

## HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY - BUILDING AND STRUCTURES

Please send completed form to: Stacey Vairo, National Register and State Register Coordinator,  
State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Economic and Community Development,  
One Constitution Plaza, 2nd Floor, Hartford CT 06103

\* Note: Please attach any additional or expanded information on a separate sheet.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Building Name (Common) Thompson-Dubicki Farmstead Record No. 14755  
 Building Name (Historic) Taylor, David, Farmstead  
 Street Address or Location 268 Main Street (Route 17)  
 Town/City Glastonbury Village South Glastonbury County Hartford  
 Owner(s) Lynn & Janet Thompson 268 Main St., Glastonbury, CT 06073  Public  Private

### PROPERTY INFORMATION

Present Use: Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling  
 Historic Use: Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling

Accessibility to public: Exterior visible from public road?  Yes  No

Interior accessible?  Yes  No If yes, explain \_\_\_\_\_

Style of building Tobacco shed, Vernacular style Date of Construction 19th c., moved in 1928

Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):

- |  |   |   |                                       |  |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clapboard             | <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos Siding        | <input type="checkbox"/> Brick  | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Siding  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone | <input type="checkbox"/> Board & Batten         | <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Cobblestone  | <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum Siding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete (Type _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cut Stone (Type _____) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Vertical wood siding</u> |                                       |  |

#### Structural System

- Wood Frame  Post & Beam  Balloon  Load bearing masonry  Structural iron or steel  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

#### Roof (Type)

- Gable  Flat  Mansard  Monitor  Sawtooth  
 Gambrel  Shed  Hip  Round  Other \_\_\_\_\_

#### (Material)

- Wood Shingle  Roll Asphalt  Tin  Slate  Asphalt Shingle  
 Built up  Tile  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Stories: 1 1/2 Approximate Dimensions 28' x 64'

Structural Condition:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Deteriorated

Exterior Condition:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Deteriorated

Location Integrity:  On original site  Moved When? 1928 from Portland, CT

Alterations?  Yes  No If yes, explain: Exterior siding replaced in 2010

**FOR OFFICE USE:** Town # \_\_\_\_\_ Site # \_\_\_\_\_ UTM \_\_\_\_\_

District:  S  NR If NR, Specify:  Actual  Potential

**PROPERTY INFORMATION (CONT'D)**

**Related outbuildings or landscape features:**

- Barn     Shed     Garage     Carriage House     Shop     Garden
- Other landscape features or buildings: Stone walls, stone well.

**Surrounding Environment:**

- Open land     Woodland     Residential     Commercial     Industrial     Rural
- High building density     Scattered buildings visible from site

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

See continuation sheet.

• Other notable features of building or site (*Interior and/or Exterior*)

See continuation sheet.

Architect \_\_\_\_\_ Builder \_\_\_\_\_

• Historical or Architectural importance:

See continuation sheet.

• Sources:

Cunningham, Jan, Connecticut's Agricultural Heritage: an Architectural and Historical Overview, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation & State Historic Preservation Office, 2012.

See continuation sheet.

Photographer Todd Levine Date 5/01/2012

View Multiple Views Negative on File CTHP

Name Todd Levine Date 6/01/2012

Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

• Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude:  
41.645119,-72.604889

**Threats to the building or site:**

- None known     Highways     Vandalism     Developers     Renewal     Private
- Deterioration     Zoning     Other \_\_\_\_\_     Explanation \_\_\_\_\_

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

The tobacco shed is located in South Glastonbury on a 4.37-acre site behind and to the east of the c. 1750 David Taylor House with which it is associated. The site is on the east side of Main Street/Route 17 in Glastonbury and includes the shed, house, an outhouse, stone walls, a stone well, and mortared fieldstone ruins of the foundation of a hay barn, now gone. The ridgeline of the shed is parallel to Main Street, which runs north-south. The ridgeline of the house and outhouse also run north-south.

The house is a small three-bay, 1 ½-story vernacular-style center chimney farmhouse with a shed-roofed enclosed porch. Flanking the porch are modern multi-pane windows with awnings. The house has two small gable-roofed additions, one extending to the north from the north gable-end and the other to the east from the southeast eave-side. The house is covered with white vinyl siding over asbestos siding and original clapboard. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has two gable-roofed dormers in the west side, each with six-over-six double-hung windows. The foundation is cut stone covered with a layer of concrete. The original dirt floor was covered with a slab basement floor in the 1940s.

The site is mostly flat until east of the outhouse, where it inclines to the east into woodland. The site is demarcated to the west by Main Street, to the north by 280 Main Street, to the west by a tract of woodland that extends to Dayton Road and to the south by 256 Main Street. A stone wall runs east-west along the north property line. The area surrounding the site is residential and woodland.

Glastonbury has four National Register historic districts, the Glastonbury Historic District, also a Local Historic District, at Hebron Avenue and Main Street in the town center; the Glastonbury-Rocky Hill Ferry Historic District (2.5 miles northwest of this site); the Curtisville Historic District (west of the town center); the J. B. Williams Historic District; the South Glastonbury Historic District (1.5 miles north of this site) and several individually-listed buildings. The site is at the southern end of the many recognized historic resources in Glastonbury, most of which are related to the proximity of the Connecticut River and the prime agricultural land along its banks.

• Other notable features of building or site (*Interior and/or Exterior*):

Inventory of structures (C – contributing, NC – non-contributing):

Farmhouse	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> c.	C
Tobacco shed	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	C
Outhouse	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	C

**Tobacco shed:**

This is a 1 ½-story gable-roofed tobacco shed. The shed has 5 bents and 4 bays. The ridgeline of the shed runs north-south. The main façade faces west. The entry doors are in the west eave-side, unusual for a tobacco shed.

**Exterior:**

The main entries in the west eave-side of the shed are three pairs of X-braced hinged doors located in the north and middle bays; the southernmost bay has a pass-through door and fixed eight-pane window with trim. The south gable-end of the shed has four equally-spaced fixed eight-pane windows with trim. Just beneath the eave line is a dropped girt line siding divide. The east eave-side of the shed has a pass-through door and a single-pane window with trim in the southernmost bay. The rest of the side is blank. The north gable-end of the shed is identical to the south gable-end; four equally spaced fixed eight-pane windows with trim and a dropped girt line siding divide. The barn is covered with vertical wood siding painted red. The foundation is fieldstone. The roof has a projecting overhang and is covered with asphalt shingles. Both eave sides of the shed have modern gutters. The entire exterior was restored in 2010, including the roof and siding.

---

**Interior:**

The west eave-side hinged doors and pass-through door access the interior of the shed, which is one large space, except for a workshop in the southernmost portion of the south bay. The shed has a dirt floor in the northernmost bay. The southernmost bay has a plywood floor. The two middle bays have a poured concrete floor. Each bent has hand-hewn 7" x 7" posts and beams, three 6" x 6" circular-sawn girts and 4" x 4" circular-sawn diagonal braces. At the gable-ends, from the sill to the first girt is 5 feet, another 5 feet between the first girt and second girt, and 6 feet from the second girt to the plate. The workshop in the south bay has a wall which runs east-west made up of plywood and nailed post and beams. A second wall divides the workshop into two rooms parallel to the ridgeline of the shed. Above the workshop is a bay-wide loft that runs the entire depth of the shed. Each bay is 16' wide and 28' feet deep. Extra horizontal rails have been added throughout the shed to assist in the support of tobacco bunches that are hung to cure; some of the rails are simply unfinished tree branches. The shed is made up of pegged square rule construction at each structural joint, although the extra rails are attached by nails. The roof has common rafters, a ridge board and purlin plates mid-span, supported by queen posts.

• **Historical or Architectural importance:**

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criteria:

1. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, history of immigrant farmers;
2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The shed is significant as an example of a hand-hewn structural post and beam frame in a tobacco shed. The use of hand-hewn post and beams is uncommon in extant tobacco sheds in Connecticut, as many sheds were lost in the Hurricane of 1938 and were rebuilt using sawn lumber and lighter framing. The phenomenon of relocating a barn frame from elsewhere was a common practice, as in this instance. The site gains additional significance from its association with David Taylor, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and with the Dubicki family, immigrants from Eastern Europe in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Historical background:**

The current owners, the Thompson family, acquired the site in 2004. Janet Thompson is a descendant of the Dubicki family. Her grandmother and grandfather, Mary and Thomas Dubicki, immigrants from Poland, acquired the site in 1920. Their older children, two sons, were born in New Jersey, while their younger daughters were born in Connecticut. The site then included another 3 acres to the south, including the land that is now 256 and 238 Main Street. It appears that the original site in the 18<sup>th</sup> century when the Farmhouse was built was owned by David Taylor. Taylor fought in the Revolution and was a Sergeant in Captain Wells's Company, Colonel Wolcott Regiment. The site in the 18<sup>th</sup> century included more land, possibly as far south as 194 Main Street and north as far as 300 Main Street.

The tobacco shed was relocated to 268 Main Street in 1928-30 from Portland, CT. The original barn or shed on this site had burned just prior to the relocation of the current shed. The land to the south and east up the hill were farmed for tobacco by the Dubicki family until the 1950s. At that time, the current owner's mother was given an acre at the southernmost portion of the site to build a house, now 238 Main Street. The Dubickis continued to farm tobacco until the 1970s, but off-site on land leased to them by a Mr. Daniel Andrews. From the time the Dubickis acquired the site in the 1920s through at least the 1930s, they also raised and sold chickens. They had a farm stand as early as the 1950s where they sold strawberries and vegetables. They continued to have gardens with cucumbers and strawberries up to and including today, although the farm stand is long gone. In the 1970s, the 2-acre lot between the 268 Main and 238 Main was given to a Dubicki nephew, and a house was built, now 256 Main Street.

A large hay barn was once to the east of the tobacco shed; the ruins are extant in the overgrown woodland. The tobacco shed was used for storage from the 1970s to the present.

**Architectural significance:**

The shed is significant as an example of a hand-hewn structural post and beam frame in a tobacco shed. The use of hand-hewn post and beams is uncommon in extant tobacco sheds in Connecticut, as many sheds were lost in the Hurricane of 1938 and were rebuilt using sawn lumber and lighter framing.

Historically in Connecticut, the standard form of the Connecticut tobacco shed is a long, low windowless building with a gable roof. The sheds are characterized by vented sides to regulate air flow. Unlike this example, typically there are doors at both ends, making the sheds “drive-through.” Some sheds are accessed through doors on the sides, as in this case. The interior structural framework serves a second purpose in addition to supporting the walls and roof of the building; it provides a framework for the rails used to hang the tobacco as it cures and many of these rails are still in place, although the shed hasn’t been used for curing tobacco since the 1950s. The lack of aisles in the interior of this shed is uncommon.

The exterior skin of the shed at 268 Main Street has been altered with replacement siding and a number of windows. It appears to originally have had side-hinged vents on at least the east eave-side elevation and the north gable-end above the doors. At present the only remaining ventilation system is the series of hinged doors in the eave-side.

• **Sources (*continuation*):**

Photographs and field notes by Todd Levine 5/01/2012.

Interview with Janet Thompson 5/01/2012 at 268 Main Street, Glastonbury, CT.

**Map resources:**

Genealogy.com website <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/b/1/i/Karen-Bliesner-WA/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0587.html> accessed 6/5/2012.

Glastonbury Assessor's Records <http://www.crcog.org/gissearch/> accessed 6/01/2012.  
Parcel ID: D14/ 4140/ E0169/ /

Glastonbury GIS Viewer <http://gis.glastonbury-ct.gov/ceo/> accessed 6/01/2012.

Aerial views from: <http://maps.google.com/> and <http://www.bing.com/maps/> accessed 6/01/2012.

Historical aerial photography and maps accessed at UConn MAGIC:  
[http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/mash\\_up/1934.html](http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/mash_up/1934.html)  
[http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/historical\\_maps\\_connecticut\\_towns.html](http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/historical_maps_connecticut_towns.html) .

USGS Historical Maps accessed 8/31/2013 at <http://historical.mytopo.com/> .

UTM coordinates: <http://itouchmap.com/latlong.html> accessed 6/01/2012.

**Print and internet resources:**

Connecticut State Library online: iconn.org, <http://www.cslib.org/iconnsitemap/staff/SiteIndex.aspx#directories> .

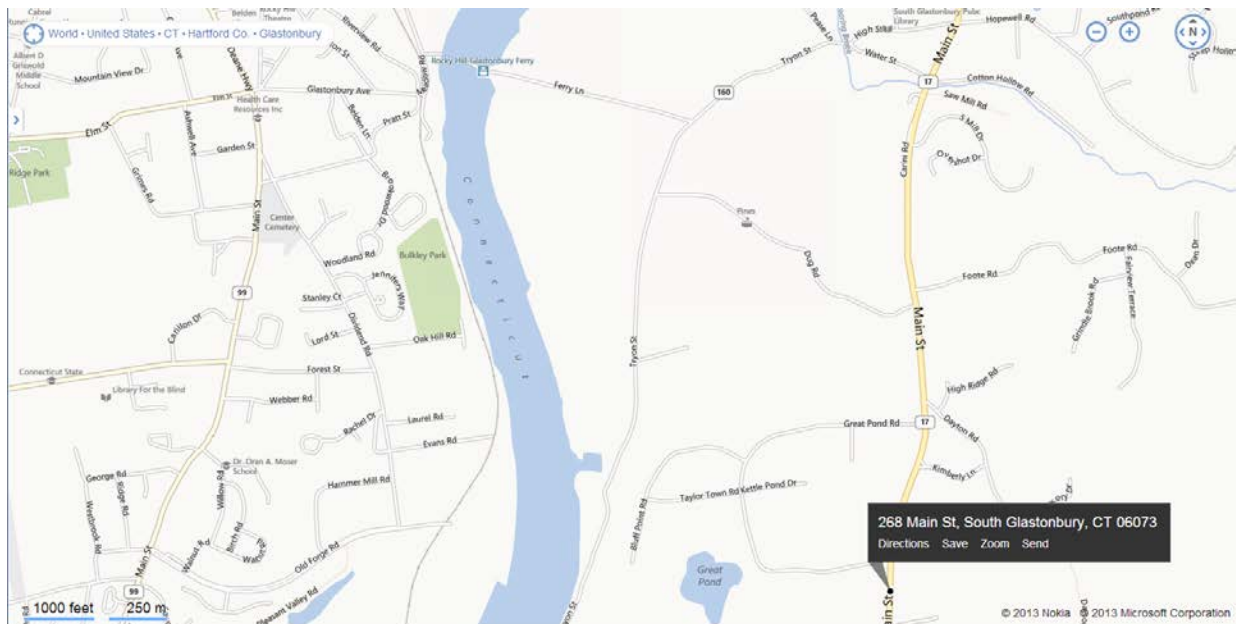
Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Barns of Connecticut Resource Inventory, 2010,  
<http://www.connecticutbarns.org/14755> .

Cunningham, Jan, Connecticut’s Agricultural Heritage: an Architectural and Historical Overview, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation & State Historic Preservation Office, 2012.

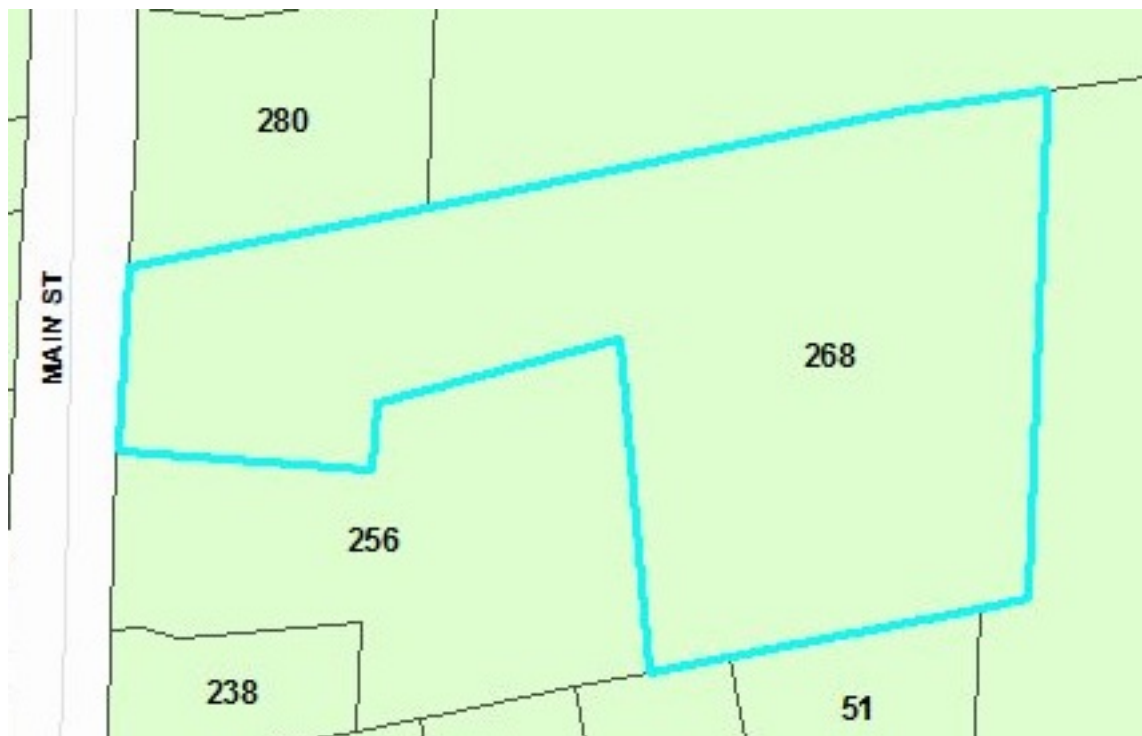
Sexton, James, PhD; Survey Narrative of the Connecticut Barn, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Hamden, CT, 2005, <http://www.connecticutbarns.org/history>.

U.S. Federal Census, accessed at <http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library/do/census/search/basic> .

Visser, Thomas D., Field Guide to New England Barns & Farm Buildings, University Press of New England, 1997.



1. Location map of 268 Main Street Glastonbury, CT – from <http://bing.com/maps> accessed 9/10/2013.



2. Parcel map of 268 Main Street Glastonbury, CT – from Glastonbury GIS Viewer <http://gis.glastonbury-ct.gov/ceo/> accessed 6/1 2012.



3. Parcel map of 268 Main Street Glastonbury, CT – from Glastonbury GIS Viewer  
<http://www.crcog.org/gissearch/> accessed 6/1 2012.



4. South view – aerial “bird’s-eye” detail site plan showing contributing resources, from <http://bing.com/maps>  
accessed 6/01/2012.



5. West view of 268 Main Street, Farmhouse and Tobacco shed, camera facing east.



6. West eave-side facade of tobacco shed, camera facing east.





7. Southwest view of tobacco shed, camera facing northeast.



8. South gable-end of Tobacco shed, camera facing north. Note outhouse to the right.



9. East eave-side of tobacco shed and outhouse, camera facing west.



10. North gable-end of Tobacco shed, camera facing south.



11. Interior of tobacco shed, detail of numbers at the square rule constructed timber frame joints, used for the rebuilding of the relocated shed in 1928, camera facing south.



12. Interior of tobacco shed, detail of hand-hewn chestnut beams, camera facing south.



13. Interior of tobacco shed, detail of unfinished timber rails used to hang tobacco bunches as they were drying, camera facing west.



14. Northwest view of the house and Tobacco shed, camera facing southeast. Note the stone well to the left of the house.



15. West eave-side of house and tobacco shed, camera facing east.



16. South view of stone wall at the north border of the site, camera facing northwest.