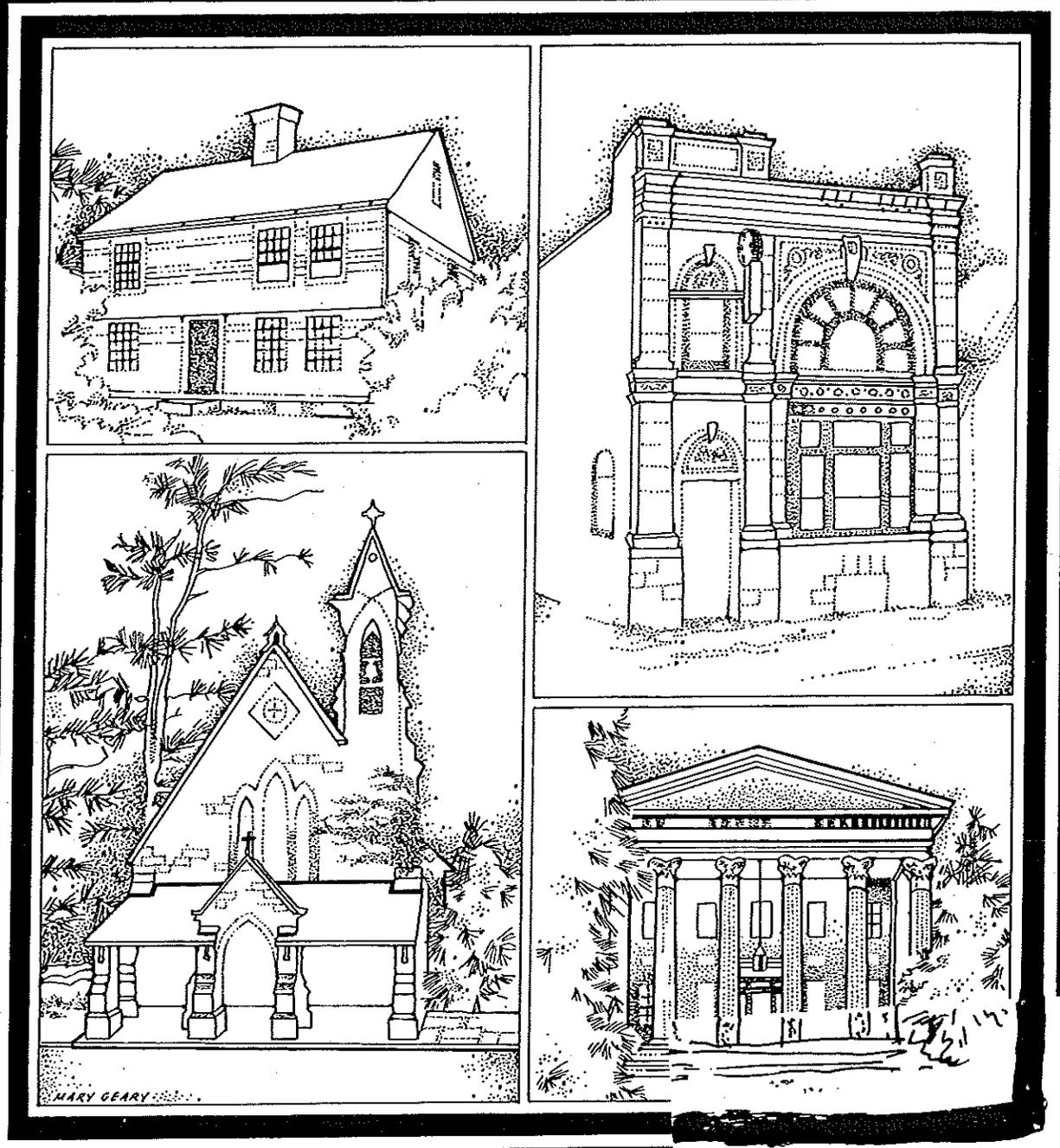


# Middletown, Connecticut

## Historical and Architectural Resources

### VOLUME I



**The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust**

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**2005**

# Middletown, Connecticut

## A Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources

*conducted by*

The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust

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1979

The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust is a non-profit organization whose primary purpose is to stimulate and encourage public participation in the preservation of the architectural, historical and cultural heritage of the greater Middletown area.

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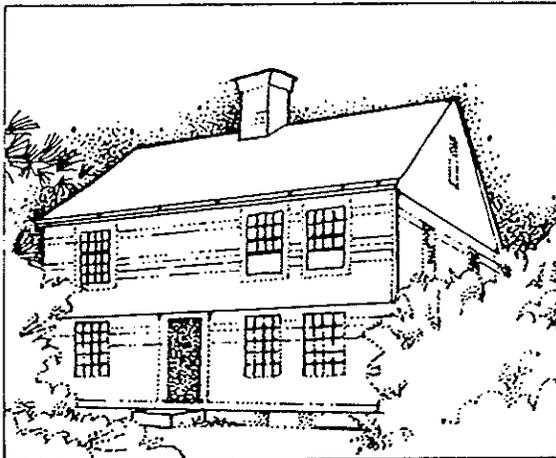
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# Introduction



## INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive survey of historical and architectural resources in Middletown, Connecticut was begun by The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust in 1977. Over 1000 structures and sites of historical importance were identified; and in-depth research and analysis was conducted on over 315 structures. The result of these efforts are contained in these three volumes: a list of inventoried and notable buildings, and detailed inventory reports for outstanding and representative structures. Also included are two area maps designating the location of inventoried and notable buildings, a brief history of Middletown, and a description of survey procedures and architectural styles.

It is the intention of The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust that this report be used by community leaders and preservationists as a guide for preservation action. The document is a valuable tool for planners and policy makers. It will assist government decision-makers in fulfilling federal environmental review requirements when proposing new projects, and will help them to plan sensitively for this area's growth and development. The report is directed also to the general public: to provide a current record of Middletown's historic buildings; to increase awareness of Middletown's built environment; and to stimulate and encourage public participation in historic preservation. This publication will also be of interest to educators, scholars and individuals who are interested in local and state history.

The completion of this inventory of historical and architectural resources is an initial phase in the development of a comprehensive preservation plan for the City of Middletown. Individual sites and structures have been identified, and groupings of historic buildings are indicated on the two area maps.

Because of the additional preservation value of neighborhood units, and the importance of considering individual buildings in relation to their immediate environment, neighborhood conservation areas in Middletown will be the subject of a second study by The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust.

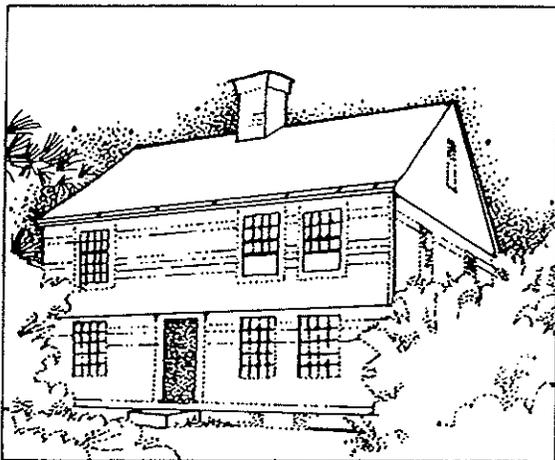
The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust extends its sincere appreciation to the many individuals and organizations that supplied information and assistance to the Middletown Survey. The following individuals and organizations deserve special recognition for their support and encouragement: Mayor Anthony S. Marino; the staffs of the City of Middletown Planning & Zoning Department, Municipal Development Office, Office of the Town Clerk, Office of the Tax Assessor, and the Middletown Probate Court; the Connecticut State Historical Commission; Midstate Regional Planning Agency; and the Middletown Commission on the Arts. The staff members of many research institutions were unfailingly patient and helpful: Olin Library's Wesleyan Archives, especially Elizabeth Swaim and Suzanne Javorski; Russell Library; Godfrey Memorial Library; and the Middlesex County Historical Society. Additionally, many individual property owners provided access to historic buildings and shared a wealth of information with the survey staff.

Valuable technical assistance in the preparation of the final report was provided by George Reif, Director of the Middletown Planning & Zoning Department and Florence Pelc and Richard Somers of the Planning & Zoning staff; J. Russell Ward assisted research by supplying historical photographs and sharing his considerable knowledge of local history. Two past presidents of The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust, William Howard and John F. Reynolds III provided both technical expertise and moral support, as did Barbara Warner, past Treasurer of The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust. Representatives from funding agencies, Alex Girtanner from CETA, Judith Paine from the Connecticut Historical Commission, and William Kuehn from the City of Middletown offered expertise throughout the project. Volunteers from Wesleyan University also helped with the project, especially David Engstrom, Julie Basseges and Meg Lyons. For the Preparation of the final report, the Trust is considerably indebted to the dedication of Barbara A. Messina of the survey staff; also to Mary Geary and Ann Bombaci Flaherty who were responsible for the graphic design and layout, and Nancy Cunningham of Audabon Copy Shoppe, Inc., who did a fine job of preparing the final volumes.

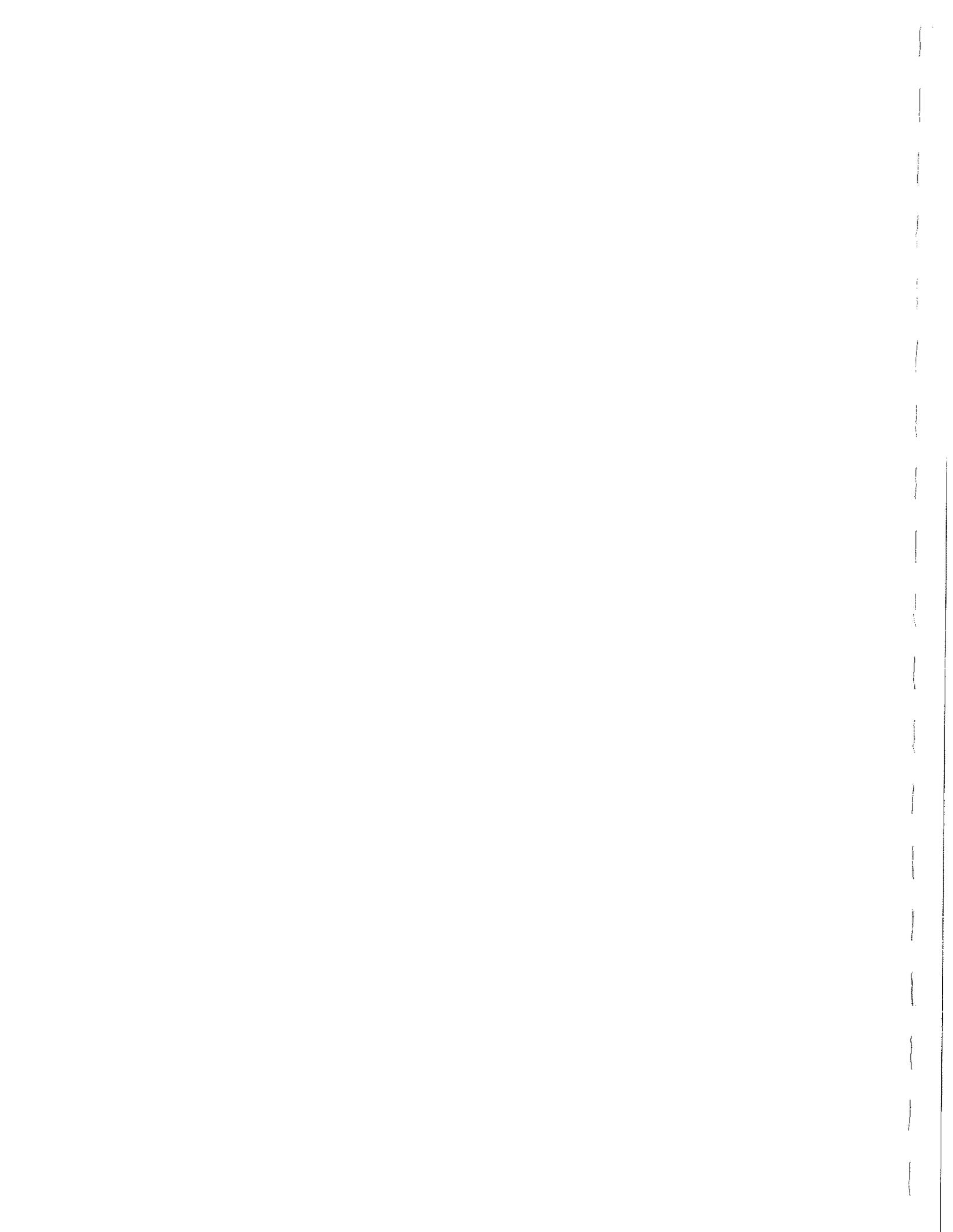
Much credit of course, belongs to the survey staff, Charles Damon and Roseann Fitzgerald, and surveyors, Elizabeth Loomis, John E. Reynolds, Roger Sherman and Wayne Svec, all of whom worked long hours and maintained their commitment to the project through its publication.

A very special acknowledgement must be given to Barbara Ann Cleary, who worked consistently to shape the direction of the project and to achieve and maintain its high level of quality. Ms. Cleary developed the program, trained and supervised the staff, and is, in general, responsible for this public document.

Joellyn Kuhnlein  
Executive Director



# History of Middletown



## HISTORY OF MIDDLETOWN

From its early settlement, Middletown's history is recorded in its cultural landscape. Middletown was chosen for settlement by English colonists because of its favorable location on the alluvial plain of the Connecticut River valley. Later, this site would make Middletown a major port in the West Indies coasting trade. Early in the nineteenth century Middletown successfully made the transition from mercantilism to manufacturing; however, failure to procure a major trunkline on the railroads, and a tradition of local investment, prevented the full exploitation of Middletown's favorable location. With industrial expansion after the Civil War, Middletown became a prosperous, but relatively quiet and scenic city. Southern European immigration, the automobile, and the aerospace industry significantly transformed twentieth-century Middletown life. These events, reflecting broad patterns of American history and specific local circumstances, define the nature of the Middletown community and the physical development of the city.

Middletown today is a small industrial city with a population of about forty thousand occupying a scenic site at the "big bend" in the lower Connecticut River. Approximately fifteen miles south of Hartford and thirty miles north of Long Island Sound, it is a regional center for the lower Connecticut River valley. The city encompasses an area of 42.9 square miles, and contains within its borders a rich diversity of geologic formations, urban and rural landscapes, and a great variety of building types and architectural styles.

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EUROPEAN COLONIZATION: 1650-1750Geography

Located at the southern terminus of a great Ice Age glacial lake, the northern part of Middletown includes part of the fertile alluvial valley of the Connecticut River. The downtown is located on a ridge of land which rises directly to the east from the river. To the west and south is a varied but gentle landscape, with good soil on top of a red sandstone. The western edge of the city lies at the eastern slope of a range of trap-rock outcropping. To the south, a range of hills run southwest to northeast and crosses the river at the Straits. The highly crystalline character of this formation gives southeastern Middletown (Maromas) a rugged and rocky character.

Native Americans

The earliest history of human occupation in the area is obscure. At the time of European settlement, the native American population was relatively dense (approximately 6,000 to 7,000 in Connecticut).<sup>1</sup> The Indian inhabitants of Middletown were Wampanoags or Wangunks, part of the Algonquin federation. Wampanoags controlled the central Connecticut area from Wethersfield to Middletown, as far east as East Hampton, and west to Meriden. They were hunters and fishermen as well as horticulturists, with a principal crop of maize (corn). Each tribe tended to live within specific geographic areas, within which they moved about depending upon weather and food sources. When encamped, their houses were closely sited. It is believed that the dwellings were constructed of poles set in the ground, bent, fastened together at the top, and covered with bark and reeds.

During the 1630s European settlers encountered the chief of the Wampanoags, called Sowheag or Sequin by the English, in Wethersfield. Apparently, soon afterwards the tribe's "seat of government" moved to Middletown. In 1639 Sowheag harbored a group of fugitive Pequots in Middletown who had participated in a raid against Wethersfield, and was threatened with retribution by the General Court. However, this action apparently was never carried out.

Sowheag conveyed most of the land which was to become the Mattabessett township to Governor Haynes of Connecticut, before its settlement by the English. Little is known of the circumstances of this transaction. Full title was not completed until 1762 when the remaining tribal members relinquished their final claim, retaining right to a tract of land in Newfield ( a strip which extended through Newfield to Sowheag's former encampment on Indian Hill),

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<sup>1</sup> Albert E. Van Dusen, Connecticut (New York: Random House, 1961), p. 31.

where there was supposed to have been a tribal cemetery.<sup>2</sup> The Wampanoags also maintained a reservation of three hundred acres in Chatham (Portland). By 1785, however, all of the tribe had departed the area, and their lands were disposed of soon thereafter.

#### Early European Settlement: 1650-1750

The broad plains of the Connecticut River were attractive to English settlers because of the clear and fertile land it provided for the grazing of livestock. Early colonists from Massachusetts had begun to settle in the upper Connecticut River valley in the 1630s. William Holmes of the Plymouth Colony founded a trading post at Windsor in 1633, and in 1634 a settlement was established at Wethersfield. A fort was erected at Saybrook in 1635; in 1625 Thomas Hooker's company arrived in Hartford; and in 1638 the New Haven Colony was established.

Perhaps due to the hostility of the Native American population, the General Court did not make plans for settlement in the lower river area until 1646. Nevertheless, probably as early as 1650, and certainly in 1651, there were a few English families established in residence in Mattabesett. The land grant of Mattabesett was a rectangle nine miles east-west and six miles north-south, which included the present towns of Middletown, Cromwell, Middlefield, Portland, East Hampton and a small part of Berlin. The two initial settlements at Mattabesett were at the present center of Middletown, and above the Little River at the Middletown "Upper Houses," now the Upper Houses River Port Historic Area in Cromwell.

The settlement of Middletown followed a pattern typical in the Connecticut River valley: a street was laid out on the first rise of ground above the alluvial plain, and houses were grouped closely around it. The inhabitants, or proprietors, of the town were granted "homelots" in the center of the town. Here also was the church and public buildings. As outlying fields were divided and surveyed, these were granted to the proprietors proportionate to their tax rate. This pattern of settlement had the initial effect of creating small, concentrated, villages at both Middletown and Upper Houses. In Middletown the chief street was Main Street, intersected by Washington Street, the highway leading west to Berlin. In the early years the north end of the street predominated. The first meeting house was built in 1652 in the vicinity of St. John's Square and houses were clustered around it. By 1670, a second meeting house was built further south on Main Street.

Early Middletown was an agricultural community, and the means of livelihood for the first settlers was subsistence farming. The earliest outlying lands divided among the inhabitants for farming were in the South Farms area. By 1700 settlement had begun at Middlefield, East Middletown (Portland) and Newfield, and by 1720 at Westfield. Eventually these outlying settlements were incorporated as separate parishes, and Middlefield and East Middletown broke away entirely.

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<sup>2</sup> David Dudley Field, Centennial Address (Middletown, Conn: William B. Casey, 1853), p. 31.

Despite the importance of agriculture, there was some diversity of occupation in the community, as craft-and trades-people provided necessary services. In 1655, Thomas Miller contracted with the town to build a Mill "on the South part of the Pameacha River, three or four rods above where the Rivers meet in one" near the present site of Wilcox Crittendon Co. (234 South Main Street), and in 1663, George Durant was accepted as an inhabitant, providing that he agree to "do the town's work of smithing" for at least four years.<sup>3</sup> The brownstone quarries in East Middletown (Portland) were active by the 1650s; production and sale of stone to outsiders was closely controlled by the town until 1783 when they were sold and operated commercially.

By 1654 the number of taxable persons in Middletown was thirty-one. By 1670, when a schedule was set for the division of remaining lands, fifty-two families were settled here. The "town" was a tightly-knit and closely controlled community with authority vested in religious and political institutions, the Congregational Church and the town, in which all proprietors were obliged to participate. The town functioned to some extent as a corporation, with the right to admit "partners" who shared responsibilities and privileges. For example, in 1653 the town voted that the inhabitants, being "few and having come together with the mutual approbation of one another, agree not to buy anyone's full allotment without the consent of the town."<sup>4</sup> In 1684, the township was officially incorporated under the new state statutes, and its land holdings confirmed by the General Court.

The early years of settlement did not pass without some disturbances. In 1674, Philip, Sachem of the Wampanoags (based in southeastern Connecticut and Rhode Island), began a rebellion which erupted in an attack on Swansea, Massachusetts in 1675. The rebellion, which became known as King Phillip's War, soon spread to other tribes in central Massachusetts and in the upper Connecticut Valley. Attacks in Deerfield and Northfield greatly alarmed the inhabitants of Hartford and the towns below, who sent men to the conflict and made preparations for local defense. Upon orders of the General Court for each town to "make such suitable places of defense as they are capable of," a Middletown tradition says that three stone blockhouses were constructed near Long Hill, one of which probably survives in part as 30 Maple Shade Road. A joint Massachusetts-Connecticut campaign in 1676 to the Hadley and Narragansett areas fatally weakened the Indian forces, removing finally the threat of Native American resistance to European settlement.

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<sup>3</sup> History of Middlesex County (New York: J.B. Beers & Co., 1884) p. 64.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. p. 66.

## II

### VILLAGE TO SEAPORT: 1750-1820

#### Mercantilism

The transformation of the eighteenth-century New England economy from subsistence agriculture to commercial trade precipitated the change from "Puritan" to "Yankee," and in Middletown, from rural village to seaport. From the earliest days of settlement the Connecticut River had provided a local transportation route for goods and people; and there were at least two wharves on the river in Middletown in 1713/14. In the eighteenth century, Connecticut became increasingly active in trade with the West Indies, especially St. Kitts, Martinique and St. Christopher, and with cities in other American colonies. Local produce, including grain, livestock and wood products, were traded for rum, molasses, and sugar from the Indies, locally produced goods from other colonies, and occasional English and French goods. This trade was served not by the large vessels used in the European trade, but by small sloops, ketches and schooners. Middletown, with its shallow harbor, was well suited to this type of vessel. These advantageous conditions and Middletown's fertile hinterland made the city an important port. By 1756, the city had a population of 5664 including 218 Blacks, the largest in the colony.<sup>5</sup> In 1795 Middletown was chosen as the official port of entry for the Connecticut River. Each ship carrying goods up the river was required to register at the Custom House and report its cargo listing (manifest), thus solidifying Middletown's commercial prominence.

This new commercial base transformed the life of Middletown inhabitants, and gave to the town an increasingly prosperous urban character. Farmers produced a surplus of cash crops, rather than simply growing enough for their own families. Moreover, the economy became more diverse. In addition to the large landholders, merchants and shipowners became leading citizens. Men who had amassed considerable wealth in trade, such as Elijah Hubbard and John Watkinson, built grand houses which were visible symbols of their status (70 Main Street, ca. 1810). Other principal merchants were Richard Alsop, George and Thompson Phillips, Nehemiah Hubbard, and General Comfort Sage. This mercantile elite was supported by a complex network of kinship and partnership. Many prominent eighteenth-century merchants came from the old, established, Congregationalist families; others, however, rose to positions of power from relative obscurity.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> David D. Field, Statistical Account of the County of Middlesex, Connecticut (Middletown, Conn.: Clark & Lyman, 1819), p. 40.

<sup>6</sup> Brenda Gray, "The Mercantile Community of Middletown, Connecticut, 1780-1820." Unpublished, Wesleyan University, 1978.

## Artisans

Shipbuilding and shipping provided jobs for carpenters, seamen, and producers of marine supplies. New wealth created demand for skilled craftsmen of all types and Middletown supported a thriving community of artisans, many of who became known throughout New England. Joiners and housewrights included Constant Kirkland (Charles Boardman House, 48 Main Street, 1735), Johathan Yeomans (John Kent House, South Main Street, 1733, demolished), and Robert Robinson (General Mansfield House, 151 Main Street, 1807-1810). Notable silversmiths were Timothy Ward (1742-1767/68), Jonathan Otis (1723-1791), who moved to Middletown 1779, Joseph King (active 1770-1807), Samuel Buell (active late eighteenth century), and Connecticut's only known woman silversmith, Minerva Dexter (b. 1785).

Middletown was also a colonial pewter center, largely through the influence of the Danforth family. Thomas Danforth II (1731-1782), trained with his father Thomas in Norwich and came to Middletown ca. 1754. Thomas Danforth II trained numerous Middletown pewterers, including his sons Joseph (1758-1788), William (1769-1820), Edward (1765-1830), and Thomas III (1777-1803). Thomas II also trained Samuel Hamlin (1746-1801), who later moved to Providence and became a noted pewterer there. The Danforths also were innovative in their business practices, and aggressively marketed their goods as "Yankee peddlars" throughout the colonies. A recent historian made the following comment about Joseph Danforth II:

"He trained more apprentices, including many members of his own family, than did any other pewterer, and they, in turn, went on to train still other generations. In my opinion, his total impact upon the trade, when fully assessed, makes him one of the most important figures in the overall history of American pewter." <sup>7</sup>

Other important Middletown pewterers were Jacob Eggleston (1773-1813) and Jacob Whitmore (1746-1825).

Also active were tinsmiths, goldsmiths, blacksmiths and a variety of skilled tradesmen. A number of artisans located their shops on the lower part of College Street, west of Main Street, in what has been termed an "artisan's enclave." Remaining today are the houses of Benjamin Henshaw (132 College Street, 1753), the house of Joseph Danforth (122-124 College Street, ca. 1787), and the shop of Thomas Danforth II (120 College Street, ca. 1759).

## Social and Religious Organization

Blacks constituted a sizable proportion of the community, and the black population of 218 in 1756 was the third largest of any Connecticut town. Blacks had been resident in Middletown since 1661 when a few slaves from Barbados were sold at auction here. Ownership of slaves was not uncommon; however, rarely did one family own more than one or two slaves, and slave

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<sup>7</sup> John Carl Thomas, Connecticut Pewter and Pewterers (Connecticut Historical Society, 1976), p. 57-68.

trading activity does not seem to have been prominent. By the late-eighteenth century slavery was declining, and by 1830 Connecticut's emancipation laws had taken full effect in Middletown.<sup>8</sup>

Economic changes in the mercantile era altered the previous social and religious uniformity of the town. Most important, the Puritan Congregational Church lost its overriding dominance. In the 1740s, an Episcopal Society of sixteen families was formed, and Christ Church, later Holy Trinity, was established in 1750. In 1741/42 the Strict Congregational Church (now the South Congregational Church) was organized in response to the revivalist spirit of the Great Awakening. The first services of this church were held at the residence of the Rev. Ebenezer Frothingham (74 Mill Street). A Methodist Church was organized in 1791, and the Baptist Church in 1795. The only church building surviving today from the eighteenth century in Middletown is the Fourth Meeting House of the First Ecclesiastical Society, built in 1799 (now 706-712 Main Street). Almost certainly a design of the important builder-architect Lavius Fillmore, this lovely Federal-style structure was moved to the north end of Main Street in 1873.

Middletown's increasingly urban character was codified by the incorporation of the "mercantile part" of the town as the City of Middletown in 1795, a legal distinction between the town and city of Middletown which persisted until the 1960s. The central section of the town had special legal standings, its own police and fire districts, and other self-contained services.<sup>9</sup> The Middletown Bank was founded in 1795, and the Middletown Library in 1797.

#### Growth of the City

Middletown acquired a more urban appearance as Main Street and the waterfront were densely developed and populated. Early streets, including Center, Court, Ferry and Green Streets, ran from Main Street east to the river. Here was a mix of small, closely-sited houses and small shops; wharves and warehouses lined the river. An account of the city in 1819 reported that the dwelling houses, stores and shops were mostly two stories high, and "are constructed in most cases of wood; a few, and those more recently erected, are of brick."<sup>10</sup> Many of these streets now have been cleared by urban redevelopment projects. However, a few houses of this period survive on Washington, Ferry and Green Streets. High Street was laid out early, as were streets connecting it with Main Street: Parsonage (College Street), Court, and William Streets. Houses on these streets west of Main Street were sited on larger parcels of land contributing to the more village like character of this neighborhood in contrast to the area near the river.

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<sup>8</sup> Horatio T. Strother, The Underground Railroad in Connecticut (Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan University Press, 1962), p. 151.

<sup>9</sup> History of Middlesex County (New York: 1884) p. 84.

<sup>10</sup> David D. Field, Statistical Account of Middlesex County (Middletown, Conn.: 1819), p. 40.

For the first time, sufficient wealth enabled the building of gracious mansions in the center of town. Few survive today, the most well-known being that of Captain Benjamin Williams (27 Washington Street, 1791-1797). Others which have been destroyed, include the mansions of Jabez Hamlin on the southwest corner of Main and Washington Streets, whose gardens and orchards reached to the river, and Captain Michael Burnham's Tavern on lower Washington Street, the first meeting place of St. John's Lodge.

Middletown was acclaimed by visitors for the loveliness of its setting, the sophistication of its urban center, and its prosperous trade. It was aptly described by John Adams in his diary while on a trip through Connecticut for his health in 1771:

"Middletown is, I think, the most beautiful town of all. When I first came into the town, which was upon the top of a hill, there opened before me the most beautiful prospect of the river and the intervals and improvements on each side of it, and the mountains at about ten miles distant...after riding in this enchanting meadow for some time you come to another gate which lets you into the main body of the town, which is ornamented as in the meadow I just mentioned with fine rows of trees and appears to me as populous, as compact and polite as Hartford. I wish the Connecticut flowed through Braintree."<sup>11</sup>

George Washington, while on a tour of the New England states in 1789, visited in Middletown; and remarked in his diary that "While dinner was getting ready, I took a walk around the Town, from the heights of which the prospect is beautiful."<sup>12</sup>

As the city prospered, early roads leading to and from Middletown were expanded and improved. Saybrook Road, connecting to the center of town through the northern part of East Main Street, was incorporated in 1802 as part of the Middlesex Turnpike which ran from Saybrook to Wethersfield. Washington Street was part of the Middletown-Meriden Turnpike. South Main Street which ran along Warwick Street and approximately across Highland Avenue, bypassing the ravine of the Pameacha River, was the main road to Durham. The placement of these early turnpikes greatly influenced later development.

The outlying lands were developed as the center of town became more concentrated. As these areas were surveyed and distributed, the children of the original settlers moved to the "new fields" and began to develop separate communities. Upper Houses or North Middletown became a separate parish in 1703, East Middletown (Portland) in 1714, Middlefield in 1744, Middle Haddam

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<sup>11</sup> L.H. Butterfield, ed., Diary & Autobiography of John Adams (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1961), p. 29.

<sup>12</sup> Benson J. Lossing, ed., The Diary of George Washington (New York: Charles B. Richardson & Co., 1840), p. 26.

in 1749, and Westfield in 1766. Of these, all but Westfield were to break completely away during the nineteenth century to form separate towns.

The center of Westfield, on Smith and Miner Streets, is an example of a relatively self-contained offshoot village. Other rural areas in Middletown reflect settlement by isolated farmsteads on large acreage. Most notable are the Long Hill District in southern Middletown, Newfield (especially Newfield Street), and the Farm Hill area. These areas experienced only gradual development until after World War II, when they became the prime focus of residential growth. Maromas, the "Great Tier of Lotts" in southeastern Middletown, still retained a largely rural character, with isolated farmhouses on barren, rocky soil.

### American Revolution

The American Revolution provided the opportunity for Middletown citizens to exercise their growing independence and sophistication. Middletown demonstrated its early support of resistance to Britain with its positive response to the "Association," a non-import and non-export agreement established by the Continental Congress. A committee of seventeen men, organized to enforce the agreement, included many notable merchants, such as Mathew Talcott, Titus Hosmer, Philip Mortimer, Jehosephat Starr and George Phillips. Middletown participated in the first call to arms from Lexington, and the campaign against Canada. Prominent loyalists, who continued to support King George III, were quartered in Middletown, including the former Royal Governor William Franklin of New Jersey and the children of Benedict Arnold. The city contributed a number of leaders prominent in Connecticut affairs, most notably Titus Hosmer and Jabez Hamlin. Middletown also was important in the provisioning of the Continental armies: An old lead mine in Maromas, located in a ravine a short distance above the Narrows, was reopened, and under the management of Captain Samuel Russell, worked to full capacity.

Middletown shipowners and captains were active in privateering, the licensed capturing of British merchant ships for profit as part of the American war effort. There were at least sixteen vessels engaged as privateers in Middletown. Nevertheless, because of the war-time disruption of maritime routes and the loss of traditional trading privileges with the ports of the British empire, mercantilism suffered during the Revolutionary period. The close of the Revolution brought some additional economic disruption in the 1780s as a consequence of restrictions and debts. Nevertheless, with the stability of a national government, commerce improved and Middletown remained a prosperous trading center until the Great Embargo and the War of 1812 which drastically curtailed the shipping industry.

### III

#### BETWEEN THE WARS: EARLY MANUFACTURING: 1820-1850

In post-Revolutionary Middletown, the first tentative steps were taken toward the establishment of an industrial society. Although mills were not unknown in eighteenth-century Middletown, they were confined primarily to supplementing other processes largely done by a hand. Thus, fulling mills (to finish cloth), grist mills, and saw mills were common. During the nineteenth century, however, the harnessing of water and steam power for the manufacture of commercial goods was to transform the nature of work, the shape of the city, and the social order of the community.

#### From Mercantilism to Manufacturing

The first shifts toward an industrial society in Middletown were prompted by the decline of the West Indies trade. Increased cost, devaluation of currency, and fluctuation in agricultural prices began to make the shipping trade less profitable. The Great Embargo and the War of 1812 further disrupted commercial activity. Moreover, the use of larger sailing ships made Middletown less suitable as a seaport.

In response to these conditions, many Middletown merchants recognized the need to diversify their interests. They joined together in partnerships to share capital and risks for investment in small-scale manufacturing. A representative local example of the successful transition from mercantile activities to investment in manufacturing is found in the development of the Russell Manufacturing Company. Samuel Russell's phenomenal success in the China trade at the turn of the century made him the wealthiest citizen in Middletown. He entered manufacturing in 1834, when he joined with Samuel D. Hubbard to form the Russell Manufacturing Company. They constructed a factory building for the production of textiles on the lower Pameacha River in South Farms. Russell's transition of interest from shipping to industry was very nearly unsuccessful as the business almost failed in the Panic of 1837. In that year, however, Samuel Hubbard's nephew, Henry G. Hubbard, took control of the company. H.G. Hubbard was familiar with manufacturing processes and industrial finance. He developed and instituted a method for producing elastic webbing on power looms (believed to have been the first industrial production of elastic webbing in the United States), which enabled the Russell Company to provide a specialized product to wide markets. Thus, the Russell Company enjoyed sustained growth throughout the nineteenth century, despite its faulty start. Its history exemplifies the successful conversion of shipping capital to industrial investment, and the adaptation and exploitation of new industrial processes.

During the early nineteenth century, a number of similar enterprises in commercial manufacturing were initiated in Middletown. For example, between 1810 and 1825 the following concerns were established:

- 1810 Middletown Manufacturing Company (cotton and wool)
- 1813 Starr's Sword Factory (Staddle Hill)
- North's Pistol Factory (Staddle Hill)

- 1815 Johnson's Rifle Factory  
Phoenix Mill
- 1818 Mattabesec Company (cotton and wool)
- 1819 Pameacha Manufacturing Company (wool, cotton and machinery, South Farms)
- 1822 Sanseer Manufacturing Company (machinery, South Farms)

These early factories were largely powered by water, and produced textiles, arms and machinery. These industries remained dominant in Middletown throughout the nineteenth century. Also characteristic of Middletown industrial development was investment and marketing on a local scale. The tradition of local investment characterized the Middletown economy throughout the nineteenth century. Thus, despite the important changes associated with industrialization, Middletown seemed to remain a relatively provincial and close-knit community with a regional base.

#### Urbanization

The rise of manufacturing and the lessening importance of agriculture had important demographic consequences. For example, census population data for the years between 1810 and 1830 show a relatively greater increase in the urban population than in the rural population, although the rural population continued to be larger than the urban. Moreover, the numbers of individuals involved in manufacturing rose by 25% between 1820 and 1840, while the number of individuals employed in commerce rose by 10% and the number in agriculture by only 11%.<sup>13</sup>

Urbanization was accentuated by the depletion of land in the outlying farm areas. By the turn of the eighteenth century, farm land had been well distributed among the descendants of the original proprietors, and no longer offered opportunity for substantial development or employment. This stagnated agricultural development was evident to a contemporary observer, who, in 1815, commented that, "young, enterprising men, trained to husbandry, unable to get farms in their native towns, have removed from time to time to other parts of the country."<sup>14</sup> While some of the rural population migrated to newly opened lands in the North West Territory, others found occupation in urban-based occupations, especially manufacturing. Consequently, the Middletown economy supported an increasingly diverse population, including craftsmen, shipowners, factory hands and laborers.

#### The Military Academy

In the 1820s, another new element entered Middletown life as an active effort was made to ensure the establishment of a college here. After an unsuccessful attempt to attract Washington (later Trinity) College, a thirteen-acre site on the west side of High Street was granted to the American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy. The Academy, under the direction of Captain

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<sup>13</sup> Stephen Peretz, "A Demographic Profile of Early 19th Century Middletown, Connecticut," unpublished, Wesleyan University, 1978, p. 8.

<sup>14</sup> David Dudley Field, Statistical Account of Middlesex County (Middletown, Conn.: 1819), pp. 38-39.

Partridge, moved from Norwich, Vermont to Middletown in September of 1824. The groundbreaking of the Lyceum (now South College) and the opening of the college were attended with great ceremony, and Middletown enthusiastically welcomed the new institution. Its success, however, was not overwhelming. For example, the well-known and acrid diarist, Mrs. Anne Royall, declared Captain Partridge "one of the most common clowns that ever undertook to keep a school."<sup>15</sup> Partridge, whose career included a long series of disagreements and problems, returned his academy to Norwich in 1829. Thereupon, the trustees of the college agreed to donate the buildings to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the establishment of Wesleyan University. In 1830, under the presidency of Wilbur Fiske, the school was opened. The University has since had a large influence upon the character of the city through its political leadership, and its participation in the arts and social movements. Moreover, it has contributed to Middletown a large number of buildings of high-quality design.

### The Anti-Slavery Movement

Other signals of change in the social order were reflected in the activities of the A.M.E. Zion Church and the abolitionist movement. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, formed in Middletown in 1823, was the second church of its denomination in Connecticut, and the third oldest in the country. The Reverend Jehiel Beaman, originally of Colchester, was the first minister. A church was constructed on Cross Street in 1830 (later rebuilt and moved to its present location at 140 Cross Street). Traditionally an activist church, the A.M.E. Zion was the center of the Black freedom movement. The "Colored Female Anti-Slavery Society," which also was concerned with the "mutual improvement and increased intellectual and moral happiness" of free Blacks, was organized in 1834 by Beaman's wife, Clarissa, and was the second women's abolitionist society in the country.<sup>16</sup>

The A.M.E. Zion Church and anti-slavery whites worked together in the underground railroad and the Middletown Anti-Slavery Society. Middletown was a major "station" on the freedom route from New York; fugitive slaves were transported from here to Farmington, and on to Canada. The foremost Middletown abolitionist was Jesse G. Baldwin, a merchant and ship owner. Baldwin's two schooners carried a number of escaped slaves to freedom, and his house (formerly at 15 Broad Street) was an important stop on the railroad. Also active were William and Benjamin Douglas, whose pump shop at William and Broad Streets was the center of the anti-slavery organization.

Despite the participation of Middletown citizens in the anti-slavery cause, abolitionist activities were a source of tension in the community. The first meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society at the Douglas shop in 1850 was attacked

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<sup>15</sup> Anne Royall, The Black Book: A Continuation of Travels in the United States (Washington, D.C.: published by the author, 1828), p.54.

<sup>16</sup> Horatio T. Strother, The Underground Railroad in Connecticut (Middletown, Conn.: 1962), p. 152.

by pro-slavery sympathizers, an event which prefigured the conflicts of the approaching Civil War.

### The War Between the States

At the declaration of the Civil War, Middletown responded with strong support. The first group of volunteers to offer service were the Mansfield Guards, who departed for the war amid great demonstrations of enthusiasm. Altogether Middletown sent over one thousand men to the conflict, serving fifteen regiments, among them the 29th Regiment "Colored Infantry."

The Ladies Aid Society was extremely active in preparing supplies, and many citizens contributed funds. Middletown lost a number of men to the conflict including General Joseph Mansfield, Commander of the Union forces at Norfolk and Newport News. General Mansfield died a hero at the defense of Middletown, Maryland in 1861, and was buried with full military honors in his native city of Middletown, Connecticut.

### Growth of the City

The economic and demographic trends associated with early industrialization had a significant impact on the configuration of the city. Development was concentrated primarily in the center of town, and also around mill sites. The trend toward differentiation of geographic areas for specific uses became more pronounced. In the downtown, for example, Main Street became more exclusively commercial. Brick buildings of three and four stories arose alongside the earlier Colonial houses. A representative commercial building of this era was the Mansion Block, constructed ca. 1828 by Samuel D. Hubbard (138-140 Main Street, demolished). The Middlesex Fruiter Building (191-195 Main Street, 1835-1850) and the Liberty Bank Building (319-323 Main Street, c. 1800, both enlarged later in the century) also are representative of the trend toward commercial development on Main Street. Public buildings on Main Street (now destroyed) include the Court House (1832) and the Custom House (1834). There was substantial construction of churches on Main Street, also. Remaining are the Baptist Church (93 Main Street, 1842), and the Universalist Church (203-207 Main Street, 1839).

On High Street, a high-style residential area was created. The beauty of this elevated site had long been recognized, and was an important factor in the placement of the college there. The first step toward the development of an exclusive residential area was initiated by the construction of the house of Samuel Russell (350 High Street, 1828). Built on a scale larger than any other residence in Middletown, the building was also in the forefront of stylistic development. Designed by the well-known architect Ithiel Town in the Greek Revival style, the house was one of the first in the country to employ the Greek Revival temple form for a domestic building. It had an important influence on American architecture and in Middletown, where its influence is shown in the large numbers of temple-form vernacular buildings of the Greek Revival built between 1835 and 1850. In the two decades after the construction of the Russell House, other elite Middletown families, such as the Alsops and the Starrs, built impressive residences on High Street which were always in the latest style of the time. It was on High Street that each successive nineteenth century style was to have its first introduction in Middletown.

The most intensive urban residential development of the period occurred in the area bounded by Main, Washington, High and Church Streets. This building boom reflected the need for housing for the emerging urban middle class: artisans, small merchants, and professionals. The extent of this development is evidenced by comparison of two maps; the Barnum Map of 1825 shows twenty houses in this area; while on the Clark Map of 1851 there are eighty-five.

There was active real-estate speculation, and the large lots which gave a village character to this area in the Colonial period were sub-divided into small individual building parcels.

A typical builder-developer of the period was Israel Bailey, whose own house stands at 214 High Street. In 1825 Bailey acquired four acres located at the southeast corner of High and William Streets. Until 1835, he continued to build modest houses on this land (many of which survive on High and William Streets), selling them with small lots carved from the original piece of property. Ezra Clark, also a builder, created a similar development in the College Street area, and was responsible for the construction of his own home, 170 College Street, as well as houses on the south side of the street, probably including 161 and 168 College Street and 12 Pearl Street.

Other important residential developments arose around factory sites. Mills on the Pameacha River spurred residential building at Zoar, where Highland meets South Main Street; around the mills on Pameacha Pond; and on the lower Pameacha River at South Farms. In the outlying areas, mills were established at Rockfall and at Staddle Hill. Another important water-powered site on the Arawana River (around Factory Street) spurred development in that area and to the east on Washington Street.

The movement toward residential areas supporting a population engaged in manufacturing or urban-related occupations had begun.

#### IV

#### THE VICTORIAN PERIOD AND INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION: 1850-1890

The late nineteenth century saw the full flowering of the Industrial Revolution. The character of Middletown was transformed as the city became substantially dependent upon a manufacturing economy. Transportation shifted from water to rail, connecting Middletown with other urban centers. The process of urbanization continued rapidly, and was reflected in the growth of the downtown, and in the participation of Middletown citizens in broad social movements.

#### The Railroad

In the years before the Civil War (the 1840s and 1850s) developments in transportation and manufacturing laid the groundwork for industrial expansion. In 1835 a group of Middletown citizens, who saw the declining importance of water transportation, met to discuss ways of connecting Middletown to other urban

centers by railroad. For many years to follow, Middletown and the surrounding towns struggled to obtain a main trunk line between New York and Boston, which would bridge at Middletown, and give the city access to important markets. These efforts were embodied in the "Air-line Railroad," first organized, rather ambitiously, as the New York and Boston Railroad in 1846, and under a variety of other names through the nineteenth century. To this initial enterprise Middletown contributed \$897,000, a considerable expense whose lack of return had a negative effect on the local economy.

The Air Line was beset by financial problems and with difficulties in obtaining a charter from the Legislature to construct a bridge across the Connecticut River. As a result, a through line from New Haven to Boston, bridging at Middletown, was not completed until 1873. By that time, main trunk lines had already been established through Meriden and Hartford and along the shoreline. Middletown's failure to gain an early through connection prevented the tremendous industrial growth which cities like Hartford and Meriden experienced, and is in large measure responsible for the city's more modest development.

Nevertheless, Middletown obtained sufficient railroad connections to service a substantial increase in industrial production in this period. The city was connected with Berlin in 1850 (the New Britain and Middletown Railroad); and in 1868 the Hartford-Saybrook line through Middletown was completed (the Connecticut Valley Line). The Air Line, reorganized as the New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railway in 1867 with David Lyman of Middlefield as President, completed a line from New Haven to Middletown in 1870. A wrought iron bridge across the Connecticut River was finally constructed in 1872 (replaced in 1970), and in 1873, the first train ran through to Willimantic.

The next few decades were relatively successful ones for the Air Line Railroad which was largely under the control of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad after 1879. The well-known "New England Express" delivered passengers from Boston to New York in six hours. After 1891, the famous "White Train," known locally as the Ghost Train, cut that time to five hours and forty minutes, under the direction of the celebrated engineer Eugene Potter. Around 1900, however, the passenger express on the Air Line was discontinued, and all through trains were eliminated after World War I.

### Manufacturing

Through Middletown's connections with three railroad lines, the Air Line, the Berlin Branch, and the Connecticut Valley, the city was linked to local and national networks of rail transportation by the early 1870s. This encouraged the growth of both established industries which continued to serve regional needs, and specialized industries supplying national markets.

Between 1850 and 1880, the number of manufacturing firms increased substantially. Most of these also grew in size, both in terms of capital invested and in the size of the physical plants. The conversion from water to steam power, increased capital investment, and the greater efficiency and scale of production of larger factories supported industrial expansion. In addition, the demand for supplies and arms created by the Civil War also spurred production. The most significant period of industrial growth in Middletown was in the 1860s

and early 1870s. The U.S. Census of Manufactures lists 131 firms in Middletown in 1870. Middletown industry does not seem to have been affected substantially by the national depression of 1873, and industrial growth remained relatively stable through the 1870s.<sup>17</sup>

The most important Middletown industry was the production of machinery, engines, tools and hardware. The largest firm of this type was the W. & B. Douglas Pump Company, founded in 1839 (now demolished). The complex covered nearly four acres in the William-Church area by 1896. The Douglas Company produced domestic and fan pumps, and belt power pumps for factory use. Known for its innovative and quality products, the Douglas Company was a major producer of pumps in the United States and Europe.

Textiles was also an important industry, and the largest Middletown company was the Russell Manufacturing Company. Most of the plant was located on the lower Pameacha River in South Farms (East Main Street). Established in 1834, the Russell Company produced a great variety of cotton and elastic woven goods. By 1900 it was the nation's largest manufacturer of suspenders, employing nine hundred workers in the company's seven groups of mills.

Other firms which were based in Middletown and served national and international markets were the Arawana Mills and Wilcox, Crittenden and Company. The Arawana Mills on the Arawana or Little River, near the present site of Palmer Field (now mostly demolished), grew to prominence under the direction of inventor and businessman, J.E. Palmer. The Company had three large plants, and concentrated on the production of woven netting and hammocks. patented by Palmer in 1883. The Wilcox, Crittenden & Company (234 South Main Street, c. 1814 and late nineteenth century) was an important and successful producer of marine supplies. It was established as the firm of Penfield & Wilcox in 1849 to manufacture Wilcox's recently patented grommet (a small metal device used in the raising and lowering of sails). Later known as Wilcox & Hall, the firm was finally established as Wilcox, Crittenden & Company in 1869, and continued successfully in the ship's chandlery business for over one hundred years.

When compared to other Connecticut industries, post-Civil War industrial growth in Middletown continued in the earlier tradition of local investment and small-scale manufacturing for local markets. Thus, Middletown retained to some extent a relatively insular and undisturbed character. Nevertheless, the late nineteenth century marked a time of significant change in the daily life of Middletown inhabitants. Large numbers of people were employed in industry, and they moved to live closer to manufacturing plants. In the rural areas there were fewer independent farmsteads, and much of the agricultural land was consolidated into larger farms, especially for dairy production.

### Immigration

During this period Middletown also was affected by international movements of

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<sup>17</sup> R. Barrett Gross and D. Engstrom, "The Development of Industry in Middletown, Connecticut," unpublished, Wesleyan University, 1978.

migration. The first ethnic group to significantly alter the predominantly Anglo-Saxon character of the city was the Irish. They began arriving in large numbers in the 1840s and continued to do so until the 1870s. By 1870 there were 1,386 Irish-born residents, comprising 19% of the city's population, and 70% of the foreign-born population.<sup>18</sup> The Irish found employment in the local quarries and factories and settled in many of the older downtown districts, especially the Green and Ferry Street area. In 1843, they constructed their own church on St. John's Square, which was replaced in 1852 with a larger building (St. John's Church, 9 St. John's Square). The parish grew rapidly and by 1888 the complex at St. John's Square included a school, convent and rectory.

Between 1875 and 1900, Germans and Swedes also immigrated to Middletown. They found employment in factories, and for the Swedish especially, in the Portland quarries. They also began to rework some of the older farms which had been in disuse. They settled in various parts of the city, especially in South Farms and Pameacha. The German Evangelical Church (76 High Street), a distinctive Gothic Revival structure of brick, was built in 1886.

### Social Movements

The second half of the nineteenth century saw a flowering of civic-mindedness which resulted in educational improvements and in the establishment of a number of important institutions in Middletown's religious and social life. These institutions were partly a response to the inability of earlier forms of social organizations to meet the needs of an expanded, industrially-based community.

The public education system became more widespread and accessible. Downtown schools included South School, Central School on College Street, originally built as a High School in 1840 and remodelled in 1869, and the Johnson School, built in 1872 (now St. Sebastian School), 51 Green Street). Numerous district schools provided grammar school education throughout the city. Many of these small, wood-frame district schools survive in the city's rural areas. Some are used as residences; one is now the Pilgrim Congregational Church (519 Butternut Street, 1868). A new high school at the corner of Court and Pearl Streets (251 Court Street) was dedicated in 1896, with all the latest improvements in heating and ventilation. This building has now been successfully converted to elderly housing.

A Middletown library had been founded in 1797; however, the first free public library was established in 1874 when Frances Ann Russell founded the Russell Library in memory of her husband, Samuel Wadsworth Russell. The Greek Revival style Episcopal Church at 119 Broad Street (built 1833) was remodelled completely in the popular Gothic style. This building continues to provide this vital service to the citizens of Middletown, and is an important example of the civic patronage provided by Middletown's nineteenth century elite.

In this period, a strong sense of social responsibility, and a belief in the power of nature in the treatment of society's "less fortunate," is reflected in

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<sup>18</sup> Ninth Census of the United States, 1870 (Washington, D.C.: United States Census Office, Department of the Interior, 1870), p.9. See also Julia Liss, "The Irish-Born Population of Middletown in 1870," unpublished, Wesleyan University, 1976.

the establishment of a number of institutions in a rural setting.

A picturesque river site, southwest of the center of town, was granted by the City of Middletown to the State of Connecticut to establish the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane in 1868. By 1869, four groups of buildings had been constructed and the institution was one of the largest of its kind in the country. It now consists of eighty structures on 650 acres and is an important record of the changing treatment of the mentally ill for over a century. The Connecticut Industrial School for Girls (now Long Lane School on Long Lane), funded by local citizens, was incorporated in 1868, and formally opened in 1870. It was located in a rural area outside of Middletown, and was designed as a "shelter for troubled girls" between the ages of eight and sixteen. Early programs included academic education and domestic training. These were later expanded to include instruction in craft and industrial skills. Long Lane is now a co-educational correctional institution of the State of Connecticut. A similar example of the establishment of institutions in rural settings in response to social problems is found in the Town Farm. Middletown had built an Almshouse (54 Warwick Street) in 1814. When this became inadequate, it was decided to expand the facility to include a working farm. In 1853 the City purchased the residence of Thomas G. Mather (c. 1835) on the eastern end of Silver Street in the outlying Maromas area. Additions were made to the structure and a working farm was established. The City continued to care for its needy and indigent at this agricultural facility until the early twentieth century.

Existing religious institutions expanded and new churches were established after the Civil War. This expansion was reflected in the construction of many ecclesiastical buildings in Middletown during the late 1860s and 1870s. These churches were invariably built of brownstone and/or brick, and were designed in the Gothic Revival style. Among them are the St. John's Roman Catholic Church (9 St. John's Square, 1852), the South Congregational Church (9 Pleasant Street, 1868) and the Church of the Holy Trinity (381 Main Street, 1871-1874). Similar buildings constructed at Wesleyan University are Memorial Chapel (1868-1871) and the library (92 Theatre, 1866-1868). The Berkely Divinity School, associated with Holy Trinity Church, was established in the 1860s, and was located at the corner of Washington and Main Streets. In addition, established churches built chapels in the newly developed outlying residential districts. All Saints Chapel (369 Butternut Street, 1875), the Chapel of the First Church Episcopal (now Heritage Congregational Church, 311 East Main Street, 1869) and Pilgrim Congregational Church (519 Butternut Street, 1878), attest to the vitality of religious institutions in the Victorian period in Middletown.

#### City Development

Urbanization and industrialization had an important impact on the physical fabric of the city. It accelerated the early-nineteenth century trend toward concentration in the downtown, and encouraged residential development associated with industrial complexes. On Main Street commercial development continued. Most of the houses which remained on the street were sold, and their large lots were divided into small, individual building lots; soon the street was lined with almost unbroken rows of brick commercial buildings. The

Italianate-style block at 562-576 Main Street and the Scranton Building (615-617 Main Street) are typical of the commercial buildings of the 1870s.

High Street continued to be an important high-style residential area. It attracted men of wealth and distinction, including mayors, governors and state legislators who built imposing homes. These were well-sited and in the latest fashion. At the same time, a new elite residential area was developed in the Crescent and Pleasant Street area. Crescent Street was laid out in 1869 by Julius Hotchkiss, who built the fine row houses there in the Second Empire style (77-83 Crescent Street, 1869). During the next ten years, the South Green was transformed completely, as large mansions in the Second Empire and Italianate styles were built around this eighteenth century common.

New streets were laid in the downtown to accommodate expanding residential neighborhoods of more modest scale. After mid-century High Street was extended to the north from Washington Street, and cross streets were laid from High Street east to Main Street. These were soon occupied by closely-sited, detached, frame houses. Similar in scale and form, the buildings of these early developments set the tone and scale for future development of the North End, a pleasing urban residential district of human scale.

This type of residential growth provided the opportunity for substantial local investment similar to that of the early nineteenth century. A prominent example of the local real-estate developer is Henry Fountain, a store owner, fish seller, and florist. Fountain laid out and developed Wetmore Place and Fountain Avenue, and was active in real estate in other city streets, including Pine and Cross Streets.

The areas surrounding successful manufacturing plants also experienced urban development in the late-nineteenth century. The most striking example of manufacturing-related development is the South Farms district. The Russell Manufacturing Company was located here, with the main mill on East Main Street (a portion of which survives at 395 East Main Street, probably before 1874). The Upper Mills were further upstream (now Carmelo Coats, 475 East Main Street, c. 1845, addition c. 1870), and the South Mill was operated at the site of the old Sanseer Manufacturing Company (now P&H Bliss Company, 215 East Main Street, c. 1847 and c. 1885). Spurred by the success of the Russell Company and other area mills, South Farms underwent active residential development. Silver Street was one of the first streets to reflect this new prosperity. In the years after 1860, many fine residences in the prevailing Italianate style were constructed there. Elsewhere in the district, entrepreneurs bought large tracts of farmland and laid out individual building lots on new streets such as Wall, Chestnut, and Maple Streets. Although these streets developed more slowly than Silver Street, they were well established by the late nineteenth century and still retain this character.

South Farms also achieved a high degree of commercial and social self-sufficiency. The district supported many small businesses, stores and churches, such as the Smith Grocery, Heritage Congregational Church, and businesses, all located at the corner of East Main Street and Saybrook Road.

Other areas in Middletown experienced a similar kind of concentrated residential growth. Among these are the Durant area around the present South Main

Street, and the areas on all sides of Pameacha Pond (i.e. Highland Avenue). This development was associated with the expansion of industries already based on the Pameacha, such as Wilcox, Crittendon Company (234 South Main Street, c. 1814 and late nineteenth century) and William Wilcox Manufacturing Company (now 399 Highland Avenue, c. 1850).

## V

### THE MODERN ERA: 1890-1945

In the early twentieth century, Middletown entered the modern era. Two world wars and the Depression had an incalculable effect on Middletown citizens, bringing them into touch with broad international currents. Locally, the expansion of the scale and size of manufacturing plants, European immigration, and the development of early suburbs changed life in Middletown and altered the urban landscape.

#### Industry

In Middletown, the early years of the twentieth century, as in the country as a whole, were prosperous. In industry, machine parts, hardware, and textiles maintained their importance. Industrial growth followed the national trend toward increasingly larger manufacturing complexes, as Russell Company, Wilcox, Crittenden & Company, and other established firms continued to expand. The EIS Corporation, makers of machine parts, developed an extensive complex of factory buildings in Middletown's North End. Although many smaller firms continued to operate, in general, the number of small-scale, independent manufacturing concerns in Middletown declined.

#### Immigration

The turn of the century also brought an increase in population and, most important, a new surge of European immigration. Angelo Magnana is generally credited as the first immigrant to arrive in Middletown (probably in 1894) from the town of Melilli, in southeastern Sicily.<sup>19</sup> Approximately forty additional immigrants left Melilli soon after; about a dozen of these arrived in Middletown in late 1897 or 1898. Thus began an immigration process, based on familial and village ties, which continued for over twenty years. Between 1898 and 1922, when U.S. immigration was severely restricted, approximately 2,500 Melillese arrived in Middletown. Although about 20% returned to Sicily, a large number remained in Middletown and made it their home. Melillese constituted the largest single immigrant group in Middletown; however, Italians from Northern Italy (from the Province of Abruzzi) and from Northeastern Sicily (the province of Millazzo) also settled in Middletown during these years

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<sup>19</sup> Walter H. Sangree, "Mel Hyblaeum: A Study of the People of Middletown of Sicilian Extraction," unpublished Masters Thesis, Wesleyan University, 1952, p. 30.

Many of the Italians were laborers; others were skilled craftsmen and middle-class merchants. The first immigrants found employment in Middletown factories, especially Russell Manufacturing Company, New England Enamel Company, and the Arawana Mills, and the railroads and quarries. Many Italians were also employed at the Tuttle Brickyard. By 1910 a number of Italians owned small businesses on Main Street, and had begun to acquire real estate, especially rental property.

Until World War II, the North End that lies east of Main Street (i.e. the area bounded by Rapallo Avenue, Main and Court Streets and the Connecticut River) was almost solidly Italian. Center Street was mixed Polish and Italian, with more Poles living to the south. Italian immigrants also lived in the developing North End, west of Main Street.

By 1902 there were enough families here to form a "St. Sebastian's Band" and to celebrate the feast of St. Sebastian as it had been done traditionally in Melilli. St. Sebastian's Church (147 Washington Street) was constructed in 1931. Through a massive fundraising effort, the donation of materials, and the labor of masons, plasterers, and stone carvers, the Italian community realized the dream of its own church. St. Sebastian's Church, a close copy of the Renaissance Church of St. Sebastian in Melilli, is a significant local cultural symbol.

Another important national group to settle in Middletown were the Poles. Immigration from Poland began around 1890, with twelve Poles in Middletown in 1891, and sixty-five in 1895.<sup>20</sup> Like the Italians, the Poles found employment in the mills and quarries. The Poles tended to live toward the southern end of town, around William Street, Railroad Avenue, and East Main Street in a deeply religious and closely-knit community. A Roman-Catholic church (St. Mary's) was consecrated in 1905 and in 1912 a parochial school was established on Hubbard Street. A new school, still in use today, was built on South Main Street in 1938. At this time there were 3,706 Poles living in Middletown.<sup>21</sup> They maintained a strong sense of their national heritage, strengthened by the ethnic base of their neighborhoods.

#### Urban Development

With industrial growth, population increase, and general prosperity, downtown Middletown experienced its most dramatic era of commercial growth. During the early twentieth century, the face of central Main Street was transformed by a commercial and institutional building boom. In general, the commercial buildings of this era were larger and more monumental than earlier ones. The revival of classical forms was an important architectural influence, and was expressed in public buildings such as the Post Office (291 Main Street, 1916), institutional buildings such as the present Liberty Bank (315 Main Street, c. 1928) and Connecticut Bank & Trust Company building (267 Main Street, 1915),

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<sup>20</sup> Theodore Raczka, "Polish Immigration to New England," unpublished Masters Thesis, Wesleyan University, 1938, p. 151.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., p. 150.

and commercial buildings like the Pythian Building (360 Main Street, c. 1874, remodelled 1938). The use of new materials such as marble and structural concrete gave a new look to Main Street. The scale and appearance of the buildings from this era continue to create the dominant tone for the central section of Main Street between Court and Washington Streets.

Although the automobile was introduced to Middletown in the late nineteenth century, the mode of transportation which had the most impact on city development was the horse-drawn railway and the trolley lines. The first horse-drawn car on tracks began running in 1886. The system was converted to electricity in 1894, and operated from the "trolley barn," now on Kings Avenue (1894). The trolley company ran three lines: from Main Street to the South Main Street area, to South Farms, and to the Asylum.

The trolley line encouraged further growth of suburbs in the areas which it served: South Farms, the North End west of Main Street, and new residential neighborhoods in the area between High and Cross Streets, south of the Wesleyan University campus. These residential neighborhoods with tree-lined streets and houses more generously sited than their downtown counterparts, satisfied the need for pleasant neighborhoods which were exclusively residential, yet which had access to the city's downtown.

#### Wesleyan University

The early twentieth century was a time of expansion of the programs and campus of Wesleyan University. Campus Architect, Henry Bacon (best known as the architect of the Lincoln Memorial) developed a coherent design for the campus, using College Row as its focal point. The plan included both new construction and the restoration of older buildings. An ambitious building program was undertaken and structures of classical design, built of brownstone and brick, gave a monumental and integrated appearance to the campus. Among the major buildings constructed in this era are Fayerweather Gymnasium (1894) and Fisk Hall (262 High Street, 1904), both designed by the firm of Cady, Berg & See; Scott Laboratory (Church Street, 1903), Architect, Charles A. Rich; and Olin Library (200 Church Street, 1925-1927), architects, Henry Bacon and McKim, Mead & White.

#### Developers

During the early twentieth century, the developer-contractor became increasingly important in the creation of new residential neighborhoods in Middletown. Notable building firms were the Mylchreest Brothers, who were active especially in the High-Cross Street area, Horace Butler and Gustave Lowenthal, and Charles O. Stone. These companies also were engaged in the construction of numerous architect-designed buildings in Middletown, including the Old Town Hall (demolished), the YMCA, churches, and buildings at Wesleyan University and Connecticut Valley Hospital.

Building either in the Colonial Revival style, or continuing with the plain domestic frame construction popular in the nineteenth century. Middletown developers experimented with plans, details, and materials. Buildings were of wood frame, brick, or concrete block, and were decorated with applied woodwork

or variegated brick. Neighborhoods developed in these years include parts of the North End and South Farms, and the area around High and Cross Streets. These neighborhoods, notable for their consistency of scale, diversity of decoration, and pleasant, tree-lined streets are good examples of the quality and interest of design which can accompany residential developments of this type.

## VI

### THE POST-WAR ERA

World War II and the prosperity and industrial expansion of the years following brought unprecedented changes to the lives of Middletown citizens. The automobile and the expansion of the highway system, residential expansion in rural areas, and downtown redevelopment changed the face of the city on a scale hitherto unknown.

Middletown maintained a solid but modest economic base. As in other Connecticut communities, service industries survived, and the economy was strengthened by the United Aircraft CANEL plant (Connecticut Nuclear Engineering Laboratory, now United Technologies), a government-owned facility established in 1957. Operated by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, it was responsible for major technological advances in the field of alkali liquid metals and high temperature materials. Middletown residents also found wider employment opportunities in other communities, such as Hartford and Meriden, due to improved transportation.

Increased population and prosperous times spurred the post-war housing boom. Unlike previous such developments, new construction was concentrated not in Middletown's traditionally urban area, but rather on large tracts of farmland in Newfield and Long Hill. Characterized by single-family residences on generously-sized lots, these developments radically altered the character of many of Middletown's traditionally rural areas. The western section of Middletown was opened for residential and industrial expansion by the construction of Interstate 91. New modes of housing, such as garden apartments in Newfield and Westfield, served commuters to Hartford. Wesleyan Hills, in the Long Hill area, combined apartments, condominiums and detached homes to create a mix of housing types in Middletown's first planned residential development.

For the first time, commercial development was not concentrated on Main Street, but rather on commercial strips along Routes 66 and 17, the old roads to Meriden and Durham. These outlying commercial developments contributed to the decline of the central business district as a retail and commercial center. Moreover, the construction of Route 9 along the riverfront in the late 1960s destroyed large numbers of early buildings, and severed Middletown's traditional connection with the waterfront. Finally, through urban redevelopment programs, heavily funded by the Federal Government in the 1960s and 1970s, large sections of commercial and residential areas in the city center were cleared;

and replaced with contemporary buildings often inconsistent in scale and materials with the area's traditional character.

Nevertheless, as in other periods of great change in Middletown, growth and development in the post-war era was influenced by traditional patterns which provided a continuity with the past. Many residential neighborhoods of the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries survived with strong, stable ethnic bases. Local businesses continued to give vitality to Middletown's fine Main Street. The immigrant groups who arrived in the early twentieth century assumed positions of leadership within Middletown's traditionally close-knit community, and new immigrants from Puerto Rico contributed to Middletown's ethnic diversity.

Today the Middletown community reflects the richness and diversity of the city's complex historical development from farming village to modern city. Middletown is fortunate in the preservation of a mix of urban, suburban and rural landscapes which are uniquely representative of the city's history. The Middletown community is the justly proud custodian of this precious physical heritage.

B.A Cleary, 1979

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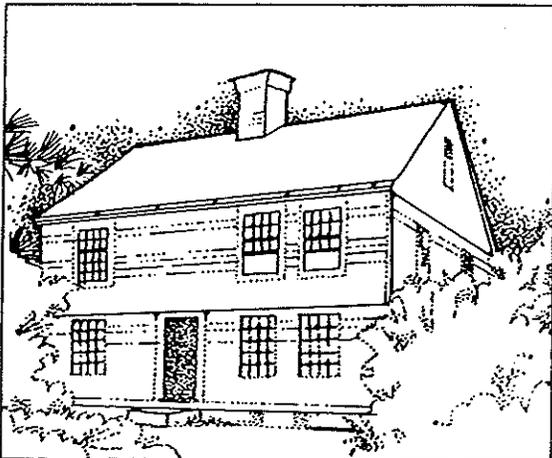
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# Survey Procedures Architectural Styles

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## SURVEY PROCEDURES

The primary object of the Middletown Survey is to provide an information base regarding Middletown's historic buildings and sites. In the initial field survey, four trained surveyors examined every street in Middletown. Relying upon their knowledge of historic buildings, the development of neighborhoods, and former surveys (especially the F.E.R.A. studies of the 1920s and 1930s, and The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust Survey of 1973), they compiled street descriptions and reports on individual buildings.

This list was reviewed in the field by the Survey Director and the Director of The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust. Through these site visits and preliminary historical research, over three hundred buildings and groups of buildings were chosen for further study. Historical research and Connecticut State Historical Commission survey reports were completed for all of these Inventoried Buildings (See Volumes II and III). Descriptive statements for over three hundred additional Notable Buildings were also compiled, and are included in the list of Inventoried and Notable Buildings. (See Volume I). All Inventoried and Notable Buildings are shown on the survey maps.

The process of selection of Inventoried buildings and Notable Buildings recognized that historical and architectural resources have significance dependant upon age, architectural quality, historical associations, and rarity. Selection was based on the following criteria, which are guidelines, and do not represent a fixed system of rating; for example, under changing conditions in the future the significance or preservation value of certain notable buildings may increase.

## SURVEY CRITERIA

### INVENTORIED BUILDINGS

Individual buildings or small groups of similar or related buildings with distinction in one or more of the following categories:

#### Architectural Significance

- 1) Outstanding examples of a type or style
- 2) Buildings which are representative of a type or style in a very good state of preservation.
- 3) An example of a type or style which is rare in Middletown or in a specific geographic area or neighborhood (for example, a Colonial structure in downtown Middletown is considered rarer than a similar building in Westfield).

#### Historical Significance

- 1) Associated with important individuals in local, state or national history.
- 2) Associated with broad patterns of political, economic, social or religious history, especially those which have had a particular impact on Middletown (such as immigration or industry).

#### Preservation Value

Buildings which occupy an important site or which are critical to the visual and/or historical character of a street, neighborhood or area.

### NOTABLE BUILDINGS DESIGNATED WITH \* IN FINAL REPORT

Buildings which have some historical and/or architectural value but which are either less distinctive or less rare than the Inventoried Buildings. Also included are buildings currently in an altered but reversible condition, and many buildings which are less than 50 years old. These buildings should have top priority for further research if feasible at a later date.

### NOTABLE BUILDINGS

Buildings which, although often not distinctive in themselves, contribute to the historic character of a street, neighborhood or area. In general, this list should be regarded as a sampling, which primarily indicates the types of buildings on, and the over-all character of, specific streets or areas.

Survey Criteria Reviewed and Approved by:  
John Martin, A.I.A.  
Chairman, Department of Art, Wesleyan University

## ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

1650 - 1820

### Center-Chimney Colonial

The buildings of the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were simple and functional. Their form was derived primarily from the building traditions of medieval England. Colonial buildings are constructed of heavy, wooden, post-and-beam frames held together by mortice-and-tenon joints and sheathed in narrow clapboards. A central chimney, which provides heating, also supports the interior framing.

There are few variants of this style. Colonial-style houses can often be identified by an overhang across the facade and/or gable end at the second floor level. They range from 1½ to 2½ stories in height; with a doorway in the center of a three-bay or five-bay wide facade. Occasionally a lean-to extension at the rear creates the familiar "salt box" form. The interior of earlier houses is generally plain with vertical sheathing or plaster on the walls. Raised panelling is used more often in the houses of the late-eighteenth century. Usually the stairway is located in front of the chimney, and curves around itself in the narrow space provided for it.

This building type commonly was used in rural areas in Middletown until the beginning of the nineteenth century. In the urban area, however, the classical features of the English Georgian style were introduced by the mid-eighteenth century.

### Georgian

The Georgian style was an outgrowth of English Renaissance architecture. The impact of the Georgian style in Middletown was primarily seen in the introduction of rigid symmetry, a balanced facade, the diminishing use of the overhang, and the increasing use of classical ornamentation on the interior and exterior.

In its most impressive form, the Georgian house has a large central hallway, rather than a central chimney. The overhang of the earlier period is no longer used. The exterior is ornamented with a classical doorway, usually with a triangular or scroll pediment, and modillions and dentils often decorate the cornice. Interiors have a balustraded stairway, and panelled and plastered walls. High-style examples of this style are rare in Middletown; the most notable survival is the Seth Wetmore House (Washington Street Extension, 1746).

A house form which became popular in the late eighteenth century in Middletown was the "half house," a small house with a three-bay wide facade, an offset door leading into a side hall, and a gable roof with the ridge facing the street. This form continued to be used during the late Colonial, the Georgian, and the Federal periods, and successively incorporated the decorative elements of each style.

### Federal

The influence of the Adamesque or Federal style, so designated because of its popularity during the American Federal period, became predominant in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. The style consists primarily of a specific type of decoration overlaid on houses of Georgian form, including the three-bay, side-hall house. The characteristic ornament of the Federal style is delicate and light. Brick, with its potential for delicate patterns, became a more popular building material in this period.

In Middletown predominant features are the small, columned entrance porch with arched, cove ceiling, which can be seen, for example, on the Mather-Mansfield House (151 Main Street, 1807-1810) and John Watkinson House (70 Main Street, ca. 1810); and the use of an elliptical fanlight over doorways and in the gable ends of roofs.

## 1820 - 1850

### Greek Revival

The nineteenth century saw a series of self-conscious revivals of earlier architectural forms. The temples of ancient Greece were the models for the Greek Revival style in America, which was the first of the many stylistic revivals. In Middletown, the Greek Revival style was first introduced in the Samuel Russell House (350 High Street, 1828).

Buildings of this style employ Greek-inspired detail: bold, flat mouldings, flushboarding, plain columns of the Doric or Ionic orders, and severely square doorways. The temple form is expressed in vernacular building in Middletown as a narrow, two-and-one-half story structure with the gable end of the roof turned to the street and treated as a pediment, and a three-bay-wide facade with a side door. The earliest examples often display details of the Federal style, especially an elliptical fanlight in the gable of the pediment. In its modified form, the Greek Revival temple-form house proliferated in Middletown in the 1840s and 1850s.

Another Greek Revival house type was popular for larger buildings. This type is characterized by a block-like cubical form with a low, hipped roof and Greek-inspired decoration. When constructed of brick, these buildings

are often covered with stucco (sometimes scored to resemble masonry) to give a plain, flat surface appearance to the exterior. A notable group of buildings of this type lines the west side of Broad Street.

### Italianate

The Italianate style (modelled after buildings of the Italian Renaissance) was introduced in Middletown just prior to the Civil War. The earliest examples were very plain; however, the style became increasingly elaborate in the late nineteenth century. After the Civil War, the Italianate style became as common as the Greek Revival had been earlier, with many vernacular interpretations.

Its distinguishing form is a main cubical block and a flat or low-hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves. Decoration is generally classical in inspiration. The relatively rare pre-Civil War examples are chiefly high-style houses on High and Broad Streets, such as the Elihu W.N. Starr House (298 High Street, 1841/42) and the William Cooley House (139 Broad Street, c. 1850).

### Gothic Revival

A third style introduced in the 1840s in Middletown emulated the architecture of the medieval period in Europe. The Gothic Revival was a forerunner of "picturesque" form and decoration which was to become increasingly popular in post-Civil War Victorian architecture. Prior to the Civil War, most examples of the Gothic Revival in Middletown are domestic; however, after the war, Gothic became the standard style for ecclesiastical and institutional buildings.

The Gothic Revival style is characterized by asymmetry and variety of form, in contrast to the balance of elements associated with the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. "Gothic" elements, including steeply pitched roofs, pointed-arch windows, parapets and pinnacles emphasize its picturesque character. A particularly fine early example is the brownstone house of Duane Barnes (327 High Street, c. 1847/48).

### Builders

Middletown's elite engaged the services of architects to design their houses in the latest style. Many Middletown masons and carpenters became familiar with these styles through their employment in the construction and supervision of architect-designed buildings. Through the building of modified versions of high-style examples for their own clients and in the development of residential neighborhoods for real-estate speculation, these local builders were instrumental in introducing changes of taste to the community.

The most important Middletown master builder of the early-to-mid-nineteenth century was Barzalai Sage, who constructed the Alsop House for architects Platte and Benne of New Haven (1838), and the South Congregational Church for the firm of Town & Davis, also of New Haven (1829, demolished). Sage

also was responsible for buildings of his own design such as Christ Church (119 Broad Street, 1833) and the First President's House at Wesleyan (255 High Street, 1837/38), as well as numerous residences. The master carpenter Isaac Baldwin also assisted in the construction of architect-designed houses, such as the Alsop House.

#### 1850 - 1890

"Picturesque" architecture, first introduced the Gothic Revival style, reached its full development in the Victorian period. The architecture of the time is characterized by both diversity of form and floor plan and exuberance of surface embellishment. Surface decoration includes both medieval and classical motifs which are freely interpreted. A broad range of stylistic treatment is found in both domestic and commercial buildings although institutional buildings, especially churches, remain resolutely Gothic. Despite the overriding eclecticism of architecture of the Victorian period, a few distinct styles can be discerned.

#### Late Italianate

The Italianate style, first introduced in the late 1830s, continued to be popular. In its later phase, buildings of this style became increasingly decorative, as the characteristic cube was adorned with elaborate entrance porches, carved brackets supporting the eaves, and cupolas. A good example of exuberant carved work in the Italianate vein can be seen on the Wilcox-Meech House (55 Crescent Street, c. 1871). A more elaborate version of this style is the Italianate Villa, whose form is often asymmetrical, and invariably includes an attached tower. An example of the Victorian Italianate Villa style in Middletown is the Charles G.R. Vinal House (281 High Street, c. 1875).

#### Second Empire

The Second Empire style is an imposing style, and was popular chiefly for large buildings such as the White-Stoddard House on the South Green (now the Masonic Temple, 33 Pleasant Street, c. 1870), and institutional buildings such as Orange Judd Hall on College Row at Wesleyan University (1869-1872). It is characterized by the use of the mansard roof, usually covered with decorative slate. Exteriors are elaborately decorated with exuberant, heavy, classical elements, and decorative ironwork. Cornices are supported by elaborately carved brackets, and projecting hoods cover doorways and windows.

#### Queen Anne

"Queen Anne" is a stylistic term which embraces a large variety of buildings. The Queen Anne house is characterized by diversity of form:

intersecting roofs, bay windows, porches and towers. Decoration is picturesque, including scroll-cut woodwork, clapboarding and shingle siding, and stained glass windows. Typical examples are the houses at 159, 165, and 171 Lincoln Street (c. 1894). More unusual is the J. Peters Pelton House (250 Court Street, 1883/84), with its many projections and docked-gable roofs.

An equally important architectural legacy of the Victorian period are the many houses constructed in the residential neighborhoods of the late nineteenth century. Throughout the city small-scale developers were active building houses for new urban dwellers. Constructed of wood frame or brick, these buildings often cannot be identified as being of a particular style. Most have an "L"-or "T"-shaped floor plan, with a corresponding cross-gabled roof. Decoration can range from minimal to profuse. Sited on small lots, and consistent in scale and siting, these residences give character to many Middletown neighborhoods.

### Commercial Buildings

The typical Victorian commercial building is constructed of brick, and is about three or four stories in height. In some cases the only decorative relief is a bracketed cornice. Other commercial buildings may be as fully embellished as the houses of the period. A small group of buildings, which exhibits the great variety of expression found in late Victorian commercial architecture, is on lower Court Street, and includes the Middlesex Banking Company (179 Court Street, 1874), the Masonic Meeting House (181-183 Court Street, 1877) and the Middletown Club (189 Court Street, 1888). In these buildings, brick, terra cotta, and wood all lend themselves to a rich, exuberant, decorative treatment. A unique Victorian commercial building in Middletown is Southmayd's Building (542-544 Main Street, 1872), which has an ornate facade of cast-iron.

### Industrial Buildings

The industrial buildings of the late-nineteenth century are an often-neglected, but nevertheless significant, building type of the period. Generally constructed in brick, three or four stories in height, these buildings display far less decoration than their residential counterparts. Visual interest is provided by variety of window openings and occasional brick corbeling of the walls and cornice. Perhaps most appealing is the charm of their mill-pond sites, as, for example, at the Starr and Russell Mills (Beverly Heights, c. 1865) and the Russell Company Upper Mill (475 East Main Street, 1845 and 1870). These handsome and serviceable buildings are an important record of Middletown's most significant era of industrial growth.

## 1890 - 1940

The predominant influence on architectural style in the early twentieth century was the revival of classicism. Plan and form were once again character-

ized by regularity and symmetry, as opposed to the picturesque and asymmetrical quality of the architecture of the late Victorian period. Decoration is classical with decorative elements incorporated into buildings according to established rules of correct proportion and hierarchy of placement.

### Institutional Buildings

The architecture of the Renaissance provided the inspiration for most public and institutional buildings. These buildings tend to be the most formal, correct, and imposing of any of the period. They often display richly-decorated facades of marble with carved columns and pilasters. The Renaissance Revival style is represented by numerous buildings in Middletown's downtown. The style was especially popular for financial institutions, for example, Liberty Bank (315 Main Street, ca. 1928). Perhaps the most notable local example of the style is Wesleyan University's Olin Library (200 Church Street, 1925-1927), with preliminary designs by Henry Bacon, and final plans by the firm of McKim, Mead & White, the foremost architectural firm of the time.

### Commercial Buildings

Commercial buildings of the early-twentieth century are larger in scale and size than their predecessors. Rarely, however, do they extend over five stories in Middletown (with the exception of the Hotel Arrigoni, 605 Main Street, 1914). Almost universally they are constructed with a steel frame, rather than with the load-bearing masonry walls used earlier. The metal frame, filled in with brick or occasionally concrete, allows for larger window openings and more open facades than is found on earlier commercial buildings. When decoration is used, it consists of classical elements such as pilasters and cornices. Large brick buildings of this type are prominent on the east side of the North End of Main Street.

Representative of the popular commercial buildings of this era is the Caulkins and Post Building (484 Main Street) with its wide, long windows, and a plain facade decorated only by a classical cornice. When Caulkins and Post remodelled this store in 1895, its modern features were praised: great size, large expanses of open floor space for showrooms, passenger elevator, electric lighting and steam heat. An observer concluded "In short, the methods in vogue in great cities for expediting business and for convenience of patrons have all been adopted."<sup>1</sup>

A few commercial buildings in Middletown are of the Art Deco style. Buildings of this type have a modern and "stream-lined" appearance, and employ geometric decoration such as zig-zags and chevrons. A notable Middletown example with a stuccoed and marble facade, is the Woolworth Building (428 Main Street, 1939).

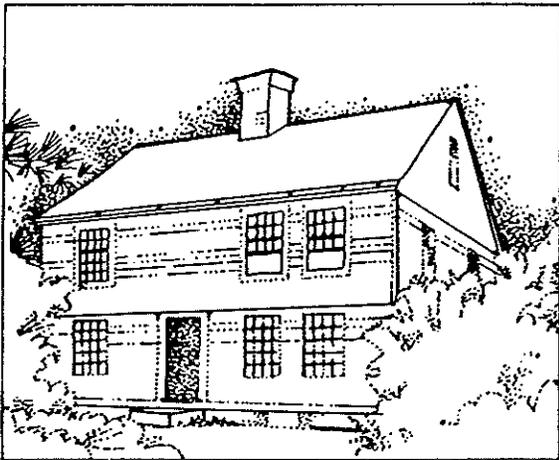
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<sup>1</sup> H.F. Donlan, The Middletown Tribune: Souvenir Edition (Middletown, Conn.: E.F. Bigelow, 1896), p. 53.

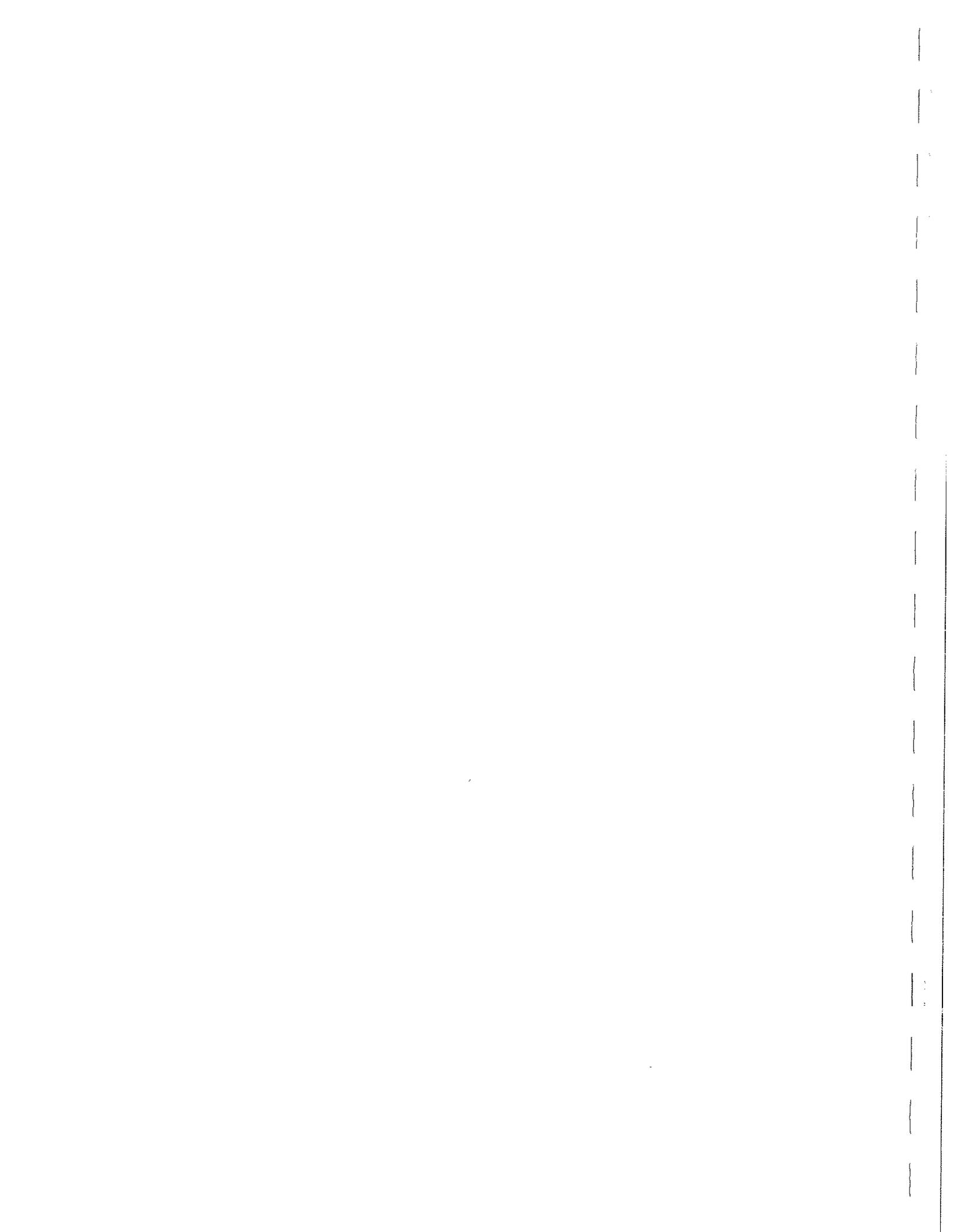
### Domestic Architecture

Domestic architecture also experienced a revival of interest in Colonial architecture and classical expression. The houses of the Colonial Revival interpret the Georgian architecture of the English Renaissance and the buildings of Colonial America with varying degrees of accuracy. Some are nearly duplicates of American Colonial buildings, built on a larger scale, such as the Holy Trinity Rectory (148 Broad Street, 1902/03). Others display greater freedom of form, and are simply overlaid with decorative elements inspired by Colonial building. For example, a house which has the irregular form and plan of the earlier Queen Anne style may display columns, pediments and balustrades typical of Georgian houses. The Colonial Revival style was used successfully in small-scale residential buildings in Middletown. The concentration of one-and-one-half story houses on Mount Vernon Street, with gable and "Dutch Gambrel" roofs, is a good example of the versatility of the Colonial Revival style.

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# Inventoried and Notable Buildings



SURVEY OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

INVENTORIED AND NOTABLE BUILDINGS\*

ALSOP AVENUE

14 Anderson & Anderson, probably late 18th or early 19th c. house (or barn), saltbox configuration, first floor now partially brick, concrete block addition on front.

AIRCRAFT ROAD

South side, east of Saybrook Road:  
Maromas Cemetery, established 1766.

ANDERSON ROAD

South side, just west of Laurel Grove Road and east of Jarvis Field:  
Mid-19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable faces to street, asphalt siding, cornice return (no pediment), Greek Revival doorway, late Victorian porch.

ARAWANA ROAD

North side at end of road:  
"Arawana", late Victorian-Elizabethan Revival house, 3½ stories (very large), wood shingled, cross-bracing in gables, elaborate decoration, brownstone retaining wall and steps. Part of once-large estate with distinctive siting into hill.\*

ARBUTUS STREET

Generally rural, early to mid-19th c. residences.

West side, just north of Kelsey Road:  
Mid-19th c., 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable faces to street, clapboarded.

West side, just north of Kelsey Road:  
Late 19th c. Victorian farmhouse, main section 2 stories, 1-story wing, clapboarded. In rural setting with agricultural outbuildings.

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\*Inventoried buildings are underlined (e.g. John Warner House) and are followed by Inventory Report Number and Map Designation in parenthesis.

CBD: Building is located on Central Business District Map

AO: Building is located in Area Outside of Central Business District

Notable buildings of special interest are indicated with an asterisk (\*).

ATKINS STREET

- 67 Wilcox Cemetery (West Cemetery).
- 136 John Warner House (Brookfield Farm), 1750, Center-Chimney Colonial. (1,A0)
- 154 19th c., 1½ stories, flared gable roof extending over Colonial Revival front porch, aluminum siding, reported to be "Old School-house" moved up hill to site.
- 155 Late 19th-early 20th c., 2½ stories, gable roof, wood shingled, Colonial Revival porches.
- 197 Hezekiah Sage House, ca. 1770, Center-Chimney Colonial. (2,A0)
- 227 Joseph Wilcox House, ca. 1770, Center-Chimney Colonial. (3,A0)
- 377 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roofs, asphalt shingled, variety of wooden decoration, poor condition.
- 418 Bungalow, early 20th c., 1½ stories, wood shingled, fieldstone foundation.
- 573 Colonial (saltbox), double overhang, 3-bay-wide facade with center door, aluminum siding.
- 643 Colonial (saltbox), center chimney, 1½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, double overhang, aluminum siding, Greek Revival doorway.\*
- 819 Federal, 2 stories, 5-bay-wide facade (narrow), end chimneys, asphalt siding, square lights in gable.\*
- 889 Colonial-Federal (may be remodeling of earlier house), 2½ stories, ridge of roof faces to street, asbestos shingled, later porch, some earlier interior panelling
- 1087 Samuel Galpin House, between 1744 and 1761, Center-Chimney Colonial. (4,A0)

BACON STREET

- 18 Four very similar late 19th c. (ca. 1877) developer houses, cross  
19 gable roofs, stick-style decoration including crossed sticks with  
26 pendants in gable and cut-out decoration in window caps, some changes  
27 in siding.\*

BARBARA ROAD

Southwest corner of Old Mill Road facing toward Washington Street:  
Probably Colonial-Federal, 1½ stories, center chimney, 3-bay-wide facade, asphalt siding, brownstone foundation, 5-light transom over door, later porch.

BARTHOLOMEW ROAD

348 Center Chimney Colonial, Late 18th c. (5,A0)

BEAR HILL ROAD

North side, 1.2 miles east of Brooks Road:  
Cook-Bengston House, probably early 1780s, Center-Chimney Colonial.  
(6,A0)

BELL STREET

19 Late 19th c. Victorian farmhouse, 2 stories, cross-gable roof, clapboarded, porch.

BERLIN STREET

Late 19th-early 20th c. houses on street, now a dead end, cut off at bridge.

27 Stuccoed cottage, 1½ stories, docked-gable roof, probably former carriage house of ca. 1877 Second Empire house (now destroyed) which faced Washington Street.

82 Gustav Lowenthal Lumber Company (Rossi-Lowenthal Lumber), 1912, Early 20th c. industrial and commercial buildings. (7,A0)

BEVERLY HEIGHTS

14  
16 Row of 19th c. multi-family houses, probably connected with Starr  
22 Mill to east, 2½ stories, frame, with a variety of siding materials.  
26 #s 22 and 26 have brownstone foundations; #s 14, 16, 28 and 30  
28 have brick foundations.  
30

Northwest corner of Middlefield Street:  
Starr Mill, Russell Manufacturing Company; ca. 1865; 19th c.  
Industrial. (8,A0)

BIRDSEY AVENUE

Late 19th-early 20th c. residential area.

BOARDMAN LANE

8 Nathaniel Bacon House, ca. 1755, Center-Chimney Colonial. (9,A0)

South side:  
Old Westfield Burying Ground.

218 Noah Bacon Homestead (Timberlost Farm), between 1735 and 1770, Center-Chimney Colonial. (10,A0)

BOSTON ROAD

Mostly post-WW II residences mixed with large but modest mid-late 19th c. houses. Notable examples are #s 159, 211, 212 and 305.

160 Wilcox-Keefe House, ca. 1835, Federal. (11,A0)

323 Late 19th c., 1½ stories, cross-gable roof, clapboarded. Set into side of hill, sheds and barn in rear.

479 Wetmore-North House, ca. 1765, Colonial, Federal alterations. (12,A0)

South end:

Post-WW II residences and ca. 1900 cottages.

BOW LANE

8 Sarah Ann Hubbard House, 1846, Greek Revival. (13,A0)

305 St. Mary's Cemetary Building, late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, no pediment, clapboarded, original porch with square posts.

North side, .2 mile west of Bartholomew Road:  
Center-Chimney Colonial, Late 18th c. (5,A0)

North side, .1 mile east of Bartholomew Road:  
Center-Chimney Colonial, Late 18th c. (5,A0)

South side, .3 mile east of Bartholomew Road:  
Prior House, ca. 1870, Italianate. (14,A0)

North side, just east of #628-630:  
Colonial, center chimney, 2½ stories, double overhang, stuccoed, faces west, at right angle to street. A Tryon family house which is part of a small group of 18th and 19th c. houses.\*

628-630 "White Rock", early 19th c. Victorian remodeling of Federal house. (15,A0)

655 David Tryon House, ca. 1785, Center-Chimney Colonial (saltbox). (16,A0)

BRADLEY STREET

Northeast corner of intersection with Atkins Street:  
Jeremiah Wilcox House, 1747, Center-Chimney Colonial. (17,A0)

BRAINARD AVENUE

Late 19th-early 20th c. houses; most are 2½ stories with gable end to street; polychrome brick decoration is common. Many of the houses on this street were developed by J. W. Mychreest & Son.

BRAINARD AVENUE (continued)

2 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories (very large), variety of roofs, wood shingled, stickwork and lattices on porch.

BRETTON ROAD

11 Italianate, ca. 1870 (before 1874) (18,AO)

33 Italianate, ca. 1870 (before 1874) (18,AO)

39-41 Italianate, ca. 1870 (19,AO)

51 Italianate, ca. 1870 (19,AO)

118 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, gable roof with dormers, brick, prominent corner site.

BRIDGE STREET

The Portland-Bridge Street area is an old riverfront residential area cut off from the North End first by the railroad (1873), and then by the Arrigoni Bridge access ramp (1932). Virtually all the buildings have brownstone foundations and range in date from around 1800 to the end of the 19th c. Many are workers' houses or tenements, probably connected with the railroad and late 19th c. industrial activity in the North End. Most have undergone extensive changes and have new siding materials.

55-57 Late 19th c., double house, 2½ stories, asphalt siding.

59 Italianate (altered), 2 stories, aluminum siding, porches on front.

BROAD STREET

9-11 Early 19th c., 2½ stories originally, 3-bay-wide facade with ridge to street, fenestration and siding altered.

15 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, aluminum siding, wooden entrance porch.

17 Italianate, 2 stories, broad flat eaves, aluminum siding, arched entrance porch, cupola.

25-27 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, porches, aluminum siding.

31 William Trench House, ca. 1839, Greek Revival. (20,CBD)

41-45 Color Mart, early 20th c. industrial building converted to commercial use, 2 stories on high foundation, stucco over brick (including windows), modern addition attached.

51 Between 1851 and 1874, occupied in 19th c. by Henry Mansfield, son of General Joseph Mansfield, 2½ stories, gable end to street, brick with brownstone sills and lintels, recent but compatible addition north side.\*

BROAD STREET (continued)

- 59 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, aluminum siding.
- 70 Southern New England Telephone Company, Art Deco, early 20th c., 3 stories with tower, brick with concrete trim.
- 85 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, clapboard and wood shingle siding, turret and porches, slate roof.\*
- 89-91 Crandall-Cornwell House, 1840, Greek Revival. (21,CBD)
- 93-97 William H. Atkins House, 1840-1841, Greek Revival. (22,CBD)
- 101 Enoch C. Ferre House, ca. 1840, Greek Revival. (23,CBD)
- 109 Samuel Stearns House, ca. 1845, Greek Revival. (24,CBD)
- 119 Russell Library, 1833, remodeled 1875, Gothic Revival (remodeling of Greek Revival Church). (25,CBD)
- 126 Psi Upsilon House, 1877, Victorian Gothic. (Demolished,7/79) (26,CBD)
- 128 Mitchell-Lawton Building, 1874, Victorian Italianate. (Demolished, 7/79) (27,CBD)
- 138 Joseph Elliot House, 1883-1884, Stick Style. (28,CBD)
- 139 William Cooley, Jr. House, ca. 1850, Italianate. (29,CBD)
- 141-145 Middletown Framing, Italianate, 3 stories, brick with brownstone sills and lintels, overhanging eaves, wooden cornice with finely carved brackets, facade obscured by later storefront.\*
- 144 Bishop Acheson House, 1902-1903, Colonial Revival. (30,CBD)
- 148 Charles C. Hubbard House, ca. 1861, Italianate. (31,CBD)
- 151 Joseph Tobey House, between 1843 and 1848, Late Greek Revival. (32,CBD)
- 158 Queen Anne, 2½ stories with tower, aluminum siding, converted to commercial use.
- 160 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, porches and tower, 1st floor converted to commercial use, later siding.
- 163-165 Camp-Stearns-Sheldon House (St. Sebastian's Convent), 1835, Greek Revival. (33,CBD)

BROOKS ROAD

- Southeast corner, intersection with Tollgate Road:  
Tollgate House, ca. 1804, Late Colonial. (34,A0)
- 18 Mid-late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded, heavy cornice with return.

BROOKS ROAD (continued)

South side, 1 mile east of Bear Hill Road:  
William Young House, ca. 1830, Greek Revival. (35,A0)

BRUSH HILL

South side, corner of Laurel Grove Road:  
Federal, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, no pediment, asbestos siding, early east wing with Greek columns in porch. Barns, sheds, and fields in rear.\*

BURR AVENUE

- 6  
8 Late 19th-early 20th c., identical developer houses, cross-gable  
9 roofs with shed-roof porch on side, variety of siding.  
10  
11  
20  
  
18 "Clovernook", Gothic Revival, built by Duane Barnes before 1874,  
2½ stories, aluminum siding.  
  
19 Italianate, 2½ stories (large), wide overhanging eaves, asbestos  
shingled.  
  
25 Coe House, Colonial, 2½ stories, double overhang. Was moved from  
South Main Street, gable end turned to street and center chimney  
removed, asphalt siding added.

BUTTERNUT STREET

Mixture of late-19th-early 20th c., and post-WW II houses, facing  
Indian Hill Cemetery to east.

- 369 All Saints Chapel (Mattabasset Grange), 1875, Gothic Revival.  
(36,A0)  
  
519 Pilgrim Congregational Church (Old Staddle Hill School), School,  
1868; Chapel, 1878; Gothic Revival. (37,A0)

CAMP STREET

- 79 Greek Revival, 2½ stories (large), 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented  
gable, asphalt siding, exceptional door, sited into hill.\*

CATHERINE STREET

Late 19th and early 20th c. houses, large and generously sited but  
modestly detailed.

CHAMBERLAIN HILL ROAD

North side, east of Chauncey Road:  
Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable.\*

CHAMBERLAIN HILL ROAD (continued)

North side, just west of Chauncey Road:  
Colonial, 1½ stories, double overhang, later siding, additions,  
barns to east.

North side, .15 mile west of Chauncey Road:  
William Harris House, late 18th c., Center-Chimney Colonial.  
(38,A0)

South side, east of Chauncey Road:  
Silo, brick (large).

CHAUNCEY ROAD

West side, corner of Lee Street, and Chauncey Road:  
Late 19th c., 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, clapboarded with wood  
shingles in gable, wooden side porches.

East side, corner of Paddock and Chauncey Road:  
ca. 1900, farmhouse, 2½ stories (large), cross-gable roof, asbestos  
siding, verandah on three sides.

CHERRY STREET

19 Warner-Wyse House, 1830-1831, Federal-Greek Revival. (39,CBD)

CHESTNUT STREET

Mid-19th to early-20th c. residential area.

77 Italianate, 2 stories (small), wide overhanging eaves, aluminum  
siding.

97 Levaughn-Arnold House, 1870-1874, Italianate. (40,A0)

CHURCH STREET

14 Doolittle's Funeral Home, Queen Anne house, clapboard and wood  
shingle siding, contemporary Colonial-style facade.

24 Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage (Methodist Church Annex),  
1868-1869, Second Empire. (41,CBD)

24 First Methodist Church (Methodist Episcopal Church), 1931, Second  
Gothic Revival. (42,CBD)

48 Adath Israel Synagogue, 1928, Moorish Temple. (43,CBD)

129 Moncardi's, late 19th c. frame house, 2½ stories, gable end to  
street, 1st floor facade altered for commercial use.

133 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, gable end to street, clapboarded.

139 Early 20th c. Queen Anne, 2½ stories, asphalt shingled, steep  
gables.

CHURCH STREET (continued)

- 140 Italianate (late), 2 stories, overhanging eaves, aluminum siding.
- 145 Italianate, 2½ stories, overhanging eaves, asbestos siding.
- 148 Italianate, 2 stories, clapboarded, bracketed eaves, trellised porch.\*
- 154 D. Ward Northrop House, 1874, Victorian Bracketed Cottage. (44,CBD)
- 162 Second Empire (before 1877), 2½ stories, aluminum siding.
- 171 Butler House (Religious Studies Center), probably ca. 1872, remodeled ca. 1917, early 20th c., Prairie Style Influence (45,CBD)
- 185 Chi Psi House, early 20th c. with some Jacobean features, 3 stories (large), brick with brownstone and concrete trim, decorative chimney pots.\*
- 187 Shanklin Laboratory, Academic Classicism, 3 stories (large), brick with marble trim, corner pilasters, balustrade, sited into hill.\*
- Scott Laboratory, 1903, *Renaissance Revival* ~~Academic Classicism~~. (46,CBD)
- North side, attached to Olin Library:  
Public Affairs Center, early 20th c., Academic Classicism, 4 stories, brick with wood and marble trim, hipped roof with balustrade.
- 200 Olin Library, 1925-1927, Academic Classicism. (47,CBD)

CLINTON STREET

- 27 Sam Augeri's Signs, late 19th-early 20th c. industrial building, 2 stories, brick (painted), double loading door 2nd floor.

COLEMAN ROAD

- 390 Elisha Fairchild House, before 1777, Center-Chimney Colonial. (48,A0)
- 435 Atkins-Crowell House, ca. 1770, Colonial with Greek Revival alterations. (49,A0)

COLLEGE STREET

- 105 G. A. Chaffee Saloon, between 1854 and 1865, Second Empire. (50,CBD)
- 107 Hose Company #2 (Payne's Music House), between 1853 and 1864, Victorian Institutional. (51,CBD)
- 109-111 Middlesex Opera House (Old Middlesex Theatre), theatre 1892, entrance 1927, Early Modern Commercial-Art Deco. (52,CBD)
- 120 Danforth Shop, ca. 1759, Italianate front applied to Colonial Shop. (53,CBD)

COLLEGE STREET (continued)

- 122-124 Joseph Danforth House, 1787, Center-Chimney Colonial. (54,CBD)
- 138 Benjamin Henshaw House, ca. 1755, Colonial (with early wing), 2½ stories, gambrel roof, now covered with brick and altered for commercial use. Bought by William Boardman (youngest son of Timothy Boardman) in 1803 and remained in Boardman family until 1911.\*
- 148 First Randolph Pease House, ca. 1822, Federal. (55,CBD)
- 151 Second Randolph Pease House (Christian Science Church), 1832-1837, Greek Revival. (56,CBD)
- 157 Greek Revival, 1834-1843 (57,CBD)
- 160 Hezekiah Hulbert House, ca. 1775, Center-Chimney Colonial. (58,CBD)
- 160 (front) Cast Iron Hitching Post, late 19th c.
- 161 Greek Revival, 1834-1843 (57,CBD)
- 163 Nathaniel Smith House, ca. 1830, 2½ stories, gable roof, late 19th c. alterations including elaborate wooden entrance porch, aluminum siding.\*
- 166-168 ca. 1846, Greek Revival, 2½ stories, gable end to street, extensively altered.
- 169 Greek Revival, 1834-1843 (57,CBD)
- 170 Greek Revival, 1834-1843 (57,CBD)
- 175 Mid-19th c. house, 2½ stories, gable end to street, aluminum siding, later porches on front and sides.
- 180 Samuel T. Camp House, 1865-1866, Italianate. (59,CBD)
- 186 Italianate Cottage, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, clapboarded, bracketed eaves and windows.\*
- 192 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, clapboard and wood shingle siding, turret and decorative verandah.
- 196 Theophilus Chandler House, between 1866 and 1874, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, brick.
- 200 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, shingled, turned posts on porch.
- 201 Central School, early 20th c., 2 stories on high foundation, brick with concrete trim and Art Deco detail. A school has been located on this site since 1840.
- 208 Joseph Hall House, ca. 1765, Center-Chimney Colonial. (60,CBD)

COLLEGE STREET (continued)

221-223 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable, Greek doorway, pre-1877 Italianate cupola and later porches.\*

COLUMBUS AVENUE

Hartford Electric Light, early 20th c., small cubical brick building at end of dead-end street, Art Deco detail, iron-work porch.

COOLEY AVENUE

From Main Street west:  
Short street with mostly 19th c. workers' houses.

17 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, aluminum siding, porch.

21 Queen Anne Stick-Style, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, clapboard and board and batten siding, porch with turned columns.

COUNTRY CLUB ROAD

276 Colonial, center chimney, 2½ stories, double overhang, asphalt siding, barn across street.\*

North side, between Higby Road and Miner Road:  
Mid-late 19th c., center chimney, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, brick 1st story with arched windows, wood shingled 2nd story, brownstone rubble foundation.

1292 Phineas Bacon House, ca. 1754, Center-Chimney Colonial. (61,A0)

1409 Greek Revival, 1½ stories (small), gable end to street, cornice return, clapboarded, columned porch on facade and wing, good original condition.\*

1423 John Morgan House, before 1791 (per sign on house), Federal-Greek, 2½ stories, gable end to street, no pediment, aluminum siding, possibly earlier wing.\*

1456 Jedediah Wilcox House, between 1809 and 1815, Federal. (62,A0)

1801 Colonial, center chimney, 1½ stories, overhang, wood shingled, front shed dormers, verandah on front, rear wings.\*

COURT STREET

102 Keser's Flowers, early 20th c., brick commercial building, 2 stories (small), interior walls and ceiling covered with decorative pressed tin.

102 (rear) Stable, late 19th c., brick.

179 Middle<sup>town</sup> Banking Company (Salvation Army), 1884, Romanesque Revival. (63,CBD)

COURT STREET (continued)

- 181-183 Masonic Meeting House (Falcons' Building), 1877, Victorian Renaissance Revival. (64,CBD)
- 182 Young Building, early 20th c., 2 stories, freestanding commercial building, concrete Renaissance Revival facade with pilasters, horizontal band of windows 2nd floor.
- 189 Middletown Club (LOOM Building), 1888, Victorian Renaissance Revival. (65,CBD)
- 190 First Congregational Church, 1871-1872, Gothic Revival. (66,CBD)
- 194-196 Duane Barnes-Leonard Bailey House (Rice, Davis, & Daley Insurance), 1858-1859, Mid-19th c. cross-gable domestic. (67,CBD)
- 200 Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company, 1927, Renaissance Revival, 2 stories, brick and marble, full height entrance portico.\*
- 209 Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company, 1929, early modern office building with Art Deco detail, 3 stories, brick with concrete trim.\*
- 229 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, clapboard and wood shingle siding.
- 234 John & Susan Smith House, 1826-1828, late Federal, Colonial Revival remodeling. (68,CBD)
- 235 Greek Revival-Italianate, 2 stories, brick with aluminum trim, brownstone sills and lintels, overhanging eaves, Greek Revival entrance porch.
- 240-242 Sage-Russell-Niles House, 1825-1835, Colonial-Federal. (69,CBD)
- 241 Second Empire, 2½ stories, altered by numerous additions and porches.
- 250 J. Peters Pelton House, 1883-1884, Queen Anne (Stick-Style Influence). (70,CBD)
- 251 Middletown High School (Old Middletown High School), 1894-1896, Romanesque Revival. (71,CBD)
- 258 John M. Douglas House, 1880-1881, Queen Anne (Stick-Style and Eastlake decoration). (72,CBD)
- 261 Italianate, 2 stories, overhanging eaves, asphalt shingled, bay window east side, decorated wooden entrance porch.
- 264 Haskell-Vinal House, 1873, Second Empire. (73,CBD)
- 268 Early 20th c., Jacobean Revival, 2 stories, brick with half-timbering.
- 273 Samuel Breese House, between 1830 and 1860, Greek Revival. (74,CBD)
- 272-276 Georgian Revival apartment building, 2½ stories, brick.

COURT STREET (continued)

279 Oliver D. Beebe House, ca. 1814, Federal. (75,CBD)

285 Wesleyan English Department, 1911, Georgian Revival, 3-bay-wide facade with center doorway, brick, Flemish end chimneys, circular columned entrance porch, dormers. Originally constructed as parsonage for First Congregational Church.\*

CRESCENT STREET

4 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, aluminum siding, decorative porches and tower.

8 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, clapboard and wood shingle siding, decorative porch.\*

15 Gothic Revival (pre-1877), 2 stories, aluminum siding, excellent wood detail including brackets and scalloping, small tower.

31 Second Empire, 2½ stories, clapboarded with some aluminum siding, cut-out wood decoration, 2 bay windows on street facade.\*

35-41 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, clapboarded, excellent wood Stick-Style detail, window caps, cross-bracing in gable.\*

45 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, aluminum siding, bay windows on sides.

49 George Finley House, ca. 1872-1873, Second Empire. (76,CBD)

55 Wilcox-Meech House (Hubbard Estate), ca. 1871, Italianate. (77,CBD)

59 Smith-Stiles House, before 1869, Italianate. (78,CBD)

60 South Congregational Church Parsonage, 1884, Queen Anne. (79,CBD)

70 Early 20th c. Jacobean house, 2½ stories, gable roof with shed dormer and cross-gable on front, brick with half-timbering.

71-83 Hotchkiss Block (Crescent Street Row Houses); #77-83, 1866-1867; #71, ca. 1895; #77-83, Second Empire; #71, Queen Anne. (80,CBD)

80 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, gable roof with dormers, clapboarded, elaborate wooden columned entrance porch.

CROSS STREET

107

109 Early 20th c. domestic buildings. (81,CBD)

113

115

End of 90 Cross Street:

Van Vlec Observatory, 1914-1916, early 20th c. functional. (82,CBD)

CROSS STREET (continued)

- 127 Early 20th c. Bungalow, 1½ stories, gable end to street, stuccoed, bracketed eaves and entrance porch.
- 131 Early modern house, 2 stories, stuccoed, plain, flat roof, arched entranceway.
- 140 A.M.E. Zion Church, 1867, Plain Late 19th c. Meeting House. (83,A0)
- 162 T. Bishop House, 1830-1840, Federal. (84,A0)
- 166 W. Knowles House, 1830-1840, Federal. (84,A0)
- 172 Federal, 1½ stories (small), ridge of roof faces to street, asbestos shingled, doorway with pilasters.\*
- 178-180 Bywater Farm, late 18th c., Center-Hall Colonial (85,A0)

CROWN STREET

Part of late 19th c. residential district including lower Russell, Fowler, and Front Streets. Number of large, ca. 1900, developer houses. Most are frame, with gable end to street, brownstone foundations, new siding.

CRYSTAL LAKE ROAD

Some small 1930s cottages.

Her-Del Stables, Colonial Revival barn-stable, large, frame, fanlight.

DIVISION STREET

- 718 Colonial, center chimney, 2½ stories, double overhang, aluminum siding, later doorway, changes in fenestration.

DRIPPS ROAD

East side, .5 mile from Saybrook Road:  
Soloman Hubbard Farm (Spiderweed), Mid-18th c., Center-Chimney Colonial. (86,A0)

DURANT TERRACE

- 40 Italianate, 2 stories on high foundation, overhanging eaves, no brackets, clapboarded, decorative verandah.

Old Eckersley Hall School, Academic Classicism, 2 stories, brick with concrete trim (quoining, lintels), pedimented entrance porch, cupola (now covered by aluminum siding). Traditional use of this site since before 1870.

EAST STREET

- 79 Colonial, center chimney, 2 stories, double overhang, 5-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, asphalt siding, Greek Revival doorway, wing to south.\*

EAST STREET (continued)

- 308 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, clapboarded, pedimented gable, pilasters, enclosed porch on facade.
- 379 Colonial, center chimney, 1½ stories, gable overhang, clapboarded, additions.
- 410 George W. Hubbard House, between 1835 and 1846, Greek Revival. (87,AO)
- 455 Wilcox House ("Ashcroft"), 1786, Center-Chimney Colonial. (88,AO)
- 489 Wilcox-Dreher House, possibly 1750s, Center-Chimney Colonial. (89,AO)
- 571 Aaron Plum House, 1765, Center-Hall Colonial. (90,AO)
- 598 Queen Anne, 1895, 2½ stories, irregular forms, good original woodwork including decorative shingles, tower with ironwork finials, porches added to facade. Built by Boardman family.\*
- 626 Colonial, center chimney, 2½ stories, overhang in gable, 5-bay-wide facade, wood shingled roof, asphalt siding.\*
- 644 Colonial-Federal, center chimney, 2 stories, 4-bay-wide facade, wood shingled, Federal doorway with pilasters.\*
- 720 Old Westfield Cemetery.
- 953 Josiah Boardman House, ca. 1734, Center-Chimney Colonial. (91,AO)
- 1181 Josiah Wright, Jr. House (Alsop Farmhouse), ca. 1735-1740, Center-Chimney Colonial. (92,AO)
- 1230 Mid-19th c., 2 stories, 4-bay-wide facade, brick foundation. Agricultural setting with barns.

EAST MAIN STREET

- Southeast corner of intersection with Maple Street:  
19th c., industrial building, 2 sections, 2 stories, brick, brownstone sills and segmental-arched windows. In 1859 was site of steam powered factory. In 1874 was the Alsop Shirt Factory.\*
- 61-67 Colonial Revival, commercial-apartment building, 3 stories, brick.
- 71 Early 20th c.(?), commercial-apartment building, 3 stories, brick with brownstone trim.
- 92 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable, asbestos siding.\*
- 99 Mary & Luther Eldridge House, 1888-1890, Queen Anne. (93,AO)
- 112 Elisha Sears House, ca. 1860, Italianate. (94,AO)

EAST MAIN STREET (continued)

- 131 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roofs, originally had extensive shingle decoration now obscured by aluminum siding.
- 153 Faith Church, Gothic Revival, 1½ stories with small tower, distinctive hardware on doors, aluminum siding.\*
- 159-161 Early Victorian, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable facing street, clapboarded, arched window in gable, porch with square columns.\*
- 162 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, brick with brownstone sills and lintels, arched windows in gable, cut-out wooden decoration in eaves, small 1-story commercial addition on front. *Done*
- 186 South Farms Lunch, early 20th c. Diner, 1 story, "streamlined design," metal siding on exterior.\* *Done*
- 199 Fred Parmalee & Sons Store, 19th c., 1½ stories, gable end to street, vertical flush boarding and steep pitched roof, "Awnings, Canvas Goods, Waterproof Covers" painted on side.\* *Done*
- 194
- 203 Similar late 19th c. houses, gable ends to street, variety of
- 206 siding materials.
- 207
- 211
- 210 Italianate, 2 stories (small), overhanging eaves, aluminum siding, porch with distinctive square columns.\*
- 215 Sanseer Manufacturing Company (P & H Bliss Company), ca. 1847, Mid-19th c. Industrial. (95A,AO)
- 215 Sanseer Mill, Russell Manufacturing Company (P & H Bliss Company), ca. 1885, late 19th c. Industrial. (95B,AO)
- 217 House of God Church, ca. 1895, Gothic Revival, 1½ stories, arched windows, aluminum siding. Originally a chapel of Christ Church Episcopal.\*
- 251 1909, 1-story commercial building (small), originally built as barbershop, clapboarded, small wooden cornice on facade.
- 252-256 George W. & James K. Guy House, 1857, Greek Revival, Italianate remodeling. (96,AO)
- 255 Mid-late 19th c. frame houses, sited close to each other and to
- 257 the street, variety of siding materials.
- 261
- 285 Colonial Revival, 1926, 1 story (small), brick, fanlight in gable, wood trim. Formerly branch of Russell Library.
- 311 Heritage Congregational Church (First Church, Episcopal), 1869, Gothic Revival. (97,AO)

EAST MAIN STREET (continued)

- 330-332 19th c. double house, 2 stories, asphalt siding.
- 331 Late 19th-early 20th c. industrial building, 3 stories, brick with concrete, large windows, now mostly enclosed.
- 336 Fenner American Laboratories, 1949, 1-story industrial building, concrete block, 2 wings with monitor roofs, distinctive design.
- 395 Russell Company Office (Fenner American Limited), before 1896, probably before 1874, 19th c. Industrial. (98,AO)
- 400 Fenner American - Russell Manufacturing, 1916, industrial building, 1 story, poured concrete, curved facade, large windows now enclosed.
- 441 Colonial, moved to site, 2½ stories, double overhang, 5-bay-wide facade, later shingle siding.
- 475 Russell Company, Upper Mill (Carmelo Coats); 1845, addition ca. 1870; Mid-19th c. Industrial, Addition Second Empire. (99,AO)
- 498 Colonial, 2½ stories, hipped roof, Greek Revival doorway, later porch and siding.\*
- 515 Mid-late 19th c., 2 stories, gable roof, 5-bay-wide facade, brownstone foundation, 1st floor brick, 2nd floor asphalt shingled.
- 598-600 Possibly 1½-story Colonial, frame, overhang, stuccoed.
- 603 Hart-Jamison House, probably between 1814 and 1827, Federal-Greek. (100,AO)

EASTERN DRIVE

Variety of mid-late 19th c. houses, mostly frame, closely sited on hillside near Connecticut Valley Hospital.

EAST RIDGE ROAD

- 18 Colonial, center chimney, 1½ stories (saltbox), 2-story later wing attached, clapboarded.\*

ELM STREET

- 10 St. Francis Church, early 20th c., Gothic Revival, brick with concrete trim.\*

ERIN STREET

- Mid 19th-early 20th c. houses, street laid out between 1851 and 1874.
- 23,29 Small houses with gable end to street, frame, brownstone foundations, probably date from before 1874.

EVERGREEN AVENUE

- 10,12 Small 19th c. cottages, 1½ stories, L-shaped, cross-gable roofs, bay windows, exterior additions.
- 16 Late 19th-early 20th c., 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, stuccoed, segmental-arched windows and door.
- 31 Bungalow, early 20th c., 1½ stories, flared gable roof, clapboarded.

FACTORY STREET

Rayco Products, brick industrial building, 1½ stories, only remaining factory building on once thriving industrial site of Old Arawana Mills.

FAIRCHILD ROAD

.1 mile south of Bow Lane:  
Colonial, Fairchild family house, 2½ stories (large), clapboarded, irregular fenestration, porches and additions. Barn with wood-shingled roof.\*

FARM HILL ROAD

West end near South Main Street:  
Late 19th-early 20th c. residences on north side (Shopping center on south side).

- 273 Victorian Gothic, 2½ stories, central section with gable facing to street, 2-story wing to south, aluminum siding, elaborate wooden decoration including scroll-sawn work in eaves, unusual pediments, and wooden pinnacles.\*

FERRY STREET

Early 18th c. street with some 18th c. houses, most are mid-late 19th c. Houses are closely sited, 2-2½ stories, close to street with porches on facades.

- 23-25 Hamilton-Vecchito House, 1873-1876, Italianate. (101,CBD)
- 33 Isaac Warner House, ca. 1817, Federal. (102,CBD)
- 39 First Stephen Shaddick House, 1812-1813, Federal, 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, center door, aluminum siding.\*
- 44 Early-mid 19th c., 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, asphalt siding, large additions on rear.
- 47 Early 20th c. commercial building, brick, 2 stories (narrow), classical detail.
- 49 Late 19th c., 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces street, asphalt siding, Italianate porch.

FERRY STREET (continued)

- 51-55 Shaddick-Fountain House (Shaddick-Pandolpho House); #53, early 19th c.; #51, late 19th c.; #53, Colonial-Federal; #51, late 19th c. (103,CBD)
- 59 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, steep gables, clapboarded, Stick-Style porch, exterior stairways.
- 68-72 John Delliber House, ca. 1744, Colonial, center chimney, 5-bay-wide facade, asphalt siding, storefront added.\*
- 76 Built between 1859 and 1873 by Sylvester Adams, used for commercial purposes. 2-story frame house on brick 1st story, asphalt siding, denticulated cornice, enclosed porches on facade.\*

FOUNTAIN AVENUE

- Late 19th-early 20th c. houses, most 2½ stories, exhibiting a variety of styles, including Colonial Revival. Materials are stucco, wood shingle, clapboard, and brick.
- 51,57 Late Victorian cottages, 1½ stories, cross-gable roofs, bay windows on front; #57 has original clapboard siding; #51 has asbestos siding.
- 69 Mid-19th c.(?), 2 stories, 4-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, stuccoed.

FOWLER STREET

Variety of late 19th c. and early 20th c. residences, part of residential district which includes lower Russell, Front, and Crown Streets.

FREEMAN ROAD

- 332 John Hubbard House, 1781, Center-Chimney Colonial. (104,A0)

North side, west of #332:  
1870, 2½ stories, gable end to street, aluminum siding, heavy cornice, arched window in gable, porch with square columns. Well-sited with fields across street.

FRONT STREET

Variety of late 19th-early 20th c. residences, many with gable ends to street, most are frame, some are brick. A few display exceptional porches.

GEORGE STREET

Between Middlefield Street and Boston Road:  
Variety of modest, mid-19th to early 20th c. residences (possibly associated with Rockfall Woolen Mill on Middlefield Street, mixed with post-WW II housing.

GEORGE STREET (continued)

- 1 Warner House, 1932, Spanish Colonial Revival. (105,A0)

GILSHENNAN PLACE

West side:

Early 20th c. apartment building, 3 stories (large), flat roof, aluminum siding, no decoration. Home of many early Italian immigrants.\*

GLOVER PLACE

- 1 Queen Anne Cottage, ca. 1900. (106,CBD)

- 2 Queen Anne Cottage, ca. 1900. (106,CBD)

GLYNN AVENUE

- 6 Early 20th c. bungalow, 1½ stories, wood shingled, wood trim and bracketing.

GRAND STREET

Eastern end of street has small, closely-sited houses, dating from the 1850s and 1860s. The western end of the street has larger, closely-sited houses of similar design with gable ends facing the street. Many of the houses have later siding but retain wooden decorative elements, such as porches and brackets. Grand Street was opened between 1851 and 1874.

- 12 Possibly early 19th c. (moved to site?), 2 stories, 4-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, asbestos shingled, Victorian porch.

- 45 Mid-19th c., 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, asphalt shingled, well-detailed, 1-story porch, new siding.

- 54 Italianate (before 1874), 2 stories, hipped roof, clapboarded, bracketed eaves, original porch with square columns.

- 62 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, variety of wood shingles and decoration.\*

GREEN STREET

Early street with closely sited 19th and early 20th c. houses, close to street, most are 2-2½ stories with porches.

- 19 Green Street Tenement Housing, between 1890 and 1904, late 19th c. tenement. (107,CBD)

- 25-27 Green Street Tenement Housing, between 1891 and 1904, late 19th c. tenement. (108,CBD)

- 33 (rear) Colonial (saltbox), 1½ stories (small), asphalt siding.\*

GREEN STREET (continued)

- 35 Possibly early 19th c. house, 2 stories, center chimney, 5-bay-wide facade, gable roof, clapboarded.
- 41-43 Early 19th c. (probably), 3-bay-wide facade, wood shingled, porches on facade.
- 46 Queen Anne, 2½ stories on high foundation, cross-gable roof, asbestos siding, 2 story wooden porch on facade, wood trim,
- 50-52 Early 19th c. (before 1825), 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, later clapboarding and shingle siding.\*
- 51 Johnson School (St. Sebastian's School), 1872, late 19th c. (picturesque details). (109,CBD)
- 58 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable, aluminum siding.
- 60 (rear) Carriage house, board and batten siding, cupola, poor condition.

GROVE STREET

East side of street:

Closely sited, similar, late 19th-early 20th c. houses with gable ends to street, porches with brackets and turned posts.

HAMLIN STREET

- 51 Between 1851 and 1874, 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, asbestos shingled, Greek Revival door in center, Victorian porch.
- 58 Wesleyan Physical Plant, ca. 1850, Brick Industrial (Federal-Greek period). (110,CBD)

HIGH STREET

East side, Pameacha Avenue to Loveland Street:

Similar, late 19th-early 20th c. houses. Brick and frame; most have gable end to street. Particularly notable are #56 for wood decoration; #60 and #64 for duochrome brick decoration (#64 has round turret).

- 69 Colonial Revival-Shingle Style, 3 stories, variety of roof forms, unusual configuration, aluminum siding.
- 76 German Evangelical Lutheran Church (St. Paul's Lutheran Church), 1896, late Gothic Revival. (111,A0)
- 100 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, brick, arched windows, wood shingles in gable.
- 101 F. Perry Hubbard House, ca. 1896, Colonial Revival. (112,CBD)

HIGH STREET (continued)

- 107 1830-1840, Federal. (113,CBD)
- 114 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable faces street, aluminum siding, wood trim, exceptional doorway with pilasters, elliptical fanlight, corner pilasters, fanlight in gable.
- 115 Federal, 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade with side door, ridge of roof faces to street, clapboarded, Federal doorway with sidelights and fanlight, Colonial Revival porch on side.\*
- 118 Late Italianate, 2½ stories, overhanging eaves, brick with brownstone sills and lintels, added brick wing and porches.
- 124 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, Dutch gambrel roof, wood shingled, pedimented entrance porch.
- 132 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, flared gambrel roof, clapboarded, cove-ceilinged entrance porch, Palladian window in gable end.
- 135 Dr. A. Moore House, after 1746, Center-Chimney Colonial, 19th c. alterations. (114,CBD)
- 146 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded, decorative porch, peak in gable.
- 159 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, hipped roof with dormers, aluminum siding.
- 163 Karl Harrington House, ca. 1875, Italianate. (115,CBD)
- 167 Commons Club (Wesleyan Argus Building), ca. 1880, Italianate. (116,CBD)
- 184 Beta Theta Pi House, early English Revival (early 20th c.), 3 stories, variety of gables, brick 1st floor, half-timbering 2nd and 3rd stories; projecting wings on facade, decorative wooden eaves.\*
- 185 Alpha Delta Phi House, Colonial Revival, 3½ stories (large), brick with wood trim.\*
- 190 David W. Neale House (Wesleyan Housing Office), 1854-1856, Italianate, 3 stories, overhanging eaves, brick with brownstone trim, Doric columned entrance porch, cupola.\*
- 200 Phi Nu Theta House, Academic Classicism, 3 stories with 2-story flanking wings, brick with marble trim, severe decoration, 2-story Doric columned portico.
- 208 Bailey-Sibley House, between 1859 and 1870, 19th c. gable-ended domestic, Federal Revival remodeling. (117,CBD)
- 214 Israel Bailey House, between 1825 and 1838, Federal-Greek, Italianate remodeling. (118,CBD)

HIGH STREET (continued)

College Row, between Church and Washington Streets:  
Orange Judd Hall, 1869-1872, Second Empire. (119,CBD)

College Row, between Church and Washington Streets:  
Rich Hall ("92 Theatre"), 1866-1868, Gothic Revival. (120,CBD)

College Row, between Church and Washington Streets:  
Memorial Chapel, 1868-1871, Gothic Revival. (121,CBD)

College Row, between Church and Washington Streets:  
The Lyceum (South College), 1824-1825, Federal. (122,CBD)

College Row, between Church and Washington Streets:  
North College, 1824-1825, rebuilt 1907, Federal-Neoclassical  
Reconstruction. (123,CBD)

242 Psi Upsilon Fraternity, 1891-1893, early English Revival. (124,CBD)

West side, north of North College:  
Squash Courts Building, early 20th c., 4 stories (long), brick with  
brownstone trim, brick piers enclose arches on 3rd floor, classical  
cornice, harmonizes with College Row buildings.\*

255 First President's House (Dean's House), 1837-1838, Greek Revival.  
(125,CBD)

262 Fisk Hall, 1903-1904, Academic Classicism. (126,CBD)

269 Coite-Hubbard House (President's House), ca. 1856, Italianate.  
(127,CBD)

276 DKE House, 1928-1929, Colonial Revival, built of stone from the  
Greek Revival house of Nathan Starr (ca. 1830) previously on site.  
2½ stories with 2-story wings, granite (random ashlar), gable roof  
with dormers, columned entrance porch. Architect, Aymar Embury II.\*

281 Charles G. R. Vinal House (Winchester House), ca. 1875, Victorian  
Italianate Villa. (128,CBD)

284 Professor Caleb Winchester House (Alumni Guest House), 1889,  
Shingle Style-Colonial Revival. (129,CBD)

287 Van Dusen House, ca. 1870, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of  
roof faces to street, center doorway, clapboarded, rear wing,  
arched entrance, moved from corner lot.\*

298 Elihu W.N. Starr House (Downey House), 1841-1842, Italianate.  
(130,CBD)

300 Romance and Russian Language Dept., Colonial Revival, 2½ stories,  
brick, end chimneys on main block, dormers on roof, wings at side,  
1-story verandah.

301 Richard Alsop IV House, 1836-1838, Greek Revival-Italianate. (131,CBD)

HIGH STREET (continued)

- 318 Edward A. Russell House (KNK Fraternity), 1841-1842, Greek Revival.  
(132,CBD)
- 327 Duane Barnes House (Davison Infirmary), ca. 1848, Gothic Revival.  
(133,CBD)
- 343 Thomas McDonough Russell House (Afro-American Center), 1901-1902,  
Georgian Revival. (134,CBD)
- 350 Samuel Russell House (Honors College), 1828-1830, Greek Revival.  
(135,CBD)
- 387 Colonial Revival (Queen Anne influence), 2½ stories, hipped roof  
with round bay, wood shingled, porch with decorated pediment.\*
- 390 Queen Anne (probably early 20th c.), 2 stories, cross-gable roof,  
asbestos shingled, decorative porches 1st and 2nd stories.
- 394 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, hipped roof, aluminum siding, delicate  
detail, entrance porch with balustrade.\*
- 397 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, hipped roof, clapboarded, corner  
pilasters, bold decoration, pedimented entrance porch.\*
- 400 Queen Anne, early 20th c., 2½ stories, variety of roof forms,  
notable verandah with turned and scroll-sawn decoration.
- 436-440 Thomas Kelly House, 1894, Proto-Modern. (136,CBD)
- 449,451 Early 20th c. houses, 2 stories, cross-gable roofs, columned porches.  
#451 has original shingle and clapboard siding with cross-bracing  
in gable; #449 has aluminum siding.
- 454 ca. 1900, 2½ stories, gable end to street, good original condition  
with decorative clapboard and shingles, porch with turned columns.
- 465 E. B. Strong House (Giacco House), ca. 1873, late 19th c. Domestic-  
Queen Anne. (137,CBD)
- 492 Late 19th c., 2 stories, cross-gable roof, cross-bracing in gable,  
clapboarded, good original condition.
- 519 Date unknown, 2 stories, frame, brownstone foundation, 3-bay-wide  
facade, ridge of roof faces to street.
- 525
- 529 Identical "developer houses", probably early 20th c., 2 stories,  
533 frame, cross-gable roofs and side porches with shed roof, variety  
537 of siding; a typical pattern in this area.
- 541
- 526 Early 20th c. apartments, 3 stories, brick with wood trim, Colonial  
528 Revival detail (i.e. keystones and columned porches).

HIGH STREET (continued)

- 622 Early 20th c., 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, brick, belt courses and decoration in variegated brick, similar to #627.
- 635 Queen Anne Stick-Style, 2 stories, clapboard and wood shingle siding, good original condition, similar to #641.

HIGHLAND AVENUE

- 57 Hall-Stevens House, probably ca. 1698, Center-Chimney Colonial. (138,A0)
- 101 Colonial. center chimney, 2½ stories, 5-bay-wide facade, central doorway, asbestos siding, Greek columned entrance porch.
- Between Beacon Street and Highland Terrace:  
Many late 19th c. residences, 2½ stories, gable ends to street. (#132 is particularly notable for original condition); also early 20th c. Colonial Revival houses.
- 131 Smith-Mathias House, ca. 1872, Italianate. (139,A0)
- 146 Mid-late 19th c., 2½ stories, gable end to street, brick with brownstone sills and lintels, porch with scroll-sawn brackets.
- 156 Mid-19th c.(?), 2 stories, aluminum siding, altered fenestration.
- 160 Early 19th c.(?), 1½ stories, rear lean-to, composition siding.
- 399 William Wilcox Manufacturing Co. (Hartford Club Beverage Company), ca. 1850, 19th c. Industrial. (140,A0)
- 400 Industrial building, ca. 1850, 2 stories (long), L-shaped plan, brick. Formerly part of the William Wilcox Manufacturing Co., interior mostly destroyed by fire.
- 402 Mid-19th c.(?), 1½ story house on high brick foundation, center chimney, asphalt siding. Associated with William Wilcox Manufacturing Co.\*
- Northwest side, between Library Service Center and SNETCO:  
Colonial, center chimney, 1½ stories, overhang at gable ends, gambrel roof, clapboarded, dormers, garage addition to side. Probably built by Crowell family.\*
- 561 Mid-late 19th c., 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street. clapboarded, wooden porch.
- 617 Mid-late 19th c., 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded, wooden porch.

HILLSIDE COURT

- 1,2,  
3,4,  
5,6,  
7,8 Russell Company Houses, late 19th-early 20th c. cottages (141,A0)

HOME AVENUE

Late 19th-early 20th c. residential area; bungalows and Colonial Revival style houses, closely sited on tree-lined street.

- 34 Federal, ca. 1832, moved from northeast corner of High and Church Streets ca. 1915. 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, clapboarded, fenestration altered, Victorian bracketed cornice.\*

HUBBARD STREET

Early-mid 19th c. houses, small, most with gable ends to street, variety of siding materials.

- 1 Hubbard Street Firehouse, 1876, Victorian Institutional. (142,CBD)

- 14 Early 19th c.(?), 2½ stories, gable roof, facade turned at right angle to street, overhang in gable end, interior chimneys, aluminum siding, fenestration altered.

East side, listed as 79 South Main Street:

St. Mary's Church, Gothic Revival, early 20th c., brick with concrete, pointed-arched windows with elaborate tracery, tower with spire.

- 47 Italianate, 2 stories (small), overhanging eaves, asphalt siding.

HUNTING HILL AVENUE

South Main to Russell:

Late 19th-early 20th c. residences intermixed with 1940s Colonial Revival houses.

- 26,36 Small cottages, ca. 1864, originally gatehouses for Hotchkiss Estate (27-29 Woodside Circle). 1½ stories, docked-gable roofs, clapboard and wood shingle siding, each has a decorative entrance porch.\*

- 121 Hertzell-Hotchkiss House, 1869-1870, Second Empire. (143,AO)

- 157 Italianate, 2 stories, clapboarded, paired brackets supporting eaves, good original condition.\*

- 310 Woodrow Wilson High School, Renaissance Revival, 3½ stories, brick with concrete trim, projecting central pavilion with pediment, cupola (now covered with aluminum).

JACKSON STREET

- 48,50 2½ stories, brick, gable roof; #48 is stuccoed. These two buildings may be associated with plane factory of A. Baldwin (ca. 1850), formerly located nearby at the present site of cast-iron bridge at the end of Jackson Street.\*

JOHNSON STREET

13-15 Robert Johnson House, before 1825, Federal. (144,AO)

65 St. John's Cemetery Chapel, 1920, small, plain, classical chapel, brownstone.\*

82 1930s Art Deco, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, windows with glass bricks.\*

East side, just south of railroad tracks:  
Small, 1-story frame building, clapboarded, probably associated with railroad.

KINGS AVENUE

North side, corner of Main Street:  
Trolley Barn (EIS Main Street Building), ca. 1894, late 19th c. Industrial. (145,CBD)

LAKE STREET

25 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, clapboard and wood shingle siding, stained glass windows.

LAKESIDE AVENUE

145 ca. 1870, 2 stories, cross-gable roof with docked gables and dormers, asbestos shingles, enclosed porch.

LAUREL GROVE ROAD

West side, just south of Wadsworth Street:  
Nehemiah Hubbard House, ca. 1744, Center-Chimney Colonial. (146,AO)

30 Robert Smithson House (Fanny Stone House), ca. 1741, Center-Chimney Colonial. (147,AO)

477 Federal, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, clapboarded, Federal-style, cove-ceilinged entrance porch.\*

790 Petras Farm, Italianate, 2 stories (small), 3-bay-wide facade, overhanging eaves, later siding. Barns in rear, formerly part of large farm.\*

LAWN AVENUE

Late 19th-early 20th c. residences. Most are Colonial Revival, 2½-3 stories (generally large), many are in excellent, original condition.

45 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, gambrel roof with dormers, clapboarded, bold decoration and entrance porch.

LEE STREET

North side, just west of intersection with Chauncey Road:  
Colonial, 1½ stories, overhang, later jerkin-headed, gable roof,  
clapboard (two types).\*

- 65 Federal, 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, no  
pediment, later siding, doorway with side lights, delicate  
window caps, square light in gable.\*

LIBERTY STREET

9-11 Mission Chapel, 1853, Greek Revival. (148,CBD)

12 Early 19th c., 2 stories (small), center chimney, 5-bay-wide  
facade, asphalt shingled.

20 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street,  
stuccoed.

30 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable,  
asbestos shingled.

34 Colonial, 2½ stories, double overhang, wood shingled, fenestration  
altered.

52 Italianate, 2½ stories, aluminum siding.

64 Samuel Babcock House, 1851 Italianate. (149,CBD)

94-96 Late 19th c. apartment building, 3 stories, brick with decorative  
cornice and frieze.

104-106 Salt Box, early 19th c.(?), 1½ stories (small), asbestos shingled,  
brownstone foundation.

The western end of Liberty Street has larger, late 19th c., Queen  
Anne style houses. Particularly notable for original condition is  
#163-165.

LINCOLN STREET

Primarily substantial late 19th c. houses on large lots.

136 Early 20th c., Colonial Revival-Shingle Style, 2½ stories, gambrel  
roof, clapboard and wood shingle siding, fieldstone foundation.

144-146 Early 20th c., Colonial Revival-Shingle Style, 2½ stories, hipped  
roof, clapboard and wood shingle siding, rounded, columned verandah.

145 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, clapboard and wood shingle  
siding.\*

148-150 Second Empire (ca. 1878), 2½ stories, brick, double bay windows on  
facade, elaborate brackets.\*

LINCOLN STREET (continued)

- 149 Victorian cottage, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, clapboard and wood shingle siding.
- 159 Spear House, 1894, Queen Anne. (150,AO)
- 160 Late Victorian, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, asbestos shingled, columned verandah.
- 165 Hale House, 1893, Queen Anne. (150,AO)
- 170 Late Victorian, similar to #160, clapboarded, good original condition.
- 171 Murphy House, 1895, Queen Anne. (150,AO)
- 174-178 Queen Anne-Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, hipped roof, some aluminum siding, extensive porches.

LIVINGSTON ROAD

North side between Millbrook Road and entrance to Crystal Lake:  
Large metal corrugated pipe converted to house (resembles Quonset Hut style).

LONG HILL ROAD

- North side, .1 miles west of Long Lane:  
Late 19th c., 2 stories, narrow, plain, clapboarded, formerly part of Hubbard Estate.
- Northwest corner of intersection with Long Lane:  
First Robert Hubbard House, 1868, Gothic Revival. (151,AO)
- West side, .2 mile southwest of Long Lane:  
Second Robert Hubbard House, 1884, Queen Anne. (152,AO)
- 439 Possibly mid-19th c., 2½ stories, 5-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces street, brick 1st floor, wood shingled 2nd story, brownstone foundation and retaining wall.
- 491 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, hipped roof with dormers, stuccoed, prominent entrance porch and verandahs on side, commanding site, barn across street.
- East side, 2.5 miles south of Daniels Street:  
Eben Hubbard House (Wesleyan Hills Farmhouse), 1874-1875, Second Empire. (153,AO)

Wesleyan Hills

First planned residential community in Middletown. Construction began in late 1960s on former farmland; includes detached single family houses and multiple occupancy condominiums. Variety of building types.

LONG HILL ROAD (continued)

Southwest corner of intersection with Brush Hill Road:  
Mid-19th c. (?), 2½ stories, 4-bay-wide facade, aluminum siding,  
Italianate porch, wings and additions, barns across street.

LONG LANE

- 1  
3 Early 20th c. Bungalows, 1½ stories, variety of siding materials.  
4  
5  
21  
17 Late Victorian cottage, 2 stories, cross-gable roof (steeply pitched),  
asbestos shingled, bay window on facade.  
43 19th c., 2½ stories, gable end to street, asbestos siding, decorative  
porch.

East side, between Cross and Wadsworth Streets:  
Connecticut Industrial School for Girls (Long Lane School), mid-19th-  
early 20th c. institutional buildings and site. (154,A0)

West side, north of Pine Street intersection:  
Small, narrow, frame house, brownstone foundation, 3-bay-wide  
facade, center doorway, pilasters at corner, chimney at side, shingle  
siding, new porch, small carriage house-garage.

LONGWORTH AVENUE

- 4-12 Similar late 19th-early 20th c. houses closely sited on north side  
of street, 2½ stories, cross-gable roofs, sawtooth belt courses,  
porches.

LOVELAND STREET

- 27 George Loveland House, ca. 1870, Picturesque Eclecticism. (155,CBD)  
32 Colonial, center chimney, 2½ stories, 5-bay-wide facade, aluminum  
siding.  
46 Mid-19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street,  
asbestos siding, Greek Revival style doorway.  
62 Florence A. Stillman School, 1936, Colonial Revival, 2½ stories,  
brick and concrete, projecting central pavilion with pediment,  
doorway with broken scroll pediment.\*

MAIN STREET

- 48 Charles Boardman House (White Eagle Cafe), 1753, Center-Chimney  
Colonial. (156,CBD)  
49 Caleb Fuller House, 1771, Center-Chimney Colonial. (157,CBD)  
50 Charles Chadwick Barn, ca. 1758, 18th c. barn. (158,CBD)

MAIN STREET (continued)

- 61 John Cookson House, 1837, Federal-Greek Revival. (159,CBD)
- 70 John R. Watkinson House & National Guard Amory, north wing, ca. 1810; drill shed and south wing, 1921; Federal, Academic Classic addition. (160,CBD)
- 73 William Southmayd House, 1747, Center-Chimney Colonial. (161,CBD)
- 93 Baptist Meeting House, 1842, Greek Revival. (162,CBD)
- 151 Mather-Mansfield House (General Mansfield House), 1807-1810, Federal. (163,CBD)
- 179-181 Middlesex Mutual Assurance (Old Middlesex Building), 1867, Renaissance Revival. (164,CBD)
- 191-195 Police Station (Middlesex Fruiterery), 1835-1850, Plain 19th c. Commercial. (165,CBD)
- 203-207 Universalist Church (Odd Fellows Hall), 1839, Greek Revival. (166,CBD)
- 225 Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, Colonial Revival, 2 stories, brick with marble trim, arched windows on side, 1-story addition on front.
- 237-245 Nehemiah Hubbard House, before 1788, with major Greek Revival remodeling, 2 stories on high foundation, brick. Recent storefront, but original 3rd story, Greek entablature and cornice visible. Full height columns of portico are now at Cenacle, Wadsworth Street.\*
- 267 Connecticut Bank & Trust Co., Renaissance Revival, 2 stories, free standing, brick, 3-bay-wide marble facade with Corinthian columns.\*
- 291 Old Post Office, 1916, Renaissance Revival. (167,CBD)
- 315 Liberty Savings Bank, ca. 1928, Academic Classicism. (168,CBD)
- 319-323 Old Banking House Block (Liberty Savings Bank); south section, ca. 1796, north section ca. 1815; Commercial Italianate. (169,CBD)
- 335 Guy Rice Building, 1930, Renaissance Revival, 3 stories, stucco and concrete on facade, large arched windows on second floor, storefront altered.
- 338 Palace Theatre, early 20th c., 2 stories, plain stuccoed facade.
- 339-347 "Commercial Building" (Bobs Surplus), 1892, remodeled mid-20th c., 3 stories, stuccoed facade, originally built as YMCA.\*
- 354 Capitol Theatre, ca. 1925, Neo-Classical Revival. (170,CBD)
- 359 Hubbard-Holland Building (Bacon Brothers); ca. 1873, remodeled early 20th c.; Early 20th c. Plain Commercial. (171,CBD)

MAIN STREET (continued)

- 360 Pythian Building; ca. 1874, remodeled 1938; Modern Commercial, Renaissance Revival detail. (172,CBD)
- 363 Central National Bank Building, 1915, 5 stories, brick, Renaissance Revival detail.\*
- 366 Shapiros Building, Early Modern Commercial, 3 stories, first floor concrete, brick above, long casement windows second floor, good original condition.\*
- 381 Holy Trinity Church, 1871-1874, Gothic Revival. (173,CBD)
- 390-392 Wrubel Building (Kabachnik), Contemporary marble facing over Art Deco facade, 3 stories, early facade is visible on south section (#390).
- 393 City Savings Bank, Colonial Revival, 1 story (small), brick, three arched windows on first floor.\*
- 412 Camp's, Renaissance Revival, 2 stories (small), brick, Palladian window second floor.\*
- 420 Sheldon Building (Amato's Hobby Center), ca. 1866-1867, Mid-19th c. Commercial. (174,CBD)
- 422 Fagan's Block (McCarthy & Hurley Building), ca. 1868, Victorian Italianate. (175,CBD)
- 423 Linderme & Zurcher, Colonial Revival commercial, 3 stories (large), brick, dormers on roof.
- 437 Early 20th c. Commercial, 2 stories (small), brick with concrete trim, some Art Deco detail.
- 428 Woolworth's, 1939, Commercial Art Deco. (176,CBD)
- 440 Washington Building, Early 20th c. Commercial, 3 stories, brick, vertical piers and some decoration on frieze, storefront altered.
- 460-470 Stueck Building, ca. 1893, Late 19th c. Commercial. (177,CBD)
- 472 Alsop-King Building (Middletown Press), 1873-1874, Italianate Commercial. (178,CBD)
- 476-478 Fagan's New Block (Public Market), ca. 1912, Early Modern Commercial with Classical Revival detail. (179,CBD)
- 484 Caulkins & Post Building (Bi-Rite Furniture), 1895, commercial, 4 stories, brick with granite trim and belt courses, original, classically detailed cornice and storefront (with exception of applied signs). Originally Caulkins & Post "house furnishings", one of first "modern" stores in Middletown.\*
- 489-493 Caulkin's Buick-Cadillac, 1905, Early 20th c. Commercial. (180,CBD)

MAIN STREET (continued)

501-507 St. Aloysius Building, 1894 with 1916 Georgian Revival remodeling, 3 stories, brick with limestone trim, facade divided into five bays by pilasters, flat arched windows second floor, arched windows third floor.\*

501 (rear) Early 19th c. Federal house moved from Main Street to behind St. Aloysius Building. 2 stories, hipped roof, composition shingle siding, Colonial Revival porch on front.

502-508 Ward-Cody Building (Richard E. Cody Shoes), 1889-1890, Victorian Commercial. (181,CBD)

512-528 J. Poliner & Sons, 1925, Colonial Revival, 2 stories (long), scrubbed terra-cotta tiles on facade, long windows second floor, classical doorway and balustrade with urns, first floor altered.\*

533 Central Fire Station (Main Street Firehouse), 1889, Renaissance Revival. (182,CBD)

538-540 Early 20th c. Commercial, 4 stories, brick with wood decoration, corner pilasters, classical cornice, Federal-Style entrance doors.\*

542-544 Southmayd's Building (Southmayd-Krenz Building), 1872, Victorian Commercial Block with Classical detail. (183,CBD)

547 "Scotch Evangelical Church" (Professional Building), 1856, used as Church until 1870, 2½ stories, considerable remodeling, the latest in a Colonial Style aluminizing.

548 J. Poliner & Sons Shoe Store, 19th c. commercial building, 3 stories (small), stucco over clapboards, wooden bracketed cornice, brownstone foundation, metal cornice of old storefront remains under new sign.\*

557 Mortimer Cemetery. Established by gifts to First Ecclesiastical Society in 1778 and 1781. Additions made in 1830 and 1849.

562-576 Lawton and Wall Block; #562, 1867, #568-76, between 1870 and 1874; Italianate. (184,CBD)

578-580 Late 19th-early 20th c. Commercial, 3 stories, aluminum siding over clapboard, most of copper-sheathed storefront remains under present facade.\*

584 Shlien's Furniture, probably 19th c., 3 stories, wood frame, aluminum siding, bracketed cornice.

590-594 Peter Butler Homestead (Jim's Flower Shop/Victor Shoe Repair); before 1750, probably before 1732; Center-Chimney Colonial. (Dismantled, May, 1979). (185,CBD)

598-614 Hotchkiss Block (Master Supply), ca. 1894, Late 19th c. Commercial. (186,CBD)

605 Hotel Arrigoni (Arriwani Hotel), 1914, Colonial Revival-Early Modern Commercial. (187,CBD)

MAIN STREET (continued)

615-617 Scranton Building (Instant Printing), 1872-1876, Italianate Commercial. (188,CBD)

631 Arthur Magill, Jr. House (Chase School), ca. 1820, Federal-Greek Revival. (189,CBD)

631 (rear) Formerly a wing of Arthur Magill, Jr. House (631 Main) moved to rear, 2 stories, aluminum siding, one end has pedimented gable with modillioned cornice.

630-636 City Package-Roz's Lunch, Early Modern Commercial, 4 stories, brick, granite sills and belt course on facade, brownstone sills and lintels on sides, metal cornice, storefront has cast iron columns.\*

635 Community Health Center, Early 20th c. Commercial, 3 stories (small), 2-bay-wide facade, brick, Colonial Revival detail, attached to north side of Magill House (#631 Main).

644 Murphy Drug (D. J. Fountain), Late 19th c. Commercial, 4 stories (small and narrow), brick with brownstone sills and lintels, sawtooth belt courses.\*

648-654 Early Modern Commercial, 4 stories, brick, brownstone sills and lintels run whole length of facade.\*

656-660 Amato's & Big L Driving, commercial, age unknown, 3 stories, brick first floor, upper floors stuccoed, stepped cornice, part of brick and wooden storefront remains.

666 Stow Block, 1889, commercial and apartment building, 3 stories, brick, 3-bay-wide facade on Main Street is 20th c., long facade on Rapallo Avenue has Victorian decorative lintels and cornice.\*

680-686 Kabatznick Building, 1922, early Modern Commercial with classical details, 3 stories, yellow "Pompeian brick", a prominent frieze over second story, decorative parapet, storefronts altered. Building anchors corner block.\*

697 Delaney's Cafe, Early 20th c. Commercial, 3 stories (small), free standing, brick with concrete trim, keystones, quoins and cornice.

698 Applequest Block, 1898, late Victorian Commercial. (190,CBD)

706-712 Fourth Meeting House of First Church of Christ (North End Meeting House), 1799, Federal. (191,CBD)

724 North End News, commercial, early 20th c.(?), 3 stories, asphalt siding, wooden bracketed cornice, storefront connects to building on south (#706-712).\*

728 O'Rourke's Diner, early 20th c., moved to current site, ca. 1947, Diner, Art Deco details. (192,CBD)

MAIN STREET EXTENSION

128 L. D. Brown & Son (Formatron Corporation), ca. 1871-1874, Late 19th c. Industrial. (193,A0)

MAPLE SHADE ROAD

11 Seward-Wilcox House, ca. 1820, Federal. (194,A0)

Southeast corner of Randolph Road:  
Late 19th c. Victorian, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, clapboarded, decorative bargeboards.

30 "Watch House", East Long Hill School, 1675-1676, Stone Blockhouse. (195,A0)

MAPLE STREET

7 Bethel Apostolic Church, Italianate house, 3 stories, overhanging eaves, scabbled brownstone foundation, porch removed, similar to #9.

9 Italianate, 3 stories, overhanging eaves, brick, similar to #7.

MAROMAS ROAD

East side, .1 mile south of Brooks Road:  
Colonial, center chimney, 2½ stories, 5-bay-wide facade, asbestos shingled.

MIDDLE STREET

475 Federal Revival, early 20th c., 2½ stories, brick, arched windows.

West side, south of Boardman Lane:  
Mid-19th c., center chimney, gable roof, clapboarded, Victorian verandah.

591 John Wilcox House, ca. 1738, Center-Chimney Colonial (saltbox). (196,A0)

612 Samuel Harris House, ca. 1686, Center-Chimney Colonial (saltbox). (197,A0)

861 Jeremiah Wilcox House, ca. 1760, Center-Chimney Colonial (saltbox). (198,A0)

1184 Greek Revival, before 1859. (199,A0)

1221 Greek Revival, before 1859. (199,A0)

MIDDLEFIELD STREET

287 Possibly Colonial, 1½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, aluminum siding, enclosed porch on facade.

MIDDLEFIELD STREET (continued)

288 Colonial-Federal, center chimney, 2½ stories, clapboarded, Federal doorway with pilasters, molded window caps, roof altered.\*

South side, between Forest and George Streets:  
Formerly Rockfall Woolen Company (E. Savage Rifle and Pistol Manufacturing in 1859), early-mid 19th c. Mill, 3 stories (large) with stair tower, brownstone foundation, clapboard siding partially covered by wood and aluminum sheathing, deteriorated brick addition, west side. Industrial site since the early 19th c.; a dam, pond and railroad bridge are to the south.\*

South of Rockfall Woolen Company:  
Railroad bridge, ca. 1905, constructed by New York-New Haven-Hartford Company on old right-of-way of Airline Railroad. Double-intersection, rivet-connected, deck truss. To be included in HAER Connecticut Inventory Project (1979-80).

East of George Street, over Coginchaug River:  
WPA Bridge, 1939, concrete, Art Deco styling motifs.

MILES AVENUE

36 Hyup, 1930 apartment building, 3½ stories (tall and narrow), stuccoed, sited into hill. Constructed by Joseph Mylchreest of J. W. Mylchreest and Sons.

MILL STREET

36 Frame house with brownstone foundation, 1½ stories (small), date unknown.

67 Henry Clay Work Birthplace, Colonial, 2½ stories, 4-bay-wide facade, aluminum siding. Henry Clay Work was a well known American composer whose songs include "Marching through Georgia".

73 Mid-late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded, decorative Victorian porch.

74 Reverend Ebenezer Frothingham House, ca. 1760, Center-Chimney Colonial. (200,A0)

84 Frothingham Barn, ca. 1760, Colonial. (200,A0)

Southeast corner of South Main and Mill Streets:  
Sundial, Gothic Revival, brownstone. Originally stood at Berkeley Divinity School (destroyed), corner of Main and Washington Streets.

MILLBROOK ROAD

214 Italianate, ca. 1874. (201,A0)

223 Italianate, ca. 1874. (201,A0)

411 Victorian farmhouse, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded, porch with turned posts and cut-out circles as decoration, round-headed window in gable. 19th c. home of Rev. George B. Gilbert, State Representative and author of Forty Years a Country Preacher.\*

MILLBROOK ROAD (continued)

West side, .1 mile south of Prout Hill Road:

Johnson Homestead, ca. 1870, Italianate. (202,A0)

529 Mid-19th c., 2 stories, asbestos shingled, cobblestone garage and wall.

703 Former school (?), 1½ stories, steeply pitched roof with gable end to street, aluminum siding, brownstone rubble foundation.

779 Shattuck-Hubbard Homestead (Hubbard House), ca. 1757-1762, Center-Chimney Colonial. (203,A0)

East side between Lyceum Street and Livingston Road:

Daniels Farm, ca. 1900, late 19th c. Domestic, Shingle-Style detail. (204,A0)

914 Mid-late 19th c. farmhouse, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded.

931 Colonial, center chimney, 2 stories, overhang, 3-bay-wide facade, center doorway, gambrel roof in rear.

West side, south of Mount Road:

Late 19th c., 2½ stories, gable end to street, clapboarded.

1367 Greek Revival with Second Empire remodeling, 2½ stories, mansard roof, asbestos siding, Greek Revival doorway.\*

MINER STREET

94 Third Congregational Church, 1849, Greek Revival. (205,A0)

North side, just east of Third Congregational Church:

Probably the Rev. Thomas Miner House, Colonial (saltbox), center chimney, 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, center doorway, aluminum siding.\*

104 Late 19th c., 1½ stories (small), gable end to street, aluminum siding, decorative cut-out woodwork in gable peak and porch.

South side, .2 miles west of East Street:

Rev. Joseph Graves House (Graves Homestead), between 1775 and 1800, Center-Chimney Colonial. (206,A0)

125 Henry Cornwell House, ca. 1860, Italianate. (207,A0)

Northeast corner of intersection with Smith Street:

Mid-19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, center hall, late Greek Revival door, early east wing.

151 Miner Street Cemetery, established by gift to Congregational Society of Westfield by Thomas Miner in 1859.

MOUNT ROAD

South side, just east of Millbrook Road.

Obadiah Brainerd House, ca. 1725, Center-Chimney Colonial. (208,A0)

MOUNT VERNON STREET

110 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, gambrel roof with gable end to street, clapboarded, delicate pedimented entranceway, denticulated cornice.\*

116 E. W. N. Starr House, ca. 1870, 2½ stories, hipped roof with peak on street facade, brick with brownstone trim, entrance porch at side.\*

NEWFIELD STREET

134 Godfrey Library, Early Modern, 1 story, stuccoed.

300 Colonial, 1½ stories, overhang, gambrel roof, dormers, aluminum siding, asymmetrical fenestration.

337 Eli Bacon House, ca. 1817, Federal, 2 stories, gable end to street, (no pediment), clapboarded, Federal style cove-ceilinged entrance porch, additions in rear.\*

353 Nathaniel Bacon House, probably before 1758, Center-Chimney Colonial. (209,A0)

449 Bela Ward House, ca. 1813, Federal, Victorian alterations. (210,A0)

473 Capt. Theophilus Cande House (Bacon-Snow House), possibly between 1754 and 1781, Center-Chimney Colonial. (211,A0)

Northern half of Newfield Street:

Many early 20th c. Colonial Revival houses, most of brick.

Particularly notable are #s 401, 491, 850, 876, and 900 (wood and brick detail).

*Jacob Rledgar House*

717 Miller-Dunklee House, ca. 1810, Federal. (212,A0)

995 William McKinster House (Aresco Apartments), between 1830 and 1834, Greek Revival. (213,A0)

1000 J. Vinci Oil Company, large wooden industrial buildings, frame with brownstone block foundations, sawtooth roofs. 19th c. site of Tuttle Brickworks Company.\*

1252 Timothy Gilbert House, probably 1815, Federal. (214,A0)

1397 Early-19th c., 2 stories, 4-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, aluminum siding, Greek Revival doorway.

NORTH MAIN STREET

East side, northern end of street:

EIS Automotive Corporation, late 19th-early 20th c. Industrial complex. Four original buildings; including 3-story main building, auxiliary buildings and power house. Brick with arched windows and corbelled cornices. Numerous later additions.\*

PARK PLACE

Substantial late 19th c. houses, many of the Queen Anne style.

7 ca. 1900, 2½ stories, gable end to street, clapboards and decorative shingle work, original condition.

19 Mid-19th c., 2½ stories, gable end to street, asbestos shingled, plain bracketed porch.

37-41 Second Empire (before 1877), 2½ stories, aluminum siding, tower on facade with prominent arched entranceway.

PEARL STREET

11 Camp-Wilcox House, 1874, Victorian Bracketed Cottage. (215,CBD)

12 Mid-late 19th c., 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, aluminum siding.\*

15 George E. Barrows House, 1838-1839, Greek Revival. (216,CBD)

16 Probably built 1839 by Zebulon H. Baldwin, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, asphalt shingled, Victorian porch.

20 Second Empire (may be altered earlier house), 2½ stories, mansard roof with dormers, asbestos shingled, bay window and decorative entrance porch.

24 Second Empire, 2½ stories, mansard roof, asbestos shingled, dormers and bracketed cornice, later porches on facade.

28 Charles Brewer House, between 1839 and 1851, plain gable-ended mid-19th c. domestic. (217,CBD)

60 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable, asbestos shingled, Italianate bay windows and entrance porch.\*

70 Probably Greek Revival (altered), 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable, aluminum siding.

73 Starr-Gaylord-Russell House, ca. 1813-1815, Federal. (218,CBD)

74 Early 20th c. Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, clapboard and shingle siding, decorative entrance porch.

77 Russell Carriage House, around 1900, remodeled 1930-1931, Queen Anne with Colonial Revival alterations. (219,CBD)

PEARL STREET (continued)

- 78 James G. Hubbard House, ca. 1886, Late 19th c. Domestic. (220,CBD)
- 135 St. Lukes Home, 1892, Victorian Institutional, Classic detail.  
(221,CBD)
- 151 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, asbestos shingled, tower with bell-shaped roof over entrance porch.

PINE STREET

161 (rear) Cemetery of the Industrial School for Girls, ca. 1868.

207-209

213 Similar late 19th-early 20th c. houses, 2½ stories, gable end to 215-217 street, polychrome brick.

219 Pine Street Gospel Chapel, 1911-1914, early 20th c. Vernacular Chapel. (222,A0)

227 Edward Rockwell House, ca. 1740, Center-Chimney Colonial. (223,A0)

235 Early 20th c., 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, constructed of rusticated concrete blocks.

265 Early 20th c. Domestic. (81,CBD)

269 Early 20th c. Domestic. (81,CBD)

273 Early 20th c. Domestic. (81,CBD)

277 Early 20th c. Domestic. (81,CBD)

260 Queen Anne Stick-Style, 2½ stories, variety of roofs, clapboarded, wooden decoration, good original condition. Sited high on hill.\*

316 Contemporary house, masonry, home of author William Manchester. John Martin, architect.

544 Early-mid 19th c., 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, no pediment, brick, brownstone sills and lintels, square window in gable, aluminized cornice. Large aluminum-sided barn to south.

PINEWOOD STREET

29-31 Italianate, 2½ stories (large), asbestos shingled, paired brackets supporting cornice. Probably first house built in development of street, ca. 1870.

PLEASANT STREET

9 South Congregational Church, 1868, Gothic Revival. (224,CBD)

15 Smith-Stiles House (Young House), 1870-1871, Second Empire. (225,CBD)

PLEASANT STREET (continued)

- 21 Rockwell-Summer House (Rockwell House), ca. 1721, Center-Chimney Colonial. (226,CBD)
- 27 Hayes-Chaffee House, ca. 1872-1873, Second Empire. (227,CBD)
- 33 White-Stoddard House (Masonic Temple), ca. 1870, Second Empire. (228,CBD)

PORTLAND STREET

Part of old riverfront area (See Bridge Street description). Variety of small houses and multi-family houses dating from the early 19th c. to the early 20th c., closely sited, most with brownstone foundations.

- 13-15 Apartment buildings, late 19th-early 20th c., 2-3 stories with 23 multiple-story wooden porches on front, wood frame with variety of 25 siding materials.
- 14 ca. 1900, apartment building, 3 stories, brick, arched windows, granite sills, corbelled cornice.

PRESTON AVENUE

East side, corner of Country Club Road:  
Greek Revival, ca. 1840, 2½ stories, 5-bay-wide facade, gable roof, center hall, aluminum siding, Greek doorway with pilasters, round-arched window in gable.\*

PROSPECT STREET

Late 19th and 20th c. houses, closely sited. Especially notable for original condition are #80 and #203-205, and porches on #170 and #174.

- 19 Bungalow, early 20th c., 1 story, wood shingled, stick-work in gable, stuccoed pedestals on porch.
- 183 Late 19th c. house, 2½ stories (narrow), L-shaped, cross-gable roof, stuccoed, side porch.
- 200 Probably Federal, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, stuccoed.\*

PROUT HILL ROAD

South side, east of Crystal Lake Road:  
Falcons Lakeview Park, rustic cottages with wooden slab siding, other frame buildings. Established in 1898 as "Lakeview Park" by Middletown Street Railway Company as amusement park with vaudeville entertainments, reached by street railway from center of Middletown.

RANDOLPH ROAD

- 166 Colonial, 1½ stories, overhang second story, gable roof, clapboarded, added columned verandah, outbuildings.\*

RANDOLPH ROAD (continued)

- 598 Colonial, 1½ stories, overhang, gable roof, wood shingled, Colonial Revival alterations including porch and dormers.\*
- 711 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, asbestos shingled, porch with turned posts.
- 933 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, asbestos shingled, porch with turned posts.
- 984 Samuel Crowell House, ca. 1810, Federal. (229,AO)
- 1015 William Stroud House, ca. 1854, Italianate. (230,AO)
- 1193 Butterfield House, 1938, Colonial Revival Cape reproduction, 1½ stories, clapboarded.
- South side, between Maple Shade Road and Arbutus Street:  
Crowell Family House, mid-18th c., Center-Chimney Colonial.  
(231,AO)
- North side, .1 mile east of South Main Street:  
Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, asbestos shingled, distinctive porch with pedimented entranceway.\*
- 1321 Old Long Hill School (Training Center), 1918, Academic Classicism.  
(232,AO)
- 1340 Robert Hubbard House, stone portion possibly 1675, house ca. 1719, Center-Chimney Colonial, originally saltbox. (233,AO)
- 1678 Bacon-Barnes House, possibly ca. 1728, Center-Chimney Colonial.  
(234,AO)

RAPALLO AVENUE

- 10 Campbell's Stone Yard (Fox-Becker Granite Company), late 19th c. industrial buildings and site. (235,CBD)
- 49 Daniel's Oil, residential/commercial building, early 20th c.(?), 2 stories, brick.
- 50-52 Simonson's Furniture Store (Pompey's), 1908, Early Modern Commercial.  
(236,CBD)

RIDGE ROAD

- 87 Mid-late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, cross-gable roof, clapboarded.
- 110 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded, some Italianate details including bay windows (similar to #87).
- 124 Mid-19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, asbestos shingled, Greek Revival style doorway.

RIDGE ROAD (continued)

150 Mid-late 19th c.(?), 2½ stories, gable end to street, no pediment, asbestos shingled, Greek Revival style doorway.

200 Bungalow, early 20th c., 1½ stories, shingled, cobblestone porch.

220 Mid-late 19th c., 2½ stories, gable end to street, clapboarded entrance and side porch with square columns and brackets.

253 Jehosaphat L. Spencer Homestead, possibly 1861, Victorian Gothic. (237,A0)

Between Russell and Randolph Road:

Late 19th-early 20th c. Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses.

Notable are #s 268, 344, and 475.

288 Second Empire, 2½ stories, mansard roof, asbestos shingled, bracketed eaves, bay windows.\*

307 Colonial Revival (Eclectic), 2½ stories, gambrel roof, clapboarded, projecting gambrel-roofed gables in front, entrance porch with balustrade.

364 Mid-19th c., 2 stories (small), hipped roof, clapboarded, wing on side.

375-377 George Stocking House, between 1854 and 1859, Italianate. (238,A0)

390 Farm Hill School, Renaissance Revival, early 20th c., 1½ stories, brick with concrete trim.

426 Renaissance Revival, 2 stories, hipped roof, stuccoed, scroll-pedimented doorway on projecting central pavillion.

444 Colonial (saltbox), 1½ stories (small), lean-to south side, clapboarded.

522 Farm Hill Burying Ground, organized 1853. Contiguous to South Farms Burying Ground, established 1723.

531 Colonial, 1½ stories, overhang at gable end, gambrel roof, wood-shingled.\*

576 Colonial, center chimney, 1½ stories, wood-shingled, bay window on side, additions on rear and front. Barn with vertical siding.\*

Ridge Road, south of Randolph:

Mixture of early Colonial Revival houses and cottages from first half of 20th c., together with post-WW II residences.

796 Italianate, 2 stories, main block with shallow wings, Victorian porch, asbestos siding. Large gambrel-roofed barn.

RIDGEWOOD ROAD

- 235 Wilcox House (Lutheran Home), Colonial Revival, early 20th c., 2½-3 stories, brick, variety of connected sections. Courtyard and extensive landscaping.\*
- 523 Henry Gilbert House (Glen Springs), 1874, Italianate. (239,A0)
- 737 1905, Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, center hall, original cypress shingle siding, columned entrance porch. Part of Ridgewood Farm (Russell Estate). Designed by Samuel Russell, Jr.
- 932 Greek Revival, 1½ stories, gable end to street, asphalt shingled, Greek Revival entrance door, wing on south side.

RIVER ROAD

West side between Walnut and Eastern Drive:  
J. & G. Distributors, Inc., one large building (1902) with long, 1-story section in rear (probably earlier) and additions, decorative brick work.

Southwest corner of Walnut Street and River Road:  
Mid-late 19th c., 2½ stories, ridge of roof faces to street, brick, round-arched windows.

West side, north of Freeman Road:  
Oakbrook Farm, contemporary, 2½ stories, gable end to street, clapboarded. Replica of Greek Revival house which originally stood on site. Large barn with fieldstone foundation, rural setting.

ROUND HILL ROAD

North side, east of South Main Street:  
Ruins of brownstone silo.

RUSSELL STREET

- 19th c. industrial buildings and residences of a variety of materials. Most houses have gable ends to street, some display notable porches.
- 31-33 Late 19th-early 20th c., 3 stories, commercial 1st floor, residential above, first floor brick, second and third stories frame with asphalt siding, row of porches across the front.\*
- 36 Jackle Lynn School of Dancing, early 20th c.(?), 2½ stories (large), gable end to street, plain, clapboarded.
- 51-57 Apartment building and commercial building, early 20th c.(?), 2 stories (long), thin brackets supporting eaves, bracketed hoods over doors.

Between South Main and Ridge Road:  
Southern boundary of Durant District, 19th c. residential area, including early 20th c. cottages, bungalows, and Colonial Revival houses.

ST. JOHN'S SQUARE

- 5 St. John's Parochial School, 1887, Victorian Institutional. (240,CBD)
- 9 St. John's Roman Catholic Church; church, 1852, spire, 1864; Gothic Revival. (241,CBD)
- 19 St. John's Rectory, 1864, Second Empire. (242,CBD)
- 33 Sisters of Mercy Convent (Catholic-Charities Building), 1872, Victorian Italianate. (243,CBD)
- 34 Middletown Burying Grounds ("Riverside Cemetery"), oldest cemetery in Middletown. Laid out in 1650, only place of burial until 1713.
- 42-44 ca. 1900, apartment building, 3 stories, brick, brownstone sills and lintels, wooden bracketed cornice.

SAND HILL ROAD

- 11 Date unknown, 2 stories (small), gable roof, clapboarded, rubble foundation.
- 38 Late 19th c., 2½ stories (large), 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, asbestos shingled, double-arched windows in gable, entrance porch. Prominent hill site.
- 131 Probably early 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, center doorway, gable roof, aluminum siding, Victorian porch.

SAYBROOK ROAD

- 3 Queen Anne, 3 stories, variety of roofs, wood shingled, second-story porches. Important corner site.
- 26-28 M. A. Smith Grocery (Sebold's Apartments), 1890, Italianate. (244,AO)
- 35 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboard or flushboarding under later siding.
- 42 Italianate (probably remodeling of earlier house), 2 stories, overhanging eaves, asphalt shingled.\*
- 49 Italianate, 3-bay-wide facade, overhanging eaves, asphalt shingled.
- 57 Late 19th c., 2 stories (small), gable end to street, clapboarded.
- 60 Samuel B. Harris House, 1852, Greek Revival. (245,AO)
- 80-90 (front) Milestone, early 19th c.; Legend: "16 Hartford"
- 93 Federal, center chimney, 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, aluminum siding, later porch.

SAYBROOK ROAD (continued)

100 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable, asphalt shingled, Greek Revival door.

113 Center-Chimney Colonial, late 18th c. (246,A0)

121 Center-Chimney Colonial, late 18th c. (246,A0)

157 Federal, 2 stories, overhang, 3-bay-wide facade, shingle siding.

184 Late 19th c., 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, brick, bay window, fanlight in gable.

243 Mid-19th c., 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, asphalt shingled.

325-327 Center-Chimney Colonial, late 18th c. (246,A0)

North side, between Route 9 and Sand Hill Road at Middletown Drive-In: Cast-Iron Fountain, 1909. Given to City of Middletown by Women's Christian Temperance Union, originally located on Main Street in front of old Municipal Building.

South side, across from Coe Avenue:  
Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable, aluminum siding, Colonial Revival additions and verandah.

572 Center-Chimney Colonial, probably late 18th c. (247,A0)

622 Italianate, 2 stories, overhanging eaves, aluminum siding, later porch and rear wing. Fence and barns.\*

East side between Reservoir Road and Coe Avenue:  
Late 19th c., may be former school, 2 stories (narrow), wood and asbestos shingles.

706 Colonial, center chimney, 2½ stories, 5-bay-wide facade, gable roof, asphalt shingled, later porch.\*

1762 Daniel Prior House, ca. 1730, Center-Chimney Colonial. (248,A0)

1819 Mid-19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded, plain cornice.

East side, .3 mile north of Aircraft Road:  
19th c., 1 story (small), gable roof, clapboarded, probably former schoolhouse.

1866 First Deacon John E. Hubbard House, ca. 1745, Center-Chimney Colonial (saltbox). (249,A0)

West side, .1 mile south of Aircraft Road:  
Mid-late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, aluminum siding, Victorian door.

SCHUYLER AVENUE

From Huntington Hill to Lake Street:

Early 20th c. houses intermixed with contemporary ranches.

6 Barn, large, gambrel roof, formerly part of Hotchkiss Estate.  
(27-29 Woodside Circle, 1864).

25 (rear) Columned arcade, formerly part of Hotchkiss Estate (27-29 Woodside Circle, 1864).

SILVER STREET

18 Mawlin J. Smith House, 1873-1874, Italianate. (250,A0)

19 Rev. Robert Thorne House, between 1850 and 1874, Italianate. (250,A0)

26 St. Francis Convent, Shingle Style-Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, gambrel roof, brick first floor, aluminum siding above, high brownstone foundation, columned verandah, Palladian window in gable.\*

29 Carlos Hale House, probably 1864, Italianate. (251,A0)

31 George W. Roberts House, between 1859 and 1874, Victorian Italianate.  
(251,A0)

32 Colonial, probably moved to site, 2½ stories, gable overhang, aluminum siding, brick foundation.

34-36 Late-19th c. double houses, 2½ stories, clapboard and wood shingle  
38-40 siding, porches on facade, original condition.

41 Edwin Rockwell Homestead, ca. 1855, Gothic Revival. (252,A0)

42 Stephen Miller, Jr. House, ca. 1825, Federal, Italianate remodeling.  
(253,A0)

44 Capt. Smith Weeks House, 1869, Italianate. (250,A0)

46 Wallace Tryon House, between 1883 and 1890, Italianate. (250,A0)

50 Early-20th c.(?), commercial building, 1 story, sawtooth roof, brick, windows enclosed.

62 Patten-Parmellee House, probably between 1850 and 1858, Italianate.  
(254,A0)

North side, east of Eastern Drive:

Long River Village

Low-income housing project of Housing Authority, early 1940s, frame, detached, multi-family units sited on hillside. Architect, Seb Passanesi.

SILVER STREET (continued)

Thomas G. Mather House, Town Farm (Town Farms Inn); original section, ca. 1835, addition ca. 1891; original section, Federal, addition, Second Empire. (255,AO)

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane (Connecticut Valley Hospital), Mid-19th-early 20th c. institutional buildings and site. (256,AO)

SKYTOP DRIVE

East side of street, near East Main Street:  
19th c. workers' houses, nearly identical, plain, wood frame.  
Associated with nearby Russell Manufacturing Company.

SMITH STREET

15 Colonial, center chimney, 2½ stories, double overhang, 5-bay-wide facade, gambrel roof on south side, wood shingled.

35 Joseph Clark Homestead, ca. 1773, Center-Chimney Colonial. (257,AO)

83 Cornwell House, ca. 1783, Center-Chimney Colonial. (258,AO)

190 Herbert E. Smith Homestead, ca. 1876, Victorian Cottage. (259,AO)

217 J. O. Smith Manufacturing Company (Raymond Engineering), ca. 1875, 19th c. Industrial. (260,AO)

SOUTH MAIN STREET

11 Mather-Douglas Mansion (Eagles Hall/Mather-Douglas-Santangelo House), 1811-1813, Federal, Italianate remodeling. (261,CBD)

22 D'Angelo Funeral, Colonial Revival, 1902, 2½ stories (large), gambrel roof, aluminum siding.

36 Michael's Beauty Parlor, Federal, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, brick, delicate leaded fanlight over entrance door, plate glass window first floor.\*

40 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, asbestos shingled, decorative windows.

51 Ira K. Penfield House, 1854, Italianate. (262,CBD)

57 Franklin B. Comstock House, 1851-1852, Italianate. (263,CBD)

61 Russell Frisbie House, 1851, Italianate. (264,CBD)

79 Greek Revival-Italianate, 2 stories, 5-bay-wide facade, overhanging eaves, aluminum siding, Victorian entrance porch.

87 Saint Mary's School, 1930, Renaissance Revival with some Art Deco details, 2 stories, brick with concrete trim.\*

101 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, Dutch gambrel roof, asbestos shingled, columned verandah with balustrade.

SOUTH MAIN STREET (continued)

- 103 Second Empire, 2½ stories, mansard roof, brick, Colonial Revival decoration and 2-story portico at side.\*
- 133 John Loveland House, between 1802 and 1825, Federal. (265,CBD)
- 145 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, clapboarded, Federal style detail, delicate columned verandah and second story window, modillioned cornices, good original condition.\*
- 153 Robert Hubbard House, Colonial, center chimney, 2½ stories, 4-bay-wide facade, aluminum siding.\*
- 165 Federal, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, aluminum siding, original fanlight in gable.
- 168 Isaac Coe House, 1855, Italianate. (266,A0)
- 173 Italianate, 2 stories (large), wide overhanging eaves, aluminum siding, cupola.
- 178-180 Reverend Stephen Parsons House, ca. 1788, Center-Chimney Colonial. (267,A0)
- 184-186 Queen Anne-Shingle Style, 2½ stories, variety of roofs with turret, clapboard and wood shingle siding.
- 187 Elijah Lucus Homestead, possibly 1838, Greek Revival, Queen Anne remodeling. (268,A0)
- 192 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roofs with turret, clapboard and wood shingle siding, wooden decorative detail.\*
- 206 Abel Wilcox House, ca. 1783, Colonial. (269,A0)
- 234 Pameacha Manufacturing Company (Wilcox, Crittenden & Company); ca. 1814, addition late 19th c.; 19th c. Industrial. (270,A0)
- 305 New England Forge, early 20th c. industrial building, long and narrow building with monitor roof, brick. Formerly part of Wilcox, Crittenden & Co.
- 350 Wesleyan Potters, early 20th c. industrial building, 2 stories, brick with concrete trim.

Durant area:

Mid-late 19th c. houses intermixed with commercial strip development.

- 668 Bonvino & Sons Monument Works, mid-19th c.(?), 2 stories, 4-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to street, brick with brownstone sills and lintels, Victorian porch.
- 764 ca. 1870, 1½ stories (small), gable end to street, asbestos shingled. Sited into hillside, close to South Main Street.

Northwest corner of intersection with Randolph Road:  
Sanibel Convalescent Home, may be Italianate house converted by contemporary Colonial Revival alterations, 2 stories, aluminum siding.

SOUTH MAIN STREET (continued)

West side, just south of Pinewood Terrace:  
Pine Grove Cemetery, organized 1870.

East side, between Randolph Road and Brown Street:  
Monte Green Inn, Tudor Revival, early 20th c., 2½ stories, brick  
and half timbering with wood shingles.

East side, south of Brush Hill Road and next to Dooley's Pond:  
Mid-late 19th c., 2 stories, 4-bay-wide facade (tall and narrow),  
asphalt shingled. May have been toll house (owned by W. Dooley  
in 1874).

1895 Victorian Cottage (Stick-Style), 2½ stories, cross-gable roof,  
elaborate shingles and brackets with some later siding, hooded  
lintels, porch on three sides.

1926 Probably Colonial, 2 stories, overhang, 3-bay-wide facade, center  
doorway, aluminum siding. Barn with flared gambrel roof.

SPRING STREET

7 Federal, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, ridge of roof faces to  
street, stuccoed, original cornice, later porch.\*

66 Commodore McDonough School, early 20th c., 2 stories, brick with  
concrete trim.\*

76-78 Early 20th c., apartment building, 3 stories, brick, Colonial  
Revival decoration.

143 Victorian Italianate, 2½ stories, wide overhanging eaves, asphalt  
shingled, porch with square columns supporting arches. Prominent  
hill site.\*

STACK STREET

South side, east of Rome Avenue:  
Middletown Manufacturing, ca. 1900 industrial building, 2 stories,  
brick, long rows of arched windows. Attached to #24 (Auburn Manufacturing).

24 Auburn Manufacturing, ca. 1900(?) industrial building, 3 stories,  
asbestos shingled over clapboard, brownstone foundation, large brick  
addition rear.

SUNNY SLOPE DRIVE

North side:  
Colonial, center chimney, 1½ stories, gable roof, wood shingled.

TRAINING HILL ROAD

Northeast side, .1 mile east of Reservoir Road:  
Barn, converted to house and garage, early 19th c.(?), 1½ stories,  
flared gambrel roof, asphalt shingled.

TRAINING HILL ROAD (continued)

- 107 Late 19th-early 20th c., 2½ story main section, 1½ story wing may be Colonial saltbox house, aluminum siding.
- 179 Colonial, Greek Revival alterations, ca. 1787. (271,A0)

TRYON STREET

- 55 Mid-19th c., 2½ stories, gable end to street, aluminum siding, flush-boarding and fanlight in gable.
- 175 Colonial, 2½ stories, overhang at gable ends, aluminum siding, Colonial Revival alterations. Possibly a Tryon family house.
- 240 Italianate, 2 stories (small), clapboarded, porch with square columns.

UNION STREET

- 99 YMCA, Colonial Revival, 3 stories (large), high foundation, brick. Dominates corner site on South Green.

WADSWORTH STREET

South side, west of West Street:

Snow School, contemporary, 1-story brick buildings. Early examples of modular elementary school. Winner of AIA Award.

South side, east of Wadsworth Park:

Long Hill/Clarence Wadsworth Estate (The Cenacle), 1909-1917, Academic Classicism. (272,A0)

- 456 A. M. Colegrove Mansion, ca. 1868, before 1874, Second Empire. (273,A0)
- 695 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable, asbestos shingled, Greek Revival window in gable.
- 711 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, pedimented gable, aluminum siding, notable doorway.
- North side, west of Forest Street:  
Former industrial site (possibly Middletown Tool Co.), includes remains of sluiceway.

WALL STREET

Mid-late 19th c. houses on generous lots.

- 13 South Methodist Church, ca. 1880, Gothic Revival, 1½ stories, clapboard and shingle siding, brownstone foundation, small bell tower.
- 10 Italianate, ca. 1875. (274,A0)
- 15 Italianate, ca. 1875. (274,A0)

WALL STREET (continued)

- 22 Italianate, ca. 1875. (274,A0)
- 33 Italianate, ca. 1875. (274,A0)
- 17 Late 19th c. Victorian, 2½ stories (narrow), gable roof, clapboarded, bold decoration, later porches.
- 42 Queen Anne-Shingle Style, 2½ stories, wood shingled, exceptional porch with wooden arches.

WALNUT STREET

- 8 Italianate, 2 stories, overhanging eaves, 3-bay-wide facade, aluminum siding.
- 14 Italianate, 2 stories, 3-bay-wide facade, bracketed cornice, asphalt shingled.
- 50 Kelsey Paper Company, late 19th c. industrial building, brick, rows of arched windows, brownstone sills. Formerly Omo Manufacturing Co. (after 1893), and Stiles and Parker Press Co. (before 1893).\*

WARREN AVENUE

Late 19th c. frame houses moved to street, other early 20th c. houses developed by Warren Mylchreest.

WARWICK STREET

- 17 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded, bracketed eaves and decorative entrance porch, good original condition.\*
- 18 Federal-Greek Revival, ca. 1830-1840. (275,A0)
- 19 Federal-Greek Revival, ca. 1830-1840. (275,A0)
- 26 Second Empire, 2½ stories, mansard roof with dormers, brick with aluminum trim, additions on front. Carriage house with cupola in rear.
- 37 Federal-Greek Revival, ca. 1830-1840. (275,A0)
- 53 Alms House (C. B. Stone Company), 1814, Federal. (276,A0)

WASHINGTON STREET

- 27 deKoven House (Benjamin Williams, Clarence Wadsworth House), between 1791 and 1797, late Georgian with Adamesque detail. (277,CBD)
- 44 Trailways Bus Station (Capt. Samuel Johnston House), 1783, Colonial house converted to bus station, 2½ stories, hipped roof with dormers, aluminum siding, fenestration altered. Samuel Johnston was an important ship's captain, and commanded privateers in the Revolutionary War.\*

WASHINGTON STREET (continued)

- 46 Queen Anne house converted to office use, 2½ stories, hipped roof with wings, brick, segmental arched windows, sawtooth belt courses.\*
- 50 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, aluminum siding, commercial alterations.
- 54 Garibaldi Society, 1936, Renaissance Revival, 2½ stories, brick with concrete trim, arched windows second story. Incorporates parts of Colonial Joseph Wright Alsop (formerly on site), including entranceway and mantel.
- 58 Queen Anne, late 19th-early 20th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded.
- 64-70 Stueck's Modern Tavern (VFW Building), 1914, Renaissance Revival. (278,CBD)
- 108-110 Jeremiah Wetmore House (Starr-Fisk House), 1752-1756, addition 1756-1787, Colonial Georgian. (279,CBD)
- 116 Aaron Pease House, ca. 1825, Federal-Greek Revival. (280CBD)
- 124 Queen Anne, 2½ stories with tower, variety of roof forms, aluminum siding, decorative verandah.\*
- 125 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, asbestos shingled, wood shingles and sunburst in gable, 1-story commercial addition on front.
- 128 American Legion, Renaissance Revival, 2 stories, brick with brownstone, wood, and concrete trim, arched windows and door first floor.
- 134 Queen Anne, 2½ stories with tower, aluminum siding, later porches on facade.
- 138-140 Elijah Hubbard Roberts House (GU Reed Company, Inc.), ca. 1838, Greek Revival. (281,CBD)
- 144 Queen Anne Stick-Style, 2½ stories, variety of roofs, clapboard and wood shingle siding, turned cross-bracing in gable, 1-story commercial addition on front.
- 147 St. Sebastian's Church, 1931, Renaissance Revival. (282,CBD)
- 150 George Phillips House (Phillips-Glover House), between 1760 and 1780, Colonial-Georgian, Greek Revival alterations. (283,CBD)
- 154 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roofs, clapboard and shingle siding.
- 155 St. Sebastian's Rectory, Queen Anne, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, aluminum siding, picturesque wooden verandah.
- 160 Benjamin Butler House, 1867-1870, Second Empire. (284,CBD)

WASHINGTON STREET (continued)

- 184-186 Second Empire, 2½ stories, mansard roof, asbestos shingled.
- 190 D. Luther Briggs House, ca. 1891-1892, Queen Anne. (285,CBD)
- 200-202 Alsop-Weeks House (Wetmore-Weeks House), ca. 1780, remodeling ca. 1840, Gothic Revival, remodeling of Georgian house. (286,CBD)
- 230 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, hipped roof with dormers, aluminum siding, corner pilasters.\*
- 324 Aston House, ca. 1835, Federal-Greek Revival. (287,A0)
- 344 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, 5-bay-wide facade, gambrel roof, stuccoed, Greek Revival style entrance porch. May incorporate parts of older buildings.\*
- 346 Cottage, early 20th c., 1½ stories, gable roof with extension on facade, stuccoed, casement windows.
- 356 Acheson House (Armstrong House), 1916, Academic Classicism. (288,A0)
- 383 Indian Hill Cemetery Chapel, 1867, Gothic Revival. (289,A0)
- 388 Austin Baldwin House, between 1835 and 1838, Federal-Greek Revival. (290,A0)
- 416-470 Row of mid-19th-early 20th c. residences sited on hill on north side of street, mostly frame, with gable ends to street, similarly-sized plots and setbacks. Especially notable for original condition are #432 and #470.
- Between Dunn Street and Factory Street:  
Railroad bridge, plate-girder with brownstone abutments.
- 675 Johnson's Mill (Old Mill Wayside Furniture Company), ca. 1780 late 18th c. Industrial. (291,A0)
- 705 Noel Ives House, ca. 1800, Federal. (292,A0)
- 717 Frederick Winthrop House, 1777, Center-Chimney Colonial. (293,A0)
- 733 House with Greek Revival form, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, no pediments, aluminum siding. May be wing from another building moved to this site.
- 764 North side, between Boston Road and Plaza Drive:  
766-770 Queen Anne, early 20th c., 2½ stories, brick and frame.  
768  
782
- 797 Samuel Southmayd House, ca. 1739, Center-Chimney Colonial (saltbox). (294,A0)
- 808 Possibly former school house, 1½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable roof, clapboarded, Colonial Revival decoration.\*

WASHINGTON STREET EXTENSION

- 1058 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories (large), gable end to street, aluminum siding, verandah, fanlight in gable.
- 1060 Jones Wells House, 1881, Victorian Domestic. (295,A0)
- Judge Seth Wetmore House, 1746, Center-Hall Colonial. (296,A0)
- Highlawn, north side near Middlefield Town Line, 1916, Colonial Revival. (297,A0)

WASHINGTON TERRACE

- 301 Robert W. Merriam House, 1909, Colonial Revival. (298,CBD)
- 307 Mid-late 19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, clapboarded, arched window on gable, entrance porch.
- 319 Powers-Sage House, 1783, Center-Chimney Colonial. (299,CBD)
- 329 Captain John Wetmore House (Starr-Rand House), possibly between 1830 and 1850, Greek Revival. (300,CBD)
- 343 Fowler-MacDonald House (MacDonald House), 1905, Shingle Style. (301,CBD)
- 349 West Burying Ground (Washington Street Cemetary), laid out 1739, enlarged 1830.
- West Green (Public Green and Monuments, Washington Terrace Park), green landscaped, ca. 1878; Obelisk erected, 1919; Monument, 1904. (315,CBD)

WATER STREET

- 62 Middletown Yacht Club, ca. 1906, Early Modern (Prairie Style influence). (302,CBD)
- 76 Connecticut Power Company Generating Plant, 1918, Academic Classicism. (303,CBD)

WEST STREET

Mid-late 19th c. houses intermixed with contemporary residences.

WEST SILVER STREET

Late 19th-early 20th c. residential area.

- 22 Italianate, 2½ stories (large), asphalt siding, bracketed cornice.

WESTFIELD STREET

- 38 Doud-Sage House, ca. 1770, Center-Chimney Colonial. (304,A0)
- 62 Plum House, between 1722 and 1744, Center-Chimney Colonial. (305,A0)

WESTFIELD STREET (continued)

71 Late 19th c. Victorian, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, brick with brownstone sills and lintels, excellent wood detail including brackets under eaves, scrollwork arches in gable, and pinnacles. Brick front and rear additions have seriously detracted from building's integrity; however alterations are reversible. Gambrel-roofed barn in rear.

290 Elisha Dyer Hubbard Estate (Lone Tree Farm), ca. 1903-1908, Academic Eclecticism. (306,AO)

872 James Plumb House, ca. 1804, Federal. (307,AO)

WETMORE PLACE

11-13 Chadwick Stone House, between 1854 and 1856, Italianate. (308,CBD)

16-18

20-22 Identical Bungalows, ca. 1904, 2 stories, wood shingled and stuccoed,

24-26 enclosed front porches. Closely sited on east side of street.\*

26-28

WILCOX ROAD

174 Mid-late 19th c., 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, aluminum siding. Rural setting with barns.

199 Federal-Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, no pediment, asbestos siding, square lights over door and in gable.\*

WILLIAM STREET

139 Southmayd-Douglas House, ca. 1840, Federal-Greek Revival (Demolished, April 1979). (309,CBD)

228 Mid-19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, asbestos shingled, Italianate bay windows.

234 Mid-late 19th c., 2½ stories, gable end to street, stuccoed.

238 Italianate, 2½ stories, overhanging eaves, stuccoed, brownstone sills and lintels.\*

242 Mid-19th c., 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, stuccoed.

246 Italianate, 2 stories (small), overhanging eaves, stuccoed, brownstone sills and lintels, later porches.

250 Early 20th c. industrial building, 1 story (long), brick, arched windows on sides, new storefront.

255 Mid-19th c., 2½ stories, 3-bay-wide facade, gable end to street, aluminum siding, Italianate entrance and side porch.

259 Italianate, 2 stories, overhanging eaves, clapboarded.

WINDWARD AVENUE

West side:

Late 19th c. industrial building (now garage), brick, segmental arched windows.

- 2,6 Probably mid-19th c. houses, small, asphalt shingled (clapboards visible underneath), poor condition.

WOODSIDE CIRCLE

27-29 Hotchkiss Estate, 1864, Victorian Cottage. (310,A0)

WOODWARD AVENUE

88 Late 19th c., 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, clapboard and wood shingle siding, Queen Anne windows, original condition.

WYLLYS AVENUE

16 Skull & Serpent, 1914, Academic Classicism. (311,CBD)

30 Mystical Seven, 1912, Unique, seven-sided structure. (312,CBD)

41 Alumni Athletic Building (The Cage), 1931, 2 stories (large), steeply-pitched hipped roof, brick and brownstone, arched windows on side, small tower at southwest corner. Architects: McKim, Mead & White.\*

41 (rear) (attached to #41), Old Power House, 1891, 1 story (small), hipped roof, brick with brownstone trim, rusticated piers enclosing arched windows, bracketed cornice.\*

48-50 Italianate, 2 stories, brick, brownstone sills, bracketed cornice, wooden entrance porch with square columns.\*

51 Fayerweather Gymnasium, 1894, Romanesque Revival. (313,CBD)

74 Late 19th-early 20th c.(?), 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, clapboarded, decorative wooden eaves, entrance porch with square columns and scroll-sawn brackets.

SITES

Intersection of Main, Church and Pleasant Streets:

South Green (Union Park), open space since ca. 1700, green landscaped ca. 1874, monuments ca. 1874. (314,CBD)

Washington Street and Washington Terrace:

West Green (Public Green and Monuments, Washington Terrace Park), green landscaped, ca. 1878; Obelisk erected, 1919; Monument, 1904. (315,CBD)

BRIDGES AND ENGINEERING SITES

Connecticut River:

Railroad Swing Bridge, ca. 1900, probably built by New York - New Haven - Hartford Railroad. Replaced old Boston and New York Railroad Co. bridge. Through trusses on either side of central swing span. To be included in HAER Connecticut Inventory Project (1978-1980).\*

Connecticut River:

Arrigoni Bridge, completed 1938 by State Highway Department, steel and concrete, largest bridge in New England at time of construction.\*

Under College Street and Washington Street, running east from High Street to Main Street:

Parts of storm sewer, constructed of brownstone blocks, dating from the early 19th c. or earlier.

Main Street, beneath street at north end:

Railway cut with high brownstone retaining walls.

Middlefield Street and Forest Street:

Railroad bridge, ca. 1905, constructed by New York - New Haven - Hartford Company on old right-of-way of Airline Railroad, Double-intersection, rivet-connected, deck truss. To be included in HAER Connecticut Inventory Project (1978-1980).\*

Washington Street, between Dunn and Factory Streets:

Railroad Bridge, plate-girder with brownstone abutments.

SPRING STREET This street is zoned B-1.

- 7 Federal, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bay, ridge-to-street gable roof, renovated 1986.
- > barn, brownstone foundation.
- 19 Early 20th century apartment building, brick, 3 stories, concrete belt courses and lintels, concrete foundation.
- 21-23 Early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, intersecting gable ell in rear, enclosed front porch, asphalt siding, stuccoed foundation.
- 27-31 Early 20th century apartment building, brick, 3 stories, brownstone foundation, possible later facade.

UNION STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

99 YMCA, Colonial Revival, 3 stories, large, high foundation, brick, dominates corner site across from South Green.

WASHINGTON STREET This street is zoned for both B-1 and Mixed-Use.

- 27 DeKoven House, 1791-1797, Late Georgian with Adamesque detail. (277,CBD)
- 44 Trailways Bus Station, (Captain Samuel Johnston House), 1783-1784, Georgian, wood frame, 2½ stories, hipped roof with dormers, synthetic siding, fenestration altered.
- 46 Queen Anne, ca. 1898, house converted to office use, 2½ stories, hipped roof with wings, brick, segmental arched windows, sawtooth belt course.
- 50 Queen Anne, ca. 1890, 2½ stories, variety of roof lines, synthetic siding, commercial alterations.
- 54 Garibaldi Society, 1936, Renaissance Revival, 2 stories, brick with concrete trim, arched second story window, incorporates part of Colonel Joseph Wright Alsop House (formerly on site) including entranceway and mantel.
- 58 Dora Scovill House, 1848, 2½ stories, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof which is pedimented by a pent roof, first story commercial alterations.
- 64-70 Stueck's Modern Tavern, (VFW Building), 1914, Renaissance Revival. (278,CBD) NR
- 108-110 Jeremiah Wetmore House, (Starr-Fisk House), 1752-1756, addition 1756-1787, Georgian Colonial, rehab 1987-1988. (279,CBD) NR
- 116 Aaron Pease House, ca. 1825, Federal/Greek Revival. (280,CBD) NR
- 124 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, tower, synthetic siding, decorative veranda. NR
- 125 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, asbestos shingled, wood shingles and sunburst in gable, first story commercial addition. NR
- 128 American Legion, Renaissance Revival, 2 stories, brick with brownstone, wood and concrete trim, arched windows and door on first floor, rehab 1987. NR
- 134 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, shingled, tower, later porched on facade, variety of multi-light sash. NR
- 138-140 Elijah Hubbard Roberts House, ca. 1858, Greek Revival, converted to commercial use, rehab 1983. (281,CBD) NR
- 144 Queen Anne, Stick style, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, synthetic siding, variety of multi-light sash. NR
- 150 George Phillips House, between 1760 and 1780, Georgian with Greek Revival alterations. (283,CBD) NR
- 147 St. Sebastian's Church, 1931, Renaissance Revival. (282,CBD) NR
- 154 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof lines, synthetic siding, painted brownstone foundation, 1 story porch across facade, first floor projecting bay window in line with front gable. NR
- 155 St. Sebastian's Rectory, Queen Anne, 2½ stories, cross gable roof, brownstone foundation, Picturesque wooden veranda, synthetic siding. NR

WASHINGTON STREET (continued)

- 160 Benjamin Butler House, 1867-1870, Second Empire, 2½ stories, brownstone foundation, mansard roof, three dormers on facade, small 1 story front porch and entryway with square piers, fenestration altered. (284,CBD)
- 166-168 Colonial Revival, ca. 1900, 2½ stories, clipped gable roof, brownstone foundation, substantially altered. NR

WETMORE PLACE This street is zoned B-1

- 9 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 2 bay, gable-to-street roof, heavy cornice returns, imbricated shingles in gable, square attic window.
- 11-13 Chadwick Stone House, 1854-1856, plain Italianate, 2 stories, brownstone, flat roof, multi-family. (308,CBD)
- 12-14 Bungalows, ca. 1904, 2 stories, wood shingled, stuccoed and synthetic  
16-18 siding, enclosed front porches, multi-family, closely sited on east  
20 side of the street.  
24
- 15-17 Late 19th century, 3 stories, wood frame, 4 bay, gable-to-street roof, multi-family, asbestos shingles.

WILLIAMS STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 228 Mid- 19th century, 2½ stories, 3 bay, side entrance, gable-to-street roof, Italianate bay windows on east side, 2 story porch across facade, asbestos shingled.
- 234 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ stories, gable-to-street roof, 3 bay, side entrance, 1 story porch across facade, second story porch across west side of facade.
- 238 Italianate, 2½ stories, overhanging eaves, stuccoed, painted brownstone sills and lintels, 1 story addition on east (tailor's shop), 1 story porch across facade, second story porch on western end of facade.
- 242 Mid-19th century, 2 stories, 3 bay, side entrance, gable-to-street roof, stuccoed, small porch.
- 246 Italianate, 2 stories, small, overhanging eaves, stuccoed, painted brownstone sills and lintels, 3 bay, side entrance, later porch additions.
- 250 Early 20th century, industrial building, 1 story, long, brick, arched windows on sides, new storefront.
- 255 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof with cornice returns, Italianate entrance and side porch, aluminum siding.
- 259 Italianate, 2 stories, overhanging eaves, clapboarded, enclosed 1 story porch addition on west side.
- 267 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ stories, intersecting "L" plan, cornice returns, door at intersection, small shed addition on back, first floor stuccoed, remainder of synthetic siding.

MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

INVENTORIED BUILDINGS WITH COMPLETE SURVEY REPORTS \*

1. 136 Atkins Street (AO)  
John Warner House (Brookfield Farm), 1750  
Center-Chimney Colonial
2. 197 Atkins Street (AO)  
Hezekiah Sage House, c. 1770  
Center-Chimney Colonial
3. 227 Atkins Street (AO)  
Joseph Wilcox House, c. 1770  
Center-Chimney Colonial
4. 1087 Atkins Street (AO)  
Samuel Galpin House, between 1744 and 1761  
Center-Chimney Colonial
5. 348 Bartholomew Road (AO)  
Late 18th C.  
Center-Chimney Colonial  
  
    Inventoried with:  
    Bow Lane; north side, .2 miles west of Bartholomew Road (AO)  
    Center-Chimney Colonial  
  
    Bow Lane; north side, .1 miles east of Bartholomew Road (AO)  
    Center-Chimney Colonial
6. Bear Hill Road; north side, 1.2 miles east of Brooks Road (AO)  
Cook-Bengtson House, probably early 1780's  
Center-Chimney Colonial
7. 82 Berlin Street (AO)  
Gustav Loewenthal Lumber Company (Rossi-Loewenthal Lumber), 1912  
Early 20th C. industrial and commercial buildings
8. Beverly Heights; northwest corner of Middlefield Street (AO)  
Starr Mill, Russell Manufacturing Co.; c. 1812, rebuilt c. 1865  
19th C. Industrial
9. 8 Boardman Lane (AO)  
Nathaniel Bacon House, c. 1755  
Center-Chimney Colonial

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\* CBD: Building is located on Central Business District Map  
AO : Building is located in Area Outside of Central Business District

10. 218 Boardman Lane (AO)  
Noah Bacon Homestead (Timberlost Farm), between 1735 and 1770  
Center-Chimney Colonial
11. 160 Boston Road (AO)  
Wilcox - Keefe House, c. 1835  
Federal
12. 479 Boston Road (AO)  
Wetmore-North House, c. 1765  
Colonial; Federal alterations
13. 8 Bow Lane (AO)  
Sarah Ann Hubbard House, 1846  
Greek Revival
14. Bow Lane; south side, .3 miles east of Bartholomew Road (AO)  
Prior House, c. 1870  
Italianate
15. 628-630 Bow Lane (AO)  
"White Rock," early 19th C.  
Victorian remodelling of Federal House
16. 655 Bow Lane (AO)  
David Tryon House, c. 1785  
Center-Chimney Colonial (saltbox)  
  
See #5  
Bow Lane; north side, .1 miles east of Bartholomew Road (AO)  
Late 18th C.  
Center-Chimney Colonial  
  
Bow Lane; north side, .2 miles west of Bartholomew Road (AO)  
Late 18th C.  
Center-Chimney Colonial
17. Bradley Street; northeast corner of intersection with Atkins Street (AO)  
Jeremiah Wilcox House, 1747  
Center-Chimney Colonial
18. 11 Bretton Road (AO)  
c. 1870 (before 1874)  
Italianate  
  
33 Bretton Road (AO)  
c. 1870 (before 1874)  
Italianate
19. 39-41 Bretton Road (AO)  
c. 1870  
Italianate  
  
51 Bretton Road (AO)  
c. 1870  
Italianate

20. 31 Broad Street (CBD)  
William Trench House, c. 1839  
Greek Revival
21. 89-91 Broad Street (CBD)  
Crandall-Cornwell House, 1840  
Greek Revival
22. 93-97 Broad Street (CBD)  
William H. Atkins House, 1840-1841  
Greek Revival
23. 101 Broad Street (CBD)  
Enoch C. Ferre House, c. 1840  
Greek Revival
24. 109 Broad Street (CBD)  
Samuel Stearns House, c. 1845  
Greek Revival
25. 119 Broad Street (CBD)  
Russell Library; 1833, remodelled 1875  
Gothic Revival (remodelling of Greek Revival Church)
26. 126 Broad Street (CBD)  
Psi Upsilon House, 1877  
Victorian Gothic
27. 128 Broad Street (CBD)  
Mitchell-Lawton Building, 1874  
Victorian Italianate
28. 138 Broad Street (CBD)  
Joseph Elliott House, 1883-1884  
Stick Style
29. 139 Broad Street (CBD)  
William Cooley, Jr. House, c. 1850  
Italianate
30. 144 Broad Street (CBD)  
Bishop Acheson House, 1902-1903  
Colonial Revival
31. 148 Broad Street (CBD)  
Charles C. Hubbard House, c. 1861  
Italianate
32. 151 Broad Street (CBD)  
Joseph Tobey House, between 1843 and 1848  
Late Greek Revival
33. 163-165 Broad Street (CBD)  
Camp-Stearns-Sheldon House (St. Sebastian Convent), 1835  
Greek Revival

34. Brooks Road; southeast corner, intersection with Tollgate Road (AO)  
Tollgate House, c. 1804  
Late Colonial
35. Brooks Road; south side, 1 mile east of Bear Hill Road (AO)  
William Young House, c. 1830  
Greek Revival
36. 369 Butternut Street (AO)  
All Saints Chapel (Mattabasset Grange), 1875  
Gothic Revival
37. 519 Butternut Street (AO)  
Pilgrim Congregational Church (Old Staddle Hill School); School, 1868;  
Chapel, 1878  
Gothic Revival
38. Chamberlain Hill Road; north side, .15 miles west of Chauncey Road (AO)  
William Harris House, Late 19th C.  
Center-Chimney Colonial
39. 19 Cherry Street (CBD)  
Warner-Wyse House, 1830-1831  
Federal-Greek Revival
40. 97 Chestnut Street (AO)  
Levaughn-Arnold House, 1870-1874  
Italianate
41. 24 Church Street (CBD)  
Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage (Methodist Church Annex), 1868-1869  
Second Empire
42. 24 Church Street (CBD)  
First Methodist Church (Methodist Episcopal Church, 1931  
Second Gothic Revival
43. 48 Church Street (CBD)  
Adath Israel Synagogue, 1928  
Moorish Temple
44. 154 Church Street (CBD)  
D. Ward Northrop House, 1874  
Victorian Bracketed Cottage
45. 171 Church Street (CBD)  
Butler House (Religious Studies Center); Probably c. 1872, remodelled c. 1917  
Early 20th C.  
Prairie Style Influence
46. Church Street (CBD)  
Scott Laboratory, 1903  
Renaissance Revival

47. 200 Church Street (CBD)  
Olin Library, 1925-1927  
Academic Classicism
48. 390 Coleman Road (AO)  
Elisha Fairchild House, before 1777  
Center-Chimney Colonial
49. 435 Coleman Road (AO)  
Atkins-Crowell House, c. 1770  
Colonial; Greek Revival alterations
50. 105 College Street (CBD)  
G.A. Chaffee Saloon, between 1854 and 1865  
Second Empire
51. 107 College Street (CBD)  
Hose Company #2 (Payne's Music House), between 1853 and 1864  
Victorian Institutional
52. 109-111 College Street (CBD)  
Middlesex Opera House (Old Middlesex Theater); theater 1892, entrance 1927  
Early Modern Commercial-Art Deco
53. 120 College Street (CBD)  
Danforth Shop, c. 1759  
Italianate front applied to Colonial Shop
54. 122-124 College Street (CBD)  
Joseph Danforth House, 1787  
Center-Chimney Colonial
55. 148 College Street (CBD)  
First Randolph Pease House, c. 1822  
Federal
56. 151 College Street (CBD)  
Second Randolph Pease House (Christian Science Church), 1832-1837  
Greek Revival
57. 157 College Street (CBD)  
1834-1843  
Greek Revival
- 161 College Street  
1834-1843  
Greek Revival
- 169 College Street  
1834-1843  
Greek Revival
- 170 College Street  
1834-1843  
Greek Revival

58. 160 College Street (CBD)  
Hezekiah Hulbert House, c. 1775  
Center-Chimney Colonial
59. 180 College Street (CBD)  
Samuel T. Camp House, 1865-1866  
Italianate
60. 208 College Street (CBD)  
Joseph Hall House, c. 1765  
Center-Chimney Colonial
61. 1292 Country Club Road (AO)  
Phineas Bacon House, c. 1754  
Center-Chimney Colonial
62. 1456 Country Club Road (AO)  
Jedediah Wilcox House, between 1809 and 1815  
Federal
63. 179 Court Street (CBD)  
Middlesex Banking Company (Salvation Army Building), 1884  
Romanesque Revival
64. 181-183 Court Street (CBD)  
Masonic Meeting House (Falcons' Building), 1877  
Victorian Renaissance Revival
65. 189 Court Street (CBD)  
Middletown Club (LOOM Building), 1888  
Victorian Renaissance Revival
66. 190 Court Street (CBD)  
First Congregational Church, 1871-1872  
Gothic Revival
67. 194-196 Court Street (CBD)  
Duane Barnes-Leonard Bailey House (Rice, Davis & Daley Insurance), 1858-1859  
Mid-19th C. cross-gable domestic
68. 234 Court Street (CBD)  
John & Susan Smith House, 1826-1828  
Late Federal; Colonial Revival remodelling
69. 240-242 Court Street (CBD)  
Sage-Russell-Niles House, 1825-1835  
Colonial-Federal
70. 250 Court Street (CBD)  
J. Peters Pelton House, 1883-1884  
Queen Anne (Stick Style Influence)
71. 251 Court Street (CBD)  
Middletown High School (Old Middletown High School), 1894-1896  
Romanesque Revival

72. 258 Court Street (CBD)  
John M. Douglas House, 1880-1881  
Queen Anne (Stick Style & Eastlake decoration)
73. 264 Court Street (CBD)  
Haskell-Vinal House, 1873  
Second Empire
74. 273 Court Street (CBD)  
Samuel Breese House, between 1830 and 1860  
Greek Revival
75. 279 Court Street (CBD)  
Oliver D. Beebe House, c. 1814  
Federal
76. 49 Crescent Street (CBD)  
George Finley House, c. 1872-1873  
Second Empire
77. 55 Crescent Street (CBD)  
Wilcox-Meech House (Hubbard Estate), c. 1871  
Italianate
78. 59 Crescent Street (CBD)  
Smith-Stiles House, before 1869  
Italianate
79. 60 Crescent Street (CBD)  
South Congregational Church Parsonage, 1884  
Queen Anne
80. 71-83 Crescent Street (CBD)  
Hotchkiss Block (Crescent Street Row Houses); #77-83, 1866-1867; #71, c. 1895  
#77-83, Second Empire; #71, Queen Anne
81. 105 Cross Street (CBD)  
107 Cross Street  
109 Cross Street  
113 Cross Street  
Early 20th C. domestic buildings,  
Inventoried with:  
265 Pine Street  
269 Pine Street  
273 Pine Street  
277 Pine Street
82. End of 90 Cross Street (CBD)  
Van Vlec Observatory, 1914-1916  
Early 20th.C. functional
83. 140 Cross Street (AO)  
A.M.E. Zion Church, 1867  
Plain Late 19th C. Meeting House

84. 162 Cross Street (AO)  
T. Bishop House, 1830-1840  
Federal  
  
166 Cross Street  
W. Knowles House, 1830-1840  
Federal
85. 178-180 Cross Street (AO)  
Bywater Farm, Late 18th c.  
Center-Hall Colonial
86. Dripps Road; east side, .5 miles from Saybrook Road (AO)  
Soloman Hubbard Farm (Spiderweed), Mid-18th Century  
Center-Chimney Colonial
87. 410 East Street (AO)  
George W. Hubbard House, between 1835 and 1846  
Greek Revival
88. 455 East Street (AO)  
Wilcox House ("Ashcroft"), 1786  
Center-Chimney Colonial
89. 489 East Street (AO)  
Wilcox-Dreher House, possibly 1750s  
Center-Chimney Colonial
90. 571 East Street (AO)  
Aaron Plum House, 1765  
Center-Hall Colonial
91. 953 East Street (AO)  
Josiah Boardman House, c. 1734  
Center-Chimney Colonial
92. 1181 East Street (AO)  
Joseph Wright, Jr. House (Alsop Farmhouse), c. 1735-1740  
Center-Chimney Colonial
93. 99 East Main Street (AO)  
Mary & Luther Eldridge House, 1888-1890  
Queen Anne
94. 112 East Main Street (AO)  
Elisha Sears House, c. 1860  
Italianate
95. 215 East Main Street (AO)  
A: Sanseer Manufacturing Company (P & H Bliss Company), c. 1847  
Mid-19th C. Industrial  
  
B: Sanseer Mill, Russell Manufacturing Company (P & H Bliss Company), c. 1885  
Late 19th C. Industrial

96. 252-256 East Main Street (AO)  
George W. & James K. Guy House, 1857  
Greek Revival; Italianate remodelling
97. 311 East Main Street (AO)  
Heritage Congregational Church (First Church, Episcopal), 1869  
Gothic Revival
98. 395 East Main Street (AO)  
Russell Company Office (Fenner American Limited); before 1896  
probably before 1874  
19th C. Industrial
99. 475 East Main Street (AO)  
Russell Company, Upper Mill (Carmelo Coats); c. 1845, addition c. 1870  
Mid-19th C. Industrial; addition, Second Empire
100. 603 East Main Street (AO)  
Hart-Jamison House, probably between 1814 and 1827  
Federal-Greek
101. 23-25 Ferry Street (CBD)  
Hamilton-Vecchitto House, 1873-1876  
Italianate
102. 33 Ferry Street (CBD)  
Issac Warner House, c. 1817  
Federal
103. 51-55 Ferry Street (CBD)  
Shaddick-Fountain House (Shaddick-Pandolfo House); #51, late 19th C.  
#53, Colonial-Federal; #51, late 19th C.
104. 332 Freeman Road (AO)  
John Hubbard House, 1781  
Center-Chimney Colonial
105. 1 George Street (AO)  
Warner House, 1932  
Spanish Colonial Revival
106. 1 Glover Place (CBD)  
c. 1900  
Queen Anne Cottage  
  
2 Glover Place  
c. 1900  
Queen Anne Cottage
107. 19 Green Place (CBD)  
Green Street Tenement Housing, between 1890 and 1904  
Late 19th C. tenement
108. 25-27 Green Place (CBD)  
Green Street Tenement Housing, between 1891 and 1904  
Late 19th C. tenement

109. 51 Green Street (CBD)  
Johnson School (St. Sebastian's School), 1872  
Late 19th C. (Picturesque details)
110. 58 Hamlin Street (CBD)  
Wesleyan Physical Plant, c. 1850  
Brick Industrial (Federal-Greek period)
111. 76 High Street (AO)  
German Evangelical Lutheran Church (St. Paul's Lutheran Church), 1896  
Late Gothic Revival
112. 101 High Street (CBD)  
F. Perry Hubbard House, c. 1896  
Colonial Revival
113. 107 High Street (CBD)  
1830-1840  
Federal
114. 135 High Street (CBD)  
Dr. A. Moore House, after 1746  
Center-Chimney Colonial; 19th C. alterations
115. 163 High Street (CBD)  
Karl Harrington House, c. 1875  
Italianate
116. 167 High Street (CBD)  
Commons Club (Wesleyan Argus Building), c. 1880  
Italianate
117. 208 High Street (CBD)  
Bailey-Sibley House, between 1859 and 1870  
19th C. Gable-ended Domestic; Federal Revival remodelling
118. 214 High Street (CBD)  
Israel Bailey House, between 1825 and 1838  
Federal-Greek Revival; Italianate remodelling
119. High Street (College Row, between Church and Washington Streets) (CBD)  
Orange Judd Hall, 1869-1872  
Second Empire
120. High Street (College Row, between Church and Washington Streets) (CBD)  
Rich Hall ("92 Theatre"), 1866-1868  
Gothic Revival
121. High Street (College Row, between Church and Washington Streets) (CBD)  
Memorial Chapel, 1868-1871  
Gothic Revival
122. High Street (College Row, between Church and Washington Streets) (CBD)  
The Lyceum (South College), 1824-1825  
Federal

123. High Street (College Row, between Church and Washington Streets) (CBD)  
North College, 1824-1825; rebuilt 1907  
Federal-Neoclassic Reconstruction
124. 242 High Street (CBD)  
Psi Upsilon Fraternity, 1891-1893  
Early English Revival
125. 255 High Street (CBD)  
First President's House (Dean's House), 1837-1838  
Greek Revival
126. 262 High Street (CBD)  
Fisk Hall, 1902-1904  
Academic Classicism
127. 269 High Street (CBD)  
Coite-Hubbard House (President's House), c. 1856.  
Italianate
128. 281 High Street (CBD)  
Charles G. R. Vinal House (Winchester House), c. 1875.  
Victorian Italianate Villa
129. 284 High Street (CBD)  
Prof. Caleb Winchester House (Alumni Guest House), 1889  
Shingle Style-Colonial Revival
130. 298 High Street (CBD)  
Elihu W.N. Starr House (Downey House), 1841-1842  
Italianate
131. 301 High Street (CBD)  
Richard Alsop IV House, 1836-1838  
Greek Revival-Italianate
132. 318 High Street (CBD)  
Edward A. Russell House (KNK Fraternity), 1841-1842  
Greek Revival
133. 327 High Street (CBD)  
Duane Barnes House (Davison Infirmary), c. 1848  
Gothic Revival
134. 343 High Street (CBD)  
Thomas McDonough Russell House (Afro-American Center), 1901-1902  
Georgian Revival
135. 350 High Street (CBD)  
Samuel Russell House (Honors College), 1828-1830  
Greek Revival
136. 436-440 High Street (CBD)  
Thomas Kelly House, 1894  
Proto-Modern

137. 465 High Street (CBD)  
E.B. Strong House (Giacco House) c. 1873  
Late 19th C. Domestic-Queen Anne
138. 57 Highland Avenue (AO)  
Hall-Stevens House, probably c. 1698  
Center-Chimney Colonial
139. 131 Highland Avenue (AO)  
Smith-Mathias House, c. 1872  
Italianate
140. 399 Highland Avenue (AO)  
William Wilcox Manufacturing Company (Hartford Club Beverage Company), c. 1850  
19th C. Industrial
141. 1 Hillside Court (AO)  
2 Hillside Court  
3 Hillside Court  
4 Hillside Court  
5 Hillside Court  
6 Hillside Court  
7 Hillside Court  
8 Hillside Court  
Russell Company Houses  
Late 19th-early 20th C. Cottages
142. 1 Hubbard Street (CBD)  
Hubbard Street Firehouse, 1876  
Victorian Institutional
143. 121 Hunting Hill Avenue (AO)  
Hertzell-Hotchkiss House, 1869-1870  
Second Empire
144. 13-15 Johnson Street (AO)  
Robert Johnson House, before 1825  
Federal
145. Kings Avenue; north side, corner of Main Street (CBD)  
Trolley Barn (E.I.S. Main Street Building), c. 1894  
Late 19th C. Industrial
146. Laurel Grove Road; west side, just south of Wadsworth Street (AO)  
Nehemiah Hubbard House, c. 1744  
Center-Chimney Colonial
147. 30 Laurel Grove Road (AO)  
Robert Smithson House (Fanny Stone House), c. 1741  
Center-Chimney Colonial
148. 9-11 Liberty Street (CBD)  
Mission Chapel, 1853  
Greek Revival

149. 64 Liberty Street (CBD)  
Samuel Babcock House, 1851  
Italianate
150. 159 Lincoln Street (AO)  
Spear House, 1894  
Queen Anne  
  
165 Lincoln Street  
Hale House, 1893  
Queen Anne  
  
171 Lincoln Street  
Murphy House, 1895  
Queen Anne
151. Long Hill Road; northwest corner of intersection with Long Lane (AO)  
First Robert Hubbard House, 1868  
Gothic Revival
152. Long Hill Road; west side, .2 miles southwest of Long Lane (AO)  
Second Robert Hubbard House, 1884  
Queen Anne
153. Long Hill Road; east side, 2.5 miles south of Daniels Street (AO)  
Eben Hubbard House (Wesleyan Hills Farmhouse), 1874-1875  
Second Empire
154. Long Lane; between Cross and Wadsworth Streets (AO)  
Connecticut Industrial School for Girls (Long Lane School)  
Mid 19th-early 20th C. institutional buildings and site
155. 27 Loveland Street (CBD)  
George Loveland House, c. 1870  
Picturesque Eclecticism
156. 48 Main Street (CBD)  
Charles Boardman House (White Eagle Cafe), 1753  
Center-Chimney Colonial
157. 49 Main Street (CBD)  
Caleb Fuller House, 1771  
Center-Chimney Colonial
158. 50 Main Street (CBD)  
Charles Chadwick Barn, c. 1758  
18th C. barn
159. 61 Main Street (CBD)  
John Cookson House, 1837  
Federal-Greek Revival

160. 70 Main Street (CBD)  
John R. Watkinson House & National Guard Armory; north wing,  
c. 1810; drill shed & south wing, 1921.  
Federal; Academic Classic addition
161. 73 Main Street (CBD)  
William Southmayd House, 1747  
Center-Chimney Colonial
162. 93 Main Street (CBD)  
Baptist Meeting House, 1842  
Greek Revival
163. 151 Main Street (CBD)  
Mather-Mansfield House (General Mansfield House), 1807-1810  
Federal
164. 179-181 Main Street (CBD)  
Middlesex Mutual Assurance (Old Middlesex Building), 1867  
Renaissance Revival
165. 191-195 Main Street (CBD)  
Police Station (Middlesex Fruiterie), 1835-1850  
Plain 19th C. Commercial
166. 203-207 Main Street (CBD)  
Universalist Church (Odd Fellows Hall), 1839  
Greek Revival
167. 291 Main Street (CBD)  
Old Post Office, 1916  
Renaissance Revival
168. 315 Main Street (CBD)  
Liberty Savings, c. 1928  
Academic Classicism
169. 319-323 Main Street (CBD)  
Old Banking House Block (Liberty Savings Bank); south section, c. 1796  
north section, c. 1815  
Commercial Italianate
170. 354 Main Street (CBD)  
Capital Theatre, c. 1925  
Neo-Classic Revival
171. 359 Main Street (CBD)  
Hubbard-Holland Building (Bacon Brothers); c. 1873; remodelled early 20th C.  
Early 20th C. plain commercial
172. 360 Main Street (CBD)  
Pythian Building; c. 1874, remodelled 1938  
Modern Commercial, Renaissance Revival detail

173. 381 Main Street (CBD)  
Holy Trinity Church, 1871-1874  
Gothic Revival
174. 420 Main Street (CBD)  
Sheldon Building (Amato's Hobby Center), c. 1866-1867  
Mid-19th C. Commercial
175. 422 Main Street (CBD)  
Fagan's Block (McCarthy & Hurley Building), c. 1868  
Victorian Italianate
176. 428 Main Street (CBD)  
Woolworth's, 1939  
Commercial Art Deco
177. 460-470 Main Street (CBD)  
Stueck Building, c. 1893  
Late 19th C. Commercial
178. 472 Main Street (CBD)  
Alsop-King Building (Middletown Press), 1873-1874  
Italianate Commercial
179. 476-478 Main Street (CBD)  
Fagan's New Block (Public Market), c. 1912  
Early Modern Commercial with Classical Revival detail
180. 489-493 Main Street (CBD)  
Caulkin's Buick-Cadillac, 1905  
Early 20th C. Commercial
181. 502-508 Main Street (CBD)  
Ward-Cody Building (Richard E. Cody Shoes), 1889-1890  
Victorian Commercial
182. 533 Main Street (CBD)  
Central Fire Station (Main Street Firehouse), 1899  
Renaissance Revival
183. 542-544 Main Street (CBD)  
Southmayd's Building (Southmayd-Krenz Building), 1872  
Victorian Commercial Block with Classical detail
184. 562-576 Main Street (CBD)  
Lawton & Wall Block; #562, 1867; #568-576, between 1870 and 1874  
Italianate Commercial
185. 590-594 Main Street (CBD). (Dismantled, May 1979)  
Peter Butler Homestead (Jim's Flower Shop/Victor Shoe Repair);  
before 1750, probably before 1732  
Center-Chimney Colonial
186. 598-614 Main Street (CBD)  
Hotchkiss Block (Master Supply), c. 1894  
Late 19th C. Commercial

187. 605 Main Street (CBD)  
Hotel Arrigoni (Arriwani Hotel), 1914  
Colonial Revival-Early Modern Commercial
188. 615-617 Main Street (CBD)  
Scranton Building (Instant Printing), 1872-1876  
Italianate Commercial
189. 631 Main Street (CBD)  
Arthur Magill, Jr. House (Chase School), c. 1820  
Federal-Greek Revival
190. 698 Main Street (CBD)  
Appelquest Block, 1898  
Late Victorian Commercial
191. 706-712 Main Street (CBD)  
Fourth Meeting House of First Church of Christ (North End Meeting House), 1799  
Federal
192. 728 Main Street (CBD)  
O'Rourke's Diner; Early 20th C., moved to current site, c. 1947  
Diner; Art Deco detail
193. 128 Main Street Extension (AO)  
L. D. Brown & Son (Formatron Corporation), c. 1871-1874  
Late 19th C. Industrial
194. 11 Maple Shade Road (AO)  
Seward-Wilcox House, c. 1820  
Federal
195. 30 Maple Shade Road (AO)  
"Watch House," East Long Hill School; 1675-1676  
Stone Blockhouse
196. 591 Middle Street (AO)  
John Wilcox House, c. 1738  
Center-Chimney Colonial (saltbox)
197. 612 Middle Street (AO)  
Samuel Harris House, c. 1686  
Center- Chimney Colonial (saltbox)
198. 861 Middle Street (AO)  
Jeremiah Wilcox House, c. 1760  
Center- Chimney Colonial (saltbox)
199. 1184 Middle Street (AO)  
Before 1859  
Greek Revival
- 1221 Middle Street  
Before 1859  
Greek Revival

200. 74 Mill Street (AO)  
Reverend Ebenezer Frothingham House, c. 1760/70  
Center-Chimney Colonial
- 84 Mill Street  
Frothingham Barn, c. 1760  
Colonial
201. 214 Millbrook Road (AO)  
c. 1874  
Italianate
- 223 Millbrook Road  
c. 1874  
Italianate
202. Millbrook Road; west side, .1 mile south of Prout Hill Road (AO)  
Johnson Homestead, c. 1870  
Italianate
203. 779 Millbrook Road (AO)  
Shattuck-Hubbard Homestead (Hubbard House), c. 1757-1762  
Center-Chimney Colonial
204. Millbrook Road; east side between Lyceum Street and Livingston Road (AO)  
Daniels Farm, c. 1900  
Late 19th C. Domestic, Shingle-Style detail
205. 94 Miner Street (AO)  
Third Congregational Church, 1849  
Greek Revival
206. Miner Street; south side, .2 miles west of East Street (AO)  
Rev. Joseph Graves House (Graves Homestead), between 1775 and 1800  
Center-Chimney Colonial
207. 125 Miner Street (AO)  
Henry Cornwell House, c. 1860  
Italianate
208. Mount Road; south side, just east of Millbrook Road (AO)  
Obadiah Brainerd House, c. 1725  
Center-Chimney Colonial
209. 353 Newfield Street (AO)  
Nathaniel Bacon House, probably before 1758  
Center-Chimney Colonial
210. 449 Newfield Street (AO)  
Bela Ward House, c. 1813  
Federal; Victorian alterations
211. 473 Newfield Street (AO)  
Capt. Theophilus Cande House (Bacon-Snow House), possibly between 1754-1781  
Center-Chimney Colonial

212. 717 Newfield Street (AO)  
Miller-Dunklee House, c. 1810  
Federal
  213. 995 Newfield Street (AO)  
William McKinster House (Aresco Apartments), between 1830 and 1834  
Greek Revival
  214. 1252 Newfield Street (AO)  
Timothy Gilbert House, probably 1815  
Federal
  215. 11 Pearl Street (CBD)  
Camp-Wilcox House, 1874  
Victorian Bracketed Cottage
  216. 15 Pearl Street (CBD)  
George E. Barrows House, 1838-1839  
Greek Revival
  217. 28 Pearl Street (CBD)  
Charles Brewer House, between 1839 and 1851  
Plain gable-ended mid-19th C. Domestic
  218. 73 Pearl Street (CBD)  
Starr-Gaylord-Russell House, c. 1813-1815  
Federal
  219. 77 Pearl Street (CBD)  
Russell Carriage House; around 1900, remodelled 1930-1931  
Queen Anne with Colonial Revival alterations
  220. 78 Pearl Street (CBD)  
James G. Hubbard House, c. 1886  
Late 19th C. Domestic
  221. 135 Pearl Street (CBD)  
St. Luke's Home, 1892  
Victorian Institutional, Classic detail
  222. 219 Pine Street (AO)  
Pine Street Gospel Chapel, 1911-1914  
Early 20th C. Vernacular Chapel
  223. 227 Pine Street (AO)  
Edward Rockwell House, c. 1740  
Center-Chimney Colonial
- 265 Pine Street  
269 Pine Street  
273 Pine Street  
277 Pine Street  
Early 20th C. domestic buildings  
See #81 (CBD)

224. 9 Pleasant Street (CBD)  
South Congregational Church, 1868  
Gothic Revival
225. 15 Pleasant Street (CBD)  
Smith-Stiles House (Young House), 1870-1871  
Second Empire
226. 21 Pleasant Street (CBD)  
Rockwell-Sumner House (Rockwell House), c. 1721  
Center-Chimney Colonial
227. 27 Pleasant Street (CBD)  
Hayes-Chaffee House, c. 1872-1873  
Second Empire
228. 33 Pleasant Street (CBD)  
White-Stoddard House (Masonic Temple), c. 1870  
Second Empire
229. 984 Randolph Road (AO)  
Samuel Crowell House, c. 1810  
Federal
230. 1015 Randolph Road (AO)  
William Stroud House, c. 1854  
Italianate
231. Randolph Road; south side between Maple Shade and Arbutus Streets (AO)  
Crowell Family House, mid-18th C.  
Center-Chimney Colonial
232. 1321 Randolph Road (AO)  
Old Long Hill School (Training Center), 1918  
Academic Classicism
233. 1340 Randolph Road (AO)  
Robert Hubbard House; stone portion possibly 1675; House c. 1719  
Center-Chimney Colonial; originally saltbox
234. 1678 Randolph Road (AO)  
Bacon-Barnes House, possibly c. 1728  
Center-Chimney Colonial
235. 10 Rapallo Avenue (CBD)  
Campbell's Stoneyard (Fox-Becker Granite Company)  
Late 19th C. industrial buildings and site
236. 50-52 Rapallo Avenue (CBD)  
Simonson's Furniture Store (Pompey's), 1908  
Early Modern Commercial
237. 253 Ridge Road (AO)  
Jehosaphat L. Spencer Homestead, possibly 1861  
Victorian Gothic

238. 375-377 Ridge Road (AO)  
George Stocking House, between 1854-1859  
Italianate
239. 523 Ridgewood Road (AO)  
Henry Gilbert House (Glen Springs), 1874  
Italianate
240. 5 St. John's Square (CBD)  
St. John's Parochial School, 1887  
Victorian Institutional
241. 9 St. John's Square (CBD)  
St. John's Roman Catholic Church; Church, 1852; Spire, 1864  
Gothic Revival
242. 19 St. John's Square (CBD)  
St. John's Rectory, 1864  
Second Empire
243. 33 St. John's Square (CBD)  
Sisters of Mercy Convent (Catholic Charities Building), 1872  
Victorian Italianate
244. 26-28 Saybrook Road (AO)  
M.A. Smith Grocery (Sebold's Apartments), 1890  
Italianate
245. 60 Saybrook Road (AO)  
Samuel B. Harris House, 1852  
Greek Revival
246. 113 Saybrook Road (AO)  
Late 18th C.  
Center-Chimney Colonial  
  
121 Saybrook Road  
Late 18th C.  
Center-Chimney Colonial  
  
325-327 Saybrook Road  
Late 18th C.  
Center-Chimney Colonial
247. 572 Saybrook Road (AO)  
Probably Late 18th C.  
Center-Chimney Colonial
248. 1762 Saybrook Road (AO)  
Daniel Prior House, c. 1730  
Center-Chimney Colonial
249. 1866 Saybrook Road (AO)  
First Deacon John E. Hubbard House, c. 1745  
Center-Chimney Colonial (saltbox)

250. 18 Silver Street (AO)  
Mawlin J. Smith House, 1873-1874  
Italianate
- 19 Silver Street  
Rev. Robert Thorne House, between 1850 and 1874  
Italianate
- 44 Silver Street  
Capt. Smith Weeks House, 1869  
Italianate
- 46 Silver Street  
Wallace Tryon House, between 1883 and 1890  
Italianate
251. 29 Silver Street (AO)  
Carlos Hale House, probably 1864  
Italianate
- 31 Silver Street  
George W. Roberts House, between 1859 and 1874  
Victorian Italianate
252. 41 Silver Street (AO)  
Edwin Rockwell Homestead, c. 1855  
Gothic Revival
253. 42 Silver Street (AO)  
Stephen Miller, Jr. House, c. 1825  
Federal; Italianate remodelling
254. 62 Silver Street (AO)  
Patten-Parmellee House, probably between 1850 and 1858  
Italianate
255. Silver Street; north side, corner of River Road (AO)  
Thomas G. Mather House, Town Farm (Town Farms Inn); original section  
c. 1835; addition, c. 1891  
Original section, Federal; Addition, Second Empire
256. Silver Street, east of Eastern Drive (AO)  
Connecticut Hospital for the Insane (Connecticut Valley Hospital)  
Mid 19th-early 20th C. institutional buildings and site
257. 35 Smith Street (AO)  
Joseph Clark Homestead, c. 1773  
Center-Chimney Colonial
258. 83 Smith Street (AO)  
Cornwell House, c. 1783  
Center-Chimney Colonial
259. 190 Smith Street (AO)  
Herbert E. Smith Homestead, c. 1876  
Victorian Cottage

260. 217 Smith Street (AO)  
J.O. Smith Manufacturing Company (Raymond Engineering), c. 1875  
19th C. Industrial
261. 11 South Main Street (CBD)  
Mather-Douglas Mansion (Eagles Hall/Mather-Douglas-Santangelo House),  
1811-1813  
Federal; Italianate remodelling
262. 51 South Main Street (CBD)  
Ira K. Penfield House, 1854  
Italianate
263. 57 South Main Street (CBD)  
Franklin B. Comstock House, 1851-1852  
Italianate
264. 61 South Main Street (CBD)  
Russell Frisbie House, 1851  
Italianate
265. 133 South Main Street (CBD)  
John Loveland House, between 1802 and 1825  
Federal
266. 168 South Main Street (AO)  
Isaac Coe House, 1855  
Italianate
267. 178-180 South Main Street (AO)  
Rev. Stephen Parsons House, c. 1788  
Center-Chimney Colonial
268. 187 South Main Street (AO)  
Elijah Lucas Homestead, possibly 1838  
Greek Revival; Queen Anne remodelling
269. 206 South Main Street (AO)  
Abel Wilcox House, c. 1783  
Colonial
270. 234 South Main Street (AO)  
Pameacha Manufacturing Company (Wilcox, Crittenden & Company); c. 1814;  
addition, late 19th C.  
19th C. Industrial
271. 179 Training Hill Road (AO)  
c. 1787  
Colonial; Greek revival alterations
272. Wadsworth Street; south side, east of Wadsworth Park (AO)  
Long Hill/Clarence Wadsworth Estate (The Cenacle), 1909-1917  
Academic Classicism
273. 456 Wadsworth Street (AO)  
A.M. Colegrove Mansion; c. 1868, before 1874  
Second Empire

274. 10 Wall Street (AO)  
c. 1875  
Italianate
- 15 Wall Street  
c. 1875  
Italianate
- 22 Wall Street  
c. 1875  
Italianate
- 33 Wall Street  
c. 1875  
Italianate
275. 18 Warwick Street (AO)  
c. 1830-1840  
Federal-Greek Revival
- 19 Warwick Street  
c. 1830-1840  
Federal-Greek Revival
- 37 Warwick Street  
c. 1830-1840  
Federal-Greek Revival
276. 53 Warwick Street (AO)  
Alms House (C.B. Stone Company), 1814  
Federal
277. 27 Washington Street (CBD)  
deKoven House (Benjamin Williams, Clarence Wadsworth House), between 1791 and 1797  
Late Georgian with Adamesque detail
278. 64-70 Washington Street (CBD)  
Stueck's Modern Tavern (VFW Building), 1914  
Renaissance Revival
279. 108-110 Washington Street (CBD)  
Jeremiah Wetmore House (Starr-Fisk House); 1752-1756, addition 1756-1787  
Colonial-Georgian
280. 116 Washington Street (CBD)  
Aaron Pease House, c. 1825  
Federal-Greek Revival
281. 138-140 Washington Street (CBD)  
Elijah Hubbard Roberts House (G.U. Reed Company, Inc.), c. 1838  
Greek Revival
282. 147 Washington Street (CBD)  
St. Sebastian's Church, 1931  
Renaissance Revival

283. 150 Washington Street (CBD)  
George Phillips House (Phillips-Glover House), between 1760 and 1780  
Colonial-Georgian; Greek Revival alterations
284. 160 Washington Street (CBD)  
Benjamin Butler House, 1867-1870  
Second Empire
285. 190 Washington Street (CBD)  
D. Luther Briggs House, c. 1891-1892  
Queen Anne
286. 200-202 Washington Street (CBD)  
Alsop-Weeks House (Wetmore-Weeks House); c. 1780, remodelling c. 1840  
Gothic Revival, remodelling of Georgian house
287. 324 Washington Street (AO)  
Aston House, c. 1835  
Federal-Greek Revival
288. 356 Washington Street (AO)  
Acheson House (Armstrong House), 1916  
Academic Classicism
289. 383 Washington Street (AO)  
Indian Hill Cemetery Chapel, 1867  
Gothic Revival
290. 388 Washington Street (AO)  
Austin Baldwin House, between 1835 and 1838  
Federal-Greek Revival
291. 675 Washington Street (AO)  
Johnson's Mill (Old Mill Wayside Furniture Company), c. 1780  
Late 18th C. Industrial
292. 705 Washington Street (AO)  
Noel Ives House, c. 1800  
Federal
293. 717 Washington Street (AO)  
Frederick Winthrop House, 1777  
Center-Chimney Colonial
294. 797 Washington Street (AO)  
Samuel Southmayd House, c. 1739  
Center-Chimney Colonial (saltbox)
295. 1060 Washington Street Extension (AO)  
Jones-Wells House, 1881  
Victorian Domestic
296. Washington Street Extension; corner of Washington Street (AO)  
Judge Seth Wetmore House, 1746  
Center-Hall Colonial

297. Washington Street Extension; north side near Middlefield Town Line (AO)  
Highlawn, 1916  
Colonial Revival
298. 301 Washington Terrace (CBD)  
Robert W. Merriam House, 1909  
Colonial Revival
299. 319 Washington Terrace (CBD)  
Powers-Sage House, 1783  
Center-Chimney Colonial
300. 329 Washington Terrace (CBD)  
Capt. John Wetmore House (Starr-Rand House), possibly between 1830 and 1850  
Greek Revival
301. 343 Washington Terrace (CBD)  
Fowler-McDonald House (McDonald House), 1905  
Shingle Style
302. 62 Water Street (CBD)  
Middletown Yacht Club, c. 1906  
Early Modern (Prairie style influence)
303. 76 Water Street (CBD)  
Connecticut Power Company Generating Plant, 1918  
Academic Classicism
304. 38 Westfield Street (AO)  
Doud-Sage House, 1770  
Center-Chimney Colonial
305. 62 Westfield Street (AO)  
Benoni Plum House, between 1722 and 1744  
Center-Chimney Colonial
306. 290 Westfield Street (AO)  
Elisha Dyer Hubbard Estate (Lone Tree Farm), c. 1903-1908  
Academic Eclecticism
307. 872 Westfield Street (AO)  
James Plumb House, c. 1804  
Federal
308. 11-13 Wetmore Place (CBD)  
Chadwick Stone House, between 1854 and 1856  
Italianate
309. 139 William Street (CBD), Demolished April, 1979  
Southmayd-Douglas House, c. 1840  
Federal-Greek Revival
310. 27-29 Woodside Circle (AO)  
Hotchkiss Estate, 1864  
Victorian Cottage





## The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust

DEKOVEN HOUSE, 27 WASHINGTON STREET  
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT 06457 (203) 346-1646

Between 1977 and 1979 The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust conducted a survey of the historical and architectural resources of Middletown, Connecticut. The results were published in three volumes titled, Middletown, Connecticut: Historical and Architectural Resources, which serves as the basis for local preservation planning. In the ten years since the completion of the original survey Middletown's built environment has undergone substantial change prompting the Trust to undertake a review of the original work.

By our estimates, in the downtown area alone some 20 or more buildings had either been lost or were slated for demolition. With development pressure accelerating it seemed important to take stock again of the historic resources remaining in the community. Efforts to develop a new comprehensive plan for the development of Middletown would also be served well by a revision of the earlier document. In consultation with the City's Planning and Zoning Commission and staff it was determined that the most critical area was the downtown, particularly those areas presently zoned B-1 and Mixed Use. A process that would review the existing survey data and make any necessary additions and corrections was decided on. The Trust engaged an intern from Roger Williams College's undergraduate program in historic preservation to conduct the field work for the project during January of 1988.

In defining the scope of the revisions we wanted particularly to address three areas where it was felt that the original work was either deficient or had become out-dated in the ten years since its completion.

The revised document represents a more comprehensive inventory for the downtown B-1 and Mixed Use zones than had existed previously. The attitudes of architectural historians and preservationists about vernacular buildings in general and those from the early 20th century in particular have shifted in the years since these neighborhoods were first considered. Such buildings are now routinely included as contributing structures in National Register Nominations. This new document includes many more of these structures, particularly in the residential neighborhoods north of Washington and east of Main streets.

Another important goal of the revised downtown survey was to make certain the survey data lists were consistent with the National Register Nominations that had been completed in the downtown area since 1979. We felt that it was critically important that any building designated as a contributing structure in a National Register Nomination also be listed in the local survey. This was particularly important in the case of the 1988 Broad Street National Register District which had listed a number of secondary structures such as garages and barns as contributing structures which had not been included in the original survey.

We also wanted to verify and update, to the extent possible, the street numbers that were assigned to buildings. This proved to be the most difficult and ultimately least successful aspect of the survey revision project. When ever possible street addresses have been verified and corrected but in many cases an arbitrary assignment of numbers in sequence has had to be made. We hope that from the descriptions provided for the buildings and adjacent street numbers it is possible to reconstruct our intent, or lack thereof, to include a particular building.

In revising the original work we have followed the original survey guidelines and criteria which are described in detail in the introductory material to volume I. The presentation format of the revisions follows that of the original, with a complete list of both Inventoried and Notable Buildings (see vol. I of the original survey) followed by the data sheets for fully Inventoried Structures. No additional structures were inventoried during the revision process, however, up-dated photographs have been provided for all of those structures. Any additions that have been made fall in the category of Notable Buildings and are consistant with the original criteria as noted above. It was determined that structures designated as Notable should at minimum meet the criteria for eligibility as contributing structures in a National Register District, should one be developed at some point for a given neighborhood.

The Greater Middletown Preservation Trust  
Ann C. Street, Executive Director  
October 1990

ALSOP AVENUE This street is zoned B-1.

- 2 Late 19th century, 2 story, wood frame, large center dormer, central entry way, 2 story bay window at each end of building, asphalt shingled siding, concrete foundation, multi-family.
- 3 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 2 bay, cross gable, brick foundation, side entrance, synthetic siding.
- 5-7 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 2 bay, intersecting gables, brick foundation, side dormers.
- 6 Colonial Revival, 2 story, 3 bay, side chimney, neo-classical front entrance porch.
- 9-11 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, crossed gable, 1 story front porch, brick foundation, synthetic siding, multi-family.
- 13-15 Early 20th century, 2 story cube, wood frame, hipped roof 2 story front enclosed porch, flared wood shingled second story, stuccoed first story, multi-family.
- 14 Probably late 18th or early 19th century house or barn, saltbox configuration, first floor now partially brick, concrete block addition on front, commercial.
- 17-19 Late 19th century, 2½ story, wood frame, 3 bay, gable end to street, intersecting gable addition in rear, cornice returns, brownstone foundation, synthetic siding.

BROAD STREET This street combines both B-1 and Mixed-Use zoning.

- 9-11 Early 19th century, 2½ stories originally, 3 bay facade, ridge-to-street roof, fenestration and siding altered. NR
- 15 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, cross-gable roof, aluminum siding, wooden entry porch. NR
- 17 Italianate, 2 stories, broad flat eaves, aluminum siding, arched entry porch, cupola. NR
- 23 19th century, ca. 1850. NR
- 25-27 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof forms, porches, aluminum siding. NR
- 31 William Trench House, ca. 1839, Greek Revival. (20, CBD) NR
- 43-45 Color Mart, early 20th century industrial building converted to commercial use, 2 stories on high foundation, stucco over brick, windows covered, modern addition attached (Atticus Bookstore). NR
- 51 Between 1851 and 1874, occupied by Henry Mansfield (son of General Joseph Mansfield), 2½ stories, gable end to street, brick with brown-stone sills and lintels, recent but incompatible addition to north side. Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 55 Colonial Revival, ca. 1910. Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 59 Queen Anne, cross-gable, ca. 1880, 2½ stories, aluminum siding. Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 70 Southern New England Telephone Company, Art Deco, early 20th century, 3 stories with tower, brick with concrete trim.
- 85 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, clapboarded and wood shingle siding, turret and porches, slate roof. NR
- 89-91 Crandall-Cornwell House, 1840, Greek Revival. (21, CBD) NR
- 93-97 William Atkins House, 1840, Greek Revival. (22, CBD) Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 101 Enoch C. Ferre House, ca. 1840, Greek Revival. (23, CBD) Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 109 Samuel Stearns House, ca. 1845, Greek Revival. (24, CBD) Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 123 Russell Library, 1833, remodeled 1875, modern additions, 1970 and 1986, Greek Revival Church, Gothic Revival alterations. (25, CBD) NR
- 138 Joseph Elliott House, Stick Style, 1883. (28, CBD) NR
- 139 William Cooley House, ca. 1860, Italianate. (29, CBD) NR

BROAD STREET (continued)

- 141-145 Middletown Framing, Italianate, 3 stories, brick with brownstone sills and lintels, overhanging eaves, wooden cornice, finely carved brackets, facade obscured by incompatible 20th century brick storefront. Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 144 Bishop Acheson House, 1902, Colonial Revival. (30,CBD) NR
- 148 Charles C. Hubbard House, 1861, Italianate. (31,CBD) NR
- 151 Joseph Tobey House, ca. 1845, Greek Revival. (32,CBD) NR
- 158 Queen Anne, 2½ stories with tower, aluminum siding, converted to commercial use.
- 160 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, porches and tower, first floor converted to commercial use, modern siding.
- 163-165 Camp-Stearns-Sheldon House, St. Sebastian's Convent, 1835, Greek Revival. (33,CBD)

CHURCH STREET This street is zoned Mixed-Use.

- 129 Moncardi's, late 19th century, wood frame, 2½ stories, gable-to-street roof, first floor facade altered for commercial use.
- 133 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, gable-to-street roof, clapboarded.
- 139 Early 20th century, Queen Anne, 2½ stories, synthetic siding, steep gables.
- 145 Italianate, 2½ stories, overhanging eaves, synthetic siding.
- 151 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, gable-to-street roof, intersecting gable on west side, single story front porch with heavy decorative brackets.

CLINTON AVENUE The west side of the street is zoned B-1.

- 8 Early 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, variation cutaway porch, brick foundation.
- 9-11 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bays, gable-to-street roof, center entry, brownstone foundation, asphalt siding.
- 12 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bays, gable-to-street roof, 2 story Colonial Revival porch on front, brick foundation.
- 15 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bays, gable-to-street roof, center gable on east wall, brick foundation, asphalt siding.
- 16 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bays, gable-to-street roof, 2 story Colonial Revival porch on front, brownstone foundation.
- 19 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, cross gabled (small), brick foundation, side entrance, synthetic siding.
- 20-22 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 4 bays, cross gable in rear, decorative porch, asbestos siding, multi-family.
- 21-23 Early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 2 story partially enclosed front porch, multi-family.
- 25 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street, additions to original structure, synthetic siding.
- 27 Sam Augeri's Signs, early 20th century industrial building, 2 stories, painted brick, double loading door on second story.
- 35 Early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, 2 story front porch (second story enclosed), brownstone foundation, asphalt siding.

COLLEGE STREET This street is zoned both B-1 and Mixed-Use.

- 105 (400 Middlesex Plaza) G.A. Chaffee Saloon, ca. 1860, Second Empire. (50,CBD) NR
- 107 (500 Middlesex Plaza) Hose Company #2, ca. 1860, Victorian Institutional, first story commercial alterations. (51,CBD) NR
- 109-111 Middlesex Opera House, theater 1892; lobby 1927, theater demolished in 1980, only lobby remains and has been converted to a restaurant, early modern commercial, Art Deco. (52,CBD) NR
- 128 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ story brick, 3 bay, side-hall plan, Queen Anne attic window, heavy bracketed front entry porch. Slated for demolition 1988.
- 138 Benjamin Henshaw House (Mazzotta's Restaurant), ca. 1775, Colonial, 3 stories, gambrel roof, now exterior covered with brick, early east wing, altered for commercial use. Slated for demolition in 1988.
- 148 First Randolph Pease House, ca. 1822, Federal. (55,CBD) NR
- 151 Second Randolph Pease House, Christian Science Church, ca. 1835, Greek Revival. (56, CBD) NR
- \*
- 157 Greek Revival, ca. 1840 (57,CBD with #157, 169, 170) NR
- 158-160 Hezekiah Hulbert House, ca. 1775, center chimney Colonial. Garage associated with property is contributing. (58,CBD) NR
- 161 Greek Revival, ca. 1840, Italianate alterations 1870. (57,CBD with #157) NR
- 162-164 19th century vernacular, 1879. Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 165 Nathaniel Smith House, ca. 1830, 2½ stories, gable roof, late 19th century alterations including wooden entrance porch, aluminum siding. NR
- 166-168 Greek Revival, ca. 1846, 2½ stories, gable-to-street roof, extensively altered. NR
- 169-171 Dan Arnold House, Greek Revival, ca. 1840. Garage associated with property is contributing. (57,CBD with #157, 161, 170) NR
- 170 Ezra Clark House, Greek Revival, ca. 1840. (57,CBD with #157, 161, 169) NR
- 175 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, gable-to-street roof, aluminum siding, later porches on front and sides. NR
- 180 Samuel T. Camp House, 1865, Italianate. (59,CBD) NR
- 186 Italianate Cottage, 2½ stories, cross gable roof, clapboarded, bracketed eaves and windows. Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 192 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, cross gable roof, clapboard and wood shingled siding, turret and decorative veranda. Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- \* ADD 156 19th century cross gable vernacular, ca. 1880. NR

COLLEGE STREET (continued)

- 196 Theophilus Chandler House, ca. 1870, 2½ stories, cross gable roof, brick. Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 201 Central School, early 20th century school, 2 stories on high foundation, brick with concrete trim and Art Deco detail. A school has been located on this site since 1840. Converted to Hamlin Court Condominiums in 1982. NR
- 221-223 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3 bay, pedimented gable, Greek Revival style doorway, pre-1877 Italianate cupola, later porches. Garage associated with property is contributing. NR

COURT STREET This street is zoned both B-1 and Mixed-Use.

- 102 Keser's Flowers, early 20th century, brick commercial building, 2 stories, interior walls and ceiling covered with decorative pressed tin.
- 102 (rear) Stable, late 19th century, brick.
- 110 Early 20th century, 2 stories, brick, commercial, 3 bays.
- 182 Young Building, early 20th century, 2 stories, commercial building, concrete Renaissance Revival facade, pilasters, horizontal band of second floor windows.
- 190 First Congregational Church, 1871-1872, Gothic Revival. (66,CBD)
- 194-196 Duane Barnes-Leonard Bailey House, (Rice, Davis & Daley Insurance), 1858-1859, cross-gable structure. (67,CBD)
- 200 Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company, 1927, Renaissance Revival, 2½ stories, brick with marble, full height entrance portico.
- 229 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, clapboard and wood shingle siding. NR
- 234 John & Susan Smith House, 1826, late Federal, Colonial Revival remodeling. (68,CBD) NR
- 235 Greek Revival-Italianate, 2 stories, brick with aluminum siding on trim, brownstone sills and lintels, overhanging eaves, Greek Revival entrance porch. NR
- 238 Greek Revival, ca. 1850. Garage associated with property is contributing. NR
- 240-242 Sage-Russell-Niles House, ca. 1830, Colonial-Federal. (69,CBD) NR
- 241 Second Empire, 2½ stories, altered by numerous additions and porches. NR
- 251 Middletown High School, 1894-1896, Romanesque Revival, Converted to senior citizen housing ca. 1978. (71,CBD) NR

CRESCENT STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 70 Early 20th century, Jacobean house, 2½ stories, gable roof with shed dormer and cross gable, brick with half-trimming.
- 71-83 Hotchkiss Block (Crescent Street Row Houses), built in two stages: #77-83 in 1866 using the Second Empire style and #71 in 1895 using the Queen Anne style. (80,CBD) NR
- 80 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, gable roof with dormers, ridge-to-street roof, clapboarded, elaborate wooden columned entrance porch.

DEKOVEN DRIVE Formerly Cherry Street and Gilshenan Place. This street is zoned B-1.

- 317 (formerly 19 Cherry Street), Warner-Wyse House, 1830, Federal/Greek Revival. (39,CBD)
- 323 (formerly 25 Cherry Street), ca. 1850, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bays, enclosed front porch, small commercial ell (Vecchitto's Lemon Ice) off north side.
- 329 (formerly 33 Cherry Street), 1907, apartment building, 3 stories, concrete block, cube shape, carved brownstone course between first and second stories, rusticated quoins.
- 399 (formerly 27 Gilshenan Place), Gilshenan Block, 1889, 3 stories, wood frame, flat roof, stone foundation, synthetic siding.

FERRY STREET This street is zoned B-1.

- 23-25 Hamilton-Vecchito House, ca. 1875, Italianate, synthetic siding, 4 bay, moved ca. 1980 approximately 50 feet back on its site to make room for the new deKoven Drive. (101,CBD)
- 33 Isaac Warner House, 1817, Federal, 2½ stories, brick, 3 bay, ridge-to-street, fanlight opening in gable ends. (102,CBD)
- 34-36 Late 19th century, 3 stories, wood frame, third story created by high gambrel roof and full dormers, multi-family.
- 38-40 Late 19th century, 3 stories, 3 story full width veranda, multi-family.
- 39 Federal, 1812, 2½ stories, 3 bay, central doorway, synthetic siding, small porch at entrance.
- 44-46 Early 19th century, 2 stories, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, asphalt siding, large additions at rear.
- 47 Early 20th century apartment building, first story commercial, 3 stories, brick, flared granite lintels with keystones, flared glazed headers.
- 49 Federal, 3 bay, 2 story, wood frame, ridge-to-street roof, entry door slightly off-center, asphalt siding.
- 51-55 Federal, 1780, 4 bay, wood frame, ridge-to-street roof, later additions, Colonial Revival porch, multi-family. Shaddick-Fountain House. (103,CBD)
- 56 Late 19th century, cross-gable, wood frame, stuccoed, 3 bay. (This is the property at the street, not to the rear.)
- 57-59 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, steep gable, clapboarded, fish scale shingles, Stick style porch, exterior stairways, wood frame, multi-family.
- 58 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, multi-family. Of note is the 2 bay, polychrome facade and front porches.
- 60 Mid-19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, 2 bays, cornice returns.
- 63 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, 3 bays, 2 story porch. Of note is the 8-paned gable window and the broad pilasters flanking the entrance.
- 64-66 Late 19th century, 3 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, 2 bays, stuccoed, single story front commercial addition.
- 67 Mid-19th century, 2 stories, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, wood frame, an original front porch might have been removed since the building is set so far back from the street.
- 71 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, cornice between first and second story suggests original commercial usage of first floor.

FRAZIER AVENUE, This street is zoned B-1.

- 5 Former rear wing of the Samuel Babcock House at 64 Liberty Street. This wing mirrors the detail of the main Italianate style house. (149,CBD)
- 8 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, tenement building, gable-to-street roof, side entrance, brick foundation.
- 10 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 2 bay, brick foundation, synthetic siding.
- 12 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, 1 story enclosed front porch, intersecting gable ell in rear, stucco siding with asbestos shingled gable ends.
- 14 Early 20th century, 2 stories, brick, 2 story Colonial Revival style front porch, front paired windows, concrete foundation, multi-family.

GLOVER PLACE This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 1 Queen Anne Cottage, ca. 1900. (With #2, 106,CBD)
- 2 Queen Anne Cottage, Ca. 1900. (With #1, 106,CBD)
- 3-5 Early 20th century, intersecting gable, 2½ stories, small porch at intersection.
- 9 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, brick foundation , 2 bay, steeply pitched roof.
- 10-12 Early 20th century, 2½ stories, duplex, American Four Square.
- 11-13 Early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, intersecting gable, bilaterally symmetrical duplex, porches, brownstone foundation.
- 14-16 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, intersecting gable, gable-to-street roof, bilaterally symmetrical duplex, porches at intersection, umbricated shingles in gable.
- 18-20 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, intersecting gable, gable-to-street roof, bilaterally symmetrical duplex, small porches at intersection with main block, umbricated shingles in gable.

GOODYEAR AVENUE This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 15 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, additions to east side and rear.
- 18 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, multi-family, entrances on sides, small 1 story porches with heavy turned posts and simple brackets and spindle frieze, gable-to-street roof with deep cornice returns.
- 19 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof with deep cornice returns, small later Colonial Revival entrance porch.

GRAND STREET This street is zoned B-1. The eastern end of the street has small, closely sited houses dating from the 1850s and 1860s. Many of these houses have later siding materials but retain wooden decorative elements such as porches and brackets. Grand Street was opened between 1851 & 1874.

- 12 Possibly early 19th century and moved to this site, 2½ stories, 4 bay, ridge-to-street roof, synthetic siding, enclosed porch.
- 16 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, first story front porch.
- 19 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, synthetic siding.
- 20 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, enclosed porch.
- 23 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, entrance porch with decorative detail.
- 24 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, 2 story porch.
- 27 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, 2 bay wide first story porch.
- 28 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, synthetic siding, 2 story porch.
- 31 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, first story porch.
- 32 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, 2 story porch. Porch on first story extends 2/3 way across facade and on east side of building.
- 33 (rear) Mid-19th century, 2 story, wood frame, 2 story porch, vernacular.
- 35 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, 2 story porch, door in center of facade.
- 39 (to rear of 41) Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, vernacular structure.
- 40 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, 2 story porch, off-center rear addition.
- 41 Mid-to-late 19th century, 3 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, synthetic siding. Of note: first story open porch with hipped roof and polychrome brick work, possibly a later addition.
- 42 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, 2 bay wide 2 story porch, off-center rear addition. Of note: raked shingle course.
- 44 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, off-center rear addition.

GRAND STREET (continued)

- 45 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, asphalt shingled, well detailed first story porch.
- 47 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, intersecting gable roof, brick faced, 2 story front porch enclosed.
- 48 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gabled ell, 2 story side entrance porch. Of note: decorative single story bay window with segmental arched windows and brackets.
- 50 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gabled ell, side entrance. Of note: decorated single story bay window with segmental arched windows and brackets. This structure is a mirror image of 48 Grand Street.
- 49-51 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 4 bay, ridge-to-street roof, triangular dormers with squared windows, first story porch.
- 53-55 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 4 bay, ridge-to-street roof, pedimented dormers, first story porch, multi-family.

GREEN STREET This street is zoned B-1. This early street has closely sited 19th and 20th century houses. near to the street. Most of these are 2½ story houses with porches.

- 22 Before 1871, Tenement, brick and asphalt siding, chamfered concrete block.
- 25-27 Green Street Tenement Housing, 1891-1904, 3½ stories, first story is brick, upper stories are asphalt and asbestos sided, wood porches on west side (108,CBD)
- 29 Early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, asphalt and wood shingled.
- 31 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, ridge-to-street roof, asphalt sided.
- 33 (rear of 31) Colonial period saltbox, 1½ stories, asphalt sided.
- 35 Late 18th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, Colonial Revival style porch, synthetic siding, stuccoed foundation.
- 37 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, 2 story Colonial Revival style porch, multi-family.
- 40 1928 Apartment building, 3 stories, brick, falt roof, commercial area in basement.
- 41-43 Early 19th century, ridge-to -street roof, 3 bay, wood shingled, 2 story full width Colonial Revival porch.
- 44 William Fenner House, ca. 1850, Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof.
- 46 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, high foundation, cross gable roof, synthetic siding, 2 story wooden porch, wood trim, multi-family.
- 50-52 Henry Bacon House, early 19th century, 2½ stories, 3 bay, ridge-to-street roof, enclosed front porch, later clapboard and shingled siding.
- 51 Johnson School (St. Sebastian's School), 1872, 2½ stories, Gothic Revival trim on original block, large flat-roofed 2 story addition on front 1931. (109,CBD)
- 58 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3 bay, pedimented gable, synthetic siding.

HAMLIN STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 51 Between 1851 and 1874, 2½ stories, 3 bay, ridge-to-street roof, asbestos shingled, Greek Revival style door in center of facade, Victorian porch.
- 58 Wesleyan Physical Plant, original building built in 1850, addition on south side built late 19th/early 20th century, brick industrial building. (110,CB)

HIGH STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use. High Street runs from Pameacha Avenue at the south to North Main Street. The mixed-use area covers from about Church Street to Liberty Street, but does not include the institutional zone that makes up Wesleyan University. The houses in this zone are primarily late 19th century and early 20th century brick and wood frame houses.

- 101 F. Perry Hubbard House, ca. 1896, Colonial Revival. (112,CBD)
- 107 1830-1840, Federal, 2½ stories, gable-to-street roof, elliptical fanlight, porch with turned posts. (113,CBD)
- 108-110 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame, hip roof, brick foundation, small porch over doorway on north side, additions, synthetic siding.
- 114 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, 3 bay, pedimented gable faces street, wood trim, exceptional doorway with pilasters, fanlight in gable, corner pilasters, synthetic siding, small 1 story enclosed porch on south side.
- 115 Federal, 2½ stories, 3 bay, ridge-to-street gable roof, clapboarded, Federal doorway with fanlight and sidelights, Colonial Revival porch on side.
- 118 Late Italianate, 2½ stories, brick with brownstone sills and lintels, brownstone foundation, overhanging eaves, added brick wing and porches.
- 413 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brownstone foundation, ridge-to-street gable roof with central small gable, 1 story porch across facade.
- 417 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brownstone foundation, hip roof with dormers on 3 sides, 1 story porch across facade.
- 419-421 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ story, brick, gable-to-street roof, duplex, 2 story porch.
- 420 Early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, stuccoed brownstone foundation, ridge-to-street gambrel roof, small porch over central doorway, enclosed porch on south side.
- 424-426 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brick foundation, duplex, multiple roof lines, small gables set into ridge facing street, dormers, bilaterally symmetrical with two doors at center.
- 427-429 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brick foundation, intersecting gambrel roof, gable in center of gambrel facing street, bilaterally symmetrical with doors and small porches on north and south sides of facade, synthetic siding.
- 430-432 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brick foundation, intersecting gables with extension on east rear, central doorway with small porch with wooden spindles.

HOTCHKISS STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 23 Early 20th century, 2 story, brick, flat roof slopes down to rear wall, decorative brickwork on facade incorporates various colors and textures.
- 25 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, high brick basement, gable-to-street roof, 3 bay with entrances on both sides, segmental arched openings, 2 story square addition on rear is cast concrete rock faced with flat concrete lintels.
- 25 rear Early 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame house, steeply pitched intersecting gable roof, 2 story open porch.
- 26 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, single story front porch with heavy turned posts, several later additions.
- 29 Late 19th century, Italianate-inspired house, 2 stories, broad overhanging eaves, wood frame, single story front porch, synthetic siding.
- 33 Early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, central entrance, gable-to-street roof, 2 story front porch, asphalt siding.
- 37 Early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay with central entrance, gable-to-street roof, side ell with shed roof, 2 story front porch with brick replacing wood on the second story, synthetic siding.
- 41-43 Early 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, 2 story front porch, asphalt siding.
- 45 Early 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, rear intersecting ell, 1 story front porch, synthetic siding.

HUBBARD STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use. This street contains early-to-mid 19th century houses, mostly small, gable-to-street dwellings using a variety of siding materials.

- 3 Hubbard Street Firehouse, 1876, Victorian Institutional, listed as #1 on original survey, adapted for use as residence. (142,CBD)
- 7 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, 1 story porch across facade, door on south facade, synthetic siding.
- 11 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, gable-to-street roof, 3 bay with small porch over entrance on south side of facade, small 1 story addition on south side, synthetic siding.
- 12-14 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, overhang at end roof plate, entrances on both sides, random laid brownstone foundation, synthetic siding.
- 15 Late 19th century, 2 story, wood frame, gable roof with later additions.
- 23 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bay with side entrance.
- 24 Late 19th century, 2 stories, brick, 3 bay, side entrance, 1 story porch on facade and south side, originally identical to #28, small 1 story rear ell, cast iron lintel over entrance.
- 25 Late 19th century, 2 stories, 3 bay side entrance, small rear ell, 1 story front porch, synthetic siding.
- 28 Late 19th century, 2 story, brick, 3 bay, rear ell, gable-to-street roof, modern entrance porch.
- 29 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof with deep cornice returns, small rear ell, enclosed 2 story porch, synthetic siding.
- 33 Late 19th century, 2 story, wood frame, 3 bay, side entrance, intersecting gable side ells, gable-to-street roof with deep cornice returns, synthetic siding.
- 37 Late 19th century, 2 story, wood frame, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof with deep cornice returns, rear gabled ell, entrance porch with heavy turned posts, asbestos siding.
- 43 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bay side entrance, gable-to-street roof, rear gabled ell.
- 45-47 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, Italianate, 2 story side ell, 3 bay side-hall plan, synthetic siding.
- 49 Late 19th century, 2 stories, 3 bay central entrance, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, deep cornice returns, asphalt siding.

KINGS AVENUE This street is zoned B-1.

-- Trolley Barn (Bob's Warehouse), 1894, located on the north side on corner of Main Street, late 19th century industrial. (145,CBD)NR

LIBERTY STREET This street is zoned B-1.

- 9-11 Mission Chapel, 1853, Greek Revival, 2½ stories, asbestos siding, brick foundation, pedimented and flushboarded gables, elegant recessed main entrance with sidelights, side entrance has sidelights and pilasters. (148,CBD) NR
- 12 Early 19th century, 2 stories, 5 bay, center chimney, asphalt shingled, brownstone foundation.
- 13 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, heavy cornice returns, brownstone foundation, 2 story enclosed porch with first story extending along east side.
- 20 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, stuccoed, pilasters decorate front entrance.
- 24 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 3 bay, side entrance, synthetic siding.
- 30 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3 bay, pedimented gable, heavy pilasters decorate front entry.
- 34 Colonial, 2½ stories, ridge-to-street roof, synthetic siding has altered the overhang and fenestration.
- 48 Mid-19th century, 3 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, heavy cornice returns.
- 50 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, 1 story open facade porch, synthetic siding.
- 52 Italianate, 2 stories, synthetic siding, side entrance porch.
- 58 Early-to-mid 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, ridge-to-street roof, brick foundation, 2 story back porch, synthetic siding.

LINCOLN STREET This street is zoned Mixed-use.

- 86-88 Late 19th century domestic, 2½ stories, wood frame, duplex, ridge-to-street roof, brick foundation, intersecting gables, 4 bay facade, central doorway, recent brick porch added across first story on facade, windows with tracery, synthetic siding.
- 92 Late 19th century/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, intersecting gable, gable-to-street roof, brownstone foundation, 3 bay, porch across first story on facade, synthetic siding.
- 95 Late 19th century/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, intersecting gable, doorway with hood set into intersection, house divided into apartments, brownstone foundation, synthetic siding.
- 96 Late 19th century/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, intersecting gable, brownstone foundation, 3 bay facade, porch across first story, synthetic siding.
- 99-101 Late 19th century/Early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, duplex, ridge-to-street roof with small projecting gable in center, brownstone foundation, enclosed porches on east and west elevations, several additions.
- 102 Late 19th century/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, intersecting gable, gable-to-street roof, brownstone foundation, 3 bay, 1 story porch across facade, synthetic siding.
- 106 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, brick foundation, Colonial Revival style doorway, small porch on facade, synthetic siding, windows altered.

LONGWORTH AVENUE This street is zoned both B-1 and Mixed-Use.

- 2 Late 19th century/early 20th century, brick, cross-gable, gable-to-street roof, 2½ stories, sawtooth belt course, porch across facade.
- 4 Late 19th/early 20th century, brick, cross-gable, 2½ stories, sawtooth belt course, porch across facade.
- 5 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame, hip roof with dormers, 3 bay facade, first story enclosed porch, synthetic siding.
- 6 Late 19th/early 20th century, brick, 2½ stories, cross-gable, sawtooth belt course, open porch with wooden turned columns over door set into cross gable and onto the east elevation.
- 8 Late 19th/early 20th century, brick, 2½ stories, cross-gable, sawtooth belt course, enclosed porch over door and along east elevation.
- 9 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame, brick foundation, hip roof with dormers, 3 bay, small 1 story porch over central doorway.
- 10 Late 19th/ early 20th century, 2½ stories, brick, cross-gable, sawtooth belt course, porch added over door at intersection of gables around east side.
- 12 Late 19th/early 20th century, brick 2½ stories, cross-gable, sawtooth belt course, porch wood sparse wooden turned columns.

LOVELAND STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 6-8 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, duplex, brownstone foundation, cross gable-to-street roof, porch with spindle decoration across facade, bilaterally symmetrical with doors to east and west of extending gable, synthetic siding.
- 10-12 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, duplex, brownstone foundation, cross gable "T" configuration, gable-to-street roof, bilaterally symmetrical, 2 small entry porches and doors on east and west of extending portion of structure, synthetic siding.
- 16 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame, brownstone foundation, cross gable "T" configuration, gable-to-street roof with edges of main block cut at angle to form bay-like first floor facade, small one story porch and door at east facade, synthetic siding.
- 19 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame, cement foundation, cross gable "T" configuration, gable-to-street roof with cornice returns, door at east intersection of main block and the extending portion of the structure, synthetic siding.
- 21-23 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brownstone foundation, large duplex, cross gable "T" configuration, gable-to-street roof, bilaterally symmetrical with small entrance porches with spindle decoration east and west of extending portion of structure, synthetic siding.
- 26 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, 1 story porch across facade, many additions.
- 27 George Loveland House, ca. 1870, Picturesque Eclecticism, 2½ stories, gable-to-street, 3 bay facade, 1 story porch across facade, Queen Anne style decoration, brownstone foundation. (155,CBD)
- 31 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof with cornice returns, 3 bay facade, central doorway, 1 story porch across facade with unfluted Doric columns, synthetic siding.
- 32 Colonial, center chimney, 2½ stories, 5 bay facade, small portico with Doric columns, synthetic siding.
- 33-35 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame, cross gable "T" configuration, gable-to-street roof, Queen Anne decoration, 2 story porch across facade, single doorway on east side at intersection with main block, synthetic siding, cement foundation.
- 37-39 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brick foundation, cross gable "T" configuration, gable-to-street roof, bilaterally symmetrical duplex, small 1 story porches on either side of extending ell, synthetic siding.
- 38 Late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, 2 bay, small 1 story addition on east side, synthetic siding.
- 41 Early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brick foundation, gable-to-street roof, doorway and small porch on west side, synthetic siding.
- 45 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brick foundation, gable-to-street roof, enclosed porch on east side, synthetic siding.

LOVELAND STREET (continued)

- 46 Mid-19th century, 2½ stories, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, Greek Revival style doorway, synthetic siding.
- 48-50 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, gable-to-street roof, bilaterally symmetrical duplex, small enclosed porches on east and west sides, wide cornice returns, synthetic siding.
- 51 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brownstone foundation, gable-to-street roof with cornice returns, central doorway, small stained glass window, 1 story addition on east side, synthetic siding.
- 52-54 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brownstone foundation, cross gable "T" configuration, gable-to-street roof, bilaterally symmetrical duplex, doorways and small porches on east and west of main block, corners of main block clipped at 45° angle.
- 53-55 Late 19th/early 20th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brick foundation, cross gable "T" configuration, gable-to-street roof, duplex, large 1 story porch with spindle work across facade and partially across east and west sides, one central doorway, another door at west intersection, synthetic siding.
- 62 Florence A. Stillman School, 1936, Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, brick and concrete, projecting central pavillion with pediment, doorway with broken scroll pediment, converted to apartments ca. 1982, tax credit project.

MACDONOUGH PLACE This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 1 Late 19th century, 2½ stories, stucco exterior, ridge-to-street roof, 5 bay, 1 story porch across facade with Doric columns and a flat roof.
- 5-7 2½ stories, brick and stucco exterior, brownstone foundation, gable-to-street main block, duplex, doors on either side of the extending gable, synthetic siding.
- 8 2 stories, center chimney, wood frame, multiple roof lines, concrete foundation, gambrel roof ridge-to-street, small 1 story enclosed porch on west side, door on facade east, many alterations.
- 9-11 2½ stories, wood frame, brownstone foundation, duplex, central gable-to-street intersecting main block, doors on either side of extending gable, synthetic siding.
- 12-14 Large 2½ stories, wood frame, clapboarded, brownstone foundation, duplex, hip roof on original block of house, one dormer on facade of roof, 2 story addition on west side, 1 story porch enclosed.
- 13-15 2 story, stucco exterior, ridge-to-street, duplex, center entrance, 5 bay on first story, 6 bay on second story, large one story porch with 4 Doric columns and a flat roof.
- 16 2½ stories, wood frame, stucco exterior, wooden moldings around windows, concrete foundation, gambrel-to-street roof, enclosed porch on west, small wooden arch-like portico.

MAIN STREET This street is zoned B-1.

- 48 Charles Boardman House, (Wm Raveis Realty), 1753, Center Chimney Colonial. (156,CBD) NR
- 49 Caleb Fuller House, 1771, Center Chimney Colonial, moved to site. (157,CBD) NR
- 50 Charles Chadwick Chandlery, behind 48 Main Street, 1758, 18th century barn. (158, CBD) NR
- 61 John Cookson House, 1837, Federal/Greek Revival, moved to site. (159,CBD) NR
- 70 John R. Watkinson House, (National Guard Armory), original house is now north wing, ca. 1810, south wing was built in 1921, Federal style house, addition is Academic Classical style. (160,CBD) NR
- 73 William Southmayd House, 1747, Center Chimney Colonial, moved to site. (161,CBD) NR
- 93 Baptist Meeting House, 1842, Greek Revival. (162,CBD) NR
- 151 Mather-Mansfield House, General Mansfield House, 1807-1810, Federal. (163,CBD) NR
- 179-181 (100 Plaza Middlesex) Middlesex Mutual Assurance or Old Middlesex Building, 1867, Renaissance Revival, rehabilitated in 1981. (164,CBD) NR
- 191-195 Police Station, (Middlesex Fruiterly), 1835-1850, Plain 19th century commercial, Rehabilitated 1981. (165,CBD) NR
- 203-207 Universalist Church, (OddFellows Hall), 1839, Greek Revival, Rehabilitated 1981. (166,CBD) NR
- 225 Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, 1920, Colonial Revival, 2 stories, brick with marble trim, arched windows on side, 1 story addition on front, large addition on north side and interior alterations added in 1988. NR
- 267 Connecticut Bank and Trust Company, 1920, Renaissance Revival, 2 stories, brick, 3 bay, marble facade with Corinthian columns. NR
- 291 Old Post Office, 1916, Renaissance Revival, 2 stories, smoth limestone, classical arrangement of arched windows and pilasters supporting an elaborate entablature. (167,CBD) NR
- 315 Middletown Savings Bank, (Liberty Bank for Savings), 1928, Academic Classicism, 4 stories, brick, granite waterable, marble entrance, tall rusticated base is surmounted by two stairs which are divided into three parts by pilasters, flat roof. (168,CBD) NR
- 319-323 Old Banking House Block, 1796 - southern section, 1815 - northern section, modernized with commercial Italianate style, 3 stories, brick, third story added in 1890, brownstone sills and lintels on second story, arched windows with keystones on third story, decorative wooden cornice above. (169,CBD) NR
- 335 Guy Rice Building, 1930, Renaissance Revival, 3 stories, stucco and concrete facade, large arched windows on second story, storefront altered. NR

MAIN STREET (continued)

- 339-351 Commerical Building, 1892, originally erected as the YMCA, remodelled in mid-20th century, 3 stories, stuccoed facade. NR
- 354 The Capitol Theater, 1925, Neo-Classical Revival, 2 stories, sandstone facade, second story features arched windows with keystones set off by attached columns supporting an entablature and false cornice, theater section elaborately decorated, large marquee, lobby adapted for commercial use. (170,CBD) NR
- 357-359 Hubbard-Holland Building, 1873, remodelled in early 20th century, 3 stories, brick, brownstone foundation, exterior altered significantly, interior features two oval windows with elaborately carved brackets on south side, marble fireplaces and early lighting fixtures. (171,CBD) NR
- 360 Pythian Building, 1874, remodelled 1938, Renaissance Revival details, 3 stories, brick, marble sheathing on facade and larger windows installed during remodelling, third story Palladian window with topped decorative vases. (172,CBD) NR
- 363 Central National Bank, 1915, 5 stories, brick, Renaissance Revival details, remodelled 1980. NR
- 366-386 James H. Bunce Company, ca. 1920, early Modern Commercial, 3 stories, first story concrete, brick above, long casement windows on second story, interior remodelled in 1988. NR
- 381 The Church of the Holy Trinity, 1871-1874, Gothic Revival, 1 story, brownstone, Henry Dudley-architect, symmetrically arranged facade with a buttressed bell tower at the southeast corner, large rose tracery window, arched and lancet windows, no spire on tower; narrow arched windows that emphasize the verticality, interior has elaborate tracery trusses supported on cast iron posts. (173,CBD) NR
- 388-392 Wrubel Building, (Kabachnick), early 20th century, contemporary marble facing over Art Deco facade, 3 stories, earlier facade is visible on the south section. NR
- 393 City Savings Bank, ca. 1915, Colonial Revival, 1 story, small, brick, three arched windows on first story. NR
- 412-416 R.W. Camp Company, 1920, Renaissance Revival, 2 stories, small, brick, Palladian window on second story, modern commercial storefront. NR
- 418-420 Sheldon Building, 1866, mid-19th century Commerical, 4 stories, brick with brownstone foundation, remodelled in 1895 including present Pompeiian brick facade with brownstone lintels and sills, arc electric lighting, bracketed cornice extends across facade onto north elevation. (174,CBD) NR
- 422-426 Fagan's Building, 1868, Victorian Italianate, brick, 3 stories, cast iron lintels over arched windows and a heavy bracketed cornice, portions of original storefront include cast iron pilasters and panels. (175,CBD) NR
- 423 Linderme & Zurcher, Colonial Revival Commercial, 3 stories, large, brick, dormers on roof. NR
- 428-432 Woolworth Building, 1939, Commerical Art Deco, brick with marble and glass storefront, thin glazed terra cotta panels on facade, poured concrete foundation, upper portion of facade has vertical designs in low relief and heart-shaped cut outs, roofline features a stepped parapet. (176,CBD) NR

MAIN STREET (continued)

- 437 Commercial Building, early 20th century Commercial, 2 stories, brick with concrete trim, some Art Deco detailing. NR
- 438-440 Washington Building, 1915, early 20th century Commercial, 3 stories, brick, vertical piers and decorative frieze, storefront altered. NR
- 460-470 Stueck's Building, 1893, Late 19th century Commercial, 4 stories, brick, granite foundation on front and side, brownstone foundation to rear, limestone lintels and sills, decorative frieze and cornice molding at roof line, limestone belt course delineating upper window courses, modern storefronts. (177,CBD) NR
- 472 Penny Press Building, (Alsop-King Building), 1873-1874, Commercial Italianate, 3½ stories, brick with brownstone foundation under stucco, 3 bay, four pairs of wooden brackets support the cornice, diminutive windows between brackets, Colonial Revival pediment over doorway later addition, storefront altered. (178,CBD) NR
- 476-478 Fagan's New Block, 1912, Early Modern Commercial with Classical Revival details, 3 stories, brown brick, granite foundation, limestone sills, arched panels with shell motif and limestone keystones, molded pressed metal sign panel, iron I-beam lintels decorated with rosettes over first story windows, cornice balustrade removed, interior significantly altered. (179,CBD) NR
- 484-494 Caulkins & Post Building, 1889-1890, Commercial, 4 stories, brick with granite trim and belt courses, classically detailed cornice and storefront, applied signs added, one of first "modern" stores in Middletown. NR
- 489-493 Caulkins Buick-Cadillac, 1905, Early 20th century Commercial, brick, 3 stories, rounded arched windows outlined by yellow brick belt course, heavy bracketed cornice capped by panels, old gas pump recently removed, two copper two story bays on either side of the building are separated by arched windows, original street level storefront with four plain pilasters and brownstone thresholds, used as car dealership until rehabilitated through tax act project in 1983. (180,CBD) NR
- 501-507 St. Aloysius Building, 1894, with 1916 Georgian Revival remodelling, 3 stories, brick with limestone trim, bays divided by pilasters, flat-arched windows on second story, arched windows on third story. NR
- 502-508 Ward-Cody Building, 1889-1890, Victorian Commercial, brick, 3 stories, brownstone sills and keystones at windows, arched windows, two curved bays sheathed with copper, north storefront in original condition with brackets, copper sign "Richard J. Cody Shoes", curved glass, bracketed cornice. (181,CBD) NR
- 512-522 J. Poliner & Sons, 1925, Colonial Revival, 2 stories, scrubbed terra cotta tiles on facade, classical doorway and balustrade with urns, storefronts altered. NR
- 533 Central Fire Station, 1899, Renaissance Revival Fire Station, 2½ stories, Pompeian brick facade, brownstone brick courses, keystones and sills, slate roof, brownstone foundation, hip roof with four dormers and a hose drying tower, old W. & B. Douglas Pump in basement formerly used for testing hose pressure capacity. (182,CBD) NR

MAIN STREET (continued)

- 530-540 Palmer Building, 1900, Early 20th century Commercial, 4 stories, brick with wood decoration, corner pilasters, classical cornice, Federal style entrance doors. NR
- 542-544 Southmayd Building, 1872, Victorian Commercial, classical detail, 3 stories, brick walls and foundation, first floor facade inappropriately remodelled, original metal facade above storefront, heavy bracketed cornice, frieze and central pediment, tax act rehabilitation in 1987. (183,CBD) NR
- 545-549 Scotch Evangelical Church, 1856, used as a church until 1870, 2½ stories, considerably remodelled including "colonial" style aluminizing. NR
- 546-548 J. Poliner & Sons Shoe Store, 1833, 19th century Commercial, 3 stories, small, clapboarding, wooden bracketed cornice, brownstone foundation, metal cornice of old storefront. NR
- 560-576 Lawton & Wall Block, 1867 & 1870-1874, Italianate Commercial, row of five connected structures with a common unbroken cornice supported by brackets, #560-564 was built in 1867 and 566-576 was built between 1870 and 1874, brick, brownstone foundation, 3 stories, storefronts altered, brick is painted, decorative cornice molding, metal cornice over the storefront at 574-576. (184,CBD) NR
- 578-582 1894, Late 19th century Commercial, 3 storied, aluminum siding over clapboard first floor storefronts, three over two bays on second and third story, copper sheathed storefront under present one. NR
- 584-588 Shlien's Furniture, 1897, Italianate Commercial, 3 stories, aluminum siding, wood frame, bracketed wood cornice, first floor has modern storefront. NR
- 598-614 Hotchkiss Block, Late 19th century Commercial, 4 stories, brick, brownstone foundation, pressed copper sheathing on cornice, bay windows and sign panel above storefronts, paired brackets support the cornice which is highlighted by raised ornamental brickwork below, six bays-four have bay windows, (Master Supply), 1986 tax act rehabilitation. (186,CBD) NR
- 601-607 Hotel Arrigoni (Arriwani Hotel), 1914, Colonial Revival, painted brick, granite foundation, 5 stories, 4 story bay windows on south and east sides, corner turret, dentils and swaggery, leaded glass hood over the bar, "H" pattern floor plan, presently under rehabilitation (1989). (187,CBD) NR
- 613-617 Scranton Building, 1876, Commercial Italianate, 3 stories, brick walls and foundation, south 2 story bay window surmounted by a bold bracketed cornice, first floor modern storefront. (188,CBD) NR
- 625-631 Arthur Magill, Jr. House-Chase School, 1821, Federal/Greek Revival, 3½ stories, brick, brownstone foundation, watertable, sills and lintels, Palladian window, Federal doorway with fanlight and sidelights, pedimented gables, lintels carved with Greek motifs, copper gutters. (189,CBD) NR
- 630-636 Spencer-Annenberg Block, 1897, 19th century Commercial, 4 stories, brick, granite sills and belt course on facade, brownstone sills and lintels on sides, metal cornice, cast iron columns. NR
- 635 1920, Early 20th century Commercial, 3 stories, brick, 2 bay facade, Colonial Revival detail, attached to north side of Arthur Magill, Jr. House, denticulated cornice, Venetian window on third story, two small statuary urns projecting from squared brackets between first and second story. NR

MAIN STREET (continued)

- 642-644 Murphy's Drug Store, 1895, Commercial, 4 stories, brick with brownstone sills and lintels, sawtooth belt course, original "Murphy's Drug Store" sign on cornice. NR
- 648-654 Spencer-Annenberg Block, 1870, addition 1911, brick with brownstone foundation and trim, first story has panelled front facade, doorway at #650 is original, brownstone sills and lintels run the length of facade. NR
- 656-664 1898, Commercial, 3 stories, brick first story, upper stories stuccoed, stepped cornice, part of original brick and wooden storefront remains, upper stories originally clapboarded, rehabilitated in 1987. NR
- 666 Stow Block, 1893, Commercial, 3 stories, brick with granite foundation, broken arched pediments on side entrances, raised brass entablatures on side windows, modillioned cornice, indented brick belt course on second and third stories, rehabilitated in 1987. NR
- 682-686 Kabatznick Building, 1922, modern commercial, classical details, 3 stories, yellow Pompeian brick, prominent frieze over second story, decorative parapet, rehabilitated in 1987. NR
- 695-699 Early 20th century Commercial, 3 stories, brick, free standing, concrete trim, keystones, quoins, and cornice. NR
- 696-700 Applequest Block, 1898, Commercial Victorian, 3 stories, brick, granite sills and piers, projecting pavillion with terra cotta decoration, two sets of narrow arched windows, unusual rusticated piers of brick and granite on first story, belt course and cornice, modern storefronts. (190,CBD) NR
- 710-712 Fourth Meeting House of the Church of Christ, 1799, Federal style church, 3 stories, clapboarded, moved from previous location on the west side of Main Street near the corner of Court Street in 1870s, placed backwards on this site, original facade of church is at the back of the lot, Palladian window on original facade, bevelled wooden quoins, main columns still visible in attic, tax act rehabilitation in 1984. (191,CBD) NR
- 738 O'Rourke's Diner, Early 20th century, erected on current site in 1947, Art Deco detail, addition on south side added in 1984, main diner is 1 story, painted galvanized steel and stainless steel sheathing, "glass brick" doorway lights, neon sign on facade. (192,CBD) NR
- Hartford Avenue Riverview Cemetery, 1650-1850, dating from earliest settlement, much of it destroyed ca. 1950 for highway construction, presently threatened by age, vandalism and pollution. NR

OLD CHURCH STREET This street is zoned B-1. It was originally part of Church Street until 1975 when redevelopment enlarged the South Green. The street now ends in a cul-de-sac.

- 14 Doolittle's Funeral Home, Queen Anne style, clapboarded and wood shingled siding, contemporary Colonial style facade. NR
- 24 Methodist Episcopal Church Parsonage, (Methodist Church Annex), 1868-1869, Second Empire. (41,CBD) NR
- 24 First Methodist Church, 1931, Second Gothic Revival. (42,CBD) NR
- 48 Adath Israel Synagogue, 1928, Moorish Temple. (43,CBD)

PEARL PLACE This street is zoned for Mixed Use. This street is located on the west side of Pearl Street near its intersection with Washington Street. It is just behind the Russell House property on High Street.

No # 19th century cross gable, ca. 1860. NR

PEARL STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 11 Camp-Wilcox House, 1874, Victorian bracketed cottage. (215,CBD) NR
- 12 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2 stories, 3 bay facade, gable-to-street, aluminum siding. NR
- 15 George E. Barrows House, 1838-1839, Greek Revival, and associated garage. (216,CBD) NR
- 16 Probably built by Zebulon H. Baldwin in 1839, 2½ stories, 3 bay, gable-to-street roof, asphalt shingles, Victorian period porch, associated garage. NR
- 20 Second Empire, could be an altered earlier period house, 2½ stories, mansard roof with dormers, asbestos shingles, bay window and decorative entrance porch, associated garage ca. 1942. NR
- 24 Second Empire, 2½ stories, mansard roof, asbestos shingles, dormers and bracketed cornice, later porches on facade, associated garage. NR
- 28 Charles Brewer House, between 1839 and 1851, plain, gable-to-street roof, 19th century domestic, associated garage. (217,CBD) NR
- 59 Queen Anne, 1884. NR
- 60 Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3 bay, pedimented gable, asbestos shingles, Italianate bay window, entrance porch, associated garage. NR
- 63 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, ca. 1900, two associated garages. NR
- 64 Queen Anne, ca. 1880. NR
- 66 19th century domestic, 1889, associated barn/garage. NR
- 70 altered Greek Revival, 2½ stories, 3 bay, pedimented gable-to-street roof, aluminum siding. NR
- 73 Starr-Gaylord-Russell House, ca. 1813-1815, Federal. (218,CBD) NR
- 74 Early 20th century, Queen Anne, 2½ stories, variety of roof lines, clapboarded and shingle siding, decorative entrance porch, associated garage. NR
- 77 Russell Carriage House, around 1900, remodeled 1930, Queen Anne with Colonial Revival alterations. (219,CBD) NR
- 78 James G. Hubbard House, ca. 1886, Late 19th century domestic. (220,CBD)
- 80 Queen Anne, 1889, associated garage. NR
- 86 Queen Anne, 1889, associated garage. NR
- 90 Queen Anne, 1889, associated garage. NR
- 132 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, intersecting gable, 1 story porch extends across facade, brackets under eaves, bay window on south.

PEARL STREET (continued)

- 135 St. Luke's Home, 1892, Victorian Institutional, Classical detailing, converted to apartments ca. 1984. (221,CBD) NR
- 140 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, intersecting gable, small first floor porch, brick foundation, saw tooth board siding on facade bay.
- 144-146 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brick foundation, gable-to-street roof, intersecting side gable, 1 story brick porch across half the facade, synthetic siding.
- 148 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ story, wood frame, brick foundation, intersecting gable, first floor porch with simple spindle frieze and cut brackets, synthetic siding.
- 150 Mid-to-late 19th century, 3 stories, multi-family, brick foundation, ridge-to-street roof, 2 side bays with gable ends to street, 2 story porch, painted asbestos siding.
- 151 Queen Anne, 2½ stories, brownstone foundation, two intersecting ells, square tower with bell-shaped roof over entrance porch, asbestos shingles.
- 155 Early 20th century, 2 stories, wood frame, ridge-to-street gable roof, intersecting gable on southern end, multiple additions, wrap around porch.
- 158 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 3 bay facade, side entry, gable-to-street roof, synthetic siding.
- 160-162 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2 stories, wood frame, 2 family, ridge-to-street gable roof, bilaterally symmetrical plan with doors in center.
- 163-165 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, 2 family, ridge-to-street gable roof, 2 intersecting gables and dormer projecting from roof, bilaterally symmetrical plan with doors in center, small porch with simple spandrel frieze, synthetic siding.
- 164-166 Mid-to-late 19th century, 2½ stories, wood frame, brownstone foundation, 2 family, gable-to-street roof, intersecting ells on either side, synthetic siding.

PLEASANT STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 9        South Congregational Church, 1868, Gothic Revival. (224,CBD) NR
- 15        (formerly 15-17), Smith-Stiles House (Young House), 1870-1871, Second Empire. (225,CBD) NR
- 21        Rockwell-Sumner House, ca. 1721, center chimney Colonial. (226,CBD) NR
- 27        Hayes-Chaffee House, ca. 1872-1873, Second Empire. (227,CBD) NR
- 33        White-Stoddard House, (Masonic Temple), ca. 1870, Second Empire. (228,CBD) NR

RAPALLO AVENUE This street is zoned B-1.

- 7-9 R.J. Mitchell Stone Cutting, ca. 1890, small commercial structure, wood shingled garage, tiny concrete block store on east.
- 10 Campbell's Stone Yard, 1870, (Fox-Beecher Monuments,1898), single story, ridge-to-street, gable-roofed sheds. (235,CBD)
- 11-17 Barry Block, 1892, modified Italianate, 6 bay, 3 story, aluminum sided, full-width facade porch.
- 31 Salvatore DeMauro's Shoe Repair, ca. 1950, small commercial, gable-to-street roof, brick and asphalt "brick siding, (Cotton Company).
- 35 ca. 1940, apartment building, brick, hip-roofed, 3 stories, half-width facade porch.
- 39-41 Samuel Hartman Tenement, ca. 1893, Two-family cube plan, full width Colonial Revival porch. (also referred to as #45)
- 47-49 Charles Rapallo House, 1884, Queen Anne, brick and white aluminum siding, double gable peaks, shed dormer on front roof face.
- 48 ca. 1900, commercial building, single story, older brick used throughout except modern brick on facade, tile-edged roof.
- 50-52 Simonson's Second-Hand Furniture Store, 1908, (Pompey's), early modern commercial, brick, cornice at first story level and top. (236,CBD)

SOUTH MAIN STREET This street is zoned for Mixed-Use.

- 11 Mather-Douglas House, (Eagles Hall, Mather-Douglas-Santangelo House), 1811 Federal with Italianate remodeling. (261,CBD) NR
- Danforth Pewter Shop, ca. 1759, moved to this site in 1984, 2 stories, wood frame, gable-to-street, 3 bay, clapboarded, originally sited on College Street behind Farmers and Mechanics Bank. (53,CBD) NR
- 22 D'Angelo Funeral Home, Colonial Revival, 1902, 2½ stories, gambrel roof, 5 bay, "Georgian" symmetry, synthetic siding. NR
- 51 Ira K. Penfield House, Italianate, 1854, 2 stories, porch across facade and part of east side. (262,CBD) NR
- 57 Franklin B. Comstock House, 1851-1852, Italianate, 2 stories, porch with iron work across facade and part of side elevations. (263,CBD) NR
- 61 Russell Frisbie House, Italianate, 1851, 2 stories, porch across facade and east side. (264,CBD)NR
- 87 Saint Mary's School, 1930, Renaissance Revival, some Art Deco detail, 2 stories, brick with concrete trim.
95. Late 19th century, 2½ stories, intersecting gable, gable-to-street, 2 story enclosed porch addition.
- 101 Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, Dutch gambrel roof, synthetic siding, columned veranda with balustrade.
- 103 Second Empire, 2½ stories, mansard roof, brick, Colonial Revival decoration, 2 story portico on west side.