Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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NAME				
HISTORIC				
An	drew Clark House			
AND/OR COMMO	N			
	skell House	······		
LOCATIO	DN			
STREET & NUMBE	R			
	<u>ss Hill Road</u>		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	1 0740		congressional distr 2nd- Christopi	
STATE	<u>sbon 0349 –</u>	VICINITY OF CODE C9	COUNTY	Of 9DE
CT		<u> </u>	New London	011
CLASSIF	ICATION			
CATEGOR	Y OWNERSHIP	" STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
			AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
		UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	X_PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED NO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	
STREET & NUMBE	rome M. Blum R ss Hill Road			
CITY, TOWN	SS CILL AUdu		STATE	
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COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEE	DS.ETC. Assessor's Offi	ce		
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REPRESE	INTATION IN EXIS	FING SURVEYS		
TITLE	P.A. Federal Frite:	's' Project "Cens	sus of Cld Puild	ings"
DATE				
	<u> 37</u>	FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	-
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Connecticut State I	Library 231 Car	pitol Avenue	
CITY, TOWN	ertford CT		STATE	

7 DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
EXCELLENT GOOD	DETERIORATED RUINS		A ORIGINAL SITE	
FAIR	UNEXPOSED	ALIERED	MOVED DATE	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Backell House is a striking, Georgian style, central-chimney house, with a pitched roof, located a quarter mile north of Route 138, just east of Newent, a section of Lisbon. It is deted 1708 in a panel set in the chimney. Though stylishly and degantly detailed, the house follows the traditional central-chimney floor plan. The Maskell House, prominently get on a hill behind a crossed granite wall topped with white pickets, faces south at a bend in Ross Hill Road. The Surrounding area is sparsely settled, opersely wooded land, once primarily farmland, no longer farmed. In 1967, then the precent controp purchased it, the house was carefully and lovingly restored. At that time, several wings were added.

To the rear of the 2-story clauboarded main house is a 1-and-a-t-story 18th-century ell, once a free-standing house. This may either have been built or Moved onto the site as a temporary residence for Andrew Clark, the original owner, since the deed makes no reference to buildings on the site. Two rooms wide with a central-chillney and pitched roof, the ell retains its entrance with a 5-light transon, though it no longer leads outside, but to a 1-story kitchen/garage wing, added at its north-west corner. This wing connects with a 1-and-a-4-story antiques showroon at its south-west corner. Thus, the entire complex of house, ell, garage and showroon forms a U-shape. (See Floor flan.) In constructing this addition, the owners carefully followed traditional methods, even incorporating ancient structural material in the showroom, in a conscientious effort not to demage the integrity of the 18th-century main house notell. The whole addition, to the side and rear of the main house, is landscaped to be unobtrusive and compatible. To facilitate restoration, the owners purchased a shode Island house for "parts". Luch of the structural haterial from that house, also 13th-contury, went into the construction of the showroom; when vaterial was used in the main house, it will be detailed. However, almost all of the hardware from the Rhode Island house went into the main house.

The facade of the main house is dominated by an elegant pavilion with a funlit door and second-story Falladian window. The pavilion, flanked by monumental pilasters, consists of a 2-story unit of flush boarding set against the clapboarded house. The fanlit door is flanked by two, small, narrow, arched windows, one pane wide; in the Falladian window above, the smaller flanking windows are also arched, an unusual, but not rare,feature. All the arches are set with molded keystones. A molding running the width of the central panel delineates the top of the doorway. The central panel then curves inward at the second floor where another broad molding terminates the curve. A shallow pediment topping the bay is dentilled and set with a gilded spread eagle.

The corners are all set with monumertal pilasters with Doric capitals. A cornice molding with mutules and baading circles the house and marks

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State Register of Historic Eleces 1979 State Connecticut Historical Commission 59 South Prospect St Hartford CT

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CONTINUATION SHEET Haskell House ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

the end gable overhang. Where the pilasters join the cornice, the cornice is ornamented with gilded rosettes. The windows are set with 12-over-12 sash. The chimney, not as massive as an early 18th-century chimney, is set just forward of the ridge and simply corbelled. The foundations of the house are dressed fieldstone. The double-leaved front door with tombstone panels does not appear to be original to the house.

The interior of the Haskell House retains much of its original detailing, most of it quite fine. The porch is cleanly finished with raised panel wainscotting. The balusters of the stairwell are simple, square, cherry posts and the treads are ornamented with moldings and a scroll bracket. The parlor on the right (east) side is elegantly finished with some fine woodwork. Though the mantel is a simple dentilled molding, the posts and cornice are richly treated. The posts are cased with fluted columns topped with Jonic capitals with egg and dart and astragal moldings. A wide molded cornice surrounds the room and is squared into the room at the corners. The chair rail and baseboards are also molded. During restoration, evidence of stencilled plasterwork was found, but, due to the richness of the woodwork, the stencils were not restored. Stencils of the work were given to the Lisbon Historical Society.

The opposite room is less elaborately detailed but nonetheless carefully finished with a simply panelled fireplace wall, wainscotting, and cased posts. In this room, as elsewhere in the house, the chair rail serves as a runner for incide shutters, which have been stored and are not now in place. The kitchen of the 1798 main house was once divided by a partition and staircase, but, in 1967, these were removed. The wide fireplace in the kitchen is surrounded by period panelling, which came from the Rhode Island house. In this room, the original panelled inside shutters have been retained and complement the wainscotting below. A 19th-century bay window was removed from the east end of this room and replaced with a single 12-over-12 window. At the west end, a small room has been converted to a bathroom; next to this room is a side door with 6 panels and a 5-light transom.

Upstairs, the left (west) front chamber has beaded cased flared posts and panelled wainscot with a molded rail. The fireplace is flanked by cupboards and the mantel is ornamented with dentils and a frieze with

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CONTINUATION SHEET Haskell House ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

3-part grooves, resembling triglyphs and metope. The long kitchen chamber across the rear is wainscotted and has cased posts. The two small rooms at either end of the chamber have been converted to bathrooms. The front right (east) chamber has a simple fireplace with cupboards and a molded mantel. The posts, plate and girt are cased and molded.

The attic, reached from a staircase in the kitchen chamber, is spacious and lit by two windows at each end. The roof is framed with collar beams. The original floorboards were removed to be used downstairs in the house.

The ell to the rear of the 1798 house also underwent restoration in 1967. The hall, dominated by a large fireplace with a bee-hive oven, retains its early appearance. The east wall is wainscotted with horizontal beaded panelling. During restoration, an old 3-panel door was uncovered in this wall and it was restored using period hardware and handhewn nails on leather backing. An enclosed stairway leads to the attic along the south wall; in the stairwell, the flared corner post is exposed. The west wall has a chair rail to support inside sliding shutters. The posts are flared and cased. The room to the left of the porch was divided in the 19th-century to be used as a buttery; it retains its shelving. In 1967, a 12-over-12 window in the east wall was covered over when the addition of the kitchen wing was made along that wall.

Upstairs, the attic of the ell was refinished with several small rooms in 1967, but the rough posts and beams remain exposed. There is a brick smoke oven in the chimney, which may have been added in 1798 when the main house was built. The foundation in this section is rough fieldstone, as is the chimney foundation. In 1967, the chimney was repointed and some sills were replaced. In addition, support beams and columns were added throughout the cellars of both house and ell, which are open and contiguous. Also in 1967, the eagle and facade rosettes were re-gilded.



PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599		ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
<u> </u>		EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
$\frac{\Lambda}{22}$ 1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
$\frac{\Lambda}{\tau}$ 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>Å</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
Crit	eria: C			

SPECIFIC DATES 1798

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Duilt in 1798, the Machell House illustrates the transition from the 1Sth to the 19th century, its central-chinney floor plan recalling the dominant 18th-century recidential type while its sophistocated detailing boralds the Federal style's fascination with surface embellishment. The house is particularly significant for the high quality and craftenanchip of its detailing, evident in its striking central bay and, on the interior, in the parlor. It is easily the finest house in Lisbon, rivalled by few in the area.

The original owner, Andrew Clark, purchased the land in 1792 from blisha torgan for ±1079. The parcel included 183 acres of land, with no mention of any buildings standing thereon. Clark, who went to the legislature in 1824 as a Lisbon representative, accumulated a sizeable fortune for the time, leaving an estate of \$23,109.67 when he died in 1831. His inventory, 8 pages long, indicates he was a farmer, as it includes 485 acres of additional familand, but, the many notes for loans which he held suggest that his neighbors regarded him almost as a banker. His household effects reflect his wealth, with many cherry and mahogany pieces of furniture listed. He also owned a "Brass Wheeled Gloch and Labogeny Case", valued at 053.00, higher than any other single item listed. Apparently, he and his wife, Lizabeth Partridge, were childless, as, on her death, in 1858, Hrs. Clark left the "farm where I now reside, with t'o buildings thereon," to her sister, Polly Fartridge Hersbell (sometimes Taskell), and brother-in-law, George L. Hershell. Herskell was a fairly prominent citizen, serving, in 1861, as a Lisbon selectman, and, in 1862, as a representative to the legislature. Their name, alternately spelled Haskell, now identifies the house. Both the Clarks and Herskells are buried nearby at a centery just south of the house on house Hill Load.

The panel in the chicney dating the house "1798" is similar to one in the 1795 David Hale House in the center of Newent. (Hale, brother of Hathan Hale, was a minister of the Newent Congregational Church.) Though they may have been constructed by the same craftsman, the greater sophistocation of the Haskell House suggests that the builder may have been a highly skilled itinerant joiner. The comparable quality of both interior and exterior detailing indicates that the same builder did all the work at the Haskell House.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bishop, Henry F., HISTOLICAL CFURGE OF LIDBON CONNECTIOUT, New York, Frivately Tublished by Author, 1903.
Kelly, J.Frederick, LARLY ECHAPTIC AND TLOTUNE OF COHR OFICUT, New York, Dover -Fublications Inc, 1963.
Also, Lisbon Land and Frobate Records; Interview, Jerome V. Blum, owner, November 1978

10GEOGRAPHICAL DATA



Volume 25, page 425, Lisbon Land Records

LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPER	TIES OVERLAPPING	G STATE OR COUNTY BOUN	IDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
FORM PREPARED	BY			
NAME / TITLE				
Sorah Zinmernan,	Consultant			
ORGANIZATION Connecticut Hist	orical Coumissi	on	December 197	78
STREET & NUMBER 59 South Prospec	t Street		203 566-3005	;
CITY OR TOWN			C T STATE	
Hartford				
NATIONAL	STA	NTE	LOCAL <u>x</u>	
As the designated State Historic I	Preservation Officer for the	National Historic Pre	eservation Act of 1966 (Publi	c Law 89-665),
hereby nominate this property fo	r inclusion in the National	Register and certify	that it has been evaluated	according to th
criteria and procedures set forth b			2	
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION O	FFICER SIGNATURE	din in	Alum	
TITLE Director, Conne	ecticut Historical	Commission	DATE	23, 1979
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CONTINUATION SHEET Haskell House ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

In general, the panelling of the Haskell House is of a high, but predictable, standard, however, the quality of the woodwork in the parlor is outstanding. The casing of the posts with fluted Ionic columns demonstrates an unusual concern for the decorative impression of the room. While, by that date, the casing of the posts was standard, usually, the casings nevertheless clearly express both the form and the function of the beams below. The Haskell House parlor post casings disguise these functional elements, making instead a decorative statement.

The exterior detailing and the treatment of the ravilion show a similar sophistication and decorative concern. The builder demonstrated his sensitivity to the visual impact of the elaborate fenestration by setting the complex entrance and Falladian window against a neutral background of flush boarding. Thus, the observer perceives the pavilion as a unit applied to the facade and can appreciate the repetition of the Ialladian motif at the doorway. At the same time, he is not distracted by the horizontallines of the clapboard. The flat pilasters and pediment further unite the bay as a decorative element. This demonstrates a sophisticated proficiency for embellishment, unusual in a rural community and completely lacking in the design of the house it-self, which follows a floor plan by then (1798) so well established as to be a cliche.

1. Volume 1, page 103, Lisbon Land Records.



Haskell House

Lisbon, CT