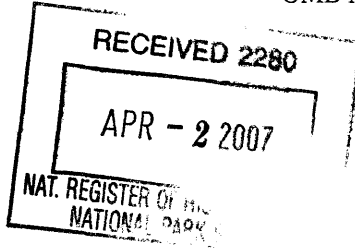


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Lord, Captain Enoch, House (use for publication)

other names/site Red House

2. Location

street & number 17 Tantummaheag Road not for publication N/A

city or town Old Lyme vicinity N/A

state Connecticut code CT county New London code 011 zip code 06371

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally X. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 3-29-07
Signature of certifying official Date
Karen Se nich, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism
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

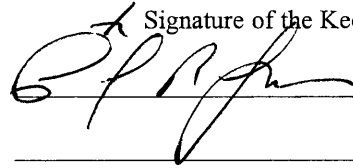
State or Federal agency and bureau

Captain Enoch Lord 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper


Date of Action
5/16/2007

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>1</u> buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u>5</u>	<u>2</u> objects
	<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/secondary structure.
LANDSCAPE/garden structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure
LANDSCAPE/garden structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
COLONIAL/Postmedieval English
20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Granite
walls Weatherboard
roof Wood Shingle
other _____

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Captain Enoch Lord House, Old Lyme, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 1

Description

The Captain Enoch Lord House, a 1748 gambrel-roofed Colonial Cape, is located on the Connecticut River in Old Lyme (Photographs 1, 2). Moved to this elevated site high above Lord's Cove about 1860 and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style at the turn of the last century, the Lord House overlooks the broad sweep of the river estuary...across tidal flats and marshes to Saybrook on the far shore and down river to the Baldwin Bridge (I-95). Just offshore, a small rocky island historically associated with the property is part of this nomination (Photograph 3).¹

The nominated house occupies fairly level ground, but the rest of 7.4-acre lot slopes down from the north to a rocky promontory at the southwest corner, with nearly 600 feet of riverfront on the either side (see Exhibit A for site plan). A long stone-walled driveway from Tatummaheag Road that marks the eastern border of the property is shared with the William Lord House, an 1829 Greek Revival to the north. Other dry-laid or mortared stone walls run along the top of the steep riverbank on the west, define garden areas, and serve as retaining walls along the south shore. Rugged granite outcroppings and groupings of mature trees border the open lawn areas below the house that extend down to the river and a man-made pond near the southeast corner of the lot. The stream, which was identified as Tantummogehan or Tantomheag Brook in eighteenth-century deeds (unnamed on modern maps) was dammed about 1910. Prior to that time, the brook formed the property line. It now bisects the pond but excludes the extant stone dam and spillway into the river.

Among the contributing resources are a c. 1900 sunken walled garden just south of the house, a stone garden bench to the west, and a contributing c. 1910 guesthouse, with a 1979 addition (Photographs 4, 5). Another contributing feature, an above-ground, reinforced concrete swimming pool, was built at the top of the riverbank in the 1930s. Buttressed on the two long sides, it has a small, concrete terrace with steps at the north end. Although structurally intact, the pool, which once utilized water pumped up from the river, is no longer in use. Non-contributing resources include a c. 1980 garage northeast of the house and a wooden dock recently installed on the west riverbank. Granite boulders are piled along the shore north of the dock for erosion control.

The original Enoch Lord House, a five-bay gambrel-roofed Colonial (37' x 28"), with hipped dormers on the lower slopes on both sides, achieved its present form and plan after being moved to the site about 1860 (Photographs 6, 7). The kitchen wing (20' x 15') could have been added shortly after the move, but its architectural features, the dormers and the front porch, appear to date from about 1900, when the entire building was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style. At that time the second floor of the main block was extended one bay to the south. The tripartite window at the second floor in this end elevation was added when the original sleeping porch in this bay was enclosed for a dressing room in 1979. The Colonial Revival-style veranda below the latter space wraps around from the façade and extends across most of the rear elevation (Photograph 8). Single and double French doors on the south and west walls of the living room and study open onto this ten-foot wide porch, which is accessed from grade at the façade and by steps on the west. Other turn-of-the-century changes include the removal of the center chimney and the addition of exterior chimneys on the wing and the west elevation of the main block.

Among the other exterior features from the Colonial Revival period are the tapered veranda columns with molded capitals and necking and the corner pilasters of the main block. Similar columns support the wing porch but this section

¹ Stone may have been quarried there, as it was all along the river, but the historic use of the island has not been documented.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Captain Enoch Lord House, Old Lyme, New London County, CT

Section 7 Page 2

is detailed with plain corner boards. The original main door and six-light transom with bullseye glass was retained, but the surround was updated with broad pilasters.

The original interior plan of the house, generally defined by the location of cased posts (see Exhibit B for floor plan), consisted of the typical parlor and hall rooms on either side of the foyer and a keeping room at the rear. The removal of the center chimney stack added about five feet to the west end of the foyer and a new double-run staircase was installed along the north wall (Photograph 9). The balustrade consists of square balusters, a molded hand rail, and a shaped newel post on a high base at the foot of the stairs. The paneled front door is hung on four wrought iron strap hinges, three of which appear to be original (Photograph 10).

The large living room, which extends almost the full length of the house, is detailed with paneled wainscot capped by a chair rail and features a fireplace on the west outside wall (Photograph 11). The fireplace is flanked by paired 12-over-12 windows on the left and six-over-six windows separated by a French door on the right, an arrangement that required the offset of the original chimney girt post on this side. The brick fireplace opening is enframed with bolection molding and displays a single panel with a molded frame on the chimney breast and a heavy cornice molding at the ceiling. The present floors were installed over the existing original flooring on this level.

A number of the double-hung sash windows in the house and the 8-over-12 dormer windows contain old glass and may be original features. Window casings have been enhanced with Colonial Revival period edge moldings on the first floor, but some dormer windows have retained beaded-edge trim boards. This type of trim was replicated in south bedroom on the second floor, which now incorporates the sleeping porch (Photograph 12), and may be original work in the sitting room at the northwest corner. The first floor of the wing, which was first modernized in the 1980s, contains a kitchen, a fireplace, and French doors on the west wall. The servant's room above, once accessed by an enclosed staircase along the north wall, has retained its original finishes and dormer windows there display slightly different beaded-edge trim boards.

Visible framing and construction details in the attic and cellar of the main block are internally consistent and in accord with an eighteenth-century construction date. In the cellar, beams and sills are hand hewn. Half-log joists with peeled bark are set approximately 26" o.c. Original wide floor boards remain in place; the underside displays the same vertical ridges from an up-and-down saw that are found on principal rafters and plank walls visible in the attic. The rafters (4" x 4"), marked with Roman numerals, are spaced about 38" o.c. and half-lapped at the ridge. Earlier clapboard sheathing remains in place on the outside of the north end wall (visible through an opening to the wing attic), confirming that the wing was a later addition. The 5 inch clapboards, which were sawn not riven, have a 4 inch exposure and are painted or stained red.

Captain Enoch Lord 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)

SETTLEMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1700 – c. 1956

Significant Dates

1748, c. 1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Captain Enoch Lord House, Old Lyme, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Captain Enoch Lord House, together with its present site, historically known as the “Red House Tract,” has exceptional historical significance for its well-documented association with the settlement of Connecticut. The Lords, one of the few families involved in the founding of both the Hartford and Saybrook colonies, came to the New World in 1635, and were established in Lyme long before the town was incorporated in 1667. The Lord House derives added significance for an exceptional building history that culminated in the remodeled farmhouse that stands today, a distinctive example of the Colonial Revival influence on the development of summer estates on the Connecticut coast.

Historical Background and Significance

The Lord family came to Massachusetts Bay in 1635. Sailing from London on the *Elizabeth and Ann*, the Lords first settled in Newtown (later Cambridge), where Thomas (b. 1611), the eldest son, was already living. The following year Newtown was sold to a new group of settlers, and the Lords joined the Reverend Thomas Hooker’s company to make the famous overland trek on the Old Bay Path to found Hartford on the Connecticut River. Mr. Thomas Lord and his adult sons, Thomas and Captain Richard, were granted original proprietors’ rights to lots on the north side of the Mill River, a prestigious area reserved for Hooker, Governor George Wyllys, who built a large manor house there, and other gentlemen of the company. Mr. Thomas Lord and Captain Richard are listed on the 1982 “Founders Monument” in the Ancient Burying Ground in Hartford. When Thomas, Sr. died intestate about 1637, his considerable property in Hartford was divided among his heirs. They included Thomas and Captain Richard, who became leading men in Hartford and the Connecticut Colony, and a younger son, William Lord (1623-1678). Only 13 when Hartford was founded, William became a proprietor of Saybrook after he came of age.

In 1652 Thomas Lord was licensed by the Court to serve as the Colony Physician for the all the river towns. Captain Richard, a wealthy merchant, built the first warehouse in Hartford, at a landing on the Connecticut River near present-day State Street, which was used to store grain, soap, salt, and lime. Having formed partnerships with his brother-in-law Thomas Stanton, a tobacco trader from Virginia, and Samuel Wyllys, the governor’s son, Richard left an estate of over £1500 at his death in 1662. The estate of his son, Richard II, also a merchant and a frequent traveler between Hartford and England, was almost £6000, an exceptional amount at that time. It is probably this second Richard Lord who was a named petitioner in the 1662 Charter of Connecticut from Charles II, a document that also acknowledges his election to the General Court. Composed of 12 Governor’s Assistants (originally called magistrates), it was the colony’s highest judicial and governing body.

The Saybrook Colony on Long Island Sound at the mouth of the Connecticut River was granted to Lord Say and Seale, Lord Brooke, and George Fenwick by King James I in 1632. As was the case in Hartford, the Dutch had a prior claim to the area and had already established a trading post at Saybrook Point. John Winthrop, Jr., named for his father, then governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, was selected to oversee the colony, which took the name “Saybrook” from the titled founders. Winthrop did not take up his duties until 1636 and a fort was erected on the west side of the river that year. None of the titled founders had ever set foot in Saybrook, and with the return of the Puritans to power in England, they abandoned their plans for a “cultured community for men of quality” in Connecticut.

William Lord came to Saybrook in 1645. In 1648, when the colony was “quartered” and allotments set to the proprietors, William amassed vast tracts on both sides of the Connecticut River, some of which he acquired directly from the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Captain Enoch Lord House, Old Lyme, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 2

Mohegans in the area.² His sons, Lieutenant Richard (1647-1727) and Thomas, subsequently consolidated Williams's allotments on the east side of the river, putting together the family estates at "Tantomheag" in Lyme.³ The property, named for Tantom Maheague, one of the few Native-American farmers in the area after European settlement, ran along Lord's Cove for several miles.

Shoals at the mouth of the Connecticut precluded the development of a major port there, but shipbuilding, commercial fishing, and quarrying took place along the estuary. Wharves and landings were established along both sides of the river. As early as 1701, Thomas and Richard petitioned for a public landing on Lord's Cove to be accessed by a town road running along the south side of the brook (Lyme Land Records [LLR] 2:118. At that time, the Lords established a boundary between their properties set by "mere" stones, which ran from present-day Tantommaheag Road at the southeast corner of the nominated property, west along the brook to the outlet on the river.⁴ The brothers also owned Goose Island, where they established a fishery. Apparently this 70-acre island, which also was prized for its meadowland, was divided between them; half of the island was passed down through their respective families and was still associated with the nominated property well into the twentieth century.

The dwelling now known as "The Red House" was built by William's great grandson, Captain Enoch Lord (1725-1814), at the time of his marriage to Hepzibah Marvin in 1748. He received the property that year in a deed of gift (LLR 8:259) from his father, Esquire Richard Lord (1690-1776; LLR 8:259). Following the family tradition of public service, Richard was a judge and served as deputy from Lyme for 17 years. Little is known about Captain Enoch's maritime career, but it likely that he sailed out of the nearby ports in Stonington or Essex. Since he owned a slave (freed in 1777; LLR 14:148), it can be assumed that he was relatively well-to-do. Enoch and Hepzibah had six children. The seafaring tradition was carried on by his eldest son, Richard, a whaling master, and two daughters married sea captains.

The land that Captain Enoch Lord received from his father, essentially an *intervivos* transfer of his inheritance, consisted of one quarter of a larger tract lying north of Tantomheag Brook. The description of the bounds and the apparent size of the tract strongly supports the longstanding tradition that Enoch Lord's "Red House" was originally built two miles up Lord's Cove and moved across the ice to its present site.⁵ The subsequent history of the property as recorded in the land and probate records confirms that house passed down through the family for more than a 100 years and identifies the time frame, if not the exact date, when it was moved to its present location.

In 1807 Enoch sold 150 acres at Tantommohegan with buildings to his youngest son, also Enoch (1760-1834), who was then living in East Haddam, reserving for himself six acres, the "farm on which I now dwell." Enoch, Sr., also retained ownership of the south end of the meadows at Goose Island with "half the fish place and fishery" (LLR 23:452). Enoch 2nd had ten children by his first wife Esther Durfey, who died in 1814; he remarried in 1821. It is clear that Enoch was living in the subject house when he mortgaged the property in 1824 to his younger brother, Dr. William Lord (1763-1852) in 1824 (LLR 30:447). The still mortgaged farm and the Goose Island property were part of Enoch's estate, which was administered by William (Lyme Probate Records [LPR] 1:110). Dr. Lord's will of March of 1845, which states that he had purchased the mortgaged property, also mentions his new Greek Revival house (north of the nominated property)

² William's property also included eight square miles acquired in 1689 from Chapeto, a kinsman of Uncas (a transaction confirmed in a deed to his sons in 1681), which became the Town of Salem.

³ There were many ways to spell the name of the property or the brook. In this nomination, the name appears as it was written in the land records in different periods.

⁴ From survey maps on file in town records, "Town Landing at Tamtummaheag [sic] on the Connecticut River in the Town of Old Lyme Conn., 1931.

⁵ *Landmarks of Old Lyme Connecticut*, 1952, p.19.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Captain Enoch Lord House, Old Lyme, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 3

which, together with the garden and “use of the bake house” went to his second wife Nancy. Provision was made for their adopted daughter, Sarah Anne Lord Holdridge, but William had no other children. The rest of his estate, which went to his nephew, William Marvin Lord (1806-1862), included the “farm of land on which I now live being the farm which his father [Enoch 2nd] owned during his life,” a storehouse on the river, and stock in several banks. The estate was probated in 1852, but outstanding debts were not settled until 1856 (LPR 2:118, 244).

Evidence that William M. Lord moved his grandfather Enoch’s house sometime before he died in 1862 is found in the description of his estate in the distribution to his six children in 1864. The property, which then consisted of 200 acres (with the river and cove to the west and south) and half of Goose Island, now included two dwelling houses. The same property is described in a series of quit claims, beginning with an 1864 deed to his son, George Howe Lord (b. 1846), from his siblings (Old Lyme Land Records [OLLR] 1:563). The property passed back and forth between George and his sister, Sarah H. Lord, and James Griswold (relationship unknown) of Old Lyme (OLLR 2:20) until 1873, when Sarah and her husband Albert Smith quit claimed their half share in the property (then 120 acres with the two dwellings) to Richard Griswold of Waterbury (OLLR 2: 358), who in turn sold it to Catherine A. Brown of Brooklyn in 1898 (OLL5:13).

Catherine A. Brown and her husband James were just two of the many urban dwellers who summered in Connecticut’s coastal towns. Some of the more affluent like the Browns remodeled older homes for seasonal or year-round use, but the majority of the nineteenth-century visitors, who arrived by steamship, train, or trolley, stayed at hotels or boardinghouses. The Shoreline Railroad ran along the coast completing a direct route between New York and Boston. Trains were ferried across the Connecticut until the river was bridged in 1870. Summer hostleries that sprang up in almost every community generated residential resort communities, such as Fenwick in Old Saybrook. Old Lyme, the site of a summer artists’ colony associated with the Florence Griswold House, was readily accessible by rail, with a convenient station just south of the town center.

The property remained in the Brown family for more than 70 years. In 1911 James N. and Catherine A. Brown transferred ownership to their daughter, Katherine L. Brown, and by 1915 it was owned jointly by Katherine and her new husband, William Griswold Burt. At her death in 1956, the entire property was inherited by her sons (OLLR 68:79). The property was first divided in 1973, when the “Red House Tract” was sold to the Jacksons of West Hartford (OLLR 149:804). An article in the *Hartford Courant* in 1979 confirms changes attributed to the Browns and the limited impact of the Jackson’s modernization. The property changed hands again in 1984 and was purchased by the present owners in 2005.

Architectural Significance

The Captain Enoch Lord House was an integral part of a riverside estate that embodies the late nineteenth-century world view of the urban upper class. Designed and developed to enjoy and appreciate the natural world, a philosophy promoted in the late Victorian period by poets and artists, the estate also reflects the romanticized historicism that informed the Colonial Revival movement through the early 1900s. In this period, older houses and their sites were embellished and adapted to a new reality to better serve the needs and social aspirations of their new owners.

The history of the development of the Brown’s property, published in *Country Life* in 1913, was written by their daughter Katherine L. Brown. Although the article focused on the Neo-Classical restoration of William Lord’s Greek Revival house, it also describes the growth of the entire estate. The Browns were assisted by several architects, including Frederick S. Stone of New York, but the architect for the remodeling of the “old red farmhouse” built by Enoch Lord, is

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Captain Enoch Lord House, Old Lyme, New London County, CT

Section 8 Page 4

not identified by name. The first building to be remodeled, the farmhouse was transformed into a summer cottage for the use of guests. Photographs reproduced with the article show the Colonial Revival veranda and the kitchen and servant's wing with its end chimney on the west elevation. Clearly the most dramatic change was the addition of the spacious veranda, which oriented the house to the river views to the west and south. The addition of sets of French doors in the newly formal living room and the present study further opened the house to these vistas.

By the time the article was published, the Browns had added a "keeper's" cottage, a modern riding stable, a greenhouse and a small recreational building for the hired help, which, from its description, may well be the guesthouse on the nominated property. Described as a shingled building on a concrete slab situated well away from main house, it was supplied with such amenities as a reading table and chairs, a polished dance floor, and a phonograph, and "proved to be an effective solution to the summer servant problem." Among the other additions to the estate at this time were a "splendid tennis court and simple golf course," as well as two boathouses for the "small yacht" and several other vessels. Although installing formal gardens at the main house was a clear priority, a walled garden was added south of the farmhouse, a typical landscape feature in this period. It also is likely that the Browns were responsible for the extensive stone walls that now border the property.

Another improvement discussed in the article was the damming of the brook to augment the water supply. Non-potable water from the new pond was pumped to a tank behind the main house to serve all the dwellings on the property. The associated pedestrian bridge just below the dam and an icehouse on the opposite shore shown on a survey map in 1931 are now longer extant. A spring a half mile away supplied drinking water, which was pumped up to a reservoir in the hills several times a week in season. The estate was essentially completed in the 1930s, when Katherine Brown added the unusual swimming pool.

Captain Enoch Lord House

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>722800</u>	<u>4678950</u>	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:

Reviewed by National Register Coordinator

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC date 8/10/06

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 Thomas and Janet Bagg

street & number 17 Tantommaheag Road telephone (860) 434 0040

city or town Old Lyme state CT zip code 06371

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

Captain Enoch Lord House, Old Lyme, New London County, CT

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

- Brown, Katherine M. "The Remodeling of Tantummaheag." *Country Life in America*, 1913. Includes photographs of subject property.
- Ficks, Robert. "Strong after 3 Centuries," *Hartford Courant*, November 25, 1979.
- Herzan, John. *Historic Preservation in Connecticut Volume V Eastern Coastal Slope: Historical and Architectural Management Guide*. Connecticut Historical Commission, 1997.
- Hurd, D. Hamilton. *History of New London County, Connecticut with Biographical Sketches of Many of Its Pioneers and Prominent Men*. Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Company, 1882.
- Lyme Land and Probate Records.
- Landmarks of Old Lyme, Connecticut: Historic Buildings and Monuments Together with a Short Record of the Town Since 1635 A.D.*
- Old Lyme: Ladies Library Association of Old Lyme, 1952.
- Old Lyme Land Records.
- Stevens, Thomas A. *Old Lyme: A Town Inexorably Linked with the Sea*. Essex, Connecticut: Connecticut River Foundation at Steamboat Dock, 1972.
- Weaver, Glenn and Michael Swift. *Hartford Connecticut's Capital: An Illustrated History*. Sun Valley, California: American Historical Press, 2003.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property is described in the Old Lyme Land Records in Volume 326, Page 574, and shown on the attached site map drawn to scale from a land survey.

Boundary Justification: The nominated property includes all the land, buildings, and structures associated with the Enoch Lord House after it was moved to this site about 1860.

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National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Captain Enoch Lord House, Old Lyme, New London County, CT

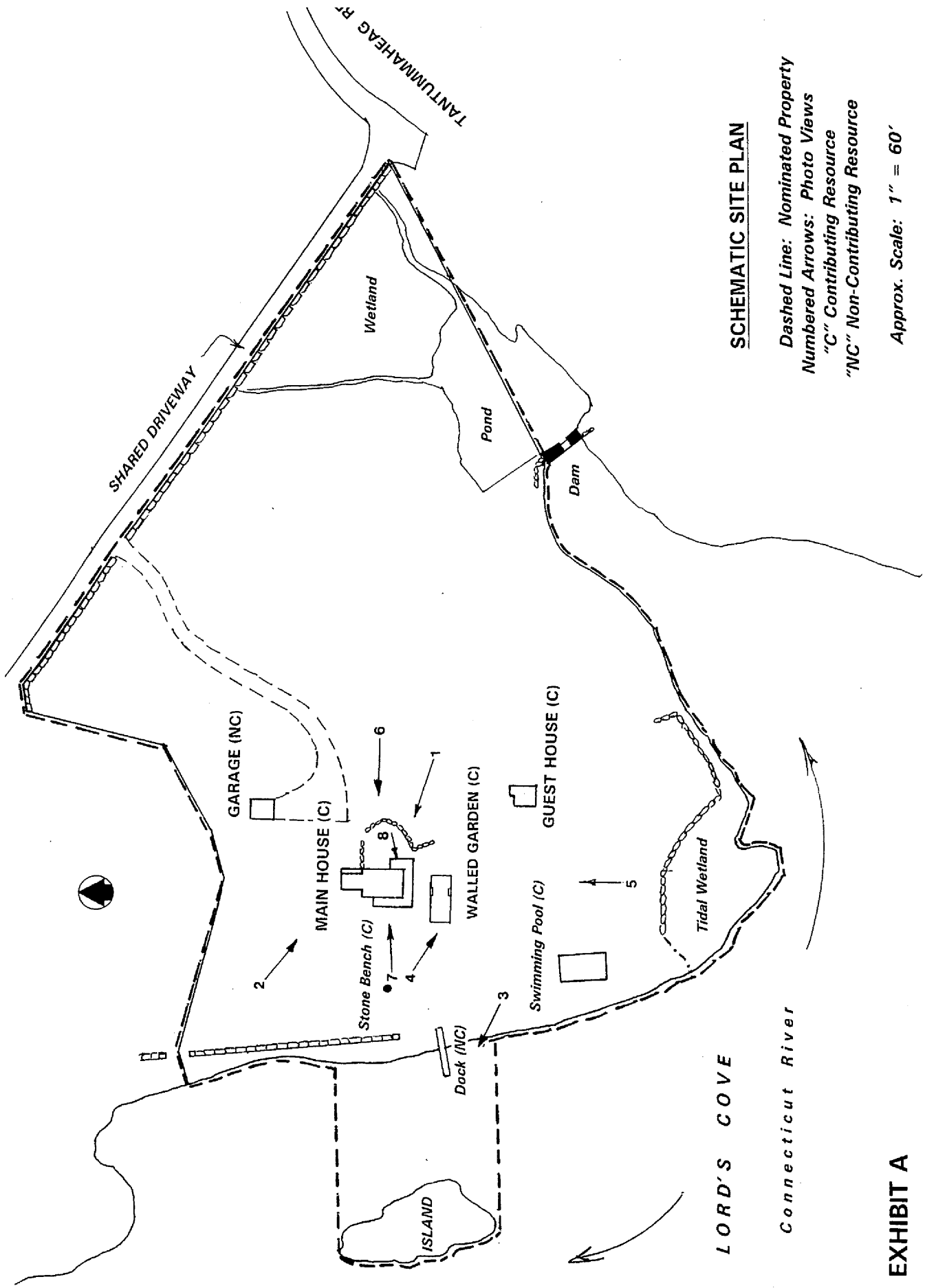
Section: Photo Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Jan Cunningham, Cunningham Preservation Associates

Date: 01/28/06 Negatives on File: SHPO - Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

1. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, General view, camera facing NW
2. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, North and west elevations, camera facing SE
3. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, Island and view across Connecticut River, camera facing NW
4. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, Walled garden and guest house, camera facing SE
5. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, Walled garden and south elevation, camera facing N
6. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, Façade (east elevation), camera facing W
7. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, West elevation, camera facing NE
8. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, Veranda, camera facing SW
9. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, Front staircase, camera facing NW
10. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, Front hall and main door, camera facing E
11. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, Living room fireplace, camera facing SE
12. ENOCH LORD HOUSE, South bedroom, 2nd floor (over veranda), camera facing SE



SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN

Dashed Line: Nominated Property

Numbered Arrows: Photo Views

"C" Contributing Resource

"NC" Non-Contributing Resource

Approx. Scale: 1" = 60'

EXHIBIT A

Cunningham Preservation Associates 3/06

CAPTAIN ENOCH LORD HOUSE
 Old Lyme, New London County, CT

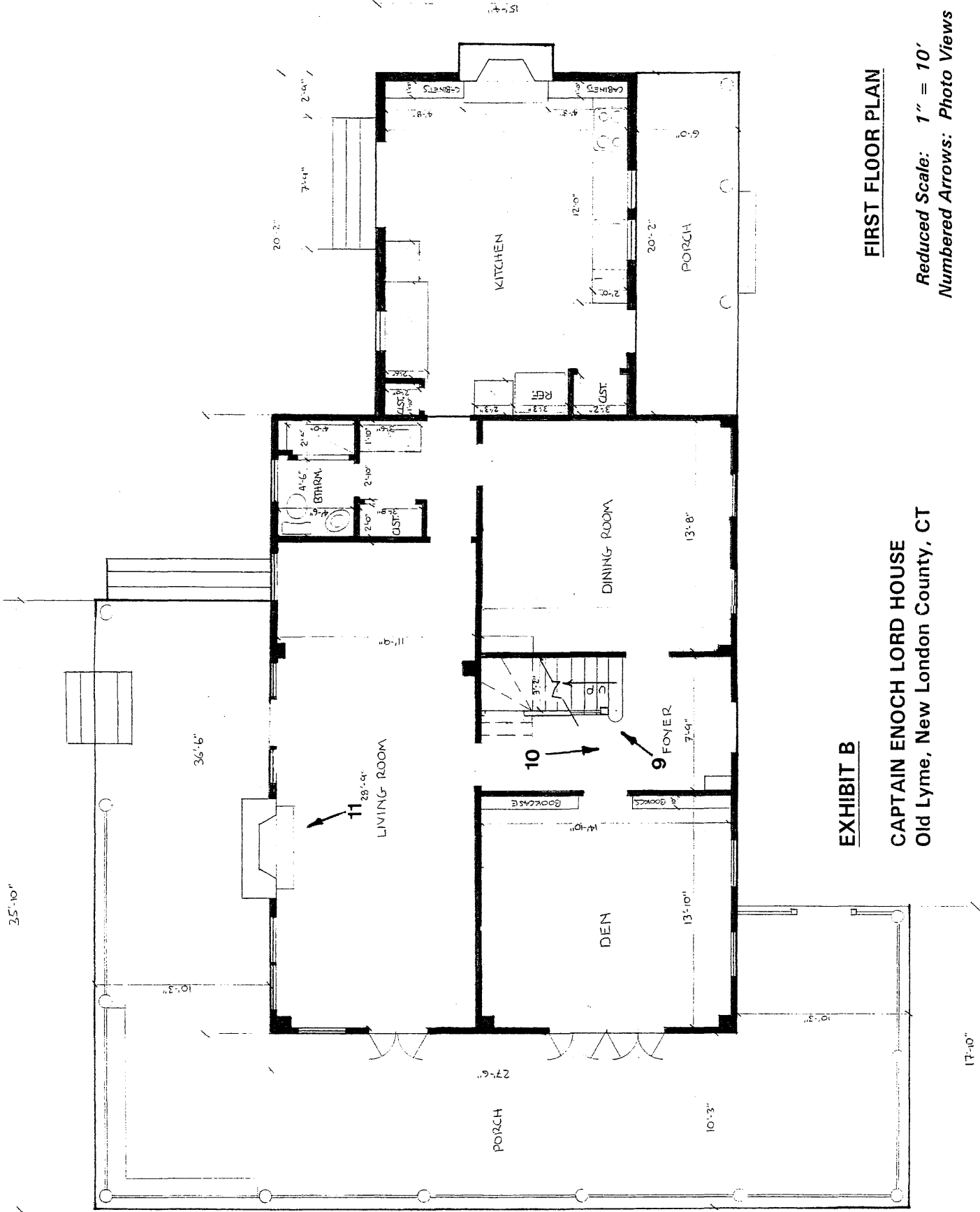


EXHIBIT B

CAPTAIN ENOCH LORD HOUSE
 Old Lyme, New London County, CT

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Reduced Scale: 1" = 10'
 Numbered Arrows: Photo Views

Original Drawing: Jim Beers, 4/23/05

Cunningham Preservation Associates, 4//06