

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: 96001462 Date Listed: 12/20/96

Smith, Shubel, House
Property Name

New London
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.

for [Signature] Savage
Signature of the Keeper

12/20/96
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Area(s) and Criteria

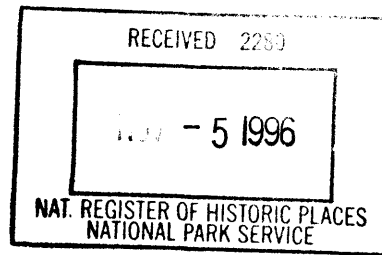
Criterion B is unjustified for Shubel Smith as a significant individual under the area of Commerce.

This information has been confirmed with John Herzan, CTSHPO staff, 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 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 Smith, Shubel, House

other names/site number Stonecroft

2. Location

street & number 515 Pumpkin Hill Road not for publication

city or town Ledyard vicinity

state Connecticut code CT county New London code 011 zip code 06339

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John W. Shannahan 10/30/96
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date
 John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission
 State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper *Robert L. Savage* Date of Action 12/20/96

Smith, Shubel, House
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal facility/
agricultural field/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/hotel
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural field/
storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Postmedieval English/Georgian
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite
walls weatherboard
roof wood shingle
other

Narrative Description

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Shubel Smith House, Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 1

The Shubel Smith House is located in the southeastern section of the Town of Ledyard, a rural area that contains widely dispersed historic farmsteads. Built in 1807 in the late Colonial style with Georgian and Federal influences, the house faces south and is set back about 200 feet from Pumpkin Hill Road to the east (Photograph #1). It is the centerpiece of a nearly intact nineteenth-century farmstead, one that incorporates several period structures and features (see Exhibit A).

Immediately behind and to the northwest of the house is a contributing combination shop and shed, the north end now serving as a garage, which was built in the nineteenth century (Photograph #2). Two more outbuildings define the north side of the farmyard, a contributing privy and a large bank barn set into a slope (Photograph #3). Because it is a late 1960s replacement for an earlier barn that was destroyed in the hurricane of 1938, the latter structure is non-contributing. By utilizing the old foundation, the new barn copied the original form and plan. The lower level, formerly used to stable animals, is open to the west, where the original series of rough-quarried granite piers support the main floor above.

Today the property is aptly named "Stonecroft." Extensive drylaid rubblestone walls border the lane leading to the house and set off the house site and farmyard from its neighboring stone-walled fields (Photograph #s 4, 5). Nearer the house to the southeast, higher walls, possibly built to enclose animal pens or pounds, still remain. One wall which runs to the east of the barn is exceptionally wide (about six feet). Laid up with great care, it consists of two drylaid walls with what appears to be later rubble fill between them. It may have been built as a shute to facilitate the handling of sheep at shearing time.

The Shubel Smith House is sheathed in clapboard and rests on a cut granite over rubble foundation (Photograph #s 6, 7, 8). It consists of a two-story gable-roofed main block (40' x 32') with a recessed wing (28' x 17') on the west elevation. There is a small shed-roofed one-story ell (15.5' x 11') at the rear northeast corner which predates the main block and may have been built in the early 1700s. The main block has a five-bay facade and a central stone chimney stack. Built of brick above the attic floor, the chimney projects through the wood-shingled roof in front of the ridge. Exterior Georgian features include most notably the one-story main entrance pavilion, which is highlighted by a broad pediment and flanked by double fluted pilasters (Photograph #9). Although the pavilion has the appearance of a later addition, the continuous foundation, and the pavilion's integration with the floorplan confirm that it is original construction. The full-height pilasters found at each corner of the main house terminate in capitals formed by cornice returns. Double-hung sash windows are generally 12-over-12 on the first level, and 8-over-12 above. Those in the end gables are surmounted by a fanlight.

The wing, which is deeply recessed with its facade elevation behind the midline of the main block, was added in 1826 and extended in the 1960s. There have been some changes in the fenestration here, particularly the addition of a bay window on the south elevation, and a rearrangement of windows at the first level. There is an exterior brick chimney at the west end, and the rear door, which has a transom, is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood. A similar door, without the hood, is found on the east end of the ell.

Post-and-beam framing is visible in the attic and the cellar of the main block. Roof framing consists of a series of simple trusses formed by collar beams mortised into widely spaced rafters, with lap joints at the ridge. Some of the rafters are still inscribed with their Roman numeral ordering system. An unusual feature of the attic is a large weaving loom in the southwest corner, which may have been in place since the house was built. Used to weave both wool and linen, this type of loom resembles a full-size

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Shubel Smith House, Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 2

four-poster bed and the weaver sat within the frame.¹ The heavy cellar framing consists of rough-hewn joists with tapered tenons mortised into girts and sills. The approximately 11-foot-square stone base for the chimney stack is essentially composed of two rectangular piers with a hollow center, though they are joined by a thin connecting wall in the middle (Photograph #10). There is an ash dump at the base of the west pier. The piers support a massive wooden cradle that cantilevers to carry the chimney girts and the fireplace hearths above. Since the cradle framing members display small regularly spaced open mortises, it is quite possible that they were originally summer beams from an earlier house known to have been located on the property. These mortises are the typical size for the smaller floor joists used with summers. An outside entrance to the cellar on the west elevation was filled in when the wing was added and now access is from the wing staircase. Plate heights are standard for the period, with 13 risers between the first and second floors and a slightly lower second story.

The use of an entrance pavilion produced a somewhat unconventional floorplan (Exhibit B). In addition creating an unusually wide porch (front hall), this approach allowed the main stack to be brought forward, creating a larger than normal kitchen at the rear. Otherwise the plan is quite typical: the hall in the southwest corner, the parlor on the other side, and the corresponding chambers above. They are accessed by a triple-run front staircase, which has simple square newels and balusters and applied scrollwork detailing the stringboard (Photograph #11).

The rest of the interior finishes and detailing in the main block is consistent with the period of the farmhouse, including horse-hair plaster, fireplace walls with fielded panelling, and wide oak and chestnut floors. Corner and intermediate posts are cased with beaded edge boards. There is no wainscot but chair rails composed of simple moldings are found in all the rooms. Fielded-panel doors have six panels on the first floor and generally four on the second. The lower half of the main front door has cross-braced panelling.

Despite the Georgian exterior detailing, most of the interior features are more characteristic of the Federal style, most evident in the fireplace surrounds in the parlor and hall. Both fireboxes are about the same size (32" x 40") and relatively shallow (the one in the hall slightly deeper).² They both have granite lintels, vertical cheeks, and hearths, but the surrounds differ in design. The parlor fireplace, set within a fully panelled wall, has Federal pilasters and a dentil course in the entablature, which is repeated in the ceiling cornice (Photograph #12). The somewhat bolder detailing of the hall surround veers to the Georgian style, but it too has pilasters with capitals flanking the frieze board, where a diamond pattern of molding is partially enframed by heavy moldings (Photograph #14). Masonry for the fireplace and oven of the kitchen fireplace is enframed with plain boards and simple roll moldings, surmounted by a narrow mantel (Photograph #15). The firebox (48" x 58" x 23") has horizontal granite cheeks and a one-piece stone lintel, with a vertical granite pier on the right. The face of the brick beehive oven, normally hidden behind a vertical board door, is composed of brick and granite block. The oven flue is set to the front and has its own lintel stone. What apparently was a one-piece hearthstone (16" x 44") is now cracked across the middle.

Simpler fireplace surrounds are found in the second-floor rooms. The ones in the hall and parlor chambers are nearly identical in size, with a design that echoes the kitchen hearth (Photograph #15). Cupboards in all the fireplace walls have panelled doors. A larger cupboard is found to the right of the fireplace in the kitchen chamber, a room in which there is a landscape mural on the walls. Like the one in the front stairwell, it was painted by Christina Ventoso, a Norwalk artist.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Shubel Smith House, Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 3

The Smith House was first restored in the 1960s. Given the care taken with this restoration, it is difficult to determine what is later work, but the rooms of the main block seem to contain mostly original fabric. In the parlor, the ceiling cornice with dentil molding, though accurate to period, may be an addition, although the slightly different dentil course on the fireplace surround there seems to be original. Similarly, the dentil molding of the entrance pavilion may be original but that of the exterior eave cornices was probably part of the restoration. Most of the historic sash has been repaired and restored, as indicated by the old glass. The unrestored fanlights over the gable windows, as well as the interior framing around them in the attic, confirms that these features are original. The present owner has made some changes to convert the house to an inn. As can be seen from the current floor plans, most of this remodeling has been confined to secondary rooms, those on either side of the original kitchen and the chamber above, in which bathrooms and closets have been installed, as well as the wing interior, which has a modern kitchen with a bay window.

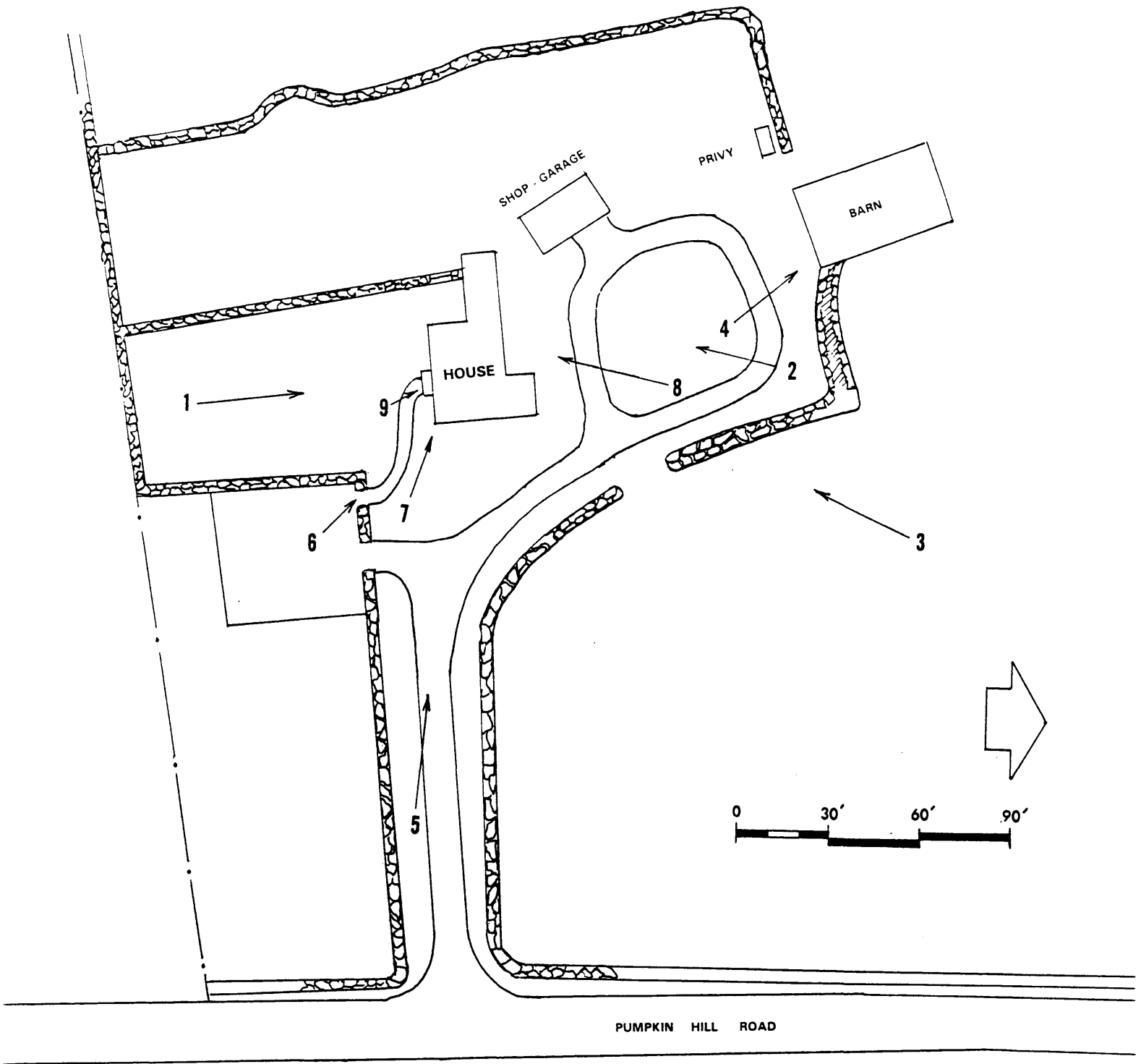


EXHIBIT A: PARTIAL SITE PLAN - SHUBEL SMITH HOUSE

Ledyard, New London County, CT

Photograph views indicated by arrows

Cunningham Associates Ltd. 5/96

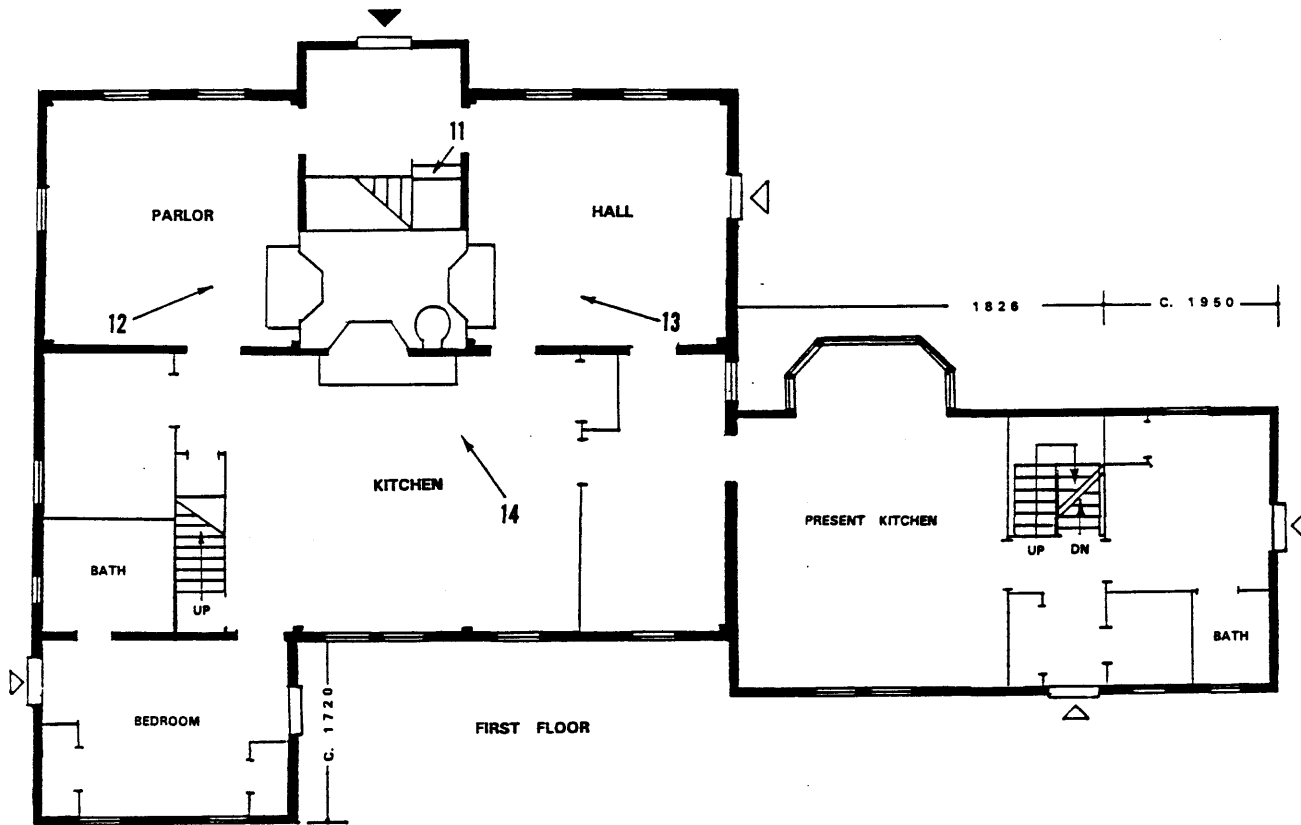
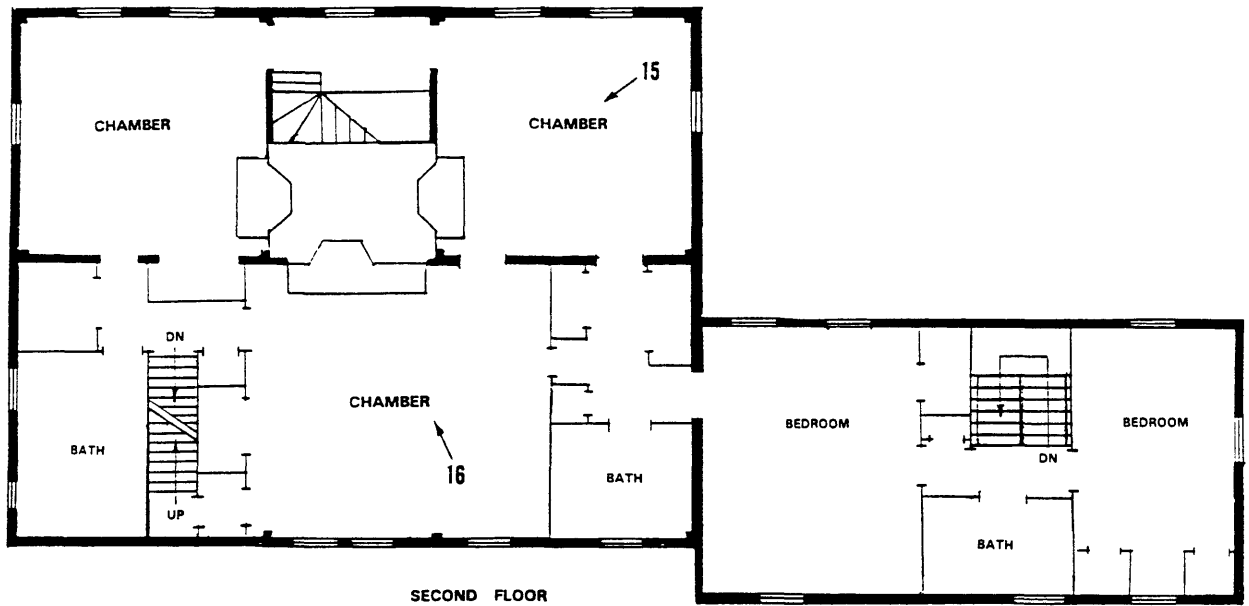


EXHIBIT B: FLOOR PLANS - SHUBEL SMITH HOUSE

Ledyard, New London County, CT

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 3/32" = 1'

Interior photograph views indicated by arrows

Cunningham Associates Ltd.

5/96

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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 individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1807 - 1850

Significant Dates

1807; 1826

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Shubel Smith

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

Bill Library, Ledyard

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Shubel Smith House, Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Shubel Smith House is a well-preserved example of a late Colonial farmhouse, which is stylistically influenced by the Georgian and Federal styles. One of the few Ledyard farm dwellings of this period to display such a wealth of sophisticated and exceptionally well-crafted architectural detail, it derives considerable additional significance from its authentic period setting. The Smith House has added importance as the home of several generations of the Smith family, locally prominent for their wealth and civic associations.

Historical Background

Ledyard was a true daughter town, several stages removed from the settlement of the original parent community of New London. When New London was founded by John Winthrop, Jr., as an independent colony after the Pequot War of 1637, it was one of the four major settlements in Connecticut located on navigable rivers or their estuaries. The first settlement here was established on the west bank of the Thames River and the east side, later the location of Groton, was reserve land used for grazing. By the 1650s the east side of the river was laid out for settlement and Groton was incorporated in 1705. Although there were a few isolated farms in North Groton, the area that became Ledyard, European settlement really began there in the early eighteenth century, a period when population pressures were forcing development of the frontier. By then Indian wars were a distant memory. Native Americans who had roamed freely through the region on the old Mohegan Trail, which once passed through the nominated property, were confined to reservations, as the Eastern Pequots (now Mashuntucket Pequots) were in Ledyard's northeast corner.³ People were free to take up land in this then-remote back country. Vast individual holdings, as much as 1000 acres, were distributed to descendants of New London and Groton proprietors. As a result, settlement was widely dispersed and even today a number of early farmsteads in Ledyard are located well off public roads.

Much of the land in the southeast part of North Groton was owned by the Morgans, all descendants of James Morgan, a Welshman who came to New London from Boston in 1651. In 1795 Charles Smith of New London purchased 450 acres from William Morgan for his son Shubel Smith, who married Sarah Raymond of Waterford the following year. The property was part of the estate set to William and Theophilus Morgan by their father, Lieutenant John Morgan, about 1725. As was so often the case in this dispersed community, family graveyards were common and their grandfather, John Morgan, Sr., who died in 1711, was buried on family land in the Morgan-Billings cemetery. It is believed to be the earliest marked grave in Ledyard.⁴ A Morgan house that once stood about several hundred yards from the present dwelling may have been the first home of Shubel and his bride. It is said that when Smith had his new house built in 1807, in frugal Yankee fashion, he reused parts of that old house, a tradition apparently supported by the framing of the first floor.

Shubel Smith was a Yankee trader who specialized in livestock for the West Indies and the Southern plantation market. Horses and mules raised here were shipped out of the Mystic port, reputedly on his own vessels, probably the special ships used in this trade, called "horse jockies." It is quite possible that the extant stone walls of holding pens on the property date from this period. Sheep were also raised here for domestic use rather than export, though surplus wool was often sold to commercial mill agents who travelled through the region at shearing time. Wool carded at local mills was spun and woven at home in the early nineteenth century. Weaving looms such as the one in the Smith House were once common and least one other remains in place in Ledyard.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Shubel Smith House, Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 2

Later owners of the farmstead included Leonard C. Smith, Shubel's son, who is identified here on late nineteenth-century maps, and the property remained in the family until at least 1896. A prominent citizen in Ledyard, Leonard Smith married Harriet Newell Tuttle, the daughter of the Reverend Timothy Tuttle, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Groton (located in Ledyard), and served as a trustee of the Bill Library. Another son, Orlando Smith, who left Ledyard for Mystic, Connecticut, is credited with founding the first commercial granite quarries there.

Architectural Significance

In its embellishment with a classical pavilion, the Shubel Smith House breaks with tradition, producing an exceptionally significant structure. Though an interplay of functionality with a sophisticated level of ornamentation was the defining paradox of much rural domestic architecture in this period, very few rural builders employed this late Georgian element. Generally such an architectural feature is uncommon in Ledyard and rarely is original work.⁵ The great emphasis on the entrance recalls the houses of merchant gentry of a much earlier day. Perhaps the underlying cultural tensions signified by the older Connecticut River Valley doorways were no longer operative in 1807, but there is a more obvious parallel in the use of a grand entrance as a public proclamation of wealth and status.⁶ Unlike those more idiosyncratic Valley doorways, the classical design here is skillfully derived from a carpenter's pattern book. It is nicely scaled to its traditional Colonial facade and well integrated with the interior plan. The scale of its detailing is echoed in the strong projection of eave and rake moldings that terminate in sufficiently bold cornice returns to cap the suitably broad fluted corner pilasters of the house itself. The stylistically compatible windows with fanlights on the end elevations also are unusual original features. They are vernacular derivatives of the full tripartite Palladian window, which was more common in urban settings, or as an added feature in early twentieth-century restorations of rural houses. Though decorative, here they also were quite functional, providing more light to the attic where household tasks, such as weaving, were performed.

That the Smith House owes much to traditional practice is easily demonstrated. For example, its orientation to the south for solar gain is a very late use of this eighteenth-century custom, which was quite common in Ledyard. Except for the size of the house, somewhat larger than most in this period in town, and modifications in plan produced by the entrance pavilion that created a more spacious feeling, the interior incorporates many conventions of early postmedieval architecture. Particularly striking is the sheer mass of the chimney stack and the heavy timbers used in framing, which by the Federal period had begun to diminish in size. Given the degree of exterior and interior detailing, it is especially notable that the central-hall plan commonly associated with the Georgian style was not employed.

High-quality design and craftsmanship are displayed throughout the interior in both woodwork and masonry. The detailing of the parlor is particularly fine, with a classic Federal fireplace surround played off against a fielded-panelled wall, the latter another carryover from the late colonial period, as is the conventional treatment of the front staircase. It is in the hall fireplace surround, however, that the builder clearly departed from more typical pattern-book images by integrating Federal style elements in a Georgian fashion. It is testament to the skill of the mason that all six fireplaces are functional today. Making the most of the granite quarried in the region, the design of these fireplaces, especially those on the first floor that have massive block cheeks, is spare and simple. Such a design works well with the formal and stylish surrounds as well as the more traditional enframements used in the kitchen and second-floor chambers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Shubel Smith House, Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 3

The significance of the house is amplified by its traditional historic setting. It clearly evokes a period when agrarian domestic landscapes were primarily functional, not decorative. This functionalism is underscored by the form and arrangement of the period outbuildings and reproduction barn, as well as the many internal stone walls on the property. The loss of the historic barn is regrettable but the one that stands in today so faithfully reproduces the form and massing of the original that a key defining element of the historic farmyard has not been lost. In eighteenth-century Ledyard, barns such as this were often placed along one side of the farmyard, the center of activity for rural households, counterbalancing the house itself on the opposite side. In salvaging the old foundation, especially the multiple stone piers, a characteristic feature of early bank barns in Ledyard, some of its historic character has been preserved.

End Notes:

1. Such a loom is described in detail in Emily C. Hawley, *Annals of Brookfield*, Brookfield, 1929, p. 138.
2. The proportions and shallow depth of all the fireplaces in the Smith House are consistent with the design criteria proposed by Count Rumford (aka Benjamin Thompson). During the 1992 architectural survey of Ledyard, the author measured fireplaces in surveyed houses and determined that most of those constructed after about 1780 were patterned on the Rumford model. Other similarities to the masonry in the Smith House were apparent, especially the pattern of the stonework, which suggests the work of the same craftsman. It may have been J. Watrous, a Quaker mason in Ledyard, since the initials "J.W." are inscribed in the kitchen hearthstone here.
3. Shell middens were identified on the property by a previous owner, Dr. David Marshall. See "Five Houses along the Mohegan Trail," Vol. 1, No. 1, Ledyard Historical Society.
4. By a curious yet unexplained coincidence, this date is inscribed on a flat stone at the entrance to the shop on the nominated property.
5. Two other pavilions in Ledyard were added after the original houses were built. On the William Williams House, 49 Town Farm Road, a two-story unadorned entrance pavilion is located off-center in a four-bay facade, giving the house a late seventeenth-century appearance. The pavilion, however, dates from around 1750, when the original 1725 dwelling here was enlarged. A more elaborate and conventional two-story version was added to the Bill Parsonage at 16 Church Hill Road when that house was enlarged from a Cape in the early nineteenth century. There the pavilion, as well as the entrance surround, is pedimented. Source: Ledyard Architectural Survey, 1992. Though rare, the one-story entrance pavilion is also found elsewhere in the region, particularly in Connecticut's easternmost coastal towns, possibly a stylistic diffusion from neighboring Rhode Island.
6. The symbolism of the Connecticut River Valley architecture has been interpreted by several cultural historians, most notably Amelia F. Miller and Kevin M. Sweeney. For the most recent work, see Robert Blair St. George, "Artifacts of Regional Consciousness in the Connecticut River Valley, 1700-1780," in *Material Life in America 1600-1860*, Boston, Northeastern University Press, 1988.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Shubel Smith House, Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut

Section number 9/10 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographic References

Avery, Reverend John. *History of the Town of Ledyard: 1600-1900*. Norwich, Connecticut: Noyes & Davis, 1901.

Atlas of New London County. Hartford: Baker & Tilden, 1854.

Cunningham, Janice P. "Historic and Architectural Resources in Ledyard, Connecticut." National Register of Historic Places (Multiple Property Nomination), 1992.

"Historical and Architectural Resources, Ledyard, Connecticut." Townwide survey: intensive level. Town of Ledyard and the Connecticut Historical Commission, 1992.

Hawley, Emily C. *Annals of Brookfield, Fairfield County Connecticut*. Brookfield, Connecticut: By the author, 1929; reprint ed., Salem, Massachusetts: Higginson Book Company, n. d.

Maps of Ledyard, 1854, 1868, 1896 (reprints and photocopies).

Marshall, Dr. David. "Five Houses Along the Old Mohegan Trail." No. 1., Vol. 1. Ledyard Historical Society, n.d.

_____. "Morgan's and Gallup's." Vol 1., No. 2. Ledyard Historical Society, n.d.

St. George, Robert Blair. "Artifacts of Regional Consciousness in the Connecticut River Valley, 1700-1780." *Material Life In America 1600-1860*. Boston, Northeastern University Press, 1988.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described in the Town of Ledyard Land Records in Volume 244, page 31, June 14, 1994.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property described above includes all the buildings, structures, and remaining acreage associated with the Shubel Smith House during its period of significance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Shubel Smith House, Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut

Section number Photos Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Associates Ltd.

Date: 5/96

Negatives on file: Connecticut Historical Commission

1. General view of house, south elevation (facade), facing N
2. General view of house and shop/garage, facing S
3. Privy and barn (l-r), facing NW
4. East elevation from driveway, facing W
5. General view from east field, facing SW
6. Facade and east elevation, facing NW
7. East elevation, facing W
8. East and rear elevations, facing SW
9. Facade doorway, facing N
10. Chimney base, facing NE
11. Front staircase, facing NE
12. Fireplace wall in parlor, facing SW
13. Fireplace wall in hall, facing SE
14. Kitchen fireplace, facing SE
15. Hall chamber, facing NE
16. Kitchen chamber, facing SE

Certified Local Government Program
Chief Elected Official's Comment Form
for Nominations to the
National Register of Historic Places

District/Property Name: Shubel Smith House (Stonecroft B&B)

Address (for individual nomination): 515 Pumpkin Hill Road

Ledyard, CT 06339

As the Chief Elected Official for Town of Ledyard, Connecticut
(Name of Municipality)

I hereby

approve

do not approve

of the submission by the State Historic Preservation Officer of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the district/property noted above to the National Park Service for review and listing of the resource on the National Register of Historic Places.

Wesley J. Johnson, Sr. Mayor
Name Wesley J. Johnson, Sr. Title

August 5, 1996
Date