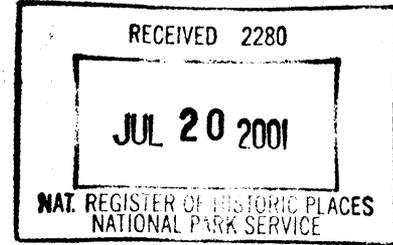


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

929



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 Cady-Copp House

other names/site Cady, Damaris, House

2. Location

street & number 115 Liberty Highway (Route 21) not for publication N/A

city or town Putnam vicinity N/A

state Connecticut code CT county Windham code 015 zip code 06260

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

 July 11, 2001
Signature of certifying official Date
John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission
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

Cady-Copp House
Name of Property

Windham, 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): _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper
Entered in the
National Register

Date of Action
9/3/01

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
count.)

- 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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
—	— sites
—	— structures
—	— objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</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/secondary structure.

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)
COLONIAL/Postmedieval English

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Stone
walls Weatherboard
roof Asphalt 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

Cady-Copp House, Putnam, Windham County, CT

Section 7 Page 1

Description

The Cady-Copp House, a c. 1745 gambrel-roofed Colonial cottage, is located in Putnam Heights, a village about a half mile north of the border with the Town of Killingly and about 1.5 miles northwest of downtown Putnam on the Quinebaug River. It is set well back (about 450 feet) from the east side of Liberty Highway (Route 21), a fairly level road that follows a 500-foot ridgeline that runs north-south up the east side of the river valley. Between the highway and the house site, an open level greensward bordered by stone walls once served as the town common and militia training ground.

Almost hidden from view, the house sits in a clearing in the woods and faces almost due south (Photograph #s 1, 2, 3, 4). As shown by an 1889 photograph, the major historic change to the site is the reforestation of the adjoining farmland (see exhibit A). Dry-laid stone walls still mark the paths of internal pentways and an ancient road into the site from the highway, and also define the walls of former animal pens and cellar holes of other outbuildings around the house (Photograph #5; see site plan). A late nineteenth-century barn with an integral privy is located on the edge of the clearing where the land slopes away to the east and south.

The house itself has changed very little since the early 1800s. Because it was never fitted out with electricity or plumbing, the original floor plan and wood finishes remain largely intact. Lack of maintenance and excessive dampness, however, have taken their toll on the structure and some of the plasterwork. Repairs to stabilize the building have included the replacement of some of the first-floor framing, flooring, a few corner posts, and some rafters in the lower slope of the roof, and some of that work is also deteriorated.

To all external appearances, the Cady-Copp House is a fairly typical gambrel cottage of modest size, almost square in plan (30' x 31') with a center chimney. The single dormer in the eastern slope of the roof is a later addition, as is the enclosed off-center entryway on the south end elevation (Photograph #s 2, 6). It is likely that the eight-panel door used there was the original entrance door. The fenestration pattern is somewhat irregular, some of which is due to nineteenth-century changes. Windows generally have double-hung sash and have either a six-over-six or eight-over-eight pattern.

The interior, while exhibiting several construction methods common to the period, most notably plank walls and summer beams, has a very unusual floor plan (see attached plan). Four rooms are arranged around a center chimney stack which is rotated so that each room has a corner fireplace. The main partition walls between these rooms, which run from the corners of the stack to the outside walls, are posted at either end and support cased summer beams that run north and south. Instead of the more usual arrangement of the main entrance centered in the long elevation, the front door to the Cady-Copp House is off-center in the end elevation and opens directly into the hall.

The first-floor rooms have similar finishes: plaster walls and ceilings, beaded-edge casing of posts and beams, and some plain horizontal board wainscot. Based on the circular-saw marks on the lath, the walls were refinished with a second layer of plaster, sometime after 1830. Underneath the windows of the west wall of the parlor is some evidence of earlier plasterwork with spilt lath. Most of the four-panel interior doors are hung with strap hinges with bean ends.

Fireplace surrounds have different treatments. The hall surround is framed with a simple molding, with a wider molding under the mantel board (Photograph #7). There is a hole for a stove thimble in the plastered chimney breast. The fireplace has a brick firebox (not measured but quite deep and nearly square) with a stone lintel, the only one in the house not rebuilt to Rumford proportions after the Revolution, and what appears to be a concrete hearth. An unusual feature of this room is the dish cupboard which is built into the wall at the southeast corner, and has separate paneled doors top and bottom.

The wall between the cased posts in the parlor is fully paneled, with horizontal fielded panels over the chimney breast flanked by narrow vertical panels, and is capped with a heavy cornice molding (Photograph #8). Stiles and rails have beaded edges, as does the casing of the flanking posts. The brick firebox (39" x 30" by 16"), which has an iron lintel, has a slight flare to the cheeks; the rear wall is about 25" wide). A patterned raised brick hearth extends slightly beyond the bolection molding that frames the opening.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cady-Copp House, Putnam, Windham County, CT

Section 7 Page 2

The chamber fireplace surround is similar to the one in the hall, but its brick firebox is nearly identical in size to that of the parlor (37" x 33" x 15"; Photograph #9). It is probable that both fireplaces were rebuilt in the Rumford manner about 1800, since their simple surrounds are typical of the Federal period.

The keeping room fireplace with its brick oven occupies the entire space between the posts (Photograph #10). Originally much wider and deeper, with a brick oven in the back wall, the fireplace was relined to its present Rumford configuration (44" x 47" x 16") with a decided flare to the cheeks. Since the present oven, which has a separate stone lintel, is exceptionally deep (45") and angles back to the left, it probably incorporates the earlier beehive. The small batten door over the opening and the ash pit below is a modern replacement hung on modern hinges. The oven and firebox have separate stone lintels. There is a small cupboard on the right of the chimney breast, and again a hole for a stove thimble.

Both the small pantry and the stairs to the second floor open off the keeping room. The pantry, which was added by the mid-nineteenth century, is fitted out with shelves and a cast-iron dry sink. The stairs consist of steep winders (11 risers) within an enclosed stairwell, illuminated by the single dormer. Original planking is visible in this space and also along the outside wall of the straight-run stairs underneath that lead down to a partially excavated cellar hole with rubblestone walls, originally laid up with clay mortar. The cellar, which has a dirt floor, extends to the south under the hall and east to incorporate a large stone chimney base in the northeast corner.

The second floor is divided into two rooms, which have plastered walls and ceilings. Posts and wall braces are exposed. It is likely that these spaces were left unfinished until the 1830s. The south room has a recess and thimble opening for a cast-iron stove, but there is no visible evidence that either space ever had a fireplace. The roof, which is visible through a ceiling scuttle in the north room, is conventionally framed with rafters about four feet on center and half-lapped at the ridge. They are let into gains in the purlins between the upper and lower slopes of the roof. The original plank wall sheathing can be seen under the eaves, where new standard rafters are butted and nailed at the purlins.

Cady-Copp House
Name of Property

Windham, 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

c. 1745-1924

Significant Dates

c. 1745; c. 1800

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:

Aspinock Historical Society of Putnam, Inc.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cady-Copp House, Putnam, Windham County, CT

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Cady-Copp House, which served as the parsonage for two early ministers of the first church society, embodies the early settlement history of Killingly Hill. Virtually unchanged since the early nineteenth century, this rare idiosyncratic interpretation of a gambrel-roofed Colonial cottage is highly significant because of its non-traditional floor plan and framing system. Together with its historic rural setting, it evokes a sense of time and place with almost perfect verisimilitude.

Historical Background and Significance

The Cady-Copp House is located in present-day Putnam Heights, an area that once was part of the Town of Killingly. Known variously as Aspinock, Killingly Hill, or the First Society of Killingly, Putnam Heights was one of the first areas settled east of the Quinebaug River in northeastern Connecticut. Instead of being the usual covenanted communities settled with prior permission of the colonial government, a pattern common to much of Connecticut, many towns there evolved in an unorthodox fashion. Much of the land in the region was acquired by speculators who sold vast acreages to individual settlers who came here from towns in Massachusetts, creating a dispersed population. Eventually linear villages were established on the high ground, along north-south ridgelines that traverse the area. De facto recognition by the General Assembly was soon followed by establishment of church societies.

Such was the case in Killingly Hill, which was located on the main north-south road from Norwich to Boston. Established as a town in 1708, it organized as a church society in 1715. The first minister of the parish, the Reverend John Fisk, who typically expected to serve for life, was dismissed at his request in 1741. Although the reason for his dismissal is not recorded, undoubtedly it was connected with the upheaval of the Great Awakening, a religious revival of major proportions that swept through New England in that period. By 1750 a second meetinghouse and the Cady-Copp House were standing; the latter served as the parsonage for the next two ministers, the Reverends Howe and Brown. The community included a tavern, gristmill, and blacksmith shop, and more than 20 farming families lived in the area. Land was set aside for a town common and militia training ground along the highway in front of the nominated property.

Just up the street at the corner of Aspinock Road is the present First Society Church (now vacant). Designed by Elias Carter in the Federal style, this handsome 1818 edifice reflected the prosperity generated in the village by early nineteenth-century development of the cotton industry along the Quinebaug River. By 1850, however, Killingly Hill was just one of many regional hilltop communities that lost population to the large industrial towns in the valleys. The process was hastened by the opening of the Norwich-Worcester Railroad, which had a depot near the mills in what is now downtown Putnam. A new town center rapidly emerged there, which led to the formation of the Town of Putnam in 1855, formed from parts of Killingly, Thompson, and Pomfret.

Among the pioneer settlers who came to Killingly from Massachusetts were the Cadys of Watertown and the Howes from Roxbury, whose histories were intertwined with the Cady-Copp House.¹ The Cadys all descended from Nicholas Cady, who purchased his land from John Fitch, one of the largest land speculators in the Eastern Uplands. His son, Captain Joseph Cady (1666-1742), bought 150 acres and built his house (no longer extant) in 1714. Just before his death, Captain Joseph sold the house to Darius Session, deputy governor of Rhode Island, for a summer residence. His eldest son, Justice Joseph Cady (1690-1768), who married Elisabeth Hosmer at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1714, served as a deputy to the General Assembly and as justice of the peace. Samuel Howe bought his 200 acres from John Chandler, a speculator who had acquired much of the land between the Quinebaug and French rivers (the latter now Five Mile River), an area originally set aside to indemnify losses suffered during the Narragansett War. Howe was elected as the first clerk when the First Society of Killingly was approved by the General Assembly.

¹ The history of the village and the Cady-Copp House is based on the extensive and thorough research done by members of the Aspinock Historical Society. Their specific contributions are cited in the bibliography. The author also is grateful for the assistance of Robert Miller, former town historian, who graciously provided access to the society's archives.

(8-86)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET****Cady-Copp House, Putnam, Windham County, CT****Section 8 Page 2**

Justice Cady built the nominated house for his daughter, Damaris, about 1745. It was a surprisingly modest building, considering his reputed wealth. Damaris Cady (1717-1776) had married the Reverend Perley Howe (1711-1753), son of Captain Sampson Howe (d. 1736) in 1735, the date often given for this house. The family genealogy, however, records that they first settled in Dudley, Massachusetts, where Howe had his first pastorate after graduating from Harvard College in 1731. Their first six children (only three survived infancy) were born in Dudley, the last three in Killingly after the Reverend Howe was called to be pastor of the First Church in 1745. That year, his father-in-law deeded the property over to him for 300 pounds in bills of credit. Howe died in 1753 and Damaris Cady Howe remarried the following year. Her new husband, the Reverend Aaron Brown, a graduate of Yale College, class of 1749, was called to the Killingly church in 1754 and ministered to the society for 22 years until his death in 1775.

A teacher as well as a minister, the Reverend Brown prepared young men for higher education in his study at the head of the stairs. Among them were Amasa Learned, who became a minister, served in the state legislature, and was elected to Congress (1781-1794), and Joseph Howe, his stepson, who was prepared for Yale College. After graduating as salutatorian in the class of 1765, Howe was superintendent of the Grammar School in Hartford and a tutor at Yale. One year after he was called to New South Church in Boston in 1773, Howe's promising career as a minister ended with his premature death. Manasseh Cutler (1742-1823), probably the best known of Brown's students, also graduated from Yale and practiced law before becoming a minister in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Active in the formation and development of the Ohio Company, Cutler is credited as co-author of the Northwest Ordinance, which abolished slavery in the Northwest Territory, and served in Congress during Thomas Jefferson's first administration (1800-1804).

When Damaris died in 1776, her last will and testament, probated in November, named her youngest son, Sampson Howe, executor of her estate. He had received title to the house in 1768. Her personal estate, left to her granddaughters and valued at 344 pounds, included such luxury items as gold and silver jewelry, and silk gowns, uncommon in probate inventories of the day.

The next owner was David Copp, who came to Killingly from Norwich to build the Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. In 1818 David transferred title to his son, Simon, who put up bond to support his aging parents, and built himself a new house nearer the road. Simon's son, James Copp, inherited both properties after his father died in 1841. James, a sea captain who lived in Brooklyn, New York, and Dedham, Massachusetts, leased the Cady-Copp House to his mother and transferred title to her in 1861. Later owners included Rosa Danielson (1897) and Whitman Danielson (1923), who deeded the property to Fenner Peckham, Jr., and his wife, Barbara, that same year, the last family to own the property. In 1992 the heirs deeded the house to the Aspinock Historical Society in Fenner Peckham's memory.

Architectural Significance

The Cady-Copp House amplifies the meaning of the term "vernacular." Not merely an expression of a regional type or form, it is a singular example of folk architecture of exceptional architectural significance. While other representatives of the type may have been built in northeast Connecticut, no in-depth survey has been done, and this dwelling may be the only surviving example. Since the corner placement of all the fireplaces, the most significant feature of the house, is not readily obvious from the outside, that feature was not identified in the HABS inventory of the building in 1968. Obviously, considering the origins of the Killingly settlers, it was a transplant from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where at least one example of this corner-fireplace plan has been identified in Upton by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.²

For the architectural historian, the Cady-Copp House is a conundrum that raises more questions than can be answered. Instead of the architectural evidence supporting the building history, some aspects of the architectural and historical records are at odds with each

² Myron O. Stachiw, Director of Research, SPNEA, to Ms. Ruth Flagg, President, Aspinock Historical Society, March 17, 1995. The Samuel Hayes II House in Granby, the only other known example of this floor plan in Connecticut, is a full two stories in height with a has a hipped roof (National Register of Historic Places, 1991).

(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Cady-Copp House, Putnam, Windham County, CT

Section 8 Page 3

other. The form itself is clearly derived from the Cape style, which began to appear in Connecticut in the 1740s. Some Capes had a gambrel roof form by mid-century. It was favored by poorer farmers and yeomen simply because it was cheaper to build than the standard two-story Colonial. The corner-fireplace plan, however, and the method of framing were not used on the Cape Cod, supposedly the original source of this style. There is little actual stylistic resemblance to the true Cape, of which the key indicators are a symmetrical three- or four-bay façade on the long elevation and distinctive fixed-pane attic fenestration. Indeed, it has few features generally associated with conventional post-medieval colonial construction. Instead of complying with the symmetry and balance expected of the colonial period, windows and doors are almost randomly placed, a practice that continued into the nineteenth century. Siting of the house for solar gain in winter, and the use of summer beams and plank sheathing seem to be the only concessions to tradition.

To frame this house to accommodate four corner fireplaces at first appears to serve no real purpose. But colonial builders always had their reasons; even those based simply on tradition originally had a practical application. The corner fireplace per se is not without precedent. Small ones were sometimes used in the burning room in the 1700s, and this feature survived at least into the Greek Revival period. Arguably, a corner heat source may have been more efficient, but if that were true, more builders would have used them in principal rooms. What it comes down to is simple economics; the Cady-Copp House used even less timber than the inexpensive standard Cape. Although somewhat difficult to reconcile such frugality with the reputed wealth of Justice Cady and his daughter, a case can be made from the architectural evidence. Conventional framing required eight posts to support the chimney and end girts; here only six were required and they do double duty by also carrying part of the load of the summers. As a result, carrying timbers could be reduced in size and the partition walls are loadbearing, which is not the case with standard construction. The summer beams themselves come into play as an integral part of the structure by carrying part of the roof load, situated as they are under the roof purlins. Although the plank sheathing provides some rigidity, there are some problems with this rather ingenious framing method, most notably less resistance to lateral forces, which is only partially compensated by wind-braces on the second floor.

More understandable was the relining of the fireplaces to Rumford proportions around 1800. It was common practice in Connecticut and spread rapidly throughout the state once this more efficient design was published by Benjamin Thompson, an English physicist known as Count Rumford. In fact, local evidence of this practice was found in Justice Cady's own house. Although the house is gone, the standing ruins of the chimney stack were depicted in *Early Connecticut Houses*, first published in 1900.³ There the stone firebox in the parlor fireplace was shown relined with brick.

History and circumstances have combined to preserve the Cady-Copp House in other meaningful ways. As an expression of material culture, it still embodies and illustrates a way of life almost incomprehensible in the twenty-first century. Although it was adapted and remodeled in the first 100 years of its history, today no later modern amenities jar the eye. No perfect "restorations" stand between the viewer and the original fabric to convey a distorted view of colonial life. Instead, what is expressed is the true character of the times, which even in the early Republic was often rough, and always hard. It is difficult to imagine Damaris Cady's silken gowns and jewelry displayed in such a setting. Personal space was at a premium with large families crowded under one roof. If indeed the ministers who lived here had their study in the attic, that arrangement left only the rest of this unheated garret for the children, and the single bedchamber on the first floor for the parents.

Little or no attempt was made to embellish the house with handsome detail, even in the Federal period, when many farmers, including some in the immediate neighborhood, made an architectural display of their wealth. Most of the finishes in the Cady-Copp House are quite plain, the well-preserved colonial paneling in the parlor being a major exception. Until the pantry ell was added, storage space was limited and that too was simply fashioned.

³ Norman M. Isham and Albert F. Brown, Dover reprint edition, 1965, pp. 167, 168.

(8-86)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cady-Copp House, Putnam, Windham County, CT**Section: 8 Page 4**

While history has been kind to the Cady-Copp House, time has taken its toll. There is no question that there are problems with structural integrity. Having stood vacant for so many years, such problems are understandable and, more importantly, correctable. Now this highly significant building is the responsibility of the Aspinock Historical Society, which is renewing its efforts to stabilize and protect the structure. Last year it commissioned John O. Curtis to prepare a professional study report, complete with a condition assessment.⁴ As Curtis pointed out, the challenge for the society will be in establishing a coherent restoration philosophy, one that addresses the obvious problems of the building in a manner consistent with its exceptional architectural and cultural history. A case could be made for repairing the structure, but leaving the interior intact, which, as it stands, has considerable value as material culture. Certainly repairs can be made and any missing period trim replaced, but a full-scale restoration of the finishes runs the risk of losing the somewhat ephemeral quality of great age now conveyed. The site itself also has educational potential. Great care should be taken to preserve its stone walls and standing ruins as a representative layout of an eighteenth-century farmstead.

⁴ The report also recommended National Register designation for both architectural and archaeological significance. However, there is no scientific basis at this time for assuming that the property has the potential to add to the known cultural history of the site or the region, a requirement for National Register criterion D (archeological significance). Since the site is relatively undisturbed, professional archaeological investigation is warranted, and it is highly recommended that any trenching or earth displacement for future utility lines or construction be carefully monitored for artifacts.

Cady-Copp House

Name of Property

Windham, CT

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>19</u>	<u>262270</u>	<u>4641430</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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:

Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Preservation Associates date 1/15/01

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 Aspinock Historical Society of Putnam, Inc.

street & number 97 School Street, P. O. Box 465 telephone (860) 963-6800 (Douglas Cutler, Town Administrator)

City or town Putnam state CT zip code 06260

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)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cady-Copp House, Putnam, Windham County, CT

Section 9/10 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographic References

Allen, Orrin Peer. *Descendants of Nicholas Cady of Watertown, Mass. 1645-1910*. Palmer, Massachusetts: Press of C.B. Fiske & Co., 1910.

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

Curtis, John O. "The Cady-Copp House." April 2000.

Crofut, Florence S. Marcy. *Guide to the History and the Historic Sites of Connecticut*, vol. II. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1937, pp. 858, 858.

Damaris Cady Howe House. Historic American Buildings Survey Form, Connecticut Historical Commission, 1968.

Isham, Norman A. and Albert F. Brown. *Early Connecticut Houses*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1965 (reprint of 1900 edition).

Larned, Eleanor D. *History of Windham County, Connecticut*, Vol. 2. By the Author, 1880.

"Liberty Flag Raising: History of the Putnam Area to 1774." Aspinock Historical Society, May, 1974 (typescript).

Lucifer, Loretta. "Pioneers and Planters." Aspinock Historical Society, 1995.

Putnam, Connecticut. Aspinock Historical Society Archives.

Weaver, Margaret. "Killingly Hill." November, 2000 (typescript).

Williams, Mark. "Samuel Hayes II House." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1991.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described in the Putnam Land Records in Volume 220, Pages 85-86, being the same property designated as 16/005/-02 on Putnam Tax Assessor's Maps.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are drawn along property lines to encompass the remaining historic buildings and site features associated with the Cady-Copp House during its period of significance.

1889

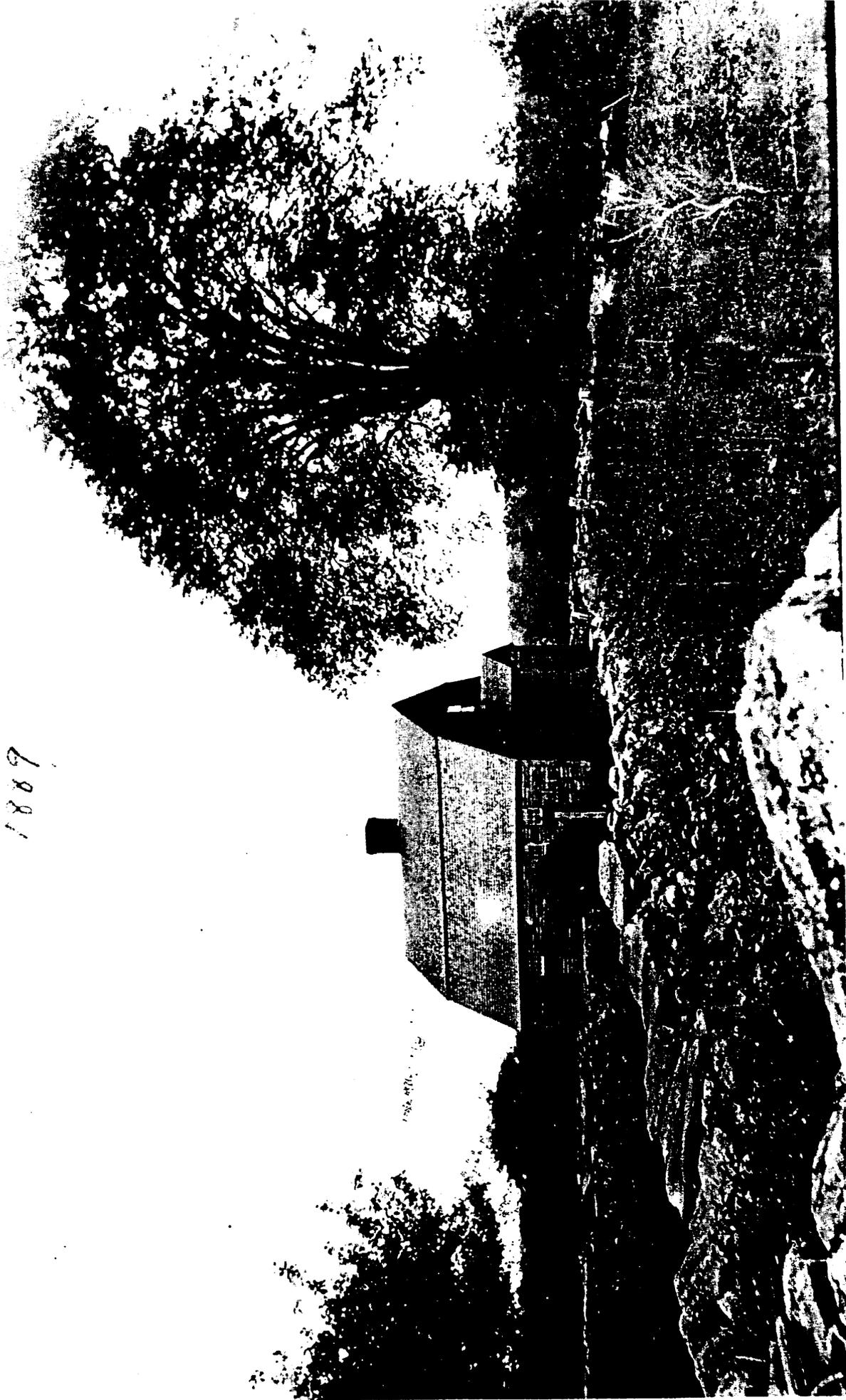
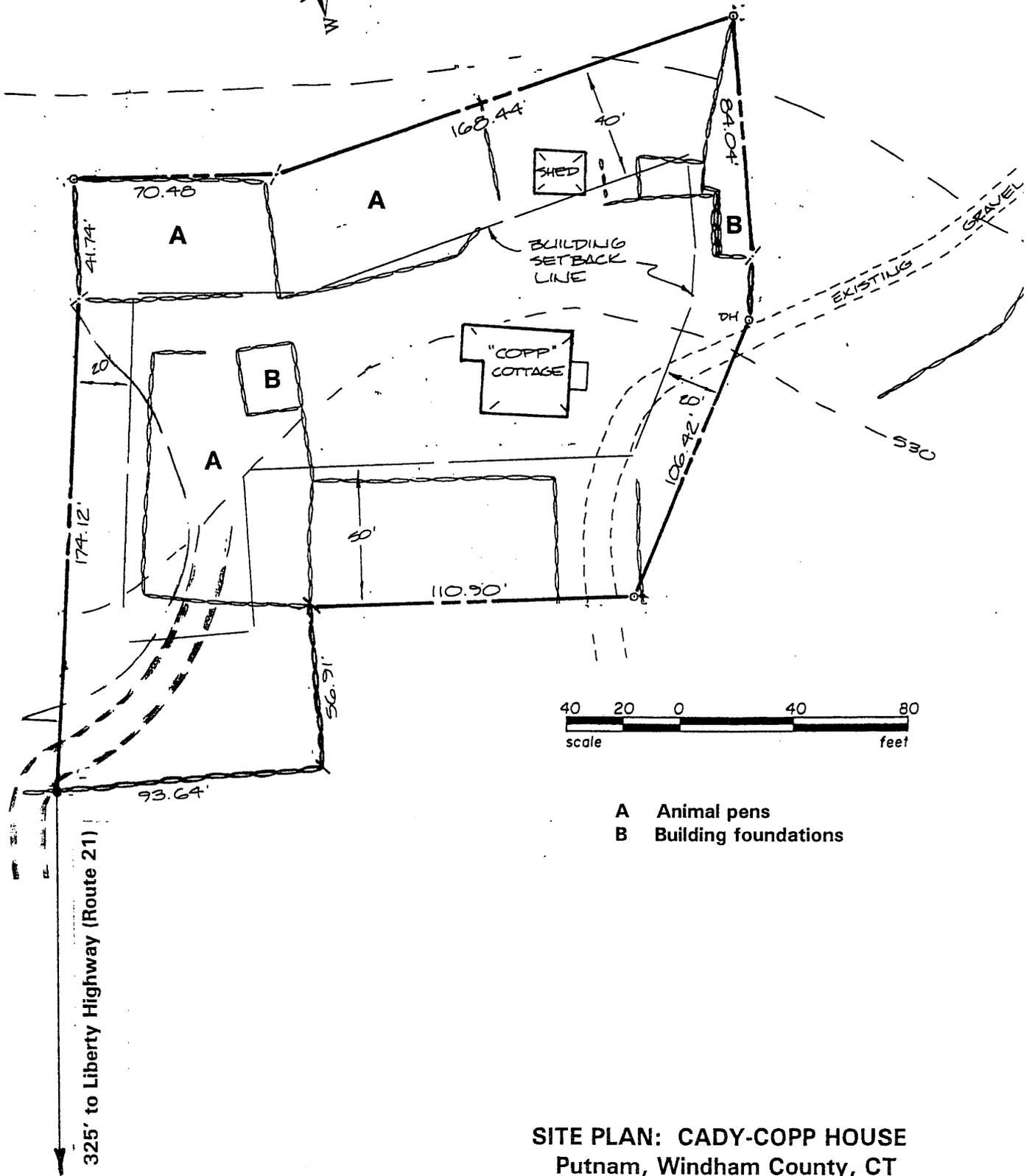
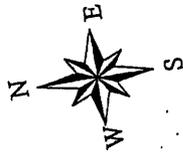
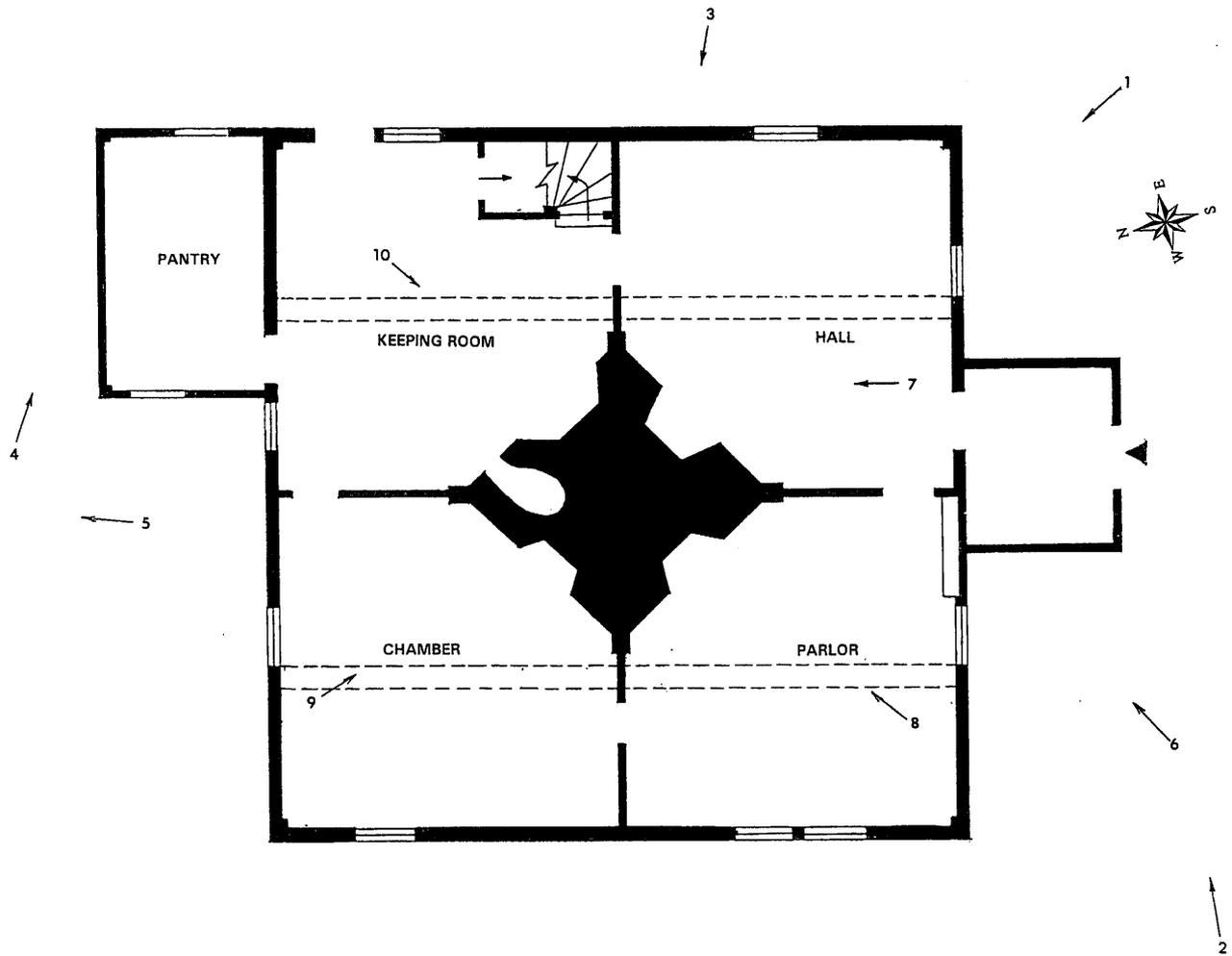


EXHIBIT A: CADY-COPP HOUSE
Putnam, Windham County, CT
Historic photograph, 1889
View: Camera facing west
Courtesy of Aspinock Historical Society



SITE PLAN: CADY-COPP HOUSE
Putnam, Windham County, CT



CADY-COPP HOUSE
 Putnam, Windham County, CT

SCHEMATIC FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Arrows indicate photograph views
 Approximate Scale: 1/16" = 1'

(8-86)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Cady-Copp House, Putnam, Windham County, CT

Section: Photo Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates

Date: 11/8/00 Negatives on File: Connecticut Historical Commission

1. Façade and east elevation, camera facing NW
2. Facade and west elevation; small barn in background R, camera facing NE
3. East elevation, camera facing W
4. Pantry ell rear elevation, barn in background, camera facing SE
5. Site north of house, camera facing S
6. Façade, camera facing NE
7. Hall fireplace, camera facing NW
8. Parlor fireplace, camera facing NE
9. Chamber fireplace, camera facing SE
10. Keeping room fireplace, camera facing SW