



Northern view of Worthington, in Berlin.

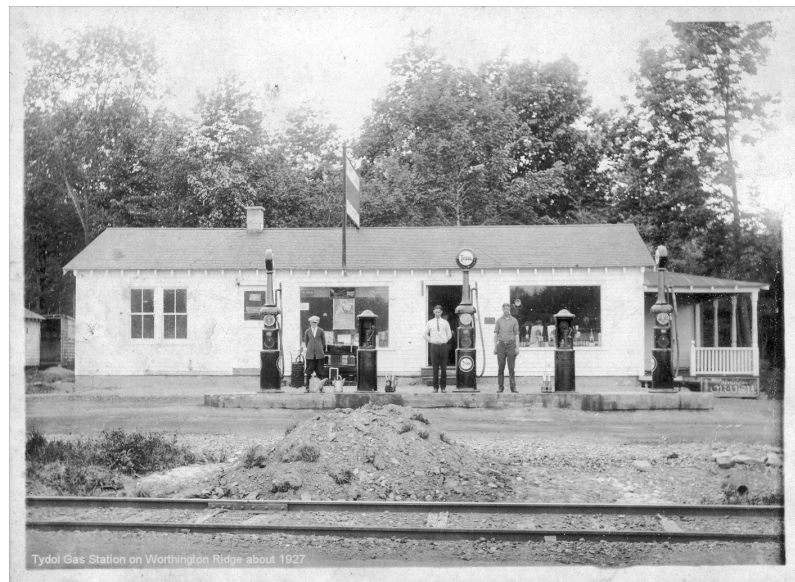
Walking Tour of Berlin's Historic District

Berlin Historic District Commission,
The Berlin Historical Society
and
Friends of the Worthington Meeting House





Berlin Hotel and Barns



Tydol Station on Worthington Ridge 1927

Brief History of Berlin, CT

The story of the “Great Swamp region” begins in 1686 with the first settlement on Christian Lane. Richard Seymour and fourteen adventurous families from Farmington followed an Indian footpath south to the Mattabeset River where they knew of fertile land. There they built dwellings, a stockade and fort. At night the settlers retreated to the fort for safety. In 1705 permission was granted for the families of “Great Swamp” village to have a minister and meetinghouse of their own eliminating the long walk to Farmington. In those days, attendance at church and town meetings was considered mandatory. It took until 1716 for the first church (meetinghouse) to be ready. The Great Swamp Society’s tiny church with four short pews and six long seats soon proved too small. Despite the addition of galleries, the decision was made after much strife and debate to build a new meetinghouse on land near what now is the corner of Farmington Avenue and Porter’s Pass. By 1771 quarrels had developed and members agreed to submit matters to arbitration. Colonel John Worthington of Springfield was one of those who agreed to study the situation and mediate a resolution. As a result, the congregation split and sites were set for two separate meetinghouses—East and West. The West Society had the name “Kensington”. The East Society adopted the name “Worthington” in gratitude for the colonel’s wise counsel. The oak and chestnut timbers and other building materials that could be salvaged were equally divided to build the new meetinghouses in 1774. In early years, town meetings rotated between the meetinghouses.

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Worthington Ridge was known as Berlin Street. It was a dirt road—bustling with the noise of taverns, tin shops, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, coopers, saddlers, wagon makers, tailors and hatters. The route was part of the great Boston Post Road, traveled by stagecoaches from New York to Boston until the 1940’s when the Berlin Turnpike was built and diverted traffic from the village.

One of the first industries to flourish was the tin industry that started in this country with the Pattison Brothers. In 1738, they arrived from Ireland and began making tin plates, mugs, bowls and utensils by hand. This was in a time when families were lucky to have an iron pot or a pewter plate and most dinnerware was made of wood. Tinware became so popular that the Pattisons could not make enough of it. Soon competing tin shops were operating along Berlin Street with goods transported and sold by Yankee Pedlars—the idea of goods sold by traveling pedlars and wagons began here. It has been said that there were so many tin scraps covering the roads that the horses’ hooves clicked in rhythm on the shiny metal chips. Residents can still find tin artifacts buried in backyard “dumps”. This area was a vibrant village where families, farms, shops and

manufacturers resided in close proximity until the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During the late 19th century, wealthy businessmen built magnificent homes in this area.

In 1974, the Berlin Historic District was formed in order to preserve the integrity of the architecture of the village. Unlike other historic districts that have a predominance of similar period homes, our district is a unique timeline of architectural styles. While this does make preserving its historic look more challenging, the Berlin Historic District Commission is committed to the task.

Although faces have changed, Worthington Ridge and its surrounding neighborhoods remain rooted in time and contribute to the character of the larger community. With so much change around us, driving or leisurely walking through the Historic District brings a comforting sense of nostalgia for a simpler time. Older residents still recall the trolley cars that rattled on their tracks down the middle of the Ridge. They remember the farmlands stretching for acres on the East and West before the Turnpike divided the east side. They remember the mom-and-pop grocery stores and sitting on the front steps with popsicles on a summer's day. What has not changed is the pleasure of walking slowly along the old sidewalks sheltered in the shade of mature trees. Generations of earlier residents have walked these same paths and felt the same sense of place we do.

The Berlin Historic District Commission, The Berlin Historical Society and The Friends of the Worthington Meeting House hope that you will enjoy this special place and take home a little more knowledge of the history and architecture that is unique to Berlin.

Lewis Edwards House, 695 Worthington Ridge, located just north of the Meetinghouse. Built in 1835, this is a fine example of Greek Revival style popular 1830-1850. Lewis Edwards was a bookbinder. In the late 19th century, the building became a parsonage for the Congregational Church.

Victorian Vernacular (1870-1910). These structures are the work of ordinary builders, not architects. They are characterized by simple forms with most of the ornament concentrated in porch details such as turned posts, spindles and jigsaw slats and brackets or in fancy gable-peak trim.

Shingle (1880-1905). This style borrowed from Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque and Colonial Revival styles. Its defining characteristic is the extensive use of wood shingle cladding. Massing is usually asymmetrical. These houses often include details such as rustic raised stone foundations, small-pane sash, textured shingles and eyebrow roof dormers.

American Foursquare (1895-1925). Recognized by its characteristic hip roof (often with one or more dormers), overhanging eaves and cube-like massing.

Craftsman (1905-1930). This style was an outgrowth of the Arts and Crafts movement popularized in America through work of California architects Henry and Charles Greene. Their interest in Japanese joinery produced a distinctive style emphasizing exposed structural elements and decorative elements based on the Arts and Crafts movement (i.e. exterior stone chimneys, varied fenestration and sash, battered foundations, contrasting wall cladding and dormers with balconies).

Bungalow (1915-1930). This style originated in the West and became popular throughout the country. Bungalows are small and usually one and one half stories high with the roof often sloping down to form an integral porch. Influenced by the Craftsman style, typically includes exposed carved rafters, plain stick-like brackets along the rakes of the roof, textured siding such as wood shingles or stucco, cobblestone chimneys and foundations.

Colonial Revival (1890-1930). These homes take many forms but their decorative detail draws inspiration from the architecture of early America. High-style elements are drawn from Georgian designs (curved broken pediments), Federal-period (pillars, dentils, fanlights). Small-pane sash is common. A subtype, "Dutch Colonial Revival" is distinguished by its gambrel roof.

Tudor Revival (1890-present). Takes form based on late Medieval English prototypes with stucco or masonry walls, steep overlapping gables, varied exterior materials and half-timbering.

A Key to Architectural Styles

First Period (1625-1725) – Originally one room deep with prominent central chimney. Often had a second story overhang on front. Casement windows were small and few in number with diamond shaped leaded panes. Roofline was steeply pitched. Outside covered with narrow unpainted wood clapboards.

Georgian Colonial (1725-1775) – Classic symmetry of floor plan and façade. Central chimney, later replaced by end or side chimneys. The roofline was most commonly gambrel sometimes gabled. Doors were paneled and framed with columns or pilasters capped by a cornice or triangular pediment. The main doorway often had a row of rectangular windows on the sides or on the transom above. Buildings were constructed in wood or brick.

Federal (1780-1830) – distinguished mainly by decorative features such as fanlights in the gables and over the doorways, intricate cornices with elaborate moldings.

Greek Revival (1830-1860) – drew inspiration from the architecture of ancient Greece. Doorways, often with sidelights and glazed transoms, were framed by pilasters and heavy lintels. Classic details such as columns and dentils are common. Greek Revival houses are most commonly oriented so that their gable ends face the street similar to a Greek temple.

Italianate (1850 and later). There are many varieties, but all share use of round-headed windows, flat or shallow-pitched roofs and overhanging eaves visually supported by decorative brackets. This style often includes bay windows and elaborate porches.

Second Empire (1860-1890). This style is based upon French Renaissance Revival architecture. It shares the use of cornice brackets with the Italianate, but is distinguished by the characteristic mansard roof, usually enhanced by dormer windows.

Queen Ann (1875-1900). Thought to resemble English architecture from around 1700, Queen Anne style buildings combine Tudor with Classical ornament. Typically they are large, rambling houses with high ceilings and a variety of porches, dormers and towers. Exteriors frequently combine decorative wood shingles and clapboards, sometimes with other materials such as brick or stone.



The Worthington Meetinghouse (pictured above), 723 Worthington Ridge. Built in 1774 in part with timbers from a previous meetinghouse built in 1733, it is one of only a dozen remaining 18th century meetinghouses. This building is a classic example of a functional 18th century meetinghouse. In a time before separation of church and state it served as a place for town meetings, religious services and social events. Its size is massive with a footprint of 62' x 45'. There are 39 windows, all with 20-over-20 divided glass panes. The outside has been restored to its original look prior to the addition of a steeple in 1790. The steeple housed a 600-pound bell that tolled not only for services but to alert the townspeople of events, such as, announcing war, peace, school, birth, death, fires and lost children. The original interior was open like a great barn and a pulpit was located on the North wall. A balcony was added when more seating was needed. The interior has been altered over the years to serve as a church, town hall, school, and offices. In 1848, a fire would have destroyed the building if it were not for the quick action of townspeople who raced to the Meetinghouse and assembled a massive fire brigade to extinguish the flames. The damage was almost immediately repaired, but members voted to build a new church down the road. The building was sold to the town and operated as "Worthington Town Hall". At that time, a second floor was added with the upstairs being used for town and public meetings and the downstairs for two schoolrooms. In 1907, the building was transformed into a "modern" four-room schoolhouse that held grades 1-8, later changed to grades 1-4. Inside, initials of many former students of Worthington School can be seen scratched in the rafters. The school operated until 1957 when the Berlin Board of Education moved its offices there. With the construction of a new town hall in 1976, the building was left vacant. Dedicated citizens have been working to give the building new life as a community cultural center and museum.

764 Worthington Ridge, built before 1850. The house is a good example of an early 19th century vernacular building. Typical features are the street parallel-ridge orientation and location of the second-floor windows directly under the eaves. In the mid 19th century, this house was owned by Deacon Alfred North, a licensed pharmacist who operated a general store on the property for many years. He also served as town clerk and a state representative.

783 Worthington Ridge – built about 1860. This home is a very well preserved example of Italian Villa Style, inspired by the picturesque houses of the Italian countryside. Note the characteristic flat roof and fancy woodwork.

First Berlin Academy Building, 801 Worthington Ridge. This is a typical early 19th century structure with added Victorian detailing. Built in 1800, the school was organized by leading Berlin citizens. Emma Hart Willard taught here and later became famous as the founder and director of a private academy in Troy, NY. The building then became a harness maker and saddler's shop. The upper floor was known as Guernsey Hall. In 1831, the building was sold to Lysis Lamb who added a large tin shop that was removed later. Lamb was known as the inventor of an early cooking stove.

Berlin Post Office – In early times the post office was a room in a general store or tavern. Berlin's post office moved many times. The building on Worthington Ridge is rented to the United States Postal Service and manned by one postal worker. The interior maintains the old time service window and post boxes.

War Memorial Monument – originally dedicated in 1920 following WWI to honor residents of East Berlin, Berlin and Kensington who served in the armed forces in time of war. Separate tablets honoring all who served in WWII, Korean War and Vietnam War have been added to the Monument.

811 Worthington Ridge – c.1800. Jedediah Norton began building in 1790 with the rest of the house extended between 1800-1840 incorporating both Federal and Greek Revival styles. Of note is that the interior includes a surviving wall mural thought to be an original element. The painting, attributed to Isaac Sanford of New Haven, depicts the First Conservatory in England. Details of the mural reflect the popularity of trompe l'oeil (trick of the eye) with a gold border and hand-wrought nails painted on the wall to give the appearance of a framed painting on canvas.

Charles M. Jarvis House – 154 Sunset Lane (c. 1905). Charles M. Jarvis was head of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company that operated from 1870 and became Berlin Steel Construction. This is an immense two and a half story, Tudor Revival/Shingle style mansion. Note the diamond pane windows above the portico. This property included its own bowling alley, unique in its time. There was also a barn and tower that burned to the ground in 1971.

Phineas Squires Case House, 1211 Worthington Ridge, c. 1750. The house seriously deteriorated during the middle years of the 20th century. Homes like this were restored (this one by Lloyd Duval) with the booming economy of the 1980s and renewed appreciation of colonial homes. In 1912, Howard Bunce, a 17-year-old, built what is the oldest surviving airplane in Connecticut. The Bunce Curtiss-Type Pusher plane was disassembled and stored in the barn until rediscovered in 1962. The plane is now on display at the Bradley Air Museum.

Maple Hill Cemetery – a classic New England rural cemetery with graves dating back to the 18th century.

Captain David Sage House, 1276 Worthington Ridge, c. 1720. Built by Benjamin or Capt David Sage, it remained in the same family until the 1970s. Once located on an extensive parcel of land that included apple orchards, the land was sold off for a subdivision leaving only the house and lot. The house is Georgian in style with 3 bay façade, narrow clapboards and hand wrought nails. The Sage family donated land to Berlin for Sage Park.

More information is available on all historic homes in Berlin, East Berlin and Kensington in the Historic House Survey conducted by the State of Connecticut Historical Commission in 1985.

Volumes can be viewed in the History Room at the Peck Memorial Library and at the Berlin Historical Society.



Fuller Tavern (pictured above), 1055 Worthington Ridge, c1769. Visited by George Washington and documented in his diary entry of November 10, 1789. The tavern was the site of Masonic lodge meetings during 19th century. A mural with Masonic emblems was uncovered during early 20th century restoration work. The center chimney provided an enormous thermal mass that stored and released heat for hours. There was a large barroom downstairs with original leaded glass windows and a ballroom upstairs.

The George Porter House, 1062 Worthington Ridge, c. 1770. Dr. Josiah Meigs Ward, a prominent resident was its most notable occupant. Trained by Dr. James Percival (father of the poet and State geologist, James Gates Percival). He died in the spotted fever epidemic of 1825 at age 43. During the 1880s-1890s, it was owned by Berlin Iron Bridge Company vice president, Burr Kellogg Fields. Fields was one of a number of Berlin Bridge Company executives who settled on Worthington Ridge at the time. During the 19th century, the house was also known as “Cherryfields”. Architecturally, it is one of the few high-styled buildings in Berlin that pre-dates the Greek Revival style. Built on a central-hall plan, it retains numerous elaborate federal details, including a portico and fanlight. Its early origins are indicated by surviving 12-over-12 sash and the projecting plain board window frames on the second floor.

The Berlin Hotel, 812 Worthington Ridge – c.1814. Located on what was originally known as “Boston Corner”. The hotel operated as a tavern run by Benjamin Galpin. It was a regular stopping place on the Boston Post Road. Stages running between Boston and New York changed horses there. The post office occupied a room until the hotel closed in 1862. Although altered over the years, the basic form of an early 19th century central-hall building remains.

820 Worthington Ridge – c.1800. During much of the early and mid 19th century, this house was attached to an adjacent house of hat-maker Joseph Booth. Booth operated a shop on the property. Records show a series of business occupants that manufactured spectacles, jewelry, harnesses and cigars. The building was moved sometime in the 1870s or 1880s.

Daniel Dunbar House, 825 Worthington Ridge, c. 1804. Daniel Dunbar practiced law in Berlin from 1804 to 1841. His office was in a separate building and had a colorful history. For a time it was used as the town clerk’s office. Later a group called the Millerites – a doomsday sect who believed the world would end on October 22, 1843 used it as a meeting place. It then was converted to a grocery store and saloon that enjoyed a “particularly bad” reputation. The house is a well-preserved example of a simple vernacular dwelling, typical of the period.

Joseph Booth House, 826 Worthington Ridge, c. 1800. Originally housed a hat shop. According to Berlin historian Catharine North, Booth was partially deaf and used this to his advantage in bargaining for furs with neighborhood boys. Booth would name a price he would pay then grow deaf to all other demands.

Second Berlin (Worthington) Academy Building, 834 Worthington Ridge, c. 1831. With the success of the academy at #801, a new building was built. The original floor plan included the school on the first floor and space for the Presbyterian Church on the second floor. Later, the church moved and the second floor operated as a courthouse. By 1873 declining enrollment forced the school to close and it was sold to the Brandegee family who used it as a private residence. The building is a fine and well-preserved example of the Greek Revival style. Note the ornate belfry. In 1949 the building was donated to the Berlin Free Library who restored it in 1955. Library cards are still maintained manually.

Elishama Brandegee House, 840 Worthington Ridge, c. 1845. This house is significant for its connection to the prominent Brandegee family. Elishama Brandegee, Jr., a prosperous Berlin merchant, built two almost identical adjacent houses. Originally #840 was built to house the teacher for the Worthington Academy. In the middle and late 19th century it was the residence of Elishama's son, Dr. Elishama Brandegee. His wife, Lucy, became fascinated with the silkworm industry and planted numerous mulberry trees on the property. Their son founded the first silk and cotton thread-company in East Berlin. Emma Hart Willard began her teaching career in 1804 at age seventeen in a small schoolhouse that stood in the mulberry orchard adjacent to the Brandegee house. She went on to teach at the Berlin (Worthington Academy) and later founded a private female seminary in Troy, New York, now operating as Emma Willard School. This house is one of the finest and best-preserved examples of the Greek Revival style of architecture in the District.

George E. Prentice House (“The Ledges”), 845 Worthington Ridge, c. 1930. This is an unusually large colonial revival dwelling. Prentice was an English immigrant trained in the New Britain hardware industry. He subsequently founded the Prentice Manufacturing Company in 1912 to make metal fasteners and zippers. The Prentice Zipper plant on New Britain Avenue, Kensington employed 200 people in the late 1920s. That factory was converted to condominiums now known as Prentice Place.

Blakeslee Barnes House, 857 Worthington Ridge, c.1823. This is an early 19th century house with extensive Greek revival and Colonial revival additions and alternations. Note the 2-story porte-cochere on large Tuscan columns with 2nd floor balcony. Blakeslee Barnes was a tinsmith and operated a shop on the premises.

Lafayette Gladding House, 873 Worthington Ridge, c. 1880 – an unusually well preserved example of the Italian Villa Style. This style took its inspiration from the picturesque architecture of the Italian countryside. Some buildings are more elaborate, but this example features the characteristic flat roof and ornate woodwork. Lafayette Gladding was a farmer. Picture backyards that stretched for acres behind these houses before the Berlin Turnpike cut through the land.

The Berlin Congregational Church, (BCC) 878 Worthington Ridge, c. 1850. After a fire damaged the Meetinghouse, the members of what was then known as the Second Congregational Church moved to construct a more modern building. The church building was one of the first to adopt the new Gothic Revival style, popular 1850-1860. The original clapboard spire sported 4 gabled dormers. Internal features include pointed arched frames, buttresses and a steep main gable. The steeple clock was donated by town historian, Catharine North, in memory of her father, Deacon Alfred North.

In more recent years the house was the home of Dr. Hollis Foster whose family medical practice was located on the south side. Dr. Foster was known to make house calls into the 1950s and 60s.

Edmund Boldero House, 1022 Worthington Ridge, c. 1801. Edmund Boldero along with Reverend Evan Johns emigrated from England in 1801. They built and lived jointly in this house with their families. Reverend Johns became the second minister of the Worthington Meetinghouse in 1802, but was dismissed in 1811, reportedly due to an uncontrollable temper. In the 1850s, it was owned by Sherlock Hall and served as a post office. In the 1970s a front porch was removed to restore the home to its original look.

Charles A. Gillin House, 1035 Worthington Ridge, c.1895. This house is a good example of a Victorian Vernacular dwelling. It is a large house with an array of ornamental woodwork and ornate front and rear porches. Such detail was made more affordable by 19th century advances in wood forming technology. Such ornate features became very popular 1860-1900.



The Wilcox Mansion (pictured above) – was torn down in the 1959 and replaced with a modern ranch. Built by Samuel Curtis Wilcox in 1860, this Victorian mansion was the country home of the Wilcox family who owned a brick city home on Russell Street in New Britain. The Victorian barn on Sunset was once part of the Wilcox estate as was a small carriage house (now a pool house).



Brandegee Hall (pictured above), 983 Worthington Ridge c. 1884. William Brandegee built this longtime public building. It is one of only a few dozen surviving examples of Swiss chalet style architecture (shallow pitched roof, wide overhanging eaves, board and batten). Swiss Chalet, one of many exotic styles popular in the US during the mid 19th century. Originally it was used for roller-skating and other forms of entertainment. Later The Berlin Playhouse, a local repertory group used its stage. The Town of Berlin acquired the building in 1907 and it served as town hall until 1974.

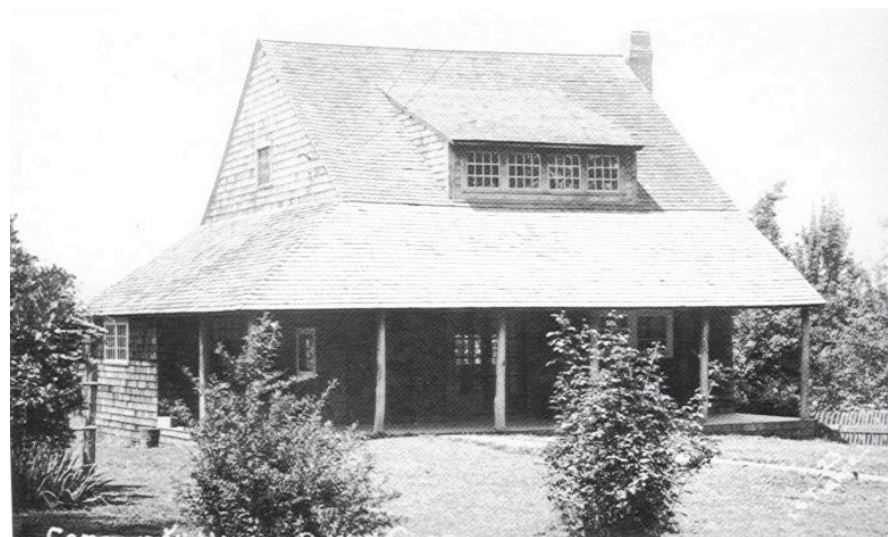
Walter Gwatkin House, 1006 Worthington Ridge, c. 1861 – Architecturally significant as an unusually elaborate example of the eclectic Colonial Revival style that borrows from many styles including Dutch Colonial, Georgian and Victorian. The porch was an addition in the early 1900s. Gwatkin was a prosperous butcher, farmer and landowner. His land extended for twenty-five acres to what is now West View Terrace.

Leland Gwatkin House, 1015 Worthington Ridge, c.1895 – is a significant and unusual example of late Victorian Vernacular architecture. The asymmetry is typical of Queen Anne style, but the shingles and exposed rafters and lozenge-pane windows are typical of Craftsman style houses. Gwatkin was the son of Walter Gwatkin who resided at #1006. In the early 1900s the building was the site where the trolley from New Britain would stop and turn around.

Reverend Nathan Fenn house, 883 Worthington Ridge, c. 1780 is significant as the home of Rev. Fenn, first minister of the Worthington parish who built this house at the time of his ordination. After his death in 1799, Jesse Eddy owned the property and had a large tin shop on the premises. In the mid-19th century, his daughter and her husband, Nathaniel James from NYC used it as a summer home. This house is typical of the plain style homes preferred in New England until the last years of the 18th century. The double Dutch door is original.

Phineas Squires House, 888 Worthington Ridge, c.1790. Phineas Squires, a wealthy, prominent resident sold the house in 1811 to Reverend Samuel Goodrich, the third pastor of the Second Congregational Church (BCC) and father of Samuel Goodrich, the children’s author known as “Peter Parley”. The house reflects the changing tastes of its various owners. Built as a typical 18th century central hall house, it was probably altered by Goodrich in the mid-19th century to add large ground-floor windows and the Greek-Revival portico.

901 Worthington Ridge, c. 1780 example of 18th century central chimney house. This was the home of local historian, Catharine North, great granddaughter of Simeon North, first official pistol manufacturer in the United States. Miss North (1840-1914) devoted her later years to researching and recording Berlin’s history.



Community Grounds and Community House – (pictured above) served as a town community center for many years. The large shingled building sheltered playground children on rainy days and hosted many town events. The building and original playground were demolished in the late 1970s.

Deacon Daniel Galpin House, 914 Worthington Ridge, c. 1790. Galpin was a revolutionary war veteran. His daughters ran a school at one time in a front room. The Deacon was one of Berlin's first ardent abolitionists. After his death, a side lot was sold to build the Second Congregational Church in 1850 – now Berlin Congregational. The house was moved to its present location that same year.

Ashael Hart House, 935 Worthington Ridge, c. 1785. Ashael was a tailor and maintained a shop in the rear. When he died in 1821, his son, Freedom Hart, took over the property and used it as a shop to make combs. From 1892 to 1955, the first Berlin Library (pictured below) was located just north of the property. This Victorian style building no longer exists.



Grace L. Raymond House, 198 Hudson Street, c.1925 – architecturally significant as a well-preserved example of the Bungalow style. Historically the house is significant for its connection to Raymond Engineering, a large metalworking firm organized by Horace H. Raymond around 1940. The plain rear additions were built to house Raymond's original shop.

Jesse Hart House, 203 Hudson Street, c.1800. This is an unusual brick house with four chimneys and fireplaces in each corner rather than centrally located. Jesse Hart was a cabinet-maker, postmaster, tavern owner and half brother to Emma Hart Willard.

The Galpin Store, 943 Worthington Ridge, c. 1862. This brick, two bay façade structure is an important 19th century Berlin landmark. This is a rare example of early commercial architecture. Much of the detail has been lost in modern alternations but it shows the close similarity of early store buildings to residential structures. The brick building replaced an earlier store building that was destroyed in a fire. The building operated as a store through the 1950s.

Elijah Loveland Tavern, 944 Worthington Ridge, c.1797. The tavern operated from 1797 to 1812. A ballroom was located on the northern end and a bar-room in what is now the South front room. The ballroom was torn down by the grandson in the mid 19th century. Like most other commercial buildings of this era (including the Berlin Hotel and Fuller Tavern), it is domestic in scale and construction.

Samuel Porter House, 949 Worthington Ridge, c.1786. This is a well-preserved 18th century brick Federal style house with extensive Greek revival ornamentation added in the early 1800s. The entry way is identical to the Congregational parsonage (#850) and Elishama Brandegee (#840) homes. Samuel Porter served as postmaster and operated the original store next door. The house was later occupied by Henry Galpin who rebuilt the store.



Postal Marker (pictured above)– brownstone post located at the northeastern corner of Middletown Road and Worthington Ridge. This is one of the few postal zone markers left from Ben Franklin's time. He devised a system whereby postage was charged by zones marked in miles between distances. This marker tells the post rider that it was 11 (XI) miles to the next stop in Hartford (H).

Elishama Brandegee, Jr. House, 966 Worthington Ridge. A well-preserved center hall architecture house with attached barns. Twin chimneys opened up space for a front to rear entry hall admitting more natural light and allowing for better ventilation. In the 20th century it was part of a private school known as Merricourt and later St. James School, a private school for boys, with the main building (now Cross Roads Church) on Hudson Street.

Frank Brandegee's cabin –southeastern corner of Middletown Road and Worthington Ridge. In the 1950s, Frank Brandegee, a lifelong bachelor and familiar figure around town lived in this tiny building. He never drove a car, traveling everywhere by bicycle.