Form 10-300 (July 1969)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Connecticut

COUNTY:

New London

FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER

PH0010258

70, 12.09,004**9** 1341

DATE

1. NAME COMMON: Leffingwell Inn AND/OR HISTORIC: 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: 348 Washington St. CITY OR TOWN: REGISTER Norwichtown STATE COUNTY: CODE CODE 06360 New London 06 011 Connecticut 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY **ACCESSIBLE** OWNERSHIP STATUS TO THE PUBLIC (Check One) Public Yes: Public Acquisition: District X Building X Occupied X Restricted ☐ In Process Site Trivate Structure ☐ Unoccupied Unrestricted ☐ Both Being Considered Object Preservation work □ No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) ☐ Park Government Agricultural Comments Transportation Commercial Industrial Private Residence Other (Specify) Military Educational Religious Entertainment Museum ☐ Scientific OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Connecticut The Society of the Founders of Norwich Connecticut, Inc. STREET AND NUMBER CITY OR TOWN: CODE Connecticut 06 Norwich 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: New L City Hall STREET AND NUMBER: Lond on CITY OR TOWN: CODE Connecticut 60 Norwich 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS ENTRY (1) Historic American Buildings Survey Local NUMBER NPS USE Connecticut Historical Commission (1) Art Division ONLY (2) 75 Elm Street CODE Washington 25, D.C. (2) Connecticut

7. DESCRIPTION								
	(Check One)							
COMPUTION	☐ Excellent	🔀 Good	☐ Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed		
CONDITION	Restored (Check One)				(Check One)			
	☐ Alter	ed	☐ Unaltered	l l	🔀 Moved	Original Site		
SECONDE THE S				1005101105		- 1117		

The structure consists of three successive stages in construction and a period of a century. In its final stage it has the ell-shape appearance to two saltbox houses joined together on their rear corners so that It has two fronts and two ends. Each saltbox has, of course, along, slow roof to its rear, the two slopes meeting in a trough that designds to co the southwest. The house is actually almost square, full height at the north and east sides, only one story high at the southwest. The Mall ning through to the west from the east door is utterly plain, with no stair, since the mid-century stair on the north is the only one in the house. The two great rooms on either side of this hall are unusually long, each having two summer beams, and fine fireplace walls of paneling backing up against the hall. These two chimneys pass straight up through the second story chambers, which reproduce the two rooms below; but they join together in the attic, and pass through the roof as one chimney. In the attic, the evidence seems unmistakeable that the east section is the earlier house, in spite of tradition. that the other side was the original. One indication of this would seem to be the frame of a facade gable -- the only one in the state except for the Antiquarian Society's Hempsted House.

Perhaps the above sketchy description indicates the strange way in which the features of the house are scrambled, the 17th century remains existing all in the cellar, the magnificent 18th century northeast room, and the east attic. Meanwhile, the work of Bénajah (1726 - 1756) and Christopher Leffingwell (1756 - 1810) if found throughout; and to decipher the evolution with any certainty would require both great knowledge and some ingenuity. No house in the state, probably, has evolved with greater complexity.

Some of the notable features of the inn include the following:

The Tavern Room: This is the oldest part of the building. It was built by Stephen Backus in 1675 and is located in the northeast corner. This original structure was of the one room plan. Its dimensions are 18 x 22 feet. In the 1760's Christopher Leffingwell, the then owner, redecorated the room adding panel work on all four sides. These paneled walls were placed over a foot inside the structure of the Backus house to clear the raised sill.

The Entrance Hall: This area on the south side of the tavern room is the first addition to the original one room structure. This was put on before 1724. When this had been done the house assumed the form of a typical house of the period, one room deep with a central stair porch and a great central chimney.

The Windows: An unusual feature of the house \dot{D} s that it has intact most of the original sash put in about 1720 and replacing the casement windows of the Backus House. These are the 7 x 9 inch glass which is larger than the 6 x 8 inch glass more commonly found. Muntins vary from $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, typical of the early 18th century. Of all the rooms in the house

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(Number all entries)

Present and Original Physical Appearance Leffingwell Inn

only the parlour has later sash and somewhat later frames.

South Parlour: This like the entrance hall was part of the first addition to the house, which was almost certainly a separate structure moved up and over on top of the original Backus house. The red colored paneling (c. 1750) is the oldest paneling in the house.

The Kitchen: This room and the north parlour belong to the third stage of construction. The kitchen is at the northwest corner of the house in the combined leanto behind two legs of the house. It had at different times four fireplaces at four different locations in the room. In the restoration the oldest cooking fireplace was restored and a later cooking fireplace in the west wall was retained.

The North Parlour: This room which is part of the third stage (c. 1730 - 1765) contains paneling and shutters which had been installed in other parts of the house. The fireplaces in this room have been either restored or replaced with parts or wholes taken from other early houses in Norwich.

<u>Cellar Kitchen:</u> At the bottom of the stairs to the cellar is an old basement kitchen with its fireplace and ovens.

1675 Bedroom: 18th century work has been removed in this bedroom to reveal the austere 17th century original. Evident is a large opening for a casement window and vertical boarding on the walls.

Child's Bedroom: This is an interesting small room in which may be seen the plate of the Backus house frame.



SIGNIFICANCE					
PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)				
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	🔀 18th Century	20th Century		
☐ 15th Century	🔀 17th Century	19th Century			
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known) 1675				
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	eck One or More as Appropri	ate)			
Abor iginal	Education	🔀 Political	Urban Planning		
☐ Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)		
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☐ Agriculture	Invention	Science	2		
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Commerce	Literature	itarian	101 5		
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☐ Conservation	Music	☐ Transportation	NATIONAL		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			38		

The Leffingwell Inn owes its architectural importance to the fact that the present building is built around some of the best seventeenth century remains left in Connecticut. The structure is an interesting example of the evolution of a notable house in the hands of a notable family.

Stephen Backus built the original house about 1675. In 1700 he sold the house and property to Ensign Thomas Leffingwell who was granted in 1701 permission "to keep a publicque house of entertainment for strangers". About 1715 he added to the inn by moving up a separate structure and fastening it on to the Backus house.

Thomas Leffingwell married Mary Bushnell and they had nine children. Mary was a nurse and when her husband died, she allotted some of the rooms for care of the sick of the community. When Mary died, the house was deeded to their son, Benajah Leffingwell. Benajah married Joanna Christopher and they had thirteen children, one of whom, Colonel Christopher, inherited the Inn after the death of his father.

Colonel Christopher Leffingwell was an illustrious and ambitious member of the community, a pioneer in many fields. He probably continued to keep tavern, among his other pursuits, but he had an imagination and pioneering spirit that led him to become one of our earliest tycoons. With a neighbor named Bliss, he introduced paper-making to Connecticut. This in turn made newspapers in the Colony a practical reality. He also ventured upon a stocking factory (when men as well as women, wore them) using machines that turned out thousands of stockings a year, as well as gloves and purses.

After the revolution, Colonel Leffingwell builta row of shops for his enterprises, an early instance of block building of a commercial nature, which stood until burned about a hundred years later. One of the shops was long a school. A fulling mill, dye-house, chocolate mill and grist mill were among his other enterprises, and an early pottery near Bean Hill.

From the first he was Norwich's first citizen, the one to whom the first news of Lexington and Concord was addressed, and to whom the Huntingtons and Trumbulls applied for supplies when troops were called into action. He seems throughout the War to have had special avenues of information,

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Marion K. O'Keefe and Catherine Smith Doroshevitch, Norwich Historic Homes and Families. Published in cooperation with the Society of the Founders of Norwich (Stonington, Ct.: The Pequot Press, Inc.), 1967.

Elmer D. Keith, "The Leffingwell Inn in Norwich," <u>Bulletin of the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society</u> (December, 1956).

	The Leffingwell Inn, a pamphlet published by the Society of the Founders of Norwich, Connecticut, Inc., 1960.											
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	As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665). I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is: National State Local Name State Liaison Officer and Chairman Tit Connecticut Historical Commission				- 11	I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register. Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation DEC 2.9 1970 Date ATTEST: Keeper of The National Register NOV 2 7 1970						
	Date May 19, 1970						Date	NU	v 27 1	9/ U	<u> </u>	

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Significance of the Leffingwell Inn

and to have had an imagination and foresight that brought Washington to him at one juncture, when the British troops appeared likely to have split our army in two. No one, perhaps, in Connecticut took a more strategic part in the War albeit always as a private citizen.

Thus the inn has an historical significance because it brings into sharp focus the setting in which our ancestors deliberated on the momentous problems of their day and formulated the political philosophy which produced the Declaration of Independence, the American Revolution, and the Constitution. Christopher Leffingwell was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, which was a principal medium through which these ideas were promulgated, exchanged and brought to fruition. Samuel Huntington, a Norwich resident, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and Norwich, which at the time was one of the twelve largest cities in the entire thirteen colonies, contributed mightily to the ideological and economic leadership of that era which marked the "Birth of a Nation."



