

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 910001981

Date Listed: 01/30/92

Jones, Theophilus, House
Property Name

New Haven
County

CT
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

1-30-92
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

3. Classification: Category

Building(s) is the most appropriate category for these integrally related buildings and structure.

This information was discussed with John Herzan, CTSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16).

1. Name of Property

historic name Jones, Theophilus, House other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 40 Jones Road not for publication n/a city, town Wallingford vicinity n/a state CT code 09 county New Haven code 09 zip code 06492

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s) (checked), district, site, structure (checked), object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (7, 1, 8), Noncontributing (0, 0, 0), Total (0). Name of related multiple property listing: n/a. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 12/11/91. State or Federal agency and bureau: Director, Connecticut Historical Commission.

In my opinion, the property meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. 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 (checked), determined eligible for the National Register, determined not eligible for the National Register, removed from the National Register, other (explain:). Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 1-30-92.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwellingAGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone: sandstonewalls wood: weatherboard

roof wood: shingleother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Theophilus Jones House, constructed about 1740, is a 2 1/2-story post-and-beam framed clapboarded house with a lean-to at the rear (Photographs 1, 2). The house is located in Wallingford, Connecticut, at 40 Jones Road, originally a farm road serving only the house, now a residential street. The farmstead includes a barn, carriage house, carpentry shop, woodshed, pigeon house, icehouse, and a well with washing terrace (Figure 1). The ensemble retains the character and feeling of its period, in part because the property is bounded on the south by deeded open land, and in part because of the arrangement of its outbuildings, which block view of more recent residential construction to the east and north.

The house is prominently sited on a small rise of Cook Hill in the southwest corner of Wallingford at the foot of the hills now known as Sleeping Giant, formerly Blue Hills. The immediate neighborhood is mostly residential, although several large farms, including extensive apple orchards, still exist in the near vicinity. The ridge of the house's wood-shingle gable roof is parallel to the road. Its facade is three bays wide, with a center entry. The doorway has tombstone or clockface transom lights above the original double doors, whose ogee-arched or "swansneck" paneling echoes the shape of the transom lights (Photograph 3). There is a hewn overhang on all four sides. The windows are framed in oak secured by wooden pins. The double-hung pine sashes are of equal height, containing 6"-by-8" lights. Most of these sashes are original; four are replacements taken from other houses of the period.

The central chimney stack has four flues serving three downstairs and two upstairs fireplaces. There is a subsidiary chimney, intended to serve a heating stove, on the eastern side of the lean-to. The exterior preserves wide beveled sill covers on four sides. Some original clapboards with blacksmith-made nails are preserved in sheltered areas; other hand-made and modern clapboards have been applied, especially on the north side. Substantial portions of the original hand-planed woodwork remain, including a 30-foot-long single-board molding on the west side.

The ground-floor southwest front room (Figure 2) has a raised-panel fireplace wall, flat-panel dados, a corner cupboard with a three-panel door (Photograph 4), and a small cupboard above the fireplace (Photograph 5). The stone fireplace has a beehive oven and crane, so was intended for cooking in addition to the main cooking fireplace in the center east room. This may reflect the division of the house between two generations of the Jones family by 1751, and was probably provided for at the time of construction. This is borne out by its stone masonry, like the main fireplace, and its larger size in comparison to the three brick fireplaces elsewhere in the house. A door, now blocked, once led to a late eighteenth-century four-room ell on the south end of the house. This was demolished between 1912 and 1920. The ground-floor northwest front room (Figure 2) has a raised-panel

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fireplace wall and dado, and a corner cupboard, the interior wall and shelves of which retain original milk paint (Photograph 6). There is a low-arched brick fireplace (Photograph 7). The rear center room, on the east, has a large stone cooking fireplace with beehive oven, with the original crane intact (Photographs 8, 9). There is a shaft for ashes leading from one corner of the fireplace to the cellar, whence they can be cleared by opening a door in the chimney stack (Photograph 9, bottom left). Above the fireplace is a raised-panel wainscot, one panel of which is a restoration; elsewhere in the room is flat paneling using 20" planks. The small southeast room (Figure 2) has plastered walls and a flat panel dado. The partition between it and the rear center room has been removed. A small room ("buttery"), north of the rear center room, is now used as a kitchen, but portions of the original shelves are preserved elsewhere in the house. The downstairs floors, except in the rear center room, are original chestnut with battens or dust strips still in place beneath (Photograph 13). The rear center room floors have been replaced with boards of similar age and type.

The lean-to attachment was apparently moved from another, earlier structure (Photograph 10). Its earlier date is suggested by wide-board facing with beveled edges on the south facade, a batten door, and 6-over-6 window sashes. To judge from the condition of the original east-side clapboard and paint on the house, visible in the lean-to loft, the addition was made about 35 or 40 years after the house was built. On three sides, the interior of the lean-to is faced with flat paneling installed by Charles Montgomery from the Wooding House in Wallingford (now demolished). On its south wall a batten door, whose latch bears the blacksmith's initials above the pull, opens onto the washing terrace with well (Photograph 11).

The main staircase leading to the second floor is of the "broken run" type, with scroll brackets and symmetrical hand rail (Photograph 12). The stair well has a raised-panel wainscot and a small closet part-way up the stairs.

The second-floor northwest room (Figure 3) has a raised-panel wainscot, a chimney closet, and a paneled dado. No fireplace was provided for this room. The room to the southwest (Figure 3) has a low-arched brick fireplace and raised-panel fireplace wall. A third low-arched brick fireplace is found in what is now a hall serving the second-floor rooms. This hall leads to back stairs to the first floor and stairs to the third floor, both of which were altered by Charles Montgomery. On the east side of the hall are three small rooms (Figure 3) with vertical and horizontal paneling, some tongue-and-groove with bevel, some straight-edged. Some partitions have been moved in this group of rooms since the house was built. The flooring of the second floor is original chestnut throughout. Most of the doors and hardware in the house are original, with HL hinges backed with red leather.

The room framing consists of six pairs of oak principal rafters (5 1/2" x 8") with mortise and tenon collar beams, and ten pairs of oak common rafters (4 1/2" x 6"). The purlins (4 1/2" x 8") are set in uneven lines for greater strength, and are fastened to the principal rafters with two 1 1/4" pegs at each end. Where the purlins cross the common rafters, the common rafters have been notched square and flush above but with an open, curving 8"-10" notch below. There are 2 5/8" x 5 1/4" x 6'5" wind braces in each corner, connecting the end principal rafters with purlins at a 45-degree angle. The braces join the purlins at the crossing of the purlins and the second common rafter. They are fastened to the purlins with a tenon and pegged wedge (Figure 4).

The cellar was originally entered from a door in the southwest front room. A seventeenth-century chamfered beam was reused to support the framing on the chimney stack

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(Photograph 13, date suggested by Abbott Cummings, Professor of American Decorative Arts, Yale University).

Along the northern side of the property, the dependencies (Figure 1) include a 24'3" x 34'3" haybarn in excellent condition, of post-and-beam construction with hand-hewn oak framing and hard pine sheathing (Photograph 14). The barn stands on the fieldstone foundation of an earlier barn, and probably dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century, though it is possible that the barn was resheathed in the nineteenth century, and that the framing is older. A 20' x 30' carpentry shop is attached to the barn to the east, joining it to the carriage house and cider mill. The six-bay carriage house and cider mill form a 24' x 60' building originally open on the south side, now closed by six sets of double doors and tympanums designed by Charles Montgomery in imitation of those on the Eli Whitney Barn in Hamden, Connecticut (Photograph 14). The framing is machine-milled hard pine, its sheathing vertical tongue-and-groove hard pine. The date of construction may be mid-nineteenth century.

The principal building on the east side of the property (Figure 1) is a woodshed, 12' x 24', probably as old as the house (Photograph 15). It has hand-hewn oak post-and-beam framing, apparently salvaged from an earlier structure, with mostly original hand-planed oak roofers laid vertically and applied with blacksmith-made nails. The sheathing is a mixture of nineteenth-century vertical hard pine and modern horizontal slabwood, but a few boards of the original sheathing are preserved on the north side, top. To the south of the woodshed is an icehouse, 5'4" x 6'9" (Photograph 16). It is heavily restored after its reuse in modern times as a chicken coop, but preserves three sides of original hand-hewn vertical wall timbers. According to the Greater Middletown Preservation Trust, it may date to about 1775. It was moved to this site from the Noel Ives House (now demolished) in Middletown, Connecticut. To the northeast of the woodshed is a pigeon house, 5'8" x 15'9", also moved from the Ives property in Middletown, with intact release doors, perches, nesting boxes, and outside release cable (Photograph 17).

The well, barn, shop, carriage house and cider mill, and woodshed are considered contributing because they are functionally part of the Jones farmstead, the woodshed in particular being a survival of a pre-Revolutionary wooden outbuilding. The icehouse and pigeon house, moved from Middletown, Connecticut, are considered contributing because they are authentic structures of their periods, appropriate to the ensemble and complementing the original farmstead buildings. The icehouse (Photograph 16) is of the type in use in Middlesex County, Connecticut, in the eighteenth century; its wider distribution is undocumented. This is characterized by walls of hand-hewn slabs 2" or more thick and 8"-10" wide, nailed vertically around a floor 8" or more thick. The end slabs are cut at an angle to allow for a gable roof, the rafters of which are set inside the slabs. The interior walls are lined with lathe and plaster. The pigeon house (Photograph 17), with its interior wooden fittings intact, is an example of vernacular farm architecture of the late nineteenth century. Its roof is constructed with a double pitch towards one corner, a feature for which no parallel has been identified.

The site thus consists of seven contributing buildings (house, barn, shop, carriage house and cider mill, woodshed, icehouse, and pigeon house), and one contributing structure (well with washing terrace). The house and dependencies have not been significantly altered since they were built and so in terms of materials, workmanship, and design they all retain a high degree of integrity.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Conservation
Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1740 - 1750
1938 - c. 1940
1740 - 1750

Significant Dates

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

MONTGOMERY, Charles F.

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Theophilus Jones House is significant because it embodies with extraordinary integrity the distinctive characteristics of Connecticut domestic architecture of the decade 1740-1750. The exterior retains the key features of its type and period: gable roof, central chimney, symmetrical facade, overhang, small-paned sash windows, clapboarded exterior. The interior incorporates such original features as raised and flat paneling, chestnut wideboard floors, fireplaces with ovens and cranes, stairway with turned baluster and scrollwork. Some conservative features, as for example, heavy framing and cellar entry from the southwest front room, wood lintels in the fireplaces, chimney without arch, use of shallow niches in the floor carrying-timbers for dust battens, are combined with forward-looking elements, such as ampler room proportions, reduced fireplace size and arched fireplaces in three rooms, sash windows, full cellar, central axis plan with full second story, emphasis on decoration and aesthetics, and numerous examples of vernacular Georgian ornamentation (Criterion C).

Unusual features include three low-arch fireplaces of a type not common in this part of Connecticut, a full chimney closet on the second floor, wide-board exterior facing on the lean-to, two fireplaces equipped for cooking, and the use of pegged wedges and tenons for the wind braces in the roof framing. Also significant is the excellent state of preservation of the key elements of the house.

The full and varied wainscoting programs in four rooms and sophisticated framing are typical of more expensive dwellings of the period, and may reflect the taste and skills of the first owner, Theophilus Jones, a wealthy country gentleman and joiner. The farmstead as a whole is significant because it dates to the early years of settlement on the western hillsides of Wallingford, thus recalling the town's origins as an agricultural community (Criterion A). It includes two rare survivals of eighteenth-century farm out-buildings, the woodshed and icehouse. The icehouse and pigeon house were moved here from another farm (Criterion Consideration B). In addition, the house is significant for its association with Charles Montgomery, a leading scholar of American arts, who lived there and restored it in the 1930's (Criterion B).

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Davis, Henry Winter, Some of the Old Landmarks of Wallingford, Connecticut, 1670-1910 (Wallingford: no publisher or date, about 1912). This gives the earliest known picture of the house, showing the now-lost south addition; also a brief account of its history reprinted and condensed from an article in the Meriden Morning Record, August 6, 1912. The information given about the history of the house was based on Jones family tradition.

New Haven Register, November 5, 1963; Wallingford Post, September 9, 1965.

Sunday Pictorial, August 19, 1968, gives an account of the large north barn, converted to a dwelling after its destruction by fire.

Wallingford, 1669-1935, Connecticut Tercentenary Celebration (Wallingford, 1935), p. 39, and Jubilee 300: An Historical Book Commemorating the Tercentennial Anniversary of Wallingford (Wallingford, 1970), p. 25, have brief notices of the house.

See continuation sheet

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

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UTM References

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes the house, outbuildings, and associated lot known as 40 Jones Road, shown as Map 085, Block 003, Lot 017 in the Wallingford Assessor's records and recorded in the land records in Volume 544, page 476.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, and farmyard that have historically been part of the Jones farm and that maintain historical integrity. Adjoining parcels of the original farm have been excluded because they have been subdivided and developed into a residential neighborhood.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator
name/title Benjamin R. and Karen P. Foster, with assistance of Bruce Clouette
organization Yale University, Historic Resource Consultants date December 3, 1991
street & number 40 Jones Road telephone 284-9258
city or town Wallingford state CT zip code 06492

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Historical Context

Wallingford was settled in 1670 by a small group of families from New Haven Colony. Settlement west of the Quinnipiac River began in the early eighteenth century, with periodic divisions of town land made for settlers. The Jones family had interests in the area since the foundation of New Haven Colony. William Jones (d. 1706), the first Deputy Governor of the Colony and son-in-law of its first governor, Theophilus Eaton, held land at Wallingford as early as 1680. His grandson Theophilus Jones (1690-1781) moved to Wallingford about 1711. About 1740, following a series of purchases in the area known as Blue Hills (now Sleeping Giant), Theophilus undertook construction of the present Jones farmstead, intended to reflect his mature tastes, joinery skills, and substantial financial competency. Sometime in the next decade, Nicholas, one of Theophilus' sons, brought his family to live in the house, an arrangement formalized by deed in 1751. Nicholas died in 1760; his son Charles sold his inherited portion of the house to his uncle Theophilus Jr. in 1773. Theophilus Jr. continued to amass property, and was one of the few residents of Wallingford to own slaves. At his death in 1815, the core farmstead consisted of about 62 acres, with three barns and numerous other outbuildings. His son Nicholas (1760-1848) continued to farm there, as did his son Street (d. 1884). Street Jones was one of the most substantial citizens of mid-nineteenth century Wallingford. His agricultural holdings totaled over a thousand acres. Besides crop farming he practiced stock-breeding and sheep-raising, and cultivated extensive apple orchards, some trees of which exist today. After Street Jones' death, his son Charles continued to farm, though in 1886 he built a house for his daughters at 143 South Main Street in Wallingford, and eventually abandoned agriculture in favor of mercantile pursuits. This left the farm in the possession of tenants and spared the dwelling house the damaging renovations and alterations typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was sold out of the family in 1914 and continued as a dairy farm until 1937.

The history of the house and of the Jones family that built and occupied it reflects in microcosm the steady increase of prosperity for some rural families in the New Haven area until the mid-nineteenth century, the diversification of agriculture just prior to the Civil War, and the decline of agriculture after the Civil War, with younger people migrating to the newly opened West or forsaking their ancestral farms for towns and cities.

In conclusion, the Theophilus Jones House is historically significant because it preserves to a very high degree the essential characteristics of early Connecticut domestic and farm architecture. Numerous features of vernacular architecture, several of them rare or unusual, are present in their original form. The great integrity of the dwelling is enhanced and complemented by the surrounding farm outbuildings typical of Connecticut farms of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

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Charles Montgomery

In 1937 the Jones farmstead was purchased by Charles Montgomery (1910-1978), a leading scholar of American decorative arts. His two major books, American Furniture: Federal Period (1966) and A History of American Pewter (1973), as well as his labors in connection with the du Pont collection at Winterthur and the Garvan Collection at Yale, established him as the foremost authority of his day on American decorative arts. He lived at the Theophilus Jones House from 1938 until 1950, where he sustained himself by running an antiques business "At the Sign of the Tankard" out of the carpentry shop, by working part-time for the New York Herald Tribune, and by selling agricultural produce from the farm. During these early years, he gradually acquired a national reputation as a buyer and connoisseur of early American furniture and decorative arts. At the same time, he carried out a careful restoration of the house using, where possible, eighteenth-century materials, which were readily available in the Great Depression. Both exterior and interior paint samples were chemically analyzed, and the present colors for the most part reproduce Montgomery's understanding of the original scheme, except that dark green has been replaced by white in two small rooms and dark taupe in the ground-floor rear center room has been removed.

Montgomery's major work at the house included the following: removal of 17 layers of wallpaper and a linen covering to expose the original paneling; replacement of some large-pane downstairs sashes with small-sash windows; opening of sealed fireplaces and repair of chimney; installation of steam heat, plumbing, electricity, kitchen, 2 1/2 baths; removal of a second-floor tenant's kitchen to allow for bedroom, bath, and closets on the east side; restoration of floor of ground-floor rear center room; reorientation of two rear staircases; opening of door from lean-to to present kitchen; closing of door on north side of lean-to and removal of partition down the middle of lean-to; refitting of lean-to in style of late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. Montgomery also added bolection mouldings to two fireplaces and a mantel to the main cooking fireplace. He roofed the house in transite asbestos tile (replaced by present owners with red cedar). Various details of decoration and hardware were restored with authentic materials; nineteenth-century shutters were removed. The dado of the ground-floor northwest front room was found in the barn, repaired, and reinstalled. The present corner cupboard in that same room seems to have been moved from elsewhere in the house, perhaps from the former buttery. Damaged timbers in the floors were replaced. The house was partially insulated. Outside, the woodshed was turned 90 degrees so its door faced the east side of the house; various sheds and a privy were removed. The yard was cleared and graded, and a program of planting undertaken to replace the large elms that originally surrounded the yard. A semi-circular driveway was installed behind the house.

In 1950 Montgomery left Wallingford to become Associate Curator of the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum in Wilmington, Delaware. He was promoted to Director in 1954. In 1970 he was named Professor of American Decorative Arts at Yale University. Among many contributions, he installed in 1973 the Mabel Brady Garvan Collection of American Art at the Yale Art Gallery. The Garvan Collection is not only a major resource for scholarship

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on American furnishings, but Montgomery's installation marks the first time that American decorative arts were treated as works in their own right, not merely as adjuncts to period rooms. Montgomery was a tireless promoter of American art, and organized the first exhibition of early American art seen abroad (Victoria and Albert Museum, London, 1977). Upon his retirement from Yale, a sum was raised to endow the Charles Montgomery Professorship of American Decorative Arts in his honor.

Montgomery's restoration work at the Theophilus Jones House has not been substantially altered by the two subsequent owners. It is the only house he restored in this manner. The house thus stands as a monument to a lesser-known phase of his career and shows his exacting standards and attention to detail and authenticity. In addition to its historical integrity and importance, the house is a unique example of an "old restoration" carried out by one of the most influential and esteemed scholars of his day.

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Manuscripts and Oral Sources

Stanley Trotman, Jr., "Thesis," a 9-page typescript describing the house and its history, prepared at Yale University in 1964. A copy is in the possession of the present owners of the house.

Charles Montgomery, collection of notes, papers, and photographs of the house; copies in possession of present owners.

Abbott Cummings, Professor of American Decorative Arts at Yale, oral interview and inspection of the house November 3, 1987, December 2, 1987; notes in possession of present owners.

Charles Clulee, grandson of Charles Jones, various oral interviews and notes on the house, including two interior photographs of the southwest front room, taken about 1910; copies in possession of present owners.

Mary Barnes, resided in house from 1921 to 1938 and did preliminary restoration work for Montgomery, interview April 8, 1990.

Mary Eaton, former owner of house (1950-1985), interview January 15, 1985.

Archival Sources

Information on early history of the house, including disposition of rooms and farm buildings, in the following estates and inventories: Theophilus Jones, Wallingford Case No. 1053 (1781); Theophilus Jones, Jr., Wallingford Case No. 1054 (1811); Nicholas Jones, Wallingford Case No. 1051 (1848); Street Jones (Probate File No. 2373A, Hartford State Library).

Early assessments pertaining to the house exist for 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1806, in the office of the Town Clerk, Wallingford.

Division of house: Wallingford Deeds Volume 12, p. 25.

Reunification of house: Wallingford Deeds Volume 19, p. 498.

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Jones Family

Christina Baker, A Porringer of Cockiney (New Haven: Visiting Nurse Association, 1930), pp. 13f.

Edward D. Dickerman, Dickerman Ancestry (New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse, & Taylor, 1897), Chart X.

James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishers, 1965), pp. 567f.

Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County (Chicago: Beers, 1902), pp. 1407f.

Charles H. S. Davis, History of Wallingford (Meriden: Steam Press, 1870), pp. 836ff.

The Jones Papers, New Haven Colony Historical Society, especially Box 1, contain extensive genealogical data and other papers about this family.

Wallingford Borough Directory, 1883-1884, p. 30.

Charles Montgomery

New Haven Register, February 22, 1978.

Florence Montgomery (widow of Charles Montgomery), oral interviews.

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**List of Photographs
(All negatives in possession of owners)**

1. West elevation
2. South elevation
3. Principal doorway
4. Southwest room, southeast corner
5. Southwest room, north wall
6. Northwest room, northwest corner
7. Northwest room, south wall
8. East center room, west wall
9. East center room, fireplace
10. Lean-to attachment, washing terrace, well (looking northwest)
11. Batten door (behind storm door shown in photograph 10)
12. Main staircase
13. Cellar, chamfered beam
14. Barn, workshop, carriage house (looking northwest)
15. Woodshed (looking northeast)
16. Icehouse (looking southeast)
17. Pigeon house (looking northeast)

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3. Sketch plan of second floor
4. Detail of wind brace

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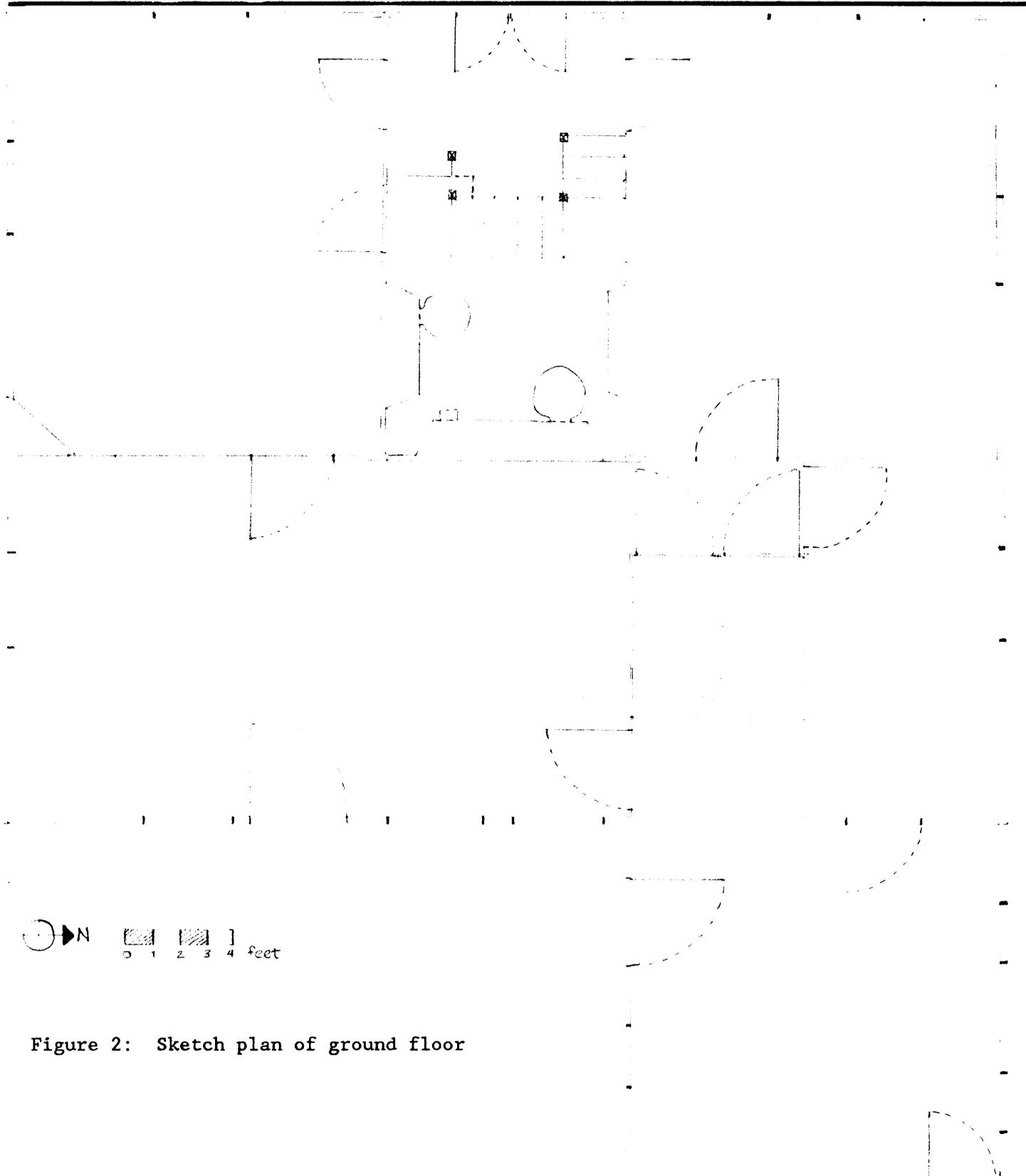


Figure 2: Sketch plan of ground floor

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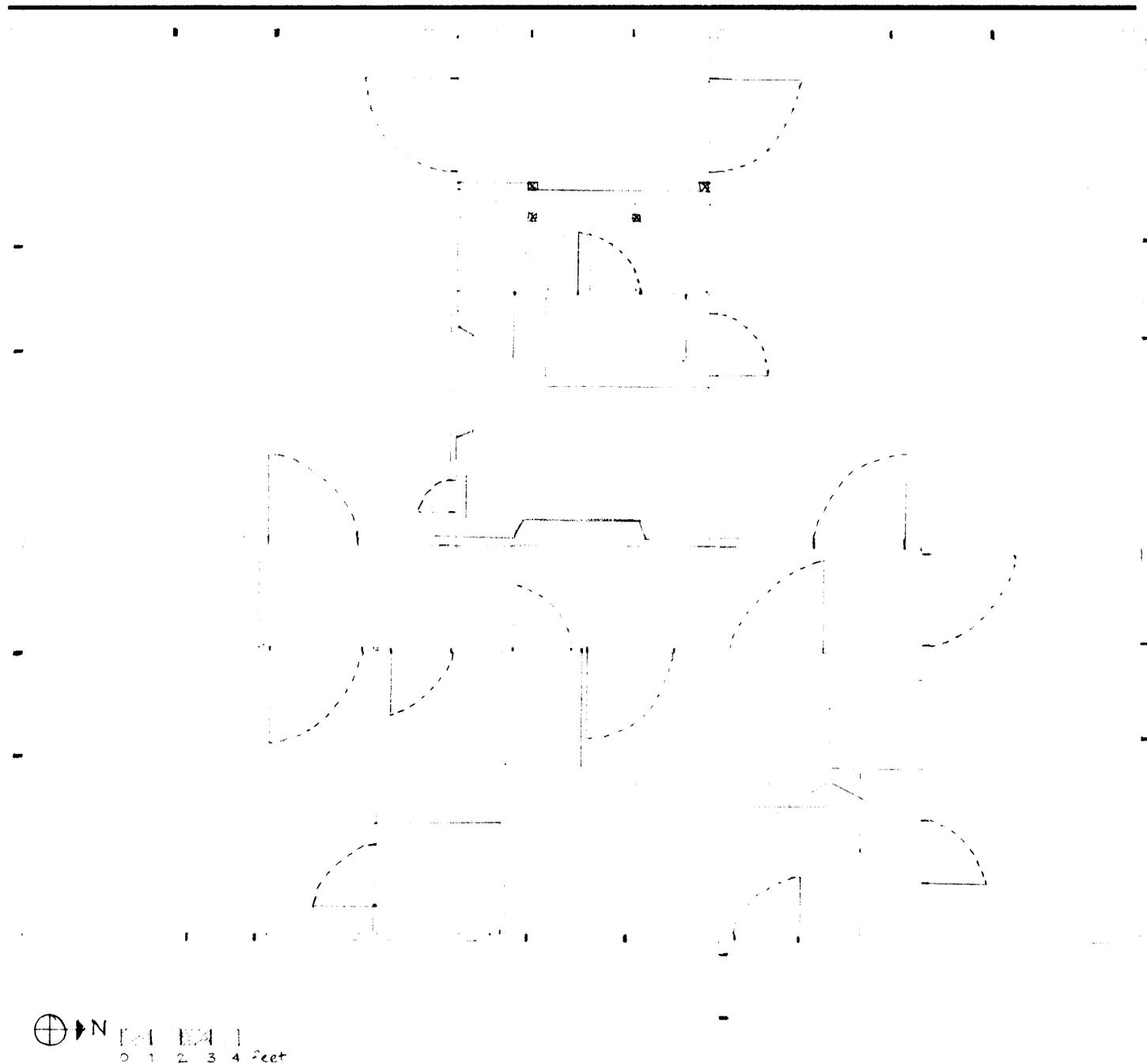


Figure 3: Sketch plan of second floor

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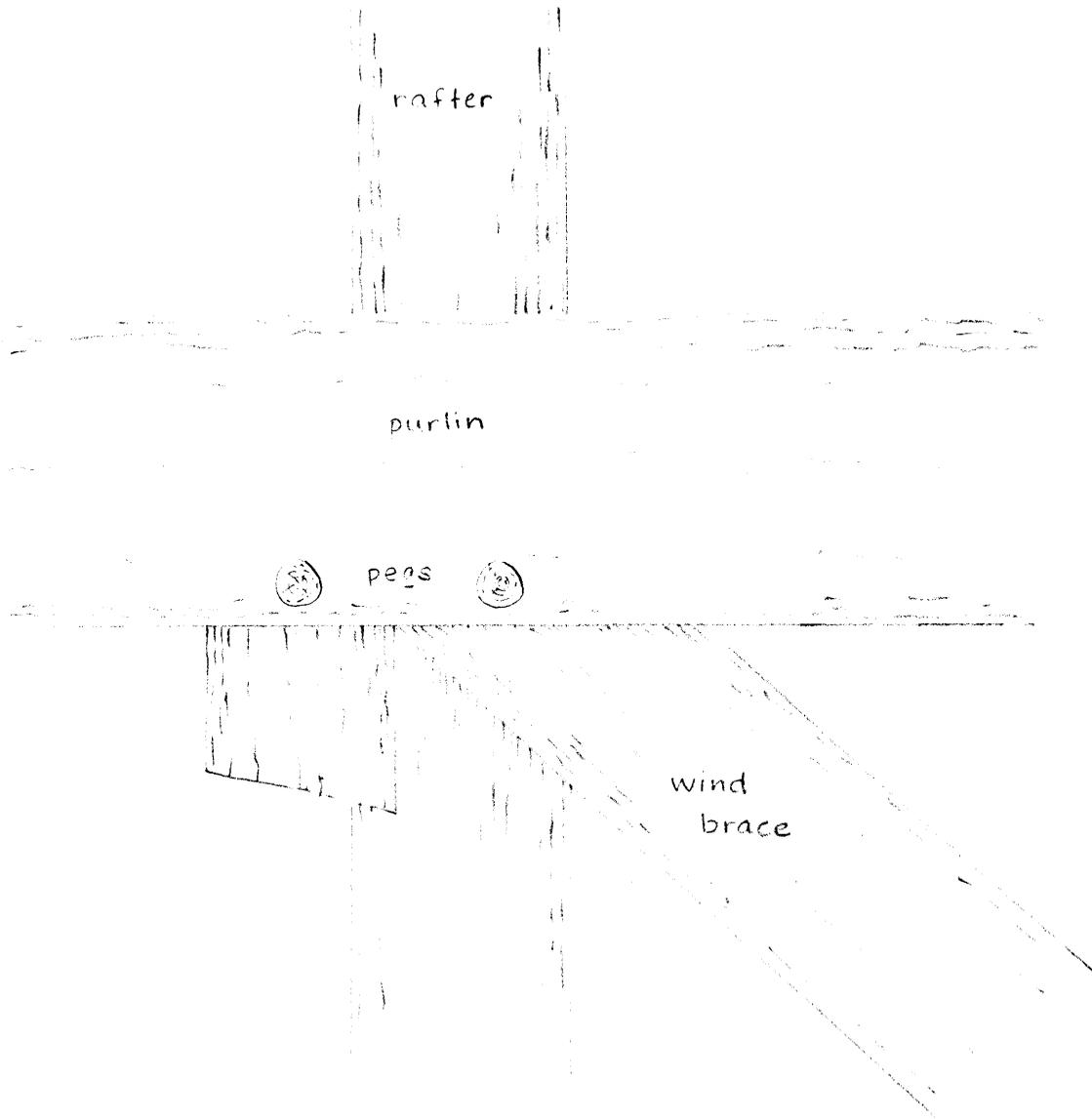


Figure 4: Detail of wind brace

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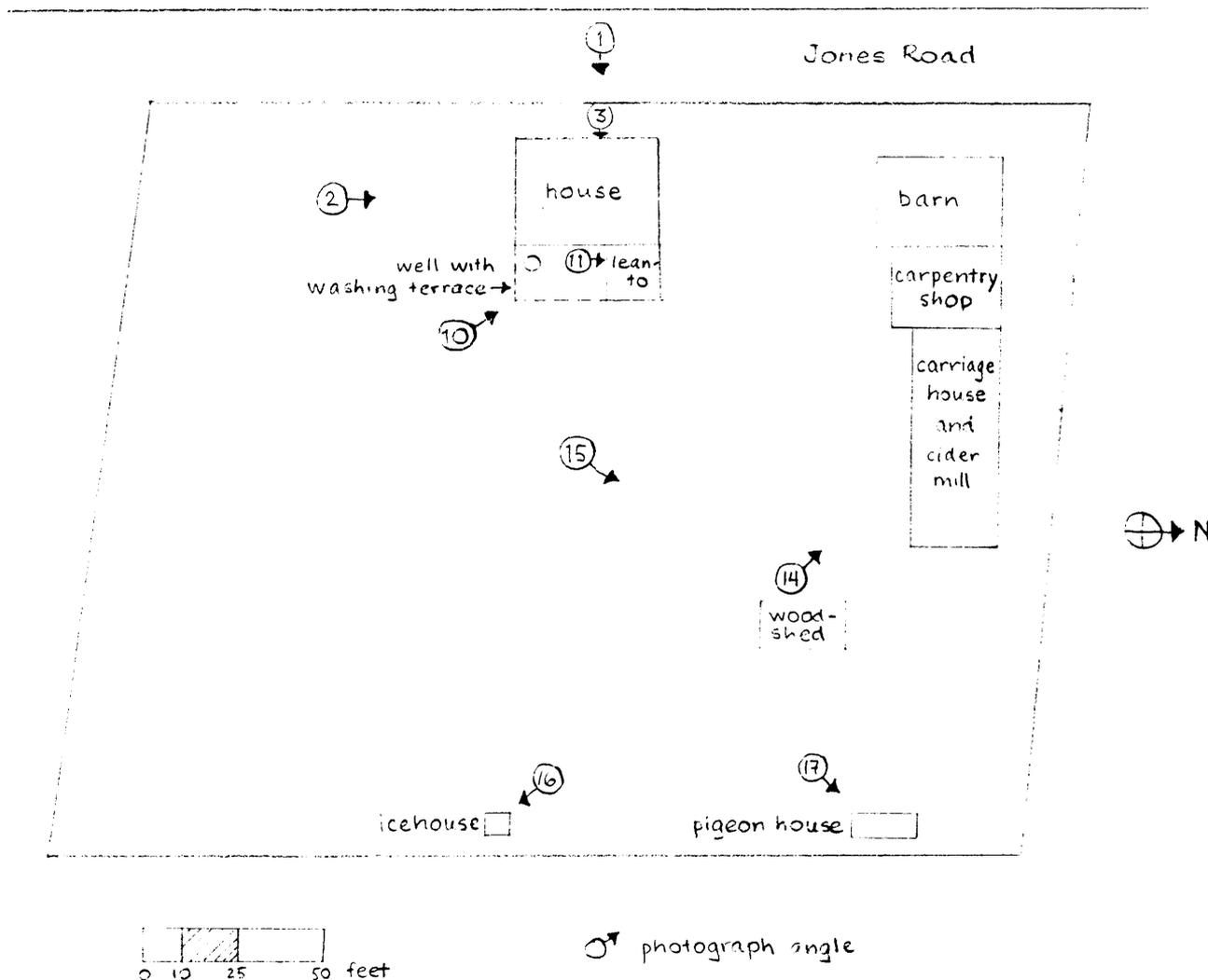


Figure 1: Sketch map of property

The property includes the house, outbuildings, and associated lot known as 40 Jones Road, shown as Map 085, Block 003, Lot 017 in the Wallingford Assessor's records, and recorded in the land records in Volume 544, page 476.

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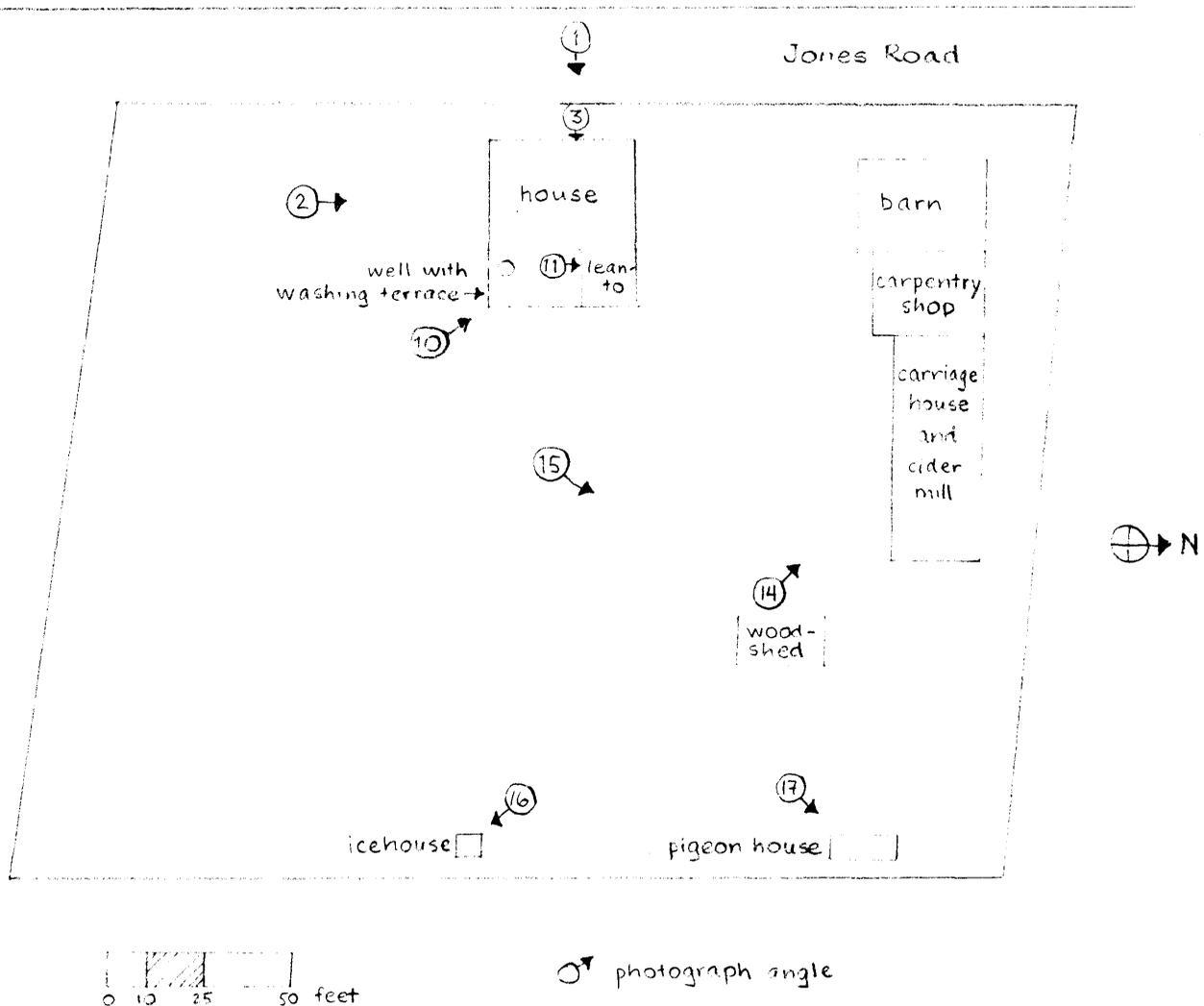


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