

Down by the Old Bridge

A Self-Guided Walking Tour of Suffield, Connecticut's Bridge Neighborhood



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Historic buildings and streetscapes – the surroundings we see every day – are the visible history of a community. They remind us of who we are, and provide us with the sense of place that makes every Connecticut city and town unique. In the summer of 2014, the Town of Suffield applied for, and received, a grant from the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office for the preparation of a Historic Resources Inventory (HRI). Completed in the Spring of 2016, the purpose of this survey was to enrich the Town's historical record by adding detailed historical and architectural documentation of 200 significant resources in Suffield. While many earlier studies of the town's built environment have focused on the town center, a desire to diversify the historical record resulted in previously under-documented areas. As a result, much of this work focused on the rich collection of resources in what is affectionately known as the "Bridge" or "Old Bridge" neighborhood.

Historic structures gain their significance from the role they have played in the community and from the value the community places on them as a result. It is hoped that the town's Historic Resource Inventory will serve to increase appreciation of Suffield's historic resources and in turn encourage their preservation. This self-guided walking tour is intended to highlight just a small sample of the structures identified in the survey and to encourage all interested parties to seek out the information developed further in the body of the HRI.¹

Historical Background

The houses of Suffield's first proprietors were laid out along a series of ridges that ran in a north-south direction, leading from the high ridge at the west side of the settlement to the Connecticut River on the east. The earliest settled and most significant area of development occurred along High Street, which has since become Main Street. The second most concentrated areas of settlement were along the ridge running closest to the Connecticut River (Feather Street, now East Street) and a path connecting the two ridges (Crooked Lane, now Mapleton Avenue). Settlement in the area of what are now River Boulevard and Thompsonville Road also took place in this early period, particularly among individuals with connections to the river, such as ferryboat tenders. During the mid-to-late nineteenth century, however, industrial growth across the Connecticut River in Enfield resulted in calls for the construction of a bridge connecting Suffield with the manufacturing center of Thompsonville. Eventually, such a link directly resulted in the creation of what would become known as Suffield's "Bridge" neighborhood.

The village of Thompsonville became known as "Carpet City" due to the large number of woolen and carpet mills located there. The most significant was the massive plant of the Harford Carpet Company (formerly the Thompsonville Carpet Manufacturing Company), which was established in 1854.² The need for a connection between Suffield and Thompsonville was initially satisfied by ferry service, and a steam ferry was first established by James Saunders around 1858. By the end of the century, however, the demand for a more convenient and reliable link had been made very clear. In 1889, the Thompsonville Bridge Company was granted a charter to construct an iron bridge across the river. Work on the five-span, 1,060-foot structure began in 1892 and was completed by the Berlin Iron Bridge Company of Berlin, Connecticut.

¹ For further information on Suffield's Historic Resource Inventory, please contact the Town's Historic District Commission.

² Following several mergers, the Harford Carpet Company was reorganized as the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company in 1914, by which time it was the third largest corporation in New England.

The Thompsonville Bridge opened on February 20, 1893. The standard toll fare was three cents for pedestrians, twelve cents for single wagon teams, and fifteen cents for double teams. The bridge connected the northeastern part of Suffield with the bustling urban center of Thompsonville and, as a result, a robust and vibrant neighborhood developed in the vicinity. In the “Bridge” neighborhood, this roughly centered around what are now Thompsonville Road, River Boulevard, and Burbank Avenue, Greek, Polish, Italian, and Irish families who both worked in the mills and on Suffield’s farms purchased land and erected houses here. Some opened stores or small businesses while others came to Suffield and revitalized old Yankee farms. The result was a densely settled group of streets centered around the bridge.

The Thompsonville Bridge was eventually closed to motor traffic in 1967. Local residents, led by Theodore Papafil who owned a store in the Bridge neighborhood vehemently opposed the closure. After a long battle with the State of Connecticut, the bridge was closed to all traffic late in 1967, and then removed in 1971 (the four stone piers that once supported the structure remain in place). Once bustling with stores and the multi-family residences of people working across the river in Thompsonville, the Bridge neighborhood grew much quieter.

The built environment that remains in the Bridge Neighborhood represents an array of styles popular during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with many examples being principally intact. This rich architectural hub is a tangible link to the town’s rich history and those who once called it home. Such a wealth of resources is worthy of preservation, yet they will not survive without careful tending. It is hoped that the information contained within this guide will generate awareness and appreciation of the historical significance of the Bridge neighborhood and the structures located within it.



1. Alvah Allen House, ca. 1831 – 806 River Boulevard
2. Stick Style House, c. 1880 – 844 River Boulevard
3. Tavino House, ca. 1890 – 819 River Boulevard
4. Irving D. Woodworth House, ca. 1900 – 803 River Boulevard
5. Colonial Revival Style House, 1909 – 955 Thompsonville Road
6. Foursquare Style House, ca. 1921 – 946 Thompsonville Road
7. Simon Douglas House, ca. 1830 – 941 Thompsonville Road
8. Captain Pelatiah Burbank, ca. 1792 – 921 Thompsonville Road
9. Queen Anne Style Houses, c. 1920 – 55 & 61 Douglas Street
10. Colonial Revival Style Houses, ca. 1920 & ca. 1925 – 820 & 832 Burbank Avenue
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1. Alvah Allen House, ca. 1831 – 806 River Boulevard

Federal Style



This is a one-and-one-half-story Federal-style house built ca. 1831. It is arranged with the ridge of its side-gabled roof oriented parallel to the street and there is a narrow brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are wide overhangs at the boxed eaves and exaggerated returns at the gable ends. The facade is lined by a wide frieze board that is “supported” by corner pilasters and there are paneled pilasters flanking the central entry. The facade is three bays wide and has a central doorway topped by an entablature. This is in turn topped by a projecting cornice. The door is flanked by pilasters and consists of a simple paneled unit.

This house was built by Alvah Allen in 1831. On an 1869 map of Suffield, it is shown immediately north of the launch for Lovejoy’s Ferry. A pathway is shown leading to the riverbank just south of the house. The Allens were amongst the original proprietors of Suffield. Edward Allen was granted a 60-acre lot along what is now River Boulevard in 1678. His three sons, John, Edward, Jr., and William were also given plots in the area. This house is a modest but highly detailed example of a Federal-style residence. Despite some exterior changes and a small addition, the original form of the house and ornamentation, such as the paneled pilasters on the façade are high-style decorative elements applied to a modest dwelling.

2. Stick Style House, c. 1880 – 844 River Boulevard

Queen Anne/Stick Style

This house is a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Queen Anne-style house with Eastlake or Stick-style details built ca. 1880. It has an L-shaped plan with two brick chimneys. The first chimney is located along the ridge and the second is an exterior one located centrally at the gable-fronted portion on the facade. The steeply pitched gable roof has wide overhangs at the boxed eaves and rake. A shed-roofed extension encloses an integral porch supported by turned posts. A gabled dormer is located above the porch and features a triangular transom above a pair of lights. Windows are found in single and paired arrangements throughout. These consist of a mix of one-over-one, two-over-two, and six-over-one double hung sash. The entrance is located beneath a shed-roofed porch, which is supported by heavy, turned posts with curved brackets. A chamfered corner projection is located at the southwest corner of the house.



Decorative bargeboards and spindlework further embellishes the gable ends. There are decorative scalloped shingles in the gable ends and above some of the window bays, while the rest of the house is clad in narrow clapboards. The entire structure rests on a raised brick foundation.

This house is a well-preserved example of a Queen Anne-style building with Eastlake or Stick-style detailing. The Queen Anne style was the dominant residential form during the closing decades of the nineteenth century. The Queen Anne was popularized by a school of English architects, led by Richard Norman Shaw, and drew from English medieval models. Identifying features include steeply-pitched roofs of irregular shape and gable height, often with dominant, front-facing gables. Details include elaborate shingle or masonry patterns, cutaway bay windows, multi-story towers, and single-or multi-story porches. The Stick style, on the other hand, is commonly referred to as a transitional form linking the Gothic Revival and Queen Anne Styles. Whimsical details including decorative trusswork, elaborate wall cladding and half-timbering, exposed rafter tails, and diagonal or curved braces suggest origins in Gothic forms, while the style's massing is more clearly related to the Queen Anne. While proponents stressed the structural honesty of the style, visual details were largely decorative, rather than functional.

3. Tavino House, ca. 1890 – 819 River Boulevard Colonial Revival Style



This house is a two-story Colonial Revival-style residence built ca. 1890. It has a hipped roof with a brick chimney located near the apex at the rear. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and small, hipped-roof dormers fitted with a single window each. The facade is three bays wide and has a partial-width, one-story, hipped roof porch at its southeast corner. The porch is supported by square posts with chamfered tops and is lined by a simple, straight balustrade. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash with a wide trim. A second, similar porch is located at the southwest corner of the residence and is topped by a modern balustrade to form a porch. The entire house is clad in

wood shingle siding and rests in a brick foundation.

Members of the Tavino family have lived at this address for several generations. Lorenzo Tavino came to the United States from Benevento, Italy around 1906 (Tavino, 102). He and wife Luisa resided in the house to the north (829 River Boulevard) where they raised three daughters and a son. Several of these children later lived in the house at 819 River Boulevard and the residence continues to be owned by the family. The Tavino family farmed 60 acres in the area along River Boulevard, specializing in vegetables and flowers. The family was included among a large population of immigrant families who gathered in the “Old Bridge” or “Bridge” neighborhood that formed around the construction of the Thompsonville-Suffield Bridge during the last decades of the 19th century. This house is a fine example of a Colonial Revival-style residence. The hipped roof, porches and hipped dormers are all defining elements of the style.

4. Irving D. Woodworth House, ca. 1900 – 803 River Boulevard Colonial Revival Style

This is a two-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style house built ca. 1900. The hipped roof is punctuated by large gabled dormers located on each elevation. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves, which are also bracketed. At the dormers, there are returns at the gable-ends and on the facade there is a Palladian window topped by a keystone. The facade features a massive decorative two-story porch that curves around to the south elevation. It is supported by pairs of Tuscan columns set on piers and is lined by a simple, straight balustrade on both sides. Windows on the second story of the facade are set in projecting bays with diamond-paired upper sash. An oculus is set centrally between the bays. On the first story a curved projection is found on the southeast corner of the house and is filled with tall, narrow windows. The entrance is accessed via a set of wooden steps and features a door with a tripartite window to the north.



This house was built for Irving D. Woodworth, who was born in Suffield in 1881. In the 1920 Federal Census he is listed as living in this house along with his wife Alice and their three children, Raymond, Ellsworth, and Ella. Woodworth was a prosperous tobacco farmer and merchant and a nearby street in the Bridge neighborhood where he chose to build this house is named for his family. The original design of this attractive residence featured a large ballroom on the upper floor. The house is significant as a relatively unaltered example of a high-style Colonial Revival building and for its connection to the Woodworth family. It is also significant as one of the few examples of this type found within the study area. The decorative elements include unusual massing, multi-floor porches, elliptical windows and a roof featuring multiple hipped and gabled lines.

5. Colonial Revival Style House, ca. 1920 – 955 Thompsonville Road Colonial Revival Style



The house at 955 Thompsonville Road is a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Colonial Revival residence built in 1909. It has a hipped roof with gabled dormers all but the south (rear) elevation. Each dormer contains a pair of double-hung windows with diamond-pane glazing in their upper sash. There are wide modillioned overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and a wide frieze and cornice along the eavelines. The symmetrical façade is three bays wide and has a central entry located beneath flat-roof entry porch. The porch is supported by slender Tuscan

columns and is enclosed with wire screen. A three-sided bay window is located on the second floor above the entry, while the flanking bays on both stories have paired double-hung windows with molded entablatures. The windows throughout the house are one-over-one double-hung replacement sash. The exterior is clad in clapboards anchored by corner pilasters. It rests on an elevated brick foundation.

A tavern was present on this site during the nineteenth century, however, it was demolished when the present building was constructed for the Viets family. The old Bridge Neighborhood was a bustling place where there was constant communication with and access to the city of Enfield over the former Suffield-Thompsonville Bridge. That connection resulted in a more urban feel to this part of town with closely-spaced houses set on smaller lots. It was also home to a number of immigrant families that worked in the mills across the river. This house is an excellent and reasonably well-preserved example of a high-style Colonial Revival residence. Features such as the symmetrical façade, prominent gabled dormers with paired windows, modillioned cornice, and corner pilasters are typical of the style and this house is significant for its relative level of integrity. It has retained the original clapboard siding, porch columns and trim.

6. Foursquare Style House, ca. 1921 – 946 Thompsonville Road Colonial Revival/Foursquare Style



This is a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Foursquare-style residence built ca. 1921. It has a hipped roof and hipped-roof dormers on each elevation. Each dormer contains a pair of small one-over-one double-hung sash windows. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves. The façade is two-over-three bays wide with an offset entry located beneath hipped roof porch that wraps around to the south elevation. It is supported by slender Tuscan columns set on wooden boxed piers and is lined by a low wall. The door is simple paneled unit covered by a screen door. The windows are one-over-one double-hung sash throughout. The exterior is clad in a combination of clapboards and fish

scale shingles and rests on an elevated brick foundation.

This house is a good representative of the building boom that took place in the Bridge Neighborhood during the first few decades of the twentieth century. It is one of a few excellent Colonial Revival-style homes in this area built in the “Foursquare” style. The Foursquare style became popular in both rural and urban areas around the turn of the twentieth century. They are so named for their four, square walls creating a boxlike structure with a hipped roof and often with a full width, or wrap-around porch such as the one found here. This house is significant for its relative level of integrity. It has retained the original clapboard siding, porch columns and trim.

7. Simon Douglas House, ca. 1830 – 941 Thompsonville Road Federal Style



This house is a two-and-one-half story, wood-frame, Greek Revival-style house built ca. 1830. The main block of the house is arranged with the gable-end facing the street. An ell of the same height extends from the southern elevation to form an L-shaped plan. There are two brick chimneys located along the ridge of the main block and one tall, narrow chimney along the ridge of the side ell. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves, which are lined by a wide frieze band, and the rake which is lined by a projecting cornice. The gable-end is pedimented and is fitted with a tripartite window. The facade of the main block is four bays wide. The entry is located on the side ell beneath a shed-roofed portico supported by turned posts.

The door itself has a large light in the upper half and has a simple surround. A one-story, one-bay garage with a gable-fronted roof extends from the far southern end of the house and a two-story ell extends from the northern portion of the main block. Windows throughout are six-over-six double-hung sash with plain trim and it is clad in clapboard siding.

This house was built by Simon Douglas in 1830. An 1869 map shows that two homes located side-by-side in this area were home to G. and O. Douglas. According to the 1860 census, Orvith Douglas was a 41-year old boatman who lived here with his wife Ann and their two children as well as 67-year old Philina Pratt and 26-year old Ann Noble. It is unclear whether Orvith ran the ferry that was close to the home or if he operated his own boat on the river. George Douglas, presumably his brother, lived next door with his wife Caroline. He worked as a farmer and lived here with their two children, his 69-year old mother and sister. A street in the area bears the family name. This house is a good example of a transitional Federal/Greek Revival-style house. Despite additions to the house, the main block retains a high degree of integrity through retention of its essential form and the cornice and frieze trim.

8. Captain Pelatiah Burbank, ca. 1792 – 921 Thompsonville Road Saltbox Cape Cod Cottage Style

This house is a one-and-one-half-story Cape Cod Cottage-style residence with a saltbox roofline built ca. 1792. The gable-end of the side-gabled roof is oriented facing the street, which is unusual, and there is a narrow brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake with slight returns at the gable-ends. The façade is five bays wide with a central entry. The door is topped by a tall lintel topped by a gabled cornice which is widely set. This is set atop a pair of pilasters that flank the door. The door is a paneled unit that is slightly recessed. Windows are twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash with plain trim. The entire house is clad in narrow



clapboards and rests on a low stone foundation.

This house was built by Captain Pelatiah Allen Burbank (1769-1825) ca. 1792. The Burbank family were among the original proprietors in Suffield, although it is unclear how Captain Pelatiah was related to founder John Burbank. The house is an excellent and well-preserved example of a Cape with a saltbox roofline. It has undergone few substantive changes to the original footprint of the house and has been restored to its original appearance over the years by the Rushlow family, who have lived in the house since 1978.

9. Queen Anne Style Houses, c. 1920 – 55 & 61 Douglas Street Queen Anne Style



The residences at 55 & 61 Douglas Street are both two-and-one-half-story vernacular Queen Anne-style wood-frame houses built ca. 1920. The gable-ends of their front-facing pitched roofs are oriented facing the street and they have short brick chimneys. There are narrow overhangs of the roofs at the eaves and rakes. Single windows are located high in the gable-ends. Their primary entries are sheltered by a full-width, one-story porches, these supported by bracketed posts. Fenestration throughout the houses consist of one-over-one double-hung sash.

These two houses are good examples of plain, but very common, vernacular interpretations of

the Queen Anne style. Such forms were found throughout Connecticut's rural communities around the turn of the century, but they were even more prevalent in New England's urban areas. Suffield's Bridge neighborhood was characterized by a mixed urban and rural community influenced by the link offered by the Thompsonville-Suffield Bridge. The bridge brought traffic through this now quiet area and provided residents in this neighborhood with easy access to downtown Enfield and its mills, shops, and theaters. According to the 1930 Federal Census there were six houses on Douglas Street at the time, all of which were home to European immigrants. These including families from Poland, Italy, and Lithuania. The majority of the men and women were employed by the carpet mills in nearby Thompsonville, while one worked as a tobacco packer and another worked as a clerk in the grocery store.

10. Colonial Revival Style Houses, ca. 1920 & ca. 1925 – 820 & 832 Burbank Avenue Colonial Revival Style



These houses are a two-and-a-half story, vernacular Colonial Revival-style houses built ca. 1920 and ca. 1925, respectively. Their main blocks are arranged with the ridges of their side-gabled roof set parallel to the street and there are wide overhangs at the eaves and rakes and returns at the gable-ends. Two large gabled dormers with cornice returns project from each façade and are fitted with paired double-hung windows.

Enclosed, partial-width, two-story porches with flat roofs are located on each façade (south elevation). Windows throughout the majority of the two residences are one-over-one double-hung sash with plain trim.

These houses are significant as a critical component of the vibrant neighborhood that had been developed in this area by the 1920s. The 1920 Federal Census indicates that the residences on Burbank, Cowan, and Woodworth Streets were primarily populated by Polish immigrants and their families. This small ethnic enclave contained large and small families of first- and second-generation immigrants, while the greater Bridge Street area was generally populated by a mix of old Yankee families and those of Italian, Greek, and Irish origins, this resulting in a cultural mix more similar to the town of Enfield than the rest of rural Suffield. Approximately half of the homes in the Bridge Street neighborhood were rented, while the other half were owner-occupied. The majority of the men worked in tobacco warehouses, however, a notable number worked in the carpet mills located just over the bridge in Enfield. These two houses are of a type found throughout many suburban and urban environments around the turn of the century. They appear to be a rural variant of the typical purpose-built duplex design as they have side-gabled rather than front-facing roofs, the latter form commonly employed in order to fit such houses small urban lots.



11. Sullivan's Tobacco Warehouse, ca. 1910 – 880 Burbank Avenue

Vernacular



The structure at 880 Burbank Avenue is a former tobacco warehouse built ca. 1910 that now serves as an office complex. The three-story building is oriented with the ridge of its side-gabled roof oriented parallel to Burbank Avenue. The simple structure has wide overhangs at the eaves and rakes and a large gabled dormer is located centrally along the façade. Modern windows have been placed in a roughly regular pattern along the façade (south elevation) with bay and picture windows flanking a central entry on the first floor, and single windows found on the second and third stories. The entrance is sheltered by a gabled portico supported by Tuscan columns and there is a double-door

topped by a broken ogee pediment. The building is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a raised brick foundation.

This structure was originally built as a tobacco warehouse and it housed the sorting and grading operations for John L. Sullivan's Tobacco Farm. John L. Sullivan was the son of Irish immigrant parents who fled Ireland during the Great Famine and settled in Thompsonville in order to work in the carpet mills. As a young man growing up in Thompsonville, Sullivan worked on the construction of the Enfield Canal. After establishing

himself as a largely self-taught carpenter, he was able to purchase a large tract of land in nearby Suffield where he eventually grew tobacco. By 1910 Sullivan had become East Suffield's most prominent tobacco grower. In addition to cultivating and selling his own crop, Sullivan also worked as a broker for several large tobacco firms. He enjoyed a place of high standing in town and served as First Selectman, Road Foreman, Director of the Suffield Savings Bank, and as Constable. He was also instrumental in the formation of Suffield's first police department. Sullivan erected this warehouse around 1910, and his business continued under his son's tenure until about 1960. The building is significant for its association with the tobacco history of Suffield as well as for its adaptive reuse. Although altered, the scale and massing of this building imparts its early origins.

12. Colonial Revival Style House, ca. 1925 – 893 Burbank Avenue Colonial Revival Style

This house is a two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style residence built ca. 1925. The ridge of the side-gabled roof is oriented parallel to Burbank Avenue and there is a narrow brick chimney located off-center along the ridge. There are overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rakes and a molded cornice with cornice returns at the gable-ends. The five-bay façade (north elevation) has a central entrance sheltered by a partial-width, one-story, hipped-roof porch with frame half walls and Tuscan piers. A similar configuration can be found at the rear of the house, however, a portion of the rear porch is enclosed and the supports are turned.



Fenestration throughout the house consists of one-over-one double-hung sash with plain wood trim. The house is clad in clapboards on the first story, and wood shingles on the upper floors. It rests on a red brick foundation.

This house is significant as a critical component of the vibrant neighborhood that had been developed in this area by the 1920s. Approximately half of the homes in the Bridge Street neighborhood were rented, while the other half were owner-occupied. This house is a well-preserved example of a duplex-style residence more commonly found in urban or industrial areas. It appears to have been purpose-built as a two-family house and its design draws on elements of the Colonial Revival style, this primarily including its form, massing, and cornice details.

13. Vernacular Victorian Style House, ca. 1930 – 26 Woodworth Street Vernacular Victorian Style

This house is a one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, vernacular Victorian residence built ca. 1930. It is arranged with the gable-end facing the street and there is a narrow brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. A pair of windows is located high in the gable-end. There are overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake and returns at the gable ends. The façade is three bays wide with a slightly offset entry located beneath a shed-roofed porch. The porch is supported by simple Tuscan columns set atop concrete piers and lined by a low frame wall. All of the windows are one-over-one double-hung sash with wide trim. The door features two narrow lights with arched tops in the upper half.



The Bridge neighborhood was a mix of urban and rural community influenced by the connection of the Thompsonville-Suffield Bridge. The bridge brought traffic through this now quiet area and allowed residents in this neighborhood easy access to downtown Enfield with its mills, shops, and theaters. According to the 1930 Federal Census, there were only two houses on Woodworth Street at that time. In that year, this one was inhabited by Charles Blandon (age 33), a carpenter from England and his wife Dorothy (age 28) from Ireland. This is a good example of modest vernacular house that is influenced by Victorian forms.

14. Colonial Revival Style House, ca. 1920 – 18 Woodworth Street Colonial Revival Style

The house at 18 Woodworth Street is a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, vernacular house with Colonial Revival-style influences built ca. 1920. It is arranged with the ridge parallel to the street and there is a narrow brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The façade is an even three-over-three bays wide a central gabled dormer and porches lining the first and second stories. The porches are supported by simple, squared posts and are lined by low walls. Windows are one-over-one double-hung sash throughout and are arranged symmetrically on the elevations.



According to the 1930 Federal Census, at that time this house was the residence of Terrence Maytuck (age 39) and his wife Helen. Both were from Russia and Terrence worked in the carpet mills in Thompsonville. They lived here with their three children and a boarder named Michael Kosch, who was also from Russia. This house is one of the best representations of a purpose-built multi-family residence in the survey area. It is a type found throughout Connecticut’s rural communities around the turn of the century, but it was even more prevalent in New England’s urban areas. The design of the house provides porches on each level, sometimes called “sleeping porches.”

Thank You

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