

**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: 97001468 **Date Listed:** 12/04/97

Burnett's Corner Historic District New London CT
Property Name **County** **State**

N/A
Multiple Name

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


Signature of the Keeper

12/4/97
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

5. Classification: Ownership of Property

"Private" is the only applicable category.

8. Statement of Significance: Criteria Considerations

Criteria exceptions B and D are not applicable because they each only relate to a very small percentage of resources in the district and none of these resources is highlighted for pivotal importance to the district's significance.

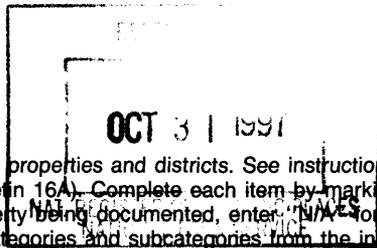
This information was confirmed with John Herzan, National Register Coordinator, CTSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1463

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 Burnett's Corner

other names/site number Burnett's Corner Historic District

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet. not for publication

city or town Groton vicinity

state Connecticut code CT county New London code 011 zip code 06340

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 10/17/97
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 commenting 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): _____

for
Barbara Savage
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

12/4/97

Burnett's Corner Historic District
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	
30	2	buildings
3	0	sites
		structures
		objects
33	2	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/hotel
TRANSPORTATION/ road-related
SOCIAL/meeting hall
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/hotel
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Postmedieval English
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
OTHER/vernacular domestic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone/brick
walls weatherboard
roof asphalt shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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.
Inventory #s 1, 5, 32, 34
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
Inventory #31
- 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)

- SOCIAL HISTORY
- TRANSPORTATION
- ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1750 - 1944

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

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:

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 45

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 9 2 5 0 4 4 0 4 5 8 6 0 6 0
Zone Easting Northing
2 1 9 2 5 1 2 0 0 4 5 8 5 9 7 0
5 1 9 2 5 1 2 6 0 4 5 8 5 7 1 0

3 1 9 2 5 1 1 9 0 4 5 8 6 0 8 0
Zone Easting Northing
4 1 9 2 5 1 2 6 0 4 5 8 6 1 0 0
See continuation sheet
6 1 9 2 5 0 4 0 0 4 5 8 5 9 5 0

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 Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Janice P. Cunningham, National Register Consultant
organization Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC date 6/14/97
street & number 37 Orange Road telephone (860) 347 4072
city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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
street & number telephone
city or town 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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Burnett's Corner Historic District, Groton, New London County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 1

Burnett's Corner is a small linear district located one mile west of the center of Old Mystic in Groton. Most of the district is located on the Old Post Road south of the Gold Star Highway (Route 184), which bypasses the district on the north 9 (see attached map). Today the Old Post Road here has several names. To the east above Route 184, it is known as Welles Road. After it crosses the highway, it becomes Packer Road, which runs in a westerly direction through the district and then rejoins Route 184. Near the center of the district at the "corners," Packer Road intersects with Cow Hill Road, which enters from the south. To the west of this intersection is Godfrey Road, which veers off from Packer and continues to the southwest. A small stream, Haley's Brook, flows through the district.

Altogether, the district includes 35 resources, of which 33 are contributing. Its 18 historic houses, dating from c. 1750 to 1944, were constructed in three distinct time frames. The first group dates from the late colonial period and continues into the early National period. Some 40 years later in the mid-nineteenth century, building resumed and lasted until the Civil War. The rest of the historic houses are all early twentieth-century construction. Since Burnett's Corner was once a self-contained mill village, the district includes a former school, store, and post office, all converted to residential use, an early Masonic hall, and a cemetery, as well as the standing ruins of two industrial sites.

Four buildings have been moved in the district (Criteria consideration B). The house at 710 Cow Hill Road was relocated from its earlier site to the north on this road when Route 184 was constructed (Inventory #1) and the Burnett's Corner School (Inventory #5) was moved to its present site on Godfrey Road about 1920 from within the district. It was once located next to the millpond on Packer Road, now a mill site with the ruins of a dam that dates back to c. 1760 (Inventory #4). Haley's Tavern was moved here in 1986 from Groton Center (Inventory #32) along with a c. 1800 watertower (Inventory #34).

Two of the houses that date from the eighteenth century are two-story, center-chimney Colonials. The c. 1770 Crary Homestead, a five-bay Colonial with a rear kitchen ell, is located at the east end of the district just above Route 184 at Welles Road (Inventory #33; Photograph #1). The six-light transom over the door is original but the rest of the door surround, with its flanking pilasters and dentils, was added in the Federal period. Above and to the northwest on the same property is the reconstructed c. 1768 Elisha Haley Tavern (Inventory #32; Photograph #2). While this larger house has the same full-size colonial form, it has a proportionally narrower main block and recessed wings on either side. Its central doorway, which has a pedimented Georgian surround and a multipaned overlight, is a reproduction of the original feature.

Across the highway from these houses at the entrance to Packer Road is the burying ground associated with the Crary family (Inventory #31). It is a small, well-maintained graveyard, bordered by a metal fence with horizontal rails, with cobblestone pillars at the entrance. It was established in 1739, but most of the graves, which have simple sandstone or granite markers, date from c. 1760 to c. 1820. A few are carved with a death's head pattern.

Most of the colonial houses are one-story Capes, a form that predominated in Burnett's Corner well into the nineteenth century. One on Packer Road just east of the crossroads is probably the oldest in the district. Its irregular facade fenestration and off-center chimney indicate that it was built in stages, the one-room-deep west end possibly as early as 1750 (Inventory #23; Photograph #3).¹ The rest of the main block was added in

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Burnett's Corner Historic District, Groton, New London County, Connecticut

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1826. Two more Colonial Capes found farther west on Packer Road date from about 1780. One on the south side of the street is sited perpendicular to the road and faces west (Inventory #10; Photograph #4). On the same site is the foundation of a witch hazel factory that was built in the nineteenth century (Inventory #11; Photograph #5). Its walls are drylaid of quarried granite, the same type of construction and material used for free-standing walls on several properties elsewhere in the district (Inventory #s 33, 5). Diagonally across the road to the northwest is the last unaltered Cape built in this time frame (Inventory #8; Photograph #6).

The nineteenth-century buildings include the Pequot Hotel, built about 1842 for Richard Burnett (Inventory #2; Photograph #7). Prominently sited in the center of the district at the intersection of Cow Hill and Packer roads, the Pequot Hotel is the most fully realized expression of the Greek Revival style in the district. Its gable-to-street main block, which has recessed wings on either side, has pediments on both the facade and rear gables, which both display shallow fanlights in flushboarded tympanums. A continuous broad frieze extends all the way around the main block, which has panelled pilasters at all four corners. A Doric-order portico, located on the left side of the facade, shelters a doorway flanked by sidelights and pilasters and surmounted by a transom. A simple Greek Revival doorway frames an entrance to the north wing, which predates the main block. The second floor of the main house was designed for use as a Masonic hall. Previously, the order met in a c. 1832 building diagonally across the intersection to the northeast, also owned by Burnett (Inventory #23; Photograph #8). Although now in a deteriorated state, there are plans to restore the building, which is owned by the Burnett's Corner Preservation Society. A two-family Greek Revival-style house is located well back from the north side of Packer Road (Inventory #21; Photograph #9). It has a temple-fronted main block and a long narrow right wing.

Several other period buildings are influenced by the Greek Revival style. Among them is the George Packer Store located at the "vee" between Packer and Godfrey roads (Inventory #6; Photograph #10). It is two stories in height, with the first story built of brick. The wood-framed second floor is detailed in the Greek Revival manner with pronounced cornice returns and corner pilasters. The Victorian two-story facade porch, with its sawn brackets, is a later addition. On the same property is a small shed which once served as a witch hazel shop (Inventory #7). A tall one-story Cape built in this period displays the characteristic narrow attic windows found under the facade eaves of vernacular Greek Revival cottages (Inventory #26; Photograph #11). The relocated house at 710 Cow Hill Road was also built in this period (Inventory #1).

An intersecting facade gable was added to a Colonial Cape about 1860 (Inventory #15; Photograph #12). While it is now somewhat reminiscent of the rural cottages advocated by landscape architect Alexander J. Downing, the detail is quite simple. The newer gable peak is sheathed with board-and-batten siding and highlighted by a round-arched window.

Among the houses built in the early twentieth century are several simple vernacular houses on Packer Road (Inventory #s 15, 25, 27). They have few stylistic features and some have enclosed porches or additions. As shown by its form and orientation, another house dated at 1932 could have been constructed in the nineteenth century (Inventory #12; Photograph #14). The schoolhouse was moved in this period (Inventory #5; Photograph #13). Its main block retains the form of the original building, but it too has an enclosed porch.

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A complete inventory list of contributing and non-contributing buildings follows. Dates of construction are estimated in the field or taken from the architectural survey of Groton conducted in 1992.

Inv. #	Address	Name/Style or Type/Date	C/NC	Photo. #
1.	710 Cow Hill Road	19th-century vernacular, c. 1850	C	
2.	725 Cow Hill Road	Richard Burnett House, Greek Revival, c. 1842	C	7
3.	725 Cow Hill Road	barn/shed, c. 1900	C	
4.	--- Cow Hill Road	mill site, c. 1760	C	
5.	330 Godfrey Road	Burnett's Corner School, c. 1760	C	13
6.	347 Godfrey Road	George Packer House & Store, c. 1845/c. 1900	C	10
7.	347 Godfrey Road	shop, c. 1900	C	
8.	142 Packer Road	Cape, 1790	C	6
9.	142 Packer Road	outbuilding, c. 1930	C	
10.	159 Packer Road	Cape, c. 1800	C	4
11.	159 Packer Road	Dickenson Mill, industrial site, c. 1907	C	5
12.	164 Packer Road	20th-century vernacular, 1932	C	14
13.	164 Packer Road	garage, c. 1932	C	
14.	200 Packer Road	vernacular cottage, c. 1750/c. 1850	C	12
15.	200 Packer Road	garage, c. 1930	C	
16.	200 Packer Road	one-room house, c. 1900	C	
17.	200 Packer Road	privy, c. 1900	C	
18.	222 Packer Road	20th-century vernacular, c. 1930	C	
19.	222 Packer Road	garage, c. 1930	C	
20.	230 Packer Road	Ranch, 1985	NC	
21.	242 Packer Road	Greek Revival, c. 1845	C	9
22.	268 Packer Road	19th-century vernacular, c. 1865	C	
23.	276 Packer Road	Masonic Hall, 1832	C	8
24.	306 Packer Road	Cape, c. 1750	C	3
25.	306 Packer Road	outbuilding, c. 1970	NC	
26.	340 Packer Road	vernacular Greek Revival cottage, c. 1840	C	11
27.	352 Packer Road	20th-century vernacular, 1944	C	
28.	352 Packer Road	garage, 1944	C	
29.	362 Packer Road	20th-century vernacular, 1940	C	
30.	368 Packer Road	Cape, 1830	C	
31.	--- Packer Road	Crary Burying Ground	C	
32.	2750 Route 184	Elisha Haley Tavern, c. 1768	C	2
33.	2800 Route 184	Crary Homestead, Colonial, c. 1770	C	1
34.	2800 Route 184	watertower (wood), c. 1800	C	
35.	2800 Rout2 184	privy, c. 1800	C	

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Statement of Significance

Burnett's Corner Historic District is primarily significant for its association with the turnpike era in Connecticut. Midway between New York and Boston, this crossroads village on the old Post Road flourished as a stagecoach stop on the New London Providence Turnpike in the mid-nineteenth century, and derives further significance for its association with the development of Freemasonry in Groton. Not only does the district incorporate this early history, it also reflects the domestic growth of the 1930s that followed the building of the Gold Star Highway. All this historic development forms an exceptionally cohesive district, which contains a representative collection of vernacular domestic architecture that is distinguished by fine examples from the Colonial and Greek Revival periods.

Historical Background and Significance

Groton was once part of the New London plantation, founded by John Winthrop, Jr., in 1646, which encompassed land on both sides of the Thames River estuary at Long Island Sound. Settlement at Groton on the west side of this natural harbor began by 1700. Set off as a separate parish in 1702, Groton became a new town in 1705. As did many communities with a dispersed farming population, Groton tried to create an institutional focus in its geographic center. Although a meetinghouse and school were built in Center Groton in 1703, it never became the thriving village envisioned by the proprietors. Instead, villages to the west and east grew in importance because of their riverine locations, especially Groton Bank on the Thames River, the western border of town. On the east, Old Mystic thrived as a riverport on both sides of the Mystic River until the center of maritime activity shifted to Lower Mystic on the coast, the seaport village today known as Mystic.

When the old Post Road was laid out through town in the 1750s, this inland route followed the old Pequot Path for convenience as well as necessity. Although the highway was sited nearer the coast in the western part of the colony, here the Thames estuary was too wide and deep for fording or bridging at this time; the chosen route crossed the river at the first fordable location above the head of the estuary. The district originated as a farming community that grew up on the outskirts of Old Mystic around Crary's sawmill (outside the district) and Fanning's gristmill on Haley's Brook, the latter established by about 1760 (Inventory #4). Several houses that date from this period were located along the Post Road. Among them are one of the earlier Capes in the district (Inventory #24; Photograph #3) and the Crary Homestead (Inventory #33; Photograph #1). Farther west on the Post Road was the original location of Haley's Tavern, which was built in 1768 in Center Groton (Inventory #32). Scheduled for demolition because of highway construction, it was dismantled and rebuilt on its new site in the district. Along with the Crary Homestead, it continues to function as the Red Brook Inn. The Haley family already had historic connections in the district. Not only did they own land there, their daughter, Sally, married Richard Burnett, for whom the village is named.

Richard Burnett (1801-1890) was a central figure in the nineteenth-century growth of the district. A former sea captain, he had been active in the coastal trade and the founding of Key West, Florida. He was one of the mariners from Mystic and Noank that developed a profitable marine salvage trade at this winter station. Burnett also was active in Freemasonry, which until 1824 was a secret society. That year Groton was visited by the Marquis de Lafayette during his triumphal tour of America. Lafayette, himself a Freemason, encouraged the local Charity Lodge #38 to "reveal" itself. Because of political opposition locally and in the state, the order continued to meet in secret, but it openly participated in the establishment of the Groton Monument. Built to honor the soldiers who

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Burnett's Corner Historic District, Groton, New London County, Connecticut

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Location

Cow Hill Road: 710, 725, and 2710-14/23/9180 (mill site).

Godfrey Road: 330, 347.

Packer Road: 142, 159, 164, 200, 222, 230, 242, 268, 276, 306, 340, 352,
362, 368, and 2710-14/23/7223 (cemetery).

Route 184: 2750, 2800.

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died in the 1781 Battle of Groton in the Revolution, it was dedicated in an masonic ceremony in 1831.² Burnett was a member of the lodge at least by 1832. It first met in Center Groton, but by 1837 was meeting in the old house and store that Burnett and his wife inherited from the Haleys (Inventory #23; Photrograph #8). Within five years the lodge met in the new Greek Revival house that Grand Master Burnett built across the street (Inventory #2). The entire second floor of the main house was devoted to the meeting hall, which had a vaulted ceiling and matching Rumford fireplaces at either end. The rest of the building, known as the Pequot Hotel, served as an inn and stagecoach stop on the New London Providence Turnpike laid out in 1818. This turnpike was part of the major route between New York and Boston, a distance of 270 miles and a several days journey by stage. The Pequot Hotel, located about midway, was one of the customary overnight stops. The lodge continued to meet here until 1850. At that time it moved to Lower Mystic, which had surpassed Old Mystic as the maritime center. Until a new building was erected later in the century, the lodge met in a sail loft there. The meeting hall at the Pequot Hotel was divided into two more guest bedrooms. The original doors of these new rooms still have their room numbers and period hardware.

The village continued to flourish until the railroad supplanted stagecoach service in 1858. Bypassing Old Mystic and Burnett's Corner, the line ran through Lower Mystic. Although it is said that the Pequot Hotel was still used as a boardinghouse into the early twentieth century, few travellers passed this way. Burnett's Corner reverted to its earlier role as an agricultural community; even Burnett, who lived here the rest of his life, turned to farming. During its heyday, however, the hotel brought prosperity to the village and considerable architectural growth, with a village store and at least three other houses built or remodeled in this period (Inventory #s 6, 14, 21, 22).

By the turn of the century some people in Burnett's Corner had turned to small-scale manufacturing to make living, such as T. N. Dickinson, Jr., who built the witch hazel mill in the district about 1907 (Inventory #11). The words "witch hazel" are still discernible on the wall of the shop where he sold his product (Inventory #6). A sawmill east of the district eventually became a machine shop, but it is probable that the gristmill in the village continued to function (Inventory #4). On the north bank of the stream across from the gristmill, Leander Barber, a twine manufacturer, built a ropewalk. Nothing remains of the long narrow building next to Packer Road that housed the operation, but it is said that many villagers were employed there.

When the Gold Star Highway was built during the 1930s, Burnett's Corner became an early suburban community. Another group of houses was built for people who lived here but commuted to work by automobile. Today Burnett's Corner has come full circle. Modern travellers who come here to enjoy its rural atmosphere can stay at two inns in the district. The Pequot Hotel has hung out its shingle once more and the Red Brook Inn also welcomes visitors (Inventory #s 2, 32, 33).

Architectural Significance

The collective significance of Burnett's Corner Historic District, which represents two centuries of architectural growth, is derived from several factors. It is a historic rural enclave of exceptional internal integrity. Though located within sight and sound of a busy highway, little of the modern world intrudes to disturb its well-preserved historic setting. Of particular note are the siting and orientation of the houses, several of which are enhanced by bordering stone walls, all features reminiscent of a nineteenth-century village. By and large it was not a wealthy community. The ebb and flow of the village economy can be read in the modest vernacular architecture that prevailed for most of the district's history, expressed by the one-story houses of the colonial and National

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periods and the Depression-era architecture of the 1930s. While none of these houses are large or elaborate, collectively they make a significant contribution to the district as honest reflections of their respective times.

The Cape form predominates. Generally well preserved, these simple one-story houses bring an architectural unity to the district and establish its historical period. Its developmental stages are well represented, progressing from the often unbalanced facades of the colonial period (Inventory #24; Photograph #3) to the symmetry of the later eighteenth century (Inventory #10; Photograph #4). As it did all over Connecticut, the Cape remained popular in the early nineteenth century. By that time some Capes had a taller form and narrow attic windows under the eaves, features that are found in the district's example (Inventory #26; Photograph #11).

Individually significant houses have survived from two periods. The c. 1770 Crary Homestead, which marks the eastern entrance to the district, is a classic example of its time and very well-preserved (Inventory #33; Photograph #1). Even though a modern highway passes by its dooryard, the exceptional integrity of its rural setting has been maintained and is enhanced by the bordering stone walls. The centerpiece of the district is the Pequot Hotel, which is both architecturally and historically significant (Inventory #2; Photograph #7). Prominently sited, a commanding presence at the "corners," this fine Greek Revival-style house is exceptionally stylish. Its superior exterior architectural integrity carries into the interior, which is also highly detailed and well-preserved.

Endnotes:

1. Some sources say this part was built in 1697, but such an early date cannot be confirmed by the architectural evidence.
2. Several of the defenders in this battle are interred in the Crary Burying Ground (Inventory #31).

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9. Major Bibliographic References

"Burnett's Corners: A nostalgic look at Groton's once bustling hamlet." *Tidings* (June 1996): 4-7.

Havrilla, Kristin. "Cemetery Survey, Groton, Connecticut." Prepared for the Town of Groton Planning Department, 1996.

"Historic and Architectural Resources Survey Report. Town of Groton, Connecticut, Phase I, Vol. I. Connecticut Historical Commission, 1992.

10. Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of Burnett's Corner Historic District are shown on the attached map drawn to scale from Groton Tax Assessor's Maps 2710-13 and 2710-14.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were drawn to encompass the maximum number of contributing resources associated with Burnett's Corner Historic District during its period of significance and to exclude non-contributing resources on the perimeter of the district. One of the excluded resources is the small Cushman Cemetery located between 306 and 340 Packer Road that has lost much of its integrity. Presumably the graves are still extant but the headstones have been destroyed by vandals.

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Section number Photos Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC.

Date: 11/96

Negatives on file: Connecticut Historical Commission

1. CRARY HOMESTEAD, facing NE
2. ELISHA HALEY TAVERN, facing NE
3. 306 Packer Road, facing NE
4. 159 Packer Road, facing E
5. factory foundation (159 Packer Road), facing SW
6. 142 Packer Road, facing NE
7. RICHARD BURNETT HOUSE/PEQUOT HOTEL, facing SW
8. Masonic Hall (foreground); 268 Packer Road (rear), facing W
9. 242 Packer Road, facing N
10. Village Store, facing SW
11. 340 Packer Road, facing NW
12. 200 Packer Road, facing NE
13. BURNETT'S CORNER SCHOOL, facing SW
14. 164 Packer Road, facing NE

SEP 12 1997

Certified Local Government Program
Historic District/Property Commission Comment Form

Connecticut Historical
Commission

for Nominations to the
National Register of Historic Places

District/Property Name: BURNETTS CORNERS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Address (for individual nomination): _____

The TOWN OF GROTON HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION reviewed
(Name of Commission)

the nomination of the district/property noted above to the National Register of Historic Places at its meeting on 9-9-97.

It is the finding of the Commission that this property/district meets the National Register criteria.

It is the finding of the Commission that this property/district does not meet the National Register criteria.

Expertise in the discipline(s) defined in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A, appropriate to this nomination, is represented on the Commission.

Expertise in the discipline(s) defined in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A, appropriate to this nomination, is not represented on the Commission but was obtained in the review of this nomination. Attached is a copy of the resume of the person(s) consulted on this nomination. Only the name(s) is listed for persons consulted who have been previously identified by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office as meeting 36 CFR 61 professional qualifications.

(For additional comments, please use reverse.)

ATTEST:

BY Nancy Mitchell

DATE: 9-9-97

Secretary/Clerk of the Commission

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

District/Property Name: Burnett's Corner

Address (for individual nomination): _____

As the Chief Elected Official for Town of Groton
(Name of Municipality)

I hereby

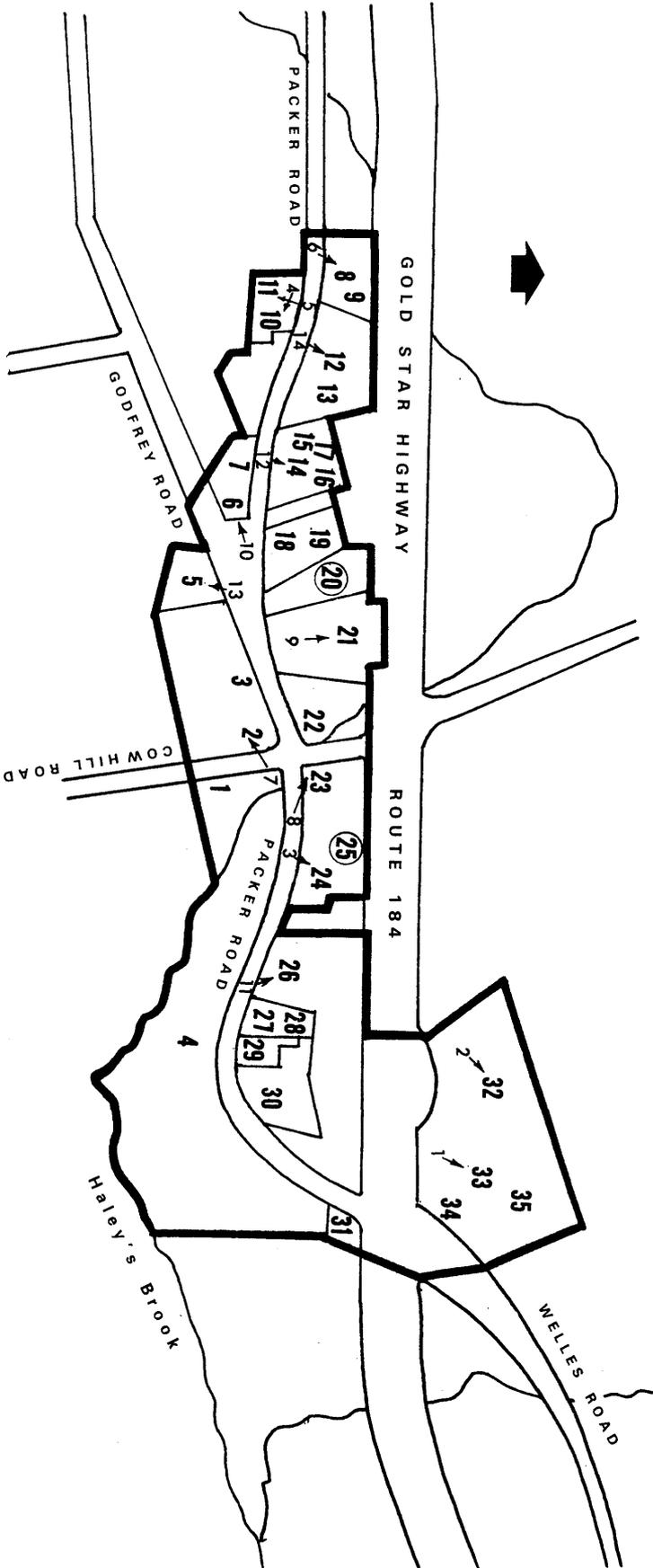
X approve

_____ 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.

Ronald P. LeBlanc Town Manager
Name Ronald P. LeBlanc Title

9/10/97
Date



Scale



**BURNETT'S CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
GROTON, NEW LONDON COUNTY, CT**

- # Contributing resource
- Ⓝ Non-contributing resource
- # with arrow: photograph view

Bold Line: National Register District Boundary

Compiled by Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC 6/97