), *Kant's Ethics* (1886), and many articles in periodicals. When Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich died, Porter took over the editorship of the edition of *Noah Webster's American Dictionnry of the English Language* which appeared in 1864. He also edited *Webster's International Dictionary of the English Language*, which was issued in 1890. His characteristics as a preacher are disclosed in *Fifteen Years in the Chapel of Yale College, 1871-1886* (1888). His thinking and methods belonged to an era that was fast passing, though his writings contain much that is still of value.

In appearance he was a frail, modest person, without comeliness, grace of bearing, or pride of mien. "He had the rugged, old-time Roundhead face, severe and yet serene"; his keen steadfast blue eyes revealed a fearless but kindly soul. During summer vacations in the Adirondacks, he proved himself a good woodsman and oarsman, a tireless tramper, and a cheerful, capable associate in times of discomfort and danger. He died in 1892.

PORTLAND

Town; Middlesex County. Named Portland, probably because the stone in the quarries here resembled that in the sandstone quarries of Portland, England. This place was previously known by the names Wangunk and Chatham.

PORTLAND BROWNSTONE QUARRIES

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - - #00000703)
Brownstone Ave., and Silver St., Portland

POST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - District - #93000812)
Also known as **See also: Woodworth, Nathan A., House**
Roughly bounded by Broad, Center, Vauxhall, Berkeley, Fremont and Walker Sts., New London
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire, Queen Anne, Italianate — **Historic Person:** Saltonstall, Gurdon — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Multiple Dwelling, Park, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Health Care, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Multiple Dwelling, Park, Sanatorium, Single Dwelling2

POST, AUGUSTUS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004387)
Also known as **Hewitt House**
4 Main St., Hebron

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Professional

POWELL, ADAM CLAYTON, JR.

(1908-1972) — American politician and minister, he was the first African American to become a powerful figure in the United States Congress and was well-known as a prominent civil rights leader throughout his life.

Adam was born on November 29, 1908, into a middle-class family in New Haven, Connecticut. His father, Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., was a Baptist minister and head of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

Powell was educated in the New York public school system, and attended City College of New York. In 1930, he received his B.A. from Colgate University in Hamilton, New York, and his M.A. from Columbia University Teachers College in 1932. He was a prominent member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., the first intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity established for African Americans.

Powell married three times. His first wife, Isabelle Washington, was a nightclub entertainer and the sister of actress Fredi Washington. Powell and his second wife, Hazel Scott Powell, had one son, Adam Clayton Powell III, who would become a visiting professor at the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Southern California. Powell also had a son, Adam Clayton Powell IV, with his third wife, Yvette Diago Powell, who would become a member of the New York State Assembly.

In 1937, he succeeded his father as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, increasing the membership to 13,000. Using the church as his power base, Powell became a formidable leader in the fight for civil rights. He organized mass meetings, rent strikes and public campaigns to force large companies, utilities, hospitals and even the 1939 World's Fair to hire or promote black employees. His popularity grew as he fought for jobs, housing and racial equality.

Powell became the first black man to win a seat on the New York City Council in 1941. Four years later, in 1945, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the United States House of Representatives from the 22nd congressional district, which included Harlem.

The widespread racial segregation of blacks and whites in Washington, D.C., became a major issue for Powell while he served in Congress. As one of only two black Congressmen, he challenged the informal ban on black representatives using Capitol facilities reserved for members only and took black constituents to the "whites only" House restaurant.

In 1956, Powell broke party ranks and supported Dwight D. Eisenhower for reelection when he believed the Democratic platform on civil rights was too weak. He also survived a move by the powerful Tammany Hall political machine to remove him from the Democratic primary election in 1958.

Powell served eleven consecutive terms in the House and became chairman of its Education and Labor Committee in 1960. In that post, he influenced much legislation on antipoverty and educational programs, and regularly introduced the "Powell Amendment," proposing a ban on federal aid to any business practicing racial discrimination. He played a major role in the passage of a minimum wage act, federal aid to education, manpower training; almost fifty pieces of social legislation in all.

Powell's outspoken opposition to racism and flamboyant lifestyle made him an easy target for his adversaries. His absentee rate and eight-year legal battle with a Harlem woman who sued him for libel lost him support in Congress, and in 1967 the House voted to deprive him of his
seat. He was, nevertheless, reelected in his district in a special election in 1968, although he was deprived of his committee chairmanship and seniority. In June of 1969, the Supreme Court ruled that the House had acted unconstitutionally.

In 1970, Powell was defeated in the Democratic primary by Charles B. Rangel and failed to be placed on the ballot as an independent for the November election. He resigned as minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in 1971 and retired to the Island of Bimini in the Bahamas. Adam Clayton Powell died on April 4, 1972, in Miami, Florida.

PRATT HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001824)
19 West Ave., Essex
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Pratt,William,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1648 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Single Dwelling2

PRATT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Hartford County** - #83001264)
31-101 and 32-110 Pratt St.; 196-260 Trumbell St., Hartford

(30 acres, 15 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And Early 20th Century American Movements, Classical Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Government Office, Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store

PRATT, DR. AMBROSE, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001311)
Pratt St., Chester
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sillman,Samuel, Bush,Fenner — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PRATT, HUMPHREY, TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001320)
Also known as **See also: Old Saybrook South Green**
287 Main St., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Post Office, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PRATT, READ AND COMPANY FACTORY COMPLEX

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001117)
Main St. between Bridge and Spring Sts. and 5 Bridge St., Deep River
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Williams,Charles M., Ford,Buck & Sheldon — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

PRENTICE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005164)
Rt. 183, Norfolk
Owner: Private

PRESTON

Town; New London County. Named by Josiah Standish for Preston, England, the town where his father, Miles Standish, was born.

PRESTON CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New London County** - #87000452)
Amos and Old Shetucket Rds., Northwest Corner Rd., and CT 164, Preston
(250 acres, 24 buildings, 1 structure, 3 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Georgian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PRICILLA DAILEY

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **Structure** - #78002840)
Bridgeport Harbor, Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Water-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

PROSPECT

Town; New Haven County. Named for the view afforded by the town's elevation.

PROSPECT AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Hartford County** - #85001918)
Roughly bounded by Albany Ave., N. Branch Park River, Elizabeth & Fern Sts., Prospect & Asylum Aves. & Sycamore Rd., Hartford
(3000 acres, 240 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Bungalow/Craftsman, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PROSPECT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - **New Haven County** - #00000560)
2, 8, 10, 12, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, & 30 Center St., Prospect
(130 acres, 8 buildings, 2 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Walters, F.E., Schoenhardt Architects — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Recreation And Culture, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Library, Meeting Hall, Monument/Marker, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Government, Recreation And Culture, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Correctional Facility, Library, Meeting Hall, Monument/Marker, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2

PROSPECT HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **New Haven County** - #79002670)
Also known as **See also: Marsh, Othniel C., House; Connecticut Agricultural E**
Off CT 10, New Haven
(1850 acres, 238 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Brown & Von Beren, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne — **Historic Person:** Morris, Luzon B., et al. — **Significant Year:** 1930, 1890 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, School, Single Dwelling2

PROSPECT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - District - #86002114)
Also known as **See also: Bulkeley School**
Roughly bounded by Bulkeley Pl., Huntington, Federal, and Hempstead Sts., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Crandall,Lewis, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

PRUDDEN, THEOPHIL MITCHELL

(1849-1924) — pathologist, bacteriologist, was born July 7, 1849, in Middlebury, Connecticut, the son of George Peter and Eliza Anne (Johnson) Prudden. His father was a Congregational clergyman, graduate of Yale College in 1835, and a direct descendant of the Rev. Peter Prudden, one of the founders of the New Haven colony in 1638. The boy's early days were spent between the three Connecticut parsonages of Middleton, Southhury, and Watertown. Books were always available and he made the most of his opportunities, but he was a rather frail child and his early schooling was somewhat wayward and aimless. He prepared for Yale College at the Wilbraham (Massachusetts) Academy and entered the Sheffield Scientific School under a state fellowship with free tuition. He was graduated in 1872 with honors. A course in drawing attracted his interest, and the results are evident in the numerous admirable sketches which adorn his publications. His work in zoology under Professors Addison Emery Verrill and Sidney Smith laid the foundation of that broad point of view which was revealed later in his work on human pathology.

He was an instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale from 1872 to 1874 and, in the meantime, studied in the Medical School. In 1873, he accompanied Professor Othniel Charles Marsh on one of his expeditions, searching for fossils among the sand mounds of Nebraska. Prudden wrote an account of this for the *New York Tribune*, the first of many contributions to the newspaper press. In 1875, he came to New York and there met Prof. Francis Delafield and worked in the latter's laboratory. Thus began a scientific partnership which was to last until Delafield's retirement.

After graduating from the Yale Medical School in 1875, he was an intern in a New Haven hospital for a year and then went abroad to study in Heidelberg, Vienna, and Berlin, particularly under Julius Arnold and Rudolf Virchow. Upon his return he taught histology and pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, attracting to his wretched laboratory of those days a group of men who have since become famous. The time was one of important scientific development. Robert Koch

had just published his monograph on the tubercle bacillus. Von Behring and Roux had discovered diphtheria antitoxin. Prudden's knowledge of bacteriology enabled him to comprehend the importance of these discoveries and he was the first to make diphtheria anti-toxin in the United States, the serum being used to check an epidemic of diphtheria in the city of New York. For years he was confidential advisor to Hermann Michael Biggs, the director of the diagnostic laboratory of the health department of New York City. In order to familiarize himself firsthand with Koch's work he went to Germany in 1885, and there worked under Koch and F. A. T. Hueppe. During this period he made a number of studies of the changes produced in animal tissues by the injection of dead tubercle bacilli, of the organisms which cause malignant heart disease, and of those which cause pneumonia and pleurisy. More than eighty papers of his own and eleven substantial volumes of reprints represent the work of himself and his associates during these active years. Some of his more important works are: "Beobachtungen am lebenden Knorpel," *Archiv fur Pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie*, vol. LXXV (1879); "On the Occurrence of the Bacillus Tuberculosis in Tuberculosis Lesions," *Medical Record*, N. Y., April 14, 1883; "On Bacteria on Ice," March 26, April 2, 1887; "On the Etiology of Diphtheria," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, April and May 1889 (also a second series on the same subject in the *Medical Record*, April 18, 1891); "Studies on the Action of Dead Bacteria in the Living Body" (with Eugene Hodenpyl), *New York Medical Journal*, June 6, 1891.

Prudden was a splendid teacher, a lucid speaker, for a long time the central figure in the scientific medical life of New York City. He joined Francis Delafield in the writing of the great standard textbook of pathology, *Hand-book of Pathological Anatomy and Histology*, which was published in 1885 as a revised edition of Delafield's *Handbook of Post Mortem Examinations and of Morbid Anatomy* (1872), and which, after many revisions, was widely used in medical schools and affectionately known in student vernacular as "D. & P." In 1901, he became a member of the Board of Scientific Directors of the Rockefeller Institute, and in 1921, a member of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was consulting pathologist to the Board of Health of New York City, and a member of the Public Health Council of the State of New York. In 1901, he was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences. About 1895, he began to spend his summer holidays in the desert region of the southwest where he studied the remains of the prehistoric inhabitants, and prepared a succession of articles on the cliff-dwellers. The results of his explorations were finally compressed into a book "On The Great American Plateau" published in 1906. His wide knowledge of geology made him very competent to study the country topography of the West. He excavated ruins, corrected government maps, and made a remarkable collection of materials from the cliff-dwellings which he bequeathed to the Yale museum. As his strength failed he gave up the long and difficult exploring trips and spent his summer holidays on the rim of the Grand Canyon. He died in 1924.

PULTZ & WALKLEY COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002677)
Also known as **The Five Star Company**
120 W. Main St., Southington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

PUTNAM

Town; Windham County. Named in honor of General Israel Putnam of American Revolution fame.

PUTNAM FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004399)
Spaulding Rd., Brooklyn
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Putnam,Gen. Israel — **Significant Year:** 1750 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

PUTNAM HIGH SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93001343)
Also known as **Putnam Town Hall**
126 Church St., Putnam
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Buck, Carlos C. — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall

PUTNAM HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - District - #79002657)
Also known as **See also: Putnam Cottage**
U.S. 1, Greenwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Vaux,Calvert, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Historic Person:** Tweed,"Boss",et al. — **Significant Year:** 1856, 1861, 1830 — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

PUTNAM MEMORIAL STATE PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - **Site** - #70000683)
Jct. of Rtes. 58 (Black Rock Tpke.) and 107 (Park Rd.), Redding
Historic Significance: Event, Person — **Historic Person:** Putnam,Israel — **Significant Year:** 1779, 1778 — **Area of Significance:** Military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Military Facility — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

PUTNAM, ISRAEL

(1718-1790) — army officer, born in Salem Village (now Danvers), Massachusetts, on January 7, 1718, to Joseph and Elizabeth (Porter) Putnam. He was born to a wealthy family following the withcraft trials in which his aunt (Joseph's sister) was accused but fled and was spared. He was the tenth of eleven children.

In 1739, Putman bought 514 acres of land in Mortlake Manor (now Windham County, Connecticut) with his brother-in-law, whom he later bought out of the property. He spent many years cultivating his farm, raising sheep and specializing in winter apples and other fruits. Putnam once went on a wolf hunt to avenge the loss of his sixty-some sheep.

Putnam joined fellow Connecticut men in 1755 to help defend against an imminent French invasion. As one of the famous Rangers, he demonstrated his bravery by rescueing soldiers from Indians and escaping over the Hudson rapids, and by risking his life in a fire to save Fort Edward. He was captured in 1758, tortured and almost burned alive when a French Officer rescued him and exchanged him for a French prisoner in Montreal.

He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1759 and, with "Yankee" ingenuity, disabled a schooner thereby allowing his British allies to capture French Fort Oswegatchie during the French and Indian War. He helped capture Havana in 1762 and was in command of the regiment which helped Detroit against Chief Pontiac's attack. He returned home later in 1762 as a colonel.

Putnam was an organizer of the Sons of Liberty and a member of an expedition which circled Florida and headed up the Mississippi River ending in Natchez, in 1773. For a short time he and his family used their home as an Inn before he was, again, called upon to campaign. This time it was the Revolutionary War.

He consulted with the Connecticut legislature after hearing of the battle at Concord and emerged with the rank of brigadier as he led his troops to Bunker Hill. Putnam went from Cambridge to New York as a major-general under General Washington's command. Next he went to Philadelphia, Princeton, Peekskill and Connecticut. It was here that he made his famous escape by riding down stone steps at Horseneck. Then, in 1770, Putnam was returning from a visit home when he had a stroke. After this, he lived at home until his death on May 29, 1790.

He wrote *Two Putnams-in the Havana Expedition*, 1762 and *In the Mississippi River Exploration*, 1772-1773, published in 1931.

Putnam married his first wife, Hannah Pope, on July 19, 1739, and she died in 1765; they had ten children; and his second wife, Deborah (Lothrop) Gardiner, he married on June 3, 1767. The second marriage produced no children.

PUTNAM, ISRAEL, WOLF DEN

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Site** - #85000949)
Also known as **Putnam Wolf Den**
Off Wolf Den Rd., Pomfret
Historic Significance: Event, Person — **Historic Person:** Putnam,Israel — **Significant Year:** 1742 — **Area of Significance:** Other, Literature — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Conservation Area — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Conservation Area, Park

QUAKER FARMS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **New Haven County** - #91000993)
467-511 Quaker Farms Rd., Oxford
(150 acres, 19 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Boult, George — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Health Care, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Hospital, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

QUAKER HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - District - #02000337)
Roughly along Old Norwich Rd. from Richards Grove Rd. to Mohegan Ave. Pkwy., Waterford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Fire Station, Post Office, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

QUINEBAUG MILL-QUEBEC SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - District - #85001921)
Roughly bounded by Quinebaug River, Quebec Square, Elm & S. Main Sts., Brookland-Killingly
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lockwood,Amos — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

QUINNIPIAC BREWERY

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001285)
Also known as **Brewery Square**
19-23 River St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Robinson,Leoni — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

QUINNIPIAC RIVER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **New Haven County** - #84001139)
Roughly bounded by Quinnipiac Ave., Lexington, Chapel, Ferry, Pine, Front, and Lombard Sts., New Haven
(3130 acres, 524 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Maritime History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Fishing Facility Or Site, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

RAILROAD AVENUE INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - District - #85002697)
Roughly bounded by State and Cherry Sts., Fairfield and Wordin Aves., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Rail-Related

RAMSDELL, HEZEKIAH S., FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000442)

Also known as **Alice Ramsdell Farm**

Ramsdell Rd., Thompson

Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Agriculture — Cultural Affiliation: — Yankee — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

RANDALL, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002877)

SE of North Stonington on CT 2, North Stonington

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

RAPALLO VIADUCT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Structure** - #86002728)

Flat Brook and former Air Line RR right-of-way, East Hampton

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Serrell,Edward W., Phenix Iron Works — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Engineering, Transportation — Cultural Affiliation: — American,industry — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

RAYMOND, CHARLES WALKER

(1842-1913) — military engineer, was born January 14, 1842, at Hartford, Connecticut, the son of Robert Raikes and Mary Anna (Pratt) Raymond, and a younger brother of Rossiter Worthington Raymond. The Raymonds were descended from Richard Raymond, who was made a freeman of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1634. Charles's father was a professional man of unusual versatility, and his home life was one of culture and literary interest. In 1861, he was graduated from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, of which his uncle, John H. Raymond, was president and in which his father was for a time professor of English. He then went to West Point and became a student at the United States Military Academy. While still a cadet, he was commissioned lieutenant of artillery and served on the staff of General D. N. Couch in the Gettysburg campaign. He then returned to West Point and was graduated at the head of his class in 1865, being made a first lieutenant of engineers in June of that year. His personality marked him as one of the outstanding members of the corps of engineers, and he was promoted to captain in 1867, to major in 1883, to lieutenant-colonel in 1898, to colonel in January 1904, and to brigadier-general upon his retirement at his own request in June of the lastnamed year.

In 1869, two years after Alaska was bought by the United States, he was ordered to accompany an expedition of American fur traders on the first steam vessel that went up the Yukon River. He made one of the first maps of this river, determined by astronomical observation that Fort Yukon was on American soil, and ejected the British fur-traders from that post. His "Report of a Reconnaissance of the Yukon River, Alaska Territory, July to September 1869" is well written and interesting. Throughout most of the seventies he was an instructor at West Point and he designed new buildings and a water-supply system for the Academy. In 1874-1875, he was on special service in command of the United States expedition to Tasmania to observe a transit of Venus. He published in 1881 *Contributions to the Theory of Blasting, or Military Mining*, a translation of the work of Hans Hofer von Heimhalt. During the mid-eighties he was in charge of river and harbor improvements in Massachusetts, notably at Boston, Newburyport, and Sandy Bay. Later, he was in charge of harbor improvements at Philadelphia and in Delaware River and Bay, including the construction of the Delaware breakwater, a design which he courageously advocated despite hostile criticism. The extensive dredging operations at Philadelphia involved the removal of several islands and gave that city a deep sea harbor.

Other important technical work included fortifications, bridge designs, and observations of terrestrial magnetism. As a military and civil engineer, he was versatile and ingenious, and he was skilled in expressing his ideas in clear English. In 1888-1889, he served as engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia. Among the numerous chairmanships that he held were those of the Board of Engineers on Deep Waterways (1897) to report on routes to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, and the American Section of the Permanent International Commission of Navigation Congresses (1903). As chairman of the board of engineers that advised on the driving of the Hudson tunnels of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he was active, despite failing eyesight, in adapting the design to the serious obstacles encountered, sometimes against the opposition of his colleagues. He published his report to the railroad company in 1911, and his name heads the list of engineers on the memorial tablet in the

entrance of the Pennsylvania station in New York. General Goethals held his advice in high esteem in connection with the digging of the Panama Canal, and only Raymond's failing health prevented his taking a much more important part therein.

On November 8, 1866, he married Clara Wise of Brooklyn, who died in 1901. His second wife was Alice D. Krause, widow of Captain William Krause, United States Army, whom he married in 1904, and who survived him. Two of his sons became officers in the army.

RAYMOND-BRADFORD HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004372)
Raymond Hill Rd., Montville
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Raymond,Mercy Sands — **Significant Year:** 1710 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

RAYNHAM

National Historic Place (des. 1980 - Building - #80004062)
Also known as **Kneeland Townsend House**
709 Townsend Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Banner,Peter, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1850-1874, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Forest, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Forest, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

RECTORY AND CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004459)
North St., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

RED BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Structure** - #93001345)
Near Oregon Rd. over the Quinnipiac R., Meriden
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Company — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

RED MOUNTAIN SHELTER

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001740)
Also known as **Mohawk Forest Adirondack Shelter**
N side of CT 4 adjacent to Appalachian Trail, Cornwall
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Street Furniture/Object — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Street Furniture/Object

REDDING

Town; Fairfield County; Elevation 705 feet. Established around 1717 and named Reading for Colonel John Read, its original patentee. Over time, the pronunciation varied and the town was incorporated as Redding in 1767.

REDDING CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Fairfield County** - #92001253)
Roughly, 4-25B Cross Hwy., including Read Cemetery, 61-100 Hill Rd., 0-15 Lonetown Rd. and 118 Sanfordtown Rd., Redding (550 acres, 41 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, City Hall, Religious

Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, City Hall, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

REDWOOD

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000423)
Also known as **Trumbill, David, House**
589 Exeter Rd., Lebanon
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Fitch, Issac — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

REEVE, TAPPING, HOUSE AND LAW SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000879)
South St., Litchfield
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Reeve,Tapping — **Significant Year:** 1823, 1774 — **Area of Significance:** Law — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

REID, SAMUEL CHESTER

(1783-1861) — sea captain, designer of the present form of the American flag, was born August 25, 1783, at Norwich, Connecticut, the son of Lieutenant John Reid, a former British naval officer, of distinguished Glasgow family, who resigned his commission and joined the cause of the American Revolution after having been captured, and later married Rebecca Chester of Norwich. Samuel went to sea at the age of eleven, was captured by a French privateer and imprisoned for six months at Basse-Terre, Guadaloupe, served as acting midshipman in the U. S. S. *Baltimore* in the West Indies for a year, and at twenty was master of the brig *Merchant* of New York. Commanding the privateer *General Armstrong* (246 tons, 90 men, 9 guns) in the War of 1812, he left New York on September 9, 1814, and put in at Fayal in the Azores on September 26 following. That same day the British warships *Carnation* (18), *Rota* (38), and *Plantagene*t (74), under Commodore Edward Lloyd, entered Fayal, en route to join the forces concentrating at Jamaica against New Orleans. About seven o'clock in the evening, as Reid was moving closer under the Portuguese fort, four armed boats approached from the *Carnation*, with the evident purpose of making a surprise capture. Reid challenged and then fired into them.

In this first attack, the Americans lost one killed and the first lieutenant was wounded; the British about twenty killed and wounded. Despite a warning from the Portuguese governor, the British again attacked about midnight with twelve or fourteen boats and about 400 men, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter, estimated at from 175 to 250 casualties, while the Americans lost but two killed and seven wounded. At daylight, the *Carnation* engaged with her broadsides, but was temporarily driven off by the *Armstrong's* 42-pounder "Long Tom." Anticipating attack by the whole force, Reid now scuttled and abandoned his ship, which the enemy soon afterward burned. Remaining for repairs and to bury their dead, the British insisted on examining the American crew for deserters, but left them further unmolested. The week or ten days' delay thus caused to the expedition against New Orleans greatly aided Jackson's defense of that city.

On returning to America the *Armstrong's* indomitable defenders were accorded high honors, Reid receiving a sword from the New York legislature and a silver service from New York merchants. Upon vigorous protests from the Portuguese government, England apologized and paid 319 pounds indemnity for injuries to shore structures, but denied responsibility for starting the battle, and was instrumental in preventing Portugal's acknowledgment of the American claim against her for $131,000. This was repeatedly rejected, until in Taylor's administration diplomatic relations were severed and an American squadron took off Clay, the American minister. But upon Taylor's death in July 1850, when Webster became secretary of state, the claim was submitted to arbitration and decided favorably to Portugal. Reid and his son, Samuel Chester, junior, immediately sued the United States in the Court of Claims, but the case, which enjoyed great publicity for many years, was not settled until April 1882, when Congress voted a payment of $70,739. The son, whose name was first known to the public in connection with the publication of an account of his experiences during the Mexican War under the title *The Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers* (1847), had prosecuted the claim with remarkable persistence and during his last years supplemented his efforts by writing a history of his father's career, but at the time of his death in 1897, a considerable balance was still unpaid.

Reid was for many years harbor master at New York, where he did notable work in improving pilot-boat service, publishing a signal code for American vessels, and securing a lightshop off Sandy Hook. He also divised a system of rapid signaling on land, and in 1826 demonstrated that a message could be sent from New York to New Orleans in two hours, but a bill for its adoption was killed by the advent of electric telegraphy.

As definitely recognized by a Congressional committee, Reid must further be given credit for the design of the

American flag. When the admission of the states raised the question of alterations in 1818, Representative Peter Wendover of New York consulted Reid, who proposed thirteen stripes and a star for each state, with the stars in parallel rows for military use and arranged in one great star for other purposes. This, without specification as to arrangement of the stars, was adopted by Congress on April 4, 1818, and flag made by Mrs. Reid was hoisted on the Capitol eight days later. Reid was given the equivalent of a pension by appointment as sailing master in the navy on July 3, 1843. He married Mary, daughter of Captain Nathan Jennings of Fairfield, Connecticut, on June 8, 1813. They had eight children, among whom were Samuel Chester, previously mentioned; Mary Isabel, the wife of Luigi Palma di Cesnola; and Louise Gouvernour, the wife of John Savage, a prominent New York journalist. The elder Reid died on January 28, 1861, at his home near Franklin Square in New York City.

RELL, M. JODI

(1946-), acting Governor of Connecticut (2004-), was born on June 16, 1946, in Norfolk, Virginia. She attended Old Dominion University and Western Connecticut State University. She received honorary law doctorates from the University of Hartford in 2001 and the University of New Haven in 2004. She moved to Brookfield, Connecticut, in 1969, and served as a State Representative for the 107th District from 1984 to 1994. In 1994, Rell was elected Lieutenant Governor under Governor John Rowland. She was reelected to the post in 1998, and 2002.

On July 1, 2005, Rell was sworn into office as Governor of Connecticut after the resignation of Governor John Rowland, who was facing charges for corruption. Since taking office, Rell has been outspoken in demanding the highest ethical standards for everyone serving in state government. Her first action as Governor was to appoint a Special Counsel for Ethics Compliance to advise her and all state agencies, departments, boards, and commissions on issues of public integrity. She has plans to restructure the State Ethics Commission and to establish a Contracting Reform Task Force to recommend improvements for the state's procedures for purchasing goods and services. In addition, she has focused on bolstering homeland security efforts, enhancing educational opportunities for all schoolchildren, and improving the state's economy and job market.

Rell, and her husband Lou Rell, have two grown children, Meredith and Michael, and reside in Brookfield, Connecticut.

REMINGTON CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - District - #90001426)
Roughly, Bond, Dover, and Remington Sts. and Palisade Ave., between Stewart and Tudor Sts., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hiss & Weeks, Bossom,Alfred — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

REMINGTON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Fairfield County** - #90001425)
Roughly, Willow and East Aves. between Boston and Barnum Aves., Bridgeport
(140 acres, 69 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hiss & Weeks, Bossom, Alfred — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

REVONAH MANOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Fairfield County** - #86002100)
Roughly bounded by Urban St., East Ave., Fifth, and Bedford Sts., Stamford
(231 acres, 39 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Henneberger & Jevne, Barnard, Lawrence — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

REMINGTON, FREDERIC, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000880)
154 Barry Ave., Ridgefield
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Remington,Frederic — **Significant Year:** 1919 — **Area of Significance:** Art — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

REVOLUTIONARY WAR CAMPSITE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Site** - #86000853)
Address Restricted, West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Military — Cultural Affiliation: — American,military — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Defense, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

REVONAH MANOR HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - District - #86002100)
Roughly bounded by Urban St., East Ave., Fifth, and Bedford Sts., Stamford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Henneberger & Jevne, Barnard,Lawrence — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

REYNOLDS, EDWIN

(1831-1909) — inventor, engineer, son of Christopher and Charissa (Huntington) Reynolds, was born March 23, 1831, on his father's farm at Mansfield, Connecticut. He was a descendant of James Reynolds who was in Rhode Island in 1665. After obtaining a common education in his birthplace and working for a while on the farm, at the age of sixteen Edwin entered a local machine shop as an apprentice. Three years later, he started on a journeyman's tour of various shops in lower New England.

In 1857, he went to Aurora, Indiana, where he became superintendent of the shops of Stedman & Company, builders of engines, sawmill machinery, and drainage boilers for Mississippi plantations. This business practically ceased in 1861, and Reynolds then returned East and secured a position with the Corliss Steam Engine Company at Providence, Rhode Island. In ten years, he rose to be plant superintendent, a position he held until 1877. His last notable work with this company was the construction of the great Corliss engine for the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and the designing and building of a rolling-mill engine to run at a speed double that of previous designs.

In 1877, he accepted the position of general superintendent of the Edward P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and undertook the development of the Reynolds-Corliss engine. Early in the 1880s, his own inventions began to appear in the varied line of machinery manufactured by his company, which included large Corliss engines for pumping service, mining machinery, air compressors, blowing engines, and machinery for street railway work. One of the greatest of his achievements during this period was the building in 1888 of the first triple expansion pumping engine for waterworks service in the United States. This engine is described as "doing continuously so high a duty as to place it among the most remarkable constructions of its class and time." On December 4, 1888, he perfected and patented a blowing engine for blast furnaces, the design of which embodied a radical departure from accepted practice. It was selected by the Joliet Steel Company from competitive designs submitted by engineers in the United States and Europe, and after twenty-five years of continuous experimenting no improvements on the essential features of Reynolds' design had been made. That it was a valuable product for the Allis Company is evidenced by the fact that it yielded from a single steel concern over five million dollars' worth of business.

Another notable accomplishment of Reynolds was the designing and building in 1893 of a horizontal vertical, four-cylinder, compound steam engine of 12,000 horsepower for the power house of the Manhattan Railway, New York City. It is said that he sketched the design while he was traveling by train from Milwaukee to New York, so marvelously quick was his inventive genius. In the course of time he rose to be second vice-president and director of the Allis Company. About 1902, at his suggestion, the movement was started which resulted in the establishment of the Allis-Chalmers Company, Milwaukee, with a capital of forty million dollars. Reynolds became the consulting engineer of the organization and continued to serve in this capacity until his death. He was the designer of the great machine shops of the company at West Allis, Wisconsin, and of much of the machinery. Between 1880 and 1906, he patented over forty improvements in steam engines, boilers, valve gears, feedwater heaters, air compressors, stamp mills, and ore crushers, and designed the first cross compound hoisting engine for mining work. In addition to his duties in connection with the Allis Company, he organized and was president of the Milwaukee Boiler Company, and served as president of the Daisy Roller Mills Company and the German American Bank, both of Milwaukee. He was the first president of the National Metal Trades Association, vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers from 1892 to 1894, and president for the year 1902. He was twice married: first, on September 28, 1853, in Mansfield, to Mary Spencer; and, second, in Milwaukee, on May 30, 1904, to Nellie Maria Nettleton. At the time of his death, February 19, 1909, in Milwaukee he was survived by his widow and an adopted daughter; two children died in infancy.

RIBICOFF, ABRAHAM ALEXANDER

(1910-1998) — sixty-fifth governor of Connecticut (1955-1961), was born in New Britain, Connecticut, on April 9, 1910, the son

of Rose Sable and Samuel Ribicoff. He attended New Britain's public schools, and studied at New York University. In 1933, he graduated with an LL.B. degree from the University of Chicago and was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1933. He then set up a practice in Hartford.

Ribicoff was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives as a Democrat in 1938, and served from 1939 to 1941. He served as a Judge of the Hartford Municipal Court from 1941 to 1943, and again from 1945 to 1947. In 1948, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, and was reelected in 1950. He sought a seat in the United States Senate in 1952, but was unsuccessful.

In 1954, Ribicoff became the Democratic candidate for Governor. After winning the election, he was inaugurated on January 5, 1955. In his first year as Connecticut's governor, he was faced with the many challenges caused by two devastating floods that struck the State in August and October. Wide destruction resulted, and Ribicoff personally led the efforts toward recovery. He advocated for a rehabilitation program that was supported by the Legislature, and gained bipartisan support.

Ribicoff's reform administration also supported education and welfare; in 1957, at his urging, a $52,000,000 budget was approved for expansion of the State's educational system and for other welfare and humane programs. His efforts resulted in a State constitutional amendment that provided broader home rule powers to municipalities.

Ribicoff stepped down from office on January 21, 1961, to accept a federal appointment as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, directing a department of 62,000 employees and a budget of $3,750,000,000. After resigning from this position in 1962, he ran for and won a seat on the United States Senate. He was reelected to the U.S. Senate in 1968, and 1974. Following his service in the senate, Ribicoff practiced law in New York City and resided in Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut.

Ribicoff married Ruth Siegel in June of 1931, and had two children. He died on February 22, 1998, and is buried at Cornwall Cemetery.

RICHARDSON, NATHANIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001405)
NE of Middlebury on Kelly Rd., Middlebury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

RIDER, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001388)
Also known as **Danbury Scott-Fanton Museum and Historical Society**
43 Main St., Danbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

RIDGEBURY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000815)
Ridgebury Rd. and George Washington Hwy., Ridgebury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

RIDGEFIELD

Town; Fairfield County; Elevation 760 feet. The Indians called this place Caudatowa, meaning "high land." In 1709, the General Assembly selected the name Ridgefield for the town because of the high ridges in the area.

RIDGEFIELD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Fairfield County** - #84000817)
Roughly bounded by Pound St., Fairview Ave., Prospect, Ridge, and Whipstick Rds., Ridgefield
(3950 acres, 241 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gilbert, Cass, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Government — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Single Dwelling2

RIPLEY, JAMES WOLFE

(1794-1870) — soldier, the son of Ralph and Eunice (Huntington) Ripley, was born December 10, 1794, in Windham County, Connecticut. He received his elementary education in the county schools and, in 1813 was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy. Under the pressure of wartime demands he was graduated on June 2, 1814, commissioned second lieutenant of artillery, and ordered to duty at Sacketts Harbor, New York. After the war he served in garrisons until 1817, when he joined General Jackson on the Escambia River in Florida and served for two years under that intrepid fighter in the Seminole Indian war and the subsequent invasion of Florida. During this time he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Following several years of garrison and recruiting duty, he was detailed in 1823 as assistant commissioner under James Gadsden to run the boundaries of the Indian reservations of Florida. He was commended by his chief and William Pope Duval, governor of the territory, for his excellent work on this detail.

After eight more years of garrison and recruiting duty, he was ordered to Charleston Harbor in 1832, when South Carolina threatened nullification of the federal tariff act. His work there was highly praised by General Winfield Scott in command at Charleston, who wrote to the Secretary of War, "Captain Ripley has no superior in the middle ranks of the Army,...in general intelligence, zeal, or good conduct." Having transferred to the ordnance corps, Ripley was assigned to command the arsenal at Kennebec, Maine, in 1833, where he remained for eight years and received his promotion to major. From 1841 to 1854, he commanded the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. Through his efforts this institution was rebuilt and transformed into a more modern arms production plant. For meritorious services here during the Mexican War he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In 1854, he was transferred to command the arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts, and in the same year was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The next year he went to California as chief-of-ordnance of the Pacific department and, in 1857 was made inspector of arsenals.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was on a special mission in the Orient. He hurried home and on April 23, 1861, was appointed chief-of-ordnance of the army with the rank of colonel and the following August was promoted to brigadier-general. He devoted himself with energy if not always with the best judgment to the task of supplying the army with arms and ammunition. In the large disbursements which this involved he continually fought favoritism, fraud and political influence, maintaining throughout unquestioned personal integrity. He was retired on September 15, 1863, but continued to serve as inspector of armaments until 1869. He was brevetted major-general in 1865 for long and faithful service. This venerable officer had the distinction of having served his country continuously for over fifty-five years and in four wars. On August 11, 1824, he married Sarah Denny who, with three of their nine children, survived him. He died March 15, 1870 in Hartford, Connecticut, and was buried in Springfield Cemetery.

RISING SUN TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002638)
Also known as **Half-Mile House;Todd's**
Old Tavern Lane, North Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

RIVER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **New Haven County** - #86002648)
Roughly bounded by Boston Post Rd., Cherry St. and Amtrak, and High St., Milford
(1280 acres, 159 buildings, 6 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Peck, Capt. James, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Landscape Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park, Single Dwelling2

RIVER ROAD STONE ARCH RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Structure** - #86002727)
River Rd. and former Air Line RR right-of-way, Colchester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Pedestrian Related, Rail-Related, Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

RIVER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - District - #88003213)

Roughly bounded by Chapel St., Blatchley Ave., New Haven Harbor, and James St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Warehouse

RIVERSIDE AVENUE BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - **Structure** - #77001391)
Riverside Ave. and RR tracks, Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lowthrop,Francis C., Keystone Bridge Co. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

RIVERSIDE CEMETERY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **Site** - #88001525)
Riverside St., from Sunnyside to Summit Sts., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Art, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery — **Current Function:** Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery

ROARING BROOK I SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001220)
Also known as **Site 41-20**
Address Restricted, East Haddam
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle & Final Woodland, Selden Creek Phase, Niantic Phase — **Period of Significance:** 1000-500 AD, 1499-1000 AD, 1749-1500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

ROARING BROOK II SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001221)
Also known as **Site 41-22**
Address Restricted, East Haddam
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland Period, Roaring Brook Phase — **Period of Significance:** 499-0 AD, 1000-500 AD — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest

ROBBINS, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001526)
Also known as **Duke of Cumberland Inn**
262 Old Main St., Rocky Hill
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

ROBERTS, HENRY

(1853-1929) — forty-sixth governor of Connecticut (1905-1907), was born in Brooklyn, New York, on January 22, 1853. He attended public schools in Hartford and South Windsor, and graduated from Yale University in 1877. After studying law at Columbia University and Yale, he earned a law degree in 1879 and was admitted to the bar.

Roberts established a law practice, and joined his father's manufacturing firm, the Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company. He became the company's president in 1886, and continued as its head until the company was dissolved in 1907. He was also involved in a number of lucrative investments and became identified with many of Hartford's industrial enterprises.

Roberts' political career began as a member of Hartford's Board of Aldermen in 1897. He then served in the Connecticut House of Representatives from 1899 to 1901, and in the State Senate in 1901-1902. After winning an election as Lieutenant Governor in 1902, he served in the office until 1905, when he became the Republican nominee for Governor. Emerging victorious from the election, Roberts took gubernatorial office on January 4, 1905.

During his term, Roberts supported a number of reforms that he considered to be in the general interest of the State. The Legislature framed laws that regulated the use of the automobile, protected the public from dishonest practices by public

officials and representatives of private enterprises, provided jail sentences for non-support of wives, and forbid bakeries to operate below ground level.

Roberts returned to his business interests at the end of his term. He continued in public service as president of the Hartford Water Board, and as a trustee of the Slater Industrial School in Winston, North Carolina. He was active in many organizations, including the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Psi Upsilon, Theta Psi, and Sigma Epsilon.

He married Carrie Elizabeth Smith in October of 1881, and had three children. He died in Hartford on May 1, 1929.

ROBINSON, EDWARD

(1794-1863) — philologist, geographer, and professor of Biblical literature, he was born April 10, 1794, in Southington, Connecticut, the son of Reverend William Robinson and (his fourth wife) Elisabeth (Norton). His father was pastor for forty-one years there, and also a shrewd and successful farmer. The boy attended the common schools of the vicinity and for a time was a student in the family of a neighboring pastor. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to a Southington merchant who put him in charge of the drug department of his store. Robinson was eager for further education, however, and in a couple of years was allowed to go to Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, where an uncle, Seth Norton, was a professor. After graduating in 1816, he studied law for a year in Hudson, New York, and the next year was tutor in mathematics and Greek at Hamilton. On September 3, 1818, he married Eliza Kirkland, daughter of Samuel Kirkland, missionary to the Oneidas. After her death, the following July, he remained on a farm she had owned, where he combined agricultural pursuits with study.

In 1821, he went to Andover, Massachusetts, in order to see through the press certain portions of the Riad which he had edited with a Latin introduction and notes — *Iliadis Libri Noueon Priores Librique XVIII et XXII* (1822). At Andover, he came under the influence of the distinguished Hebraist, Moses Stuart, professor in the Theological Seminary, who persuaded him to devote himself to Hebrew studies. On October 1, 1822, he was licensed to preach by the Hartford South Association and the following year he became instructor in Hebrew at the Seminary, continuing in this capacity until 1826. During this period, he assisted Stuart in preparing *A Greek Grammar of the New Testament* (1825), a translation from the German of G. B. Winer, and himself made and published in 1825 a translation of Wahl's *Clavis Philologica Novi Testamenti*. The year 1826, in which he went to Germany to study, was a turning point in his career, since he then came into direct contact with German scholarship and methods at a time when scholarly research, in the modern sense of the term, was quite unknown in America. For four years he pursued studies at Gottingen, Halle, and Berlin, making a great impression by his ability, and becoming the personal friend of the philologists Gesenius and Rodiger, the theologian Tholuck, the historian Neander, and especially of the great geographer Ritter, whose influence on him was to be decisive. In 1828, he married Therese Albertine Louise, the brilliant daughter of Ludwig Heinrich von Jakob, professor of philosophy at Halle.

After his return to America, Robinson was appointed professor extraordinary of Biblical literature at Andover, a post which he combined with that of librarian. In 1831, he founded the *American Biblical Repository*, of which he was editor for four years and to which he contributed much of the material; later, 1843, he founded the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, which the next year was taken over by Edwards A. Park and Bela B. Edwards of Andover. Subject to attacks of epilepsy, he was forced by his ill health to resign his professorship in 1833. Removing to Boston, he continued his work, however, publishing several books and numerous papers. The most important of these were *A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testaonent...* (1836), a translation of Gesenius' work with additions and alterations, and *A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament* (1836). In 1837, he was invited to the chair of Biblical literature at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and at the same time given leave of absence in order to visit the Holy Land. From March to July 1838 he traveled in Sinai, Palestine, and southern Syria, with the aid of an American missionary, Eli Smith. Robinson himself emphasizes the invaluable assistance given him by Smith, whose command of Arabic and knowledge of the people formed a perfect complement to his own historical and philological training.

It is difficult to overestimate the value of their joint achievement. For the first time a trained scholar, possessed of a sound critical method in historical and topographical research, explored Palestine, paying the most careful attention to cartography, to the correct Arabic form of place-names, and to the vestiges of antiquity. It is not surprising that the publication of his great work, *Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai and Arabia Petraea* (3 vols., London, 1841), and the simultaneous appearance of a German translation, at once established his reputation as one of the foremost geographers and Biblical scholars of his time. The lapse of three generations has placed him even higher in the history of scholarship, for it is now recognized that his work marks an epoch in the development of historical geography and related fields. In 1852, he visited Palestine again, for a shorter period, and in 1856, brought out the results of this reconnaissance in a second edition of his work, with a supplementary volume, *Later Biblical Researches in Palestine and the Adjacent Regions*. Three years later, he published a *Memoir of the Reverend William Robinson* (1859), with a genealogy of his family. Unhappily, his health began to interfere seriously with his activities, and he was at last stricken with an incurable disease of the eyes. He died January 27, 1863, in New York City after a short illness.

ROBINSON, P., FUR CUTTING COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82000998)
Also known as **Oil Mill Road** Building
Oil Mill Rd., Danbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Warehouse

ROCK LEDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001394)
S of Norwalk at 33, 40-42 Highland Ave., Norwalk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Moeller,Edward, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival, Other — **Historic Person:** Farrell,James A. — **Significant Year:** 1913, 1911 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ROCKRIMMON ROCKSHELTER

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - **Site** - #94000847)
Also known as **135-06;6-FA-116**
Address Restricted, Stamford
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric, Industry — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Archaic, Late Archaic — **Period of Significance:** 6000-6499 BC, 5500-5999 BC, 5000-5499 BC, 4500-4999 BC, 4000-4499 BC, 3500-3999 BC, 3000-3499 BC, 2500-2999 BC, 2000-2499 BC, 1500-1999 BC — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp, Extractive Facility, Processing Site — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ROCKVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Tolland County** - #84001173)
Roughly bounded by Snipsic St., Davis Ave., West and South Sts., Rockville
(5500 acres, 842 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Platt, Charles A. et al — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic

ROCKWELL HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004460)
Laurel Way, W., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ROCKWELL PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - District - #87000788)
Dutton Ave. and Jacobs St., Bristol
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Arnold,Sheffield — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Rockwell,Albert F.,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1914 — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Landscape Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Park, Street Furniture/Object — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park, Street Furniture/Object

ROCKWELL, ALPHONSO DAVID

(1840-1933) — pioneer in electro-therapeutics, was born May 18, 1840, in New Canaan, Connecticut, the son of David S. and Betty (Comstock) Rockwell. He was educated at the New Canaan Seminary conducted by his father and at Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. His father had purchased a farm near Milan, Ohio, and here he returned after graduation to teach a rural school and begin the study of medicine with a local practitioner.

In the spring of 1862, he served a three-month enlistment in the 85th Ohio Infantry, guarding Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase at Columbus. He spent a year in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and a second at the Bellevue Hospital Medical School in New York where he received his medical degree in 1864. He immediately took the examination for the army medical service, was appointed an assistant surgeon, and was assigned to the 6th Ohio Cavalry in Gregg's division of Sheridan's cavalry corps. Joining his regiment at Warrenton, Virginia, he participated in the campaign which began at the Wilderness and ended with the investment of Richmond, and was with Sheridan's cavalry when it blocked the Confederate retreat

at Appomattox. In the meantime, he had been promoted to the office of surgeon with the grade of major. Discharged with his regiment in August 1865, he settled in New York City for practice.

In 1866, Rockwell became associated with George M. Beard in the investigation of the therapeutic applications of electricity, an association which later developed into a business partnership. At this time, electricity was not used to any extent by physicians in the United States, and very little elsewhere. They issued a series of articles in the *Medical Record* (1866-67, 1867-68), published in book form in 1867 under the title, *The Medical Use of Electricity*, which created wide interest. In these articles, emphasis was placed upon general electrization with its constitutional tonic effects. In 1871, he published with Beard their larger work: *A Practical Treatise on the Medical and Surgical Uses of Electricity*, which went through eleven editions and was introduced into Germany by a translation by Professor Vater of the University of Prague. In this exhaustive work they described and illustrated in detail the modus operandi of general electrization which they had been the first to give systematic investigation, and directed attention to the growing importance of "central galvanization," especially galvanization of the sympathetic system. Numerous carefully prepared case reports gave added value to the book.

Individually or in collaboration with Beard, Rockwell produced a flow of articles for the literature of neurology and electro-therapeutics. Their association was terminated in 1876 by an estrangement, which was later healed. In 1884, Rockwell edited a volume on *Sexual Neurasthenia* from the posthumous manuscript of Beard, and in 1888 he brought out a second edition of Beard's *Practical Treatise on Nervous Exhaustion*. He edited an American edition of Sir William Atkin's *Complete Handbook of Treatment* (1887) and wrote the chapter on electro-therapeutics for H. A. Hare's *System of Practical Therapeutics* (1891). In 1920, he published *Rambling Recollections: An Autobiography*. He was appointed professor of electro-therapeutics at the New York Postgraduate Medical School in 1886, holding the position for four years. Owing to his admitted limitations as a public speaker, he was extremely modest concerning his success as an instructor. He was neurologist and electro-therapeutist to the Flushing Hospital and served on the medical staffs of the Woman's Hospital and Demilt Dispensary in New York. He was a member and one-time president of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association.

When the New York state law was enacted changing the method of legal execution from hanging to the electric chair, Rockwell was chosen by the commissioner of prisons as one of a committee of three to advise the state as to the best method of carrying out the provisions of the law. Not only did he advise upon the apparatus and its application, but he gave testimony for the state in defense of the new law and was a witness of some of the earliest electrocutions in the state. He retired from active professional work some years before his death. He was married on October 7, 1868, in New York, to Susannah Landon of that city. It is to be said of Rockwell and his associate, Beard, that they wrested electro-therapeutics from the grasp of charlatanry, gave it respectability, and placed it upon a scientific basis. He died in 1933.

ROCKWELL, SOLOMON, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001500)
Also known as **Solomon's Temple; Hinsdale House**
226 Prospect St., Winsted
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Swift,William — **Architectural Style:** Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

ROCKY HILL

Town; Hartford County. Named for Rocky or Shipman Hill, the most prominent physical feature of the area, other names for the town included Lexington Parish and Stepney Parish.

ROCKY HILL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004438)
805-817 Old Main St., Rocky Hill
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ackley,Elijah & Seth Dickenson — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

ROCKY NECK PAVILION

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001745)
Lands End Point, Rocky Neck State Park, East Lyme
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Baker,Russell F., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Civic — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture

RODEPH SHOLOM SYNAGOGUE AND TALMUD TORAH

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000994)

2385 Park Ave., Bridgeport

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hablin, Jesse James, Greco, Charles R. — **Architectural Style:** Art Deco, Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

ROGERS FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - District - #88002688)

Roughly Shuttle Meadow Rd., Long Bottom Rd., Andrews Rd., and Mine Hollow Rd., Southington

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Bungalow/Craftsman, Greek Revival, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Processing, Single Dwelling2, Storage, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Multiple Dwelling, Processing, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store, Storage, Warehouse

ROGERS, JOHN, STUDIO

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000881)
33 Oenoke Ridge, New Canaan
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Rogers,John — **Significant Year:** 1904, 1960, 1878 — **Area of Significance:** Art — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

ROOT, JONATHAN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003113)
Also known as **Root,Josiah, House; See also: Southington Center Historic District**
140—142 N. Main St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ROSA PONSELLE

(1897-1981) — American operatic soprano, was born Rosa Ponzillo on January 22, 1897, in Meriden, Connecticut. Her parents, Bernadino Ponzillo and Maddalena Conti, owned a bakery and grocery store. Along with her sister, Carmela, she began singing in the choir of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Meriden. There, she captured the attention of Anna Ryan, the church organist, who encouraged her to make the most of her talent.

Rosa began singing at an early age in the cafes and motion picture theaters of Meriden and nearby New Haven, and performed as the Ponzillo Sisters with her sister in vaudeville in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1918, her vocal coach brought her to the attention of tenor Enrico Caruso and Guilio Gatti-Casazza, the general director of the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

On November 15, 1918, Rosa made her operatic debut opposite Caruso, taking the challenging role of Leonora in Verdi's "La forza del destino." Romano Romani prepared her for the role and remained her primary vocal coach and teacher. Critics applauded her performance, predicting enormous potential for a long and celebrated career.

Ponselle was the first American-born, American-trained singer to star at the Met. Noted for her powerful, expressive voice and handling of low tones, she performed for nineteen seasons at the Metropolitan, and sang in a total of twenty-two dramatic and dramatic-coloratura roles.

Her only notable failure came in 1935 with her performance of Carmen. Scathing reviews from critics Howard Taubman of the New York Times and Olin Downes, as well as a serious disagreement with management over her repertory, contributed to her decision to retire from the Metropolitan Opera during the 1936-1937 season. In her final performance on February 15, 1937, she again sang Carmen.

Ponselle was widely recorded during her lifetime, and was one of the first major American opera singers to perform on live radio. She was an advocate of using the power of radio and television to promote an appreciation of classical music. It is believed that her fame has endured as a result of several important recordings.

Settling in Maryland, Ponselle married Carle A. Jackson, son of Baltimore mayor Howard W. Jackson, in 1936. The couple had no children and divorced in 1946. She devoted the remainder of her life to teaching, recording and fund-raising for musical institutions, as well as serving for a short time as artistic director for the Baltimore Civic Opera Company.

Rosa Ponselle died on May 25, 1981, in Green Spring Valley, a suburb of Baltimore where she had lived since her marriage to Jackson. At her death, she bequeathed money from the sale of her estate to establish the Rosa Ponselle Foundation, from which funds were provided for scholarships and competitions.

ROSEMARY HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - Building - #90001137)
Jct. of Ridgeway and Zaccheus Mead Ln., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Blake,Theodore E. — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Educational Related Housing, Religious Structure, School, Sport Facility — **Current Function:** Education, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Educational Related Housing, Religious Structure, School, Sport Facility

ROUND HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - District - #96000779)
Roughly, jct. of John St. and Round Hill Rd., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dominick, William F. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949

— **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Ceremonial Site, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

ROUTE 146 HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - District - #90000569)
Rt. 146 between Flat Rock Rd. and West River bridge, Guilford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late 19th And Early 20th Century American Movements, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

ROWE AND WEED HOUSES

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002860)
208 Salmon Brook St., Granby
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

ROWLAND, JOHN

(1957-) — seventy-first Governor of Connecticut (1995-2004), was born on May 24, 1957 in Waterbury, Connecticut. In 1979, he earned his bachelor's degree from Villanova University.

Rowland began his public service career with an election to the State Legislature in 1981, serving until 1985. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in that year, and kept his seat until 1991. While in the U.S. House, he served on the Armed Forces Committee, the Intelligence Committee, the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, the Veteran's Affairs Committee, and the House Republican Anti-Drug Task Force. He was honored with the "Watchdog of the Treasury" award for his efforts against unnecessary governmental spending.

As a Republican, Rowland was the Connecticut campaign chairman for President George Bush in 1992. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in the November 1994 election, and was the youngest person to be elected to the office in the history of the State. He was reelected to a second term in 1998, and a third term in 2002.

Rowland focused his gubernatorial efforts on improving the quality of life for Connecticut's citizens and making the State a more attractive site for new businesses. During his administration, income tax rates and business taxes were lowered, and reforms were passed in the State's welfare system. On July 1, 2004, Rowland resigned as governor due to looming charges of corruption and an impending impeachment trial. Rowland plead guilt to charges of stealing honest service for his use of state contractors to make improvements on his own property as well as his use of insider knowledge to purchase partial ownership in the company immediately before they were granted the state contract. He was sentenced on March 18, 2005, to one year and one day in prison, four months house arrest, and three years probation and community service. On April 1, 2005, he began his prison sentence at the Federal Correctional Institution in Loretto, Pennsylvania

He is married to Patty Rowland, his second wife, and has five children.

ROXBURY

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 557 feet. Early names for this area were Rucum or Rocum. The Indian name for this area was Shepaug or "the rocky river." The town was named Roxbury in 1743, probably because of the surrounding rocky area.

ROXBURY CENTER

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Litchfield County** - #83001271)
Also known as **Roxbury Center (Historic District)**
CT 67, Weller's Bridge Rd., South and Church Sts., Roxbury
(2170 acres, 72 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Historic Person:** Multiple — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Politics/Government, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

ROXBURY IRON MINE AND FURNACE COMPLEX

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Site** - #79002621)

Also known as **Mine Hill**

Address Restricted, Roxbury

Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — American — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Extractive

Facility, Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #84003898)
Also known as **Royal Business Machines,Inc.**
150 New Park Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hibbard,B.H.,Co., O'Brien,Dennis, & Sons — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade

RUBLY

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004987)
Litchfield Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G., Levi,James T. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

RUBLY CARRIAGE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82005165)
Litchfield Rd., Norfolk
Owner: Private

RUMSEY HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000762)
12 Bolton Hill Rd., Cornwall
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Judson,Silas P., Perry,Elizur G. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

RUSSELL COMPANY UPPER MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000150)
Also known as **Sumner Brook Mill; Rubber Mill**
475 E. Main St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Hubbard,Henry,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1850, 1880, 1836 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Engineering, Architecture, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

RUSSELL, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004336)
Also known as **Kappa Nu Kappa House**
318 High St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate — **Historic Person:** Russell,Edward Augustus — **Significant Year:** 1842 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

RUSSELL, ROSALIND

(1912-1976) — actress, noted for her portrayals of witty, sophisticated career women and sprightly matrons; was born in Waterbury, Connecticut on June 4, 1912, the daughter of James E. and Clara (Knight) Russell, she attended Notre Dame Academy in Waterbury, and the Marymount School at Tarrytown on the Hudson. Russell received a B.A. degree from Barnard College. After graduation, she enrolled in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, with the intention of becoming a successful actress.

Always alert for opportunities, Russell kept her eyes and ears open at school and one day overheard two people discussing a tent show which was looking for a leading lady. She quickly rushed to the producer and, feigning and English accent that seemed to be her passport to success, she got the job and a salary of $15 per week. In 1929, after touring with the group for a year and a half, Russell joined the more respectable Copley Players in Boston.

During the next few years, Russell found roles in various theater and stock productions. Brought to Hollywood by

Universal Studios, the future star was given nine reading tests and then was dropped. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer signed her, however, and her first film role was a supporting one in *Evelyn Prentice* in 1934 with William Powell.

Russell's first big break came in 1935, when she replaced Myrna Loy, who was having salary problems, in *Rendezvous*, again with William Powell. Although she was hindered at first by comparisons to Myrna Loy, her talents were noticed by critics. She also received enthusiastic reviews for her role in *Craig's Wife* in 1936. A cycle of "heavy" roles followed. In 1938, she went to London to portray "Christine" in *The Citadel* with Robert Donat. The picture was voted the best motion picture of 1938 by the New York Film Critics Poll.

During all of these serious roles, she retained a secret desire for comedy. In 1939, film director George Cukor recognized a comedy streak in her and signed her to do the outstandingly malicious, gossiping Sylvia Fowler of *The Women*. Her screen fight with Paulette Goddard remains a classic as one of the funniest scenes recorded on celluloid.

Following *The Women*, Russell was bombarded with comedic roles, including: *His Girl Friday*, *No Time for Comedy*, and *Hired Wife*, all released in 1940. Later film roles were: *My Sister Eileen*, 1942; *Picnic*, 1956; *Gypsy*, 1963; and *Mrs. Pollifax, Spy*, 1971. In all, Russell earned four Academy Award nominations. She also won acclaim for her Broadway stage performances in *Wonderful Town*, in 1953, and *Auntie Mame* in 1956.

Rosalind Russell died in Beverly Hills, California on November 28, 1976.

RUSSELL, SAMUEL WADSWORTH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000688)
350 High St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Town,Ithiel, Hoadley,David — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** College, Religious Structure

RUSSIAN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New Haven County** - #88002687)
Also known as **Churaevka**
Roughly Kiev Dr. and Russian Village Rd. between US 6 and the Pomperaug River, Southbury
(1100 acres, 29 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Grebenstchikoff, George, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

RYE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - District - #00000940)
122-132 Old Mount Tom Rd., Litchfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Eyre, Wilson, et.al. — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

SABBATHDAY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001931)
Also known as **Daniel Bowen House**
19 Union St., Guilford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SABINO (STEAMER)

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Structure** - #92001887)
Also known as **Excursion steamer SABINO**
Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Adams,H. Irving — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Maritime History, Architecture, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Water-Related — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

SAGE-KIRBY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82003767)

Also known as **The Kirby House**

93 Shunpike Rd., Cromwell

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SAINT ANTHONY HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001017)

340 Summit St., Hartford

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cady,Josiah Cleveland — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Clubhouse — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse

SAINT LUKE'S HOME FOR DESTITUTE AND AGED WOMEN

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004337)

Also known as **Saint Luke's Home**

135 Pearl St., Middletown

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Institutional Housing

SALEM

Town; New London County. Probably named by landowner Samuel Brown for his former home of Salem, Massachusetts.

SALEM HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1980 - **New London County** - #80004063)

CT 85, Salem

(760 acres, 19 buildings)

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic Revival — **Historic Person:** Whittlesey, Orramel, et al. — **Significant Year:** 1840, 1885, 1831 — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Social History, Invention, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Library, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Library, Organizational, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

SALEM SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003582)

124 Meadow St., Naugatuck

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** McKim,Mead and White, H. Wales Lines Company — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** School

SALISBURY

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 690 feet. Named either for Salisbury, England or for a Mr. Salisbury, who lived near the center of town.

SALISBURY CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - District - #97001115)

Roughly along Academy, E. Main, Factory, and Main Sts., and 15 Underwood Rd., Salisbury

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bartlett, Truman H., Bissell, George E. — **Architectural Style:** Early Republic, Mid 19th Century Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Hotel, Professional, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Hotel, Professional, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

SANFORD ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **New Haven County** - #93000657)

Also known as **Stillmeadow**
480 and 487 Sanford Rd., Southbury
(112 acres, 10 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Historic Person:** Taber, Gladys Bagg — **Significant Year:** 1810, 1785 — **Area of Significance:** Literature, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974, 1975-2000 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Animal Facility, Processing, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Animal Facility, Processing, Single Dwelling2

SANFORD, FREDERICK S., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003230)
Also known as **Glover and Frederick Sanford House**
Hat Shop Hill, Bridgewater
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SANFORD-HUMPHREYS HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004357)
61-63 West St., Seymour
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Humphreys,Gen. David — **Significant Year:** 1804, 1826, 1790 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Military, Literature, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SANSEER MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002101)
215 E. Main St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Hubbard,Henry G.,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1888, 1895, 1845 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Warehouse

SASSACUS

(1560-1637), perhaps the same as Massachusetts *Sassakusu*, "he is wild," was the noted and last important chief of the Pequot tribe. He was the son and successor of Wopigwooit, the first chief of the tribe contacted by whites. He was killed by the Dutch, about 1632, at or near the site of Hartford, Connecticut, then the principal Pequot settlement. Soon after becoming chief in October 1634, Sassacus sent an emissary to the governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony to ask for a treaty of friendship, offering as an inducement, to surrender all rights of the Pequot to the lands they had conquered, provided the colonists would settle a plantation among his people. It was an offer that he must have known he could not carry out, and perhaps had no intention of trying to fulfill, as he bitterly resented the white encroachments.

This proposal had the effect of turning Uncus, the Mohegan chief, against him. Pequot territory during Sassacus's leadership extended from Narragansett Bay to the Hudson River, and included the larger part of Long Island.

It is said that at the height of his prosperity no fewer than twenty-six sachems were subordinate to him. Due to his depredations, especially on the neighboring tribes, the colonists decided in 1636 to make war on the Pequot. The name of Sassacus had inspired such terror among the surrounding tribes that the Indian allies of the whites could not believe the latter would dare to make a direct attack on his stronghold. The war was soon ended, and Sassacus, having suffered defeat and the loss of most of his people, fled with twenty or thirty of his warriors to the Mohawk country. He found no safety, and in late 1637 his scalp and those of his brother and five other Pequot chiefs were sent to the Governor of Massachusetts by the Mohawk. As Sassacus had taken much wampum on his flight, Mohawk desire for this treasure of strung beads may have led to the murders.

SAUGATUCK RIVER BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87000126)
CT 136, Westport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Union Bridge Co. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

SAUGATUCK RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87000846)
Also known as **Saugatuck River Bridge**
AMTRAK Right-of-way at Saugatuck River, Westport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

SAXONY MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003592)
66 West St., Rockville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

SAYBROOK BREAKWATER LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001474)
S terminus of Saybrook Jetty at mouth of Connecticut River, Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Smith,G.W. & F. Iron Co. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related

SAYBROOK PLANTATION (COLONY)

In 1631, the Earl of Warwick, who was the president of the Council for New England, signed the "Warwick Patent," giving some of the land in New England to English nobility. Among those who received land were Viscount Saye and Baron Brook; the town was subsequently named after them. By 1635, a fort was built, a town was laid out, and the Saybrook Plantation was officially founded. Saybrook Plantation encompassed the present-day towns of Chester, Deep River, Essex, Lyme, Old Lyme, Westbrook, and Old Saybrook. The colony, originally created in case the Puritan Revolution failed and Charles I was restored to power, lasted until 1660, when it and the New Haven Colony joined the colony of Connecticut.

SCHOVERLING, CARL F., TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004446)
Also known as **The Flat Iron** Building
1 Wellsville Ave., New Milford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Soule,Turney & Co. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Warehouse

SCOTLAND

Town; Windham County. Settled by Scotsman, Isaac Magoon, around 1700, it was named for his native country.

SCOTLAND CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - District - #93001377)
Also known as **See also: Huntington, Samuel, Birthplace**
Area around jct. of Huntington, Palmer and Devotion Rds., Scotland
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Georgian, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Funerary, Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Funerary, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, City Hall, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

SCOVILLE MEMORIAL LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004473)
Main St., Salisbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Stone,Carpenter & Willson — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** Library

SCOVILLE POWERHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001087)
Twin Lakes and Beaver Dam Rds., Salisbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Energy Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

SEABURY, SAMUEL

(1729-1796) — Clergyman and first American Episcopalian bishop; Seabury was born in Groton, Connecticut, on November 30, 1729, to the Reverend Samuel and Abigail (Mumford) Seabury. He graduated from Yale University with a B.A. in 1748, and attended the University of Edinburgh in Scotland from 1752-1753. After studying theology under his father until 1752, he was ordained deacon in 1753 and priest in London, in 1754.

He served as missionary, in 1754, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, rector in Jamaica, Long Island in 1757, and rector of St. Peters in Westchester, New York in 1767 before being barred from his ministry by Whigs who did not condone his Tory sympathies. Seabury then practiced medicine, which he had studied at the University of Edinburgh, and served as Chaplain for the British troops during the Revolutionary War. Under the alias of A.W. Farmer, he wrote a series of pamphlets urging loyalty to the British crown entitled *Free Thoughts on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress*, November 16, 1774; *The Congress Canvassed*, November 26, 1774; and *A View of the Contraversy Between Great Britain and Her Colonies*, December 24, 1774.

Seabury went into hiding in 1775, but was captured and imprisoned for approximately six weeks later that year. He recieved the D.D. degree from the University of Oxford in 1777, and was finally elected bishop of Connecticut by the Church of England in 1783. He remained in New London as rector of St. James church until his death, from 1785-1796, and also served as bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island during that time.

Discourses on Several Subjects, (2 volumes), 1793 and *Discourses of Several Important Subjects*, 1798, were published compilations of Seabury's sermons.

Seabury died in New London on February 25, 1796. He had been married to Mary Hicles October 12, 1756; the couple had at least six children. He was buried under the alter of St. James Church.

SEAL, STATE

The seal of Connecticut has been modified or altered several times from colonial days to present time, but the essential elements have remained the same as the 1932 description. In 1990, the description of the official arms was slightly revised from its original 1931 description.

Roger Wolcott in *Memoir Relating to Connecticut* says that George Fenwick gave to the Connecticut Colony its first seal about 1644. At that time the people of the colony bought Saybrook Fort from him. This seal had a beaded border and was slightly oval in form. It represented a vineyard "of fifteen vines, supported and bearing fruit. Above the vines a hand issuing from clouds holds a label with the motto SUSTINET QUI TRANSTULIT."
The first General Assembly of the colony in October 1662 adopted the colonial seal as the state seal. The Secretary, John Allyn, delivered this seal to the Royal Governor, Sir Edmund Andros, in October 1687. What became of the seal is not known.

On October 25, 1711, the Governor and Council adopted a state seal two and one-eighth inches in length and one and three-fourths inches in breadth. This seal had, instead of the fifteen grapevines used on the former seal, three vines, and a hand about midway on the right side pointing to them. Below the vines was a label bearing the motto "QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET" around the circumference of this seal were the words, "SIGILLUM COLONIAE CONNECTICENSIS."
The General Assembly in October 1774 voted to change the public seal of the colony from an oval to a circular shape, and to correct such mistakes as were found in the spelling and lettering of the inscription of the former seal, but this seems never to have been done. In October 1784, by vote of the General Assembly a new seal was made and ordered. This seal was a reproduction of the former seal, except that the oval upon which the design was cut was two and three-eighths inches in length and one and seven-eighths inches in breadth. Yale College today possesses the silver shield upon which this seal was engraved.

In October 1842, the General Assembly ordered that a seal for sealing with wax or wafer be procured similar to the one then in use. "The resolution as originally drawn up provided that the new seal might be of smaller dimensions and circular instead of oval; but these provisions were struck out in the House of Representatives, probably upon constitutional grounds, and the seal was made, similar in form and size to the preceding one, except that it is a trifle broader; the workmanship also is better; there are three clusters of grapes on each vine, whereas the old one had four on each of the upper and five on the lower one. It is engraved on brass. The hand had been omitted from the seal of 1784. The other seal is used for making an impression upon paper without the use of wax or other tenacious substance, which mode was declared, by an act passed in 1851, to be a sufficient sealing. This seal is supposed to have been procured in 1882, under authority of a resolve passed in 1864."

The Public Acts of the State of Connecticut for 1931 says:

"The great seal of the state shall conform to the following description: It shall be a perfect ellipse with its major axis two and one-half inches in length and its minor axis two inches in length, the major axis being vertical. Within such ellipse shall appear another ellipse with its major axis one and fifteen-sixteenths inches in length and its minor axis one and one-half inches in length. The inner ellipse is separated from the outer ellipse only by a line two points one thirty-sixth of an inch in width and with the space between the two ellipses, being seven thirty-seconds of one inch, forming a border. In said space shall appear, letter spaced and in letters one-eighth inch in height and of twelve point century Roman, the words "SIGILLUM REIPUBLICAE CONNECTICUTENSIS," beginning and ending one inch and one-sixteenth of an inch apart in the lower space along such border. In the center of the inner ellipse shall be three grape vines, two above and one below, each with four leaves and three clusters of grapes intertwined around a support nine-sixteenths of one inch high, and the base of the supports of the two upper vines one inch from the base of the inner ellipse and eleven-sixteenths of an inch apart. The base of the lower support shall be nine-sixteenths of an inch from the base of the inner ellipse and halfway between said bases shall appear the motto "QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET," in number three, six point card Roman letters, or engraver's Roman letters, on a ribbon gracefully formed, with the ends of the ribbon turned upward and inward and cleft."

The 1990 revision is as follows:

"The following-described arms shall be the official arms of the state: A shield of rococo design of white field, having in the center three grape vines, supported and bearing fruit. The vine located in the center of the shield and the vine located on the right side of the shield shall ascend in a counterclockwise manner. The vine located on the left side of the shield shall ascend in a in a clockwise manner. The bordure to the shield shall consist of two bands bordered by fine lines adorned with clusters of white oak leaves (Quercus alba) bearing acorns. Below the shield shall be a white streamer, cleft at each end, bordered with two fine lines, and upon the streamer shall be in block letters the motto, "QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET." A drawing of said arms, made in conformity herewith and filed in the office of the secretary, shall be the official drawing of the arms of the state."

SEASIDE INSTITUTE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004374)
Also known as **Bridgeport Herald** Building
299 Lafayette Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Briggs,Warren R. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Education, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Library, Music Facility, Restaurant — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

SEASIDE PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Site** - #82004373)
Long Island Sound, Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Olmsted,Frederick Law — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance, Other — **Historic Person:** Barnum,P.T. — **Significant Year:** 1869, 1894, 1865 — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation

SEASIDE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - District - #90001424)
Also known as **Crane Development**
E. side of Iranistan Ave. between South St. and Burnham St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sturgis,R. Clipston, Shurtleff,Arthur A. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS CONVENED

(1775)—Representatives from all thirteen colonies (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina) met at the Second Continental Congress on May 10, 1775, in Philadelphia. Samuel Huntington, Roger Sherman, William Williams, and Oliver Wolcott represented Connecticut. By the time the Congress met, King George III had not addressed the colonists' prior complaints and worse, battles between the colonists and the British military had already taken place in Massachusetts. The Congress debated about declaring independence from the Crown, and eventually the conservative delegates were moved to support American independence. The Congress advised the American colonies to set up governments of their choice on May 10, 1776, declaring a suspension of the King's power. Then the Congress authorized a committee to create the Declaration of Independence and to

draft the Articles of Confederation. It was not until July 9 that the Congress voted in favor of separation with nine of the colonial delegations voting affirmatively. By July 19, all of the representatives voted for American independence.

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002836)
Also known as **South Congregational Church**
307 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lafever,Minard, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Church School, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Church School, Meeting Hall, Religious Structure

SECOND GREAT AWAKENING, THE

(1795-1835)—The Protestant phenomenon known as the Second Great Awakening revolutionized religion in the New England states as well as the rest of the country. It brought changes to Calvinism and ousted neo-Edwardians (followers of John Edwards). The Awakening caused evangelical ministers to abandon old beliefs that election into heaven was pre-destined and dependent on the arbitrary will of God, and to begin preaching about salvation through one's personal faith and moral behavior. This new concept of salvation transformed the way people thought about church and religion, challenging the former social structure by stressing that everyone has an equal opportunity to go to heaven. The idea spread to other Protestant denominations across the country. More people began calling themselves Protestants, making evangelical Protestantism the predominant religion in the United States.

SEDGWICK, MAJ. GEN. JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000262)
52 Hautboy Hill Rd., Cornwall
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Marsh,Cyrus W. — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Historic Person:** Sedgwick,Maj. Gen. John — **Significant Year:** 1859 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SEDGWICK, WILLIAM THOMPSON

(1855-1921) — biologist, teacher, and foremost American epidemiologist, was born December 29, 1855, at West Hartford, Connecticut, the son of William and Anne Louise (Thompson) Barbour Sedgwick, and a descendant of Robert Sedgwick. Despite the death of his father when he was eight years of age, Sedgwick attended the Hartford High School and later the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven, from which he was graduated in 1877. He then entered the Yale Medical School, but the many deficiencies in the teaching of medicine in those days turned him toward pure science. In 1879, he secured a fellowship in biology at the newly established Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, already distinguished by a faculty of very capable men. Here he came under the influence of a student of Huxley, Henry Newell Martin, with whom he served for two years as associate in biology after taking his Ph.D. in 1881. On December 29 of that year, he was married to Mary Katrine Rice of New Haven.

In 1883, Francis Amasa Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, called Sedgwick, whom he remembered as one of his brilliant students at Yale, to be assistant professor of biology. A year later, he became associate professor, and in 1891 was appointed professor. For the next thirty years, he was head of the department of biology, or biology and public health as it became in 1911, of the Institute. During his career as a teacher, Sedgwick trained hundreds of public health workers, many of whom are numbered among the leading sanitarians in the United States and abroad. He was also active in public service. In 1888, he was named as consulting biologist to the Massachusetts State Board of Health, a connection which he maintained in some form until his death. When the board was reorganized in 1914 as the State Department of Health, he became a member of its Public Health Council. As consulting biologist, he conducted many notable investigations on sewage disposal, using the facilities of the Lawrence Experiment Station, which had been established in 1886. In the midst of these studies a severe epidemic of typhoid fever swept down the Merrimac Valley in 1890. Sedgwick and Hiram Francis Mills traced this epidemic to a polluted brook in Chelmsford above the Lowell water supply. Two years later, he investigated another epidemic of typhoid fever at Springfield, Massachusetts, and ascertained the cause to be a contaminated milk supply. He was an early advocate of the pasteurization of milk, and he also made a most important contribution to sanitary science by demonstrating how water and sewage could be disinfected by the use of chlorine.

For many years Sedgwick was the foremost American interpreter of sanitary science. In 1902, he published his noteworthy *Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health*, a classic work on this subject. He was also author with E. B. Wilson of *General Biology* (1886), with Theodore Hough of *The Human Mechanism* (1906), with H. W. Tyler of a *Short History of Science* (1917),

and he edited the two volumes of the L*ife and Letters of Witliam Barton Rogers* (1896). He served as chairman of the administrative board of the school for health officers maintained jointly by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University from 1913 to 1922. He was president of numerous scientific societies, including the Society of American Bacteriologists in 1900, the American Society of Naturalists in 1901, and the American Public Health Association in 1914-1915. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service and of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1920, he was exchange professor at the Universities of Leeds and Cambridge in England, where he represented his country as well as his professional interests so admirably that he was called the United States "ambassador of health." He died unexpectedly of heart disease in Boston on January 21, 1921, and was buried at West Hartford, Connecticut.

SEELYE, SETH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001386)
Also known as **Bethel Public Library**
189 Greenwood Ave., Bethel
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Historic Person:** Seelye,Seth — **Significant Year:** 1842 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** Library

SELDEN ISLAND SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Site** - #87001231)
Also known as **Site 75-1**
Address Restricted, Lyme
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Prehistoric — Cultural Affiliation: — Middle Woodland, Selden Creek Phase — **Period of Significance:** 1000-500 AD, 1499-1000 AD — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Village Site — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

SELLECK, SYLVANUS, GRISTMILL

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90001109)
Also known as **Knapp,Edwin,Gristmill**
124 Old Mill Rd., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Selleck,Sylvanus, Knapp,Edwin — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

SEVENTH SISTER

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002103)
67 River Rd., Hadlyme
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gillette,William, Porteus-Walker Co. — **Architectural Style:** Bungalow/Craftsman, Other — **Historic Person:** Gillette,William H. — **Significant Year:** 1919, 1914 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Park

SEYMOUR

Town; New Haven County. Incorporated in 1850, and named for then Governor Thomas H. Seymour.

SEYMOUR HIGH SCHOOL AND ANNEX

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003583)
Also known as **Center School and Annex**
100 Bank St., Seymour
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Robinson,Leoni W. — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Renaissance — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, Museum

SEYMOUR, ELISHA, JR., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001997)
410 and 412 Park Rd., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single

Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SEYMOUR, THOMAS H.

(1807-1868) — twenty-first governor of Connecticut (1850-1853), was born on September 29, 1807, in Hartford, Connecticut, the son of Jane Ellery and Henry Seymour. He received his early education in Hartford public schools, and in 1829, graduated from Captain Alden Partridge's Military Institute in Middletown. He was admitted to the bar in 1833.

Seymour served as Probate Judge for the district from 1836 to 1839. He was a member of the Hartford Light Guard for many years, and was its Commander from 1837 to 1841. At the same time he was pursuing his military career, he edited the *Jeffersonian*, a leading Democratic newspaper and was an active participant in politics. In 1843, he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, serving in the House through 1845. Militarily, he distinguished himself in the Battle of Chapultepec during the Mexican War by leading his regiment to victory, and was appointed a Colonel in 1847.

Semour was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1849, but was unsuccessful in winning the election. The following year, he was renominated, the focus of the election being on issues of territorial expansion and slavery. Because no candidate received a popular majority, the contest was thrown into the Assembly, where anti-slavery Free Soilers aided states' rights Democrats. Semour was appointed to the governorship by the Legislature, and was subsequently reelected three times, once by legislative vote and twice by popular vote.

The Compromise of 1850 was foremost on the minds of the State during the first term of Semour's administration. A measure dealing with fugitive slaves aroused deep anti-slavery feelings and, although the Assembly was against it, the Democratic convention of 1851 upheld the Compromise by affirming its constitutionality.

The strongest issue during Semour's second term was Temperance. Democrats opposed prohibition, stating that it was an infringement of personal rights, and were victorious in defeating its passage. Semour served as a Presidential Elector in 1852 in support of Franklin Pierce. Pierce appointed him Minister to Russia in 1853, only one month into the governor's fourth term. Semour accepted the appointment and resigned the governorship in October 1853.

After serving four years in Russia, Semour returned home and was again nominated for Governor in 1860, but lost to Republican William A. Buckingham. During the Civil War, he fought for reconciliation with the South and lead the Connecticut Peace Democrats. In 1861, he was a member of the Assembly and offered resolutions for peace that were defeated, despite the fact that they were given high praise by the Confederacy.

Semour was again nominated for Governor in 1863, but was once more defeated by a small margin. In 1864, he received 38 votes for President at the Democratic National Convention.
He died in Hartford on September 3, 1868, and was buried with military and Masonic honors at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Hartford.

SHADE SWAMP SHELTER

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001746)
Also known as **Shade Swamp Sanctuary Shelter**
US 6 E of New Britain Ave., Farmington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Street Furniture/Object — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Street Furniture/Object

SHAMBAUGH HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - Building - #99000432)
12 Old Hill Rd., Westport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cutler, Charles E. — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SHANNON, JAMES C.

(1896-1980) — sixty-second governor of Connecticut (1948-1949), was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on July 21, 1896, the son of Ellen C. and Henry E. Shannon. He received his education at Georgetown University and Yale Law School.

During World War I, Shannon served in the United States Navy Air Force. In 1921, he began to practice law; he was Prosecuting Attorney for the city of Bridgeport in 1923, and City Court and Juvenile Judge in 1931, serving until 1935. From 1939 to 1948, he was counsel for the Connecticut Federation of Labor.

After serving as Lieutenant Governor in 1947, Shannon became Governor of Connecticut upon the death of James M. McConaughy on March 7, 1948. During his term, he called a special session of the Legislature on housing, in which he sought to increase the State's local housing authority bond guarantee total, lengthen the bond amortization period, and provide a seven-

month moratorium on evictions. Among other measures passed was an increase in old-age pensions.

Shannon ran for reelection in his own right in 1948, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Chester Bowles, and left office in January of 1949. From 1953 to 1965, he was a Superior Court Judge, and was a Supreme Court Justice in 1965-66. Shannon was married to Helen M. McMurray and had three children. He died in 1980.

SHARON

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 714 feet. First named New Sharon, after the fertile "plain" by the Mediterranean, it was incorporated in 1739 and simply called Sharon.

SHARON HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Litchfield County** - #93000257)
Also known as **See also: Gov. Smith Homestead; Gay, Ebenezer, House**
Roughly, Main St. from Low Rd. to jct. with Mitchelltown, Amenia Union and W. Woods Rds., Sharon
(3600 acres, 207 buildings, 1 structure, 2 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Price, Bruce, Rich, Charles A. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Library, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Library, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

SHARON VALLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - District - #82004478)
Jct. of Sharon Valley and Sharon Station Rds., Sharon
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Engineering, Transportation, Architecture, Social History — Cultural Affiliation: — American,Industrial — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

SHARPE'S TROUT HATCHERY SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Site** - #97000274)
Also known as **Site 146—05**
Address Restricted, Vernon
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Agriculture, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — Euro-American — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence — **Historic Sub-function:** Fishing Facility Or Site — **Current Function:** Landscape, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Park

SHAW MANSION

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000713)
11 Blinman St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Shaw,Capt. Nathaniel — **Significant Year:** 1840, 1756 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Forest, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Forest, Museum, Secondary Structure

SHAW, NATHANIEL

(1735-1782) — a leading merchant of New London, Connecticut, acted during the Revolution as naval agent both for Connecticut and for the Continental Congress. His father, Nathaniel, a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, settled in New London before 1730, became a sea-captain in the Irish trade, founded a mercantile house, and married Temperance Harris. The younger Nathaniel took over his father's business, and by the early 1760s was an established merchant in the West Indian trade. Occasionally, he transacted business in London and the Mediterranean, but commonly his brigs and sloops took lumber, cattle, or provisions to the West Indies and brought back sugar and molasses, either to be landed at his wharves and warehouses in New London or shipped direct to his correspondents, Peter Vandervoort of New York, Thomas and Isaac Wharton of Philadelphia, and George Erving or William Miller of Boston. A typical Connecticut Yankee, shrewd, close, a stickler for his bond, a curt letter writer, he adhered rigidly to the high ethical code prescribed by the commerce of his age. Generous as a citizen, he presented his native town in 1767 with a fire engine, the "most complete ever imported into this Continent," and was a proprietor of the Union School. He was married, July 20, 1758, to Lucretia, daughter of Daniel Harris and widow of Josiah Rogers.

The British Acts of Parliament of the 1760s found Shaw unwaveringly on the colonial side. The Sugar Act made him an avowed enemy of those "cruising Pirates," the revenue sloops, and as hard money became scarcer, he landed more and more cargoes without clearing at the custom house, "for In Short brown Sugars will not bear to pay dutys on." In 1769, Boston custom commissioners accused him of aiding in the destruction of the revenue sloop *Liberty* and of rescuing his own vessel with prohibited goods. His safe reply was an offer to maintain his innocence before any jury in the colonies. During these troubled years he participated as a leading figure in every form of organized colonial action against British restrictive measures. By December 1774, he was negotiating the purchase of powder for the general assembly; a year later he mournfully acknowledged the end of all trade, "no Bussiness now but preparation for Warr, Ravaging Villages, Burning of Towns." New duties awaited him, however. The Council of Safety of Connecticut named him agent for the colony, with the task of fitting and supplying ships and caring for sick sailors, while the Continental Congress appointed him its agent in Connecticut to take charge of prize vessels and purchase necessaries for the fleet. He procured provisions, blankets, and tents for the Continental troops, cannon and powder, pilots to guide the French fleet into the Sound; he acted as commissary for the exchange of naval prisoners; he examined the accounts and sold the prizes of colony captains. He was the man in Connecticut to whom everyone turned to get business done.

In 1778, the general assembly gave him additional authority, the management and direction, as marine agent, of all armed vessels belonging to or fitted by the state. He corresponded with Washington, who once honored him with a visit. He served two terms as deputy to the assembly. Meanwhile, beyond the commissions he took on the naval business he transacted, he had an eye to his own advantage. Where once he ran a fleet of trading vessels, he now owned a string of privateers, the most pretentious, the *General Putnam*, being a brig of twenty guns. His gains by these means scarcely compensated, however, for the losses he sustained when Benedict Arnold's attack on New London in 1781 destroyed his wharves and warehouses. In that same year, he opened commercial connections with Amsterdam merchants. In December, his wife died from an infection caught from the sick prisoners she nursed. The following April of 1782, while hunting ducks off Lester's Rocks, Shaw was accidentally wounded by a discharge from his own gun. Three days later he died, confessing the "emptiness of this world, and the Vanity of all its Glory."

SHEFFIELD STREET BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Structure** - #01000353)
Also known as **Bridge No. 5038**
Sheffield St. over Hancock Brook, Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Co. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

SHELLEY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000017)
248 Boston Post Rd., Madison
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SHELTON

City; Fairfield County. It was known as Huntington before 1919, when the General Assembly changed the name to Shelton. It was probably named for Edward N. Shelton. The Indians called this area Quorum.

SHELTON, WILLIAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001496)
40 Pleasant St., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

SHEPARD, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004462)
Shepard Park Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 —

Current Function: Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SHERMAN

Town; Fairfield County; Elevation 500 feet. Named in honor of Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence on Connecticut's behalf.

SHERMAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Fairfield County** - #91000956)
Roughly, jct. of Old Greenswood Rd. and CT 37 Center NE past jct. of CT 37 E and CT 39 N, and Sawmill Rd., Sherman
(850 acres, 54 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, City Hall, Manufacturing Facility, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store, Theater

SHERMAN, DAVID, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000868)
63 Middle Quarter Rd., Woodbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SIGOURNEY SQUARE DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79002660)
Also known as **See also: Sigourney Square District (Boundary Increase)**
Sargeant, Ashley and May Sts., Hartford
(450 acres, 165 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

SIGOURNEY SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - District - #83003568)
Also known as **See also: Sigourney Square Historic** District
216-232 Garden St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SIGOURNEY, LYDIA (HOWARD) HUNTLY

(1791-1865) — poet and philanthropist, was born in Norwich, Connecticut on September 1, 1791 to Ezekiel and Zerviah (Wentworth) Huntly. She was the daughter of an estate manager for a wealthy druggist and therefore, was raised surrounded by luxury. She received an exceptional education.

From an early age, Lydia wanted to be a teacher. So, upon graduation from school, she started a private school which was successful for several years. She also conducted a school in Hartford, Connecticut, where she began to write prose and verse. Her first published work was in 1815.

In 1819, she married Charles Sigourney, who was a widower with three children. Her husband shared her interest in education. Sigourney's first literary efforts were initially published simply to gratify herself and her friends. However, these works were quite successful. In 1843, she published *Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands*, which was her account of her travels to Europe. While in London, she also published two volumes of poetry. Eventually, Mr. Sigourney's failure in business made an income from his wife's work a necessity.

During the last seven years of her life, most of Sigourney's literary work was contributed to the *New York Ledger*. In an interesting coincidence, the proprietor of that newspaper, Robert Bonner, had served as a compositor in the office of the Hartford *Courant* in his youth. Sigourney's poems were once published in that publication. Bonner was said to have so enjoyed her poetry that he gladly provided profitable employment for Sigourney on his own paper. For more than fifty years, Sigourney resided in Hartford. One of the residential streets in that city is named in her honor.

She married Charles Sigourney in 1819; she died on June 10, 1865, in Hartford.

SIKORSKY, IGOR IVAN

(1889-1972) — aeronautical engineer, one of the first to envision and build the helicopter, was born on May 25, 1889, in Kiev, Russia. As a young boy, he enjoyed science and was very impressed with the genius of Leonardo da Vinci, especially the artist's concept of a machine that was the precursor of the helicopter. He attended Imperial Naval College in St. Petersburg, then returned to Kiev where he studied at the Mechanical College of the Polytechnic Institute for two years. His main passion continued to be aviation, and he investigated every detail of the first airplane flight done by Wilbur and Orville Wright in 1903. He then spent four months in Paris, which was considered the "cradle" of the aircraft industry in Europe, and studied the most up-to-date information concerning aeronautics. It was there that he also bought a 25-horsepower engine to be used in the helicopter that he would later build.

Sikorsky returned to Russia for a time, and built two early model helicopters. He then put that project aside in order to work on regular airplanes, building the S-5 and the S-6A. The latter model won the top honor at an exhibition in Moscow, and the S-5 set a world's record, flying at seventy miles an hour on a thirty-mile trip, carrying three passengers. Those accomplishments garnered him an offer of a contract with the Russo-Baltic Railroad Car Works, where he worked from 1912 to 1918 as overseer of the engineering department in the aviation division. In 1913 he built the first four-motor airplane ever created which he called the *Grand*. His invention garnered him a special gold watch bestowed on him by Russia's Czar Nicholas II. Seventy-five replicas of his original plane were used as bombers by the Russian Army against Germany during the First World War.

In 1919, he returned to the United States, and having spent most of the money he had made on his aeronautical inventions, he got a job teaching math to Russian immigrants. By 1923, he had enough money once again to create the Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation on Long Island. Instead of having only a couple of large investors, he preferred to have several small investors so that if the company failed, they would only lose a small amount of money. Sikorsky's next invention was the twin-engine S-29, a plane which held fourteen passengers.

In 1925, he established the Sikorsky Manufacturing Corporation, and three years later, it was restructured into the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation. In a 1952 article, *Reader's Digest* noted that Sikorsky "hit his stride when he built the famous S-38 ten-seater amphibian turning out more than a hundred of the big ships in his new plant at Bridgeport, Connecticut." One of the first major buyers of his fleet was Pan American Airways who wanted to use the planes for their various routes throughout South America. When Pan American had need for larger, more comfortable and luxurious passenger planes they turned to Sikorsky's company, which by 1929 had become a division of United Aircraft Corporation. Sikorsky, in his autobiography, *The Story of the Winged-S*, remembered: "It was the important and progressive engineering work on this project which gave me the opportunity of meeting and later cooperating with Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh." By 1931, the company had created the *American Clipper*, an S-40, four-engined plane also known as the "flying boat." The company later produced the S-42.

Even with all of his success, Sikorsky still yearned to produce a helicopter, and in 1939, he designed what he called a "weird-looking" machine that could take off and land in the same spot without the need of a runway. In a passage from his memoirs he said: "During my thirty years of actual connection with aviation, I have never been in the air in a machine that was as pleasant to fly as the helicopter. It is a dream to feel the machine lift you gently up in the air, float smoothly over one spot for indefinite periods, move up or down under good control, as well as move not only forward or backward but in any direction." In a 1955 *Time* magazine article, the writer described the early prototype of what later became the machine now in use, saying: "His Vought-Sikorsky-300 was simply a framework of welded pipes with a seventy-five horsepower aircraft engine and a big fly-wheel that was linked by automobile fan belting to the transmission of a single, three-bladed rotor. Nevertheless, it incorporated most of the principles of today's Sikorsky machine. In building it, the inventor drew heavily on the theories of others, but putting them together mechanically with some of his own and making them practical was an awesome task."

The new machine immediately became popular with the U.S. Army's Air Forces during the Second World War, and during the Korean Conflict, helicopters were the mode of transportation that airlifted wounded soldiers to hospitals and rescued downed pilots in enemy territory. In 1951, Sikorsky received the Collier Trophy which was awarded annually for outstanding contributions to aviation in the United States. Representing the U.S. helicopter manufacturers, Sikorsky received his award personally from President Harry S. Truman.

The helicopter was also used in a civilian capacity, as in the January 1944 steamship explosion where blood plasma was delivered for its victims. Sikorsky later noted that "It was a source of great satisfaction to all the personnel of our organization, including myself, that the helicopter started its practical career by saving a number of lives and by helping man in need rather than spreading death and destruction."

The first commercial helicopter mail service was launched under the name Los Angeles Airways, Inc. in 1947 with a fleet of five helicopters. Internationally, helicopter passenger services were springing up in such countries as Germany and Belgium.

New York followed suit with New York Airways which flew back and forth between several airports in the New York area. In September 1956 the first commercial heliport was opened on Manhattan Island.

Some of the different uses of helicopters during the 1950s, include: crop dusting, stringing power lines in mountainous regions, rescuing people from sinking ships, flying out victims of floods in the Netherlands, Mexico, Honduras, and New England and aiding survivors of an earthquake in Greece." In October 1955, an $18,000,000 plant of the Sikorsky Aircraft Division was dedicated in Stratford, Connecticut. Speaking at that occasion, Sikorsky felt strongly that "the future of the helicopter is immense and we have only touched the surface of the craft's possibilities in war and peace."

In its 1956 profile of Sikorsky, *Current Biography* wrote that "The entire history of aviation has been written within the lifetime of Igor I. Sikorsky, world-renowned aircraft designer who has contributed more than anyone else to two of the most important victories in man's conquest of the air...the first multi-motored plane...and the first workable, direct-lift aircraft, the helicopter." (*Business Week*, however, took issue with that, noting in their October 13, 1956 issue that in 1937, a German pilot had successfully flown a helicopter.) Nonetheless, Sikorsky was considered to be an aeronautical pioneer and received a number of honors for his work including the Potts Medal of the Franklin Institute (1933), the Hawkes Memorial Trophy (1947), the Daniel Guggenheim Medal (1951), and the National Defense Transportation Award (1952), among others.

Sikorsky, obviously a man of science, also had a spiritual side to him as well, according to Republican Senator Prescott Bush, who described him as a "scientific genius and a man of deep spiritual qualities." Along with his memoirs, *The Story of the Winged-S*, originally published in 1938, Sikorsky also authored such books as *The Message of the Lord's Prayer*, 1942, and *The Invisible Encounter*, 1947. A member of the Russian Orthodox Religion, he supported efforts to build a Russian Orthodox church in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Sikorsky was married twice and had four children. He died on October 26, 1972.

SILLIMAN, BENJAMIN

(1779-1864) — Geologist, educator, and chemist; founder of prominent science magazine; was born in North Stratford (now Trumbull), Connecticut, on August 8, 1779. Benjamin Silliman graduated from Yale in 1796, and after spending a year at home, he taught at Wethersfield, Connecticut. In 1798, he returned to New Haven, where he began to study law. In 1799, he became a tutor at Yale and he held this post until he was admitted to the bar in 1802.

However, his interest soon switched to the study of natural science. In September 1802, he became a professor of chemistry and natural history at Yale, with permission to qualify himself for teaching these branches. He studied these subjects in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1805, he went abroad to study in Edinburgh and London. When he returned to Yale, he devoted himself to the duties of his chair, which included chemistry, mineralogy and geology. In 1853, he was made professor emeritus, but, at the request of his colleagues, continued his lectures on geology until 1855.

While in Edinburgh, Silliman became interested in geology and upon his return began a study of the mineral structure around New Haven. His scientific work, which was extensive, began with the examination in 1807 of a meteor that fell near Weston, Connecticut. He procured fragments, made a chemical analysis of them, and wrote the earliest account of the fall of a meteor in America.

Silliman's future experiments dealt with the fusion of carbon in the voltaic arc in a battery; coal formations in the Wyoming valley; the culture and manufacture of sugar; and gold mines in Virginia. In 1808, his popularity as a lecturer in this field grew. During the years that followed he lectured in Salem, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1838, he opened the Lowell Institute in Boston. He was chosen as the first president of the American Association of Geologists in 1840.

He was best known as the founder of the *American Journal of Science*, 1818. Silliman died in New Haven, Connecticut on November 24, 1864.

SILLIMAN, BENJAMIN

(1816-1885) — chemist, was born December 4, 1816, in New Haven, Connecticut, the son of Benjamin Silliman, for more than fifty years professor of chemistry and geology at Yale; and Harriet (Trumbull), daughter of Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, 1798-1809, and granddaughter of Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut during the Revolution. On May 14, 1840, Silliman married Susan Huldah Forbes of New Haven, who died in 1878. Theyhad seven children; four daughters and a son survived them.

Probably because of the influence of his distinguished father, Silliman's major interests throughout a very active life were scientific. Graduating from Yale in 1837, he began teaching immediately as assistant to his father. In 1838, he became an associate editor of the *American Journal of Science*, founded by his father twenty years earlier, and he continued in this capacity, or as editor, later assisted by his brother-in-law, James D. Dana, until his death, a period of almost fifty years. Nearly all his scientific publications, numbering over fifty and concerned chiefly with chemistry and mineralogy, appeared in this journal, beginning in

1841. His best-known books were two college texts, *First Principles of Chemistry* (1847) and *First Principles of Physics* (1859). Both went through several editions. In 1846, he was appointed professor of practical chemistry and the following year, with John P. Norton, he established a school of applied chemistry at Yale in the new Department of Philosophy and the Arts which later became the Sheffield Scientific School. In 1853, he was appointed to succeed his father, who had just retired, in the professorship of chemistry in the Yale Medical School and Yale College. He maintained his connection with the Scientific School until 1869, with Yale College until 1870, and with the Yale Medical School until his death. For a number of years also (1849-54) he spent a portion of his time in Kentucky as professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Louisville. He was one of the fifty original members of the National Academy of Sciences, incorporated in 1863.

Silliman frequently acted as a consultant in chemical and mining problems, and in this capacity made one major contribution to the petroleum industry the importance of which has not been generally appreciated. This was his *Report on the Rock Oil, or Petroleum, from Venango County, Pennsylvania* (1855), based on an investigation made for the company which owned the land on which Edwin L. Drake later drilled the first oil well in Pennsylvania. In this report, printed as a copyrighted pamphlet at the time and some years later republished in full in the *American Chemist* (July 1871), Silliman showed from his own researches that petroleum was essentially a mixture of hydrocarbons, entirely different in character from vegetable and animal oils, and that it could be separated, by fractional distillation and simple means of purification, into a series of distillates making up about ninety percent of the whole. He estimated that about fifty percent of the distillate (the intermediate fractions) could be used for illuminating purposes, and he found by quantitative measurements with a photometer devised for the purpose that the light was superior to that from any other of a number of illuminants. From the high-boiling oily fraction he extracted paraffine, purified it, and found it made excellent candles. The high-boiling oil he characterized as valuable for lubrication because it did not become rancid, did not freeze, and did not tend to form a gum. Finally, he found that crude petroleum, when passed through heated coke, decomposed into a gas of very high illuminating power suitable to enrich illuminating gas. In short, in this investigation Silliman discovered the chief uses which were to be made of petroleum products for the next fifty years and outlined the principal methods of preparing and purifying those products. Adequate uses for the low-boiling (gasoline) fraction were not discovered by Silliman, or by anyone else, until the development of the internal combustion engine, but the rapid growth of the industry along the lines laid down by Silliman is ample testimony to the usefulness of his discoveries. He died in 1885.

SIMEON NORTH FACTORY SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Site** - #90001158)
Address Restricted, Berlin
Historic Significance: Event, Person, Information Potential — **Historic Person:** North,Simeon — **Significant Year:** 1795 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Military, Invention — Cultural Affiliation: — Industrial American — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

SIMPSON, SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001334)
Also known as **Taber House**
216 N. Main St., Wallingford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Austin,Henry — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Renaissance — **Historic Person:** Simpson,Samuel — **Significant Year:** 1867, 1838 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

SIMSBURY

Town; Hartford County. Known by the Indians as Massacoe, in 1670 the Assembly named this town Simsbury, either for Simondsbury, England or in honor of "Sim" Wolcott.

SIMSBURY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86003323)
Also known as **Town Hall** Building
760—762 Hopmeadow St., Simsbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Smith & Bassette — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Professional — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Financial Institution

SIMSBURY CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - District - #96000356)

Hopmeadow St. New Haven
Roughly, Hopmeadow St. from West St. to Massaco St., Simsbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Keller, George, et al., Hapgood, Melvin P., et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Early Republic, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, City Hall, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, City Hall, Fire Station, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

SIMSBURY RAILROAD DEPOT
National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001997)
Railroad Ave. at Station St., Simsbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Restaurant

SIMSBURY TOWNHOUSE
National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000209)
Also known as **Boy Scout Hall**
695 Hopmeadow St., Simsbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Auditorium, Civic

SKEE'S DINER
National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000912)
589 Main St., Torrington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Jerry O'Mahony, Inc. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Restaurant

SKELTON, DR. HENRY, HOUSE
National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003117)
889 S. Main St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SKILTON ROAD BRIDGE
National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Structure** - #91001744)
Also known as **Bridge No. 4408**
Skilton Rd. over the Nonewaug R., Watertown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

SKINNER, JASON, HOUSE
National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001331)
Also known as **Lloyd House**
21 Wintergreen Circle, Harwinton
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

SLATER LIBRARY AND FANNING ANNEX
National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #01001529)
26 Main St., Griswold
Historic Significance: Event, Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Earle, Stephen Carpenter, CUdworth and Thompson — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Historic Person:** Slater, John Fox — **Significant Year:** 1882, 1884, 1930 — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:**

Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** Library

SLEEPING GIANT TOWER

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001754)
200 Mt. Carmel Ave. at Mt. Carmel summit, Sleeping Giant State Park, Hamden
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Works Progress Administration — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Public Works — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture

SLOAN-RAYMOND-FITCH HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004344)
224 Danbury Rd., Wilton
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

SLOPER—WESOLY HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - Building - #98001577)
27 Grove Hill St., New Britian
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Rand, George Dutton — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Health/Medicine — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Professional, Single Dwelling2

SMITH, H. D., COMPANY BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001420)
Also known as **American Standard Company** Building
24 West St., Plantsville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility

SMITH, JABEZ, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000615)
Also known as **Smith Homestead**
North Rd., Groton
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Smith,Nehemiah,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1783, 1663 — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

SMITH, JOEL WEST

(1837-1924) — educator of the blind, founder of magazine for the blind; was born September 17, 1837, in East Hampton, Connecticut, to Delia Elliot (West) Smith, a minister's daughter, and John William Burke Smith, a farmer. He was educated in the public schools and at a local academy. Having an aptitude for business, he became postmaster and manager of the village store. At the age of twenty-four, while celebrating the Fourth of July, he was blinded for life. Entering the Perkins Institution for the Blind, he learned piano tuning and became instructor in that subject there in 1866. In 1872, he was called to London to open a department of tuning in the new Royal Normal College for the Blind. After three years, he returned to Perkins, where he so built up his department that he secured and held for it the yearly contract of keeping in tune and repair the pianos of the Boston public schools. Being an ingenious mechanic, he worked out such devices for the use of the blind as tangible maps and improved writing appliances, one of which was a machine for typewriting in Braille letters. His scientific revision of Braille's alphabet, known as American Braille, received increasing recognition until the demand for world-wide uniformity caused it to be superseded. For four years he edited, published, and largely financed the *Mentor*, 1891-1894, the first magazine published in the United States for the blind. He introduced the use of the typewriter at Perkins, working out for himself the now common touch method of using it.

In 1894, he left Massachusetts permanently for his native East Hampton, where he owned property and where he voted. A public-spirited citizen, he served repeatedly on church and village improvement committees, was one of the prominent men of

his town, and became a trustee of the Connecticut School for the Blind. His geniality and humor made people forget that he was blind and at Perkins he was counselor and popular leader. He had, however, a mercurial temperament, his periods of depression becoming pronounced as distressing disabilities came upon him. In one of these moods, he took his own life, an act said by his intimates to be due to his morbid fear of becoming a burden to his friends. He died on May 9, 1924, at Middletown, Connecticut. He left an estate of some $25,000, partly inherited but mostly accumulated through thrift and careful investment. Some of this was left to his relatives and friends, some to church and town enterprises, and some to organizations for the blind.

SMITH, JOHN COTTON

(1762-1845) — eighth governor of Connecticut (1812-1817), was born in Sharon, Litchfield County, Connecticut, on February 12, 1762, the son of Temperance Worthington Gale Smith and the Reverend Cotton Mather, pastor of the Congregational Church at Sharon. Smith was educated by his mother until he was six years old. He then attended local schools until the age of fifteen, when he entered Yale University. He graduated from Yale in 1783, and began the study of law under John Canfield. After admission to the bar in 1786, he began a practice in Sharon.

Smith was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1893, and again from 1796 to 1800. He became Clerk of the House in 1799, and Speaker in 1800. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1800, and kept his seat until 1806, when he resigned from Congress and returned home to resume his law practice. In 1808, he again became a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and in 1809, became a Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut.

He was elected Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut in 1810, and served until 1812. Upon the death of Governor Roger Griswold in 1812, Smith became Connecticut's Governor. He was elected in his own right for the next four years.

During his gubernatorial administration, he supported the agricultural and shipping interests of the State, and urged Connecticut's participation in the Hartford Convention of 1814-1815. He was a bitter enemy of reform, opposing a liberal revision of the Connecticut Royal Charter, and continuing the position of his predecessor in refusing to allow Connecticut militia to participate in the War of 1812. Smith was defeated for reelection in 1817.

After leaving gubernatorial office, he withdrew to private life and devoted himself to his other interests. He was an active member in a number of organizations, including: the Northern Society of Antiquarians of Copenhagen, Denmark; the Connecticut Historical Society; the Massachusetts Historical Society; and the Connecticut State Bible Society, of which he was president. From 1831 to 1845, he presided over the American Bible Society, and was president of the American Board of Foreign Missions from 1826 to 1841.

He was married to Margaret Evertson in October of 1786. The couple had one son. Smith died at his estate in Sharon on December 7, 1845.

SMITH, JUNIUS

(1780-1853) — lawyer, merchant, promoter, has been called the "father of the Atlantic liner." He was born October 2, 1780, in Plymouth, then part of Watertown, Connecticut, third of the four sons of David and Ruth (Hitchcock) Smith. His father, a major in the Revolution and a general in the Connecticut militia, was a prosperous storekeeper. Junius was prepared for college at Bethlehem nearby, and went as a sophomore to Yale. After graduating in 1802, he became a fellow student of John C. Calhoun at Tapping Reeve's law school Litchfield, and in 1804 opened a law office in New Haven. Sent to London in 1805 by his brother's firm, he secured from the Court of Admiralty Appeal the award of liberal damages for the seizure of the New Haven ship Mohawk. He settled in London as a merchant, making his home there, except for a brief sojourn in Liverpool, until 1843. On April 9, 1812, he married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Allen of Huddersfield, Yorkshire. She died in 1836, leaving one daughter. Smith dealt chiefly with New York, corresponding with his nephew Henry Smith, and constantly suggesting additional articles of export, clover seed being a favorite. In spite of reverses during the War of 1812, he became quite prosperous.

Smith's principal distinction arises from his share in establishing regular steamship service across the ocean. The single voyage of the *Savannah* in 1819, sponsored by Moses Rogers and William Scarborough, had been premature. In 1829, the *Curacoo* had made several trips from Holland to the Dutch West Indies, and in 1833, the *Royal William* went from Quebec to England, but none of these ventures developed into regular permanent service. The "liners" of the day were the highly efficient New York sailing packets. Smith seems to have conceived the idea of a line of transatlantic steamers about the time of his fifty-four-day voyage to New York in a British sailing vessel in 1832. He actively devoted the next few years to creating public opinion and raising capital for the support of his project. Kind, generous, and very hospitable, the little man, barely five feet six, went at the task with great energy of purpose and perseverance. Rebuffed in New York, he returned to London, and in February 1833 proposed his idea to the directors of the London & Edinburgh Steam Packet Company without success. He issued several prospectuses, with no immediate response. In 1836, however, having secured a powerful ally in Macgregor Laird of the great Birkenhead shipbuilding family, he organized the British & American Steam Navigation Company.

Great Britain's conversion to ocean steamships, once Smith had overcome the prevailing skepticism, was rapid, and in

quick succession a number of rival companies were formed. Smith and Laird, in fact, had only a few hours to spare in being the first to reach New York. Isambard K. Brunel, engineer of the Great Western Railway, persuaded its Bristol backers in 1836 to form a transatlantic steamship company. Their 1340-ton steamship, *Great Western*, was launched July 19, 1837. Smith and Laird, in the meantime, were encountering disheartening delays. They had ordered a 1700-ton steamship in October 1836, but the failure of the contractor postponed even the laying of the keel until April 1, 1837. Eager to be the first across the Atlantic, they decided not to wait for this vessel to be completed, so chartered from the Cork Steamship Company the little 700-ton *Sirius*, which left Cork on April 4, 1838, and reached New York, on the voyage that marked the start of permanent transatlantic steam service, on the evening of April 22, a few hours ahead of the *Great Western*, which had left Bristol on April 7. Smith's vessel, the *British Queen*, was finally launched on May 24, 1838, and first reached New York July 27, 1839. Smith was the hero of the hour. It was declared in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* that to him "more than to any other individual, is the final and successful accomplishment of this great enterprise doubtless to be attributed." Yale gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1840 and he had visions of knighthood.

Then came reverses. Under Laird's supervision, his company, in December 1839, launched the *President*, the "largest ship in the world." She sailed on a return voyage from New York March 11, 1841, and disappeared without a trace. This disaster, coupled with the successful competition of the line established by Samuel Cunard, who received the lucrative British mail subsidy in 1839, soon brought the British & American Steam Navigation Company to a close, and Smith in 1843 ended his long London residence. Back in America, he purchased a plantation near Greenville, South Carolina, and tried to relieve the country from dependence upon China for tea by growing it in the Southern states. The idea apparently came to him through his daughter, who was married to an army chaplain in India. He wrote numerous articles on the domestic growing of tea, celery, and broccoli, and made experiments which, according to later reports of the Department of Agriculture, indicated promise of a successful American supply of tea. This work, however, came to a tragic close. Smith's anti-slavery sentiments aroused his neighbors, and on December 23, 1851, he sustained a fractured skull from a beating at the hands of "patrollers." These injuries contributed to his death on January 22, 1853, at Bloomingdale Asylum, after some months of illness in his nephew's home, Astoria, Long Island.

Smith's publications included: *An Oration, Pronounced at Hartford, before the Society of the Cincinnati, for the State of Connecticut* (1804); *Letters upon Atlantic Steam Navigation* (1841); *Essays on the Cultivation of the Tea Plant, in the United States of America* (1848); agricultural papers in the reports of the commissioner of patents; articles in the *Merchants Magazine*, notably "Origin of Atlantic Ocean Steam Navigation" (February 1847); "Letters on Atlantic Steam Navigation" and "Steam Ships, and Steam Navigation," in *American Journal of Science and Arts* (January, July 1839).

SMITH, NATHANIEL

(1762-1822) — Connecticut jurist, was born January 6, 1762, in Woodbury, Connecticut, the son of poor parents, Richard and Annis (Hurd) Smith. He received little formal schooling and began working in his early years, traveling as a Yankee peddler throughout New England. On one occasion while waiting for his brother, Nathan, who was to join him in Rutland, Vermont, he visited a court room and was so struck by the ineptitude of lawyer and judge that he was moved to test his own talents in a study of the law. Indomitable of will, he succeeded in gaining admission as clerk and student to the law office of Judge Tapping Reeve. After some time in hard study, he was admitted to the bar (1787) and began practice in Woodbury, rapidly demonstrating ability as a clever advocate and a magnetic stump-speaker.

Smith represented Woodbury in the General Assembly, 1790-1795, taking an aggressive leadership in the gradual abolition of slavery and in the foundation of a common school system, financed in part by the sale of the state's western and claims. In recognition of his service, Yale College bestowed upon him an honorary master's degree in 1795. A stout Federalist, he was elected a representative in Congress for two terms (1795-1799), but at the expiration of the second he declined to stand again as a candidate, since he had lost popularity by his support of the Jay Treaty. Returning to his practice in Woodbury, he represented that town in the state council from 1800 through 1804. In 1806, he was appointed associate judge of the superior court, in which capacity he served with considerable distinction until he was retired in 1819 after the overthrow of the Old Order in the Republican Tolerationist sweep of the state. As an appointed member of the Hartford Convention (1814), he won the undying hostility of the Republican nationalists despite the fact that he was of the persecuted Episcopalian minority and assuredly of no disloyal turn of mind. The last three years of his life were marred by a painful illness he bravely endured. He died in 1822; survived by his wife, Ruth, daughter of the Reverend Noah Benedict, and by one son.

SMITH, SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002668)
Also known as **Hurlburt House**
82 Plants Dam Rd., East Lyme
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

SMITH, SHUBEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - Building - #96001462)
Also known as **Stonecroft**
515 Pumpkin Hill Rd., Ledyard
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Georgian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Hotel, Single Dwelling2, Storage

SNOW, WILBERT

(1884-1977) — sixtieth governor of Connecticut (1946-1947), was born on White Head Island, St. George, Maine, on April 6, 1884, the son of Katharine Quinn and Forest Alwin. After attending public schools in Thomaston, Maine, he earned his B.A. degree from Bowdoin College in 1907. In 1910, he completed his graduate studies at Columbia University.

In 1911-1912, the year following his graduation from Columbia, Snow moved to Council, Alaska, where he worked as a teacher and a government reindeer herd inspector.

After returning to the mainland in 1912, he entered into politics, traveling through the state of Maine to help in Woodrow Wilson's presidential campaign. Soon after, he fell ill with a severe stomach and required surgery. Upon his recovery, he began working as an English instructor at the University of Utah in 1913.

Snow served as a Second and First Lieutenant in the Field Artillery of the U.S. Army from 1917 to 1919. He then taught English at New York University, Bowdoin College, Williams College, University of Utah, Reed College, and Indiana University until 1921. After working as an assistant and associate professor of English at Wesleyan University of Connecticut from 1921 to 1929, he became a full professor.

During his years as a professor, he reentered the world of politics; in 1920, he was a vocal supporter of the League of Nations, and pushed for a special session of the Connecticut Legislature during which the enabling act for federal housing for war veterans was passed.

Snow served as president of the Connecticut Association of Boards of Education in 1940, and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1944. During his tenure as the state's second-in-command, he gave strong support to important measures concerning education, including an appropriation of $2 million toward the construction of new schools and a bill designed to equalize the salaries of teachers in country schools in line with those of teachers in larger cities.

Snow stepped into the Governor's chair upon the resignation of Raymond E. Baldwin in December of 1946. He served for the short remainder of Baldwin's term, which ended on January 8, 1947. He was a candidate in the 1946 gubernatorial race, but lost to James L. McConaughy.

After his term ended, Snow served as a State Department Lecturer in Europe and the Near East in 1951-1952, and was a member of the Middletown School Board and Middletown Democratic Town Committee.

Snow authored a number of volumes of poetry and other works including: (with Ewen MacLellan) *Songs of the Neukluk*, 1912; *Maine Coast*, 1923; *The Inner Harbor*, 1926; *Down East*, 1932; *Selected Poems*, 1935; *Before the Wind*, 1938; *Maine Tides*, 1940; and *Spruce Head*, 1946. One especially poignant work was *Sonnets to Steve and Other Poems* (1956), in which he wrote about his fourth son who died at the age of fifteen; the collection won the Saturday Review of Literature Poetry Prize in 1957. In 1970, a compilation of his work was published under the title of *Collected Poems of Wilbert Snow*, and four years later, he wrote his autobiography, *Codline's Child*. His work garnered a great deal of respect in the literary community, and Snow became friends with numerous writers of the day, including Edna St. Vincent Millay, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Carl Sandburg, and Robert Frost.

Snow was married to Jeanette Simmons in February of 1922, and had five sons. He died at his summer cottage in Spruce Island, Maine on September 28, 1977.

SOL'S PATH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - District - #85003698)
1775—1801 Middletown Ave., Northford
Owner: Private

SOMERS

Town; Tolland County. Named in honor of Lord Somers.

SOMERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - District - #82004389)

Main and Battle Sts., Bugbee Lane, and Springfield Rd., Somers
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

SOMERSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - District - #95000401)
Roughly, along Main, Maple and School Sts., Pinney and Shaker Rd. and Quality Ave., Town of Somers, Somersville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, Multiple Dwelling, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

SONG, STATE

The official State song of Connecticut, adopted in 1978, is *Yankee Doodle*. The composer of this familiar song is unknown.

Another song, *Connecticut State Song*, although it is not the official state song, has been a popular favorite with people of Connecticut. Ida Townsend-Green wrote the words of this song and the music was composed by E. A. Leopold. It was published and copyrighted in 1913 by the Loomis Temple of Music, New Haven, Connecticut. The song, consisting of three stanzas and a chorus, mentions the ruggedness of the state, the purple hills, the stately trees, the long rivers, the pioneers, Native Americans, patriots, the patriotism of heroes, and Yale College.

SOUND BEACH RAILROAD STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000929)
Also known as **Old Greenwich Railroad Station**
160 Sound Beach Ave., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

SOUTH BRITAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New Haven County** - #87000125)
E. Flat Hill, Hawkins, Library, and Middle Rds., and 497-864 S. Britain Rd., Southbury
(700 acres, 43 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Clark, Zephania, Monumental Bronze Co. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2

SOUTH CANAAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001272)
CT 63 and Barnes Rd., Canaan
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dutton,Thomas — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Work In Progress

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #89000930)
Also known as **South Church; South Congregational-First Baptist Church**
90 Main St., New Britain
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Meachem,George F. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

SOUTH COVENTRY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - District - #91000482)
Also known as **South Coventry; See also: Capron-Phillips House**

Roughly, Main St. and adjacent streets from Armstrong Rd. to Lake St. and Lake from High St. to Main, Coventry
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Religious Structure

SOUTH END HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - District - #00001625)
Roughly bounded East Rd., Willis St., George St., and South St., Bristol
Historic Significance: Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lockwood, B.R., et.al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman — **Historic Person:** Jerome, Chauncey — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Health Care, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Clubhouse, Hospital, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse, Financial Institution, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

SOUTH GLASTONBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Hartford County** - #84000250)
Also known as **See also: Wells-Shipman-Ward House**
High, Hopewell, Main and Water Sts., Glastonbury
(750 acres, 62 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Professional, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Professional, Single Dwelling2

SOUTH GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - #02001453)
Roughly, along Wethersfield Ave., Alden and Morris Sts., Hartford

SOUTH MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - District - #77001393)
Also known as **See also: South Main and Washington Streets Historic** District
68-139 Washington St. and 2-24 S. Main St., Norwalk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire, Romanesque, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store

SOUTH MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Fairfield County** - #85003505)
Also known as **See also: South Main and Washington Streets Historic District**
11-15 through 54-60 S. Main St., Norwalk
(25 acres, 9 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Hotel, Professional, Restaurant, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government

SOUTH MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE II)

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - District - #99000449)
Roughly along N. Main St. from Washington St. to Ann St., Norwalk
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Specialty Store, Theater — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Financial Institution, Specialty Store, Theater

SOUTH SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000522)

362 S. Main St., Torrington

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter,Wilson — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

SOUTH WINDSOR

Town; Hartford County. Called Nowashe by the Indians and Nowaas by the Dutch. Incorporated in 1845, it was named for its parent city of Windsor. The town has also been called Wapping.

SOUTHBURY

Town; New Haven County. Southbury got its name in 1731 because it was the south part of Woodbury. The Indians called the locality Potatuck. It was also known early as South Purchase.

SOUTHBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT NO. 1

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - District - #71000917)

Also known as **See also: Bullet Hill School**

Main St. from Woodbury Town Line to Old Waterbury Rd., Southbury

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Historic Person:** Graham,Reverend John,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1861, 1776 — **Area of Significance:** Literature, Architecture, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SOUTHBURY TRAINING SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - District - #92000368)

1484 S. Britain Rd., Southbury

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Salmon,Edwin A., et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Health/Medicine, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Health Care — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Animal Facility, Institutional Housing, Processing, School, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Health Care — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Animal Facility, Institutional Housing, Processing, School, Storage

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY ADMINSTRATIVE BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - Building - #97001447)

227 Church St., New Haven

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Foote, Roy W.; Orr, Douglas, Dwight — uilding Company — **Architectural Style:** Art Deco — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Communications — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

SOUTHINGTON

Town; Hartford County. Originally part of South Farmington, the word Southington is a contraction of that name.

SOUTHINGTON CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - **Hartford County** - #88002961)

Also known as **See also: Root, Jonathan, House**

Roughly N. Main St. N from Vermont Ave., and Berlin St. from Main St. to Academy Ln., Southington

(580 acres, 98 buildings, 4 objects)

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Campbell, Lauren T. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1750 AD, 1700-1749, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , Federal — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

SOUTHINGTON CUTLERY FACTORY

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002675)

107—143 Center St. and 95—125 S. Center St., Southington

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:**

Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

SOUTHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000015)
Also known as **Southington Historical Society**
239 Main St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter,George Wilson,Sr., Crabtree,Walter P. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

SOUTHPORT RAILROAD STATIONS

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000927)
96 Station St. and 100 Center St., Fairfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Rail-Related, Specialty Store

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004363)
Also known as **Woodtick School; Stone School**
155 Nichols Rd., Wolcott
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

SOUTHWEST LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001475)
SW end of east breakwater at entrance to New Haven Harbor, New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Elliot,Maj. George H. — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related

SPANISH HOUSE, THE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002632)
Also known as **Grace M. Spear Lincoln House**
46 Fernwood Rd., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Scheide,Lester B. — **Architectural Style:** Mission/Spanish Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SPENCER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001265)
1039 Asylum Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ebbets & Frid — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

SPOCK, BENJAMIN MCCLANE

(1903-1998) — pediatrician whose book, *Baby and Child Care*, changed public attitudes about child-rearing; was born in New Haven, Connecticut on May 2, 1903, the son of Benjamin Ives and Mildred Louise (Stoughton) Spock. He graduated from Yale University in 1925, and then studied at the Yale Medical School and at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving his M.D. in 1929. Spock interned at Presbyterian Hospital in New York and completed residencies in pediatrics at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital from 1931 until 1932, and in psychiatry at New York Hospital from 1932 until 1933. He also trained for six years in his spare time at the New York Psychoanalytical Institute.

From 1933 until 1944, he engaged in the private practice of pediatrics, and gained a reputation for his ability to handle children and put them at ease. At the same time, he taught pediatrics at Cornell University Medical College, was on the pediatric

staff of New York Hospital, and served as pediatric consultant to the New York City Department of Health and the Institute on Personality Development.

In 1944, Spock became a psychiatrist in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve, and rose to the rank of lieutenant commander by the time of his discharge in 1946. During this period, he wrote *Baby and Child Care* (originally published as *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*, a book that became the pediatric bible of a generation of parents, supplanting the standard authority of the day — *Psychological Care of Infant and Child*, by Dr. John B. Watson. In contrast to Watson's stern and inflexible parental attitudes, Spock stressed a more reassuring method of child-rearing. He counseled parents to set firm, but reasonable standards of discipline and to take the individual interests and differences of each child into account. Basically, his position was that "you can be both firm and friendly." The book sold more than 20 million copies.

In 1947, Spock moved to Minnesota, where he taught psychiatry at the University of Minnesota and served as a psychiatric consultant to the Mayo Clinic. In 1951, he became professor of child development at the University of Pittsburgh, then in 1955 transferred to a similar position at Western Reserve University, where he remained until his retirement in 1967.

Spock first became politically active in 1962, when his dismay with President John F. Kennedy's announcement of the resumption of nuclear testing in the atmosphere led him to support the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). He joined the organization's national board and became co-chairman in 1963. In the 1964 presidential campaign, he supported President Lyndon B. Johnson until the president escalated the war in Vietnam in 1965. At first a reluctant demonstrator, Spock became increasingly more involved in the peace movement. He became co-chairman in 1967 of the National Conference for a New Politics, a loose confederation of diverse New Left groups, while resigning as co-chairman of SANE. He also became a strong supporter of the draft resistance movement, and his activities in that cause led to his indictment in 1968, along with four others, for conspiracy to aid and abet in the violation of the Selective Service Act. Spock was convicted in the federal district court in Boston, sentenced to two years in prison, and fined $5000. However, the conviction was overturned by the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in 1969.

Throughout his life, Spock wrote numerous other books and articles for publication. He also made headlines in 1992, when he reversed his opinion on the nutritional value of cow's milk, stating that it could trigger iron deficiency anemia and harm some infants. The pronouncement drew criticism from the American Medical Association.

Spock has been married twice: he married Jane Davenport Cheney on June 25, 1927; they had two children and divorced in 1975. He remarried Mary Morgan in 1976. He died at his home in San Diego, California, March 15, 1998.

SPORTS BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001088)
Windrow Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor & Levi — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Sport Facility — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Sport Facility

SPRAGUE

Town; New London County. Named for William Sprague of Rhode Island, who laid out the manufacturing center of town. It was earlier known as the Hanover Society.

SPRAGUE, ELIAS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87001910)
2187 South St., Coventry
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Single Dwelling2

SPRINGBANK

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Site** - #01000880)
Also known as **Pilgrim, Thomas, House**
69 Neck Rd., Old Lyme
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Coffin, Marian Cruger, Carter, Robert I. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Garden, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Garden, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - Building - #94001443)

247 New Milford Tnpk., Marbledale Township, Washington

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wheaton, Rev. Nathaniel — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003510)

1231 Washington Blvd., Stamford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Holly,Henry Hudson, Browne & Rogers — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Church School, Religious Structure

ST. BASIL'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL AND BISHOP'S RESIDENCE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002603)

Also known as **William's Estate; Spring Hill**

39 Clovelly Rd., Stamford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Second Empire, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Church School

ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002130)

1A St. Benedict's Circle, Stamford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90001098)

125 Huntington St., New London

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Upjohn,Richard — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002128)

628 Main St., Stamford

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter,William, Upjohn,Richard Michell — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival, Gothic, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002589)

279 Atlantic St., Stamford

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Murphy,James, Knowlton,Augustus — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire, Gothic, Other — **Area of Significance:** European, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002129)

714 Pacific St., Stamford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ficken,H. Edward — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival, Shingle Style, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-**

function: Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - Building - #03001170)
111-113 Whalley Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Brown and von Beren — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Black — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002123)
540 Elm St., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Mayers,Francis L.S. — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91000364)
Beaver St. S of Broad St., New Britain
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cadwell,William H. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, European, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001051)
Also known as **Tempolo Sion Pentecostal Church**
1886-1906 Park St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kramer,George W. — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002644)
61, 71, 81 River St., Milford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wills,Frank — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church School, Religious Structure

STACKPOLE, MOORE, AND TRYON BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002869)
105-115 Asylum St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Allen,Isaac A.,Jr. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Department Store

STAFFORD

City; Tolland County; Elevation 591 feet. Named for the county of Stafford, England.

STAFFORD HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Hartford County** - #87002032)
Roughly parts of Leonard, Murphy, Old Monson, Orcuttville, & Patten Rds., Stafford
(1670 acres, 103 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Education, Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Meeting Hall — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

STAMFORD

City; Fairfield County. Situated about thirty miles northeast of New York City in southwestern Connecticut, Stamford is located at the mouth of the Rippowam River on Long Island Sound.

Captain Nathaniel Turner, agent for the New Haven Colony, explored the Rippowam area in 1640, purchased land from Ponus, sachem of the Siwanoys, and sold it to twenty-eight pioneers from Wethersfield who took possession in 1641. By 1642, the newcomers had named the place Stamford, for the English town in Lincolnshire. Soon afterward, it furnished the nucleus of a settlement across the Sound at Hempstead, Long Island.

Stamford was in the New Haven Colony until two years before the latter was merged with Connecticut. It submitted to the jurisdiction of Connecticut in October 1662.

Outlying sections of Stamford have interesting place names. Bangall Road took its name from the noise made by a pioneer tin shop. Strawberry Hill now produces no strawberries, but beautiful homes and flower gardens were situated there. Glenbrook, called New Hope in colonial times, was an attractive residential section to the northeast, occupied chiefly by commuters whose business interests were in New York. A hilly section through which Courtland Avenue ran was common pastureland known as "Cow's Delight" until 1750, when the land was parceled and sold. The Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company operated in Glenbrook for several generations. High Ridge, close to New York on the north, was one of Stamford's most exclusive sections.

At Turn of River, north of the business center, the Rippowam flows past an area which had many small estates and pleasant homes. In 1825, an English metal worker, William Lecon, was associated with a local mechanic named Davenport in the operation of what is claimed to be America's first wire factory. Their mill workers, who lived at Turn of River, made a reputation as happy, carefree people who spent the Sabbath drinking and singing rather than in proper worship, and earned the name of "Sodom" for their little community.

The railroad came to Stamford in 1848. A city government was formed in the town in 1893, and the city was incorporated the same year. The town and city merged in 1949.

In the nineteenth century, the city was known for its inventions and industries. Simon Ingersoll invented the friction clutch and the spring scale. Linus Yale, Jr. invented the cylinder lock here in 1848.

Stamford underwent rapid growth after World War II. It became a center for major corporate headquarters. Industries now produce machinery, ships, plastics, computers, chemicals, and hardware. Several research laboratories are also located here.

Stamford still serves as a New York residential suburb; semi-rural and suburban areas occupy hills and ridges north of the city.

The city's first Presbyterian Church, established in 1958, was designed in the shape of a fish (the ancient symbol of Christianity), by artchitects Wallace Harrison and Max Abromovitz. Branches of two educational institutions, the Bridgeport Engineering Institute and the University of Connecticut, are housed in Stamford. The Stamford Museum and Nature Center, along with its planetarium, is also located here.

STAMFORD HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91000348)
South of breakwater, Stamford Harbor, Stamford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** US Lighthouse Board of Engineers — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Water-Related

STAMP ACT

(1765)— The Stamp Act, proposed by Rt. Hon George Grenville and approved by Parliament, was passed into law in 1765. The Act made it necessary for any type of legal document, licenses, commercial contracts, newspapers, pamphlets, and playing cards printed on any type of paper or similar material, to have a stamp tax. Public officers were to be appointed to collect a state tax every time the stamp was used. The Stamp Act was created in an attempt to raise money to cover the costs of maintaining the military defense of the colonies. This Act created much outrage amongst the colonists who argued that since they did not have representation in Parliament, they could not be legally taxed without their consent.

O pposition to the Act grew and culminated in the convening of the Stamp Act Congress, resulting in the decision to boycott many British goods, and only purchase items made in the American colonies. The Stamp Act was repealed on March 4, 1766 after arguments by Pennsylvania's representative, Benjamin Franklin, were heard before the House of Commons in London.

STANLEY-WHITMAN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000882)

37 High St., Farmington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Single Dwelling2

STANLEY—WOODRUFF—ALLEN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002000)
Also known as **Saltbox Gallery**
37 Buena Vista Rd., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Specialty Store

STANLY, SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86003775)
1168 New Britain Ave., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

STANTON, ROBERT, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002648)
Also known as **Davis Homestead**
Green Haven Rd., Stonington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

STAPLETON BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #87002421)
751 N. Main St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** European, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

STARR MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93001379)
Also known as **Russell Mill**
Jct. of Middlefield St. and Beverly Heights, Middletown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Water Works — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

STARR MILL ROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Structure** - #93001344)
Also known as **Beverly Heights Bridge;Bridge No. 4541**
Starr Mill Rd. across the Cochinaug R., Middletown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Contruction Company — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

STARR, C. J., BARN AND CARRIAGE HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002623)
200 Strawberry Hill Ave., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Sport Facility

STATE ARSENAL AND ARMORY

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - Building - #96000357)
360 Broad St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Morris, B.W., Payne, W.A., et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Military — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Arms Storage — **Current Function:** Defense — **Current Sub-function:** Arms Storage

STATE PARK SUPPLY YARD

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001757)
Also known as **Hammonasset Mosquito Control Complex**
51 Mill Rd., Madison
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Warehouse

STATEHOOD

Connecticut was one of the original thirteen British colonies of the United States and it played an active role in achieving independence from Great Britain. Once independence was achieved, the Hartford Convention was organized; Connecticut's Standing Order waged a strong campaign for acceptance of the new form of government. Despite continued opposition from the agrarians, the state's nationalist conservatives won an overwhelming victory for ratification of the Federal Constitution by a vote of 128 to forty. Connecticut became the fifth state of the new United States of America after it ratified the Federal Constitution on January 9, 1788.

The people of Connecticut continued the representative form of government that had served its interests throughout the entire colonial period. The state adhered to its traditional framework. Eastern Connecticut's political and religious patterns continued to govern society. Puritan concepts of rule by the political elite, and religious worship supervised by the established Congregational Church, continued to dominate.

STEAMBOAT DOCK SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82003768)
Main St., Essex
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

STEELE, ALLYN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002022)
114 N. Main St., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Steele,Allyn — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

STERLING

Town; Windham County. Named after Dr. John Sterling, a resident of the town who promised to donate a public library, but failed to make good his promise.

STERLING BLOCK-BISHOP ARCADE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002841)
Also known as **Bishop Block and Post Office Arcade**
993-1005 Main St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Longstaff & Hurd — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Engineering, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel, Specialty Store

STERLING HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Fairfield County** - #92000335)
Roughly bounded by Pequonnock St., Harral Ave., James St. and Washington Ave., Bridgeport
(80 acres, 41 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic, Federal — **Area of Significance:** European, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store, Hotel, Multiple Dwelling, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Mortuary, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

STERLING HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Windham County** - #86000152)
Green Ln. and CT 14A, Plainfield
(250 acres, 17 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

STERLING HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - District - #92000335)
Roughly bounded by Pequonnock St., Harral Ave., James St. and Washington Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic, Federal — **Area of Significance:** European, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store, Hotel, Multiple Dwelling, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Mortuary, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

STERLING HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001973)
2225 Main St., Stratford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian, Federal — **Historic Person:** Sterling,Captain John — **Significant Year:** 1823, 1790 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

STERLING OPERA HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1968 - Building - #68000040)
NW corner of 4th and Elizabeth Sts., Derby
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Theater — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Theater

STEVENS, WALLACE

(1879-1955) — Pulitzer Prize winning poet, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, on October 2, 1879, the son of Garrett Barcalow and Mary Catherine (Zeller), enrolled as a special student in an English program at Harvard in 1897. After graduating in 1900, Stevens moved to New York City, where he began working for the *Tribune* and *The World's Work*. The following year, he entered the New York Law School and, in 1904, he was admitted to the New York State bar.

Stevens engaged in the general practice of law for several years. In 1916, he joined the legal staff of the New York branch of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, but soon after transferred to Hartford where he lived for the rest of his life. Throughout the years, his business career prospered and by 1934, he was vice president of the insurance company.

Stevens is a striking example of an artist who enjoyed a delayed but fertile coming of age. His first poem was published in 1915. Although his first volume of poetry, *Harmonium*, was not published until 1923, when Stevens was forty-four, he became one of the most prominent and influential of all 20th-century American poets. *Harmonium* gained some critical praise, but sold fewer than 100 copies. A dozen years passed before his second volume of poems, *Ideas of Order*, appeared.

The last twenty years of Steven's life were his most artistically productive ones, witnessing the publication of four volumes of poetry, a volume of essays and *The Collected Poems*.

Stevens is noted for his verse theme and his subject of reality mixed with imagination. While he was undoubtably a major poet, he was not an especially popular one. Obscure and sometimes nearly unintelligible, his poems took great patience and concentration. Moreover, they are considered to be highly impersonal and lacking in the drama of vital relationships. Yet, for all

of these weaknesses, they are also compelling. However, his work did not go unrewarded. In 1946, he was elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In 1949-1950, Stevens was the recipient of Bollingen Prize in Poetry from Yale University Library. He also received a National Book Award in 1951 and in 1955, won a Pulitzer Prize and a second National Book Award. In 1957, his last work, *Opus Posthumous*, was published.

Stevens married Elsie V. Kachel on September 21, 1909. The couple had one daughter. Stevens died on August 2, 1955 in Hartford, Connecticut. He was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

STEVENS, WILLIAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001163)
131 Cow Hill Rd., Clinton
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Stevens,William — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

STEVENSON DAM HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - **Structure** - #00001073)
CT 34, Stevenson
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Birkinbine Engineering Office, et.al. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed, Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Energy Facility, Road-Related — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Energy Facility, Road-Related

STEWARD, IRA

(1831-1883) — labor leader, was born March 10, 1831, in New London, Connecticut. At nineteen years old, he went from Boston to Providence, Rhode Island, and served an apprenticeship as a machinist under the twelve-hour system. Within a year he was agitating for shorter hours and was finally dismissed by the Draper Machine Company, for which he worked, because of "his peculiar views." In the fall of 1863, as a delegate to the convention of the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths in Boston, he secured the passage of a resolution that for the first time demanded an eight-hour labor law; he also secured large appropriations from his own union and the Boston Trades' Assembly for legislative lobbying. Henceforth, Steward and the eighthour movement were one.

His insistence upon legislation in contrast to purely economic action by the unions sprang from his wish to reach the masses of the unskilled, whose low living standard constantly threatened the more advanced. He proposed to work through the existing political parties and to begin by endeavoring to secure an eight-hour day upon all government work. He labored indefatigably, appearing before every session of the Massachusetts legislature, contributing constantly to reform papers, making innumerable speeches, and organizing state and local eight-hour leagues. At the time of his death he was president of both the Boston Eight-Hour League and the National Ten-Hour League. Among Steward's influential co-laborers was Wendell Phillips, who in 1869 helped establish the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, the first in the country. Under Steward's friend, George E. McNeill , as deputy chief, assisted bv Steward's extremely able wife, Mary, the bureau published pioneer work on the condition of woman and child wage-earners. Largely at its instance, Massachusetts in 1874 passed the first effective ten-hour law for women and children. Meanwhile, with the disbanding of the army after the Civil War, a number of eight-hour laws of the all-inclusive Steward type were pushed through various legislatures — six of them by 1867; but their opponents had so hedged them about with restrictions that they proved unenforceable. Steward opposed Greenbackism, as well as the formation of a separate labor party, but believed in the solidarity of labor and an ultimate socialistic state. In 1878, he and his followers, McNeill and young George Gunton, joined with leading American members of the Marxian International Workingmen's Association to form the International Labor Union, the first large-scale attempt in America to organize the unskilled.

In 1878, Steward's wife died and he was "completely unnerved." For a number of years he had been planning a book to be entitled "The Political Economy of Eight Hours." Abandoning the post he had held since the early seventies as inspector at the Boston custom house, he began to live upon the kindness of friends, ostensibly to write, but the book never materialized. In 1880, he moved to Plano, Illinois, and married his cousin, Jane (Steward) Henning, a woman of considerable means. On March 13, 1883, he died there, at the young age of fifty-two. He left his unfinished notes to George Gunton who, finding them too fragmentary to put into shape for the press, published instead his own first book, *Wealth and Progress* (1887). For this action he was bitterly blamed by Steward's disciples. The original Steward manuscript is now in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Like all Steward's writings, the fragments are keen and epigrammatic. Of published work, aside from articles in the *Daily Evening Voice*(Boston), the *Labor Standard*, and other papers, Steward left only one pamphlet, *A Reduction of Hours an Increase of Wages* (1865). It was republished together with the longest fragment from the manuscript collection, "The Power of the

Cheaper over the Dearer," in *A Documentary History of American Industrial Society* (vol. IX, 1910), edited by J. R. Commons and others.

Steward's philosophy was strikingly novel for his day. He held that shorter hours develop leisure time wants, hence, a demand for higher wages; higher wages force the introduction of labor-saving machinery and better technique; these make possible mass production, which, to be stabilized, requires mass purchasing power. Mass purchasing power must be protected against the down drag of the unemployed by progressively shortening hours of labor in accordance with an index of unemployment. In the long run, effective regulation requires the cooperation of the leading industrial nations, which, in the 1860s, Steward considered ripe for an eight-hour limit. Ultimately, the working class would be able to buy the capitalist out — the abundance of its accumulations forcing down his interest rate — and thus inaugurate socialism. It was at this point that George Gunton broke away from his master and developed his own conclusion of a happy ending for capitalism, contending that higher wages would indeed result but also greater concentration of business and permanently increasing profits to present owners. Steward's influence in the labor movement suffered an eclipse when the body of American labor turned its back upon politics.

STICK STYLE HOUSE AT STONY CREEK

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001322)
34 Prospect Hill, Branford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

STODDARD, CAPT. MARK, FARMSTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92001640)
24 Vinegar Hill Rd., Ledyard Township, Gales Ferry
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

STOECKEL, CARL

(1858-1925) — philanthropist, patron of music, was born December 7, 1858, in New Haven, Connecticut, the son of Gustave Jacob Stoeckel and his wife, Matilda Bertha Wehner. The elder Stoeckel was a Bavarian musician who came to the United States in 1848, and became an instructor and professor of music at Yale University from 1855 to 1894. He was the first head of the Yale School of Music. Carl was educated at the Thomas School and the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, and with private tutors in America and in Europe. He was married on May 6, 1895, on the Isle of Wight, England, to Ellen Battell Terry, the daughter of Robbins Battell, jurist and philanthropist, of Norfolk, Connecticut. After their marriage, Stoeckel and his wife made their home in Norfolk where they became patrons of art and music in a manner that exerted an influence on the development of musical life not only in their own community but throughout the country as well. Stoeckel founded the Litchfield County University Club in 1896, and in 1904 provided funds for the publication of books pertaining to Litchfield County to be written by members of the Club. Mrs. Stoeckel was instrumental in founding the Norfolk Glee Club, a chorus of mixed voices, in 1897, and two years later Stoeckel brought about the formation of the Litchfield County Choral Union, with a nucleus of the Norfolk Glee Club and the Winsted Choral Union. Three neighboring organizations were subsequently admitted to membership: the Salisbury Choir (1905), the Canaan Choral Society (1906), and the Torrington Musical Association (1906).

For the first seven years, the concerts of the organization were devoted to choral works with orchestral accompaniment, but in 1907 concerts consisting exclusively of orchestral music were added to the festivals, held annually in June. The first festivals were held in the armory at Winsted, but from 1906 they were given in the "Music Shed," which Stoeckel erected for the purpose on his Norfolk estate. Until they were discontinued in 1923, the festivals represented an ideal in community expression, and in mutual cooperation and participation. Although guided and financed by the founders, the choral union and the festivals belonged to the members of the union. The concerts brought to Norfolk distinguished guests from America and Europe, and, commencing in 1908, eminent composers were commissioned to write works for performance at the festivals. By 1922, sixteen prominent composers had been commissioned for one or more works each. The Norfolk festivals inevitably reflected Stoeckel's personality, yet he constantly fought to keep them from exploiting either himself or any other individual. He resented particularly any reference to Norfolk as the "American Bayreuth," for he felt that Bayreuth had been founded for the glorification of one man, Richard Wagner. Before his death at his Norfolk home, Stoeckel edited and printed for free distribution two volumes of *The Correspondence of John Sedgwick* (1902-1903). He also purchased the birthplace and farm of John Brown at Torrington, Connecticut, and presented it to the John Brown Association. He died in 1925.

STOECKEL, ROBBINS, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004465)
Litchfield Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo S.G. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

STONE BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Structure** - #85000793)
500 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Area of Significance:** Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

STONINGTON

Town; New London County. Previously called Mistick, it is located on Long Island Sound and the Rhode Island State Line. It includes Stonington Borough and the villages of Mystic and Pawcatuck. Settled in 1649, Stonington's territory was claimed by both Connecticut and Massachusetts. In 1658, Massachusetts named it Souther Towne; Connecticut renamed it Stonington, probably for the many stones in the area, in 1666, after the boundary dispute was settled. The town was incorporated in 1662.

STONINGTON HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76002000)
Also known as **Old Lighthouse Museum**
7 Water St., Stonington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bishop,John — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

STONINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002880)
Also known as **Borough School**
Church St., Stonington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Brayton,Atwood W., Lamb,Lorenzo H. — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

STONY CREEK-THIMBLE ISLANDS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New Haven County** - #88002844)
Also known as **See also: Stick Style House at Stony Creek**
Roughly Thimble Islands Rd. between Rt. 146 and Long Island Sound and the Thimble Islands, Branford
(14000 acres, 346 buildings, 4 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1750 AD, 1700-1749, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Recreation And Culture, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Extractive Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Outdoor Recreation, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Outdoor Recreation, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

STONY HILL SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001504)
1195 Windsor Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

STOWE, HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER

(1811-1896) — author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, on June 14, 1811, the daughter of Lyman and Roxanna (Foote) Beecher, she attended local schools in Litchfield and Hartford before moving to Cincinnati, where her father was president of Lane Theological Seminary. During this time she wrote sketches for the *Western Monthly Magazine*.

In 1850, Stowe and her husband, Calvin E. Stowe, returned to New England when he became of professor at Bowdoin College. Although she was never a "declared" abolitionist, the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act infuriated her. She published a number of serialized stories in the early 1850s in the *National Era*, an anti-slavery newspaper located in Washington, D.C. These were collected and published in 1852 under the title, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The work was an immediate success: 30,000 copies were sold in a year and it was translated into many languages. Her portrayal of Uncle Tom appealed to the humanitarian and romantic tastes of the period. She did not attack the South, but attacked slavery as an institution. Her southerners were kind, whereas her villain, Simon Legree, was northern-born.

However, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was severely criticized by southerners, who argued that Stowe had distorted plantation life. She responded to critics in *A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin* published in 1853, much of the material for which was inspired by T.D. Weld's *American Slavery As It Is* (1839).

Stowe then traveled to England where she was warmly received. In 1856, she published another antislavery novel, *Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp*. Following the Civil War, Stowe published many short articles in *The Atlantic Monthly*, the New York *Independent* and the *Christian Union*. Her story, "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life", published in the September 1869 issue of *Atlantic Monthly*, caused an international furor when she charged Lord Byron with having an affair with his sister. In *Lady Byron Vindicated*, published in 1870, she renewed her charge and added that a child had resulted from the incestuous affair.

Some of her other works include: *The Minister's Wedding*, 1859; T*he Pearl of Orr's Island*, 1862; and *Oldtown Folks*, 1869 — all of which have a New England background.

Stowe married Calvin E. Stowe on January 8, 1836. The couple had seven children. She died in Hartford, Connecticut on July 1, 1896.

STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000710)
73 Forest St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Stowe,Harriet Beecher — **Significant Year:** 1873, 1896, 1871 — **Area of Significance:** Literature, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Education, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Library, Museum

STRATFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1980 - **Fairfield County** - #80004060)
CT 59 and U.S. 1, Bridgeport
(1100 acres, 242 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And Early 20th Century American Movements, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Multiple Dwelling, Park, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Funerary, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Multiple Dwelling, Park, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

STRATFORD

Town; Fairfield County. An early English settler here named this town after his native city of Stratford-on-Avon, England.

STRATFORD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - District - #83003511)
Roughly bounded by E. Broadway, Ferry Blvd., Housatonic River, Connecticut Tnpke, Birdseye and Main Sts., Stratford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Eidlitz,Leopold, Schimdt,Frederick — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

STRATFORD POINT LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001476)
Stratford Point at mouth of Housatonic River, Stratford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:**

Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Single Dwelling2, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related

STRATFORD SHOAL LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001477)
SW end of east breakwater at entrance to New Haven Harbor, New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Howell,D.V. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related

STRATTON, CHARLES SHERWOOD

(1838-1883) — better known as "General Tom Thumb", circus entertainer, businessman; was born January 4, 1838, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, of English colonial stock, the third of the four children of Sherwood Edwards Stratton, a carpenter, and his wife, Cynthia (Thompson). The other members of the family were of normal stature, but Charles stopped growing when six months old, and until he entered his teens he remained two feet one inch tall, and weighed only fifteen pounds. Later, he grew to a height of three feet four inches, and good living ultimately increased his weight to seventy pounds. In the fall of 1842, P. T. Barnum, staying overnight in a Bridgeport hotel, heard of the local dwarf, drove a quick bargain with the parents, taught the boy to dance, sing, tell stories, and strut the stage in various guises, advertised him as "General Tom Thumb, a dwarf eleven years of age, just arrived from England," and put him on exhibition in his New York museum. Under Barnum's tutelage the bashful boy was turned into a pert, graceful entertainer. He had a ready wit and a good sense of showmanship, was healthy and symmetrically formed, cheerful, lively, and winning. He became at once a celebrity; money flowed into Barnum's coffers; and when the two departed for England January 18, 1844, accompanied by a tutor and the General's parents, the New York municipal brass band and some 10,000 people thronged to the wharf to see them leave.

In England, Barnum achieved even greater success with his protege than in the United States. Starting with a letter of introduction from Horace Greeley to the American minister, Edward Everett, he conducted his publicity campaign until it attained its climax in an invitation to Buckingham Palace. Queen Victoria, then twenty-five years old, was amused and charmed by the General, and thereafter his tour of England and of the Continent was a triumphal progress. One of his performances was an impersonation of Napoleon, which was much admired by the Duke of Wellington and which Louis Philippe, at his own request, was also privileged to see. When Stratton returned to the United States in 1847, his European acclaim had increased his popularity. He toured the country and visited Cuba, but in 1852 or thereabouts he retired to his native town. Subsequently, he made several visits to Europe and in 1872, a trip around the world. Sometimes he traveled under Barnum's management, sometimes under his own. Barnum appears to have been his one intimate friend.

In 1862, he met another one of Barnum's dwarfs, Lavinia Warren of Middleboro, Massachusetts, whose full name was Mercy Lavinia Warren Bumpus. While they were Barnum's weekend guests at Bridgeport, he proposed marriage to her and was accepted. The wedding was celebrated in Grace Episcopal Church, New York, February 10, 1863; and the New York newspapers in their efforts to report the event adequately almost forgot the Civil War. The Strattons' one child, a daughter, died in early childhood. In his youth, Stratton had learned more than his share of Yankee thrift and acquisitiveness. He had a sharp eye for a first mortgage and owned considerable real property in Bridgeport. Later, he joined the Masons and cultivated a taste for expensive cigars and rather more expensive horses and yachts. He died unexpectedly in 1883, on his estate in Middleboro, Massachusetts, of an apoplectic stroke. When his affairs were settled, it was found that his wealth had been all but completely squandered. He was buried at Bridgeport, where there is a monument to his memory. His widow married an Italian dwarf with a Papal title, Count Primo Magri.

STREET, AUGUSTUS RUSSELL

(1791-1866) — leader in art education and in the study of modern languages, and, at the time of his death, "the most munificent benefactor of Yale College since its foundation," was born and raised in New Haven, Connecticut. He was the eldest of the five children of Titus Street (1758-1842), a prosperous New Haven merchant, and Amaryllis (Atwater) Street, and a descendant of the Reverend Nicholas Street, who came from England to Taunton, Massachusetts, between 1630 and 1638, and later moved to New Haven. He graduated from Yale in 1812.

As he became a confirmed invalid during his student days, his college life was singularly uneventful. He was, however, one of the eighteen members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and one of the twenty-six of the Linonian Society. After graduation, he studied law with Judge Charles Chauncey of New Haven but never practised that profession. For a number of years he was a silent partner in the bookselling and publishing firm of Hezekiah Howe & Company of New Haven and in 1827 he was treasurer of the New Haven Tontine Company, which maintained a hotel facing the Green. He was later the builder and owner of the

famous New Haven House and the adjoining property. On October 29, 1815, he married Caroline Mary, the elder daughter of William Leffingwell (1765-1834), a wealthy resident of New Haven. The young couple settled quietly in New Haven and reared a family of girls, whose education their father carefully guided. After the death of Titus Street, the whole family resided in Europe for five years, their travels extending to Greece and Egypt. This gave Street "ample time for study and close observation...leading to (the) reflection upon the advantages of a thorough European culture, and the need of rounding out our ordinary American education by the study of the modern languages and the cultivation of the aesthetic arts."

A number of years after his return to New Haven, he began a series of notable gifts to Yale in the fields of modern languages and the arts. These benefactions, which included the establishment of the Titus Street Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and a scholarship in the theological department, began in 1855 with a partial endowment of a professorship of modern languages, which he completed in 1863. During the first century and a quarter, though there had been some instruction, there was no official recognition of modern languages by the college. The first Street Professor of Modern Languages was appointed in 1864. In the same year Street made another important gift. The Trumbull Gallery, the earliest art museum connected with a college or university in America, had been maintained at Yale since 1832. Street now came forward with an offer to erect at his expense a building for a school of the fine arts. The building, designed by Peter Bonnett Wight in the Venetian Gothic style made popular by Ruskin's The Stones of Venice, was completed in 1866 shortly after the donor's death, his will having provided for its completion and partial endowment. It was in Street Hall, as it was known, that the important collection of paintings made by James Jackson Jarves was deposited, later to become the possession of the college. After her husband's death Mrs. Street endowed a professorship of painting in fulfillment of his plans, and later one of drawing. In the autumn of 1866 the college corporation created the Yale School of the Fine Arts, founded and partially endowed by the Streets, one of the earliest art schools in the country connected with an institution of higher learning. The "admission of pupils of both sexes" was specified by the donor, therefore opening the doors of Yale to women for the first time. Street died in 1866.

The Streets lived for a dozen or more years in a fine house at the corner of Chapel and Temple Streets, but in 1855 loaned it to their eldest daughter, who had become the second wife of Rear Admiral Andrew Hull Foote. Later the lonely couple, who survived all seven of their daughters, lived in rooms in the New Haven House. Mrs. Street, who was very popular among Yale undergraduates, continued to live in the New Haven House until her death, at the age of eighty-seven, on August 24, 1877. She built the Street Horne for poor girls in Middletown, Connecticut, and in her will left a considerable sum for a variety of charitable purposes, among them funds for promoting the cause of Protestantism in Mexico. She was buried beside her husband in the Grove Street Cemetery.

STRICKLAND ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - District - #77001625)
Also known as **See also: Bush—Holley House**
19—47 Strickland Rd., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

STRONG HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #87001906)
2382 South St., Coventry
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Seymour,George Dudley — **Significant Year:** 1935, 1710 — **Area of Significance:** Conservation, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Monument/Marker, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

STROUSE, ADLER COMPANY CORSET FACTORY

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000864)
78-84 Olive St., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

STS. CYRIL AND METHODIUS CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001254)

63 Governor St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** O'Connell,Timothy G. — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

STURGES, JONATHAN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000247)
Also known as **The Cottage**
449 Mill Plain Rd., Fairfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wells,Joseph Collins — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Historic Person:** Sturges,Jonathan — **Significant Year:** 1883, 1895, 1840 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Art — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

SUBURBAN CLUB

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89001090)
6 Suburban Ave./580 Main St., Stamford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Stearns,Frederick B., Shepard,George F. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Clubhouse — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Professional

SUFFIELD

Town; Hartford County. Originally called Southfield and situated in Massachusetts, its name came from the fact that it was the southernmost town in that state. When the border changed, it became a part of Connecticut.

SUFFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Hartford County** - #79003750)
Also known as **See also: Hatheway House**
Runs along N. and S. Main St., Suffield
(2350 acres, 144 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SUGAR ACT

(1764)— The Sugar Act placed heavy duties on sugar and molasses imported from non-British Caribbean sources and called for fervent customs enforcements of the duties. The act was aimed at curbing the importation of sugar and molasses from the French and Dutch West Indies and resulted in a British monopoly over the American market. As part of this act, the British customs officials could seize and confiscate colonial cargos if colonial shipmasters violated trade rules or failed to pay duties. The colonies bordering the Atlantic coast were involved with the importation of molasses, but the New England colonies were the largest importers. Molasses was used in the manufacturing of rum, which was a highly profitable commodity. The act forced the American colonies to buy from the British traders or give up their rum production. In response to the Sugar Act, the New England colonies boycotted British goods for the next two years and engaged in smuggling until the duties were reduced.

SUMNER—CARPENTER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91001854)
Also known as **Ellsworth House**
333 Old Colony Rd., Eastford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Goodell,Vini — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

SUN TERRACE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002849)
Also known as **Frederick V. Field House**

SW of New Hartford on CT 219, New Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lescaze,William E. — **Architectural Style:** International Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

SUNNY RIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - **Litchfield County** - #95001346)
2, 20 Nettleton Hollow Rd., 145 Old Litchfield Rd., 6 Romford Rd. and 10-32 Sunny Ridge Rd., Washington
(1750 acres, 17 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Canfield, Lewis, Canfield, Daniel — **Architectural Style:** Other, Greek Revival, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Hotel, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Single Dwelling2, Unoccupied Land

SUSQUEHANNAH CONTROVERSY

Looking to expand its borders, Connecticut sought to establish settlements in the Wilkes-Barre area of Pennsylvania in the 1750s. In 1753, the Susquehannah Company was formed and it acquired the rights to the land. Pennsylvania and the Delaware Indians were not willing to give up the land without a fight. Violence ensued, yet Connecticut was able to establish seventeen townships in the area by 1754. The new settlements became known as the Town of Westmoreland, and soon it became its own county.

Connecticut inhabitants divided over the issue. Some feared that it would invoke the King's anger and justify revoking Connecticut's charter. The majority, however, were in favor of the endeavor. The King refrained from becoming involved in the dispute. After the American Revolution, the land quarrel was brought to the federal government, where it was decided that the land belonged to Pennsylvania, but Connecticut would receive land in the "Western Reserve."

SWAIN-HARRISON HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001924)
124 W. Main St., Branford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Swain,Daniel — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Historic Person:** Swain,Daniel — **Significant Year:** 1680 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

SWEETLAND, SOPHIA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001493)
458 Palisado Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TAFTVILLE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - District - #78002878)
Also known as **Taftville/Ponemah Mill National Register Historic** District
N of Norwich at CT 93 and CT 97, Norwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Warehouse

TAINTOR, CHARLES M., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - Building - #02000871)
12 Buckley Hill Rd., Colchester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2

TALCOTT, ELIZA

(1836-1911) — missionary to Japan, was born May 23, in Vernon, Connecticut, the daughter of Ralph and Susan (Bell) Talcott. Her father was a pioneer manufacturer of Rockville, in the town of Vernon, and a descendant of John Talcott, one of the first settlers of Hartford; her mother's ancestry went back to Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford Colony. Eliza studied in the school of Sarah Porter at Farmington, Connecticut, and also taught there. Later, she attended the Connecticut Normal School at New Britain and for several years was a teacher in both public and private schools.

In 1873, she sailed for Japan under appointment of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, being one of its first woman missionaries to that country. She acquired the language quickly and was soon engaged in various activities. In 1875, she helped to found and became the first principal of Kobe House, a boarding school for girls which developed into Kobe College. In 1880, she became a touring missionary from Okayama as a center, enduring the hardships of primitive travel and difficult living conditions, mingling with the people both as nurse and as religious teacher. This work was interrupted in 1884 by her first furlough. Returning to Japan the following year, she became the evangelistic head and house mother of the Doshisha Nurses Training School at Kyoto. During the Chino-Japanese War of 1894 she was at Hiroshima, an unofficial visitor to the sick and wounded in the six military hospitals there, bringing such sympathy and encouragement that soldiers testified: "Her visits do us more good than the visits of the doctors." After an attack of cholera, she returned to the United States in 1900 on a furlough which was prolonged for a number of years because of the condition of her health. Sailing again for her field in 1900, she was detained for two and a half years in the Hawaiian Islands to assist in work among the Japanese who were settled there. When at length she reached Japan she took up the training of evangelistic workers at the Woman's Bible School at Kobe, where she remained until her death. She died in 1911.

She was gentle and unassuming, yet she gave the impression of great strength. Her parish was the entire Empire and she probably exerted a greater Christian influence than any other foreigner of her time. She recognized good in religions other than her own and she had unbounded faith in human nature and charity toward the erring. Her command of the Japanese language was perfect and she had so mastered the intricacies of Japanese etiquette that she commanded the confidence and respect of all classes of people. One of the Chinese prisoners to whom she had ministered said: "She had within her a mysterious happiness which we could not understand. No amount of preaching could have made such an impression as her work and example."

TALCOTTVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - **Tolland County** - #88002959)
13-44 Elm Hill Rd. and 11-132 Main St., Vernon
(920 acres, 33 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kellogg, Nathaniel O., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Other — **Historic Person:** Warburton, John, et al. — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Community Planning And Development, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Architecture, Social History — Cultural Affiliation: Anglo-American — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

TAMARACK LODGE BUNGALOW

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001499)
Also known as **Dennis Hill Park Pavillion**
S of Norfolk off CT 272 at Dennis Hill Park, Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,A.S.G. — **Architectural Style:** Shingle Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Camp — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

TANTAQUIDGEON, GLADYS

(1899-?) — anthropologist, was born in New London, Connecticut, June 15, 1899. She was a Mohegan tribe Native American Indian, tenth generation descendant of Uncas, who was immortalized in Cooper's Last of the Mohicans. She attended the University of Pennsylvania.

One of the first Native Americans to become an anthropologist, she was a community worker on the Yankton Reservation and also worked for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board.

For over 40 years, she was the co-owner and curator of the Tantaquidgeon Indian Museum, located in Uncasville, Connecticut, which she originally founded with her brother Harold. She has been a surveyor of New England tribes for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and has written numerous papers such as: *Mohegan Medicine Practices and Folk Beiiefs*, 1928; *Notes on the Gay Head Indians of Massachusetts, 1930; Newly Discovered Basketry of the Wampanoag Indians of Massachusetts*, 1930;and *Delaware Indian Art Designs*, 1950; among others.

She was a member of the Connecticut Archaeological Society, the American Indian Archaeological Institute and the Montville Historical Society. Date of her death is unknown.

TARBELL, IDA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93001602)
320 Valley Rd., Easton
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Tarbell,Ida — **Area of Significance:** Communications, Literature — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TARIFFVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - District - #93000173)
Roughly bounded by Winthrop St., Main St., Mountain Rd., Laurel Hill Rd. and Elm St., Simsbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dudley, Henry C. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Manufacturing Facility, Meeting Hall, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Fire Station, Meeting Hall, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Warehouse

TARRYWILE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #87001409)
Also known as **The Mansion**
Southern Blvd. & Mountain Rd., Danbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Childs & Degal, Sunderland,Philip N. — **Architectural Style:** Shingle Style — **Historic Person:** Wile,William C.,et al. — **Significant Year:** 1897, 1920, 1895 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Health/Medicine, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

TAYLOR MEMORIAL LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002642)
Also known as **Taylor Library;Old Library**
5 Broad St., Milford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Northrup,Joseph W. — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

TAYLOR'S CORNER

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003220)
Rt. 171, Woodstock
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003590)
Also known as **Norwich Police Station**
23 Union St., Norwich
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Williams,Morgan — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Communications — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95001343)
701 Farmington Ave., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Greco, Charles R. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

TEMPLETON, CHARLES A.

(1871-1955) — fifty-third governor of Connecticut (1923-1925), was born in Sharon, Connecticut, on March 3, 1871, the son of Ella Middlebrooks and Theodore Templeton. He attended common schools and the Episcopal School in Plainville, Connecticut.

In 1888, Templeton took a position as a bookkeeper in a Waterbury hardware store, and in 1890, he became a partner in the business. He dissolved the partnership in 1905, and opened his own hardware store, which he kept until 1947.

A Republican, Templeton was a member of the Waterbury Board of Aldermen from the early 1900s to 1919. He was elected to the State Senate in 1918, serving from 1919 to 1921. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1920, and served as Lieutenant Governor from 1921 to 1923.

Templeton was nominated for Governor in 1922, and won the election against his Democratic opponent, David Fitzgerald. During his term, he raised some controversy within his party when he refused to permit the Republican State chairman to name the Governor's secretary. Later, the General Assembly refused to confirm his choice for a vacancy on the State Superior Court.

Templeton sought to impose more stringent guidelines on medical practitioners; he was successful in suspending the licenses of eclectic physicians, and securing s77tatutes to prohibit graduates of correspondence course medical schools from practicing in the State. He was able to enforce stricter liquor laws in the State, and cut appropriations to State institutions in order to balance the State budget. On national issues, he adhered to the policies of the Harding and Coolidge administrations.

At the end of his term in 1925, Templeton left the governor's office and became active in civic affairs. He was a trustee of Saint Marguerite's School for Girls in Waterbury from 1920 to 1948, and organized several additional fund-raising drives for the institution. He was also director of the Waterbury's Young Men's Christian Association, and led many fund-raising drives for the churches in his hometown.

Templeton was married to Martha Amelia Castle in June of 1897, and was the father of three daughters. He died on August 15, 1955, in Waterbury.

TEPHERETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000576)
76 Winter St., New Britain
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Feinberg, Adolph, Bessoni, Levio — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

TERRY'S PLAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **Hartford County** - #93001417)
Roughly bounded by Pharos, Quarry and Terry's Plain Rds. and the Farmington R., Simsbury
(3250 acres, 27 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Single Dwelling2

TERRY-HAYDEN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004393)
125 Middle St., Bristol
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TERRYVILLE WATERWHEEL

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **Structure** - #01001412)
262 Main St., Plymouth
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Energy Facility — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Monument/Marker

THAMES RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87002141)
Also known as **Groton Bridge**
AMTRAK Right-of-Way over Thames River, Groton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** American Bridge Co. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

THAMES SHIPYARD

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001939)
Also known as **Thames Shipyard and Repair Co.,Inc.;Thames River Shipyard**
Farnsworth St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Rail-Related, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Rail-Related, Water-Related

THOMAS, SETH

(1785-1859) — clock manufacturer, was born in Wolcott, Connecticut, on August 18, 1785. He served as an apprentice to a carpenter and joiner. A considerable portion of that time was spent in the construction of Long Wharf in New Haven. Once his apprenticeship was completed, he made plans to enter the water-power business. He entered into negotiation for a site on the Mad River in Wolcott. To get at the site, Thomas needed a short stretch of road to be installed and petitioned the town to construct the roadway. However, the petition was defeated at a town meeting. Thomas abandoned the project and moved to Plymouth.

In association with Eli Terry and Silas Hoadley, Thomas formed the clock manufacturing firm of Terry, Thomas & Hoadley in 1809. Three years later, Thomas sold his interest in the firm and moved to Plymouth Hollow, now Thomaston, and opened his own clock manufacturing company. This business grew steadily from twenty employees to 900 with a monthly payroll of $30,000, and a yearly product valued at $1 million.

In 1853, he founded the Seth Thomas Clock Company in an effort to ensure the continuation of his company after his death. He also built a cotton mill, and brass rolling and wire mills.

Thomas was married twice. First to Philena Tuttle in April 1808; she died in 1810. He was remarried to Laura Andrews in 1811. He was the father of nine children. Thomas died on January 29, 1859.

THOMASTON

Town; Litchfield County. Named for the Thomas family, well-known manufacturers in this region.

THOMASTON OPERA HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001319)
Main St., Thomaston
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Theater — **Current Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Theater

THOMPSON

Town; Windham County; Elevation 584 feet. Named in 1728 in honor of its chief owner, Sir Robert Thompson.

THOMPSON HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Windham County** - #87002186)
Chase & Quaddick Rds., CT 193 & CT 200, Thompson
(5500 acres, 101 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1750 AD, 1700-1749, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

THOMPSON, WILLIAM H., FARMSTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - Building - #03000234)
Also known as **Pease Farm**
215 and 219 Melroase Rd., East Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

THUMB, TOM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001094)
Windrow Rd., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor & Levi — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TIFFANY, CHARLES LEWIS

(1812-1902) — jeweler who founded the exclusive jewelry store; Tiffany was born in Killingly, Connecticut, on February 15, 1812, the son of Comfort Tiffany and Chloe (Draper) Tiffany. His father was a pioneer in the cotton goods industry. Charles Tiffany was educated in local schools. He worked in the family business until 1837 when, with school mate J.B. Young, he started Tiffany & Young, a stationery store. By 1839, they were selling mostly glassware, cutlery, porcelain, clocks and jewelry.

In 1841, the firm became Tiffany, Young & Ellis, adding Ellis as a partner. They rented an adjoining, more than doubling their space. Jewelry, Bohemian glass, porcelain and similar goods became their specialty. They had established a reputation for selling articles of beauty and taste and strove to better it. Finer grades of English jewelry, and then Italian and Roman jewelry were sought by Young, who was in charge of European buying. They also issued an annual catalog.

In 1848, they began manufacturing jewelry, the revolutionary movements in Europe that year enabling them to buy diamonds at very low prices. During the next few decades they bought some historic gems, the relics of royal and noble houses of Europe — for example, the collection of the Hungarian Prince Esterhazy. In 1850, a branch was established in Paris, and in 1868, one in London.

In 1853, Young and Ellis retired from the firm, and with the admission of new partners, the business was reorganized under the name of Tiffany & Company. A number of interesting purchases were made by this new company. For example, in 1858, Tiffany procured a large section of the first Atlantic cable, which was left after the laying, cut it into short pieces, and made them into souvenirs. The cable pieces were so popular that a detail of police was required to keep the throngs of buyers in order. In addition, at the outbreak of the Civil War, for a time his store became a depot for military supplies. The New York house gradually moved uptown until it erected its own building on Fifth Avenue. Incorporated in 1868, the company became the greatest jewelry company on the continent, and at Tiffany's death, was capitalized at $2.4 million.

For half a century, Tiffany was considered the leader of the American jewelry trade. He was one of the founders of the New York Society of Fine Arts, a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the National Academy of Design. France made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1878, and the Czar of Russia conferred on him the medal of Praemia Digno. His company had more than twenty foreign monarchs among its customers.

Tiffany married Harriet Olivia Avery Young on November 30, 1841. The couple had six children. He died on February 18, 1902.

TIFFANY, SIMON, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001290)
Also known as **Tiffany,Ebenezer,House**
Darling Rd., Salem
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Hotel, Single Dwelling2, Storage — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Hotel, Single Dwelling2

TITICUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Fairfield County** - #85003569)
2 Maple Shade Rd., 71-180 N. Salem Rd., 7-3l Sawmill Hill Rd., & Upper Pond, Ridgefield
(540 acres, 24 buildings)

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TODD, ORRIN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91001845)
3369 Whitney Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Todd,Orrin — **Architectural Style:** Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store, Road-Related, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

TOLLAND

Town; Tolland County; incorporated in 1715 and named for the village of Tolland, England.

TOLLAND GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Tolland County** - #97000832)
Also known as **See also: Tolland County Courthouse**
Roughly along Old Post, Tolland Stage, and Cider Mill Rds., Tolland
(500 acres, 55 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Federal, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, City Hall, Correctional Facility, Courthouse, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Library, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

TOMILSON, GIDEON

(1780-1854) — tenth governor of Connecticut (1827-1831), was born in Stratford, Connecticut, on December 31, 1780, the son of Rebecca Lewis and Jabez Tomilson. He graduated from Yale College in 1802, then moved to Virginia where he served as a private tutor for a year. After studying law in Virginia and Connecticut, he was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1805.

Tomilson began a practice in Fairfield in 1807. In 1817, he was elected to the General Assembly as a member of the Toleration Party, a Republican-based coalition which sought to withdraw special privileges from the Congregational Church. He was elected Clerk of the Assembly in October 1817, and was reelected again the following year. He served as Speaker of the House for both sessions.

Tomilson served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1818 through 1827. He aided in the State's first constitution with the co-authorship of a significant article dealing with the separation of church and state in 1818.

In 1826, Tomilson was chosen by the Democratic-Republican and Toleration Party Nominating Caucus as its gubernatorial candidate and won the election. He was reelected for the next three years, each time polling over 95 percent of the total vote.

During his administration as governor, Tomilson called for improvements in the public school system and the expansion of industry, agriculture, and commerce. He supported districting the State for the purpose of State senatorial representation, which was acted upon favorably by the Legislature; it brought about a decrease in "bossism" and elimination of the caucus, helping to create more open State nominating conventions. The opening of a new more humane prison facility in 1827 helped reform prison standards.

By the end of Tomilson's term, the Democratic Party had become a major force in the State. Tomilson resigned the governorship in 1831 to accept an appointment to the U.S. Senate. He served as a Senator from 1831 to 1837. In the latter year, he became the first President of the Housatonic Railroad Company.

Tomilson was married to Sarah Bradley in 1807, and to Lydia Ann Wells Wright in 1846; he had two sons. He died October 8, 1854, in Fairfield.

TONGUE POINT LIGHTHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Structure** - #89001478)
W side of Bridgeport Harbor at Tongue Point, Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Coast Guard Facility, Water-

Related

TOPSMEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93001243)
Also known as **Topsmead State Forest**
25 and 46 Chase Rd., Litchfield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dana, Richard Henry — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Outdoor Recreation

TORRINGFORD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - **Litchfield County** - #91000991)
Torringford St. from Main St. N to W. Hill Rd., Torrington
(6500 acres, 116 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Cemetery, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Cemetery, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2

TORRINGTON

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 571 feet. Named after the town of Torrington, England.

TORRINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002185)
Also known as **Old Firehouse**
117 Water St., Torrington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Palmer,Charles S., Hotchkiss Bros. Co. — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Government, Vacant/Not In Use

TOTTEN, GEORGE MUIRSON

(1809-1884) — engineer, son of Gilbert Totten and Mary (Rice) Totten, was born May 28, 1809, in New Haven, Connecticut. After attending schools in his native town, including the Hopkins Grammar School, in 1824 he entered Norwich Military Academy at Norwich, Vermont, which later became Norwich University. Graduating in 1827 during the era of canal building, he at once secured a position as assistant engineer on the Farmington Canal, afterwards used as part of the roadbed of the New Haven & Northampton Railroad. He served in a similar capacity on the Juniata Canal in Pennsylvania (1828-1831), and on the Delaware & Raritan in New Jersey (1831-1835). By this time the railroad was rapidly superseding the canal as the principal means of transportation, and in 1835 Totten was employed to assist in the construction of a road from Reading to Port Clinton, Pennsylvania; subsequently he was engaged in similar work in Virginia; in Pennsylvania in connection with the Sunbury & Danville R. R. (1837-1840); and in North Carolina in connection with the Gaston & Raleigh (1840-1843).

In 1843, his first South American commission took him to the harbor of Cartagena in Colombia, where he built the Canal del Dique to connect that harbor with the Magdalena River. Associated with him in this enterprise was another pioneer engineer of the United States, John C. Trautwine. In 1850, also in association with Trautwine, he became identified with the construction of the Panama Railroad, conceived at the time of the California gold rush of 1849, when the only methods of getting to the West were to go "the Plains across, the Horn around, or the Isthmus over." As engineer-in-chief of this work, Totten spent some twenty-five years on the Isthmus, working under the worst possible conditions as to health and compelled to endure great hardships and privations. When Ferdinand de Lesseps became president of the Panama Canal Company in 1879, Totten was asked to remain on the Isthmus as chief, and the only American member, of De Lesseps' staff. Later, he went to Venezuela on railroad work near Caracas, served as consulting engineer in connection with the first Panama Canal project, and on many other canal and railroad works.

Generally known as Colonel Totten, he received numerous honors and was recognized as one of the foremost members of his profession. He was made a member of the American Philosophical Society, January 17, 1851; Napoleon III is said to have presented him with a ring and General Guzman Blanco, president of Venezuela, gave him a gold medal. He was married at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1835, to Harriet Seely of Sunbury, Pennsylvania; they had two daughters who survived him. He

died in 1884.

TOTTEN, JOSEPH GILBERT

(1788-1864) — soldier, scientist, and engineer, for whom Fort Totten in New York Harbor was named, was born August 23, 1788, in New Haven, Connecticut, the son of Peter Totten and Grace (Mansfield) Totten. His mother died when Joseph was three years old, and his father shortly afterward was appointed vice-consul at Santa Cruz in the West Indies. The guardianship of the boy then fell upon his uncle, Jared Mansfield, a Yale graduate who was selected in 1802 as the first professor of mathematics at the United States Military Academy. Joseph became a cadet, in November 1802, and was graduated and commissioned a second lieutenant of engineers, July 1, 1805, the tenth graduate of West Point. As a cadet he had been outstanding in scholarship, industry, "gentlemanly deportment," and popularity. Immediately upon his graduation he was made secretary to his uncle, who had been appointed surveyor general of the Northwestern Territory, in charge of the first systematic survey of the new states of the Union. In order to pursue the requisite explorations, Totten resigned from the army March 31, 1806, but was reappointed to the same rank and corps two years later. He was promoted first lieutenant July 23, 1810, and captain July 31, 1812.

From the time of his return to the service, he acted as assistant engineer of the harbor defenses of New York City, with special supervision of Fort Clinton at Castle Garden, and of the defences of New Haven, New London, and Sag Harbor. At the beginning of the War of 1812, he was made chief engineer of the army on the Niagara frontier, where he rendered conspicuous and active service in harbor and fortress defence, winning the brevet of major, June 6, 1813. For gallant conduct at the battle of Plattsburg, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, September 11, 1814. There followed more than two decades of service on various engineering boards, in the planning and erection of coast defences, and the execution of river and harbor improvements, during which time he was promoted major in 1818, lieutenant-colonel in 1828, and colonel, December 7, 1838. With the last commission he was simultaneously made chief engineer of the army and inspector of the United States Military Academy, both of which posts he held uninterruptedly for over a quarter of a century, until his death. When General Winfield Scott undertook the southern campaign in the Mexican War, he took Totten with him as chief engineer and member of his "Little Cabinet." Totten originated the detailed and successful plan of operations at Vera Cruz, and was brevetted brigadier-general as of March 29, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at the siege. He was also one of the commissioners at the capitulation.

In 1851, when the Lighthouse Board was legally established, Totten became a member, serving until 1858 and again from 1860 until his death. In this capacity, he was instrumental in establishing and maintaining a system of lighting by Fresnel lenses. His name is particularly associated with the lights at Seven-Foot Knoll, off Baltimore, and Minot's Ledge off Cohasset, Massachusetts, difficult works to which he devoted all his energy and talents. For these contributions alone, according to a colleague, General John G. Barnard , he is entitled to recognition among the Smeatons, Stevensons, and Brunels as one of the great engineers of the age. Between 1851 and 1855, he conducted a series of experiments on the effects of firing heavy ordnance from casemate embrasures. He was chosen as a member of the New York state commission on the improvement and preservation of New York Harbor, and to a similar capacity with the Massachusetts commission on Boston Harbor. In 1859-1861, he made a reconnaissance of the Pacific Coast in order to determine its state of defence. During the Civil War, he continued to be chief engineer of the army and on March 3, 1863, was made a brigadier-general. He was active in supervising the defensive works around Washington and was a member of the commission to examine them. He was president of the retiring board for disabled officers in 1861, and a member of the board appointed to regulate and fix the heavy ordnance (1861-1862). One day before he died he was brevetted a major-general by Congress "for long faithful and eminent service."

In addition to his reports on national defences and his essays on ordnance, he published *Essays on Hydraulic and Common Mortars and on Lime-Burning* (1838), a translation from the French, with added notes of his own, which aided engineering progress materially. His studies in conchology were rewarded by having two shells — the *gemma* and *succinea tottenii* — named for him. In 1829, he was awarded the honorary degree of A.M. by Brown University. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution from its establishment in 1846 until his death, and in 1863, a corporator of the National Academy of Sciences.

In 1816, he married Catlyna Pearson of Albany, New York; they had three sons and four daughters. Before the close of the Civil War he died unexpectedly of pneumonia in 1864. He was survived by two daughters. The order of the Secretary of War announcing his death stated that "his military career of more than half a century has been one of continued usefulness and distinguished services."

TOUCEY, ISSAC

(1796-1869), — eighteenth governor of Connecticut (1846-1847), was born in Newtown, Connecticut on November 5, 1796, the son of Phebe Boothe and Zalmon Toucey. After receiving a private education, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1818.

Toucey set up a private law practice in Hartford, and served as State Attorney for Hartford County from 1822 to 1835. After election to Congress in 1835 on the Democratic ticket, he served on the Committee of the Judiciary and the Committee on

Foreign Affairs. Defeated for reelection in 1839, he resumed his practice until, in 1842, he was again elected State Attorney.

After an unsuccessful gubernatorial nomination in 1845, he ran again in 1846, and was installed by a legislative vote. During his administration, Toucey supported an Anti-Bribery Bill aimed at stopping dishonest electoral practices. Although he also attempted reforms in the areas of temperance, schools, and tax equalization, he was unsuccessful in these and received only minor concessions. Toucey vetoed a bill aimed at constructing a bridge over the Connecticut River at Middletown; although his veto was eventually overruled by the Legislature, he angered influential Democrats and was not re-nominated for governorship in 1847.

After he left gubernatorial office, Toucey was appointed Attorney General by President Polk, serving from June 1848 to March 1849. He also served as Acting Secretary of State in the absence of James Buchanan for part of that time. In 1850, he was elected to the State Senate, and was elected to the Lower House in 1852, but resigned in the same year to become a U.S. Senator.

As Senator, Toucey supported the Fugitive Slave Act, favored repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and approved the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Buchanan, and strongly requested appropriations for building up the Navy's strength. In 1855, he sponsored a highly successful expedition to Paraguay. At the time of South Carolina's secession on December 20, 1860, Toucey was severely criticized because the main strength of the Navy was not available for immediate recall. He was, however, exonerated of any wrongdoing by a Senate investigation in 1864. He served two days as interim Secretary of the Treasury when Howard Cobb resigned to join the Southern cause in December 1860.

After leaving public life, Toucey resumed his law practice. He was married to Catherine Nichols in October of 1827. He died on July 30, 1869 in Hartford.

TOUSEY, SINCLAIR

(1815-1887) — head of the American News Company, was born July 18, 1815, at New Haven, Connecticut, the son of Zerah Tousey and Nerissa (Crane) Tousey, and a descendant of Richard Tousey who settled in Saybrook in 1679. Having lost his parents in early childhood, he had very limited schooling and at the age of ten years went to work in a cotton factory in central New York. Later, he was bound out to a farmer in the same section. Becoming dissatisfied, he walked back to Connecticut, and worked first as a farm hand and then as an apprentice to a carpenter. Afterwards he sought to make a fortune by going to New York City, where he began as a grocery clerk.

After working as a carrier boy for the *New York Herald*, he became a news agent in New Haven for the *New York Transcript*, and then circulation promoter in Philadelphia for the *New York Sun*. When the opportunities in this field seemed to him still too limited, he went to the Middle West as an agent for a patent medicine company; in 1836, he appears in Louisville, Kentucky, city directory in that capacity. He is said to have established in Louisville a short-lived penny daily newspaper, the *Daily Times*, the first of its kind west of the Alleghanies. From 1840 to 1853, he operated a farm in New York, but in 1853 he entered the firm of Ross, Jones, and Tousey, wholesale news agents and booksellers, in New York City. Seven years later, through the retirement first of one and then of the other of his partners, he became the sole proprietor of the business, which had grown in volume until it amounted, it is said, to a million dollars a year. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 14th New York Regiment of Volunteer Engineers and served until 1863. In 1864, he published *Life in the Union Army*, an account in verse of the difficulties and hardships of the soldiers, which, together with a long introduction in prose, was frankly critical of army officers and of the War Department. Early in 1864, his business was combined with that of some other companies engaged in the same field to form the American News Company, of which he became president, a position that he continued to fill until his death twenty-three years later.

Tousey joined the Republican party at its inception and took an active part in the anti-slavery agitation. During the draft riots in New York City, he had fences and sidewalks placarded with posters bearing the words, "Don't Unchain the Tiger," by which he hoped to warn the rioters against an aroused public opinion. Besides his activities against slavery, his humanitarian interests included membership in the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children, and the chairmanship of the executive committee of the Prison Association, to which he devoted much time and effort. Letters he wrote to his family and friends during a six months' tour through Europe in 1867-1868 were published as *Papers from over the Water* (1809). His letters to newspapers and his articles in magazines he published privately in 1871 under the title *Indices of Public Opinion, 1860-1870*. He was married first to Mary Ann Goddard, second to Amanda Fay. He died on June 16, 1887, in New York, survived by his second wife, and four sons of his first marriage.

TOWN BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **Structure** - #99000923)
Also known as **Bridge No. 5222**
Town Bridge over Farmington River, Canton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Company — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of**

Significance: Engineering, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

TOWN FARMS INN

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002614)
Spring St. at River Rd., Middletown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Restaurant

TOWN HALL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004343)
90 Post Rd. E., Westport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Southey,E.G. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

TOWN HALL AND DISTRICT SCHOOL NO. 6

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002109)
Also known as **Old Town Hall and Mill School**
12 South St., Morris
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Payne,Henry — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

TOWNSHEND ACTS

(1767)— The Townshend Acts were a series of four acts, which imposed duties on the imports of tea, glass, lead, paint, and paper. A board of commissioners was established to collect the taxes. Americans were also forced to house British troops. The colonists were angered and said that these acts were in effect, taxation without representation. As a result, they resisted compliance, and once again refused to import many British goods. The British eventually repealed all the duties except for the tax on tea.

TRANQUILITY FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004355)
W of Middlebury on CT 64, Middlebury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** McKim,Mead & White, Eliot,Charles & Warren H. Manning — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Shingle Style — **Historic Person:** Whittemore,John Howard — **Significant Year:** 1895 — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Conservation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

TREADWAY, TOWNSEND G., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91001871)
100 Oakland St., Bristol
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Murphy & Dana, Miner,Edward F. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TREADWELL HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004395)
Also known as **Barton House**
George Washington Tpke., Burlington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Federal — **Historic Person:** Treadwell,John P. — **Significant Year:** 1810 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Financial Institution

TREADWELL, JOHN

(1745-1823) — sixth governor of Connecticut (1809-1811), was born in Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut, on November 23, 1745, the son of Mary and Ephriam Treadwell. He completed his education at Yale University in New Haven in 1767. He then studied law, but did not apply to the bar. He was, however, awarded an LL.D. degree from Yale in 1880, more than three decades later.

Treadwell was elected to the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1776; he remained in office, except for one session, until 1798. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1785-1786, and was a member of the Connecticut Convention, which ratified the United States Constitution in 1788. In 1789, he became a Judge of Probate, holding this post for 20 years. From 1789 through 1809, he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors, and during this time, was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for three years.

Treadwell was elected Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut in 1798, and served in the office until 1809. Upon the death of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, he succeeded him to the governorship. In 1810, he was elected to the gubernatorial seat in his own right.

During his administration, the United States was drifting closer to the war with Great Britain, many states dependent on foreign trade being opposed to the impending war. As a result of Macon's Bill Number Two, the Non-Intercourse Act, as applied to England, was reestablished. In addition, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company was organized. Treadwell was defeated in his bid for reelection in April 1811.

After he left office, he was an active member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, and was a member of the 1818 Connecticut Constitutional Convention. He remained actively involved in the Congregational Church until his death on August 19, 1823.

TREE, STATE

In 1947, the white oak, Quercus alba, became the official State tree of Connecticut. Also called the stave oak, it is native to the eastern half of the United States and adjacent Canada.

The white oak is a large tree having light gray bark, which is fissured into scaly ridges. Smooth leaves are oblong, from four to nine inches long, and have five to nine deep or shallow lobes. Leaves are bright green above, pale or whitish beneath, and they turn a deep red in the fall. Acorns are from three-fourths to one inch long, with shallow cups.

The white oak is a beloved figure in Connecticut historical lore. During the Dominion of New England, Governor Andros demanded Connecticut's Charter. The colonists did not want to give up their Charter, so they met to discuss what to do. During their meeting, the candles were suddenly extinguished. By the time the candles were re-lit, the Charter had disappeared from the table. The colonists claimed their Charter was "lost." After Governor Andros was disposed, Connecticut's Charter was "found" in an oak tree, dubbed The Charter Oak.

TRINITY CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000703)

Church St., Brooklyn

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Malbone,Col. Godfrey — **Significant Year:** 1771 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

TRINITY CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001981)

Milton Rd., Milton

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dickinson,Oliver — **Architectural Style:** Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

TRINITY CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001097)

Main St., Thomaston

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Upjohn,Richard M. — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

TROLAND, LEONARD THOMPSON

(1889-1932) — psychologist, physiologist, physicist, engineer, and inventor; was born April 26, 1889, in Norwich, Connecticut, the son of Edwin Troland and Adelaide Elizabeth (O'Brien) Troland. It is reported that on his father's side he was of Dutch ancestry. Graduating in 1912 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of B.S. in biochemistry, he took up the study of psychology under Hugo Munsterberg in Harvard University, obtaining the degree of A.M. in 1914, and that of Ph.D. in 1915. As Sheldon Traveling Fellow, he spent the following year in the Nela Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, Clevelend, Ohio, where he undertook his first researches in physiological optics (flicker and heterochromatic photometry, after-images, Purkinje phenomenon). On his return to Harvard in 1916, one of his first enterprises was an investigation of telepathy in the psychology laboratory, which gave negative results. Already the articles which he contributed to various scientific journals had begun to attract notice. His first book, *The Nature of Matter and Electricity, an Outline of Modern Views*, written in collaboration with D. F. Comstock, appeared in 1917. During the World War, Troland was employed by the United States navy in the development of submarine acoustical apparatus. At the same time, he was a member of the committee of the National Research Council on vision and aviation psychology, and in 1921 as a member of the Council's committee on physiological optics he wrote a learned monograph on *The Present Status of Visual Science* (1922). From instructor in psychology in Harvard University (1916-22) he was promoted to the rank of assistant professor (1922-1929); he later became lecturer on psychology. During these years of ceaseless activity, Troland gave advanced courses in psychology in Harvard, lectured on physiological psychology, psychology of motivation, and other subjects, and, most important of all, organized and conducted with consummate skill a series of novel and far-reaching experiments in the psychology and physiology of vision which brought him into prominence in a wide field of pure and applied science, and made his name known in Europe as well as in America. He was an active member of many learned societies and, in 1922-1923, president of the Optical Society of America. His *The Mystery of Mind* (1926) was followed soon afterwards by *The Fundamentals of Human Motivation* (1928). In addition he contributed nearly forty articles to various scientific journals, besides writing long chapters in several handbooks of psychology.

Troland's university work in pure science was, however, was perhaps the smaller part of his varied scientific activities. From 1918 to 1925, in addition to his other employments, he was closely associated with the scientific engineering firm of Kalmus, Comstock and Westcott in Boston, at the same time he was also chief engineer of the Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation of California, which maintained an office in Boston chiefly in order to employ Troland's services without compelling him to sever his connection with Harvard. In 1925, he was made director of research, an office which he continued to hold for the rest of his life. He not only developed and improved the old two-color process of color photography, but invented and perfected the modern multicolor process in all its details. He devised nearly all the photographic and mechanical apparatus for colored motion pictures, the patents being issued in his name. Towards the end of 1929, the Boston office of the Technicolor Corporation was closed and Troland was induced, though with reluctance, to resign his chair in Harvard and move to California in order to be near this organization. At this time (1930) he must have been very much overworked. Two volumes of his *magnum opus, The Principles of Psychophysiology*, had just been published-the first (1929) on the problems of psychology and on perception, the second (1930) on sensation — and he was then at work on the third volume (1932) on cerebration and action (The manuscript of the fourth and last volume on the ultimate theory of mind and matter was finished before Troland died but has not yet, 1936, been published.). His constitution was naturally strong and robust, but in California his health gave way under the strain of his incessant labors, and he was advised by his physician to take a rest. Going to Hollywood with his wife for a vacation, he stood one day (May 27, 1932) on the edge of a cliff near the summit of Mount Wilson, posing for a kodak picture. Suddenly, he lost his balance and fell headlong into the rocky chasm; he was killed instantly. He was survived by his wife, Florence Rogers Crockford, (married on June 28, 1924); they had no children.

Troland was almost equally at home in physics, physiology, and psychology, he was conversant with the problems of biophysics and biochemistry; and he was an engineer, mechanical as well as electrical, of extraordinary ability. He had little art of expression either as writer or speaker, although his mind was too clear and logical ever to leave in doubt the meaning he sought to convey. His intellectual powers almost instantly impressed everybody who came into contact with him, it has been said of him that "the theoretical scientists respected him because of his technological achievements, while technologists admired him for his vast fund of theoretical knowledge." Affable and courteous in manner, Troland mingled easily with his comrades and yet was a solitary, aloof from all, facile princeps among his peers.

TROWBRIDGE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **New Haven County** - #85002311)
Also known as **Village of Spireworth; Mount Pleasant** Roughly bounded by Columbus & Howard Aves., New Haven
(260 acres, 208 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Thompson, Isaac, Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Historic Person:** Jocelyn, Simeon — **Significant Year:** 1900, 1830 — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic

Historic Sub-function: Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TRUE, ALFRED CHARLES

(1853-1929) — leader in agricultural education, was born June 5, 1853, at Middletown, Connecticut, the son of Charles Kittredge True and Elizabeth Bassett (Hyde) True. Frederick William True was his younger brother. Their father, a Methodist minister, was then a professor at Wesleyan University. Following a boyhood spent in rural communities of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York, True prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and graduated from Wesleyan University in 1873. After two years as principal of the high school at Essex, New York, he taught in the state normal school at Westfield, Massachusetts, for seven years. On November 23, 1875, he married Emma Fortune of Essex, New York; they had a daughter and a son. Following graduate work at Harvard from 1882 to 1884, he returned to Wesleyan University, where during the next four years he gave instruction in Latin and Greek.

At Wesleyan he formed an acquaintance with Wilbur O. Atwater, who in 1888 founded the office of experiment stations in the United States Department of Agriculture. The following year, True was induced to join the staff of the department and remained connected with it until his death. As editor in the office of experiment stations, one of his first duties was the preparation of an article on the experiment-station movement and the history of agricultural education and research in the United States for use in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1889. This task enabled him to approach the problems of agricultural education and research from a national point of view and to visualize agricultural colleges and stations as permanent agencies for the general welfare. During the early nineties when the office functioned largely as a clearinghouse of information, True prepared publications and encouraged the dissemination of accurate information on agricultural matters. After his appointment to the directorship (1893), the functions of the office expanded greatly. Investigations in human nutrition resulted in his assuming leadership in research and education in the field of home economics. He also aided in making farmers' institutes a vital means of popular education. The irrigation and drainage investigations of the department and the agricultural experiment stations in the territories likewise came under his supervision. Owing largely to confidence in True's breadth of view and liberality and his sound and unbiased judgment, the office of experiment stations became "an unique example of national administration" in which "influence rather than coercion is the policy." In 1915, the office became part of the states relations service, of which True was director until 1923; in this capacity he was spokesman for the department in programs of cooperation in the research and education carried on pursuant to the Smith-Lever Act of 1914.

True's influence as an official was supplemented by his leadership in the Association of American Colleges and Experiment Stations, finally known as the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. He contributed frequently to its programs; served on its committees, notably that on agricultural instruction, was its editor and bibliographer for many years, its president in 1913, and dean of the seven successive graduate schools of agriculture which it sponsored between 1902 and 1916, In 1913, he was chairman of the official delegation of the United States at the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. During the World War he was a leader in the efforts to increase food production and conservation. After 1923, he was engaged mainly in the preparation of three monographs, *A History of Agricultural Extension Work in the United States, 1785-1923* (1928), *A History of Agricultural Education in the United States, 1785-1925* (1929), and "A History of Agricultural Experimentation and Research in the United States" (unpublished) — a trilogy such as no other person could have produced, for no one else was privileged to study more intensively from a national point of view the growth of the entire movement for agricultural education over a period of forty years. He died in 1929.

TRUE, FREDERICK WILLIAM

(1858-1924) — zoologist, born July 8, 1858, in Middletown, Connecticut, brother of Alfred Charles True, was the son of the Reverend Charles Kittredge True and Elizabeth Bassett (Hyde) True, and a descendant of Henry Trew of England who settled at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1636. He received his collegiate education at the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of science in 1878. In November of that year he entered the service of the federal government as a clerk with the fish commission and, in 1879 was expert special agent in the fisheries branch of the Tenth Census. In 1880, he was custodian of the exhibits of the United States fish commission at the Berlin Fisheries Exhibition.

In July of the following year, he went to the Smithsonian Institution as a clerk in the National Museum. His service under the Smithsonian continued with steady advancement until his death and covered difficult scientific and administrative labors. From 1881 to 1883, he was librarian for the National Museum, serving also for the first two years as acting curator of the division of mammals. In 1883, he became curator and retained direct supervision of the division until 1909. In the early eighties, he was designated curator-in-charge and had administrative supervision of the entire museum at such times as the assistant secretary was absent; this designation was changed in 1894 to executive curator, which title carried with it additional duties.

When the National Museum was reorganized in 1897, True was made head curator of the department of biology, with direction of all of the biological work of the organization, a position in which his duties were largely administrative. During the

absence of Samuel P. Langley that year, True served for a period as acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and until 1901 he bore the major burden of administration in the National Museum. On June 1, 1911, he became assistant secretary of the Smithsonian in charge of the library and of the international exchange service, a position that he occupied until his death. In the exposition work that was an important feature of the activities of the Institution during this period, True had a prominent part. He directed the preparation of exhibitions shown at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1897; at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1898; at Buffalo, New York, in 1901; at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1902; at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904; and at Portland, Oregon, in 1905. He was, also, an official representative of the United States government at the Seventh International Zoological Congress in 1907.

True was profound as a student and exact and detail-oriented as an administrative officer. He cared little for sports or pastimes, funding his recreation in music, literature, and art. Of a retiring disposition, he was not interested in social activities beyond association with friends and colleagues and when not at the museum was usually engaged in studies at home. His early scientific interests were directed toward the lower groups of animals, but, finding that his eyesight would not permit continued use of the microscope, he turned to the mammals and in research on this group made his outstanding scientific contributions. He published many papers, and was known especially for his studies of the whales and their allies. A collection of these which he began for the National Museum is one of the most extensive in the world. His memoirs on the family Delphinidae, on the whalebone whales, and on the beaked whales were of much significance, and in later years he was occupied with studies of fossil cetaceans, a subject to which he made noteworthy contributions. In his investigations, he went to many other museums and visited whaling stations in Newfoundland. At the time of his death, he was recognized as the foremost living authority on the Cetacea. On February 16, 1887, he married Louise Elvina Prentiss of Washington, D. C.; two of their children survived him. He died in 1924.

TRUMBULL

Town; Fairfield County. Named in honor of Jonathan Trumbull, the second Connecticut governor of that name.

TRUMBULL, JOHN

(1756-1843) — artist, was born on June 6, 1756, in Lebanon, Connecticut. His father, Jonathon, was a personal friend of George Washington and a governor of Connecticut. John graduated Harvard in 1773, only one year after he started. Later, he went to London to study historical painting under Benjamin West.

During the Revolutionary War, Trumbull served as adjutant to General Joseph Spencer and as field secretary for George Washington (his father also held this position). He used his talent to draw sketches of the enemy works in Boston. In February of 1777, having attained the rank of colonel, under General Horatio Gates, Trumbull became dissatisfied with details of his commission and resigned to continue his studies in art. He voluntarily took the position of field secretary to General John Sullivan, in 1778, when the colonies planned to regain Rhode Island from the British.

Again, he took up studies with Benjamin West in London where he began painting his famous dramatic paintings of war scenes and began painting a collection of portraits of public figures.

His Revolutionary War painting include: *Battle of Bunker's Hill*; *Death of General Montgomery in the Attack of Quebec*; *Declaration of Independence*; *Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown*; *Death of General Mercer at the Battle of Princeton*; *Captured Hessian at Trenton*; *Sortie Made by the Garrison of Gibralter*; *Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga*; and *Resignation of Washington*.

Trumbull's portraits include: A self portrait, several George Washigton portraits (including one with Martha), Timothy Dwight, Stephen Van Rensselaer, General Clinton, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, Jonathan Trumbull, Rufus King and Cristopher Gore.

The artist brought several of his paintings to Yale and helped to build a fireproof gallery for their display. This was the first such gallery to be associated with a University. It was named Trumbull gallery.

Trumbull wrote his own story entitled *Autobiography, Letters and Reminiscences of John Trumbull, 1756-1841* which was published in New York in 1841. He also designed buildings for Yale, and a church for Lebanon, Connecticut.

He died on November 10, 1843, in New York City, and was buried under the Trumbull gallery. He was married to Sarah (Hope) Harvey October 1, 1800.

TRUMBULL, JOHN H.

(1873-1961) — fifty-fifth governor of Connecticut (1925-1931), was born in Ashford, Connecticut on March 4, 1873. He attended Connecticut common schools and worked on his father's farm. In 1899, he established Trumbull Electric Company and began the manufacture of appliances, serving as president of the company from 1899 until retiring in 1944, and served with distinction in World War I.

Trumbull began his political career in 1921 with his election as a State Senator, a seat he kept until 1925, when he won election as Connecticut's Lieutenant Governor. When Governor Hiram Bingham resigned to accept a seat in the U.S. Senate,

Trumbull became the State's Governor. He served two additional terms, in 1826 and 1928, winning both elections against Democratic candidate, Charles Morris.

As Governor, Trumbull continued to represent the conservative outlook of 1920s politics, balancing the budget and creating a stable environment for business expansion. In 1927, he presided over a massive building program, which included the construction of a number of new facilities for various State institutions. He supported a program for better roads, which was initiated by the Legislature in the late 1920s.

The Great Depression marked Trumbull's last years as governor; he could not solve the grave problems in production cutbacks and increased unemployment that resulted from the financial crisis. He declined re-nomination in 1930, and left office at the end of his term in 1931.

Trumbull returned to his business interests and again became active in his manufacturing business. He was an active member of the Connecticut Humane Society and the Connecticut Historical Society.
Trumbull was married to Maud Usher, and had two daughters. He died in Hartford on May 21, 1961.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, BIRTHPLACE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000883)
Also known as **Gov. Jonathan Trumbull House**
The Common, Lebanon
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Trumbull,John,et al — **Significant Year:** 1756, 1781, 1735 — **Area of Significance:** Art, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

TRUMBULL, JONATHAN

(1710-1785) — first governor of Connecticut (1776-1784), was born on October 12, 1710, in Lebanon, New London, the son of Hannah Higley and Joseph Trumbull. He received his education at Harvard. Upon completing his college education in 1727, he began the study of divinity under Rev. Solomon Williams, his pastor at Lebanon. Trumbull was licensed to preach, and ministered to the church at Colchester, Connecticut.
In 1731, after the death of his older brother, he joined his father's mercantile business. Taking over the imports and exports of the firm, Trumbull established branch houses in other parts of Connecticut, and by 1754, Trumbull's operations extended to London, Amsterdam, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies. However, several losses at sea and the financial depression of the country combined to significantly deplete Trumbull's wealth.

After studying law, Trumbull began his political career in 1733, with an election to the General Assembly. In 1739, he was elected Speaker of the body, and in 1740, was appointed Governor's Assistant. He was reelected 22 times. In 1743, Trumbull established an academy in his native town. The academy drew pupils from the Carolinas and West Indies as well as the northern colonies.

At age 29, Trumbull was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the militia, but was not on active duty during the war with France. He then became a Judge of the County Court and Assistant Judge of the Superior Court. Trumbull was a strong opponent of the Stamp Act of 1765, and refused to be present in council to witness the administration of the required oath to Governor Finch. In 1766, he became the Superior Court's Chief Justice, serving until 1769.

After a term as Deputy Governor from 1766 to 1769, Trumbull was elected Colonial Governor. He took a stand against the encroachment upon the rights of the people by the British, but discouraged methods of violence, stating that this would only hasten additional violent acts. He advocated gentle methods; however, when war with Great Britain was declared, he provided more men to the Continental Army than any other state besides Massachusetts. Bearing a heavy burden in addition to his ordinary duties of governorship, he sat in the Council of Safety, remained active in the General Assembly, and carried on extensive correspondence with the governments of the other commonwealths and Washington and his generals.

A friend and advisor of Washington, Trumbull was highly regarded as a patriot. He continued his support of the war and provided additional Connecticut troops to its cause until, in 1773, a letter was sent by General Washington on the subject of disbanding the army. The document favored "an indissoluble union of the states under one federal head," and provided the Federal Congress with greater powers, which were strongly approved by Trumbull.

In 1783, at the age of 73, Trumbull resigned the office of Governor. In an address to the General Assembly of Connecticut, he stated that "the grant to the Federal institution of powers clearly defined, ascertained, and understood, and sufficient for the great purpose of union, can alone lead from the danger of anarchy to national happiness and glory." After his retirement, Trumbull returned to his business pursuits, but spent most of his remaining years in religious devotion studying the Scriptures.

In 1779, Yale conferred upon him an LL.D. degree, and in 1787, the University of Edinburgh honored him in a like

manner. He wrote a "Dissertation upon the Revolutionary War," which is stored in the "Collections of the Historical Society of Connecticut."

Trumbull was married in 1735 to Faith Robinson. The couple had four sons and two daughters. He died at Lebanon, Connecticut on August 17, 1785.

TRUMBULL, JONATHAN, JR.

(1740-1809) — fifth governor of Connecticut (1797-1809), was born in Lebanon, New London, on March 26, 1740, the son of Faith Robinson and Jonathan Trumbull, the State's first governor. Trumbull graduated from Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1759. He earned a master's degree in 1762. He was appointed Paymaster for the Forces of the New York Department of the Continental Army in 1776, serving until 1780, and in 1780, became Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Commander George Washington.

Trumbull began his political career as a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1774-1775, and again in 1779-1780; he was appointed Speaker of the Connecticut House in 1788. He was Controller of the Treasury of the United States in 1778-1779.

From 1789 to 1795, Trumbull was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, and served as Speaker of this body from 1791 to 1793. Two years later, he gained a seat in the U.S. Senate, where he remained until his resignation in 1796, upon his election as the State's Lieutenant Governor.

In 1797, when Governor Wolcott died, Trumbull succeeded him in gubernatorial office. He was reelected Governor for the next twelve years. During his administration, he served as Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors. He refused a request by the United States Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn, for use of the Connecticut militia to enforce the Embargo Act. The Connecticut Legislature was later called into a special session to consider the situation.

Trumbull died while in office on August 7, 1809. He was married to Eunice Backus in March of 1767, and had five children.

TRUMBULL, JOSEPH

(1782-1861) — twentieth governor of Connecticut (1849-1850), was born in Lebanon, Connecticut on December 7, 1782, the son of Sarah Bachus and David Trumbull. He received his education at Yale University, graduating in 1801. After a short time studying law under his brother-in-law, William Trumbull Williams, he moved to Ohio's Western Reserve and was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1802.

In the fall of 1802, Trumbull returned to Connecticut. He was admitted to the bar in Windham County the following year, and moved to Hartford to begin a practice. He was president of the Hartford Bank from 1828 to 1839, and a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1832.

Trumbull was chosen to fill an unexpired term in Congress in 1834, and was later elected to two Congressional terms in his own right. In 1848, he returned to the State House. After a Whig Party nomination to the governorship in 1849, he was installed into the office by legislative vote.

During his administration, Trumbull promoted internal and educational improvements. However, he accomplished very little in these or other areas of State government, and the only legislature of lasting importance was the establishment of a State normal school. He was not nominated for reelection in 1850.

Trumbull returned to the State House of Representatives in 1851 after the end of his term. Yale University awarded him an LL.D. degree in 1849. He spent the remainder of his life in charitable pursuits.

Trumbull was married to Harriet Champion in March of 1818, and had one son. After her death, he married her cousin, Eliza Brainard Storrs, in December of 1824, with whom he had a daughter. He died on August 4, 1861 in Hartford.

TRUMBULL, LYMAN

(1813-1896) — jurist, U.S. Senator, was born October 12, 1896, in Colchester, Connecticut, the son of Benjamin Trumbull and Elizabeth (Masher) Trumbull, and was a grandson of Benjamin Trumbull. He attended Bacon Academy in his native town, and when twenty-years-old went to Greenville, Georgia, where he taught school for three years. In the meantime, he read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. The following year he began practice in Belleville, Illinois, and soon entered politics. He was elected to the state legislature as a Democrat in 1840, but resigned in 1841 to accept appointment as secretary of state, in which capacity he served until removed by the governor in 1843. He then practiced law and was a candidate for various offices until 1848, when he was elected justice of the state supreme court; in 1852, he was reelected for a term of nine years.

He had served but two years of this term, however, when he was elected to the United States House of Representatives as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but before taking his seat a three-cornered legislative contest, in which Lincoln, in order to elect a free-soiler, threw his Whig support to Trumbull, resulted in his being sent to the Senate. The three terms that he served (1855-1873) were marked by the bitter struggle over slavery and reconstruction, during which he was first a Democrat, next a leading

Republican, and ultimately a supporter of the ill-fated Liberal Republican movement. The failure of this movement left him no haven but the long-deserted Democratic fold. This pilgrimage appears opportunistic, but it was fundamentally dictated by convictions determined by considerations of law as well as of politics.

In the Kansas controversy, Trumbull and his colleague, Stephen A. Douglas, were diametrically opposed in matters of principle. Countering Douglas' proposal to admit Kansas (1856), Trumbull presented a bill uniting Kansas and Nebraska. Both senators opposed the Lecompton constitution, but on differing grounds. Douglas would have the people settle the question of slavery by vote; Trumbull, now a full-fledged Republican, asserted plenary congressional jurisdiction. When secession became an issue, he opposed the Crittenden compromise and supported a resolution declaring that the Constitution was ample in its scope and needed to be obeyed rather than amended — an earnest of his later war-time defense of that much transgressed document.

During the war he was at once Lincoln's able helper and stanch opponent, his attitude being determined by that of the executive toward the Constitution. An authoritative spokesman of the administration, he often tried to school his master in matters of executive propriety. He opposed legalizing Lincoln's extraordinary acts performed while Congress was in recess, saying: "I am disposed to give the necessary power to the Administration to suppress this rebellion; but I am not disposed to say that the Administration has unlimited power and can do what it pleases, after Congress meets." In introducing his radical confiscation bill (December 1861) he declared that he wanted "no other authority for putting down even this gigantic rebellion than such as may be derived from the Constitution properly interpreted." He would suppress the "monstrous rebellion according to law, and in no other way." He censured the method, but not the motive, of Lincoln's arbitrary arrests and led the movement which, while indemnifying the President for previous suspensions of the writ of habeas corpus, regulated further suspensions. In 1864, as chairman of the judiciary committee, he introduced the resolution which became the basis of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. When the first state sought admission under Lincolnian reconstruction he was the President's agent, but was foiled by Sumner and the Democrats.

Trumbull's powerful personal and committee influence aided the Radicals in the early stages of the fight with Johnson. His bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau failed to pass over the veto. The veto of his civil rights bill, designed to give effect to the thirteenth amendment, alienated him from the Administration after a period of patient tolerance and dignified expostulation. He urged its repassage to offset the actions of the executive, and spoke of "the spirit of this message, of the dangerous doctrines it promulgates, of the inconsistencies and contradictions of its author, of his encroachments upon the constitutional rights of Congress, of his assumption of unwarranted powers, which, if persevered in and not checked by the people, must eventually lead to a subversion of the Government and the destruction of liberty." These episodes mark an opposition which lasted until the impeachment furor. They also presage his departure from the leadership of radicalism. His decreasing activity in the Stevens-Sumner program was followed, as this group insisted on more and more humble submission of the rebel states, by participation with the moderates who attempted rather ineffectually to check the Radicals. Again, his was a legal criterion; he was one who was "willing to be radical lawfully" rather than one "who would rather be radical than right." This viewpoint drove him to oppose the impeachment proceedings and he was one of the famous seven who saved Johnson from conviction. This heresy, together with his reconstruction attitude, lost him Republican leadership. The excesses of the Grant administration drove him into the Liberal Republican movement. He was among those suggested for the presidential nomination, but loyally stumped several states for Greeley. After the movement collapsed, he finished his senatorial term and then retired to Chicago, where he practiced law.

His appearance as counsel for the Tilden side in the disputed election of 1876 marked his return to the Democratic fold, and he was that party's unsuccessful candidate for the governorship of Illinois in 1880. His last political excursion found him skirting the edges of Populism; in 1894, he drafted a platform which Chicago Populists took to a national conference in St. Louis. His death removed one of the ablest statesmen of his generation, an unpretentious, scholarly constitutionalist, who failed to scale political heights because of a conscience and a lack of popular appeal. That conscience drove him from party to party seeking a place where he could abide, and his colorless public personality denied him the kind of support on which spectacular careers are built. He was twice married: first, June 21, 1843, to Julia Maria Jayne, who died in August 1868; and second, November 3, 1877, to Mary Ingraham; he had three sons by his first wife who survived him. He died on June 25, 1896.

TULLY, WILLIAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004340)
Also known as **Heartsease**
135 N. Cove Rd., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Tully,William — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Historic Person:** Tully,Dr. William — **Significant Year:** 1750 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Health/Medicine, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TUNXIS FOREST HEADQUARTERS HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001759)
W side of Pell Rd. .2 mi. N of Town Rd., Hartland
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Government Office, Single Dwelling2**Current Function:** Recreation And Culture

TUNXIS FOREST SKI CABIN

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86001761)
W end of Balance Rock Rd., Hartland
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Civilian Conservation Corps — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Sport Facility — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Sport Facility

TUNXIS HOSE FIREHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001266)
Also known as **The Old Firehouse**
Lovely St. and Farmington Ave., Unionville
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Jetner,Joseph — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Fire Station — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

TURNER, DR. PHILIP, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000729)
29 W. Town St., Norwichtown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Historic Person:** Turner,Dr. Philip — **Area of Significance:** Health/Medicine, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TURN-OF-RIVER BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87000798)
Also known as **Old North Stamford Road Bridge**
Old N. Stamford Rd. at Rippowam River, Stamford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Berlin Iron Bridge Co. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation, Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

TUTTLE, BRONSON B., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90001803)
380 Church St., Naugatuck
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hill,Robert Wakeman — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Government Office

TWAIN, MARK, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000884)
351 Farmington Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter,Edward Tuckerman — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Historic Person:** Twain,Mark — **Significant Year:** 1903, 1874 — **Area of Significance:** Literature, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

TWINING, ALEXANDER CATLIN

(1801-1884) — inventor, engineer, astronomer, was the son of Stephen and Almira (Catlin) Twining, and was born July 5, 1801, in New Haven, Connecticut, where his father was steward and treasurer of Yale College for many years. He was a descendant of William Twining, who was in Yarmouth in 1643. Upon completing his preparatory school work at Hopkins, New Hampshire, Twining entered Yale and graduated in 1820 with the degree of A.B. He then took two years of post-graduate work for his master's degree, and entered Andover Theological Seminary to study for the ministry. He did not complete the course, however,

for the reason that he had meanwhile become intensely interested in mathematics and engineering.

Subsequently, he returned to Yale, where for two years he served as a tutor (1823-1824), and engaged in further study in natural philosophy and mathematics. Later, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and took a course in civil engineering, specializing at the same time in mathematics and astronomy. While there, Twining observed the remarkable star shower of November 1833. As a result he formulated independently a theory of the cosmic origin of meteors, which was also propounded at the time by Denison Olmsted; that is, that shooting stars are bodies coming into the air from external space, and that their discussion belongs to astronomy, and not to terrestrial physics.

Between 1834 and 1839, Twining engaged in railroad engineering, chiefly for the Hartford & New Haven Railroad Company, locating most of its northern routes out of New Haven. He later served for many years as a railroad consultant, not only in New England but in the Middle West. In 1839, he accepted the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont. Ten years later he resigned, and returned to New Haven in order to resume his engineering practice and the inventive work which he had undertaken in the meantime.

His most important invention was a method of manufacturing ice, the initial patent for which was granted on November 8, 1853 (patent no. 10,221), although he filed a caveat of the invention in 1849. Because this was one of the earliest applications of the absorption process for the manufacture of ice on a commercial scale, Twining was granted extensions of his patent in 1864 and 1871. Although he devoted all his time to it after 1849, he never succeeded in having his process introduced commercially. He wrote a number of papers on mathematical problems. He married Harriet Amelia Kinsley of West Point on March 2, 1829. He died on November 22, 1884, in New Haven; he was survived by six children.

TYLER, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002635)
242—250 E. Main St., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Tyler,John,Jr. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

TYLER, SOLOMON, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002636)
260—268 E. Main St., Branford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

UMPAWAUG DISTRICT SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002695)
Umpawaug Rd., Redding
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

UNDERHILL, JOHN

(c. 1597–1672) — British-American colonial military officer, privateer, and magistrate, was born in Warwickshire, England, the son of John Underhill, an English military adventurer in the service of Holland, and Honor Pawley. The younger Underhill received little formal education, but served in the guard of the Prince of Orange while growing up in Holland. He married Helena de Hooch in 1628.

Underhill immigrated to Boston in 1630 to assist in the organization of the Massachusetts Bay Colony's militia. Having been influenced by the Puritan refugee community while living in Holland, he immediately joined the Boston church. The General Court appointed him to be a captain of the militia and apportioned him supplies and a grant of land. In 1631, he was sent by Governor John Winthrop to disperse a group of Indians who had gathered at the Muddy River (present-day Brookline). He was appointed as a town selectman in 1634, then during the Pequot War (1637), his forces joined Captain John Mason's troops in destroying the Pequot camp at Mystic, Connecticut.

Underhill also became involved in the religious controversies within the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He signed a petition in support of the Reverend John Wheelwright, the chief supporter of Anne Hutchinson's antinomian teachings that rejected the Puritan theology supported by most of the ministers in the colony, arguing for a more mystical understanding of grace, and stressing the inner conviction of the individual in determining if one was saved or in a state of divine favor. Underhill became an outspoken defender of the antinomian dissenters, resulting in his being charged with sedition by the General Court in 1637. He

was subsequently disenfranchised, discharged from the military, and disarmed. Underhill returned to England, publishing an informative account of the Pequot War; *Newes from America* (1638).

Underhill returned to Boston in 1638, retracting his earlier support of Reverend Wheelright, and petitioning the General Court for the land that he had been promised as payment for his service in the Pequot War. The court took the opportunity to question him about some speeches that he had given, which were alleged to have been critical of the colonial government. The magistrates also produced a woman who testified that Underhill had related an account of his religious experiences which seemed to accept antinomian understandings of salvation. The court banished him, and the Boston church charged him with adultery one week later. Having his claims of innocence rebuffed by the church leaders, Underhill fled to Dover, New Hampshire in early 1639. He served briefly as the colony's governor, and helped to organize a church with another controversial figure, Reverend Hanserd Knollys, who had also been banished from Massachusetts due to his antinomian teachings.

Underhill sided with Knollys in a religious conflict that soon gripped Dover, as the Reverend Thomas Larkham was excommunicated from the New Hampshire church for allowing anyone to participate in communion, and for baptizing all children, whether or not their parents were members of the church. After Larkham physically assaulted Knollys, Underhill led a group to Larkham's home, and Underhill and Knollys were later convicted of starting a riot. Soon thereafter, Larkham was forced to flee to England when it was discovered that he had impregnated his housekeeper, Knollys was excommunicated for having sexual relations with two of his maidservants, and news of Underhill's conviction for adultery had reached New Hampshire. Chastened, Underhill returned to Boston in 1640 and confessed to adultery, but his repentance was not accepted. He placed himself at the mercy of the church leaders again several months later, and was finally readmitted.

Underhill moved to Stamford, then part of the colony of New Haven, in 1641, representing it in the General Court in 1643. Soon thereafter, he was recruited by the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam to fight against the Indians. He then moved to Long Island, becoming a member of the council for New Amsterdam. He found himself in the middle of controversy again in 1653, this time for criticizing the government of Peter Stuyvesant (the colony's governor) for unfair taxation, and unjust treatment of the Indians and English residents of the colony. He soon moved to Providence, Rhode Island, to engage in privateering; seizing the Dutch West Indies Company's property at Hartford, Connecticut, in June.

Underhill's first wife, Helena de Hooch, died in 1658. He then married Elizabeth Feake and moved to Oyster Bay, Long Island, building an estate (which he named "Killingworth") on land given to him by the local Indians. He assisted the English in conquering New Amsterdam during the Second Anglo-Dutch War (1664 – 1665), serving in a number of local government positions over the next few years. He retired from public life in 1667 and died at his home, leaving behind three children by his first wife, and five by his second.

UNCAS

Uncas (? -1682), also known as Fox (literally "the circler"), was chief of the Mohegan, and played an important role in the Indian history of colonial southern New England. As a sub-chief under Pequot Chief Sachem Sassacus, Uncas rebelled and with a band of followers settled on the west bank of the Pequot (Thames) River about three miles south of the present Norwich, Connecticut.

This group known as Mohegan is mentioned as a tribe in early records beginning about 1636. Uncas and the Mohegan supported the English in the Pequot War (1636), King Philip's war (1675), and throughout the Revolutionary Period. Uncas was noted for his strategy and cunning in warfare; for being a faithful friend; and for being relentless toward his enemies.

Uncas, practical strategist that he was, saw that it was to his advantage to support the English and adopt their ways as a means of survival for his people. For this stand he was condemned by many and lauded by others. Uncas was the older of two sons of Oweneco and Meeken-ump. His brother was named Waweequa. References to the early life of Uncas are lacking. As for tribal affiliations it appears that the Mohegan (Mohican Wolf People) migrated from the upper Hudson River valley in the early 1600s to the present Connecticut and parts of eastern New York and western Massachusetts.

Local tribes called them "pequataug," meaning destroyers or invaders hence the name Mohegan Pequot. The Moihican (Mohegan, Mahikan) were related to the northern or "Wolf" division of the Delawares or Lenni-Lenape. According to Delaware tradition, "Some of the Wolves went east," and the Connecticut Mohegan always maintained that, "Our people came from the northwest," indicating the area in eastern New York state and northwestern Massachusetts.

The group finally settled near present New London and Groton, Connecticut, and were generally known as Pequot. In 1626, Uncas married the daughter of Sassacus, Grand Sachem of the Pequot. Claiming to be a distant cousin of Sassacus this union made him more closely connected with the Royal Family, and he felt that he should be granted more authority within the band of followers withdrawing and settling on the west bank of the Pequot (Thames) River. This group, known as Mohegan, is mentioned in Colonial records beginning about 1636. Uncas and the Mohegan were friendly toward the Colonists, much to the displeasure of the Pequot and other local Indian leaders in the area. Uncas realized that having a small band of less than a hundred, they would soon be dominated by white men, as would be the other small tribes in the area, so it was to his advantage to adopt the ways of the colonists.

Trouble was brewing within the Pequot and English villages and following hostilities against the English, the Pequot became involved in a war with the colonists in 1637. Uncas assisted Roger Williams in securing the aid of Indian allies in joining an attack on the Pequot Fort at Mystic, which annihilated most within the fort. An estimated seven hundred men, women and children were believed to have been within the village and only a few escaped. English losses were light, with only some twenty wounded and two killed. Survivors sought refuge with other Indians. Sassacus fled to the Mohawk where he was eventually slain.

With the death of Sassacus, the Pequot no longer had an existing power in Indian affairs. Uncas was in control of the remaining Indian tribes throughout Connecticut. There was more trouble ahead for Uncas and the Mohegan when they came into conflict with Chief Miantonomoh and the Narragansett chiefs in 1643. The battle took place at the Great Plain in Mohegan territory outside present Norwich, Connecticut.

Mohegan scouts informed Uncas of the approaching Narragansett chief and his warriors. Estimates vary, but it seems likely that the Narragansett numbered around five hundred and the Mohegan not more that two hundred. Uncas sent one of his men to ask Miantonomoh if he would agree to the two chiefs meeting face to face to settle their grievances. The offer was rejected. Miantonomoh said, "My men came to fight and fight they will."

Uncas had told the Mohegan men that if his offer was rejected that he would fall on his face as a signal for them to charge the enemy. Upon receiving the negative reply, Uncas fell on his face and the Mohegan put the Narragansett to flight, many losing their lives as they attempted to leap over the falls of the Yantic River. Miantonomoh was pursued by a Mohegan, Tantaquiesen (Tantaquidgeon) an aide to Uncas who was "the first to lay hands on the enemy chief."

This enabled Chief Uncas to have the honor of capturing Miantonomoh. Traditionally "A Chief must take a Chief" thus Tantaquidgeon being of lesser rank could not have the honor.

Only bows and arrows and clubs were used and the English were not directly concerned. Miantonomoh was taken to the Fort of Uncas and a meeting was arranged with the Commissioners at Hartford, Connecticut, to discuss his fate. Uncas was told that he could use his judgment in disposing of his captive but it must be carried out beyond the boundaries of Hartford, in other words, in Mohegan territory.

Miantonomoh was slain by Uncas' brother, Waweequa. Angered by the capture and death of their chief at the hands of Uncas, the Narragansett besieged the Mohegan village at Fort Shantok in 1645. Food supplies were low and Uncas sent a scout to Saybrook, the nearest English settlement, to tell them of the plight of the Mohegan.

In response to Uncas' plea for aid, beef, beans, and corn were brought by boat up the Pequot (Thames) river and smuggled into the Fort under cover of darkness. At daybreak, the Mohegan hoisted a piece of beef on a pole outside the Fort. Seeing the beef and some Englishmen in the area, the Narragansett left the scene.

In 1765, Uncas and a few Mohegan men joined the English in the struggle known as King Philip's War, which lasted most of the year. None of the battles were fought on Connecticut soil but Connecticut tribes were involved, in some conflicts with Indians; others with the English.

This proved to have been the last open warfare between the Indian tribes of southern New England and the colonists. Through the years, Uncas and his sons, Oweneco and Attawanhood (Joshua) had deeded many acres of Mohegan land to their English friends for favors accorded them during times of warfare. Uncas and his remaining tribal members survived on remaining tribal grounds with more and more non-Indians taking up residence among them. Uncas finally retired to his wigwam at a place called Uncas Hill in Mohegan, Montville Township Connecticut.

There he died at a great age in 1682 or 1683. At the top of Mohegan Hill, on Connecticut Route 32, is a marker erected by the state, which reads, "Mohegan: Seat of Uncas – Friend of the English." Here live thirty-five of the two hundred descendants of the Mohegan on land that is individually owned. The reservation system was terminated in 1860 at the request of Mohegan leaders. A small Indian museum, owned and operated by Chief Harold Tantaquidgeon X and his sister, Gladys Tantaquidgeon, tenth generation descendants of Chief Uncas, was established The museum is dedicated to the history and traditions of the Mohegan and other New England Indians.

UNCASVILLE SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - Building - #00001327)
310 Norwich-New London Turnpike, Montville
Historic Significance: Event, Person, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter, Wilson, Douglas, H.R. — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance — **Historic Person:** Mercer, Grace Palmer — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Education, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education, Recreation And Culture, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Auditorium, Civic, School — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Auditorium

UNION

Town; Tolland County; Elevation 980 feet. Opened for settlement in 1727 under the name Union Lands or Union Right.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002634)
Also known as **St. Thomas's Church**
1913 and 1921 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Congdon,Henry M. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Other — **Historic Person:** Jackson,Reverend John C. — **Significant Year:** 1922, 1871 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

UNION CHURCH/ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85000307)
Also known as **John Tarrant Kenney Hitchcock Museum**
Riverton Rd., Riverton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unkown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Funerary, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Cemetery, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

UNION DEPOT

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001317)
U.S. 44, North Canaan
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Housatonic & Connecticut Western RR, Bundy,G.H. — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

UNION GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Tolland County** - #90001099)
Roughly, area N of jct. of Buckley Hwy. and Cemetery Rd. to jct. of Kinney Hollow and Town Hall Rds., Union
(300 acres, 16 buildings, 2 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Marcy, Merrick — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Italian Villa — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Politics/Government, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, City Hall, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

UNION SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87001899)
Also known as **Union School Senior Housing**
174 Center St., West Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Robinson,Leoni W. — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

UNION STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002750)
Also known as **Danbury Passenger Station**
White St. and Patriot Dr., Danbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Malkin,A. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

UNION VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2002 - **Hartford County** - #02000831)
Roughly bounded by Union Pond, Oakland St., RR Right of Way, Marble St., Hockanum R., Manchester
(1000 acres, 148 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Auditorium, Library, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Auditorium, Library, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

UNITARIAN MEETINGHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001335)
Also known as **Second Congregational Church of Pomfret**
Jct. of CT 169 and 6, Brooklyn
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Tyler,Daniel, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002126)
Also known as **Universalist Church**
20 Forest St., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Inslee,Gage — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church Related Residence, Religious Structure

UNITED BANK BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004447)
19-21 Main St., New Milford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Potter,Wilson — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Financial Institution

UNITED CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84000822)
877 Park Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Allen & Collens — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

UNITED ILLUMINATING COMPANY BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85000301)
1115—1119 Broad St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Caldwell,Edward B. — **Architectural Style:** Art Deco, Other — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - District - #90000603)
Also known as **Project #157**
Roughly bounded by Colman, Fuller, and W. Pleasant Sts., and Jefferson Ave., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoppin & Koen — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HISTORIC DISTRICT—CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - District - #88003202)
Roughly CT 195/Storrs Rd. at Eagleville Rd., Mansfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lowrie,Charles N., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1750 AD, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, College, Educational Related Housing, Library, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Animal Facility, College, Educational Related Housing, Library, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

UPPER ALBANY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Hartford County** - #86003383)
Roughly bounded by Holcomb St., Vine St., Homestead Ave., and Woodland and Ridgefield Sts., Hartford

(3150 acres, 631 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Schoville, William H., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle Style — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

UPPER MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **New Haven County** - #82001004)
36-100, 85-117 Main St., Ansonia
(20 acres, 11 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Griggs, W. E. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Italianate, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Financial Institution, Professional, Theater — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Government — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Professional

UPPER STATE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **New Haven County** - #84001143)
Roughly State St. from Bradley St. to Mill River St., New Haven
(230 acres, 86 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business

U S POST OFFICE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004338)
Also known as **Old Middletown Post Office**
291 Main St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

U. S. POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000623)
Also known as **High Street Post Office;Federal** Building
135-149 High St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Malmfeldt,Adams & Prentice — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Government Office, Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Government Office, Post Office

US POST OFFICE—ANSONIA MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85003327)
Also known as **Ansonia Main Post Office**
237 Main St., Ansonia
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wenderoth,Oscar — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office

US POST OFFICE—BRIDGEPORT MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000453)
Also known as **Bridgeport Main Post Office**
120 Middle St., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Simon,Louis A., Walker,Charles Wellington — **Architectural Style:** Moderne, Art Deco — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office, Work Of Art (Sculpture, Carving, Rock Art) — **Current Function:** Government, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office, Work Of Art (Sculpture, Carving, Rock Art)

US POST OFFICE—GREENWICH MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000077)

Also known as **Greenwich Main Post Office;See also: Greenwich Municipal Cent**
310 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** US Department of the Treasury, Abbott,E.T.,Construction Co. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office

US POST OFFICE—MANCHESTER MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000127)
Also known as **Manchester Main Post Office**
479 Main St. at Center St., Manchester
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wetmore, James D., Pieretti Bros. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office

US POST OFFICE—MERIDEN MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000129)
Also known as **Meriden Main Post Office**
39 N. Colony St., Meriden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Thomas Knox, Wetmore,James A. — **Architectural Style:** Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office

US POST OFFICE—MILFORD MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002959)
Also known as **Milford Main Post Office**
6 W. River St., Milford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wetmore,James A. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office

US POST OFFICE—NAUGATUCK MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000130)
Also known as **Naugatuck Main Post Office**
Church and Cedar Sts., Naugatuck
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wetmore,James A. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office

US POST OFFICE—NEW LONDON MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000124)
Also known as **New London Main Post Office**
27 Masonic St., New London
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Payne & Keefe — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office

US POST OFFICE—NORWICH MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002271)
Also known as **Norwich Main Post Office**
340 Main St., Norwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,James Knox — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office

US POST OFFICE—SOUTH NORWALK MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86000126)
Also known as **Norwalk Main Post Office**
16 Washington St., Norwalk

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Ellett,Thomas Harlan, Simon,Louis A. — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office

US POST OFFICE—STAMFORD MAIN

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85003328)
Also known as **Stamford Main Post Office**
421 Atlantic St., Stamford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** U.S. Treasury Dept., McCaul,Charles,Co. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Post Office — **Current Function:** Government — **Current Sub-function:** Post Office

U.S.S. NAUTILUS (SUBMARINE)

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Structure** - #79002653)
Also known as **NAUTILUS;S.S. (N)571**
Naval Submarine Base, Groton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** General Dynamics Corporation — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Military, Engineering, Transportation, Invention — **Period of Significance:** 1950-1974, 1975-2000 — **Owner:** Federal — **Historic Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Naval Facility, Water-Related — **Current Function:** Defense, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Naval Facility, Water-Related

VALLEY FALLS COTTON MILL SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - **Site** - #97000276)
Also known as **Site No. 146-04**
Address Restricted, Vernon
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — Euro-American — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

VERNON

Town; Tolland County. Probably named for George Washington's home at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

VIETS' TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - Building - #72001338)
Newgate Rd., East Granby
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

VILLA BELLA VISTA

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00001560)
Also known as **Pierre, Eila, House**
7 Old Depot Rd., Chester
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Pierre, Eila, Lanzi, Martin — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

VILLA FRIULI

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91000349)
Also known as **DeMichiel House**
58 High St., Torrington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Guarda,Ferruccio, DeMichiel Brothers — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic, Single Dwelling2

VOLUNTOWN

Town; New London County. So named because most of the town was granted to the volunteers of the Narragansett War (1643 – 1645).

WADSWORTH ATHENEUM

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000709)
25 Atheneum Sq., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Town,Ithiel — **Architectural Style:** Gothic — **Area of Significance:** Art, Education — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Museum, Organizational — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Organizational

WADSWORTH ESTATE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Middlesex County** - #96000775)
Also known as **Long Hill;The Cenacle;See also: Nehemiah Hubbard House**
15, 30, 33, 59, 73, 89 Laurel Grove Rd., Wadsworth Falls State Park, and 421 Wadsworth St., Middletown
(2700 acres, 7 buildings, 7 structures)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoppin, Francis L.V., Olmsted, John C. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Forest, Park, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Street Furniture/Object, Water Works — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Forest, Park, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Street Furniture/Object, Water Works

WAITE, MORRISON REMICK

(1816-1888) — Chief Justice U.S. Supreme Court. Waite was born in Lyme, Connecticut, to Henry Matson Waite and Maria (Selden) Waite on November 29, 1816. He attended Yale in 1837, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1839.

As a law partner with Samuel Young in Maumee City and Toledo, in 1850, and later with his brother, Richard, Waite was mnaking quite a name for himself. He was widely known for his attention to detail when handling difficult cases, and his strong moral character. His declartions on many points of law were deemed unanswerable by his opponents, and he was considered the leader of the Ohio bar for many years.

After declining nominations for congresssional seat and a seat on the Ohio Supreme Court, Waite finally accepted a seat on the Ohio Legislature from 1849-1850. During the Civil War, he strongly supported the Union and served as advisor to the Ohio governor in 1863. In 1871, he served as counsel for the U.S. at a Geneva Convention. Waite's arguement against the British for letting confederate ships be supplied with coal at their ports during the Civil War was so deftly stated, that he won on all points. He received a LL.D. from Yale on his return from the convention.

He took part in the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873, before being unanimously elected to fill the vacant seat of Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1874-1888. Under his efficient administration and leadership as Chief Justice, the court ruled on congressional powers, states rights and individual rights and, thus, has been identified as the second greatest period of constitutional interpretation.

His important opinions include: head money tax cases, 1876; polygamy cases, 1879; election law issues, 1880; presidential powers of removal, 1881; Virginia land cases, 1881; civil rights act, 1883; Alabama Claims, 1885; legal tender act, 1885; Virginia coupon tax cases, 1885; extradition cases, 1886; Kansas prohibition cases 1887; Virginia debt cases, 1887; Chicago anorchists affair, 1887; and national banks, 1887.

From 1874 until his death, he also seved as a trustee for the Peabody Educational Fund and advocated that congress supply national aid for southern African American education. Waite received another LL.D. from Kenyon College in 1874, and a third from Ohio University in 1879.

He died in Washington D.C. on March 23, 1888; he was survived by his wife, Amelia Warner, and five children.

WALDO, EDWARD, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002879)
S of Scotland on Waldo Rd., Scotland
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WALLER, THOMAS M.

(1840-1924) — thirty-sixth governor of Connecticut (1883-1885), was born in New York City in 1839, the son of Mary MacDonald and Thomas Armstrong. Both his parents and his brother died when he was nine years old, and he worked to support himself by becoming a newsboy, then a cabin boy on a fishing vessel.

In 1849, while readying for a scheduled fishing trip to California, he met Robert K. Waller, a merchant from New London, Connecticut. The merchant took him home and made him a part of his family. When he was adopted by his benefactor,

Armstrong took on the surname of his new family.

Waller attended public schools in New York and New London, graduating at age 19 from Bartlett High School. He then studied law, and in 1861, was admitted to the bar. During the Civil War, he served in the Connecticut Volunteers.

Waller began his public life in 1870, when he became a Representative from New London to the State Legislature. He was Secretary of the State of Connecticut from 1870 to 1871, and Mayor of New London from 1873 to 1879. In 1882, he was the Democratic choice for governor of the State, and won against Republican Morgan G. Buckley.

During his administration, Waller sought to increase the budget for internal improvements, and attempted an increase in school levies; in both cases, he was blocked in his efforts by a Republican majority in the legislature. Waller sought reelection in 1884, but was defeated by the legislature after losing a majority of the total vote.

After his term ended in 1885, Waller was appointed by President Grover Cleveland as Consul General in London. He accepted the position and held it for four years. Upon his return to the United States in 1889, he formed a law partnership. The firm, Waller, Cook, and Wagner, opened offices in New York and New London.

At the 1896 Democratic National Convention, Waller was chosen to respond to William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech but he found himself unable to support Bryan, and left the party to join the Gold Democrats. In 1901, he returned to the mainstream Democratic Party and was, for the remainder of his life, active in its concerns.

Waller was married to Charlotte Bishop and had six children. He died on January 24, 1924, in Ocean Beach, Connecticut.

WALLINGFORD

Town; New Haven County. The Indians called this place Coginchaug. When the first settlers came, they called the area New Haven Village. This town was laid out in 1670 and named for Wallingford, England.

WALLINGFORD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - **New Haven County** - #93001242)
Roughly, Main St. from Ward St. to Church St., Wallingford
(310 acres, 66 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Mid 19th Century Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Defense, Domestic, Education, Government, Religion, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Meeting Hall, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Defense, Domestic, Education, Government, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Meeting Hall, Single Dwelling2

WALLINGFORD RAILROAD STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93001245)
51 Quinnipiac St. (37 Hall Ave.), Wallingford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dickerman, W.P. — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Other, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Rail-Related

WALNUT HILL DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - **Hartford County** - #75001936)
Irregular pattern roughly bounded by Winthrup, Arch, and Lake Sts., and Walnut Hill Park, New Britain
(360 acres, 112 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Briggs, Warren, Et al — **Architectural Style:** Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

WALNUT HILL PARK

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Site** - #82001000)
Also known as **Wallnut Hill Park**
W. Main St., New Britain
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Olmsted,Fredrick Law, Magonigle,H. Van Buren — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Modern Movement — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Park — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

WAPPINGER

The Wappinger were a Mohican Algonquian-speaking group that inhabited the eastern banks of the mid-Hudson River Valley of

New York, above the Hudson Highlands. First identified as the Wappenox in 1626, they were described as active participants in the riverside fur trade with Dutch peddlers.

The Dutch colony of New Netherland fell to the English on September 6, 1664. On September 24, 1664 the "Wampings and Espachomy (Esopus)" submitted themselves to English protection. This protection was not immediately forthcoming, however, and the Wappinger were attacked by Mohawks in 1669.

On December 29, 1669, the Highland Indians often mentioned in the English records were identified as the "Wappingoes and Wickershick (Wiechquaesgeck)." Increasing number of Wiechquaegeck, Kichtawanck, and Siwanoy moved north among the Wappinger during the last decades of the seventeenth century.

Many Wappinger, disenchanted with the English and resentful of their continued demands for lands and labor, moved further north to the French settlements along the Saint Lawrence River below Montreal, Canada. The Wappinger and their neighbors came to be known collectively as River Indians during the late seventeenth century. Many of them extended hunting and trapping grounds far west into the Ohio River Valley during the 1680s. A large number of River Indian men served with the English against the French during the King William's War (1689 and 1697).

This war was an unqualified disaster for the River Indians; on April 19, 1698, it was reported that only ninety River Indian men out of two hundred and fifty had survived. By 1700, many of these moved to the village of Schagticoke above Albany, New York. On July 20, 1702 it was noted that one hundred and ten River Indians were at Schagticoke and eighty-seven were to the south in their traditional territories.

The Schagticoke village served as an outpost that protected the northern New York frontier from surprise attacks by the French and their Native allies. The River Indians became increasingly associated with their Mahican neighbors during the opening decades of the 1700s. The Wappingers greatly increased their settlement area at that time, and they came to inhabit small hamlets located in western Connecticut, the Hudson River drainage, and along the upper Delaware River valley between New York and Pennsylvania.

They followed a wide-ranging seasonal round of activities that carried them through this region at various times of the year. Many Wappinger were undoubtedly among the numerous River Indian parties reported as far west as the Mississippi River country during the early eighteenth century.

In 1735, a large number of River Indians moved to the Stockbridge mission settlement on the upper Housatonic River in Connecticut.

WAR OFFICE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000695)
Also known as **Capt. Joseph Trumble Store and Office**
W. Town St., Lebanon
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Military, Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Military Facility, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse, Museum

WARD, WILLIAM, JR., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88000109)
Also known as **Dinosaur Hearth;Ward—Coe House**
137 Powder Hill Rd., Middlefield
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sibley,William — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WARD—HEITMAN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - Building - #02001691)
277 Elm St., West Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, School, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

WARNER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000174)
307 Town St., East Haddam
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Funerary — **Historic Sub-**

function: Agricultural Out — uildings, Cemetery, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Single Dwelling2

WARNER THEATRE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001098)
68-82 Main St., Torrington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lamb,Thomas W. — **Architectural Style:** Art Deco, Other — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, Performing Arts — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Theater — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Recreation And Culture, Unknown — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Theater

WARNER, JONATHAN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002855)
Also known as **Warner-Brooks House**
47 Kings Hwy., Chester
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Warner,Jonathan — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Historic Person:** Warner,Jonathan — **Significant Year:** 1924, 1798 — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Commerce, Transportation, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WARNER, SETH

(1743-1784) — Revolutionary soldier, was born in Roxbury (then Woodbury), Connecticut, the fourth of ten children of Dr. Benjamin Warner and of Silence Hurd; he was a descendant of John Warner, an original settler of Farmington, Connecticut. He received a common school education, but as a youth was better known for his skill in woodcraft than his acquaintance with books. In 1763, the family removed to Bennington, and two years later Seth was married to Hester Hurd. Three children were born to them. At that time Vermont was claimed by both New York and New Hampshire. Many of the settlers had received grants of land from Governor Benning Wentworth of the latter province, but the courts of New York challenged the legality of the grants and sought to oust the occupants. Under the leadership of Warner, Ethan Allen, and others, the people of Vermont resisted, frequently resorting to violence in ejecting surveyors, settlers, and judicial officers representing the authority of New York. On March 9, 1774, Warner was outlawed by the General Assembly of New York, and a reward was offered for his apprehension.

These experiences, combined with the atmosphere of frontier life, instilled in him a spirit of sturdy independence, and when the Revolution broke out, he ardently espoused the cause of the colonies. He aided Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold in the surprise of Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775, and himself captured Crown Point on the following day. At a council of officers held there in June, he and Allen were delegated to procure the incorporation of a contingent of the Vermont troops in the Continental service. After appearing in person before the Continental Congress and the legislature of New York, they obtained authorization for the creation of a regiment of Green Mountain Boys, of which Warner was elected lieutenant-colonel commandant on July 26, at a convention of delegates representing the towns in western Vermont. Later in the year, he served on the Canadian border under Richard Montgomery, and, while the latter was besieging St. John's, he defeated (October 31, 1775) at Longueuil a relief expedition led by Sir Guy Carleton. After the death of Montgomery, and during the retreat of the American forces from Canada in 1776, he was engaged in bringing up the rear and in collecting reenforcements in Vermont. In 1777, when the advance of Burgoyne up Lake Champlain forced the Americans to abandon Ticonderoga, he commanded the rear guard of St. Clair's army and fought a sharp action with the pursuing British at Hubbardton on July 7, as a result of which he retreated to Manchester, where he bent his efforts to rally troops for the defense of Vermont. On August 9, in company with John Stark , who had come from New Hampshire with a force to aid the Green Mountain Boys, he arrived in Bennington. In the meantime, Burgoyne had dispatched an expedition under Colonel Baum to obtain horses and supplies in Vermont. On August 16, the Americans attacked the invaders about five miles northwest of Bennington. Although Warner's movements during the action have been much debated, it is generally agreed that the timely arrival of his regiment in the latter part of the battle turned the tide in favor of the colonists of New England. On March 20, 1778, he was appointed brigadier-general by the Vermont Assembly.

While Warner remained in command of his regiment until 1781, he saw little more active service owing to failing health. In the hope of improvement, he returned to Roxbury in 1782 where he died December 26, 1784. In 1858, his body was transferred from the Old Burying Ground to the Centre Green where a granite shaft commemorates him. He was a man of commanding appearance, more than six feet in height, with kindly though strongly chiseled features. Modest and unassuming, he was not given to advertising his achievements, preferring to let them speak for themselves.

WARREN

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 1,200 feet. Named for Samuel Warren of American Revolutionary War fame.

WARREN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91001743)
4 Sackett Hill Rd., Warren
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

WARRENTON WOOLEN MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87000115)
839 Main St., Torrington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Torrington Bldg. Co., Main,Charles T. — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Engineering, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

WASHBURN, NATHAN

(1818-1903) — inventor, manufacturer, was a descendant of John Washburn who settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1632; Nathan was born April 22, 1818, on his father's farm at Stafford, Tolland County, the son of Seth Washburn and Catherine (Washburn) Washburn, the latter the daughter of Solomon and Mary Warner Washburn. In addition to running the farm, the elder Washburn owned and operated iron furnaces in Stafford Hollow and Colchester, Connecticut, and Nathan spent his youth attending school in the winter, and at other seasons working on the farm and puttering around the furnaces. When he was nineteen years old, he became a carpenter's apprentice and followed that trade locally for two years.

In 1840, he went to Worcester, Massacusetts, and entered the iron foundry of W. A. Wheeler. After a year there he associated himself with a cousin, Augustus Washburn, and the two engaged in iron foundry work during the succeeding three years in Worcester, Fitchhurg, and Ashburnham, Massachusetts, Nathan Washburn showing particular skill in molding, casting, and finishing machine parts. Because of the illness of his partner, he sold out in 1844 and returned to Stafford where, in association with a friend, he operated a foundry for two years, and then went to Rochester, New York. Here he engaged in making castings for cotton and woolen machinery and began supplying the local railroad with iron products. As a result of some investigations which he made relative to the peculiar strains to which pulleys were subjected, he designed an iron pulley so strengthened that it was unaffected by these strains. He next developed an improved railroad car wheel, and on April 3, 1849, patented a cast iron wheel, which in subsequent years came to be known as the "Washburn Chilled Car Wheel." It was much stronger and less likely to break than previous types, for he had discovered a way of cooling cast iron without cracking it, using in his process charcoal and white sand. As a result, his wheel displaced within a short time every other pattern of wheel.

Selling out his foundry at Rochester in 1849, Washburn returned to Stafford and with E. A. Converse, a woolen manufacturer, organized the partnership of Converse & Washturn for the manufacture of his patented wheel and textile machinery. Converse withdrew in 1854, and Washburn thereafter conducted the business alone. The success of the firm was phenomenal from the start, and between 1849 and 1859, mills and foundries were established in Worcester Massachusetts, in Troy and Schenectady, New York, and in Toronto, Canada. The manufacture of iron products for cotton and woolen machinery and the rolling of railroad rails were also undertaken, and by 1857, the concern had an establishment in Worcester covering four acres. During the Civil War, it did a large business in the manufacture of gun barrels, Washhurn having perfected a new process of puddling pig iron whereby he could produce gun iron superior to that then imported from England. About 1865, he disposed of many of his diversified interests so that he could concentrate his attention in making still further improvements in car wheels. He did, however, become associated with W. C. Barnum and others in the purchase of certain iron ore properties and in operating them. In 1867, he produced a satisfactory steel-tired car wheel at Worcester, and the manufacture and further improvement of this product constituted his major activity for the rest of his life. He married Eliza Young of Stafford (date unknown) and he died on September 13, 1903, in Stafford Springs, Connecticut; he was survived by a daughter.

WASHINGTON

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 720 feet. Like many towns, this village was named in honor of George Washington.

WASHINGTON AVENUE BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Structure** - #01000354)

Also known as **Bridge No. 4534**
Washington Ave. over Mad River, Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Corrugated Metal Co. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

WASHINGTON GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - **Litchfield County** - #95001345)
Roughly, along Ferry Bridge, Green Hill, Kirby, Roxbury, Wykeham and Woodbury Rds., Parsonage Ln. and The Green, Washington
(850 acres, 57 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Rossiter, Ehrick K. — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Early Republic, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Clubhouse, Department Store, Hotel, Library, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Clubhouse, Department Store, Hotel, Library, School, Single Dwelling2

WASHINGTON SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001053)
High and Carmody Sts., New Britain
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Perry,Delbert K. — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Middlesex County** - #85001018)
Roughly bounded by Washington and Main Sts., Washington Terrace and Vine St., Middletown
(310 acres, 32 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Park, Single Dwelling2

WASHINGTON STREET SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004431)
Also known as **Michael D. Fox Elementary School**
461 Washington St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance, Romanesque — **Historic Person:** Fox,Michael D. — **Significant Year:** 1890, 1896, 1874 — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WATER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **Litchfield County** - #02001698)
Roughly along Water St., from Church St. to Prospect St., Torrington
(200 acres, 34 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Social, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Department Store, Manufacturing Facility, Meeting Hall, Professional, Rail-Related, Single Dwelling2, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Department Store, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Single Dwelling2, Warehouse

WATERBURY

City; New Haven County; twenty miles north by northwest of New Haven in southern Connecticut. Located about twenty miles northwest of New Haven, at the confluence of the Naugatuck and Mad rivers, it was settled in May 1674 as a part of Farmington, and incorporated in May 1686. It was named for its "abundant waters." An early Indian name for this place was Mattatuck.

Waterbury was known by the Indians as "Mattatuck," meaning "badly wooded region," because of its repeated flooding. The township was so rugged and sterile that, after a four-day survey, scouts made the report, "our apprehensions are that it may accommodate but thirty families." Rough estimates place the initial population at one hundred and fifty. There was no noticeable

increase in population for thirty-five years, and no appreciable growth until 1840. The town and city were combined in 1901.

Waterbury's entire industrial development was built around the brass industry. Early braziers bought scrap brass, bronze, copper, and zinc; after melting their own metal, they rolled it in the crude iron rolls of the day, and often blanked out brass buttons by foot power or hammered them out by hand. Early button shops flourished in 1790 and, in 1802, James Harrison built a water wheel and applied the power thus developed to the manufacture of clocks. By 1814, there were four clock shops in the community.

Despite a heavy migration from Waterbury to the western lands between 1810 and 1820, many new shops sprang up, and the production of Yankee notions was added to that of clocks, brass, pewter, bone, and ivory buttons. The community furnished much of the stock for Yankee peddlers.

If a new finish was needed, if a new pin or a new fastener was marketable, Waterbury mechanics found a way to produce it. Imported hooks and eyes sold for a dollar and fifty cents per gross in 1810, but by 1836, the Waterbury mills produced them for forty cents. Competition was keen, but there was a margin of profit of about forty-seven cents per pound during the golden years of the brass business.

The brass industry owes much to imported English labor. James Croft, a British subject, was hired by Leavenworth, Hayden & Scovill in 1820 to produce the striking orange tint that Americans then favored on their brass buttons. Heavier rolls were imported from England in 1823, and an expert British mechanic came to Waterbury to assist the Yankee millmen in copying them. A variety of better finishes became possible after electro-plating was developed in 1837. In 1842, the brass masters discovered the right mixtures and annealing methods, and made still further advances in their craft. Wire-forming experts turned to the manufacture of pins in 1842, and created a market for the overproduction of brass wire that was first drawn by Israel Holmes in 1831. Holmes also produced brazed tubing that was shipped to the New York Gas Company in 1836.

The disks for United States nickels were blanked by Waterbury mills, and coins for many South American countries were produced here. Cartridge brass formed a large percentage of Waterbury's tonnage whenever war brewed anywhere in the world. Shell cases of assorted sizes, time fuses, even the hydraulic speed gears that turned battleship turrets were made behind carefully guarded gates. A quarter-million pounds of copper and copper alloys were shipped from Waterbury mills for the great Boulder Dam power plant. The American Brass Company, which owned and controlled exclusive patent rights for the construction of hollow and ventilated busses from rectangular copper bars, channels, or angle shapes, originated many new processes and mixtures, advancing the science of metallurgy as applied to nonferrous metals.

A state law authorizing the formation of stock companies in Connecticut was passed in 1837, enabling the pioneer industrialists to expand and perfect the capital structure of their organizations.

The American Brass Association, formed in February 1853 to control the output of brass in the

Naugatuck Valley, became the first trade association in America.

Waterbury continues to be a center of the brass industry. It is now also a regional financial and commercial center. Some of its manufactures include textiles, machine tools, clocks, rubber goods, electronic casings, watches, and shell casings. City landmarks include buildings of red and white marble designed by Cass Gilbert in the early twentieth century, among them the Municipal Building, the Waterbury National Bank, and the Chase Building.

WATERBURY BRASS MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - **Site** - #75001943)
Idlewood Ave. in Hamilton Park, Waterbury
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — American,Industrial — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Park

WATERBURY CLOCK COMPANY

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82001005)
Also known as **The Movement Shop Complex;Enterprise Properties;Benrus Watch**
N. Elm, Cherry Sts. and Cherry Ave., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

WATERBURY MUNICIPAL CENTER COMPLEX

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - **New Haven County** - #78002882)

Also known as **Cass Gilbert National Register District**
195, 235, 236 Grand St; 7, 35, 43 Field St., Waterbury
(44 acres, 6 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Gilbert, Cass — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Historic Person:** Chase, Henry S., et al. — **Area of Significance:** Landscape Architecture, Commerce, Art, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Government — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, City Hall — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Government — **Current Sub-function:** Business, City Hall

WATERBURY UNION STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002881)
389 Meadow St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** McKim,Mead & White — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Other — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

WATERFORD

Town; New London County. The name Waterford was suggested by Isaac Rogers in 1801, because of the town's location on the Sound and Niantic Cove.

WATERTOWN

Town; Litchfield County; Elevation 600 feet. Incorporated from Waterbury, in 1780, Watertown took its name from the parent city.

WATERTOWN CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Litchfield County** - #01000352)
Roughly along Deforest, Main, Woodruff, Woodbury, North and Warren Sts., Watertown
(450 acres, 109 buildings, 2 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Baldwin, Steven, et.al. — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Department Store, Park, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** City Hall, Park, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store

WATKINSON JUVENILE ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - **Hartford County** - #95000273)
Also known as **Watkinson School;See also: House at 140 Bloomfield Ave. in th**
140, 180 and 190 Bloomfield Ave., Hartford
(360 acres, 7 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Goodwin, Francis, et al. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Education — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Educational Related Housing, School — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** School

WATSON, SERENO

(1826-1892) — botanist, was born December 1, 1892, at East Windsor Hill, Connecticut, the tenth of thirteen children of Henry Watson and Julia (Reed) Watson. He was a descendant of Robert Watson who emigrated to America and had settled in Windsor, Connecticut, by 1639. He was raised on a farm and, in 1847, graduated from Yale College, where he displayed an aptitude for the classics.

Shy and reticent, he tried teaching, medicine, banking and insurance, editorial work, and farming, with little success. At forty, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School to study chemistry and mineralogy, hoping to fit himself for life in California. Reaching San Francisco by the Panama route in April 1867, he soon abandoned hope of farming, and set out to find the exploring expedition led by Clarence King and obtain employment in its party, just starting a scientific survey of the Great Basin. King, already annoyed by unpromising applicants for service on this governmental undertaking, was little disposed to favor the middle-aged man, who one July night, dusty and footsore, reached his camp on the Truckee River. However, Watson was permitted to join the party as a volunteer aid, though assigned only menial tasks. His varied training, industry, and vigor were much in his favor, and within a month he was receiving a small salary. Soon afterwards, upon the resignation of the botanist of the party, William Whitman Bailey, Watson was commissioned to collect plants and secure data regarding them. Subsequently, in his forty-second year he undertook the work in which he was to attain distinction.

His collections, which he took to Yale for elaboration, were extensive, well prepared, and accompanied by far more methodical field data than had been taken in earlier governmental surveys. His Botany (1871), usually called "Botany of the King Expedition," was the fifth volume in the report of the geological survey, a well-illustrated quarto of five hundred pages. In preparing it, Watson was much aided by Daniel Cady Eaton at Yale, John Torrey at Columbia, and Asa Gray at Harvard. Not only enumerating the plants, it embodied so many keys and group revisions that it became virtually a flora of the Great Basin, and contained phytogeographic matter in advance of its time. This impressive work rapidly prepared in finished detail and seen through press by 1871,Watson's maiden effort in scientific publication, gave ample proof that he had found his bent.

Soon afterwards, Watson settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1873 he became assistant in the Gray Herbarium and the following year its curator, a post he held capably through the rest of his life. Thus settled at Harvard, he undertook the *Botany of California*. Of this great work, the first volume (1876) was collaborative, W. H. Brewer of Yale aiding on the *Polypetalae*, and Gray contributing the *Gamopetalae*. The second and even more difficult volume (1880), covering the rest of the flowering plants, ferns, mosses, and hepatics, was prepared chiefly by Watson. This flora, the earliest for its region, greatly influenced subsequent work on the vegetation of the Pacific Slope. In his routine as curator, Watson identified many collections from the western states and Mexico, including the earlier ones of Edward Palmer and C. G. Pringle. Diagnoses of the many new genera and species he encountered were published in eighteen "Contributions to American Botany," appearing chiefly in the *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, and including many monographic treatments of difficult groups. To create a guide to the literature of his subject, he spent long evenings compiling his *Bibliographical Index to North American Botany*.

The only completed volume was published in 1878 by the Smithsonian Institution. Later, he undertook the completion of the *Manual of the Mosses of North America* (1884) begun by Leo Lesquereux and Thomas Potts James, and the continuation of Asa Gray's *Synoptical Flora of North America*. In 1889, aided by John Merle Coulter, he revised Gray's *Manual of Botany*, extending its range to the one-hundredth meridian. After the King expedition, he did little field work, though for the forestry records of the Tenth Census he made a hurried journey to the Bitter Root Mountains and some other parts of the Northwest. In 1885, he attempted botanical exploration in Guatemala, but was forced by a tropical fever to abandon the undertaking.

Watson was of fine appearance and great dignity, a silent man, who worked steadily, calmly, and with remarkable speed. He remained a bachelor and was something of a recluse; yet to those who ventured to turn to him for aid, he was most kind. He died March 9, 1892, at Cambridge, of an influenza which caused enlargement of the heart, and was buried by his request in the Harvard Lot at Mount Auburn Cemetery. He was a member of numerous scientific societies both in America and abroad.

WAUREGAN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Windham County** - #79003789)
Roughly bounded by CT 12, CT 205, Third St., Quinebaug River, and Chestnut St., Plainfield
(900 acres, 113 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Commerce, Engineering, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2

WEBB, JOSEPH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000885)
Also known as **Webb House**
211 Main St., Wethersfield
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Webb,Joseph,Sr. — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Washington,George — **Significant Year:** 1781, 1752 — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

WEBSTER MEMORIAL BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004433)
36 Trumbull St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Lewis & Rowell, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Civic

WEBSTER SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004365)
Also known as **Webster School Apartments**

Easton Ave. at Aetna St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Griggs,Wilfred E., Asheim,Leonard — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WEBSTER, HORACE, FARMHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001417)
S of Southington at 577 South End Rd., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WEBSTER, NOAH

(1758-1843) — Lexicographer, philologist, educator, writer and journalist; was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, on October 16, 1758, to Noah and Mercy (Steele) Webster. He was descended from John Webster, Governor of Connecticut in 1656, and William Bradford, Plymouth colony Governor for thirty years. After serving under his father in the Revolutionary War, he received his Bachelors degree from Yale in 1778, and was admitted to the Hartford Connecticut bar in 1781.

He then worked as a tracker in Godhen, New York, where he published a three-part textbook entitled *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*. (Part I) *The Speller*, in 1783, Part II *The Grammar*, in 1784 and Part III *The Reader*, in 1785). This series, especially *The Speller*, was so popular that it supported Webster and his family while he was compiling his famous *Webster's Dictionary* which was published in 1826, under the name *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. This work was enlarged in 1840 to include an additional 12,000 words and 40,000 definitions which had never appeared in any dictionary.

Webster spent time in Europe in 1824, studying words and their definitions. From 1812 to 1822, he lived in Amherst, Massachusetts, where he helped to found Amherst College and became the first president of the board of trustees.

He returned to New Haven in 1822, and in 1823, received the degree of LL.D from Yale. Webster spent time as an alderman of New Haven, as a judge of one of the Connecticut courts and as a member of both the Connecticut and Massachusetts legislatures.

Besides his dictionaries, he wrote numerous persuasive political articles while he was editor of *American Magazine* in New York City in 1787 and 1788; in the daily pro-federation newspaper *Minerva* (which became *The Spectator* in 1977.

He also wrote; *The American Spelling Book*; *An American Selection of lessons in Reading* and *Spelling*; *Sketches of American Policy, A Federalist Pamphlet*, 1785; *Dissertations on the English Language*, 1789; *The prompter* (essays), 1791; *Aristides letter to Hamilton*, 1800); *A Complete Dictionary of the English Language* (his first dictionary which he considered a preliminary effort), 1806. *Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language*, 1807; and *Authorized Version of the English Bible*, 1833.

Webster died on May 28, 1843, in New Haven, Connecticut. He married Rebecca Greenleaf on October 26, 1789; the couple had eight children.

WEBSTER, NOAH, BIRTHPLACE

National Historic Place (des. 1966 - Building - #66000886)
227 S. Main St., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Webster,Noah — **Significant Year:** 1780, 1758 — **Area of Significance:** Education — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

WEBSTER, NOAH, MEMORIAL LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1981 - Building - #81000534)
7 N. Main St., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Davis & Brooks, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WEEKS, FRANK B.

(1854-1935) — forty-ninth governor of Connecticut (1909-1911), was born in Brooklyn, New York, on January 20, 1854, the son of Frances Edwards and Daniel L. Weeks. He graduated from in Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, 1872. In 1874, he became assistant to the superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.

Weeks took a position with a grain and milling business in Middletown in 1880. He founded the Middletown Board of Trade, and was a director of the Middletown Savings Bank and the Middletown Mutual Assurance Company.

A Republican, Weeks began his political career in 1904 when he was chosen a Presidential Elector from Connecticut. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1908, and became Connecticut's Governor upon the death of George Lilley in 1909.

Weeks followed many of the policies set forth by his predecessor. He opposed monopolies and favored the regulation of industry. He was budget-minded, and practiced economy in his efforts to reduce the tax burden. During his administration, Connecticut continued its rapid urban and industrial growth. By 1910, approximately 89 percent of the State's population was living in urban areas and working in industry, and the state had acquired a heavy population of immigrants.

Weeks left the governorship in 1909, after serving the remainder of Lilley's term. He remained active in business, and pursued education and historical research. He became a trustee of Wesleyan University and was a charter member of the Middlesex Historical Society.

Weeks was married to Helen Louise Hubbard in November of 1875. He died in Middletown on October 2, 1935.

WEICKER, LOWELL P.

(1931-) — seventieth governor of Connecticut (1991-1995), was born May 16, 1931. He attended Lawrenceville School and graduated in 1949. After earning a degree from Yale University in 1953, he attended the University of Virginia Law School and completed his studies in 1958. From 1953 to 1955, he served in the U.S. Army as a First Lieutenant.

Weicker's political career began in 1962 as a member of the State House of Representatives from Greenwich. He served in this capacity for three terms. From 1964 to 1968, he also served as First Selectman of Greenwich. In 1968, he won an election to the Congress, and served one term. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1970, and was reelected in 1976, and in 1982. Weicker served on the Senate Watergate Committee in 1973.

During his years as a Senator, Weicker earned a reputation as a Republican legislator with a conscience by his refusal to stand on party loyalty. Although he often stood alone on difficult issues, he was willing to work with other legislators without regard to party affiliations. Weicker was Chairman, and later ranking Republican, on a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, created to fund health and education programs. He gave Congressional support to the National Institutes of Health, and maintained Federal funding for a number of significant health initiatives, including family planning and primary health care. Weicker also supported laws to protect the rights of the disabled and, in one of his final acts as a U.S. Senator, was a principal author of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

In 1988, his strong adherence to principles and high ethical standards earned him the 1988 Wayne Morse Political Integrity Award. That same year, he also received the Albert Lasker Public Service Award for his diligent efforts on behalf of the country's medical research community and the NIH.

His last term with the U.S. Senate ended in January 1989. After stepping down from his seat, Weicker was named president and chief executive officer of Research America, a non-profit health alliance dedicated to educating the American public to the need for medical research. In 1990, he left the organization to run for the State's Executive Office.

Weicker won the governorship of Connecticut as an independent, the first candidate to serve in this capacity for almost a century. Weicker worked aggressively to restructure Connecticut's tax system, reduce spending, downsize State government, and create a positive business environment. His efforts to create a progressive tax system and reshape State government resulted in his earning the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation's Profiles in Courage Award in 1992. In January 1993, Weicker announced his intention to begin planning for integration of all Connecticut's public schools. Weicker did not seek reelection in 1994, and stepped down from office in 1995.

In 1999, Weicker was appointed to the Board of Directors for World Wrestling Entertainment, a position he still holds today.

Weicker is married to Claudia Testa Weicker; the couple has seven sons.

WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - - #03000284)

735 Nod Hill Road, Wilton

WEIR, J. ALDEN, FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - District - #84000825)

Also known as **Weir,J. Alden Farm**

735 Nod Hill Rd. and Pelham Lane, Ridgefield

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Platt,Charles Adams, Mckim,Mead & White — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial — **Historic Person:** Weir,J. Alden — **Significant Year:** 1900, 1911, 1800 — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't , State , Federal — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Funerary, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, Conservation Area, Single Dwelling2, Unoccupied Land

WELCH TRAINING SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001286)
Also known as **Welch School**
495 Congress Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Robinson,Leoni W. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WELCH, DAVID, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001103)
Potash and Milton Rds., Milton
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Marsh,John,Jr. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Historic Person:** Multiple — **Significant Year:** 1776, 1792, 1756 — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Department Store, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic

WELCH, PIERCE N., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000116)
131 Sherman Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Russell,Rufus G. — **Architectural Style:** Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WELCH, WILLIAM HENRY

(1850-1934) — pathologist, son of William Wickham Welch and Emeline (Collie) Welch, was born April 8, 1850, in Norfolk, Connecticut, in the house in which both his father and grandfather had lived as physicians for many years. His mother died when he was about six months old, and he was cared for by his grandmother. When he was twelve, he was sent to school at the Winchester Institute. There he had as roommate Frederick S. Dennis, also of Norfolk, who became a prominent surgeon in New York, and was his lifelong friend. In 1860, he went to Yale, graduating in 1870. After teaching Latin and Greek in a school at Norwich, New York, for a year, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, but left shortly to spend a year studying chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, where he came under the influence of Oscar H. Allan and George F. Barker . In the autumn of 1872, he returned to the College of Physicians and Surgeons to study medicine, and in 1875 was graduated. That spring, he went to Europe for several years of study. At Strassburg, he had a course in histology with Waldeyer, demonstrations with von Recklinghausen, and some work in chemistry with Hoppe-Seyler. After a summer walking trip in Switzerland, he went to Leipzig, where he worked with Ludwig, and then on Ludwig's recommendation, to Breslau to study under Julius Cohnheim, instead of following his original plan of studying under Virchow. There, he found himself in a group of men who were later famous — Paul Ehrlich, Carl Weigert, Salomonsen, Albert Neisser, and others. He was there when Robert Koch came to demonstrate to Cohn and Cohnheim his early work on anthrax, which showed the beginning of effective studies of bacteria. After a visit to Vienna, where he was joined by Theophil Mitchell Prudden, he returned for a time to Strassburg, studying at von Recklinghausen's suggestion inflammation produced in the cornea of the frog. He returned to America by way of Paris and London, after hearing lectures by Louis-Antoine Ranvier in Paris and Joseph Lister in London.

This first period of study in Germany gave him a clear view of histology, chemistry, physiology, and pathology as they were then being developed there and served as the foundation for his own expanding work in pathology, which he began on his return to New York in the spring of 1878. Dennis, who was beginning his surgical work with Austin Flint and W. T. Lusk, arranged a small laboratory for him at Bellevue Hospital, where he performed the autopsies and taught the students. He lived with Dennis and had some practice in clinical medicine. He refused the invitation of Francis Delafield to teach pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons but recommended Prudden, who accepted the post. At the same time, he was demonstrator of anatomy, registrar of the Woman's Hospital, and was much occupied in reporting on diagnoses of pathological material.

In 1883, he accepted an invitation to become professor of pathology in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He spent the year 1884 in Europe studying the new bacteriology under Frobenius and Flugge, pupils of Koch, and then under Koch himself in Berlin. There, he found Prudden again and Ehrlich, and the astonishing new horizons suddenly opened before them by the methods and inspiration of Koch stirred his enthusiasm so that from that time on his interest was largely centered in the study of bacteriology. In Baltimore in 1885, he started work with William T. Councilman in rooms in the top of Newell Martin's laboratory of physiology, but a pathological laboratory was soon organized. There a group of men worked under him of whom Welch always spoke with pleasure: Councilman, William S. Halsted, G. H. F. Nuttall, Alexander C. Abbott, Franklin P. Mall, and B. Meade Bolton. During this time he was especially concerned with the mechanism of the formation of thrombi and with the

question of haemorrhagic infarction; the work later led to the publication of his admirable articles on *Thrombosis and Embolism* (1899).

He was the inspiration for much brilliant work by the group of his associates. Before the opening of the university hospital, when there was no human material, he found great interest in animal diseases, such as hog cholera and the pleuropneumonia of cattle. Later, he devoted himself to the study of diphtheria and pneumonia. He discovered and described in detail the gas-producing bacillus known by his name which was the cause of "gas gangrene" in wounded soldiers during the World War. With the opening of the hospital in 1889, the selection of men as heads of various departments was greatly influenced by the advice of Welch, who suggested Osler and William Stewart Halsted. Later, in the same way, for the organization of the school of medicine, which was opened in 1893 he was responsible for the choice of Mall, Abei, and Howell. He was the first dean and served in that capacity for several years. In 1896, he established a new type of medical publication, the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, for the presentation of the results of serious investigation, and was its editor until 1906.

Throughout the earlier years of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, he was most active in its organization and was perhaps especially influential in determining its character, which was not that familiar at the time in the medical schools of the country. After 1900, though he continued to lecture, his energies were largely devoted to the advance of medical education throughout the country. It was then that the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research was founded, in a way largely based upon his counsel, and from 1901 to the end of his life, he was chairman of the board of scientific directors. From 1906 on, he was associated in a similar advisory capacity with the various activities of the Carnegie Foundation. He was active in many scientific and medical associations. He was president of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons (1897), the Association of American Physicians (1901), the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1906), the Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists (1906), the American Medical Association (1910), and the National Academy of Sciences (1913-1916). In addition to his activities in connection with the universities and research foundations in other cities, Welch was deeply interested in those of Baltimore and Maryland, and was long president of the state board of health (1898-1922). In this connection, he was frequently consulted by the municipal authorities in matters of public health in the city. He was also a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and its president in 1891. After the entrance of the United States into the World War, he served actively with the surgeon-general of the army, visiting many camps and acting as consultant on matters relating to the health of the army; he was made brigadier-general in 1921.

Through all these years his interest in the problems of pathology and bacteriology remained intense. His public addresses, which were many, dealt in general with plans for educational procedures, with broad problems of public health, with the relations of one science to another, and with various periods and personalities in the history of medicine. Some, however, were devoted to topics more closely related to his own field, such as adaptation in pathological processes, morbid conditions caused by the bacillus *aerogenes capsulatus*, and the Huxley lectures on immunity. In 1920, over three hundred of these were collected in *Papers and Addresses by William Henry Welch*, in three volumes, edited by Walter C. Burket.

Upon the resignation of Ira Remsen as president of the Johns Hopkins University in 1912, Welch was appointed chairman of a committee of the faculty and acted virtually as president until President Frank J. Goodnow took office. In 1914, Welch and Wickliffe Rose were asked to advise upon the foundation of a school of hygiene and public health. When the school was opened as part of the Johns Hopkins University in 1918, Welch, who had resigned the Baxley professorship of pathology, was appointed director. The successful development of this school, with its far-reaching influence, through its students, in foreign countries, was brought about by the profound interest of Welch coupled with his skill in the choice of men. In this he was assisted by Dr. W. H. Howell, who later succeeded him as director. In 1925, he published *Public Health in Theory and Practice; an Historical Review*. His work at the school continued until his resignation in 1926. In that year, a chair of the history of medicine was endowed by the General Education Board, and Welch entered upon a third career as its occupant. In 1929, the William H. Welch Medical Library, housing the department of the history of medicine, was formally dedicated, with many visitors from abroad taking part in the ceremonies in Welch's honor. Even after his retirement in 1931, Welch continued to work in that department until in the early months of 1933, when he became incapacitated by prostatic carcinoma. This confined him to the Johns Hopkins Hospital until his death fourteen months later, on April 30, 1934. He was buried in Norfolk, Connecticut.

During his later years, he made a number of visits to different countries in Europe, among them one in 1905 to sit for the famous Sargent portrait of the "Four Doctors," and another, in 1909 to attend university celebrations in Leipzig. His last trip (1927) was for the purpose of purchasing books for the library of the department of the history of medicine. Besides this, at the request of the Rockefeller Foundation, he went in 1915 with Dr. Simon Flexner and Wallace Buttrick to China, to study the conditions to be met in the establishment of the Peiping Union Medical College, and later (1921) he went again to Peiping to be present at the formal opening of the school. During his trips to Europe he was always eager to spend some time at a spa such as Carlsbad, and during summers when he did not go abroad he was accustomed to go for a time to Bedford Springs or to Atlantic City, where he could bathe and lie in the sun for long hours. One summer (1931) he spent in Pasadena, where he enjoyed the California climate and saw much of the scientists working there.

Among the numerous portraits of Welch, the best are those of Sargent and Thomas B. Corner. There is also a bronze bust by Konenkov which is an excellent likeness. Further, there exists a moving talking picture in which Welch himself relates the main events of his career. He was short and stout, quite bald in later years, not especially given to niceties in costume. For some years he wore a broad beard, which he later trimmed to a point. He was extremely simple and unaffected in his attitude, and readily approachable. He never married. He lived for all the later years of his life in Baltimore on St. Paul Street, first at 935, then at 807; in each house he occupied the second floor, which was overfilled with books, even the chairs being piled with them. He took his meals at the Maryland Club or at the University Club, of which he was president for many years, and spent a great deal of time in one or the other. On his frequent visits to New York he lived at the University Club, and found it so comfortable that he spent the whole summer of 1932 there, going very often to one of the beaches to swim or lie on the sand, being convinced that long exposure to sunlight maintains health. He was a connoisseur of delicately prepared food and of good cigars, which he smoked constantly, and was a most generous host. He was especially attached to a small group of friends whose conversation in a small room at the club went on for years in a most amusing form. His bodily strength was quite remarkable and his digestive powers extraordinary.

In his relations with the Johns Hopkins University and the medical school there, it was especially his keen judgment in any difficult situation, and his extraordinary wisdom in organization and in the choice of men that were of great value. His estimate of the results of research was equally penetrating. His interests, however, were by no means confined to medical education. There was no one who seemed so widely read or whose memory could retain in so phenomenal a way every detail of the most miscellaneous reading, in which encyclopedias and the *Dictionary of National Biography* figured largely. All was in order and could be produced at a moment's notice even after many years. His familiarity with the history of music was especially remarkable.

Welch's fame rests upon his service to humanity, and especially to the United States, which such qualities made possible. He grasped at once the significance of the epochal developments in pathology and bacteriology which he witnessed in Europe, and introduced them into America, not only bringing the results of foreign investigations but breathing the whole spirit of this advance into the medicine of America. Later, with great wisdom and foresight, he planned and organized institutions for the promotion of education and investigation throughout the country, an influence felt and treasured in many other countries as well, where aid in these directions was given largely through his advice.

Universities and scientific associations in the United States and abroad conferred a great many honorary degrees and fellowships upon him. He also received a number of medals and decorations, including that of the Legion of Honor. Many banquets were given in his honor: one in 1900 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his doctorate, when he was presented with a *Festschrift* volume of many papers; another in 1910 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his professorship; another in 1920 in celebration of his seventieth birthday, with publication of his collected papers and addresses. On his eightieth birthday there were celebrations in many cities, even in Europe and in Asia, and in Washington there was a special meeting at which, among others, President Hoover spoke in his honor.

WELCH, WILLIAM WICKHAM

(1818-1892) — physician, was born December 10, 1818, in Norfolk, Connecticut, the son of Benjamin Welch and Elizabeth Loveland Welch. His grandfather, Hopestill Welch, blacksmith in Norfolk, had thirteen children, of whom the third was Benjamin Welch. Benjamin studied medicine under the village doctor, Ephraim Guiteau; married his daughter, Louisa; and practised medicine in Norfolk for sixty years. After the death of his first wife, he married Elizabeth Loveland. There were ten children, of whom five sons and three daughters survived. The five sons, all physicians, were Asa G. Welch, of Lee, Massachusetts; Benjamin, of Litchfield and Salisbury, Connecticut; James W., of Winsted, Connecticut; William Wickham, of Norfolk; and John Hopestill, of New Hartford and Norfolk, Connecticut.

William Wickham Welch, the fourth son, was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1839 and began the practice of medicine in Norfolk while his father, who died in 1849, was still active. On November 7, 1845, he married Emeline Collin of Hillsdale, New York, and they had a daughter and a son, William Henry. His wife died in 1850, when the son was only six months old. On May 2, 1866, he married Emily Sedgwick of Cornwall, Connecticut, sister of General John Sedgwick.

His life was devoted to the practice of his profession in Norfolk and the surrounding country. After spending much of the day in his office with patients, he would set out at night in his horsedrawn buggy to visit the sick at whatever distance they lived. He was much in advance of his time in many ways, and very successful in his methods of treatment and the control of nursing. The importance of fresh air impressed him greatly. It is related that when late at night he saw, in passing, the house of one of his patients, windows closed, although he had left orders for abundant fresh air, he would stop his horse, remove the whole window, and carry it home with him.

He was especially interested in the treatment of hydrophobia and the bites of venomous reptiles. It does not appear that

surgery played any large part in his practice, but he was undoubtedly ready in any emergency. Long after his death, his memory continued to be treasured in and about Norfolk. His professional work for fifty years won him the affection of everyone, and he was honored and beloved not only in the sickroom but as a companion and fellow townsman. He was greatly interested in horses and dogs. One or two of his horses were famous, perhaps especially for their endurance throughout his long drives at night. His Dalmatian followed under the buggy until it grew so old that it must be taken on the seat, where it was intolerant of any intrusion.

Welch was a member of the state House of Representatives (1848-1850), served in the state Senate in 1851 and 1852, and was elected by the American Party to Congress (1855-1857). After that, he resumed the practice of medicine but was again a member of the state House of Representatives in 1869 and 1881. He was president of the Norfolk Leather Company, one of the incorporators of the Connecticut Western Railroad and the Norfolk Savings Bank, and with his brother, John Hopestill, engaged in the knitting business in Norfolk. He died July 30, 1892 in Norfolk. He was survived by his wife and children, and was buried in the family plot in the Norfolk cemetery.

WELLES, GIDEON

(1802-1878) — Secretary of the Navy (1861-1869), politian; was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, on July 1, 1802. Gideon Welles studied law at Norwich University in Vermont, but was not graduated.

In 1826, he became editor and part owner of the "Hartford Times." Welles was editor until 1836, but remained connected with the publication until 1854. He made his paper the chief organ of the state's Democratic party. It was the first to advocate the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency and supported Jackson throughout his administration.

Welles was a member of the legislature from 1827 until 1835. He was chosen as comptroller in 1835 and elected to that office again in 1842 and 1843. From 1846 until 1849, he was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the Navy Department. In 1860, President Abraham Lincoln appointed Welles Secretary of the Navy. His administration was popular with members of the Navy and country at large. Within his first year, he nearly doubled the size of the navy, increasing the number of vessels from 42 to 82. That number grew to more than 500 vessels within a few months into his second year. Welles held this post until the close of President Johnson's administration in 1869. He was given credit for building Union Navy, blockading confederacy.

After his retirement from office, he wrote often on the political events of the Civil War.

Welles died in Hartford, Connecticut on February 11, 1878. In 1911, the *Diary of Gideon Wells* was published.

WELLES, GIDEON, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000697)
37 Hebron Ave., Glastonbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Historic Person:** Welles,Gideon — **Significant Year:** 1936 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WELLES-SHIPMAN-WARD HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001418)
972 Main St., South Glastonbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

WELLS, JOHN, JR., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002025)
505 Mountain Rd., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WELLS, SAMUEL ROBERTS

(1820-1875) — phrenologist, was born April 4, 1802, in West Hartford, Connecticut, the son of Russell Wells of Farmington, Connecticut, and a descendant of Thomas Welles, who emigrated from England was living in Hartford in 1636, and became governor of Connecticut. Apprenticed in his youth to the trade of tanner, he practiced his trade for some years but was ambitious for medical training. The direction of his life was determined, however, by making the acquaintance of the phrenologists,

Lorenzo Niles Fowler and Orson Squire Fowler, in Boston in 1843. He joined the Fowlers on their lecture tour as an assistant, and later accompanied Lorenzo Fowler on lecture tours in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, and Scotland. On October 13, 1844, he married Charlotte Fowler, the sister of the phrenologists, herself a pioneer phrenologist in America. The same year, he became a member of the publishing firm of O. S. & L. N. Fowler, which was then known as Fowlers & Wells. Later, the firm became Fowler & Wells. After Lorenzo Fowler removed to England, Wells was the sole proprietor.

Primarily the advocate of phrenology and physiognomy as a means of reading and guiding human character, and as a basis for proper selection in marriage, he also believed in the various other reforms and fads of the period, hydropathy or water cure, temperance, and a vegetarian diet. He taught the utility of shorthand. He advocated improved methods of agriculture, including proper cultivation of the soil, rotation of crops, irrigation, draining, subsoiling, proper fencing, and the proper selection of improved agricultural implements. He was by disposition a business man. Although he undoubtedly believed sincerely in the value of phrenology and its allied methods of character reading, he had an uncritical and unscientific mind.

He continued to exploit his beliefs long after they had been discredited. Always ready to listen to new or popular theories, his publishing firm became the voice of much eccentric, trivial, and unsound speculation. He was instrumental, with his wife, in founding and continuing the institute of phrenology. He managed the famous phrenological cabinet in New York City, which for many years drew crowds of curious visitors to have their craniums examined, and to see the remarkable collection of casts. From 1850 to 1862, he edited the old *Water Cure Journal*. He edited the *Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy* from 1865 to 1875. From 1863 to 1875 he edited the more important *American Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated*, edited earlier by Nelson Sizer. The title was changed in 1870 to *Phrenological Journal and Packard's Monthly*, and in 1871 to *Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated*. He died April 13, 1875, in New York City.

WEST CORNWALL BRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - **Structure** - #75001923)
CT 128 at Housatonic River, West Cornwall
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Town,Ithiel — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Road-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Road-Related

WEST END COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90001148)
N side of Main St. between Union and Elm Sts., Winsted
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Hotel, Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Multiple Dwelling, Specialty Store

WEST END CONGREGATION—ACHAVATH ACHIM SYNAGOGUE

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000574)
Also known as **Iglesia Christiana El Buen Pastor;Good Shepherd Christian Ch**
725 Hancock Ave., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Asheim, Leonard, E. & F. Construction Company — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

WEST END HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - **Hartford County** - #98001542)
Roughly along Park Place, Vine, Forest, Lincoln, Liberty, Sunnyledge, Hart, Lexington, Murray, and Woodbine Sts., New Britain (750 acres, 151 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Davis, Frank I., et.al. — **Architectural Style:** Shingle Style, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WEST END LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - Building - #00000369)
Also known as **Unionville Museum**
15 School St., Farmington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Tilton, Edward Lippincott, Jones, Richard Fredrick — **Architectural Style:** Renaissance — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:**

Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

WEST END NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Hartford County** - #85001618)
Roughly bounded by Farmington Ave., Lorraine, Elizabeth, and Highland Sts., West Hartford
(1200 acres, 291 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian, Other — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WEST END SOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - **Hartford County** - #85000763)
Roughly bounded by Farmington Ave., Whitney and S. Whitney Sts., West Blvd. and Prospect Ave., Hartford and West Hartford
(460 acres, 178 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Scoville, William H., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Shingle Style — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

WEST GOSHEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Litchfield County** - #87000982)
Roughly bounded by CT 4, Beach, Mill and Milton Sts., and Thompson Rd., Goshen
(290 acres, 26 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Architecture — Cultural Affiliation: Industrial American — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WEST GRANBY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Hartford County** - #92000385)
Broad Hill, Hartland, W. Granby and Simsbury Rds. and Day St. S., Granby
(7500 acres, 76 buildings, 31 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Funerary, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Cemetery, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Cemetery, Single Dwelling2

WEST HARTFORD

Town; Hartford County. Organized in 1711 as the West Division Parish, or West Society of Hartford, it was named West Hartford in 1806.

WEST HAVEN

City; New Haven County; near New Haven, it was known for many years as the West Farms of New Haven.

WEST HAVEN GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - **New Haven County** - #00000832)
Roughly along Main St., Campbell St., Church St. and Savin St., West Haven
(175 acres, 20 buildings, 2 objects)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, Brown and VonBeren, et al. — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Monument/Marker, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Monument/Marker, Religious Structure, Single Dwelling2

WEST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Hartford County** - #96001366)

Also known as **Vanderbilt Estate**
West Hill Dr. bounded by Farmington Ave., West Hartford
(110 acres, 26 buildings, 3 structures, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** multiple — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Community Planning And Development — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WEST MOUNTAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Fairfield County** - #84000828)
CT 102, Ridgefield
(4250 acres, 12 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Rogers, James Gamble — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WEST STREET SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88002689)
1432 West St., Southington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School, Secondary Structure — **Current Function:** Social, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Meeting Hall

WESTBROOK

Town; Middlesex County; called Westbrook in 1810, a shortened version of its earlier name, the Saybrook West Ecclesiastical Society.

WESTON

Town; Fairfield County; first called Aspetuck by the Indians, it was later named Weston because it was the western town or settlement of Fairfield.

WESTPORT

Town; Hartford County; once a part of the towns of Weston, Norwalk, and Fairfield, Westport was so named because it was the western port for Fairfield.

WESTVILLE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **New Haven County** - #02001727)
Roughly along Blake St. and Whalley Ave., New Haven
(220 acres, 30 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** multiple — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Industry, Invention, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** Hotel, Manufacturing Facility, Meeting Hall, Multiple Dwelling, Processing Site, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Department Store, Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Restaurant, Single Dwelling2

WETHERSFIELD

Town; Hartford County. One of the state's earliest settlements. In 1634, John Oldham, an adventurer of Watertown, Massachusetts, who had already explored the region during the previous year, settled here with a following of ten men. Later, they were joined by additional colonists from Watertown, many of whom came by boat. On this colonization, Wethersfield bases its claim to the honor of being the first English settlement in Connecticut, because it was the only one of the "Three River Towns" of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, which was originally founded as a permanent settlement rather than as a trading post.

WETHERSFIELD AVENUE CAR BARN

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83003569)

Also known as **The Trolley Barn**
331 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Snell,Thomas C. B. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Outdoor Recreation, Rail-Related, Sport Facility — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business

WETMORE, SETH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000689)
Also known as **Oak Hill;Sam Green House**
CT 66 and Camp Rd., Middletown
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WHALE OIL ROW

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - District - #70000714)
105-119 Huntington St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Boebe,Charles Henry — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Professional

WHEELER BLOCK

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000312)
Also known as **Old Town Hall;Ransom School**
40 Norwich Ave., Colchester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Williams, William A. — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Education, Government, Social — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Meeting Hall, School, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WHEELER, ADIN, HOUSE AND THEODORE F. WHEELER WHEELWRIGHT SHOP

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000661)
125 Quaker Farms Rd., Southbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Single Dwelling2, Specialty Store — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WHEELER-BEECHER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - Building - #77001400)
562 Amity Rd., Bethany
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoadley,David — **Architectural Style:** Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

WHEELER, EPHRAIM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000318)
470 Whippoorwill Ln., Stratford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WHEELER, JONATHAN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004405)
N. Society Rd., Canterbury
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wheeler,Jonathan — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WHEELOCK, ELEAZAR

(1711-1779) — founder and first president of Dartmouth College; he was born in Windham, Connecticut, to Ralph and Ruth (Huntington) Wheelock on April 22, 1711. He graduated from Yale University in 1733. He also received a D.D. degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1767. Wheelock went on to study divinity and, in 1735, was ordained over the Second Church in Lebanon, Connecticut, a position he held for thirty-five years.

Because his salary was insufficient for his support, Wheelock began to tutor pupils. In 1743, he took in Samson Occom, a Mohican Indian whom he educated. He later established an Indian missionary school and by 1762, had more than twenty youths under his charge. The school was called Moor's Indian Charity School, after Joshua Moor, a Mansfield farmer, who gave it a house and two acres of land in Lebanon in 1754.

The school was moved to Dresden in 1766, and a seminary was added to it where scholars could be trained in the classics, philosophy and literature. A charter was obtained from King George III, through Governor John Wentworth, and Wheelock was named as founder and president of the college. The college was named for William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, who was president of the board of trustees of the Indian school. The trustees were opposed to the establishment of the college and, therefore, the institutions remained separate until 1849.

In August 1770, Wheelock moved to Hanover, which was then a wilderness, and directed the clearing of a few acres and the construction of log cabins. He was joined by his sons and pupils. The first winter was severe, yet the teachers and students showed great fortitude and four students were graduated at the first commencement in 1771. By 1779, the number of graduates increased to 17.

Wheelock was afflicted with asthma for many years, yet he continued to preach and, when unable to walk, was repeatedly carried to the college chapel. Over the years, Wheelock gained an outstanding reputation as a pulpit orator.

Throughout his life, Wheelock published a number of his sermons as well as a *Narrative of the Indian School at Lebanon* (1762-75), with several continuations of the text.

Wheelock married first to Mrs. Sarah Davenport) Maltby in 1735. In 1747, Wheelock married Mary Brinsmead; He had eleven children. Wheelock died in Hanover on April 24, 1779.

WHITE'S TAVERN

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91000947)
131 US 6, Andover
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Restaurant, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

WHITEHALL MANSION

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - Building - #79002647)
Off CT 27, Stonington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

WHITFIELD, HENRY, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - Building - #97001277)
Also known as **Old Stone House, Henry Whitfield State Historical Museum**
248 Old Whitfield St., Guilford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Isham, Norman M., Kelly, J. Frederick — **Architectural Style:** Other, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Conservation, Social History, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Museum, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WHITING HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87001291)
291 N. Main St., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WHITMAN HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002028)
Also known as **Duffy House**
208 N. Main St., West Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Whitman,John,Jr. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WHITNEY AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - **New Haven County** - #88003209)
Also known as **See also: Hall-Benedict Drug Company Building**
Roughly bounded by Burns St., Livingston St., Cold Spring St., Orange St., Bradley St., and Whitney Ave., New Haven
(2030 acres, 1084 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kelly, J. Frederick, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WHITNEY AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - District - #88003209)
Also known as **See also: Hall—Benedict Drug Company** Building
Roughly bounded by Burns St., Livingston St., Cold Spring St., Orange St., Bradley St., and Whitney Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Kelly,J. Frederick, Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WHITNEY, ELI

(1765-1825) — American inventor whose cotton gin made cotton-growing profitable; born on December 8, 1765, in Westborough, Massachusetts, the son of a farmer, he showed a mechanical aptitude even as a small boy, constructing a violin when he was twelve years old. During the Revolutionary War, when he was still in his teens, he had his own business, making hand-wrought nails. After the war, Whitney taught school for five years, and then entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1792.

Whitney traveled to Georgia to teach and study law, but when he got there, he found another man had taken the teaching job. Catherine Littlefield Greene, General Nathaniel Greene's widow, invited him to be her guest while he studied law. To earn his keep, Whitney began fixing things around her home. His mechanical talent must have impressed her. One night guests were talking of green cotton seed, and they said they could not grow it profitably because of the time it took to clean it. Greene announced that Whitney would make a machine to clean it. By April 1793, he had built a cotton gin which could clean cotton as fast as fifty men working by hand.

Whitney applied for a patent on his machine. With the backing of a partner, Phineas Miller, he began making gins in New Haven, Connecticut. Then trouble began. It took almost one year to get the patent. Whitney could not make gins fast enough to meet the demand; and then the factory burned. Soon men were making and using imitations of his machine. Whitney sued them and after long years of trial, he won; but the life of the patent had almost run out. He pleaded for renewal, but Congress refused to grant it.

In 1798, Whitney built another factory near New Haven and began to make muskets by a new method. Until then, each gun had been handmade by a skilled craftsman, and no two guns were alike. Whitney invented tools and machines so that unskilled workmen could turnout absolutely uniform parts. Setting up the machinery took time. His first contract was with the United States government to make 10,000 stand of muskets to be finished in about two years. However it took two years for the preparation of the order, and another eight for completion. During this time, the government grew impatient and asked for the guns. Whitney amazed government officials by assembling guns from pieces chosen at random from piles of parts. Eventually his arms factory made him rich. Although Whitney was the first person to use the assembly line in industry in 1801, his role as the father of mass production is almost unknown.

In 1817, Whitney married, the daughter of Judge Pierpont Edwards. He died in New Haven, Connecticut, on January 8, 1825.

WHITNEY, ELI, GUN FACTORY

National Historic Place (des. 1974 - **Site** - #74002049)
915-940 Whitney Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry — Cultural Affiliation: — American,Industrial — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WHITNEYVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1995 - Building - #95000906)
1247—1253 Whitney Ave., Hamden
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Russell, Rufus G. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Religion, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

WHITTLESEY, AMBROSE, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001830)
14 Main St., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian, Federal — **Historic Person:** Whittlesey,Ambrose — **Significant Year:** 1800, 1765 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Specialty Store

WHITTLESEY, JOHN, JR., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84002644)
40 Ferry Rd., Old Saybrook
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Whittlesey,John Jr. — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WIARD, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004394)
CT 4, Burlington
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WICKHAM ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - **Middlesex County** - #96000781)
Roughly, jct. of Wickham and Geoffrey Rds., East Haddam
(2250 acres, 5 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Single Dwelling2

WIDOWS' HOME

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - Building - #83001267)
1846-1860 N. Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Mixed (More Than 2 Styles From Different Periods) — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Institutional Housing — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WIGHTMAN, REV. JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003111)
1024 Mount Vernon Rd., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WIGHTMAN, VALENTINE, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003112)
1112 Mount Vernon Rd., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WILBY HIGH SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004366)
Also known as **Wilby Apartments;Old Wilby High School**
260 Grove St., Waterbury
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Walsh,Louis A. — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WILCOX, CRITTENDEN MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Middlesex County** - #86003349)
Also known as **Wilcox, Crittenden Mill Historic District**
234-315 S. Main St., Pameacha, and Highlands Aves., Middletown
(170 acres, 4 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person, Information Potential — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Wilcox, William Walter, Sr. — **Significant Year:** 1917, 1814 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Architecture, Maritime History — Cultural Affiliation: Industrial, American — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Energy Facility, Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Multiple Dwelling

WILCOX, JOSIAH, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001344)
354 Riversville Rd., Greenwich
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WILDMAN, E. A., & CO. TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88000731)
Also known as **Green Warehouse**
34 Bridge St., New Milford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence — **Historic Sub-function:** Storage — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WILLARD HOMESTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86003461)
372 Willard Ave., Newington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WILLARD, DE FOREST

(1846-1910) — physician, pioneer in orthopedic surgery, was born March 23, 1846, at Newington, Connecticut, the son of Daniel Horatio and Sarah Maria (Deming) Willard, and a descendant of Simon Willard, 1605-1676. In early childhood, he had an attack of illness which required tenotomy in later life, leaving him permanently lame. He was graduated from the Hartford High School in 1863, and at once entered Yale College. After a few months, he was forced to withdraw because of a defect of his eyes, but in the fall of 1863, he went to Philadelphia and entered the Jefferson Medical College, where he studied under Joseph Pancoast and Samuel D. Gross. In 1864, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1867. His studies were interrupted by service with the United States Sanitary Commission during the last year of the Civil War and by a severe attack of typhoid fever.

After graduation, he spent fifteen months in the Philadelphia Hospital as resident physician and then began private

practice. He also served on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania as assistant demonstrator of anatomy (1867-1870), assistant demonstrator of surgery (1870-1877), lecturer on orthopedic surgery (1877-1889), clinical professor of orthopedic surgery (1889-1903), and professor of orthopedic surgery (1903-1910). One of the early leaders in the field, Willard organized the department of orthopedic surgery at Pennsylvania and was active in establishing the Agnew ward for crippled children at the university hospital. He advised Peter A. B. Widener in planning the Widener Memorial Industrial Training School for Crippled Children and served as surgeon-in-chief of the institution. He also acted as general surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital for twenty-five years and was consulting surgeon at many hospitals in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

In spite of his many activities, he found time to write extensively and contributed over three hundred articles to professional journals. He was author of one book, *Surgery of Childhood, Including Orthopaedic Surgery* (copyright 1910), and joint author with L. H. Adler of *Artificial Anaesthesia and Anaesthetics* (1891). He was an active member in medical organizations and served as president of the American Surgical Association (1901-O2), the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery (1902), the American Orthopaedic Association (1890), the Philadelphia County Medical Association (1892-93), and as chairman of the Surgery Section of the American Medical Association in 1902. He was a delegate to national and international conventions. He gave a great deal of his time to religious and charitable work; he was an elder and trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia and founded the Midnight Mission for women. His ability and tremendous capacity for hard work were tested in 1877 when the sudden death of a brother left him the additional responsibilities of rearing five small children and managing the Union Steam Forge at Bordentown, New Jersey. On September 13, 1881, he was married to Elizabeth Michler Porter, the daughter of William A. Porter. They had two children, De Forest Porter Willard, who became a surgeon; and a daughter, who died on the day of her birth. Willard died October 14, 1910, of multiple neuritis and pneumonia at his home in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. At his death, the list of his activities in connection with various professional, charitable, and educational organizations filled two-thirds of a column in a newspaper.

WILLARD, EMMA HART

(1787-1876) — educator, born on February 23, 1787, in Berlin, Connecticut, to Captain Samuel Hart and Lydia (Hinsdale) Hart. Emma Hart began her career as an educator at one of the village schools. She acquired a reputation as an excellent teacher, and in 1807 was invited to take charge of academies in three different states. She accepted a position in Westfield, Connecticut, but remained there only a few weeks and then moved to Middlebury, Vermont to become principal of an academy for girls. Two years later, Hart resigned her position and married John Willard.

In 1814, Willard opened a boarding school for young women at Middlebury, where she introduced new methods and courses of study into the curriculum. At the same time, she wrote a public address that detailed her plans for improving the education received by women. Governor DeWitt Clinton of New York introduced her plan to the legislature and an act was passed that incorporated an institute for improving women's education at Waterford. Upon Governor Clinton's invitation, Willard moved the women's school to Waterford, New York. Two years later, the school was again transplanted, this time to Troy, New York, where in May 1821, the Troy Female Seminary was established. Willard served as head of the school until 1830.

Willard embarked on a trip abroad in 1830. Upon her return, she published a book about her travels and donated the proceeds to the Troy seminary. The funds were to be used to educate native teachers in Greece.

Willard left the seminary permanently in 1838 and went to Hartford, Connecticut, where she spent her time revising history textbooks she had written. In 1846, she published *A Treatise on the Motive Powers Which Produce the Circulation of the Blood*, in which she attempted to prove that the motive power of circulation was not the heart's action, but respiration. Willard also published a volume of poetry. This collection included the piece "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

She married John Willard on August 10, 1809; and had a son, John Hart. She later married Dr. Christian Yates on Sept 17, 1838. Emma Hart Willard died on April 15, 1876.

WILLIAMS AND STANCLIFF OCTAGON HOUSES

National Historic Place (des. 1976 - Building - #76001985)
Also known as **Octagon House Pair**
26 and 28 Marlborough St., Portland
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Stancliff,Gilbert, Stancliff,Charles — **Architectural Style:** Octagon Mode, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling2

WILLIAMS, AUSTIN F., CARRIAGEHOUSE AND HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - Building - #98001190)
Also known as **See also: Farmington Historic** District

127 Main Street, Farmington
Historic Significance: Event, Person — **Historic Person:** Williams, Austin F. — **Significant Year:** 1841 — **Area of Significance:** Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WILLIAMS, ELEAZER, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000910)
Also known as **See also: Mansfield Center Historic** District
Storrs Rd. (Rte. 195), Mansfield Center
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Williams,Eleazar — **Significant Year:** 1750, 1775, 1710 — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Church Related Residence — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WILLIAMS, J. B., CO. HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1983 - **Hartford County** - #83001268)
Hubbard, Williams, and Willieb Sts., Glastonbury
(750 acres, 33 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Other — **Historic Person:** Williams, J.B. — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974, 1975-2000 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling, Professional, Single Dwelling2

WILLIAMS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002876)
110 Broad St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Shepley,Rutan & Coolidge — **Architectural Style:** Other, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Government, Work In Progress — **Current Sub-function:** Courthouse

WILLIAMS MEMORIAL PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **New London County** - #87002057)
Roughly bounded by Hempstead & Broad Sts., Williams Memorial Pkwy., & Mercer, New London
(80 acres, 20 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Late Victorian, Tudor Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Monument/Marker, Park, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Landscape, Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Monument/Marker, Park, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WILLIAMS SHIPYARD SITE

National Historic Place (des. 1998 - **Site** - #98001044)
Also known as **50-12**
Address Restricted, Essex
Historic Significance: Information Potential, Event — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Historic - Non-Aboriginal — Cultural Affiliation: — Euro-American — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Landscape, Vacant/Not In Use — **Current Sub-function:** Conservation Area

WILLIAMS, WARHAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71000915)
Old Post Rd. and CT 17 and 22, Northford
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Williams,Warham — **Significant Year:** 1752 — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture, Religion — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM

(1731-1811) — Continental Congressman and Declaration of Independence signer; Williams was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, to Clergyman Solomon Williams and Mary (Porter) Williams on April 8, 1731. He graduated from Harvard in 1751, and studied theology before he went with relative Colonel Ephrain William on an expedition to Lake George, during the French and Indian

War, in 1755.

In 1752, Williams became Lebanon's town clerk and remained in the position for approximately forty-five years. He also served in the lower house of the Connecticut Legislature from 1757-1776 and 1781-1784; was a member of the Continental Congress, 1776-1778 and 1783-1784. In 1776, Williams signed the Declaration of Independence. He also helped to frame the articles of Confederation and to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

He served as judge in Windham County Courts and as judge of probate in Windham District, 1775-1809. Williams was a colonel in the 12th regiment of militia in 1773, but resigned in 1776 to become a congressman. Meanwhile, he left his merchant position to solicit funds for the army, and he welcomed soldiers to stay in his home while in route to or from the Army.

He was married to Mary Trumbull; the couple had three children. William died August 2, 1911, in Lebanon.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71001012)
Jct. of CT 87 and 207, Lebanon
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Williams,William — **Significant Year:** 1811, 1755 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WILLIMANTIC

City; Windham County. An Indian word meaning either "good lookout" or "Good cedar swamps."

WILLIMANTIC ARMORY

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85002310)
Pleasant St., Windham
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** McMahon,John J. — **Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Defense — **Historic Sub-function:** Military Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WILLIMANTIC FOOTBRIDGE

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Structure** - #79002654)
Railroad St., Willimantic
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Owego Bridge Company — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Engineering, Transportation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Pedestrian Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Pedestrian Related

WILLIMANTIC FREIGHT HOUSE AND OFFICE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004414)
Bridge St., Willimantic
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Second Empire — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Transportation — **Historic**

Sub-function: Rail-Related, Warehouse — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

WILLINGTON

Town; Tolland County. Originally named Wellington for Wellington, England, the town was incorporated in 1727 under the name Willington.

WILLINGTON COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - **Tolland County** - #90001911)
Properties around Willington Common and E on Tolland Tnpk. pt Old Farms Rd., Willington
(190 acres, 30 buildings, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sharp, Albert — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, City Hall, Plaza, Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Landscape, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Plaza, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WILMOT APARTMENTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - District - #90001423)
Also known as **Connecticut Avenue Group**
Jct. of Connecticut and Wilmot Aves., Bridgeport
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Sturgis,R. Clipston, Shurtleff,Arthur — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Community Planning And Development, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

WILSON, CYRUS, FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85003699)
230 Plymouth Rd., Harwinton
Owner: Private

WILSON, HENRY, JR., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - Building - #88001474)
253 Windsor Ave., Windsor
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Multiple Dwelling

WILSON, JOHN, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85001827)
11 Ashland St., Jewett
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Historic Person:** Wilson,Capt. John — **Significant Year:** 1880, 1781 — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WILTON

Town; Fairfield County; in 1726, the town was established as the Wilton Ecclesiastical Society. The name either came from the town of Wilton, or from Wilton Parish, England.

WILTON CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - **Fairfield County** - #92001003)
Roughly, area around jct. of Lovers Ln. and Belden Hill and Ridgefield Rds., Wilton
(240 acres, 20 buildings, 1 structure)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Government, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Energy Facility, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Religion, Social — **Current Sub-function:** Meeting Hall, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WINCHESTER

Town; Litchfield County. Established as a town in 1771, the area was named in 1733 for Winchester, England.

WINCHESTER SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Structure** - #84001105)
Crown St., Winchester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hill,Robert W., et al — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Monument/Marker — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Monument/Marker

WINCHESTER, OLIVER FISHER

(1810-1880) — manufacturer, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on November 30, 1810. After receiving a limited education, he apprenticed to a carpenter. In 1830, he became a master builder in Baltimore, Maryland. He left his trade in 1833, and during the following year he established the first men's clothing store in Maryland. About 1848, he moved to New Haven, Connecticut, and began to manufacture men's shirts, which was probably the first venture of its kind in this country. The business grew to be one of the largest in the United States.

Eventually, Winchester became interested in firearms and purchased substantial stock in the Volcanic Arms Company, which manufactured the repeating rifle of Benjamin T. Henry. The company was unsuccessful and in 1860, Winchester bought it out and organized the New Haven Arms Company, of which he became president. In 1865, the company was organized as the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The Henry rifle was improved and its name was changed to the Winchester Repeating Arm.

Winchester was a Republican presidential elector in 1864 and in 1866, was chosen as lieutenant-governor of Connecticut. He took a deep interest in religious and educational affairs, which he aided liberally. Besides large donations to the scientific and theological departments of Yale, he gave the university property that at the time was valued at about $100,000.

Winchester died in New Haven, Connecticut, on December 10, 1880.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1988 - **New Haven County** - #87002552)
Roughly bounded by Sherman Pkwy., Ivy St., Mansfield St., Admiral St., and Sachem St., New Haven
(2550 acres, 868 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Robinson, Leoni W., Et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WINCHESTER SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Structure** - #84001105)
Crown St., Winchester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hill,Robert W., et al — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Art, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Monument/Marker — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Monument/Marker

WINDHAM

Town; Windham County. Named for the town of Windham, England.

WINDHAM CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1979 - **Windham County** - #79002655)
CT 14 and CT 203, Windham
(2050 acres, 61 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial, Italianate — **Historic Person:** Dyer, Eliphalet, et al. — **Significant Year:** 1780, 1820, 1750 — **Area of Significance:** Art, Military, Law, Politics/Government, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WINDSOR

Town; Hartford County. Windsor was one of Connecticut's earliest settlements. On September 26, 1633, Captain William Holmes and a small band of men from the Plymouth Colony brought with them the frame of a house ready to raise, and sailed up the river. They established a trading post at the mouth of the Tunxis River, on land previously bought from the Indian tribe who lived there until driven out by the Pequots. Previously the Dutch, led by Adriaen Block, had discovered and claimed this valley of the Long River (Quinatucquet).

WINDSOR AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1993 - Building - #93000174)
Also known as **Faith Congregational Church**
2030 Main St., Hartford
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Thayer, S.J.F., Allen, I.A. — **Architectural Style:** Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure

WINDSOR FARMS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - **Hartford County** - #86000723)
Roughly bounded by Strong Rd., US 5, I-291, and the Connecticut River, South Windsor

(16650 acres, 132 buildings, 2 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Fields, Agricultural Outbuildings, Government Office, Religious Structure, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WINDSOR LOCKS

Town; Hartford County. Once a part of Windsor, the name was proposed by Alfred Smith, president of the

Enfield Falls Canal Company, in anticipation of a manufacturing town located at the canal's lower locks.

WINDSOR LOCKS PASSENGER STATION

National Historic Place (des. 1975 - Building - #75001937)
Main St., Windsor Locks
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Transportation, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Rail-Related — **Current Function:** Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Air-Related

WINDSOR SETTLED

(1633) — The first settlement of the English in the Connecticut region was accomplished by William Holmes, some Plymouth settlers who left the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts, and a group of exiled Native Americans. This group disassembled a house, put the pieces of it aboard a bark, and sailed up the Connecticut River. A Dutch commander at Fort Good Hope stopped them. When they said they were traveling to trade, the Dutch did not believe them and threatened to fire on their craft. Holmes disregarded the threat and kept sailing. He landed at what would eventually become Windsor, erected the disassembled house, fortified it, and prepared to defend the settlement. The settlement was renamed Dorchester by Reverend John Warham and 60 members of his congregation, a church organized in England in 1630, who arrived two years later. The colony's General Court decreed a final name change to Windsor in 1637.

WINSTED GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1977 - District - #77001501)
Also known as **See also: Winsted Green National Register Historic** District **(**
U.S. 44 and CT 8, Winsted
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Funerary, Landscape — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Cemetery, Park, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Funerary, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Cemetery, Park, Single Dwelling2

WINSTED GREEN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - **Litchfield County** - #82004482)
Also known as **Northwest Bank for Savings;See also: Winsted Green Historic D**
86 Main St., Winsted
(7 acres, 1 building)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Hoggson Brothers — **Architectural Style:** Classical Revival, Beaux Arts — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Historic Sub-function:** Financial Institution — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade — **Current Sub-function:** Financial Institution

WINSTED HOSIERY MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1985 - Building - #85000308)
Whiting at Holabird St., Winsted
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Italianate, Romanesque — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility

WINTHROP MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82001008)
Also known as **Old Town Mill**
Mill St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering, Person — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Historic Person:** Winthrop,John Jr. — **Significant Year:** 1781, 1650 — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WINTROP, JOHN III

(1639-1707) — army officer and colonial governor; was under two generations of colonial governors, this Winthrop (known as Fitz-John) was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, to John Winthrop II and Elizabeth (Reade) Winthrop on March 14, 1639. He left Harvard after two years to join his uncles Stephen Winthrop and Thomas Reade, both colonels.

After actively serving in Scotland and on the famous march to London, Winthrop returned to the Connecticut colony in 1663 where he remained, not only in the military, but also as a civil employee. He took part in several small wars including: the Indian Wars; the Dutch War in New York, 1673; King Phillip's War 1675-1676; and King William's War, 1690.

He was elected Connecticut governor in 1698 and remained until his death in Boston on November 27, 1707. He had married Elizabeth Tongue; the couple had one daughter.

WITTER HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1970 - Building - #70000704)
Also known as **See also: Chaplin Historic** District
Chaplin St., Chaplin
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Georgian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1800-1824 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOLCOTT

Town; New Haven County; northeast of Waterbury in southern Connecticut; named in honor of Frederick Wolcott.

WOLCOTT GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2000 - District - #00000297)
Roughly bounding Wolcott Green, Wolcott
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Tuttle, Daniel — **Architectural Style:** Federal, Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Funerary, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Cemetery, City Hall, Plaza, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Education, Funerary, Government, Landscape, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Cemetery, City Hall, Plaza, Religious Structure, School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WOLCOTT, OLIVER

(1726-1797) — fourth governor of Connecticut (1796-1797), was born on December 20, 1726, the son of Sarah Drake and Roger Wolcott. His father was colonial governor of Connecticut from 1750 to 1754. He graduated from Yale University in New Haven in 1747.

Wolcott had a long and prestigious military career. In 1747, Governor Clinton of New York appointed him Captain of the militia. He raised a volunteer regiment, and served on the Canadian border during King George's War in 1748. In 1771, he was appointed a Major, and in 1774, he became Colonel of the Seventeenth Militia. After an appointment as permanent Brigadier General in 1777, he was promoted to a Major General in 1779, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General.

Wolcott was elected Sheriff of Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1751, serving in this capacity for twenty years. At a town meeting in 1774 to consider the resolutions of the legislature on the subject of the Boston Port Bill, Wolcott presided and drew up the preamble and resolutions. He was a member of the Governor's Council from 1774 to 1786, and for a period of time during those years, was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county and Judge of the Court of Probate for Litchfield. In 1775, he was appointed by the Continental Congress as a Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the northern department, and was influential in inducing the Iroquois Indians to remain neutral. Wolcott was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and served simultaneously in the Congress and in the militia from 1776 to 1778, and 1780 to 1785.

Wolcott was elected Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut in 1786, and served for ten years. Upon the death of Samuel

Huntington in 1796, he succeeded him in the governorship. During his administration, Wolcott served as a Presidential Elector and gave his support to John Adams and Thomas Pinckley.
Wolcott died while still in office on December 1, 1797. He was married to Laura Collins in 1755 and had five children.

WOLCOTT, OLIVER

(1760-1833) — ninth governor of Connecticut (1817-1827), was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, the son of Laura Collins and Oliver Wolcott, fourth governor of Connecticut. He was tutored by his mother at an early age, and attended Litchfield Grammar School. In 1778, he graduated from Yale University in New Haven. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1781.

During the American Revolution, he was a volunteer in two minor campaigns and was appointed to the Quartermaster's Department. In 1779, he served as an Aide-de-Camp to his father, General Oliver Wolcott. From 1882 through 1888, he was a clerk in the financial office of the Connecticut Department of State and a member of the Central Board of Accountants. In 1784, he was commissioned to settle the claims of Connecticut against the federal government, and in 1788-1789, he was the State's Controller of Public Accounts. From 1789 to 1791, he was the Auditor of the United States Treasury.

He refused an appointment by President George Washington as president of the United States Bank and, in 1791, took a position as Controller of the United States Treasury. Four years later, in 1795, he succeeded Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury, holding the position for the remainder of Washington's administration and under Adams.

Wolcott became a Judge of the U.S. Supreme Court for the Second District in 1801-1802. In 1802, after a move to New York City, he entered the mercantile business and formed Oliver Wolcott and Company. He became president of the Merchant's Bank in 1803, founder of the Bank of North America, and president of the Bank of North America from 1812 to 1814.

In 1815, he returned to Litchfield and engaged in farming and textiles manufacturing with his brother. In 1817, Wolcott, a member of the Toleration and Reform Party, was elected Governor of Connecticut. He was reelected for the next nine years.

During his administration, a Constitutional Convention met in Hartford to prepare a new instrument of government, which was adopted by the people in October 1818. In addition, Washington College (renamed Trinity College in 1845) was organized at Hartford. In 1826, a boundary dispute between Massachusetts and Connecticut, dating back to 1662, was finally resolved.

Wolcott sought reelection in 1826, but was rejected as a candidate by the Democratic-Republican caucus. He entered the 1827 election as an Independent, but was defeated by Gideon Tomlinson.

Wolcott was married in 1785 to Elizabeth Stoughton. The couple had seven children. He died in New York City on June 1, 1833.

WOLCOTT, OLIVER, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - Building - #71001011)
South St., Litchfield
Historic Significance: Person — **Historic Person:** Wolcott,Oliver — **Significant Year:** 1797, 1753 — **Area of Significance:** Politics/Government — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOOD, HARCOURT, MEMORIAL LIBRARY

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004348)
Also known as **Derby Public Library**
313 Elizabeth St., Derby
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Dennett,Hartley — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** Library — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** Library

WOODBRIDGE

Town; New Haven County; northwest of New Haven in southern Connecticut; named in 1784 for Reverend Benjamin Woodbridge, the town's first minister.

WOODBRIDGE FARM

National Historic Place (des. 1997 - Building - #97001467)
Also known as **Nathaniel S. Woodbridge House**
29, 30, and 90 Woodbridge Rd., Salem
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Social History, Agriculture, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic**

Function: Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Funerary — **Historic Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Cemetery, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Funerary — **Current Sub-function:** Animal Facility, Cemetery, Single Dwelling2

WOODBRIDGE FARMSTEAD

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - Building - #99000925)
Also known as **Meadow Brook Farm**
495 Middle Turnpike East, Manchester
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Agriculture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOODBRIDGE GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 2003 - **New Haven County** - #03000233)
3, 4, 7, 11 Meetinghouse Ln.; 4, 10 Newton Rd., Woodbridge
(180 acres, 8 buildings, 3 objects)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Smith, Dwight E. — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Colonial Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Education, Government, Landscape, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** City Hall, Fire Station, Library, Monument/Marker, Plaza, Religious Structure, School — **Current Function:** Education, Government, Landscape, Recreation And Culture, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Church School, City Hall, Fire Station, Library, Monument/Marker, Plaza, Religious Structure

WOODBURY

Town; Litchfield County. Established in 1674 and named for its wooded location. The Indian name for this area was Pomperaug.

WOODBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT NO. 1

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - **Litchfield County** - #71000908)
Both sides of Main St. (U.S. 6) for 2 mi., radiating rds., Woodbury
(2000 acres, 162 buildings, 3 structures)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Early Republic, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Commerce/Trade, Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Business, Single Dwelling2

WOODBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT NO. 2

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - **Litchfield County** - #72001326)
Both sides of Main St. from Woodbury-Southbury town line to Middle Quarter, Woodbury
(500 acres, 27 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Multiple — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Military, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOODROW WILSON HIGH SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1986 - Building - #86002270)
Hunting Hill Ave. and Russell St., Middletown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Towner & Sellew Assoc., Baldwin,Linus — **Architectural Style:** Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** School

WOODRUFF, CAPT. SAMUEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #89000014)
Also known as **Murawski House**
23 Old State Rd., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOODRUFF, CHARLES, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003190)

1506 West St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOODRUFF, EZEKIEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003099)
1152 East St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOODRUFF HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003097)
377 Berlin St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOODRUFF, JOTHAM, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003120)
Also known as **Woodruff, Lewis, House**
137—139 Woodruff St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOODRUFF, ROLLIN S.

(1854-1925) — forty-seventh governor of Connecticut (1907-1909), was born in Rochester, New York, on July 14, 1854, the son of Clarisse Thompson and Jeremiah Woodruff. After attending common schools, he moved to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1870, and began a career in business.

Woodruff's natural talents in the field of business led him into several positions in a variety of industries. In 1876, he took a position at C.S. Mersick and Company, one of the largest wholesale iron and steel dealers in New England, and by 1889, was an officer of the firm. He was also director of several other organizations, president of the Connecticut Computing Machine Company, and president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce from 1905 to 1907.

Woodruff began his career in public service as a member of the Connecticut Senate in 1902. In 1905, he was President Pro Tempore of the body. He became Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1905, and served until 1907, when he was elected Governor of Connecticut.

Described as a "businessman first and a politician afterward," Woodruff's term as Governor was a challenging one. He supported traditional Republican goals, including the high tariff policy of the national leadership, and aid to the business community. With a disdain for party bosses, he refused to follow blindly the dictates of the State "machine," and frequently caused conflict between the Executive Branch and the Legislature. He used his power of veto liberally when he believed that the State budget or State economy needed his protection. However, even his critics were forced to acknowledge that he acted in what he believed were the best interests of the State.

In 1909, after retiring from the governor's office, Woodruff returned to his private business. He remained involved in civic organizations as a member of the Union League Club, the Quinnipiac Republican Club, and the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven. He died in Guilford, Connecticut on June 30, 1925.

WOODRUFF, URBANA, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - Building - #88003098)
1096 East St., Southington
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1750-1799 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOODSTOCK

Town; Windham County; Elevation 592 feet. Named for the town of Woodstock, England.

WOODSTOCK ACADEMY CLASSROOM BUILDING

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - Building - #84001176)
Academy Rd., Woodstock
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Cutler,A. G. — **Architectural Style:** Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Education — **Current Sub-function:** School

WOODSTOCK HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1999 - **Windham County** - #98001578)
Roughly along Plain Hill Rd., and Academy Rd., including parts of Old Hall Rd. and Child Hill Rd., Woodstock
(1000 acres, 65 buildings)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Wells, Joseph Collins, Cutler, Alexander S., et al. — **Architectural Style:** Colonial, Federal — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1650-1699, 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, Education, Government, Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Agricultural Outbuildings, City Hall, Religious Structure, School, Single Dwelling2

WOODWARD, ASHBEL, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1992 - Building - #92000264)
387 CT 32, Franklin
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Other — **Area of Significance:** Health/Medicine, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849 — **Owner:** State — **Historic Function:** Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Agricultural Out — uildings, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Landscape — **Current Sub-function:** Conservation Area, Single Dwelling2

WOODWARD, SAMUEL BAYARD

(1787-1850) — pioneer expert on mental diseases, founder of what later became the American Psychiatric Association; was born January 10, 1787, in Torrington, Connecticut, the son of Polly (Griswold) and Dr. Samuel Woodward, and a descendant of Dr. Henry Woodward who eimgrated from England in 1635, and settled in Dorchester and later in Northampton, Massachusetts. The boy received his early education in the district school of Torrington and in his father's office. He began the practice of medicine at twenty-one under a license from the medical board of his county. Later, he received an honorary degree of M.D. from Yale. In 1810, he went to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he established a practice that made him the sole physician of 3,000 persons for twenty years. In 1815, he married Maria Porter of Hadley. They had eleven children, eight of whom survived their father.

Instrumental in founding the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane in Hartford (1824), Woodward traveled all over the state collecting funds for its establishment and was offered the position of superintendent, but urged instead the appointment of his friend, Dr. Eli Todd , whose ideals of love and kindness in the treatment of the insane were similar to his own. He refused the position again in 1834, although he was one of the medical visitors of the institution as long as he remained in the vicinity. From 1827 until 1832, he was resident physician at the state prison, and instituted many humane methods in the treatment of prisoners. He was one of the medical examiners of the Yale medical school for several years and was offered a position on the faculty, which he declined. It was his hope to establish an asylum for alcoholics, but that dream was never realized. He was elected to the Connecticut Senate on the Democratic ticket in 1830, but refused all later offers of political office. In 1832, the first board of trustees of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester appointed him superintendent, and he remained there until 1846, winning a notable reputation. Before his time, there had been no adequate accommodations for the relief or custodial care of the insane, and his success in meeting the problem, like that of Todd in Hartford, caused nationwide comment. His publications were confined chiefly to his reports, of which the Massachusetts legislature alone ordered 3,000 each year, but he also wrote several books, essays, and lyceum lectures. He was the founder and first president of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane (later the American Psychiatric Association), and urged the establishment by Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe of what later became the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth. He was of great aid to other states in passing laws for the feeble-minded, and his services were always in demand as an expert court witness in cases involving mental disorders.

Woodward was six feet, two and one-half inches tall, weighed 260 pounds in his prime, and possessed great physical and mental energy and forcefulness. One of his contemporaries wrote of him that though he was "very civil and accessible to all, he seemed born to command." In 1846, in broken health, he retired to Northampton, where he died, January 3, 1850.

WOODWORTH, NATHAN A., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1982 - Building - #82004378)
Also known as **John B. Leahy House**
28 Channing St., New London
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Bishop Bros. — **Architectural Style:** Stick/Eastlake, Queen Anne — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOOLLEY, MARY EMMA

(1863-1947) — college president, writer, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut to the Reverend Joseph J. and Mary A. (Ferris) Woolley on July 13, 1863. She was the first woman to receive an A.B. degree from Brown University, 1894, and continued at Brown to earn an A.M. degree, in 1895. She attended various colleges studying various subjects (ie. medicine, Bible study, teaching) until approximately 1940. During this time, she became President of Mt. Holyoke College, from 1900-1937. She won Several awards and honors for her work in public affairs, especially promoting world peace.

In 1932, President Hoover appointed her to attend the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments held in Geneva. President Roosevelt reappointed her in 1933. She continued to serve on numerous committes stressing women's rights, world peace and education.
She penned *Early History of the Colonial Post Office*, *Development of the Love of Romantic Scenery in America*, *History of the Passover Scandal* and *Internationalism and Disarmament*. She contributed chapters to *Why Wars Must Cease*, *What I Owe to My Father*, and *Women's Colleges in America*. She also wrote several educational articles.
She died in Westport, Connecticut, on September 5, 1947.

WOOSTER SAWMILL AND GRISTMILL SITE

National Historic Place (des. 2001 - **Site** - #01000879)
Also known as **Site No. 108-21**
Address Restricted, Oxford
Historic Significance: Event, Information Potential — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Engineering — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949, 1950-1974 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Processing Site — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WOOSTER SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1971 - **New Haven County** - #71000914)
Roughly bounded by Columbus, Wooster Sq., Chapel St., and Court St., New Haven
(400 acres, 7 buildings)
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Austin, Henry — **Architectural Style:** Greek Revival, Second Empire, Italianate — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WORKING GIRLS' VACATION SOCIETY HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1994 - District - #94000557)
60, 64 and 66 Mill Rd., East Haddam
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

WORLD WAR I

(1915-18) — World War I, known as the Great War or World War prior to World War II, was waged primarily in Europe during August 1914 to November 1918. The initial cause of the war was the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austria-Hungary throne, by a Serbian nationalist. Both Austria-Hungary and Serbia sought aid from the Allies; European political and economic policies of the last fifty years gave way to a full-fledged war between the Allied Powers and the Central Powers. The United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Serbia, Italy, Montenegro, the Russian Empire, Japan, and in 1917, the United States made up the Allied Powers. The Central Powers were comprised of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria.

Connecticut was already involved in the war effort through its firearms and munitions firms prior to the United States entering World War I. The state's arms manufacturers had been steadily increasing production since 1915 to meet British and French war contracts. Once the U.S. entered the war in 1917, Connecticut's firearms industries turned to supplying American armed forces. By the close of the war, four-fifths of Connecticut's industries were producing goods for military use. Munitions

were the most successful business in the state until the Great Depression. Hat factories in Danbury produced carloads of hats for the military; Manchester factories made silk for parachutes; and Middletown companies produced woven articles for the military, including machine-gun and cartridge belts, haversacks, pistol holsters, canteen covers, and braid for goggles and gas masks.

WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL

National Historic Place (des. 1984 - **Object** - #84001106)
Greenwoods Rd. West and North Sts., Norfolk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Taylor,Alfredo,S. G. — **Architectural Style:** Other — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Monument/Marker — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Monument/Marker

WORLD WAR II

(1941-45) — World War II began in Europe as a conflict between Germany and the countries of England and France and their allies in 1939. Adolph Hitler, in command of Germany, began taking over European countries. With the world's attention on Europe, Japan used this opportunity to try and take control of the Pacific Ocean economic sphere. In order to be successful, the Japanese needed to remove the American forces in the Pacific. On Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, the Japanese bombed the American forces in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in a secret attack, bringing the United States into the war. On December 11, Germany and Italy also declared war on the United States, dividing the U.S. military between the European and Pacific theaters.

During World War II, Governor Baldwin encouraged an energetic undertaking for unity and cohesion in the state. Many residents became involved in volunteer efforts to aid in the war effort. As it had during World War I, Connecticut once again became involved in a booming economy. War contracts turned the state's unemployment situation completely around, as specialized manufacturing facilities expanded to meet the demands of the war.

WORTHINGTON RIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1989 - **Hartford County** - #89000925)
Roughly Worthington Ridge from Mill St. to Sunset Ln., Berlin
(540 acres, 92 buildings, 1 structure, 1 object)
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Mid 19th Century Revival, Late Victorian, Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Commerce, Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1750 AD, 1700-1749, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private , Local Gov't — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School, Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Secondary Structure, Single Dwelling2

WRIGHT, BENJAMIN

(1770-1842) — senior engineer of the Erie Canal, was born October 10, 1770, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, the son of Ebenezer Wright and Grace (Butler) Wright and a descendant of Thomas Wright, an early settler of Wethersfield. Having a talent for mathematics, he studied surveying, and knowing that there was opportunity for those "capable of surveying and preparing title deeds" in the new settlements of the Mohawk Valley in New York, he persuaded his father, a small farmer, to move with his family to Fort Stanwix, now Rome, New York, in 1789. From this new home, then a frontier settlement, he carried out land surveys (1792-1796) said to have totaled more than 500,000 acres in Oneida and Oswego counties.

As this area developed into one of the important agricultural sections of the state, Wright became interested in the problem of transporting surplus products to a market. Since roads were then little better than trails and there seemed to be little hope of permanently improving them, he turned his attention to canals. In 1792, the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company had been formed and had completed some pioneer construction, near Little Falls on the Mohawk, under an English engineer, William Weston. After Weston's return to England, Wright became interested in the further projects of this company and made surveys for them in accordance with ambitious plans which for financial reasons could not be carried out. During this same period, Wright acted as agent of the proprietors of the newly opened lands, for whom many of his earlier surveys had been made. He therefore became a leading member of the community, was repeatedly elected to the state legislature, and in 1813 was appointed a county judge.

In 1821, he made an examination of a canal route from Rome on the Mohawk to Waterford on the Hudson, for the state canal commissioners. In 1816, upon the more effective organization of the Canal Board, the work of construction was entrusted to Wright and to James Geddes, another local surveyor-judge-engineer. Finally, following a law enacted in 1816, the Erie project was actually launched; Geddes was appointed to have charge of the western section, Wright of the middle, and Charles C. Broadhead of the eastern. The first ground was broken July 4, 1817, at Rome. As the construction of the canal progressed, another capable engineer, David Thomas, took over the work on the western section, Geddes turned to the problems of the

Champlain Canal, and Wright, having completed the middle section, became responsible for the difficult eastern division. A part of the canal was opened for service in 1820, and the great work was completed in 1825.

In addition to his abilities as a surveyor, and his practical knowledge of construction, Wright appears to have been a most able executive. He gathered around him a remarkable group of young men, all of whom afterwards occupied important positions in the engineering field. Canvass White, who died early, was his chief dependence for the design of locks and also contributed the important discovery that hydraulic cement could be produced from a deposit near the line of the canal. John B. Jervis, another assistant, lived to become the foremost American civil engineer of pre-Civil War days. David Stanhope Bates had charge of the difficult crossing at the Irondequoit Valley and also of the Rochester aqueduct. Nathan S. Roberts was in charge from Lockport to Lake Erie. The Erie Canal was thus the great American engineering school of the early nineteenth century, and Wright, as the presiding genius of the undertaking, has fairly been called the "Father of American Engineering."

The success of the Erie Canal awakened a spirit of internal improvement in all the states of the then small Union. Wright acted as consulting engineer on a number of canal projects during the last years of the Erie work — the Farmington Canal in Connecticut, the Blackstone Canal in Rhode Island, and the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal. In 1825, he became consulting engineer for the Delaware & Hudson Canal, which bold undertaking was completed by his associate Jervis. Resigning as chief engineer of the Erie in 1827, Wright was chief engineer of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal from 1828 to 1831 and of the St. Lawrence Canal in 1833. He was also consulting engineer for the Welland Canal, for surveys for the New York & Erie Railroad, for the Harlem Railroad in New York, and for railroads in Virginia, Illinois, and even Cuba.

On September 27, 1798, Wright married Philomela Waterman, daughter of Simeon Waterman of Plymouth, Connecticut. They had nine children, eight of whom survived their parents; one son, Ben H. Wright, was also a civil engineer and carried out some of the later projects on which his distinguished father had made reports. Wright died August 24, 1842 in New York City.

WRIGHT, ELIZUR

(1804-1885) — reformer, actuary, was born at South Canaan, Connecticut, on February 12, 1804, probably a descendant of Thomas Wright, an early settler of Wethersfield. His father, also Elizur Wright, mathematician of parts and graduate of Yale, was, like his forebears, a farmer and teacher; and his mother, Clarissa Richards, came from a long line of New England sea captains. In 1810, the family moved to Tallmadge, Ohio, in the Western Reserve, where the father cleared a farm and founded an academy. Here young Elizur prepared for college. He worked his way through Yale, graduating with distinction in mathematics in 1826. During the following year, as master of Groton Academy, he fell in love with one of his pupils, Susan Clark, whom he married September 13, 1829. A professorship in the newly founded Western Reserve College, then located at Hudson, called him back to Ohio.

In 1832, the genius of anti-slavery evangelism, Theodore Weld, visited Hudson and moved not only Wright but also his colleague, Beriah Green, and the president, George Storrs, to agitate immediate abolition in the Western Reserve. Amid rising hostility, Storrs was struck down with tuberculosis, Green accepted the presidency of Oneida Institute, and Wright resigned. Through Weld, he was appointed secretary to the New York Anti-Slavery Society, and, after its organization in December 1833, corresponding secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. In this capacity he edited the *Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine* (1835-1837) and the society's tracts, wrote its reports, and supervised the agents in the field. While his powers were exceeded by others in the movement, his devotion was unsurpassed; and during the crucial years of the agitation, 1834-1838, he was indispensable. In 1839, when various controversies began to divide the movement, Wright resigned to become editor of the *Massachusetts Abolitionist*, organ of the conservative opponents of William Lloyd Garrison. Here he advocated third party action by abolitionists so vigorously that he was dropped at the end of the year.

For a time, Wright and his growing family approached actual want. With characteristic courage, he published *Fables of La Fontaine* (2 volumes, 1841), a translation made for his children, and sold the books from door to door at home and then in England. Upon his return in 1846, he started a newspaper in Boston, the *Weekly Chronotype*, in which he tilted against the protective tariff, slavery, and life insurance companies. Like its editor, the paper was too individualistic to represent organized reform, but its success was such that in 1850, it was purchased by the *Weekly Commonwealth*, organ of the Free Soil party, with Wright as editor. Unable to conform to party discipline, he was dismissed in 1852, though at the time he was defendant in the Shadrach case, one of the most famous of the fugitive-slave trials.

Meanwhile, several life insurance companies, stirred to self-examination by Wright's strictures upon their methods, employed him to prepare tables which would show total reserves required for safety. These tables enabled life insurance companies for the first time to formulate reserve policies which were exactly adapted to their obligations. Aware, however, that many companies were interested primarily in profits and salaries, in 1853 Wright began lobbying in the Massachusetts legislature for a law to force all companies doing business in the state to maintain adequate reserves. His lobby was a one-man affair, and it was not until 1858 that his effort was rewarded by legislation. Its passage forced large companies everywhere to conform their reserve policies to the law in order to do business in Massachusetts and to compete with Massachusetts companies outside the

state. Wright, being the only one who understood the intricacies of the new statute, was appointed commissioner of insurance to see to its enforcement. Through his annual reports, in which unsound companies and dishonest practices were pilloried, he secured an extraordinary degree of conformity to sound insurance practice throughout the nation. Though the title often applied to him, "father of life insurance," misrepresents his censor's function, his efforts probably had more to do with the development of sound standards for life insurance than those of any other man in its history.

In his annual reports, Wright maintained that the reserves of life insurance companies belonged in justice to their policy holders, and in 1861, against the united opposition of the insurance companies, he secured the passage of the famous non-forfeiture law, by which companies were forbidden to appropriate reserves to their own use. This triumph roused such hostility that Wright was ousted in 1866 by legislation abolishing his office. He was immediately retained as actuary by several companies, at a high salary for his day, and continued his "lobby for the widow and orphan." After thirteen years more of unremitting effort, in 1880 he secured legislation which compelled insurance companies to pay policy holders in cash the full value of lapsed policies. In order to retain their business, companies outside the state promptly conformed their practice to the Massachusetts law. Meanwhile, as a private citizen Wright continued to publish his findings of fraud, theft, perjury, and bribery in insurance company practice, especially in New York; though it was not until 1905, a generation later, that the state of New York was moved to action against these practices. In his last years, he worked successfully for a great park for Boston on Middlesex Fells, for conservation in the West, and for other reforms. In the midst of these activities, on November 21, 1885, he died.

Elizur and Susan Wright had eighteen children; six died in infancy. Of their descendants, many have achieved high distinction in various forms of public service.

WRIGHT, LUTHER M., HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1990 - Building - #90000736)
15 Elmcrest Terr., Norwalk
Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late Victorian — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Health Care — **Current Sub-function:** Clinic

WYLIE SCHOOL

National Historic Place (des. 1991 - Building - #91001742)
Jct. of Ekonk Hill and Wylie School Rds., Voluntown
Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Education, Architecture, Social History — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Education — **Historic Sub-function:** School — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Museum

YALE BOWL

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - **Structure** - #87000756)
SW of intersection of Chapel St. and Yale Ave., New Haven
Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Entertainment/Recreation — **Period of Significance:** 1900-1924 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Historic Sub-function:** Sport Facility — **Current Function:** Recreation And Culture — **Current Sub-function:** Sport Facility

YALE UNIVERSITY

Connecticut's most notable institution of higher education is Yale University, located in New Haven. Yale, the third oldest post-secondary school in the country, was founded in 1701 as the Collegiate School. It was originally a Puritan run school, operating in the home of Abraham Pierson, its first rector, in Killingworth, Connecticut. The school was relocated to Saybook in 1706, and remained there for ten years, before moving to New Haven, after the city promised to donate two thousand pounds to the school. In 1713, an agent named Jeremy Drummer approached Elihu Yale about donating books to the Collegiate School; Yale donated thirty-two books. In 1718, Cotton Mather approached Yale again and asked for a donation to the school in exchange for the school retaining Yale's name. Yale donated a substantial gift to the school, which included 417 books, nine bales of goods, a set of royal arms, and a portrait of King George I. That same year, the school was renamed Yale College.

Yale expanded, becoming Yale University in 1887. Today it is a coeducation institution, and one of the eight long-established, prestigious schools, known as the Ivy League. Among the school's many notable graduates are: Noah Webster, James Fenimore Cooper, Eli Whitney, William Howard Taft, George Herbert Walker Bush, Bill Clinton, Hillary, Rodham Clinton, Gerald Ford, and George W. Bush.

YALE, ELIHU

(1659-1721) — Philantropist; famous college named in his honor; was born in Boston, Massachusettes on April 5, 1649, to David and Ursula Yale. The family moved to England in 1652, and Yale never returned to America.

He worked many years in India where he amassed his great wealth. He served a governor of Fort St. George in Madros, India (1687-1692) and helped build Fort St. David also in Madros.

Having no male heirs, Yale was approached to help the struggling Collegiate School in Saybrook, Connecticut. Yale sent books and goods valued at 800 pounds at a time when help was crucially needed. When the school was moved to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1718, the new building was named for him. In 1745, the institution was named for him as well. A full length portrait of Governor Yale hangs in Alumni hall at Yale University.

Yale married Catherine Hymners on November 4, 1680. The couple had three daughters. He died in 1721.

YANTIC FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Historic Place (des. 1972 - District - #72001344)

Yantic St., Norwich

Historic Significance: Event — **Area of Significance:** Industry, Commerce — **Period of Significance:** 1600-1649, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Pedestrian Related, Rail-Related, Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Transportation — **Current Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility, Pedestrian Related, Rail-Related, Single Dwelling2

YANTIC WOOLEN COMPANY MILL

National Historic Place (des. 1996 - Building - #96000780)

Also known as **Hale Company Yantic Mill**

6 Franklin Rd., Norwich

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** No Style Listed — **Area of Significance:** Architecture, Industry — **Period of Significance:** 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Industry/Processing/Extraction — **Historic Sub-function:** Manufacturing Facility — **Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

YEOMANS, EDWARD, HOUSE

National Historic Place (des. 1978 - Building - #78002874)

Also known as **Cove Nook Farm**

E of Groton on Brook St., Groton

Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Colonial — **Area of Significance:** Exploration/Settlement, Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1700-1749 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Domestic — **Historic Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2 — **Current Function:** Domestic — **Current Sub-function:** Single Dwelling2

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

National Historic Place (des. 1987 - Building - #87002127)

132 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford

Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering — **Architect, builder, or engineer:** Unknown — **Architectural Style:** Late Gothic Revival — **Area of Significance:** Architecture — **Period of Significance:** 1925-1949 — **Owner:** Private — **Historic Function:** Religion — **Historic Sub-function:** Religious Structure — **Current Function:** Religion — **Current Sub-function:** Religious Structure