

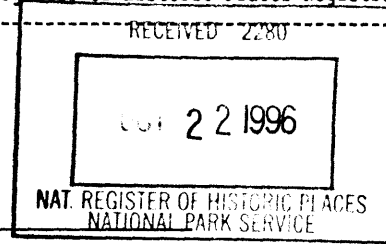
PROPERTY NAME

Litchfield-South Roads Historic District, Harwinton, CT

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United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Litchfield-South Roads Historic District

Other Name/Site Number: Harwinton Historic District B

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 8, 12, 15-21, 18, 24, 25-27, 32, 33-35, 50 Burlington Road; 13 Harwinton Heights Road; Town Green, 2, 8, 34, 39, 77, 78, 100 Litchfield Road; 10 North Road; Center Cemetery, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 14, 20, 21, 32, 33, 47, 48, C6-6-12, 50, 51, 53, 54, C6-6-15, 61, 65, C6-5-5, 83, 88, South Cemetery, South Road

Not for publication: NA

City/Town: Harwinton

Vicinity: NA

State: CT

County: Litchfield

Code: 005

Zip Code: 06759

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private: x

Public-local: x

Public-State:

Public-Federal:

Category of Property

Building(s):

District: x

Site:

Structure:

Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

50

3

3

56

Noncontributing

22 buildings

 sites

8 structures

2 objects

32 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: NA

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

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4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

John W. Shannahan _____ 10/16/96
Signature of Certifying Official Date
John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- Entered in the National Register _____
- Determined eligible for the _____
National Register
- Determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
- Removed from the National Register _____
- Other (explain): _____

Bill Savage _____ 12/6/96
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic:	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>single dwelling</u>
	<u>RELIGION</u>		<u>religious structure</u>
	<u>FUNERARY</u>		<u>cemetery</u>
Current:	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>single dwelling</u>
	<u>RELIGION</u>		<u>religious structure</u>
	<u>FUNERARY</u>		<u>cemetery</u>

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:	Materials:
<u>COLONIAL/Postmedieval</u>	Foundation: <u>STONE, BRICK</u>
<u>EARLY REPUBLIC/Fedl., Grk. R.</u>	Walls: <u>WOOD, weatherboard,</u>
<u>LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate</u>	<u>aluminum</u>
<u>20TH C. AMERICAN/Modern</u>	Roof: <u>WOOD, ASBESTOS</u>

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The Litchfield-South Roads Historic District in Harwinton, Connecticut, runs in an east-west direction along the colonial Litchfield-Farmington trail, now Litchfield Road and Burlington Road (State Route 4). The district is in the north central part of the town where religious and commercial activities are centered. At the intersection of Litchfield and South Roads, overlooked by the Harwinton Congregational Church (Photograph 6), the district extends south, forming a T shape (see district map).

The boundary of the Litchfield-South Roads Historic District encompasses the historic buildings and sites associated with the early growth of the center of town. The district's boundary resembles that of local Historic District B created by the Town of Harwinton. Several non-contributing properties included in the local district are excluded, and historic houses east of the central intersection not included in the local district are added (see district map).

The district displays a typical New England setting of buildings and spaces between the buildings. A prevalence of walls, trees, and fences visually integrate the external features. Views and vistas provide walls of space for the setting. The ambiance prevails without crowding or intrusions in historic low density.

Most of the buildings in the district are residential, several serve a religious function, and there are four town-owned properties. Commercial activity is now conducted at the southeast corner of Burlington and South Roads. Generally, the buildings are domestic or modest in scale, set well back from the road and widely spaced from one another. They embody the distinguishing characteristics of several periods and styles of architecture.

While the community was settled in the second quarter of the 18th century, no identifiable houses from this era survive in the district (Bentley, p. 180), although for 10 North Road and 33 South Road early sections, made scarcely recognizable by later alterations and additions, are thought to be present.

Several houses do date from the late 18th/early 19th century, the Congregational parsonage at 20 South Road, ca.1790, perhaps being the oldest. Six Federal houses exhibiting the common characteristic of four bays in gable end toward street were built at about the same time or soon thereafter. They are 12, 18, and 33 Burlington Road, 10 North Road (Photograph 6), 2 South Road, and 100 Litchfield Road (Photograph 1). 2 South road is distinguished by its wide semi-elliptical fanlight which extends over the front door and over the side lights as well. In all but one of the four-bay houses the front door occupies the second bay, usually from the right. Two, 100 Litchfield Road and 12 Burlington Road, have the unusual feature of side elevations with five bays, the fenestration common for a front elevation when ridge line is parallel with the street. 10 North Road is the district's historic inn.

Another Federal house at 8 Burlington Road (ca. 1800, Photograph 7) is different from the others because it is brick, one of the few masonry buildings in the district.

The Greek Revival style is handsomely represented in the district, first by a large and well-proportioned doorway surround of wide pilasters and high entablature for the Colonial house at 77 Litchfield Road, 1818 (Photograph 3). The house is also distinctive because of its orientation east toward Lead Mine Brook rather than north toward the street.

Fully articulated examples reflecting the more boldly proportioned classicism of the Greek Revival style include 8 Litchfield Road, ca.1838 (Photograph 5), which is designed to be site-specific to its corner location by having two front elevations, both with columned porticos. 33 South Street, ca.1820 (Photograph 12), is transitional Federal/Greek Revival in the prostyle mode of pediment with semi-elliptical fanlight over three-bay front elevation. Its south wing, impressive with high-columned porch, is a Colonial Revival addition, ca.1930s. Other houses in the Greek Revival format are 19 Burlington Road and 25 Burlington Road (Photograph 8).

The present 1915 Community Hall at 14 South Road, a single brick story on high granite ashlar foundation (Photograph 11), replaces its ca.1840 predecessor. The original building had been constructed of frame on stone basement to serve jointly as the Town Hall and Episcopal Church. How closely the present building resembles the original is not clear, but the pointed-arch interlacing tracery in its over-scaled Palladian front window is the only Gothic Revival feature in the district.

Mid-19th-century construction in the district was infrequent, but ca.1880 an Italianate-style frame farmhouse in Greek-cross plan with high roofs was built at 32 Burlington Road. Another example of late 19th-century construction is the cottage at 51 South Road whose broad roof overhang and supporting C brackets make it distinctive in the district (Photograph 15).

The first decade of the 20th century brought construction of the Neo-Classical Revival Hungerford Memorial Library. It is a one-story hipped-roof tan Roman-brick building with rough dressed granite dressing and bronze entablature. Granite steps lead up to a wide front entrance which is framed by granite Ionic columns between granite

paneled piers. A cross gable in the hipped roof forms a pediment with deeply recessed tympanum over the entrance. (Photograph 9) The interior is finished in oak.

In the first quarter of the 20th century extensive dry granite stone walls were built from 39 Litchfield Road around the corner and along both sides of South Road (Photographs 13, 14, 16, 18). They are local split stone which is faced, sometimes only on the front, with quarried stone, and intermittently broken by pier gateways (Photograph 13). In some instances there are two walls, one at the street front and a parallel one set back the depth of a building lot (Photograph 13). The walls also run laterally through the properties. In all, some two miles of these walls were built and continue to stand.

Also early in the 20th century several houses were the subject of Colonial Revival alterations both on the interior, for example, 5 South Road (Photograph 10) and exterior, 33 South Road (Photograph 12). Perhaps the largest and most skilled work in the Colonial Revival style was accomplished for the Congregational Church, rebuilt after a fire, in 1950-1953 (Photograph 6). Its front elevation is marked by a shallow pedimented pavilion, which is lower than the main roof. Three paneled double doors in the pavilion are surmounted by a Palladian window under an oculus in the pediment. The pavilion has quoins at its corners, as does the main block behind it. In the main elevation tall banks of small-pane windows divided into three parts flank the pavilion. Another Palladian window is in the first square stage of the steeple over the pavilion. The balustrade of this stage encircles an eight-sided arcaded belfry leading up to a tall steeple and weather-vane finial, completing the traditional portico and spire.

In the same year that the rebuilding of the Congregational Church started, 1950, the Catholic Church established a mission at 78 Litchfield Road. The construction here took the form of a much simpler Colonial Revival design (Photograph 2), followed in 1966 by a sanctuary in modern architecture using traditional massing and gable roofs and stained-glass, in profusion, in contemporary design. (Photograph 2) A community hall and school were part of the project, the whole representing the major 20th-century construction and the only contemporary design in the district.

Inventory

C and NC in the first column indicate whether the resources are considered to be contributing or non-contributing to the historic and architectural significance of the district. Dates are taken from the Report and Recommendation of the Historic District Study Committee of the Town of Harwinton, Connecticut and/or Assessor's field cards.

C/ NC	Address	Year	Description
C	8 Burlington Road	1800	2-story Federal 24' x 30' brick house with fanlight over door in east of three bays. Gable end to street forms pediment. 1-story wing to west; long ell. (Photograph 7)
C		ca.1900	Barn.
C	12 Burlington Road	1800	2-story frame 28' x 36' Federal house covered with aluminum siding. Door in second bay from east of four bays in gable end to street.
NC	15 Burlington Road	1940	1-story 36' x 64' cinder-block commercial building. (Photograph 8)
C		ca.1940	40' x 50' frame barn.
C	17 Burlington Road	ca.1850	2-story frame Greek Revival commercial/residential building. Long wing on west side. Front elevation flush boarding, other elevations covered with aluminum siding. Rectangular window in flush pediment. (Photograph 8)
C	18 Burlington Road	ca.1810	2-story 29' x 39' frame gable-roofed Federal house with ell. 4-bay front elevation with door in second bay from east. Radially glazed semi-circular fanlight over front door. Arrangement of five bays plus central door in east side elevation resembles that of 100 Litchfield Road.
C		ca.1900	Barn.
NC		1974	In-ground pool.
C	19 Burlington Road	ca.1900	2-story gable-roofed 25' x 32' frame Greek Revival house, in rear. Gable end to street. 1-story ell. Cinder-block foundation indicates it has been moved to this location.
C	21 Burlington Road	1940	1-story gable-roofed 21' x 24' commercial building covered with vertical siding. (Photograph 8)

NC	24 Burlington Road	1955	1 1/2-story gable-roofed frame house covered with aluminum siding.
NC		1955	In-ground pool.
C	25 Burlington Road	ca.1840	2-story 26' x 31' frame gable-roofed house covered with clapboards in the Greek Revival style. (Photograph 8)
C		ca.1900	1 1/2-story 20' x 40' frame barn.
C	27 Burlington Road	1900	2-story frame gable-roofed 17' x 22' 3-bay house covered with vertical siding; abuts barn.
C	32 Burlington Road	1880	2-story frame clapboarded Italianate house with ground plan in shape of Greek cross. Overall dimensions 30' wide, 47' deep. High gable roofs. Dry stone wall along road.
C		1880	Barn.
C		1880	Barn.
C	33-35 Burlington Road	ca.1810	2-story frame 26' x 34' 4-bay Federal-style house. Central chimney. 6-over-6 windows have flat caps with groups of incised vertical lines in fascias. Similar motif under eaves. Radially glazed semi-elliptical fanlight over door in east bay.
NC		ca.1950	1 1/2-story cinder-block garage/barn.
NC		1950	1 1/2-story 25' x 80' cinder-block apartment building, in rear.
C	50 Burlington Road	1909	Former Theodore Hungerford Memorial Library, Belknap & Warfield, architects. 1-story Classical Revival hipped-roof tan Roman-brick building on high basement with rough dressed granite dressing and bronze entablature. Granite steps lead up to entrance framed by granite Ionic columns between granite paneled piers. (Photograph 9)
NC	13 Harwinton Heights Road	1949	1 1/2-story gable-roofed house covered with wooden shingles.
NC		1949	Frame garage.

Litchfield Road Park at corner of South Road. Not separate parcel; part of highway right-of-way. Small triangular site with central flagpole.

NC Rock-faced granite stele war memorial. Bronze plaque on stele lists names of those who served in wars from World War I to Vietnam.

NC Connecticut Historical Commission aluminum historic marker.

NC 2 Litchfield Road 1950-1953 Harwinton Congregational Church. Roland E. Sellow, architect; Frank Johnson, builder. Frame 1-story Colonial Revival L-shaped building with gable roof. Palladian window in pedimented pavilion over triple front doors. Replaces 1808 structure burned in 1949. (Photograph 6)

C 8 Litchfield Road ca.1838 Truman Kellogg House. 2-story, 41' x 45' Greek Revival frame building with front elevations on Litchfield Road and North Road, both with fully articulated porticos. (Photograph 5)

C ca.1920s 1-story frame garage.

NC 34 Litchfield Road 1996 2-story frame L-shaped house under construction.

C 39 Litchfield Road ca.1890 The Creamery. 2-story white frame house. Walls covered with wooden shingles. Built as creamery, moved back from the road and converted to residence, ca.1915.

C ca.1915 Frame garage.

C ca.1915 Shed.

NC 1989 In-ground pool.

C 77 Litchfield Road 1797/1818 Lead Mine Brook Farm. 2-story, 5-bay, 26' x 36' frame house facing east toward brook and former mill, not street. Built by Eli Wilson, Jr., in 1818. Roof covered with wooden shingles, walls with clapboards. Large well-proportioned Greek Revival entrance. Two small interior chimneys. Older section at south built by Joseph Huntington before 1797. (Photograph 3)

C ca.1900 Large 2-story frame barn (complex of three attached barns) with vertical siding and square monitor. (Photograph 4)

C ca.1900 Frame shed. (Photograph 4)

- 78 Litchfield Road and
6 & 14 Birge Park Road
- Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary complex.
Portion of 39 acres to artificial boundary line drawn
north of buildings.
- NC 1966 Church. 1-story contemporary brick L-shaped
structure. Vertical banks of stained-glass windows
under gable roof with fleche. Spike spire. Architect
was Brother Catagan Bauman, OSM, Franciscan order, New
York City. (Photograph 2)
- NC 1966 School. 2-story rectangular brick building with
entrance at each end. Horizontal groups of large
windows under gable roof.
- NC 1949 Father John J. Finn Parish Center (original church).
1-story frame Colonial Revival building with
character-defining small-pane windows. 1956 brick
Social Center at rear is larger than original section.
(Photograph 2)
- C ca.1780 Rectory. Originally small Colonial house, altered and
enlarged from time to time. Now square 2-story frame
building on stone foundation covered with vinyl
siding. Pyramidal roof has central chimney. Hipped-
roof wing to east; porch in angle.
- C ca.1900 Frame barn of vertical siding under gable roof.
Square roof monitor also has gable roof. Moved from
site of church.
- C 100 Litchfield Road 1809 Captain Phineas W. Noble House. 2-story frame gable-
roofed house with Federal features. Four-bay gable
end toward Litchfield Road is front elevation. Semi-
elliptical attic window in pediment. Noble ran a
store which stood a few feet east of the house;
foundation remains. Collis P. Huntington, later the
western railroad tycoon, apprenticed in the store
1835-1836. (Photograph 1)
- NC 1994 Barn. 1-story frame building on high stone
foundation. Tall gable roof has dormers in front
slope over wide overhang. (Photograph 1)
- NC 1995 In-ground pool.
- C 10 North Road ca.1820 Hogan House/Center Hotel. 2-story frame gable-roofed
building with Federal features. Pedimented door in
second bay from east of 4-bay gable end to street.
Rear section older. (Photograph 6)
- NC 1978 Frame garage.

- C South Road mid-18C Harwinton Center Cemetery/Old Cemetery. Rectangular parcel of .46 acre running along Burlington Road, surrounded by stone fence. Earliest recorded burial, 1739. Most monuments are small gneiss stones.
- C 2 South Road ca.1790 2-story frame Federal house with 4-bay gable end to street. Door in second bay from south is flanked by side lights under semi-elliptical fanlight which is full width of door and side lights. Attic has rectangular windows of five vertical panes. Front stone wall connects to Community Hall.
- NC 1979 In-ground pool.
- NC 4 South Road 1940 1-story cinder-block industrial building with segmental metal roof.
- C 5 South Road 1783 Messenger House/Stonewillow. Alterations ca.1930 by Richard Henry Dana. Large frame 2-story 5-bay Federal house on ashlar stone foundations. Central door flanked by pilasters under half-round fanlight and gabled hood. 12-over-12 windows in 2-1-2 rhythm. Twin chimneys inside end walls. Early lower 2 story ell and 1-story ell. Quarried stone wall along front. (Photograph 10)
- C 6 South Road 1940 1 1/2-story frame gable-roofed commercial building covered with wide clapboards.
- NC 1940 Well house. Small square cinder-block structure with gable roof.
- NC 10 South Road ca.1950 Frame gable-roofed house.
- C 14 South Road 1916 Harwinton Community Center, Henry Hornbostel, architect. 1-story brick 36' x 62' building on high ashlar stone foundation. Over-scaled Palladian window in gable end toward street. Gable roof covered with green tile. Replaces 1840 building destroyed by fire. (Photograph 11)
- C 20 South Road ca.1790 Timothy Clark House/Congregational Church Parsonage. 2-story frame 5-bay Colonial house with central doorway and chimney. Added front porch has slender chamfered posts and small sawn brackets. Replacement 6-over-6 windows; synthetic siding. Quarried stone wall along front.
- NC ca.1950 Frame garage.

NC 21 South Road 1965 1-story frame gable-roofed house with vertical siding.

C 32 South Road Found to be contributing because quarried stone wall which is character-defining for streetscape continues in front of the 1979 Colonial Revival house.

C 33 South Road ca.1820 2-story frame Federal/Greek Revival house with 3-bay gable end to street. 1 1/2- and 1-story wings to south added ca.1930s by Gertrude Lane, publisher of Women's Home Companion magazine. Original section older. Quarried stone wall along front. (Photograph 12)

NC 1980 2-story frame pole barn.

C 1900 Frame garage.

NC 1975 In-ground pool.

NC 1980 Garage

C 47 South Road 1930 High 1-story gable-roofed barn with clerestory roof converted to residence. Vertical siding. Row of 5 garage doors on street-side elevation.

C 48 South Road Quarried stone wall at street line and second stone wall set back, defining front lot which is found to be contributing because these stone walls are character-defining for streetscape. (Photograph 13)

C Parcel C6-6-12 Quarried stone wall with gateway, portion of narrow .32-acre parcel containing driveway to rear. Found to be contributing because stone wall is character-defining for streetscape.

C 50 South Road 1820 Center Academy. 1-story frame Federal building with shallow pavilion on gable elevation to street, under open belfry. Vinyl siding. Moved from behind 5 South Road in 1920, and again to this location in 1926. Quarried stone wall along front. (Photograph 14)

C 51-53 South Road 1900 1-story frame gable-roofed cottage covered with clapboards. Wide roof overhang supported by heavy single C-curve brackets. Bell cast profile of roof suggests Dutch influence. On same parcel as 53 South Road. (Photograph 15)

C 1930 1-story stone Peckham House, Hunt & Johnson, architects. Slate gable roof. Built in medieval fashion of stone quarried on property with brick soldier-course sills, wooden lintels, windows glazed

with stained glass. Quarried stone wall along front.
(Photograph 16)

C		1930	Garage.
C		ca.1900	Complex of four attached frame barns with gable roofs and vertical siding. Moved to this location ca.1915 from 5 South Road. (Photograph 17)
C		1930	Utility shed.
NC		1987	In-ground pool.
C	54 South Road		Quarried stone wall with gateway formed by square piers, narrow front portion of parcel containing driveway. Found to be contributing because the stone wall is character-defining for the streetscape.
C	Parcel C6-6-15		Quarried stone wall along road, Harwinton Tennis Club parcel. Found to be contributing because stone wall is character-defining for streetscape.
NC		1957	Utility shed.
NC		1987	Frame tent-roofed gazebo.
C	61 South Road	1949	1 1/2-story Colonial Revival brick house with gambrel roof. Found to be contributing because quarried stone wall along front is character-defining for streetscape.
C	65 South Road	ca.1900	1 1/2-story stucco gable-roofed house converted to studio/residence in 1927 from barn moved to this location ca.1915 from 5 South Road.
	C6-5-5		Vacant land.
NC	83 South Road	1987	1 1/2-story brick house with gambrel roof.
C	88 South Road	before 1799	2-story frame gable-roofed Colonial Revival house with vinyl siding. Three evenly spaced bays of replacement 6-over-6 windows. Small chimney off center to north. Door in north side elevation flanked by double-width full-height side lights. Date researched by owner and Municipal Historian. 19th-century photo shows 1-story 3-bay house. Second floor perhaps added in 1910 major remodelling. Long quarried stone wall ends at driveway north of house.
C		1910	Barn.
C		1910	Pole barn.

PROPERTY NAME

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

C

1910 Shed.

C Parcel C6-5-3

South Cemetery. .62 acre. Earliest burials at turn of 19th century. (Photograph 18)

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally:___ Statewide: x Locally:___

Applicable National Register Criteria: A___ B___ C x D___

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A x B___ C___ D___ E___ F___ G___

Areas of Significance:	Period(s) of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>1790</u> <u>ca.1940</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Brother Catagan Bauman, Belknap & Webb, Richard Henry Dana, Henry Hornbostel, Hunt & Johnson, Roland E. Sellow

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Summary

The Litchfield-South Roads Historic District has historical significance because the area it embraces has served as residential, religious, and commercial focus for the Town of Harwinton since it was settled early in the 18th century. (Criterion A) It is the site of the first Congregational meetinghouse, 1745, and one of the town's earliest burying grounds, also established in the mid-18th century. The meetinghouse formed the nucleus around which a small cluster of buildings coalesced, with houses, Center Academy, store, and tavern.

The Litchfield-South Roads Historic District is significant architecturally because it contains well-preserved buildings which are good examples of historic architectural styles (Criterion C). The buildings date from the 18th century, when the district was settled at the central crossroads of the Town of Harwinton, through the mid-20th century, when well-designed Colonial Revival work was executed. The Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, and Colonial Revival styles are represented. The group of six Federal-style houses with their four-bay gable ends facing the street is outstanding.

Several 20th-century architects are associated with constructing or altering buildings in the district.

History

The district was settled early in the 18th century as part of the Town of Harwinton, which was formed in 1737 from land held by Hartford and Windsor, the name Harwinton being a contraction of the two. Harwinton owes its existence as a community to its location on the route connecting the older towns of Farmington to the east and Litchfield to the west. The district grew up around an important crossroads on the route, which was selected as the site of the 1745 meetinghouse. The meetinghouse was literally in the crossroads, occupying a site which is now a small triangular park. The second edifice was built a few feet to the north in 1808 where the present church stands (Photograph 6).

Agriculture was the chief pursuit of the settlers, although a dozen sawmills and gristmills located on small streams and operated seasonally supported the subsistence economy (Bentley, p. 113). In the absence of major waterpower resources, Harwinton did not develop industrially to produce marketable products during the 19th century. It has continued to be a small agricultural and residential community made up of buildings dating from the turn of the 19th century to the early 20th century (Bentley, p. 180).

At the turn of the 20th century the district, in common with other communities in northwestern Connecticut, became popular as a place for second homes for people from metropolitan areas. Major impact on the South Road component of the district was made in the early 20th century by the activities of William McConway (1842-1925), a Pittsburgh industrialist and trustee of Carnegie Institute of Technology. In 1898 McConway purchased four contiguous properties totalling 77 acres on the west side of South Road that included the Creamery, 39 Litchfield Road, and 5, 21, 33, 47 and 51-53 South Road. The Creamery was converted to housing for McConway's staff, which was directed by a supervisor, Mr. De Michael, for whom the cottage at 51 South Road was built. McConway caused the district's long stone walls to be constructed, thereby giving South Road the distinctive edges at the building lines on both sides of the street that it still maintains. The walls are unusual for their quarry-stone facing and for the second parallel wall, set back about the depth of a shallow building lot, on the east side of the road. McConway also moved the complex of four large barns from 5 South Road to 53 South Road.

In 1925 McConway sold his extensive holdings to Irving Holley for \$12,000 (Mary Holley Doremus, February 23, 1996). Holley re-sold 33 South Road to Gertrude Lane, publisher of Women's Home Companion, and 5 South Road to her brother, Dr. Roger Dennett of New York City. Lane added the wing with two-story portico to her house, while Dennett engaged Richard Henry Dana, Jr., to make alterations to his. Lane moved Center Academy from her property across the street to 50 South Road for use as a weekend game house and library.

The barn at 65 South Road was converted to a studio/residence in 1927 by Caroline Peddle Bell (1869-1958), a Holley family connection and sculptor who studied with Augustus Saint Gaudens. She also drew the first sketches for 53 South Road, which, along with 61 South Road, was constructed by Holley family members.

One of the few masonry buildings in the district was the benefaction of a local citizen who remembered his home town in his will. The Memorial Library was the

testamentary gift of Harwinton native Theodore Alfred Hungerford (1838-1903), publisher of books and periodicals in Chicago and New York, who is interred in the library's basement. The land was given by his nephew and executor, Newman Hungerford. Cost of the building was \$14,000.

In mid-20th century, a Roman Catholic mission was established at the northeast corner of Litchfield and Birge Park Roads. It has grown into the present complex of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, bringing modern architecture to the district. The complex represents the largest single building campaign in the district's history.

Architecture

The district's building types of architectural significance, while primarily residential, also include ecclesiastical and town-owned buildings. The range of architectural styles begins with the Colonial and runs through the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, and Colonial Revival with many well-preserved examples. Several of the 20th-century works are designed by identified architects, two of whom are nationally known.

Among the district's several components of architectural significance, one of the earliest and perhaps most significant is the group of six Federal-style houses. Federal-style houses having four bays in the gable end toward the street are somewhat unusual. The presence of six of six such houses in this small district is remarkable.

The similarity of features, size, mass, fenestration, and radial glazing of the six houses suggests they were the product of a single local builder, but there is no known documentation concerning their origin and construction. The extra detailing in both the window-caps and roof-line friezes of 33 Burlington Road set it off from the others in degree of ornamentation. Also, its door is in the far left bay instead of second bay, as in the others. These half-dozen houses contribute an important and unusual component to the architectural significance of the district.

The two fine Greek Revival houses, 8 Litchfield Road and 5 South Road, are boldly fashioned in the best tradition of the style and are now well-preserved. The fact that the design of 5 South Road is site-specific with two front elevations for its corner location demonstrates specific attention on the part of the builder. A historic photograph shows a two-story frame store in the side yard to the west, documenting early commercial activity at the crossroads. 5 South Road is also carefully detailed, and with its ells, apparently original judging by the foundations, was a large house for its time.

Next in sequence was a building with high stone basement and frame first floor constructed at 14 South Road in 1840 to be the town hall below and Episcopal Church above (Huntley, pp. 60-62), an unusual combination. In the early 20th century, church membership dwindled to the vanishing point, the town assumed exclusive title to the property, and the upper floor was refurbished for town hall use in 1915, whereupon the building burned within days. It was re-built with brick first floor on the high stone basement. The over-sized Palladian front window with its Gothic Revival pointed-arch interlacing tracery may be attributable to the former religious use, but in any event is the only suggestion of the Gothic Revival style in the district.

The turn-of-the-20th-century Theodore Hungerford Memorial Library is typical of library buildings of the period, which often elected the Neo-Classical Revival style, here

executed in thin brown Roman brick. The feature that is different from most is the copper architrave, frieze, and crown molding of the roof-line entablature. The building now functions as a museum.

The two important church buildings in the district both date from mid- to late-20th century, although the Congregational congregation has a much older history. After the 1949 burning of the Congregational Church, a campaign was put in hand to replicate the 1808 sanctuary that was lost, but in the event plans were scaled back, although the general appearance was followed and was well-executed.

The large complex of buildings of the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary houses a newer institution, but includes two contributing resources, the rectory and its barn, both of which date from the 19th century. The two major buildings, the church and school, which are non-contributing modern architecture, have strong visual impact in the district.

Regrettably, the identities of the 19th-century designers and builders of historic resources in the district are not known. Their work is primarily vernacular interpretations of contemporary styles as was customary at the time. On the other hand, six of the 20th-century men are identified and two, Dana and Hornbostel, were nationally known, while the other four were local Connecticut architects.

Richard Henry Dana, Jr. (1879-1933), of New York City and Washington, Connecticut, is well-known for alterations to historic houses such as 5 South Road. He did similar work in the Calhoun-Ives Historic District, Washington. He also designed "Topsmead" for the Chase family nearby in Litchfield, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.

Henry Hornbostel, FAIA (1867-1961), studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts before designing buildings at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Carnegie was his common interest with William McConway, who arranged for him to do the 1915/1916 rebuilding of the Town Hall, now Community Hall, at 14 South Road. Hornbostel practiced in the firm of Palmer & Hornbostel which did the competition drawings for Davis & Brooks, the Hartford architects who were successful in securing the commission for Hartford's contemporary Municipal Building

Little is known of the other four architects who worked in the district in the 20th century. Brother Catagan Bauman is of interest for his Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary design because it is an instance of a monk working in modern architecture. Belknap & Webb, designers of the Hungerford Memorial Library, are said to be "of Hartford" (Connell, p. 3), but do not appear in contemporary Hartford city directories. Hunt & Johnson (53 South Road) practiced in Torrington or Litchfield (Peckham), while the office of Roland E. Sellow, architect of the Congregational Church, was in Deep River, Connecticut (Huntley, p. 45).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Early Homes of New England. Arno Press, Inc., 1977, pp. 94, 94.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- Previously Listed in the National Register.
- Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # _____
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other: Specify Repository: _____

PROPERTY NAME

Litchfield-South Roads Historic District, Harwinton, CT

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United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATAAcreage of Property: 93

UTM References: Zone Northing Easting Zone Northing Easting

A	<u>18</u>	<u>4626160</u>	<u>661560</u>	B	<u>18</u>	<u>4625290</u>	<u>661410</u>
C	<u>18</u>	<u>4625280</u>	<u>661100</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>4625770</u>	<u>661040</u>
E	<u>18</u>	<u>4625710</u>	<u>660600</u>	F	<u>18</u>	<u>4626060</u>	<u>660480</u>

Verbal Boundary Description:

The district boundary is shown by the dotted line on attached district map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is drawn to encompass historic buildings near the intersection of Litchfield, Burlington, North, and South Roads, which is central to the community.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: David F. Ransom, Consultant, reviewed by John F.A. Herzan, National Register Coordinator

Org.: Architectural Historian

Date: March 1996

Street/#: 33 Sunrise Hill Drive

City/Town: West Hartford

State: CT

ZIP: 06107

Telephone: 860 521-3387

List of Photographs

Photographs were taken by D.F. Ransom in February 1996. Negatives are on file at the Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, CT.

Photograph 1

100 Litchfield Road
View north

Photograph 2

Immaculate Heart of Mary
78 Litchfield Road
View northeast

Photograph 3

77 Litchfield Road
View northwest

Photograph 4

77 Litchfield Road
View east

Photograph 5

8 Litchfield Road
View northwest

Photograph 6

First Congregational Church
& 10 North Road
View north

Photograph 7

8 Burlington Road
View north

Photograph 8

50 Burlington Road
View southeast

Photograph 9

Theodore Hungerford
Memorial Library
50 Burlington Road
View northeast

Photograph 10

5 South Road
View northwest

Photograph 11

Harwinton Community Center
14 South Road
View east

Photograph 12

33 South Road
View northwest

Photograph 13

48 South Road
View east

Photograph 14

Center Academy
50 South Road
View east

Photograph 15

51 South Road
View southeast

Photograph 16

53 South Road
View west

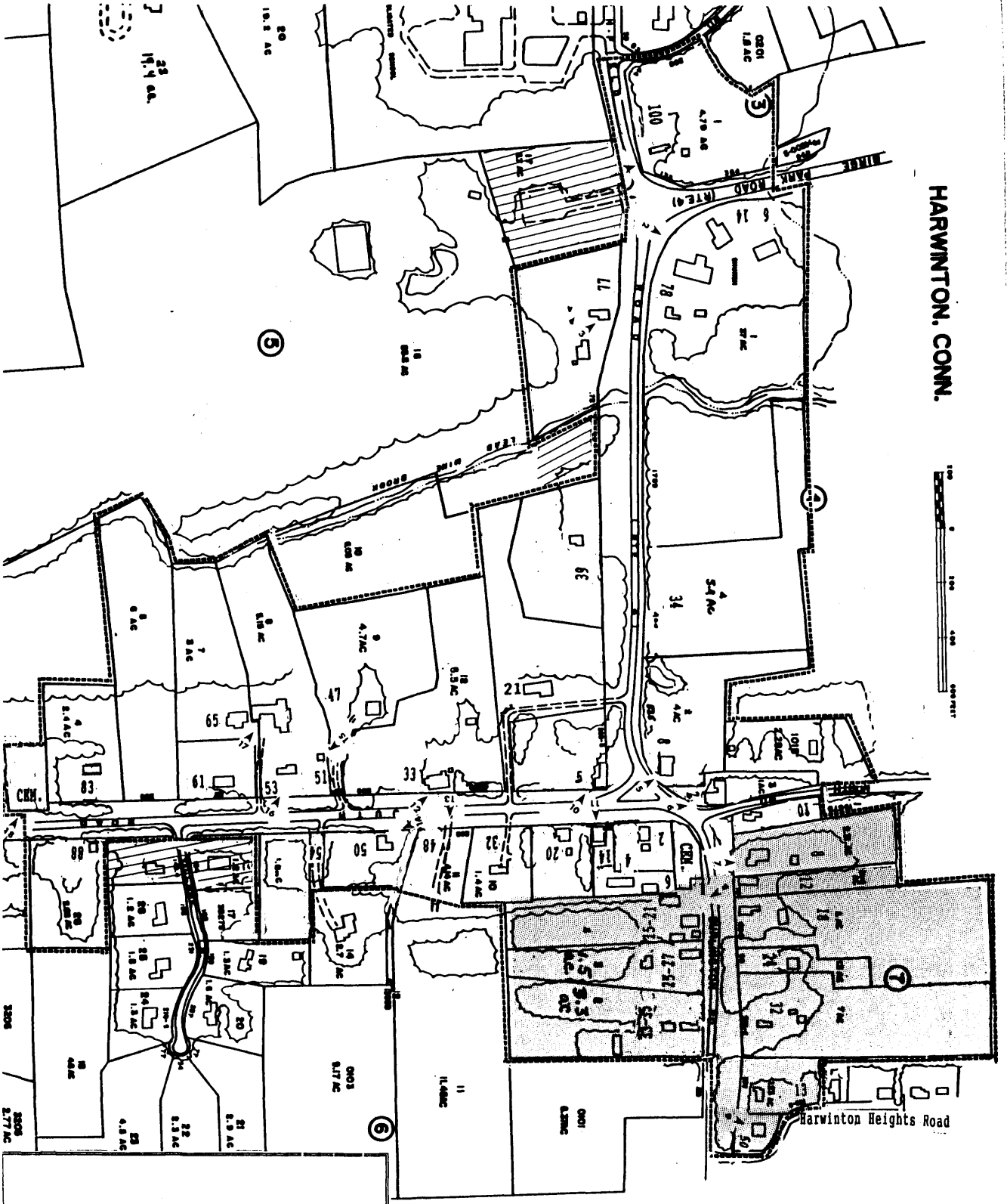
Photograph 17

53 South Road
View northwest

Photograph 18

South Cemetery
View northwest

HARWINTON, CONN.



Litchfield-South Roads
 Historic District,
 Harwinton, CT

District Boundary

Photo Key

In local historic district, not National Register

In National Register historic district, not local

N