

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 any 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 Palmer, John, House

other names/site Heritage Trail Vineyards

2. Location


street & number 291 North Burnham Highway (State Route 169) not for publication N/A

city or town Lisbon vicinity N/A

state Connecticut code CT county New London code 011 zip code 06351

3. 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 does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally . (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 November 10, 2004
Signature of certifying official Date
Jennifer Aniskovich, State Historic Preservation Officer
State or 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

John Palmer House
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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): _____

for
Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 1.12.05

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
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> sites
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> structures
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> objects
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u> 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
AGRICULTURE/field/storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/storage (wine cellar)
AGRICULTURE/field/processing (winery)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Postmedieval English

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
roof wood shingle
other brick

Narrative Description

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

John Palmer House, Lisbon, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 1

The John Palmer House, a center-chimney Cape erected in 1790,¹ is located in a rural area in the Town of Lisbon, just one mile south of the border with the Town of Canterbury. Set on a rise well back from the north side of North Burnham Highway (Route 169), the Palmer House sits at an angle to the road and faces due south (Photographs 1, 2). Scattered eighteen- and nineteenth-century farmhouses found along both sides of this highway, a State Scenic Road,² include a c. 1790, two-story house across the way built by another member of the Palmer family.

Mature trees border the road and frame the house and its open 4-acre house lot. An old barway along the east property line now provides access to the vineyards established here in 1996.³ The vineyards, which occupy six of the 33-acre parcel north of the house, are surrounded by woodland. Structures associated with the winery include the rear ell of the house (see below) and both of the non-contributing barn-like structures to the east (Photographs 3, 4). The larger barn, which was rebuilt in 1992 on an earlier 1938 brick and stone foundation, is used for grape pressing, fermentation, and storage; the one at the rear built in 1994 houses farming equipment. A 1940s milk house, also non-contributing, associated with the earlier dairy farm here completes the complex (see site plan). A small one-story building, it has a gable roof and clapboarded walls.

The Palmer House consists of a five-bay main block (38' x 28') with three rear additions (see schematic floor plan). Lined up along the east elevation of the main block, they include a one-story ell (14' x 13'), possibly moved to this location,⁴ which may predate the house, and a narrow connector, said to be a former bee keep (8' x 11'). It is attached to a modern ell (15' x 33') at the rear (Photographs 2, 5). Built in two sections between c.1970 and 1991, the gabled front part serves as a tasting and sales room for the winery. The glassed-in porch at the rear has full-height windows with transoms and a high, exposed foundation. Wine is fermented, bottled, and stored in the cellar below.

The main block was constructed in the conventional post-and-beam manner, with vertical plank walls sheathed with clapboard. Windows and doors are trimmed with plain boards. Both the main doorway and the side door in the east end have five-light transoms. Paired façade windows are tucked up under the plate of the wood-shingled, gabled roof. The typical Cape-style, four-light fixed windows that provide light under the eaves remain on the west end. A partial cellar, rubblestone below grade and cut granite along the facade, terminates at the west end of the chimney base; the stack supports three fireplaces, all on the first floor.

Much of the Cape's present exterior appearance dates from a restoration/remodeling that followed a fire in 1968.⁵ Even though fire damage was confined mainly to the parlor in the west end, leaving the exterior walls and roof largely intact, structural repairs and/or exterior changes also were made at this time. They included replacement of rotted sills and the bottom of related planking, removal of a large gabled dormer (c. 1920) from the front slope of the roof, and stripping off two layers of later sheathing (asbestos and wood shingle) down to the earlier clapboard siding. Windows were returned to their earlier configuration and now contain 9-over-6 reproduction sash.⁶ The later vernacular Greek Revival front doorway surround was reconfigured to match the earlier colonial one on the side elevation. Plain board trim was

¹ The construction date is confirmed by a cornerstone inscribed "JOHN PALMER BUILT 1790" discovered during the restoration.

² The 32 miles of Route 169 designated a scenic road in 1991 (PA 87-280) extends from below the village of Newent in Lisbon north to the Massachusetts border.

³ Heritage Trail Vineyards, which produces a limited amount of estate-bottled premium varietals, is one of ten vineyards on the Connecticut Winery Trail.

⁴ It may have been a small house on the property. A partially filled-in cellar hole about this size is located next to the road southwest of the present house.

⁵ For a complete history of the restoration with extensive photographs, see Edward P. Friedland, "The John Palmer House: A Restoration Log Book," *Antique Houses: Their Construction and Restoration* (New York: Dutton Studio Books, 1990).

⁶ The size and configuration of the reproduction windows matched the few remaining original windows in the main block, which had been reused in the façade dormer. According to the 2001 architectural survey, six-over-nine sash is found in most eighteenth-century Capes in Lisbon.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

John Palmer House, Lisbon, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 2

reinstalled around the windows and doors. Cellar windows were installed when the caved-in foundation under the ell was rebuilt.

First-floor rooms in the main block are arranged around the chimney stack, with the parlor at the southwest corner. In this typical Cape plan, the original enclosed stairway rises from the keeping room, instead of the front passage. The chamber on the west end (beyond the stairs) is now a bath. Minor changes to the plan during the restoration included the removal of the dividing partition at the east end of the keeping room and the addition of a closet along the south wall there. Varying degrees of restoration were required for all three fireplaces, which had been concealed behind plaster walls (see below).

As expected, the hall and parlor display different levels of detailing. While both fireplace walls are paneled, hewn summer beams ((7" x 11") and girts are cased in the parlor and exposed in the hall (Photographs 6, 7). Corner posts in both rooms have beaded casing and are wider at the top. The paneled wainscot that extends around the perimeter of the parlor is omitted in the hall, except for a section to the right of the fireplace. When a c. 1920 stairway, which rose from the parlor in front of the stack, was removed during the restoration process, missing stonework was replaced on the south face of the stack and the cut-down parlor firebox was rebuilt to its original size. Existing paneling was replicated and extended to the passage door to the right of the fireplace. Four-panel doors are found throughout, except for those at the stairs, which are the board-and-batten type.

The keeping room fireplace and bake oven have stone cheeks and lintels and a fielded-panel chimney breast (Photograph 8). The panels are replacements for original fabric that was extensively charred from earlier fire damage. An unusual feature is the draft hole in the upper right rear wall of the firebox. When open, it draws air from the cellar through an opening in the base of the chimney stack.⁷

A keeping room door on the north wall leads to first section of the ell. Now used as a dining room, it displays horizontal board wainscot with integral window sills (Photograph 9). The modern addition at the rear has a kitchen in the south end and a brick fireplace (Photograph 10). Features there include four-pane windows in the gable and French doors that open onto the deck on the west side.

⁷ Friedland, *Antique Houses*...., p. 139.

John Palmer House

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1746 – 1800

Significant Dates

1790

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

John Palmer House, Lisbon, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

A well-restored, representative example of the Cape Cod, a colonial form and style that persisted in Lisbon well into the nineteenth century, the John Palmer House is primarily significant for the owner's participation in the widespread dissent generated by the Great Awakening, the major religious revival of the 1740s. Unlike many dissident preachers in this period who remain anonymous, often overlooked in local histories, John Palmer's recorded experience as a Separatist leader from 1746 until his death c.1800, offers a rare glimpse into the cultural and political impact of the Great Awakening, which ultimately undermined the hegemony of the established Congregational Church in Connecticut.

Historical Background and Significance

While John Palmer moved to Lisbon and built this house there in 1790, for much of his ministry he was associated with Scotland, then part of the Town of Windham. The Palmer family, originally from Montville, settled in Windham in 1705, when Josiah Palmer was granted a grist mill privilege there. In 1732 Palmers were instrumental in establishing the Scotland Congregational Church, the third ecclesiastical society in Windham. The society remained part of Windham until 1857, when it was incorporated as a new town, making Scotland one of the last communities in the state to achieve political independence.

Eastern Connecticut became a hotbed of dissent during the Great Awakening. When famous New England evangelists such as George Whitfield began to preach in Connecticut, laws were passed banning itinerant preachers in a vain effort to forestall the disintegration of the established church. Congregational churches lost members and revenue to several dissident sects. The more conservative Congregationalists often reverted to the Anglican Church of England, the forerunner of the Episcopal Church in the United States; the more radical broke away and founded Baptist societies. The major schism occurred within Congregationalism itself. Churches were divided into Old Lights, the established order, and the evangelical New Lights. The more radical New Lights, having failed to reform the church from within, founded new churches and were known as Separatists, although they preferred to be called "Strict Congregationalists."

Although the Great Awakening was the proximate cause of religious and political upheaval in the colony, there had been doctrinal disputes within the Congregational Church in Connecticut since the late seventeenth century. Many dissenters were already dissatisfied with the loss of local autonomy that accompanied the Saybrook Platform of 1708, which had granted greater authority to Congregational ministers' associations. For Separatists with long memories, the church had been fatally compromised by the Halfway Covenant, enacted by the General Assembly in 1688, which extended the privilege of membership to children of unconverted parents. Certainly Separatists were responding to the emotional evangelical style of revivalist preachers such as John Palmer, but evangelism then, as now, was rooted in fundamentalism. The goal of these Strict Congregationalists was to purify the church, to return to the Puritan way of salvation and membership based on a conversion experience. While the Separatist religious movement as a whole was short lived and few of their meetinghouses have survived, at the time, they had a considerable impact on colony politics. The worst fears of the establishment were realized in the political arena in 1759. Even though the "Standing Order"⁸ retained control of the upper house of the General Assembly, Separatists had claimed a majority in the lower house.

The Separatist movement and its cultural impact are personified in the life of John Palmer. A devout Congregationalist and a deacon in the church until the Great Awakening, he figured prominently in the establishment of the Separatist church in Scotland. Despite attempts by the colonial government to suppress dissidents—Palmer himself was arrested

⁸ The name given to the powerful intergenerational clique, who were routinely reelected to political office during the colonial period and were the foundation of Connecticut's Federalist party after the Revolution.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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John Palmer House, Lisbon, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 2

and jailed in Hartford for four months for his apostasy—the Separatists in Scotland founded the Brunswick Society in 1746 and built a meetinghouse about a mile south of town. Although investigated and condemned by the Windham County (ministers') Association in 1747 as "uncharitable, unchristian, and unscriptural," the Brunswick Church flourished and enrolled many of Scotland's leading Congregational families. Separatist leaders rarely had the benefit of formal religious training, so they often were discredited by the educated ministry of the establishment. Such obviously was the case with Palmer, who, although characterized as "deficient in education and somewhat rough in manner," was ordained as the pastor of the Brunswick Church in 1749.⁹ Since his ordination was not recognized by state or church authorities, he was known simply as Elder Palmer. Not surprisingly, the Reverend Ebenezer Devotion, Scotland's Congregational minister, was never reconciled to the apostates in his parish. Local history records that every Sunday morning without fail, Devotion sent his slave with a notice to Palmer forbidding him to preach.

The Brunswick Church, like all Separatist societies, was supported by voluntary contributions, but, by colony law, their members also were taxed for the support of the official Scotland church society. Although the Toleration Acts of the early 1700s had brought some level of tax relief to other groups, most notably the Anglicans who were authorized to collect their own church taxes in 1712, Scotland Separatists were not exempted. Cattle and other property were seized from those who refused to pay the Congregational church rate and some were jailed in Windham Center. It was not until 1773, that this double burden was lifted. When new taxes were imposed to build a new Congregational meetinghouse in Scotland, the Brunswick society made a successful appeal to the General Assembly for relief. The memorialists—Palmer among them—were not only discharged from the support of Reverend Devotion, still the Scotland minister, but the Brunswick church was officially recognized as the fourth legally constituted ecclesiastical society in Windham. Within a year, like-minded souls from Canterbury who had been attending the Brunswick Church, petitioned the Assembly to be exempted from the church rate in their home town and they too became official members of the new Windham society.

Only the basic facts are known about the society's last years. While most such sects died out within a few years and their members either returned to the fold or became Baptists, Elder Palmer held his congregation together until well after the Revolution. Although it is known that he continued in his ministry in Scotland even after he moved to Lisbon, little is known about the man himself. Elder Palmer and his accomplishments are not found in the usual commemorative biographies and by accident or design, his life events are omitted from published Palmer family genealogies. After his death about 1800, however, membership declined, and some members drifted away to join other denominations. The Brunswick Church was formally disbanded in 1813, just five years before the disestablishment of religion in the state in 1818. At the final meeting of the society, members voted to join First Church in Canterbury, on the condition of being allowed certain (unspecified) privileges, but only part of their number actually became members.

Architectural Significance

Ever since the 1740s when the Cape Cod form or style first appeared in eastern Connecticut, these modest houses found favor in rural areas. Often the choice of poorer farmers because of its lower cost and ease of construction, it persisted well into the 1840s. The essential plan and form of the prototype, a one-story cottage with an attic sleeping loft, was retained, even as the exterior was embellished with Federal or Greek Revival-style features.

During the colonial and early national periods, much of Lisbon's population lived in these modest houses. Outwardly, there is little to differentiate the Palmer House from other Capes built in Lisbon between c. 1760 and 1832. For instance, the exterior configuration of the Palmer House and two other Capes on North Burnham Highway, one from

⁹ Of interest here is that Palmer's son David was educated at Dartmouth instead of Yale or Harvard, the alma maters of the establishment clergy.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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John Palmer House, Lisbon, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 3

the earlier 1700s, the other, the Lovett Parks House of 1800, are strikingly similar. They include a balanced facade with a central doorway with a transom, with the doorway repeated on the side elevation in the same location. Windows have a 9-over-6 configuration on the first floor and there are paired windows in the gables.

In citing the John Palmer House as an "outstanding example" of this type in Lisbon, Geoffrey Rossano also noted that the Cape style represented several generations of accumulated experience in vernacular building traditions.¹⁰ While this assessment suggests an element of progress, as the Palmer House demonstrates, in reality, the way Capes were built changed very little over time. Although enclosed attic stairs soon replaced ladders, and attics were divided into separate bedrooms, as was the case in the Palmer House, colonial construction methods persisted. Only the hewn overhang at the attic level, a Cape feature that served no useful purpose, was dispensed with after the Revolution. A few Lisbon builders in the early national period utilized 12-foot posts or a gambrel roof to create more livable attic space, but the last Cape to be built here still has the lower roof plate of the Palmer House, with windows still tucked up under the eaves. More remarkable are the exposed heavy summer beams in the Palmer House, a traditional building technique generally discarded by 1760. By then summers were generally lighter and the timbers hidden in the ceiling. And, as the restoration uncovered, the Palmer House used plank wall construction, another colonial tradition. How many other Capes in Lisbon employed these *retarditaire* construction methods is not known, but as shown by its pronounced southern orientation at an angle to the roadway, the Palmer House was one of the few sited for maximum solar gain in winter, an even more ancient rural custom.

In evaluating the historical architectural integrity of the Palmer House, the quality and extent of the restoration must be considered. Fortunately, the restoration process was well documented. Not only does it provide some insight into the fundamental construction features of the house, some of which now are hidden from view, the published logbook contains a photographic record of pre-existing conditions and a detailed rationale for the restoration procedures. From this evidence, it can be concluded that the integrity of the Palmer House was not substantially compromised by the restoration. In fact, as the documentation shows, the restoration preserved considerable historic fabric and stabilized a fire-damaged building, which also had suffered from years of deferred maintenance.

The most extensive restoration work took place in the parlor. Not only was this room the most fire damaged, the addition of the staircase in the 1920s had destroyed paneling and some of the stone work. Although a case is often made today for leaving such later alterations in place because they were part of the building's history, here these changes adversely affected the integrity of the fireplace wall. Based on the remaining physical evidence, the paneling configuration was restored with appropriate fielded panels, returning the room to its original appearance. Repairs made as the other fireplaces were uncovered in the keeping room and the hall were generally minor, and the addition of the closet in the keeping room is unobtrusive.

¹⁰ "Historic and Architectural Resources Survey of the Town of Lisbon, Connecticut" (Inventory Form I-36), 2001.

John Palmer House
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 38

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1				3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By:

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC date 5/01/04

street & number 37 Orange Road telephone (860) 347 4072

city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Diane M. Powell

street & number 291 North Burnham Highway telephone 860 376 0659

city or town Lisbon state CT zip code 06351

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.).

(8-86)

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

John Palmer House, Lisbon, New London County, CT

Section 9/10 Page 1**9. Major Bibliographic References**

Bayles, Richard M. *History of Windham County, Connecticut*. New York: W.W. Preston, 1889.

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Bishop, Henry F. *Historical Sketch of Lisbon, Connecticut from 1786 to 1900*. New York: H.F. Bishop, 1903.

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Fitch, Dorothy. *History of Lisbon*. Lisbon: American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1976.

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Lisbon Land and Probate Records.

(A) *Modern History of New London County, Connecticut*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1922.

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Spencer, Linda S. *Historic Preservation in Connecticut: Volume II, Eastern Uplands: Historical and Architectural Overview and Management Guide*. Connecticut Historical Commission, 1995.

10. Geographical Data**UTMs:**

1. 18 749270 4613060
2. 18 749440 4613080
3. 18 749510 4613000
4. 18 749520 4612760
5. 18 749460 4612720
6. 18 749660 4612800

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries of the nominated property, which are described in the Lisbon Land Records in Volume 29, Page 249, include lot #s 53 and 53-1 as shown on the attached site map drawn to scale from the Lisbon Tax Assessor's Map 11.

Boundary Justification: The boundaries of the nominated property encompass the original John Palmer House and house lot and remaining agricultural and forest land associated with the Palmer farm.

United States Department of the Interior
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CONTINUATION SHEET

John Palmer House, Lisbon, New London County, CT

Section Photo Page 1

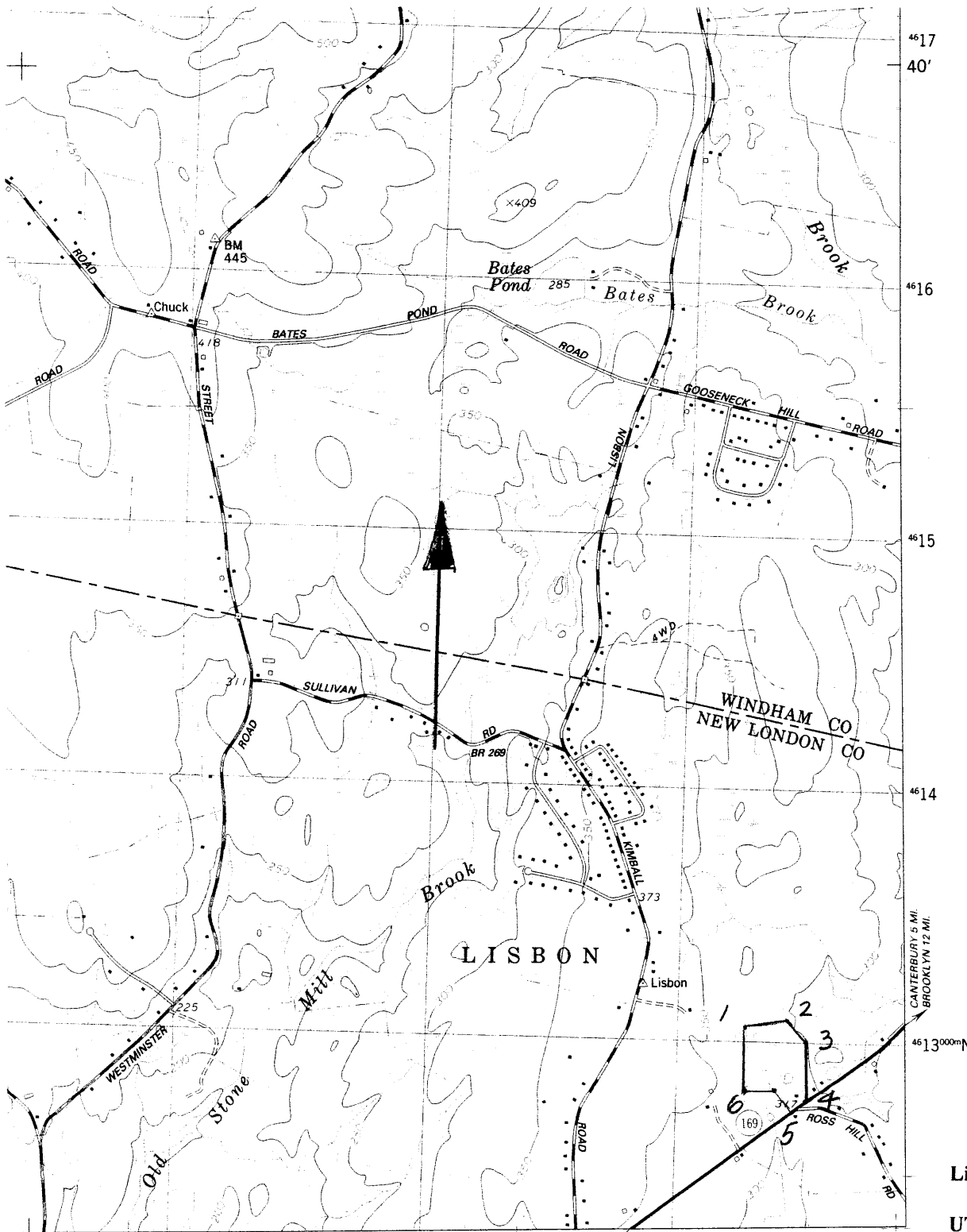
List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC

Negatives on File: Connecticut Historical Commission

Dates: 10 & 12/2003

1. JOHN PALMER HOUSE, façade, camera facing NE
2. JOHN PALMER HOUSE, west elevation, camera facing NE
3. JOHN PALMER HOUSE, south barn (house on L), camera facing NW
4. JOHN PALMER HOUSE, north (rear) barn, camera facing S
5. JOHN PALMER HOUSE, east and rear elevations with modern additions, camera facing SW
6. JOHN PALMER HOUSE, parlor, camera facing E
7. JOHN PALMER HOUSE, hall, camera facing NW
8. JOHN PALMER HOUSE, keeping room fireplace, camera facing SE
9. JOHN PALMER HOUSE, interior original ell (present dining room), camera facing NW
10. JOHN PALMER HOUSE, interior of modern ell addition, camera facing NW



John Palmer House
Lisbon, New London Co., CT

UTMs:

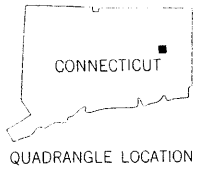
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- 4. 18 749520 4612760
- 5. 18 749460 4612720
- 6. 18 749660 4612800

2'30" 747 748 749 72°0'

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ROAD CLASSIFICATION

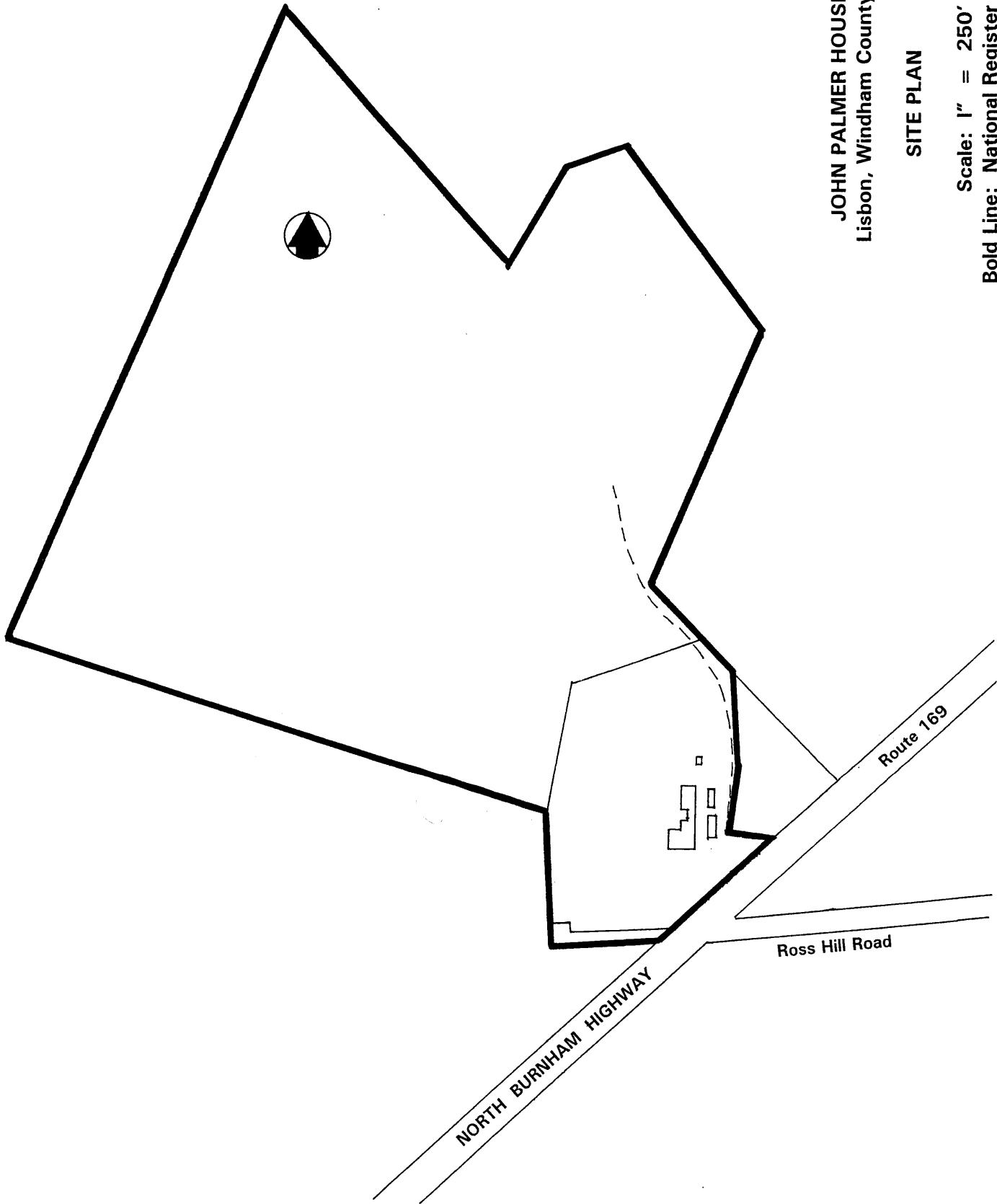
- Primary highway, hard surface
- Secondary highway, hard surface
- Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
- Unimproved road
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route



SCOTLAND, CONN.
 41072-F1-TF-024

1983

D.M. 2500 N. N.E. SERIES 1012



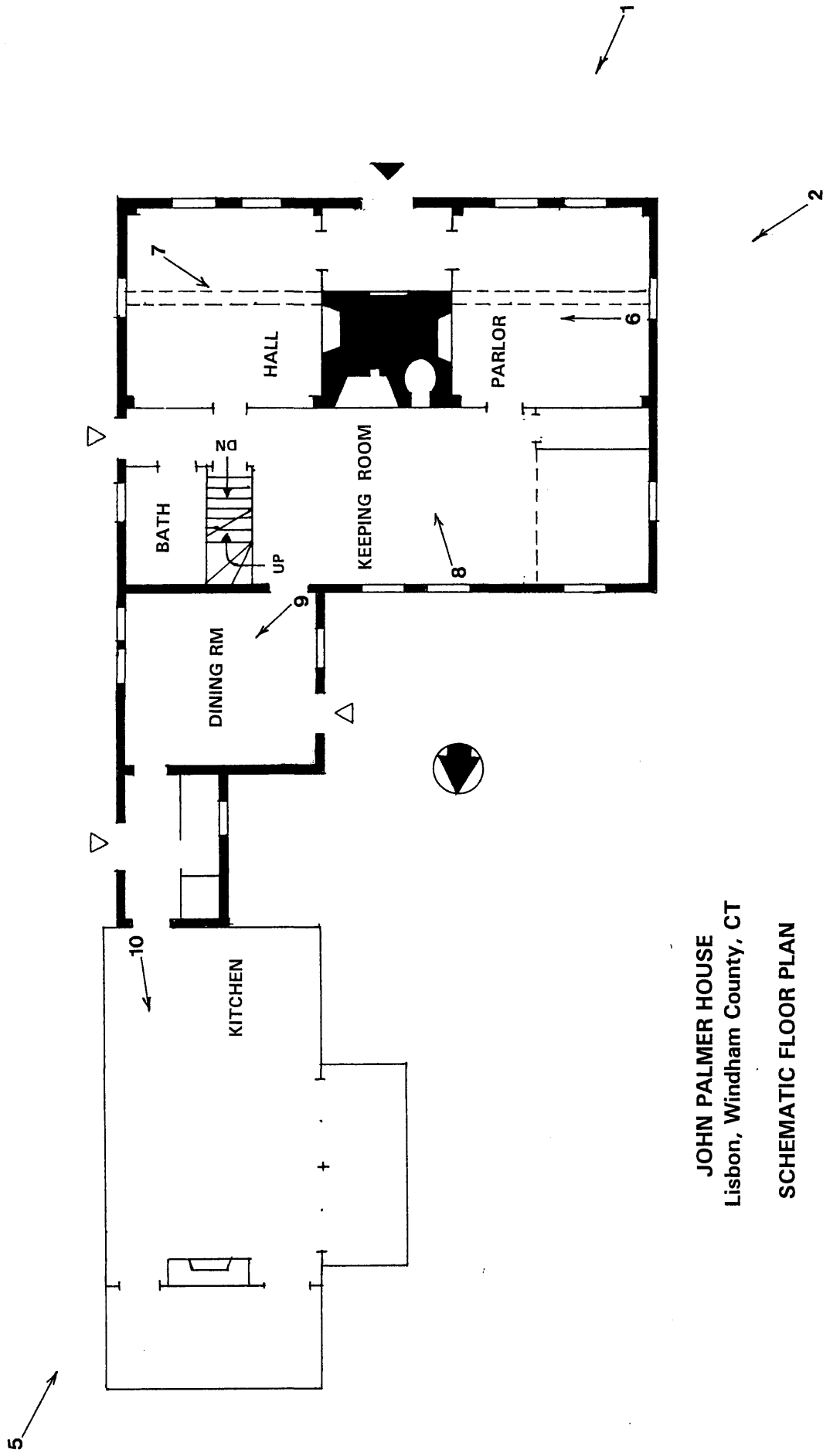
JOHN PALMER HOUSE
Lisbon, Windham County, CT

SITE PLAN

Scale: 1" = 250'

Bold Line: National Register Boundary

Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC



JOHN PALMER HOUSE
 Lisbon, Windham County, CT

SCHEMATIC FLOOR PLAN

Approximate Scale: 3/32" = 1'
 Numbered Arrows: Photograph Views

Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC