National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



V 24 2000

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property		
historic name	Bryan, Roderick, House	
other names/site number		
2. Location		
street & number	867 Linkfield Road	
city or town	Watertown	□ vicinity
state <u>Connecticut</u>	code <u>CT</u> county <u>Litchfield</u>	code 005 zip code 06795
3. State/Federal Agency Co	ertification	
Historic Places and meets the meets does not meet nationally statewide signature of certifying officia John W. Shannah State of Federal agency and	an, Director, Connecticut Histor	in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property property be considered significant omments.) 000 ical Commission
Signature of certifying officia	al/Title Date	
State or Federal agency and	I bureau	
4. National Park Service Colliners Ventered in the National Regular See continuation statement Se	gister. heet. the	eeper Date of Agtion 12 (25) (00)

Roderick	Bryan	House	
Name of Proper	ty		_

Litchfield,	CT	
County and State		

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Res (Do not include pre	cources within Propert viously listed resources in the	y e count.)
□ private □ public-local □ public-State □ public-Federal	☑ building(s)☐ district☐ site☐ structure☐ object		Noncontributing 0	sites
			0	objects
Name of related multiple po (Enter "N/A" if property is not part	roperty listing of a multiple property listing.)	Number of con in the National	tributing resources pr Register	eviously listed
N/A		00		
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from		
				dary struct
7. Description				
7. Description Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from	instructions)	
Architectural Classification	n1.	(Enter categories from foundation <u>rubb</u>		

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Roderick	Bryan	House,	Watertown,	Litchfield	County,	Connecticut
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The Roderick Bryan House is located in northeastern Watertown at the corner of Linkfield and Bryan roads about three miles from the town center. Facing almost due west from the east side of the road, it consists of an c. 1820 Cape Cod with a center chimney and added rear ell. There is an attached woodshed and barn at the rear (Photograph #s 1, 2). Bryan Road divides the nominated property, which includes the 1.7-acre house lot on the north and a 1.3-acre parcel to the south, the latter once the site of two associated barns.

The Bryan House has the typical five-bay façade and high plate of Capes in this period. The Federal Revival-style door surround, which was installed in the mid-1940s, consists of narrow double pilasters flanking four-pane sidelights, surmounted by a shallow capped pediment. It replaced a simple more Colonial style doorway with a transom. The original paneled door with diagonal boarding on the reverse was rehung in the doorway at the southeast corner of the house, the traditional location of the so-called "funeral door." Another similar doorway on the south elevation provides access to the keeping room.

The 12-over-12 double-hung sash, paired on the façade, also are found at the first floor of the end elevations. At the second floor, nine-over-six sash are flanked by small fixed six-pane windows, the characteristic fenestration pattern of the Cape style (Photograph #s 3, 4). Louvered openings have replaced the small sash at the peak. Windows and doors are framed with rather narrow plain boards set almost flush with the clapboard siding.

There have been some changes to the rear elevation (Photograph #5). The bay window is a modern addition and the gabled dormer with its six-over-six sash may have been added at the same time as the ell. The rear door matches the rest of the exterior doors.

The ell is joined to the woodshed by a gabled connector, which serves as a passageway between the buildings. The clapboarded rear wall of the shed is fitted with a series of six-over-nine windows, while the north side is sheathed with vertical boards and now has two garage doors. There are new windows in the gambrel-roofed barn at the rear and an attached greenhouse on its south wall.

The floor plan, finishes, and framing are typical for an early nineteenth-century high-plate Cape. Three rooms are arranged around the center chimney stack, with hall and parlor on either side and the keeping room across the rear (Exhibit B). A small room behind the staircase at the north end provides the only access to the second floor. The doorway to the added kitchen ell is next to the stairs, which are enclosed by a partition of vertical beaded-edge boards. Horizontal wainscot is used on the fireplace wall there. The rest of the walls and ceilings are plastered and corner posts are cased. Four-panel passage doors, which have beaded stiles and plain panels, are found throughout the first floor; those on the second floor are the board-and-batten type.



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Another set of cased posts is visible on the second floor. Located approximately seven feet in from the exterior walls, these posts extend into the attic. There, the use of a ridge beam, rather than half-lapped joints, is unusual and more consistent with later work. Sawn rafters (5" x 5"), 39 inches on center, are let into the beam, which is triangular in section, seven inches on a side. The identical framing system is used in the woodshed, which confirms that it probably was built at the same time.

The stone chimney base in the cellar (8'6" x 7'3") has a carriage of heavy wooden outriggers and planking to support the hearths of the three fireplaces on the first floor. The parlor fireplace has a brick firebox and a sandstone lintel (36" x 28" x 10"; Photograph #6). Above the simple picture frame surround, which matches the door and window casing, a heavy bed mold supports the mantel shelf. A full-height paneled door is located to the left and a chair rail extends around the room. A similar larger fireplace is found in the hall (46" x 33" x 19"), where the same enframement is executed in natural pine, like all the trim and doors in this room (Photograph #7). There are double cupboards on the right.

The keeping room fireplace has a stone firebox with a granite lintel (80" \times 48" \times 29"; Photograph #8). The unusual, only partially recessed beehive oven in the left corner has its own lintel. Natural pine casework in this room includes the beaded-edge boards around the fireplace opening and over the mantel.

Four chambers open off the center hallway that runs the length of the second floor. The one in the northeast corner, which has a sloping ceiling and a short kneewall across the north side, is typical (Photograph #9). The small windows, more commonly used to light storage spaces under the eaves, here are located in the chambers.

Roderick	Bryan	House	
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Name of Property

Litchfield,	CT	
County and State		

8. S	tatement of Significance	
(Mark	licable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property ational Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
	anonal frograter houngry	ARCHITECTURE
☐ A Property is associated with events that have made		
	a significant contribution to the broad patterns of	
	our history.	
	Property is associated with the lives of persons	
	significant in our past.	
	organicant in our pact.	
☑ C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics	
	of a type, period, or method of construction or	
	represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and	
	distinguishable entity whose components lack	Period of Significance
	individual distinction.	
	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield,	
	information important in prehistory or history.	
Crite	ria Considerations	Cignificant Dates
	"x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates
_		c. 1820
Prop	erty is:	
ПА	owned by a religious institution or used for	
	religious purposes.	
		Significant Person
	removed from its original location.	(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
	a histoplana ay ayaya	N/A
	a birthplace or grave.	Cultural Affiliation
	a cemetery.	
	•	N/A
	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
	a commemorative property.	
	a confinemorative property.	
□ G	less than 50 years of age or achieved significance	Architect/Builder
	within the past 50 years.	unknown
(Expla	ative Statement of Significance ain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	
	lajor Bibliographical References	
	ography	
	the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one	e or more continuation sheets.)
Prev	ious documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
	preliminary determination of individual listing (36	☐ State Historic Preservation Office
	CFR 67) has been requested	Other State agency
	previously listed in the National Register	☐ Federal agency☐ Local government
L	previously determined eligible by the National Register	☐ University
	designated a National Historic Landmark	☑ Other
	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	Name of repository:
_	#	Watertown Historical Society
	recorded by Historic American Engineering	
	Record #	

Roderick Brya	n House		Litchfield, CT
Name of Property			County and State
10. Geographical	Data		
Acreage of Prope	rty3		
UTM References (Place additional UTM	references on a continuation sheet.)		
1 1 8 6 5 5 Zone Easting	5 0 0 4 6 1 1 9 3 0 Northing		3 Zone Easting Northing 4 See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary (Describe the boundaries)	Description es of the property on a continuation sheet.)		
Boundary Justific (Explain why the bound	ation daries were selected on a continuation sheet.)		
11. Form Prepare	ed By Reviewed by John Herzan,	Natio	nal Register Coordinator
name/title	Jan Cunningham, National Registe	r Cons	ultant
organization	Cunningham Preservation Associat	ea	_ date1/15/00
street & number	37 Orange Road	1	telephone (860) 347 4072
city or town	Middletown	_ state .	CT zip code 06457
Additional Docum			
Submit the following ite	ems with the completed form:		
Continuation She	ets		
Maps			
A USGS n	nap (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the pr	operty's	location.
A Sketch	map for historic districts and properties having	g large a	acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs			
Representa	ative black and white photographs of the pro	operty.	
Additional items (Check with the SHPO	or FPO for any additional items)		
Property Owner			
(Complete this item at	the request of SHPO or FPO.)		
name	Ruth K. Getsinger		
street & number _	867 Linkfield Road		telephone (860) 274 8412
city or town	Watertown	_ state .	zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Statement of Significance

The Roderick Bryan House, which remained in the family for 90 years, is a distinctive, well-preserved vernacular expression of a Cape Cod-style house, enhanced by the integrity of its historic setting. Demonstrating how the traditional colonial Cape form was interpreted by local Watertown carpenter/builders in the early nineteenth century, it has a fine original interior, which is distinguished by superior craftsmanship and several non-traditional features.

Historical Background

Watertown, once the Westbury parish of Waterbury, was incorporated as a separate town in 1780. The center grew in the post-Revolutionary period and by the mid-nineteenth century there was considerable industrial development in town. Outlying farms continued to flourish. Among those scattered along the old village highway with the eponymous name of Linkfield Road was that of Roderick Bryan (1795-1872). He had built his house on family land by 1820, when the federal census confirms that Bryan was the head of his own household. Roderick, the youngest son of John and Abigail Treat Bryan, did not own the land until 1830, when it was deeded over to him by his mother (WLR 15:169). By then his household included his wife, two children, and an older woman, probably his mother-in-law, since his widowed mother still lived just up the road on the other side.

Apparently the Bryan family land on Linkfield Road was purchased from John Merriman in 1807. At that time Merriam owned a 70-acre farm there, which he divided and sold in two parcels on the same day: 30 acres with buildings to John and the rest to Abigail. John Bryan (1745-1815) was one of three sons of Nathan Bryan (aka Bryant or Brian) of Mew Milford. Born in Milford, he was a descendant of Alexander Bryan, the first of the family in the New World, who had emigrated from England in the late seventeenth century.

When Abigail Bryan died in 1842 at age 90, Roderick, the executor of her estate, received the Great Bible and, along with his brothers John and Samuel (deceased), inherited all the real estate; the three married daughters received the furniture. The surviving heirs quitclaimed their interests in the property to Roderick between 1842 and 1843.

Bryan was recorded as a farmer in the federal census up through 1870. By then his property had doubled in value and he employed a hired hand and a domestic servant. One source references his house as the old Brian [sic] Tavern.² Such a function would

 $^{^{\}rm I}$ An earlier date of 1795 ascribed to the house is inconsistent with the documentary record or architectural evidence.

² Russell H. Pope, Sr., "History of Watertown Schools," 1979.

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account for the extra door in the south elevation that leads directly into the keeping room. When Roderick died in 1872, his son and sole heir Edward B. (1819-1910), who was established on his own farm across the street, inherited the homestead and several other parcels of land. The inventory of the estate also included several cows, a horse and buggy waggon [sic], and a sleigh. In 1910 Edward's estate of 86 acres was inherited by his son Burton, who, like several other family members, had removed to Waterbury (WLR 40:94). That same day, Burton transferred the entire property for one dollar to Edwin Peck, who had taken care of his aging parents. Edwin may have been the son of the Charles W. Peck, who was a servant in Edward's household in 1900. The property passed down to Edwin's son Irving Peck in 1944, and in 1948 the present house lot was sold to the husband of the present owner (WLR 100:450).

Architectural Significance

Surrounded by open fields and shaded by mature trees, the Roderick Bryan House is a self-contained historical oasis, a step back in time to an earlier day when Linkfield Road was sparsely settled. Although some modern residential development has taken place in the neighborhood, the well-preserved house and its immediate historic landscape still convey a distinct sense of time and place.

The Bryan House has considerable architectural significance as a demonstration of the vernacular evolution of the traditional Colonial Cape, a form introduced into Connecticut in the 1740s. An inexpensive house to build, it persisted in rural areas well into the nineteenth century. While a Cape was often built by the owners, in this case it is known that carpenters were hired and boarded in the neighborhood during construction. Including the cutting and hauling of timbers from the woods, it took a year to build and cost only \$150. According to a history of the Linkfield District School (which once stood across the intersection), Roderick and his new wife Orvile, whom he married about 1818, lived in an old house across the road, possibly the old Gilette House, while they waited for their new place to be finished.³

As is the case with most vernacular architecture, the carpenters relied on traditional forms and building techniques but interpreted them in new ways. While the first-floor plan is quite traditional—the same plan was used in the mid-1700s—changes were made to make the house more functional. One of the most obvious is the higher roof plate so characteristic of later Capes, which allows for more usable space on the second floor. However, as the persistence of the overhang in two-story colonials demonstrates, the retention of non-functional features, such as the typical small end-elevation windows, is characteristic of the Connecticut vernacular. Once used to light eave storage space, in the Bryan House these windows were not discarded, or even made full size, but simply relocated inside the upstairs chambers. On the other hand, framing the roof with a ridge beam, as was done here, was an advanced building technique not commonly

³ "Linkfield School" (typescript), n.d.



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employed at that time, especially in rural areas. In fact, the old method of halflapped rafters at the ridge often persisted right through the nineteenth century.

The interior of the Bryan House is notably conservative in style. While by 1820, some Federal influence might be expected, the original casework is more typical of the late Colonial period. The integrity of the interior spaces and finishes is exceptional. The only changes took place in 1948 when indoor plumbing and electricity was introduced for the first time, and a modern kitchen installed in the ell. The original fireplace surrounds and mantelpieces are in excellent condition. That the pine woodwork in the hall and keeping room has its original finish is particularly noteworthy. In fact, there is no evidence that it ever was painted. The consistency of the moldings and trim throughout suggests that the facade windows were replaced at a relatively early date.

One of the more interesting and perhaps unique features of the Bryan House is the idiosyncratic construction and location of the beehive oven in the keeping room fireplace. Whether it is an integral part of the firebox or added later is not readily apparent. In either case, it represents an unusual departure from common early nineteenth-century practice, in which ovens were usually placed to the front beside the fireplace opening.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Anderson, Joseph, D.D., ed. The Town and City of Waterbury, Connecticut: From the Aboriginal Period to the Year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-Five. New Haven: Price & Lee Company, 1896.

Clark, Richard. Map of the Town of Watertown. Philadelphia, 1853.

Federal Census, MSS. 1790, 1820, 1830, 1850, 1870, 1900.

Klamkin, Marian. Watertown: Then and Now. Derby: Bacon Printing, 1976.

Watertown Land Records (WLR).

Watertown Map of 1859.

Watertown Historical Society. "#1 Linkfield School." Typescript, n.d. Smith,

. Smith, Edward R. "Watertown's Early Families." (2 notebooks, 1993).

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described in Watertown Land Records, volume 100, page 450, being the same property identified on the Watertown Tax Assessor's Map 22 as lot 26-5 and on Map 29 as lot 30-3.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries encompass all the remaining land and buildings associated with the nominated property.



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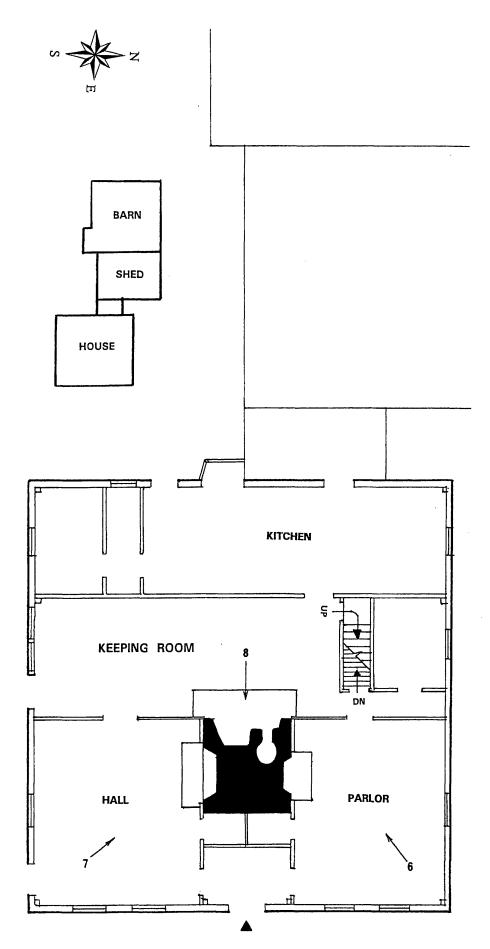
Roderick Bryan House, Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut Section number Photo Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates

Date: 5/99 Negatives on File: Connecticut Historical Commission

- 1. Façade, facing NW
- 2. Woodshed & barn, facing SW
- 3. North elevation, facing S
- 4. South elevation, facing NE
- 5. Rear elevation house & south side woodshed, facing NE
- 6. Parlor fireplace, facing SW
- 7. Hall fireplace, facing NW
- 8. Keeping room fireplace, facing E
- 9. Parlor chamber, facing N



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Roderick Bryan House Watertown, Litchfield County, CT

Scale: 1/8" = 1'

Numbered arrows: interior photo views.