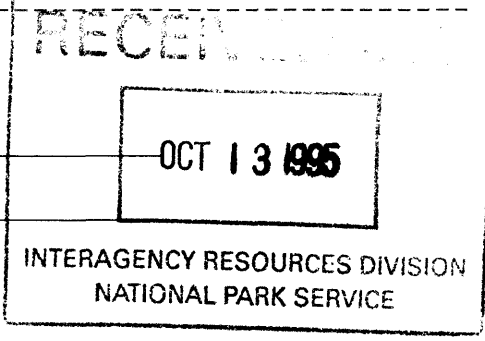


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PROPERTY NAME Calhoun-Ives Historic District, Washington, CT

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1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Calhoun-Ives Historic District

Other Name/Site Number: NA

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 79, 80, 81, 86, 87, 97, 110, 119, 121, 129, 132, 133, 144, 145, 154, 156, 156A, 157, 164, 174, 175, 179, 189, 212, 213, 214, 225, 231, 249, 250, 262 Calhoun Street; 11, 12 Ives Road Not for publication: NA

City/Town: Washington

Vicinity: Washington Depot

State: CT

County: Litchfield

Code: 005

Zip Code: 06794

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private: x

Public-local:    

Public-State:    

Public-Federal:    

Category of Property

Building(s):    

District: x

Site:    

Structure:    

Object:    

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

43

43

Noncontributing

7 buildings

    sites

3 structures

    objects

10 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* 10/12/95  
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

Entered in the National Register

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): \_\_\_\_\_

*Edson H. Beall* 11/22/95

*for* Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

Historic:	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>single dwelling</u>
	<u>AGRICULTURE</u>		<u>field, animal facility,</u>
			<u>outbuilding</u>
Current	<u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub:	<u>single dwelling</u>
	<u>AGRICULTURE</u>		<u>field, animal facility,</u>
			<u>outbuilding</u>

**7. DESCRIPTION**

Architectural Classification:	Materials:
<u>COLONIAL/English</u>	Foundation: <u>STONE, BRICK, CONCRETE</u>
<u>MID 19C/Greek Revival</u>	Walls: <u>WOOD, STONE</u>
<u>MODERN/Post Modern</u>	
	Roof: <u>WOOD, ASPHALT</u>
	Other Description: _____

**Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.**

The 475-acre Calhoun-Ives Historic District is composed of 28 properties fronting on Calhoun Street and Ives Road in the Washington Depot section of the Town of Washington, Connecticut. There are 53 buildings and structures in the district, of which 43 are Contributing. The district begins at the intersection of Calhoun Street and Baldwin Hill Road and runs for about a mile north and then west up Baldwin Hill. The change in elevation is almost 500 feet. The district is rural, characterized by narrow roadway flanked by stone walls (Photograph 14) and 19th-century frame farmhouses and their outbuildings. (Photographs 8, 16) Nine properties are larger than 10 acres, two larger than 40 acres. While farming continues to be a major pursuit, several houses now are second homes for owners whose principal residences are elsewhere.

The oldest house now standing in the district, the James Calhoun Place, 156 Calhoun Street (Site 13, Photograph 7), ca.1765, is a one-story five-bay central-entrance central-chimney clapboard house with 12-over-8 sash. Its gable ends have typical small attic windows near the eaves. Small in scale, and austere in proportions and details, it stands on part of the original square mile purchased from Native Americans by David Calhoun in the 1730s. The Hickox Homestead, 87 Calhoun Street (Site 4, Photograph 1), ca.1790, also dates from the 18th century. It is a larger two-story version of the Colonial/Georgian style, with shallow overhang at first and second floors. Fine interior wall stenciling is original. Alterations in the 1930s were designed by Richard Henry Dana, Jr., a Washington resident.

The Hickox Tenant House, 79 Calhoun Street (Site 1), ca.1800, is the first of the 19th-century homes. It is a small 1 1/2-story gable-roofed building covered with

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**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 x B\_\_\_ C x D\_\_\_

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A\_\_\_ B\_\_\_ C\_\_\_ D\_\_\_ E\_\_\_ F\_\_\_ G\_\_\_

Areas of Significance:	Period(s) of Significance		Significant Dates
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>1730s</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1825-1900</u>
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>1765</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1765-1900</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Daniel Calhoun, A.H. Pierce,  
Richard Henry Dana, Jr.

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

Overview

The Calhoun-Ives Historic District is significant historically and architecturally because it documents the farming practices and building designs of a well-preserved rural agricultural community from the 1730s to the 20th century. The agricultural landscape, consisting of houses and outbuildings which form farmsteads, and their related cultivated and open fields remain largely intact.

History

The Calhoun-Ives Historic District is significant historically because of the record it provides of the evolution of farming in northwestern Connecticut, particularly during the 19th century. The area was settled, ca. 1730s, when the district was partially in the Town of Woodbury and partially in the Town of Kent. Land was purchased from Native Americans and subsistence farming begun. The Calhoun, Ives, and Averill families were among the early arrivals.

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Acreage of Property: 475

UTM References: Zone Northing Easting Zone Northing Easting

A	<u>18</u>	<u>4613180</u>	<u>639880</u>	B	<u>18</u>	<u>4612240</u>	<u>640000</u>
C	<u>18</u>	<u>4611890</u>	<u>639420</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>4613180</u>	<u>637750</u>
E	<u>18</u>	<u>4613620</u>	<u>637460</u>	F	<u>18</u>	<u>4614270</u>	<u>637920</u>

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The district boundary is shown by the dotted line on the map drawn a scale of 1 inch = 400 feet. The district boundary is made up of the peripheral property lines of properties fronting on Calhoun Street and Ives Road that are included in the district.

**Boundary Justification:**

The district boundary is drawn to include properties that make up the well-preserved agricultural landscape centered on Calhoun Street and Ives Road in the Washington Depot section of the Town of Washington, Connecticut.

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

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

Org.: Architectural Historian

Date: May 1995

Street/#: 33 Sunrise Hill Drive

City/Town: West Hartford

State: CT

ZIP: 06107

Telephone: 203 521-3387

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weathered wooden shingles. Daniel Calhoun's Homestead, 119 Calhoun Street (Site 7, Photograph 3), 1810, incorporates a 1794 ell behind the main block, which is only one room deep. The entrance pilasters and double-tiered transom reflect both the Federal style of the period and the skill as a joiner of the owner/builder, Daniel Calhoun. A barn and carriage house from the 19th century are among the outbuildings. Richard Henry Dana, Jr., made alterations in 1926.

The Youngs Elliot Place, 110 Calhoun Street (Site 6, Photograph 2), ca.1825, is the earliest of the Greek Revival-style houses in the district and one of the last still to have a large farm acreage - 40.9 acres. Its barns on the east side of the road south of the house are an integral part of the resource. The three-bay pedimented gable front house shows the Queen Anne influence of later in the century by its turned posts for the added front porch.

The Averill Homestead, 250 Calhoun Street (Site 25, Photographs 12, 13), 1831, a large (31' x 62') Greek Revival stone house, is the only masonry home in the district. Like the Youngs Elliot Place, it is associated with a large working farm; the Averill family owns 250 acres, not all within the district. The barns across the street (Site 24, Photograph 11) are actively used in the working farm still operated by the same Averill family who built the house. The three-bay gable front of the house, with plain doorway is in the west bay, faces north toward a proposed street, perpendicular to Calhoun Street, that never was built. The long wall of the house parallel with and visible from Calhoun Street is the side elevation. Windows are now 12-over-12. (Photograph 12) In the long side of the house parallel with the road there is a recessed two-story side porch that once may have been supported by columns, but seems rather shallow for that design. (Photograph 13) The stone construction is rubble walls faced with flat fieldstone. The private Averill Family Cemetery (Site 26, Photograph 15), whose entrance is flanked by substantial stone piers and stone lions, provides burial ground for several dozen members of the family. A majority of the stones date from the 19th-century.

Many extant barns and sheds testify to the farm background of the Sheldon Calhoun Homestead (Site 8, Photographs 4, 5). The unpainted 19th-century outbuildings are south of the house, which was built, ca.1835, in the Greek Revival style with a well-defined recessed pediment, and which has received several additions over time. The two-story Italianate wing to the north, probably ca.1880, projects toward the street under a low pyramidal roof.

Perhaps the most stylish Greek Revival house in the district is the Bryan Ives Homestead, 12 Ives Road (Site 28, Photograph 17), which has more elaborate details than others. The front door is protected by projecting pilasters which support a full entablature, while the roof-line frieze encircles the house. In the front elevation the rectangular pediment window is surmounted by carved anthemion in panel. The later small side porch is an example of Victoriana; its slender turned posts, delicate sawn brackets, and sawtooth cornice molding set it apart from any other feature in the district. The last of the Greek Revival homes was the Burr and Abel Calhoun House, 164 Calhoun Street (Site 15, Photograph 8), ca.1846. It is different from the others because it has the full temple form of central block flanked by wings, although it is not clear that the wings are original.

The one example of a house in the Italianate style, other than the addition to 129 Calhoun Street, is the Hallock House, 214 Calhoun Street (Site 20). Here an earlier

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 building was enlarged to the present 2 1/2-story four-bay cubical mass under projecting roof overhang, now with one-story recessed wing to the south.

The farmsteads of houses and associated outbuildings are widely separated from one another by the open fields. The fields are often visible in rolling vistas because of the 500-foot change in elevation from south to north. The farmsteads and fields jointly establish the character of the agricultural district. The houses with their many barns, sheds, and other outbuildings are the built environment which joins with the open environment of the fields to constitute the district. Two examples of farmsteads, both with outbuildings, which continue to fulfill their traditional function are the Burr and Abel Calhoun House (Site 15, Photograph 8) and the Bryan Ives Tenant House (Site 27, Photograph 16). In the latter case the outbuildings are attached to one another in a range, with the wooden silo at the southern end.

In two cases 19th-century barns have been converted to homes. One conversion, made in 1932, is the Burr and Abel Calhoun Hay Barn, 144 Calhoun Street (Site 11, Photograph 6); the other is more recent, 1988-1990, the Hickox Barns, 86 Calhoun Street (Site 3). The age of barns is difficult to determine because usually their dates of construction are not noted in the Assessor's records and visual examination from a public way is inadequate. While there is a good chance that most in the district were built in the 19th century, the date ca.1900 generally has been used in the Inventory as a conservative measure.

New construction has occurred in the 20th century, most of it in a vernacular Colonial Revival style. An exception is 175 Calhoun Street (Site 17, Photograph 9), 1989, designed in the Post Modern idiom.

### 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. Parcels of vacant land are not rated and are ignored in the inventory count on page 1. Inventory includes barns and sheds visible from the street and/or mentioned on Assessor's field cards. There may be others. Dates of house are taken from the Report of the Historic District Study Commission, Washington, Connecticut and/or Assessor's field cards; they usually are in agreement. Dates of outbuildings, which could not be visited, generally are conservatively put at ca.1900.)

C/ NC	Address	Year	Map No.	Description
C	79 Calhoun Street	ca.1800	1	Hickox Tenant House. 1 1/2-story frame gable-roofed 37' x 26' house with weathered wooden-shingle siding. 1.8 acres.
C		ca.1900	1	1-story gable-roofed barn.
--	80 Calhoun Street		2	Vacant land. 1.0 acre.

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C	81 Calhoun Street	1930	1	1-story frame gable-roofed Ranch with wooden-shingle siding.
C	86 Calhoun Street	1848, 1988	3	Large attached 2-story barns, 30' x 100', converted to residence. 11.9 acres.
C	87 Calhoun Street	ca.1790	4	Hickox Homestead. 2-story frame gable-roofed 30' x 46' 5-bay, central-doorway, central-chimney house with double overhang, 1 1/2-story ell, and vinyl siding. 5.2 acres. (Photograph 1)
C		ca.1900	4	Shed.
C		ca.1900	4	Shed.
NC		ca.1980s	4	In-ground pool.
NC	97 Calhoun Street	1985	5	1 1/2-story rambling frame house. 3.2 acres.
C	110 Calhoun Street	ca.1825	6	Youngs Elliot Place. 2-story frame gable-roofed Greek Revival 24' x 30' house with wing and late-19th-century wraparound porch. 40.9 acres. (Photograph 2)
C		ca.1900	6	Attached 1 1/2-story barn with monitor, silo, and ice house.
C	119 Calhoun Street	1794, 1810	7	Daniel Calhoun Homestead. 2-story frame gable-roofed (wood shingles) 40' x 18' 5-bay one-room-deep house, in front of older ell. 6.9 acres. 3)
C		ca.1900	7	Barn.
C		ca.1900	7	Barn.
C		ca.1900	7	Shed.
C		ca.1900	7	Shed.
C	121 Calhoun Street	1940	7	2-story frame gable-roofed 20' x 24' garage with living quarters above.
C	129 Calhoun Street	ca.1835	8	Sheldon Calhoun Homestead. 2-story frame gable-roofed Greek Revival house. Italianate wing to north projects toward street. Vinyl siding. 24.8 acres. (Photographs 4, 5)
C		ca.1900	8	Barn.



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C		ca.1900	8	Barn.
C		ca.1900	8	Shed.
C		ca.1900	8	Shed.
--	132 Calhoun Street		9	Vacant land. 15.6 acres.
NC	133 Calhoun Street	1961	10	1-story frame 27' x 21' nursery school. 1.9 acres.
C		1940	10	1-story frame gable-roofed 34' x 23' Ranch with vinyl siding.
C	144 Calhoun Street	1876, 1932	11	Burr and Abel Calhoun Hay Barn. 2-story frame gable-roofed barn with vertical siding renovated as a summer residence. Roof monitor. 12.7 acres. (Photograph 6)
NC		ca.1980s	11	In-ground pool.
--	145 Calhoun Street		12	Vacant land. 9.0 acres.
C	154 Calhoun Street	1942	13	1-story frame gable-roofed 31' x 18' studio on piers.
C		1942	13	1-story frame garage/barn.
C	156 Calhoun Street	ca.1765	13	James Calhoun Place. 1 1/2-story frame 5- bay central-chimney house with 1-story wing to north. 30.6 acres. (Photograph 7)
C	156A Calhoun Street	1939	13	1-story frame 34' x 15' cottage.
NC	157 Calhoun Street	1984	14	1-story Post-Modern house. 9.2 acres.
C	164 Calhoun Street	ca.1846	15	Burr and Abel Calhoun House. 2-story frame gable-roofed 3-bay Greek Revival house, 28' x 23', flanked by 2-story 18' x 16' wings. 24.0 acres. (Photograph 8)
C		ca.1900	15	Barn
C		ca.1900	15	Shed.
C		ca.1900	15	Shed.
C		1934	15	1-story frame guest cottage.
NC	174 Calhoun Street	1967	16	1-story frame 55' x 22' house. 2.6 acres.

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NC	175 Calhoun Street	1989	17	2-story frame house. 14.6 acres. (Photograph 9)
NC		1989	17	Garage with living quarters.
--	179 Calhoun Street		18	Vacant land. 6.9 acres.
--	189 Calhoun Street		19	Vacant land. 6.5 acres.
C	212 Calhoun Street	ca.1900	20	3 attached weathered barns in U shape 84' deep, 92' wide. 22.3 acres. (Photograph 10)
NC	213 Calhoun Street	1957	24	Metal 80' x 30' apple-storage building. 19.5 acres.
C	214 Calhoun Street	19C/ca.1860s	20	Hallock House. 2-story frame 4-bay hipped- roof Italianate house with 1-story wing to east.
--	225 Calhoun Street		22	Vacant land. 6.7 acres.
--	231 Calhoun Street		23	Vacant land. .26 acre.
C	249 Calhoun Street	ca.1850	24	Barn. 60.5 acres. (Photograph 11)
C		ca.1850	24	Barn.
C		ca.1875	24	Shed.
C		ca.1875	24	Shed.
C	250 Calhoun Street	ca.1831	25	Averill Homestead. 2-story gable-roof stone 62' x 31' Greek Revival house. Gable-end front does not face street. 2- story recessed side porch. 3.4 acres. (Photograph 12, 13)
--	262 Calhoun Street		26	Vacant land. 125.7 acres.
C		19C	26	Averill Family Cemetery. Gateway of two stone piers with lions. About two dozen family gravestones. (Photograph 15)
C	11 Ives Road	ca.1900	27	Bryan Ives Tenant House. 2-story frame gable-roofed 2-bay 26' x 26' house. 4.7 acres. (Photograph 16)
C		ca.1900	27	Range of attached barns that includes 30'- high wooden silo.

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C	12 Ives Road	ca.1845 28	Bryan Ives Homestead. 2-story frame gable-roofed Greek Revival house with 3-bay gable end to street, recessed wing to east. 2.9 acres. (Photograph 17)
C		ca.1900 28	2-story frame gable-roofed 24' 20' barn
C		ca.1900 28	Frame gable-roofed 16' x 12' shed.
NC		ca.1980s 28	In-ground pool.

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In the early agricultural economy each household grew what it needed for its own consumption, such as dairy products, animals for slaughter, and grain. This pattern continued into the early 19th century, when a new trend began to develop in which sheep, cattle, cows, pigs, corn, oats, and tobacco (said to be the first crop raised for commercial purpose) became the chief products. The change in output strengthened in its commercial orientation to become all-important as the century progressed. Pursuant to the era's general trend in Connecticut, century-old subsistence farming gave way to farming driven by market forces, calling for a reorientation in the way the land was managed. The change is reflected by the buildings. Barns and silos for storage of dairy herds, equipment, and crops became the norm.

The change in the nature of the agricultural economy was hastened by the introduction of a new transportation system, the railroad. Rail transportation brought the new opportunity of shipping to metropolitan centers, not possible until that event. In 1872 the Shepaug Railroad was built through Washington Depot, thereby opening up new markets for products of the district's farms and dictating corresponding changes in crops grown. The importance of hay and dairy products increased measurably.

The 19th-century changes in farming practices may be followed by study of the Averill Barns (Site 24, Photograph 11) which, built between 1825 and the 1880s and repeatedly modified, reflect the successive activities of the farming community. The oldest remaining barn, at the east end (far left) in the photograph, was built for hay storage in 1828 by Samuel Averill, a member of the fourth generation to farm the property. An addition soon was constructed and a second adjacent hay barn put up before 1850, probably related to the new Averill commercial venture of raising and fattening cattle for market. A horse barn from the 1830s also remains. Later in the century these closely spaced barns were connected to create a basement-level cow stable facing west onto the barnyard behind, prompted by the availability of rail transportation of dairy products to the city. This work and the contemporaneous construction of an icehouse document the transition of the Averill farm to dairying in the late 19th century. Fruit orchards also became an important component of the products grown.

Similar changes were made up and down Calhoun Street and Ives Road, as seen in the various barns photographed. In several instances their continued use for their agricultural purpose at the present time is in extension of the farming way of life which has been pursued in the district since ca.1730s.

Efforts to continue the agricultural landscape and way of life are ongoing, in one instance by action on the part of the State of Connecticut through its Farmland Preservation Program, which acquired development rights to 183 acres of Averill-owned land in 1994. Under the terms of the accompanying restriction, the property cannot be subdivided and can be used only for agriculture.

### Architecture

The Calhoun-Ives Historic District is significant architecturally because it contains well-preserved examples of farmhouses and their outbuildings, largely from the 19th century, and their accompanying agricultural landscape. The houses and outbuildings display the design and details of farm architecture in their original condition and in their original relationship to one another, set in a well-preserved agricultural landscape.

While most of the early houses have been altered and added onto, their original configuration is clearly evident. The one-story five-bay house at Site 13 is typical of its genre, conforming to the prototype widely followed by English settlers throughout New England, here executed without frills in a straightforward manner. The largest stylistic grouping of buildings follows the pattern of frame Federal/Greek Revival styles, often with the three-bay temple front toward the street. Exceptions to the group are the five-bay Federal home at Site 7 and the large stone house at Site 25, which nevertheless has the three-bay Greek Revival front elevation.

By and large, active construction in the district decreased coincidentally with the decline in popularity of the Greek Revival style in the mid-19th century. An Italianate wing at Site 8 and the one Italianate house at Site 20 are the only strong examples of that style, while the Queen Anne is represented only by porch details, as at Sites 6 and 28.

Presumably, there were more outbuildings at the height of 19th-century farming activity than exist at present. And the outbuildings have changed. Silos were a late-19th-century innovation. In the 20th century two large barns have been converted to residences, and therefore are in the best state of maintenance and upkeep of any of the barns. Details have changed; for example, while the Burr and Abel Calhoun Hay Barn continues to display its Victorian-era roof monitor prominently (Site 11, Photograph 6), a similar roof feature seen in a historic photograph of the Averill Barns at Site 24 no longer is in place. Nevertheless, the overall compelling sense of the district continues to be one of 19th-century agricultural landscape and associated buildings.

The anonymous 19th-century designers and builders of the houses perhaps were the owners themselves or local men with the necessary skills who helped out their neighbors. It is known that Daniel Calhoun was a master carpenter who in addition to building his own home (Site 7, Photograph 3) did other work such as the interior of the Congregational Church on Washington Green. Little is known of A.H. Pierce, who is credited with the Italianate house at Site 20, but the restoration architect of the 1920s, Richard Henry Dana, Jr. (1879-1933), grandson of authors Richard Henry Dana and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, was well-known. He eventually took up residence, and became professionally active, in Washington. He designed the Topsmead estate in Litchfield, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

New construction in the 20th century has been modest in quantity and generally restrained in design, leaving the integrity of the district intact both with respect to its architecture and its agricultural landscape of undisturbed farmland, fields, vistas, and wooded hills which are chief character-defining features of the resource.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Jay Dippel, Director of Farmland Preservation Program, State of Connecticut, conversation, May 19, 1995.

Alison Gilchrist, Calhoun-Ives Street Historic District Study Report (Washington, Connecticut: Washington Historic District Commission, 1989).

Town of Washington Assessor's field cards and maps.

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: \_\_\_\_\_

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List of Photographs \_

Photographs were taken in May 1995 by D.F. Ransom. Negatives are on file at the Connecticut Historical Commission.

## Photograph 1

87 Calhoun Street

Site 4

View northwest

## Photograph 2

110 Calhoun Street

Site 6

View northeast

## Photograph 3

119 Calhoun Street

Site 7

View southeast

## Photograph 4

129 Calhoun Street

Site 8

View northwest

## Photograph 5

129 Calhoun Street

Site 8

View northwest

## Photograph 6

144 Calhoun Street

Site 11

View east

## Photograph 7

156 Calhoun Street

Site 13

View northeast

## Photograph 8

164 Calhoun Street

Site 15

View northeast

## Photograph 9

175 Calhoun Street

Site 17

View west

-----  
Photograph 10

212 Calhoun Street

Site 20

View east

## Photograph 11

249 Calhoun Street

Site 24

View southeast

## Photograph 12

250 Calhoun Street

Site 25

View southeast

## Photograph 13

250 Calhoun Street

Site 25

View east

## Photograph 14

Calhoun Street,  
north of 250 Calhoun  
Street

View north

## Photograph 15

262 Calhoun Street

Site 26

View south

## Photograph 16

11 Ives Street

Site 27

View southeast

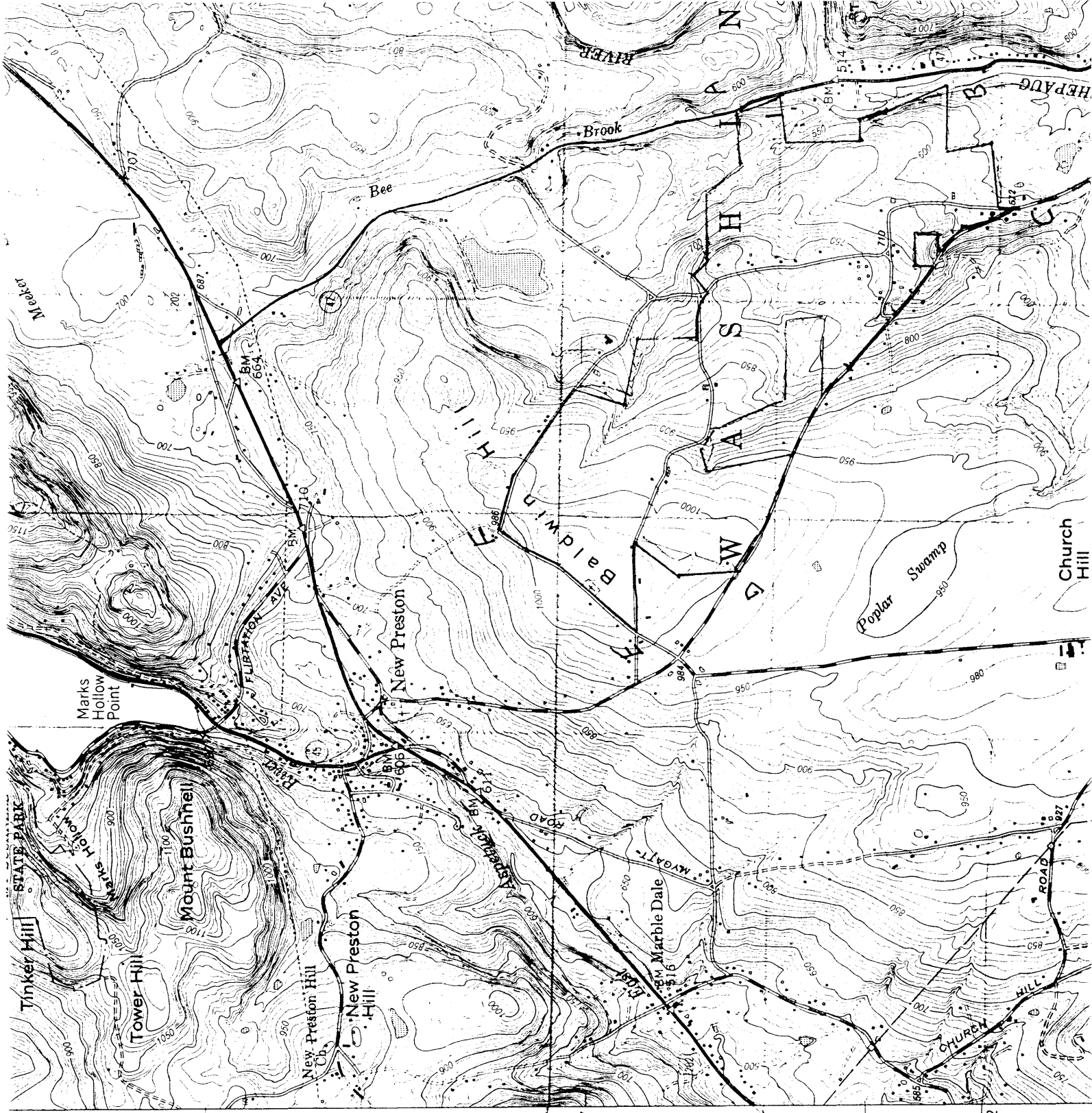
## Photograph 17

12 Ives Street

Site 28

View northwest





CALHOUN-IVES  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 WASHINGTON, CT  
 UTM REFERENCES:  
 A 18/4613180/639280  
 B 18/4613240/640000  
 C 18/4611890/637420  
 D 18/4613180/637750  
 E 18/4613620/637460  
 F 18/4614270/637720