

Choose Your Way Historic Site Fact Sheet

*** Stamp Locations ***

1. Old Town Hall 1775

1294 Enfield Street (Route 5)

This building is now the home of the Enfield Historical Society. It originally served as a meetinghouse of the First Ecclesiastical Society. In 1972, the Enfield Historical Society completed restoration of the Old Town Hall. In 1974 the Old Town Hall was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1980, the building was opened for public inspection. In 1982, the Old Town Hall Museum opened.

2. Pearl Street Library 1914

159 Pearl Street

In 1910, Andrew Carnegie donated \$20,000 to the town to build the library. The building is built in the Carnegie Classical Revival Style. The library opened in 1914. In 1967, a new centrally-located library for Enfield was built on Middle Road. This building is now a branch of the central library.

3. Martha Parson's House 1782

1387 Enfield Street (Route 5)

This house was built by John Meacham on land set aside for use by parsons (or (ministers). In 1800, John Ingraham, a retired sea captain from Saybrook, Connecticut, purchased the house for his family. John Ingraham decorated the front hall with the famous George Washington Memorial wallpaper. There were several owners who built additions onto the house. Eventually the Parsons family owned the house, leading to Martha Parsons. Martha donated the house to the Enfield Historical Society upon her death.

4. Wallop School 1754

250 Abbe Road

The Wallop School was one of the last one-room school houses in Connecticut. The original building was built in 1754 and was probably made of wood. Around 1800 the original building was burned down and replaced by the brick building. The school housed several grade levels. The school operated until 1947. In 1959 a fire damaged the building. The Enfield Historical Society obtained the building in 1961 for a meeting place. After completing repairs, the Society opened the Wallop School Museum to the public.

5. Powder Hill Farm (Collin's Creamery farm)

9 Powder Hill Road

This farm is near Hazardville Historic District and is named for the gun powder company that once operated in the area. Collins Powder Hill Farm is a fifth generation Dairy farm owned by Jack, Mavis, and John Collins. The farm breeds and raises Holsteins and Jerseys. The Collins family has been in business since the 1900's. In 1992 they began Collins Compost. In 1997 The Collins Creamery opened and is a favorite place for premium ice cream. The Creamery is owned and operated by Jack and Mavis' daughter and son-in-law, Michele and Anthony Bellafronte.

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* Picture Locations *

1. Paul Robeson House (1903)

1221 Enfield Street

Paul Robeson (1898-1976) was an All-American football player, a student at Rutgers University and a graduate of the Columbia University Law School. He later became an internationally known actor and singer. He was also a civil rights activist.. The house is now privately owned and is not open to the public.

2. William Mulligan House (1886)

121 Pearl Street

This building is a fancy Queen Anne-style residence (with a stick/Eastlake porch) was built as a residence of William Mulligan. Mr. Mulligan was probably the dealer in coffins, caskets and funeral supplies who retired around 1905, and the State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus.

3. Rev. Francis L. Robbins House (1830)

1280 Enfield Street

This house was built for Rev. Francis LeBaron Robbins, a Congregationalist missionary who became pastor of Enfield's Congregational Church in 1816. He served as pastor for 34 years until he died in 1850. The house continued to be used as a parsonage until the mid 1900's.

4. Olmstead-Allen House (1848)

333 Hazard Avenue

This house was built for George Olmstead who ran the tin works that provided canisters for the Hazard Powder Company.

5. Henry G. Thompson House (1850)

34 Prospect Street

The borough of Thompsonville in Enfield grew up around the carpet mill established by Orrin Thompson in 1829. His son Henry Graham Thompson, opened a stockingnet factory. He built this Gothic cottage, designed by Alexander Jackson Davis. In 2002, the residents restored the building with its "gingerbread trim".

6. 4 South Maple Street, Hazardville (1870)

This is a gothic revival cottage. The house has decorative bargeboards with recessed porches on both sides.

7. Benjamin Lord House (1876)

154 Pearl Street, Thompsonville

This Stick Style/Queen Anne residence was a bed and breakfast in recent years. It has decorative brick work on the end chimneys, and the windows and doors have multicolored leaded glass.

8. The Hiram A. Terry House (1788)

King Street

This red house with white shutters is just northeast of Enfield's King Street Cemetery. According to genealogical records, this person was an Enfield resident who lived from 1763 to 1802.

9. The Anderson House (1702)

1380 Enfield Street

This house was built by original settlers of Enfield. In the 1700's, the house was owned by Ephraim Pease, grandson of Deacon Robert Pease, one of the two founders of Enfield. Ephraim Pease was a merchant, slave owner and representative in the General Assembly. George Washington may have once slept in the house. The house also held Hessian prisoners during the Revolutionary War.

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10. Shaker Meeting House 1827

Shaker and Taylor Road

The Shakers left Enfield in 1917. In 1931 Connecticut purchased the former Shaker property for the Enfield Correctional Institution. Only two buildings from the Church Family remain. One was the former Meeting House/Trustee House, an open meeting hall used for the entire community and which later housed the Trustees, who handled the community's dealings with the outside world. Shakers were associated with reform movements, such as abolitionism. Sojourner Truth, a former slave who became an abolitionist and women's rights activist, once spoke at the Meeting House.

11. Enfield Congregational Church (1849)

Enfield Street (Route 5), across from Old Town Hall

The church in Enfield was authorized in 1680, when the earliest settlers from Salem, Massachusetts set up home sites in the town. In 1683 the first church building was constructed, but the first minister was not hired until 1699. In 1708 the second building was constructed and in July 1741, Jonathan Edwards delivered his famous sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God". That church no longer exists, but a stone with a plaque marks its former location. The third Enfield meetinghouse was built in 1775, and is still standing; it later served as a town hall and is now a museum. When the current church was built, in 1849, the old building was moved across the street, rotated 180 degrees and had columns added to match the Greek Revival Style of the new building.

12. St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Thompsonville (1859)

28 Prospect Street in Thompsonville

The Episcopal Church was organized as a mission in 1851. It became St. Andrew's Parish in 1855. St. Andrew's Church merged with two other Episcopal parishes in 2007. It is now Amazing Grace Church.

13. Hazardville United Methodist Church (1872)

330 Hazard Avenue

This church was built with funds donated by Col. Augustus Hazard, the owner of the powder mill. An earlier church was built in 1835 and still exists further west on Hazard Avenue. The 1872 building was expanded with a three story addition in the rear that included a Ladies Parlor, classrooms, kitchen and a heating plant.

14. Hazardville Institute (1869)

Corner of Hazard Avenue and North Maple Street

Col Augustus Hazard donated land to build the Hazardville Institute to be used as a meeting place by the community. In the 1970s it was in very bad condition and in 1979 it was saved from demolition by a group of preservationists. The Hazardville Institute Conservancy Society recently restored the building.

15. The Orrin Thompson House (1832)

1333 Enfield Street

Orrin Thompson started the carpet industry in Enfield with the Thompsonville Carpet Manufacturing Company in 1828. Thompson built this brick building as his residence on 32 acres of land. The carpet company grew, but Thompson was in debt by the 1850s and his creditors took over the company and renamed it the Hartford Carpet Company. The building is now owned by the Felician Sisters and is used as an adult day care center.

16. Jonathon Edwards Stone Marker

Route 5, on property of Montessori School

This rock monument marks the spot of a famous sermon by Johnathan Edwards on July 8th, 1741. The stone marker is engraved with a part of the "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" sermon written by American theologian Jonathan Edwards during the time called the Great Awakening (c.. 1730-1755).

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17. Old Hazardville Cemetery **Hazard Avenue, near Cedar Street**

See civil war graves:

John Parsons 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery Co.C,
Capt. Allen O. French 22nd Connecticut Co.A,
John Harris 8th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Co. B,
Wm. Rook 25th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Co. H,
Orame {R}{L} Simons (Note he has 2 markers one military and a private marker but the first names are spelled differently), 5th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Co. K,
Emerson T. King, 10th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Co. C,
George W. Hill, 16th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Co. D
Charles Comfort Tiffan, 6th Connecticut Infantry F&S
Edward T. Parsons, 12th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Co. H
Frederick B Olmstead, 22nd Connecticut Volunteer Infantry Co.F
Daniel Betts, Civil War Veteran

18. Enfield Shaker Village: South Family Residence (1852) **Cybulski Road**

The Shaker community in Enfield, CT was established in 1792 and survived until 1917. One hundred buildings were once a part of the Enfield Shaker Village, but only 15 survive today. Living communally, the Shakers in Enfield grew to include five family complexes. The residence building of the South Family still exists today. It is a three and a half story brick building with a wooden belfry. It has been converted into a private residence. There are other adjacent surviving Shaker buildings.

19. Enfield St Cemetery– Revolutionary War Graves **Route 5**

Some names to look for are: John Pease, Capt. David Parsons, Jonathan Allen, Capt. Joseph Booth, John Abbe, David Phelps, John Moriton, Richard Abbe. The stones may have a skull, face, or king near the top.

20. Bigelow Commons **55 Main Street**

This structure is the former Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. The mill closed in 1971. It is now an apartment complex.