



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

343

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

other names/site South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase

2. Location

street & number 999 -1417 & 1032 -1420 Main Street; 6, 7 Chestnut Hill Road.

not for publication N/A

city or town Glastonbury


vicinity N/A

state Connecticut code CT county Hartford code 003

zip code 06033/06037

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 _____ 4-7-09
Signature of certifying official Date

Karen Senich, State Historic Preservation Officer, Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism
Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper: Edson H. Beall
Date of Action: 9.24.09

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure.
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding/field.
FUNERARY/cemetery
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage/store
FUNERARY/cemetery
EDUCATION/meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- POST MEDIEVAL ENGLISH/Colonial; EARLY REPUBLIC/
Federal; MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH
CENTURY REVIVAL/ Colonial Revival/Classical Revival;

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone/brick
walls weatherboard/ brick
roof asphalt/wood shingle
other slate

Narrative Description

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 7 Page 1

Description

The existing South Glastonbury Historic District, which was listed on the National Register in 1984, encompasses a crossroads village situated about a mile from the Connecticut River in the southwestern part of the Town of Glastonbury. A densely populated district, it contains a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional resources, clustered around the intersections of Main Street (State Route [SR] 17) and High and Water streets. The boundary increase extends the district in a northerly direction along both sides of Main Street for approximately one mile. It terminates just below a major intersection where Route 17 diverges from Main Street to connect with State Route 2, thus bypassing the rest of old Main Street, which continues north to Glastonbury Center (See Exhibit A for district map).

Historically Main Street was bordered by farms and some of the land surrounding the boundary increase is still rural and undeveloped today. Even areas subdivided for cluster-type housing in the 1980s and 90s are generally not visible from the highway. Second-growth forest and a few active orchards rise in the uplands behind the historic properties on the east side of the highway. Like Roaring Brook in the existing district, several streams originate there and cross under Main Street. Open rolling terrain at the rear of the houses on the west side of the street slopes down to a wooded bluff along the Connecticut River.

The boundary increase contains 112 contributing and non-contributing resources, of which 77 contribute added historical and architectural significance to the existing district. As is the case in the existing district, the 46 contributing houses are distributed fairly equally over time: 12 date from the 1700s; 15 from the 1800s; and 19 from the early 1900s. Many of these properties include one or more historic outbuildings, a category that includes eight barns. Four historic buildings moved into the district in the last quarter of the twentieth century are considered contributing under Criteria Exception E (Inventory #s 66, 67, 68, 91). Other historic contributions to the South Glastonbury district include a nineteenth-century schoolhouse, a cemetery, a trolley station, and an early twentieth-century industrial building used for the manufacture of airplanes. Most of the rest of the non-contributing resources are garages or other outbuildings erected after the period of significance of the existing district.¹ More recent residential development is limited; only three of the ten non-contributing houses are less than fifty years old.

Most of the major architectural styles are found in the district. The Colonial style is particularly well represented by a large group of substantial two-story, gable-roofed farmhouses with five-bay facades and center-chimney plans. The 1752 David Hale House and the 1742 David Wickham House exemplify the form and scale of these dwellings (Inventory #s 93, 54; Photographs 1, 2). The latter house has an unusual integral one-story, shed-roofed rear ell that is considered to be original construction.² Both of these houses display traditionally simple colonial entranceways with single or double doors surmounted by multipaned transoms. The post-Revolutionary Aaron Kinne House has a similar doorway tucked under its facade overhang (Inventory #64; Photograph 3), a feature also found on the 1770 Colonial built by Samuel Rice across the street (Inventory #60).

Several colonial doorways have been updated or restored. For example, the entrance to the 1763 Timothy Stevens, Jr., House now has narrow Federal-style pilasters and an entablature, but the frieze may incorporate the earlier colonial transom (Inventory #50; Photograph 4). The Connecticut River Valley door surround on the Gideon Hale House with its

¹ While no end date for the period of significance is stated in the South Glastonbury District nomination, it can be inferred from the pattern of historic residential construction, which was substantially complete prior to World War II.

² According to architectural historian Abbott Lowell Cummings, ells of this type are rare and heretofore only found in Southington, Connecticut. See Glastonbury Survey, 1989, Inventory Form #49.

(10-90)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET****South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT****Section 7 Page 2**

characteristic swan's neck pediment and pulvinated frieze is an authentic reproduction of the original (Inventory #106; Photograph 5).

The one-story Colonial Cape was less popular. Two were built in the district on High and Water streets. The only one on Main Street, the 1732 Joseph Stevens House, was substantially remodeled and now has a two-story façade, with a gable roof in front and the original gambrel at the rear (Inventory #62). The only other example, the 1770 center-chimney Cape at 1313 Main Street was moved here from Barkhamsted, Connecticut, in the 1980s (Inventory #91; Photograph 6).

The Federal style influence is often manifested in delicate porticoes, such as the one on the four-bay Ebenezer Hale House (Inventory #98; Photograph 7). A similar portico with an arched soffit shelters a typical Federal doorway with a fanlight and pilasters on the Elijah Miller Tavern, a very late example of a transitional Colonial/Federal with twin interior chimneys, which was erected in 1821 (Inventory #48; Photograph 8).³ A secondary entrance with a four-light transom and a gabled hood is centered on the south end elevation. Like many earlier taverns, it had a ballroom space on the second floor, created here by swinging up a partition between the front chambers. The 1809 Deacon John Hollister House, another transitional example, is located just to the north of the existing district (Inventory #10; Photograph 9). Unusual for such a late use of the double overhang, this house has a Federal door surround with sidelights and a semi-elliptical fanlight over the door, now sheltered by a Neo-Grek portico.

The Greek Revival style, which persisted in South Glastonbury through the ante bellum period, was generally limited to Main Street properties. The three-bay, pedimented farmhouses built by Asa H. Miller and Gideon Kinne north of the village center resemble most of the Greek Revivals in the existing district (Inventory #s 88, 105; Photographs 10, 11). Situated on large open lots on the east side of the street, they both have trabeated door surrounds with broad pilasters and a high frieze. Like most of the entrances of this style in the district, the doorway is recessed and has sidelights and a transom. A similar door surround is centered on the façade of the district school built just before the Civil War, although a storm or screen door set between the pilasters now hides the door (Inventory #101; Photograph 11). Instead of a full pediment, this one-story building has bold cornice returns supported by paneled corner pilasters.

Most of the early twentieth-century houses in South Glastonbury were influenced by the Colonial Revival style. They range from larger houses, often embellished with classical elements, to reproductions of older colonial forms. The Colonial Revival also was combined with Neo-Classical Revival to elaborate new forms, such as the American Four-Square built for Louis Howe in 1908 (Inventory #9; Photograph 13). It is distinguished by its pedimented dormers, a rooftop balustrade, and a broad pedimented entrance to the façade porch.

The Neo-Classical predominates in the design of the imposing Colonial Revival built for Jonathan H. Hale in 1911 (Inventory #112; Photograph 14). The largest house in the expansion area, it is embellished with Palladian windows in the dormers, a two-story projecting pavilion and veranda, both with roof balustrades, and applied detail such as the mutule blocks in the soffits. The related Hale Office, an eclectic combination of Craftsman details, like the decorative rafter ends and tapered weatherboards, and classical elements, particularly the large round-arched windows, which are framed with trellises (Inventory #109; Photograph 15).

More typical early suburban houses ranged from the so-called Dutch Colonial, often embellished with a Federal Revival portico (Inventory #75; Photograph 16) to gambrel-roofed Capes, which were essentially reproductions of a regional

³ The construction date is confirmed by a dated house framing contract on file with The Glastonbury Historical Society.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 7 Page 3

seventeenth-century house type. Among the latter group were the 1922 Louis Kinne House at the entrance to Chestnut Hill Road and the 1936 Cape at 1073 Main Street (Inventory #s 3, 22; Photograph 17).

Although Colonial Revival remodeling was relatively rare and mainly limited to doorways, the 1796 Gideon Hale, Jr., House was substantially enlarged and completely remodeled in this manner after it was moved across the street (Inventory #104; Photograph 18). Its original site is now occupied by the Jonathan H. Hale House (Inventory #112).

A cider mill and trolley station are two important non-residential resources in the boundary increase (Inventory #s 85, 31; Photographs 19, 20). The mill, a landmark in South Glastonbury since the Civil War, was owned and run by four generations of the extended Miller family. A barn-like structure set into a bank and sheathed with vertical wood siding, it now has a cinderblock and concrete cellar, the location of the cider press installed in 1922. The trolley house, a small square building with a hip roof, is now part of a farmstand established in the 1920s. Produce sold here includes fruit from the orchards on the hill at the rear of property.

The Old Church Cemetery, established in 1823, occupies a sloping three-acre parcel on the west side of Main Street (Inventory #96; Photograph 21). Although named for the Episcopal church that once stood nearby, the graveyard was non-sectarian and members of most South Glastonbury's prominent families are buried there. Many of the gravestones and obelisks that are lined up in north-south rows on either side of the central road reflect the typical New England funerary art of the nineteenth century. Brownstone and marble slabs with flat or segmental-arched tops may display early nineteenth-century symbols, such as wreaths or willow trees, either incised or carved in low relief. The more architectural obelisks rest on pedestals and may be capped with pyramidal roofs or urns, or embellished with wreaths and drapery. The generally plainer late nineteenth- and early twentieth- century gravestones are all made of granite.

The following inventory list includes all the contributing and non-contributing resources in the boundary increase. Most construction dates and historic names were taken from the inventory forms of the 25 historic properties included in the 1989 survey. For resources not included in the survey, dates were estimated based on architectural evidence and/or tax assessor's records and some names were taken from nineteenth-century federal censuses or maps of the area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 7 Page 4

Inventory of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

Inv. #	Address	Historic Name/Style or Type/Construction Date	C/NC	Photo #
CHESTNUT HILL ROAD				
1.	6	WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MILLER HOUSE, Italianate, c. 1860	C	
2.	(aka 1158 Main St.)	carriage house/garage, c. 1880	C	
3.	7	LEWIS KINNE HOUSE, Gambrel Colonial Revival, 1922	C	
4.		garage, 1922	C	
MAIN STREET				
5.	999	Farmstand, 1989	NC	
6.		Greenhouse, c. 1990	NC	
7.		Greenhouse, c. 1990	NC	
8.		Greenhouse, c. 1990	NC	
9.		Barn, c. 1900	C	
10.	1015	DEACON JOHN HOLLISTER HOUSE, Colonial/Federal, 1809	C	9
11.		barn/garage, c. 1900	C	
12.	1032	Cape, 1930	C	
13.	1037	Colonial Revival, 1918	C	
14.		garage, c. 1960	NC	
15.	1044	SAMUEL STRATTON HOUSE, Colonial, c. 1760	C	
16.		tobacco barn, c. 1900	C	
17.	1047	JOHN STEVENS HOUSE, Gothic Revival, c. 1860	C	
18.	1055	Colonial Revival, 1949	NC	
19.	1062	LOUIS HOWE HOUSE, Colonial Revival/Four-Square, 1908	C	13
20.		vernacular, 1904	C	
21.		shed, c. 1980	NC	
22.	1073	Gambrel Cape, 1936	C	17
23.	1074	Colonial Revival, 1923	C	
24.	1083	JOSIAH HALE HOUSE, Colonial, 1728	C	17
25.		barn, c. 1900	C	
26.		gazebo, c. 1970 (not on map)	NC	
27.		shed, c. 1960	NC	

(10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 7 Page 5

Inv. #	Address	Historic Name/Style or Type/Construction Date	C/NC	Photo #
MAIN STREET (continued)				
28.	1086	vernacular, c. 1800	C	
29.	1092	vernacular, c. 1850	C	
30.		vernacular, c. 1870	C	
31.	1098	TROLLEY HOUSE, c. 1920	C	20
32.		commercial (plant/produce stand), c. 1920 (orchard at rear)	C	
33.	1099	vernacular, c. 1840; substantially remodeled, 2007	NC	
34.		garage/shed, c. 1900	C	
35.	1111	vernacular, c. 1860	C	
36.		garage, c. 1960	NC	
37.	1123	HARRIMAN AIRPLANE FACTORY, 1913 (now service station)	C	
38.	1134	Ranch, 1954	NC	
39.		garage, c. 1960	NC	
40.	1137	vernacular, c. 1880	C	
41.		barn, c. 1880	C	
42.		garage, c. 1960	NC	
43.	1138	vernacular, c. 1900; remodeled c. 1990	C	
44.	1142	Bungalow, 1957; remodeled 1995	NC	
45.		garage, c. 1960	NC	
46.	1143	Colonial Revival (brick), 1949	NC	
47.		garage, c. 1950	NC	
48.	1155	ELIJAH MILLER TAVERN, Colonial/Federal, 1821	C	8
49.		garage/cottage, 1981	NC	
ROW to vacant lot, no street number				
50.	1179	TIMOTHY STEVENS, JR., HOUSE, Colonial/Federal, c. 1740	C	4
51.		cabana/garage, c. 1960	NC	
52.	1191	modern vernacular, c. 1990	NC	
53.		garage, c. 1990	NC	
54.	1197	DAVID WICKHAM HOUSE, Colonial, c. 1742	C	2

(10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 7 Page 6

Inv. #	Address	Historic Name/Style or Type/Construction Date	C/NC	Photo #
MAIN STREET (continued)				
55.	1197	barn/garage, c. 1900	C	
56.		stable, c. 1960	NC	
57.		privy, c. 1920 (not on map)	C	
58.	1198	vernacular, 1928	C	
59.		garage, 1928	C	
60.	1200	SAMUEL RICE HOUSE, Colonial, 1770	C	
61.		shed/garage, c. 1900	C	
ROW to 1207				
62.	1212	JOSEPH STEVENS HOUSE, Colonial, 1732	C	
63.		shed, c. 1930	C	
64.	1213	AARON KINNE HOUSE, Colonial, 1796	C	3
65.		shed, c. 1950	NC	
66.	1224	Colonial, c.1700 (moved from Bedford, MA, 1974)	C	
67.		shed, c.1700 (reconstructed on site)	C	
68.		shop, c. 1700 (reconstructed on site)	C	
69.		barn/shed, c. 1700 (reconstructed on site), poor condition	NC	
70.	1225	vernacular, 1926	C	
71.		garage, c. 1930	C	
72.	1238	Cape, 1975	NC	
73.	1241	Cape, 1948	NC	
74.		garage, c. 1970	NC	
75.	1246	Federal Revival, c. 1930	C	16
76.		garage, c. 1930	C	
	1252	former site of a c. 1750 house (demolished 2007)		
77.	1260	Colonial Revival, 1938	C	
78.	1265	BENJAMIN TAYLOR HOUSE. vernacular, c. 1850	C	
79.		barn, c. 1880	C	
80.		horse shed/garage, c. 1880	C	
81.	1270	Colonial Revival, 1962	NC	

(10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 7 Page 7

Inv. #	Address	Historic Name/Style or Type/Construction Date	C/NC	Photo #
MAIN STREET (continued)				
82.	1278	COLONEL JOHN HALE, Colonial/Federal, c. 1784	C	
83.		barn, c. 1900	C	
84.		garage, c. 1970	NC	
		ROW to 1284		
85.	1287	ASA MILLER CIDER MILL, c. 1870	C	19
86.		commercial Cape, (brick) 1995	NC	
87.	1305	Cape, 1941	C	
88.	1306	ASA H. MILLER HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1830	C	10
89.		barn, c. 1900	C	
90.		barn/shed, c. 1900	C	
91.	1313	Colonial Cape, c. 1770	C	6
92.		garage, c. 1980	NC	
93.	1335	DAVID HALE HOUSE (with attached barn), Colonial, 1752	C	1
94.		shed, c. 1880	C	
95.		tobacco barn, c. 1880	C	
96.	100,101/W119	OLD CHURCH CEMETERY, 1823	C	21
97.	1340	Cape, c. 1939	C	
98.		cottage, 1940	C	
99.		cottage/garage, c. 1940	C	
100.	1360	Ranch, 1954	NC	
101.	1371	DISTRICT #4 SCHOOL (Audubon Society, Holland Brook Center/ former American Legion Post) Greek Revival, 1861	C	12
102.		gazebo, c. 1980 (not on map)	NC	
103.	1378	EBENEZER HALE HOUSE, Federal, 1805	C	7
104.	1381	GIDEON HALE, JR., HOUSE, Colonial/Colonial Revival, 1796/c. 1900	C	
		ROW to 1407		
105.	1392	GIDEON KINNE HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1851	C	11
106.	1401	GIDEON HALE HOUSE, Colonial, 1762	C	5
107.		shed/garage, c. 1920	C	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 7 Page 8

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Style or Type/Construction Date</u>	<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Photo #</u>
MAIN STREET (continued)				
108.	1401	garage, c. 1950	NC	
109.	1404	J.H. HALE OFFICE, Colonial Revival/Craftsman cottage, c. 1910	C	15
110.		garage, c. 1910	C.	
111.	1417	Cape, c. 1940	C	
112.	1420	JOHN HOWARD HALE HOUSE, Colonial Revival/Neo-Classical Revival, 1911	C	14

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase

Hartford, CT

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURE

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1728 – 1944

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository: The Historical Society of Glastonbury

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 105

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By:

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC date 09/2008

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

city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 8 Page 1

Significance Statement

The Main Street boundary increase complements and enhances the historical and architectural significance of the existing South Glastonbury Historic District. Recasting the historical themes of the district within this broader more rural context illuminates the contributions of Main Street to the economic and social development of the village center for more than 200 years, a process illustrated by a well-preserved collection of domestic architecture that reflects the stylistic distribution of the existing district. Of particular significance is the exceptional integrity of the Colonial-style farmhouses that have survived, often in historic rural settings that still convey a distinct sense of time and place.

Historical Background and Significance

South Glastonbury was one of several early settlements in Glastonbury, a farming community laid out by Wethersfield proprietors in the mid 1600s. Although the population was still fairly dispersed when Glastonbury became a separate town in 1693, two villages began to form along the river at either end of Main Street in the early 1700s: Naubuc Farms on the north, destined to become the colonial town center; and Nayaug to the south. The latter area historically encompassed not only the village of South Glastonbury (the present historic district) and much of the expansion area along Main Street; but the low lying river terraces in the Glastonbury Meadows to the west, an area now included in the Glastonbury-Rocky Hill Ferry Historic District (NR listed 2004).⁴

Settlement

South Glastonbury was home to successive generations of the Hollister, Stevens, Kinne, Miller, and Hale families. Often related through generations of intermarriage, most of these proprietor families could trace their lineage back to the first settlers of Wethersfield and/or early governors of the Connecticut Colony. Throughout the colonial period, their farmhouses and barns were built on "home lots" along Main Street, often on land that had been in the family since the late 1600s. With ready access to the Connecticut River, farmers shipped their produce and livestock to coastal ports and directly to the West Indies in the late 1700s. Farming remained the mainstay of the South Glastonbury economy even into the industrial period. Although churches and stores were added to the village center, most of Main Street was still lined with houses. According to historic maps, as late as 1868, nothing was built on adjacent farmland in the expansion area. The residential development there continued well into the twentieth century to include some of the first suburban houses in town built by sixth-generation descendants of settler families. Although they were built on small lots carved out of existing farmsteads, the surrounding farmland was not subdivided for residential use until after World War II.

Among the earliest surviving Colonials in the boundary increase were the houses built by Benjamin and David Hale (1728; 1752; Inventory #s 24, 93), and Joseph and Timothy Stevens, Jr., (1732; c.1740; Inventory #s 62, 50), the latter men the sons of the Reverend Timothy Stevens, Glastonbury's first Congregational minister. Land was also purchased for or by sons of other settler families. For example, David Wickham, a shoemaker whose forebears lived in both Glastonbury Center and in the village of South Glastonbury, built his house here about 1742 (Inventory #54).

Many South Glastonbury settler families were active participants in the religious and political life of the town, a state of affairs that persisted into the early Federal period. They attended church services and town meetings in Glastonbury Center, the home of the First Congregational Society and the institutional locus of the town for at least the first 100 years. Meetinghouses were built there in 1693 and 1735 and after disestablishment in 1818, it was the site of the first townhouse

⁴ Both names were used interchangeably in land and church records well into the nineteenth century. Today Nayaug often refers to just the area between Roaring Brook and the Connecticut River.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 8 Page 2

in 1823, now the home of The Glastonbury Historical Society. Members of the Congregational church in the expansion area included two First Church deacons: John Hollister, whose house was built in 1809 just north of the village district on land owned by his family since 1684 (Inventory #10); and David Hale II who received 320 acres with a house from his father in 1783 (Inventory #93).

Several other members of the prolific Hale family were prominent in town affairs, a tradition of public service that carried on well into the nineteenth century. All descendants of Samuel W. Hale, the first of that name to settle on the east side of the river, they included his grandson, Captain Jonathan Hale, who was justice of the peace for 33 years, from 1739 until his death in 1772, and served multiple terms as deputy to the colonial legislature. His house across from 1044 Main Street has not survived. The elaborate doorway of the extant Gideon Hale House was a testament to his wealth and position in society (Inventory #106). Gideon served in the French and Indian Wars and represented the town in the General Assembly after the Revolution. Colonel John Hale, the son of Deacon David, was a deputy to the General Assembly in the late 1790s, and served as town clerk from 1804-1817 (Inventory #93). Josiah Hale, a graduate of Yale (1765), served as town clerk and state representative. One of wealthiest farmers in town, his estate was valued at over \$18,000. In his capacity as justice of peace, Judge Hale held court in the house that he had received from his father Benjamin in 1782 (Inventory #24); the town's "whipping post tree" once stood in the front yard.

Nineteenth Century Development

South Glastonbury came into its own in the early nineteenth-century. The village proper coalesced as a social, religious, and market center for a newly assertive and increasingly diverse society of farmers, manufacturers, and factory workers. A series of paper and textile mills flourished along Roaring Brook east of the village center into the 1900s and new industries were established north of the village in the expansion area by the mid 1800s. While Congregationalism prevailed unchallenged in Glastonbury Center, new Episcopal and Congregational churches were standing in the village district by the late 1830s; older Protestant families were almost equally divided in their religious affiliations. By 1878, St. Augustine's, a Roman Catholic mission was established to serve Irish and Italian immigrants who came here to work in the mills or on the farms.

Congregationalists in South Glastonbury officially separated from First Church in 1836, citing concerns that nearly half of the new village residents were not affiliated with any denomination. By November of that year, a total of 54 people had transferred their membership to the new Congregational Society of South Glastonbury. Among them were several members of the Hollister family, including Benjamin, the son of the Deacon John (Inventory #10), and Oliver Hale, a descendant of Gideon Hale (Inventory #104). Henry David Hale, a grandson of Deacon David Hale, carried on the family tradition, serving as deacon and treasurer of the church and the society trustee for more than 40 years (Inventory #93).

St. Luke's Episcopal Church in the village was the second home for this denomination. The society was founded in 1806 by 51 South Glastonbury residents, a group that included merchants and farmers in or near the expansion area, such as Roswell Hollister, Ebenezer Hale (Inventory #103), and Thomas Hubbard, a merchant who had married into the extended Stratton-Welles family (Inventory #15). Hubbard and John Hale (Inventory #82) served as the first wardens (officers) of the church. With the express intent of serving both North and South Glastonbury, the Episcopal Church (later called St. Luke's) was located to the north on Main Street, about midway between the village centers. The site, almost at the head of the district boundary increase, was between the dwellings of Gideon Hale (Inventory #106) and Ruth Hale, (widow of Deacon David; Inventory #93). Construction of the large (40' x 60') steepled building began in 1812. In 1831, however,

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 8 Page 3

just six years after the church was completely finished and consecrated, the society made plans to relocate to the village center. Instead of moving the old building (see below), a decision was made to build a larger, more imposing Greek Revival brick structure at the corner of Main and High streets.⁵ By the late 1800s church membership included many of South Glastonbury's elite families, including the Millers (Inventory #48), the Kinnes (Inventory #64), the Taylors (Inventory #78), and George and J.H. Hale, nationally known peach growers (Inventory #112). John H. Stevens and industrialist Louis Howe were clerks of the society in 1893 and 1898 respectively (Inventory #s 19, 78).

After St. Luke's relinquished claims to the old building in 1860, it was moved to a new location on Main Street just north of the village center (near present-day Stockade Road). Renamed Academy Hall, it served as the only high school in town until 1870, when another academy was built in Glastonbury Center. A new district school was erected on the old site (Inventory #101).

Village Economy

Although handicapped by the lack of a railroad on this side of the river, manufacturers and commercial farmers continued to ship goods from the South Glastonbury steamboat dock until 1931 or ferried their products across the river to Rocky Hill for transshipment by rail. Several made good use of the Hartford Street Railway which ran down Main Street all the way to South Glastonbury after 1893. Special freight cars carried manufactured goods and farm products until the 1930s. Until passenger service was discontinued in 1928, the trolley served local citizens, as well as Hartford and East Hartford families who came here to enjoy a day at Brookside Park at the end of the line. Trolley houses or stations, including the last extant example (Inventory #31) were built at some of the more than 20 trolley stops along Main Street.

A water-powered sawmill near Chestnut Hill Road was the mainstay of series of industries in the expansion area. Starting about 1850, the mill fabricated barrel staves for the cooperage across the street owned by John H. Stevens. Barrels made there were used for shipping farm products to market. Cooper Stevens boarded with the Widow McClean, the owner of the former Timothy Stevens, Jr., House at 1179 Main Street (Inventory #50), before building his own house down the street (Inventory #17). After the Civil War Francis Taylor (Inventory #78) manufactured powder kegs at this site. His son Franklin, then 26, was a keg maker. The company, which shipped the finished kegs to a Maryland gun powder firm, employed three coopers; two of them boarded at the Taylor home.

In the early 1900s Taylor's sawmill played an important role in South Glastonbury's most famous industry. Wooden propellers were sawn here for the experimental aircraft designed and built by Frank Harriman at his 1913 concrete block factory at 1123 Main Street (Inventory #37). A former automobile motor manufacturer in Hartford, Harriman had moved that business to Glastonbury in 1907. Harriman designed all types of "flying machines," including a hydroplane that was tested on the Connecticut River. Unable to raise production capital, the inventor was forced into bankruptcy in 1921 and sold his patents for aircraft engines to a firm on Long Island.⁶

Louis W. Howe, the owner of a feldspar mill, was the most successful industrialist in South Glastonbury. He built his fine new Colonial Revival Four-Square on Main Street in 1908 (Inventory #19), shortly after he took over an existing mill and quarries just north of the Portland line, which had been in business since 1870. In 1905 Howe built a new spar mill

⁵ That Construction of a new Congregational Church was already underway in the village on the north side of High Street may have influenced the decision. St. Luke's remained the only Episcopal church in town until 1859 when St. James Episcopal Church was built in Glastonbury Center.

⁶ The company was probably Grumman Aircraft, as suggested by the following: In the 1930s, Leland Harriman, quite possibly a relative, was among a group of Long Island residents who commissioned Grumman to build the "Flying Goose," a commuter seaplane that later was used as a military aircraft in World War II.

(10-90)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET****South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT****Section 8 Page 4**

on Roaring Brook, on or near a grist mill site just west of the bridge. The largest producer in the state, the Howe mill remained in business for 23 years. Ground feldspar, used in the manufacture of porcelain products such as bath fixtures or china, was shipped down river or ferried across the river for shipment by rail; after 1915 it also was carried on trolley freight cars, which ran on tracks laid down Water Street.

The trolley line also benefited John H. Hale, the ninth and last member of his family to build a house here (Inventory #121). A wealthy commercial peach grower with 360,000 trees on 3000 acres of orchard land in Connecticut and Georgia, Hale, who was known as the "Peach King," was one of the founders of the Connecticut Grange, an event that took place in South Glastonbury's Academy Hall, (the former Episcopal Church) in 1885. In his position as a state legislator Hale also successfully promoted the founding of the Agricultural College, now the University of Connecticut at Storrs.

The business was started by Hale and his brother, George, who grew up in the Federal house built by his grandfather, Gideon (Inventory #103). Orchard workers were paid from a window on the north end of this building. Overlook Road provided access to the Hale orchards than ran from behind the home farm and other properties on the east side of Main Street almost to Chestnut Hill Road. By the 1900s Hale peaches were shipped all over the country. During the height of the season, orchard workers packed the peaches in trolley freight cars parked in front of the farm. Peaches also were sold at the Hale farmstand in front of the cottage southwest of the house (Inventory #109) Built as the business office, it later was a residence for Hale's grandson John, and his wife, Alice. With the death of the Peach King, the orchards declined and were subdivided for tract housing in 1937; actual construction was delayed until after World War II. The main house, a restaurant and inn during the 1930s, is now an office building.

Tobacco, a popular cash crop in the mid 1800s, became a major business in South Glastonbury in the early twentieth century, with hundreds of acres devoted to growing the shade leaf used for cigar wrappers. At least four historic properties in the expansion area are associated with the growing or processing of this product. William Henry Harrison Miller, the son of tavern keeper Elijah Miller (Inventory #48), manufactured cigars at his Italianate-style home at the corner of Chestnut Hill Road (Inventory #1). In 1870 his business, essentially a cottage industry, was large enough to employ three skilled cigar makers and one apprentice; all but one boarded with the Miller family. One of the largest twentieth-century tobacco farms was located on the river bluff acreage behind the John Hollister House until that property was subdivided in the 1980s (Inventory #10) and tobacco barns still stand near the Stratton and Hale houses (Inventory #s 16, 95). Occasionally lofts and attics in other types of buildings were pressed into service for tobacco storage; such was the case with the cider mill established by Asa Hale Miller (W.H.H.'s brother; Inventory #85).

A South Glastonbury landmark since about 1870, the "old Cider Mill" was run by four generations of the extended Miller family. It operated as a tread mill until 1922, when a "modern" cider press was installed in the cellar. Sheep pens were once located south of the mill and a retail shop was built behind the mill in 1995 to replace the seasonal farmstand (Inventory #86). Miller, who built his Greek Revival farmhouse across the street about 1830 (Inventory #88), raised beef cattle and other livestock for market. They probably grazed on the property behind the mill, the only remaining open land in South Glastonbury that runs from Main Street all the way down to the Connecticut River.

Architectural Significance

The Town of Glastonbury is noted for the exceptional survival rate of its colonial architecture, which, according to the author of the 1989 architectural survey, is higher than any other Hartford suburb. Many of these colonials are found in

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 8 Page 5

the expansion area. Combined with the similar Colonial-style houses that continued to be built after the Revolution and well into the Federal period, more than a dozen have survived virtually unchanged, often on generous homelots framed by mature trees.

The architectural significance of the boundary increase is primarily derived from the intrinsic value of this collection of domestic rural architecture. Distinguished by an exceptional overall integrity, it comprises an unusually high proportion of well-preserved buildings, many of which are sited on nearly original historic settings. Continuity and rhythm maintained by similarities of scale and set back have helped preserve this historic streetscape for 200 years. While serving as a testament to the exceptional longevity of the farming economy here, these exceptionally fine examples of what often is called the "Connecticut Plain Style" established the character of the boundary increase and set the tone for the future development of rural Main Street.

Boundary increases often are justified as reflections of existing districts. Here however, the primarily domestic architectural character of the Main Street extension does not simply reinforce or even mimic the existing district. In fact, historic developmental pressures from competing institutional and commercial interests created a much denser more urban environment in the village, one that has tended to subsume its historic residential core. Unfortunately, unsympathetic remodeling with inappropriate materials, as well as demolition and intrusive modern construction have continued to have some impact upon the integrity of the district.⁷ By contrast, the boundary increase, essentially a rural adjunct to the village center, represents a comparable progression of domestic architectural styles in a relatively uncompromised setting. As such it plays a contributing role, by recalling and expressing with greater clarity and integrity the historic residential architectural character of the South Glastonbury Historic District.

Conclusion

Expanding the district to include this section of Main Street has provided a more nuanced and informative look at the evolutionary history of South Glastonbury. There is ample evidence that all of Main Street maintained its rural character throughout the colonial period. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, however, the pace of change accelerated and its environmental impact was largely concentrated in the existing village district. Commercial and institutional functions of the village intensified over time, which tended to diminish or dilute its residential character. Although subject to the same external historical forces, Main Street maintained its rural character. Its agrarian economy continued to prosper, which not only fostered the conservation of the farmland in the expansion area, but also preserved many historic houses in their original settings, thus perpetuating the historic linear pattern of residential development that still characterizes rural Main Street today. Main Street families, many of whom were descendants of original settlers, made significant contributions to the social, religious, and civic life of colonial Glastonbury. By the nineteenth century, however, the process of modernization began to transcend familial allegiances. The resulting extraordinary level of participation of South Glastonbury's Main Street residents in a more diverse village society illuminates the broader patterns of community development in one of Connecticut's oldest towns.

⁷ Although concerns were expressed about impact of artificial siding on the integrity of the existing district in the 1984 nomination, the author concluded that "...the use of such siding has not, overall, impaired the image of historic fabric or the sense of the village setting as a whole..."⁷ See National Register Continuation Sheet 7:1. Note: Only three of the 25 historic buildings in the boundary increase inventoried in the 1989 architectural survey have vinyl or aluminum siding.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

Section 9/10 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographic References

Andrews, Gregory E. and David F. Ransom. "Historical and Architectural Resources Survey of a Target Area in Glastonbury, Connecticut." Connecticut Historical Commission in cooperation with the Glastonbury Historical Society: May 1989.
Federal Census, MS, 1850, 1860, 1870.
Historic maps of Glastonbury, 1855, 1868, and 1874.
McNulty, Marjorie Grant. *Glastonbury: From Settlement to Suburb* (4th Edition). The Historical Society of Glastonbury, 1995.
Ransom, David F. "South Glastonbury Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form, October 10, 1984.

The following primary and secondary sources are located at The Glastonbury Historical Society:

- "Congregational Church, South Glastonbury" (typescript), n.d.
- House files of selected individual properties.
- Simpson, Reverend Marcus. *St. Lukes Church, South Glastonbury, Conn.* New York: Cathedral Publishing, n.d.
- "St. Luke's Episcopal Church, South Glastonbury" (typescript), n.d.
- "Some History of the Congregational Church of South Glastonbury," *Village News*, April 1973.
- St. Luke's: A Brief Historical Sketch* (with parish rolls), 1927.
- "South Glastonbury, Connecticut Congregational Church Records, 1836-1916" (typescript of original records at the Connecticut State Library), n.d.

10. Geographical Data

UTM References:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 18 699550 4617250 | 2. 18 699790 4617340 |
| 3. 18 700050 4616090 | 4. 18 699690 4615550 |
| 5. 18 699550 4615590 | 6. 18 699600 4616820 |
| 7. 18 699090 4616730 | 8. 18 699060 4616870 |
| 9. 18 699520 4616980 | |

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary increase to the South Glastonbury District is shown on the attached map (Exhibit A) drawn to scale from Glastonbury Tax Assessor's (GIS) maps.

Boundary Justification:

Expansion of the South Glastonbury Historic District past 983 and 994 Main Street, the original northern boundary, is justified on the following physical and historical grounds: There is not the clear break in the streetscape here that was suggested in the 1984 nomination; in fact, historic resources to the north on both sides of the street can be seen from the existing district. The development on the west side mentioned in that nomination does not interfere with this continuity because it is confined to the rear of 1015 Main, just one of the many significant historic properties in the boundary increase that is directly associated with the development of South Glastonbury. As shown on Exhibit A, the continuity of the boundary increase streetscape is maintained all the way up to the intersection of the SR 17 bypass, a modern highway. This physical barrier and the change of direction of Main Street here, along with historical considerations discussed in the Section 8, establish the northern extent of the expansion area. East and west boundaries are generally drawn to follow the rear property lines of resources on Main Street and on the two lots at the beginning of Chestnut Hill Road, thereby assuring the inclusion of all associated outbuildings.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase, Hartford County, CT

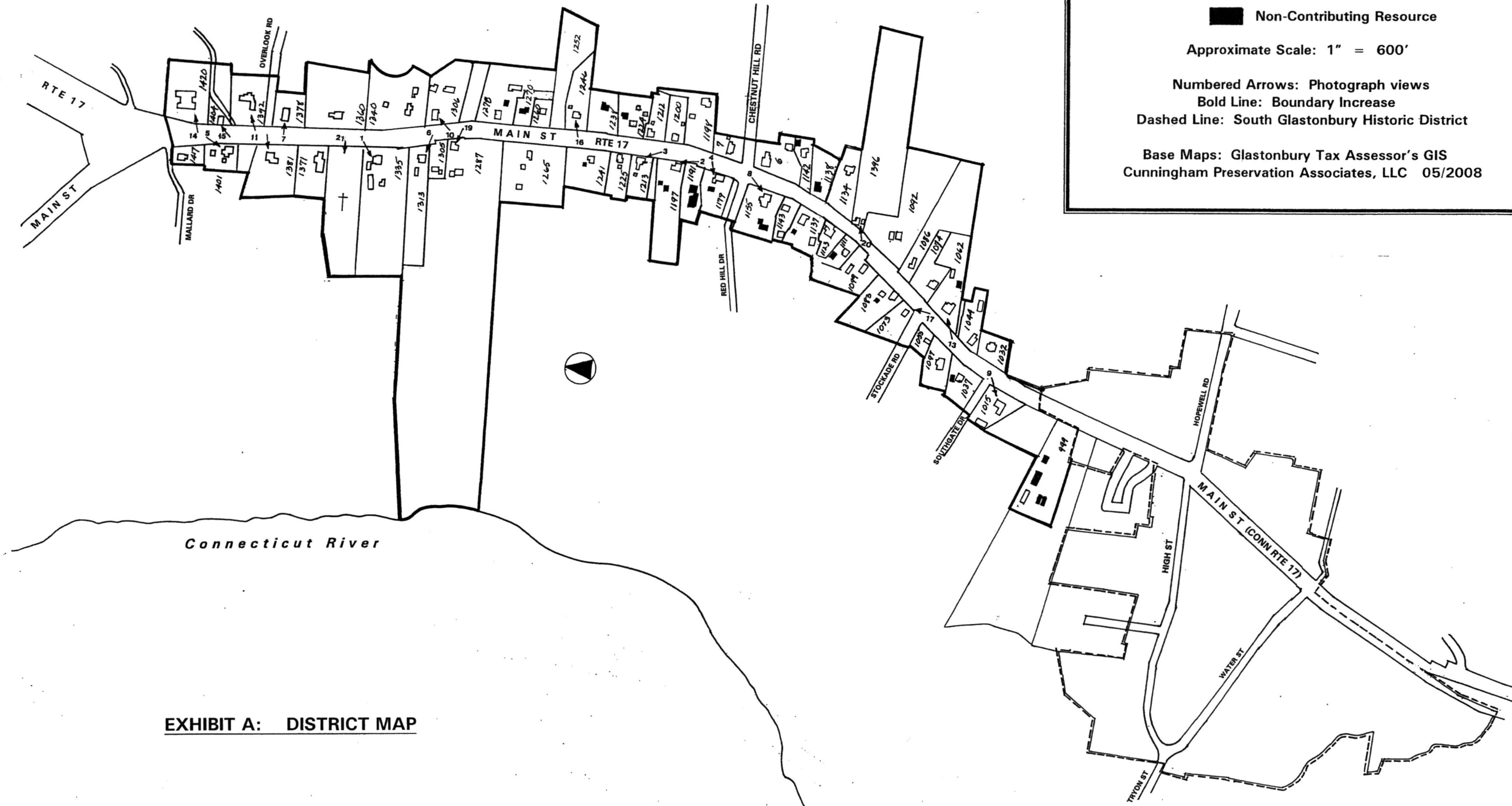
Section Photo Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates Dates: April-May 2007

Negatives on File: SHPO, Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

1. DAVID HALE HOUSE, 1335 Main Street, camera facing SW
2. DAVID WICKHAM HOUSE, 1197 Main Street, camera facing NW
3. AARON KINNE HOUSE, 1213 Main Street, camera facing NW
4. TIMOTHY STEVENS, JR., HOUSE, 1179 Main Street, camera facing SW
5. GIDEON HALE HOUSE, 1401 Main Street, camera facing SW
6. 1313 Main Street, camera facing NW
7. EBENEZER HALE HOUSE, 1378 Main Street, camera facing E
8. ELIJAH MILLER TAVERN, 1155 Main Street , camera facing SW
9. DEACON JOHN HOLLISTER HOUSE, 1015 Main Street, camera facing SW
10. ASA H. MILLER HOUSE, 1306 Main Street, camera facing NE
11. GIDEON KINNE HOUSE, 1392 Main Street, camera facing SW
12. DISTRICT SCHOOL, 1331 Main Street, camera facing NW
13. LOUIS HOWE HOUSE, 1062 Main Street (1074 Main @ L), camera facing NE
14. JOHN H. HALE HOUSE, 1420 Main Street, camera facing NE
15. J.H. HALE OFFICE, 1404 Main Street, camera facing NE
16. 1246 Main Street, camera facing NE
17. 1073 Main Street (L) & JOSIAH HALE HOUSE, 1083 Main Street (R), camera facing N
18. GIDEON HALE, JR., HOUSE, 1381 Main Street, camera facing W
19. ASA MILLER CIDER MILL, 1287 Main Street, camera facing NW
20. TROLLEY HOUSE & farmstand (R-L), 1098 Main Street, camera facing NE
21. OLD CHURCH CEMETERY, camera facing W



**South Glastonbury Historic District
Boundary Increase
Glastonbury, Hartford County, CT**

- Contributing Resource
- Non-Contributing Resource

Approximate Scale: 1" = 600'

- Numbered Arrows: Photograph views
- Bold Line: Boundary Increase
- Dashed Line: South Glastonbury Historic District

Base Maps: Glastonbury Tax Assessor's GIS
Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC 05/2008

EXHIBIT A: DISTRICT MAP

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Hartford

DATE RECEIVED: 4/16/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/04/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/19/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/30/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000343

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/29/2009 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Return - Patrick Andrews

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: South Glastonbury Historic District

Reference Number: 09000343

Reason for Return: The photographs were printed from 35mm film on color paper without a disc of the scanned images. Please return with a CD containing the scanned images.

For information on the NR photo policy, please refer to the National Register website "publications" section. <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/index.htm>

Roger Reed, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
202-354-2278
roger_reed@nps.gov

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: South Glastonbury Historic District Boundary Increase

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Hartford

DATE RECEIVED: 09/18/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/01/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000343

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6.24.09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

Phone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.









































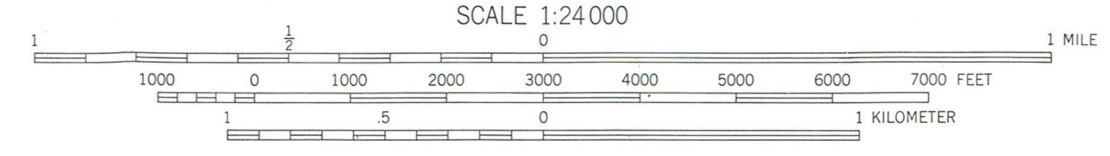
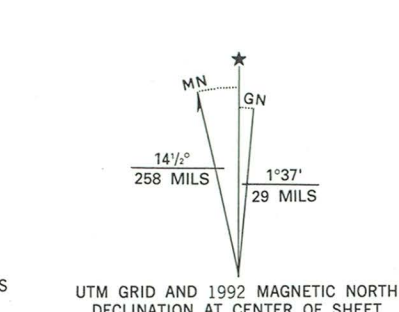




So. Glastonbury H.D.
Boundary Increased
Hartford County, CT

1. 18 699530 4617250
2. 18 699790 4617340
3. 18 700050 4616090
4. 18 699690 4615550
5. 18 699550 4615590
6. 18 699600 4616820
7. 18 699090 4616730
8. 18 699060 4616870
9. 18 699520 4616980

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Revised in cooperation with State of Connecticut
Highway Department
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE and Connecticut Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1942-1943. Revised 1964
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Connecticut
coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18,
shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
1927 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
State Route	

GLASTONBURY, CONN.
41072-F5-TF-024
1964
REVISED 1992
DMA 6467 II NE-SERIES 9816





TO: J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Stacey Vairo, National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 14 day of April
2008, for nomination of the South Glastonbury H.D. Boundary Increase
Connecticut

to the National Register of Historic Places:

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photographs
- Original USGS maps
- Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
- Pieces of correspondence
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objections do _____ do not _____
constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other: _____