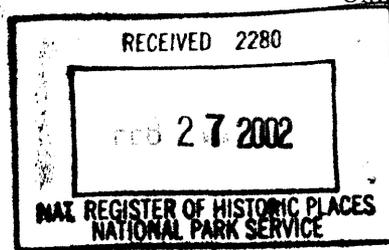


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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**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 Benedict, Francis, Jr., House

other names/site Benedict-Smith House

2. Location

street & number 85 North Colebrook Road not for publication N/A

city or town Norfolk vicinity N/A

state Connecticut code CT county Litchfield code 005 zip code 06058

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.)

John W. Shannahan February 25, 2002
Signature of certifying official Date
John W. Shannahan, 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

Francis Benedict, Jr., House
Name of Property

Litchfield, 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
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action
4/11/02

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>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>1</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/multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)
COLONIAL/Post medieval English
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
roof wood shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Francis Benedict, Jr., House, Norfolk, Litchfield County, CT

Section 7 Page 1

The Francis Benedict, Jr., House is located in a remote area of the Norfolk hills about a mile south of the Massachusetts border. It is situated on the north side of North Colebrook Road, the eighteenth-century path from Colebrook to Norfolk, which rises steeply from the east and west to level off at about 1450 feet in front of the 16.7-acre property. The house, which is sited on the brow of this broad ridgeline, faces west to overlook Benedict Pond in the valley below (Photograph #s 1, 2.) Dry-laid stone walls border the road to the east of the house and, along with a picket fence and gateway set back from the road, define the entrance to the house and driveway. About 200 feet downhill to the west of the house is the path of the old road to Sandisfield, Massachusetts, now abandoned, which forms part of the western boundary of the property today. The rest of the acreage is bounded by a private right-of-way that runs around the edge of a swamp at the base of the hill on the north and east.

This part of Norfolk has always been sparsely settled and remains so today. The only other standing building in the vicinity is a Greek Revival farmhouse diagonally across the road to the south that is hidden from view by trees, with the next nearest houses on North Colebrook Road more than a mile away. While much of the nominated property is still open fields, the surrounding hills, once cleared for pasturage or charcoal production, have reverted back to forest.

The Colonial/Federal style Benedict House is composed of two sections: a two-story gable-roofed main block (26' x 35') and a one-story rear ell (20' x 20). Both were built in the Federal period. Unlike the more usual building history, the ell was built first, about 1795, and has a characteristic Cape form. The more formal main block, while colonial in plan and form, is more purely Federal in style and dates from about 1810. The exterior of both sections is sheathed with clapboard and the roofs are wood-shingled. The five-bay facade of the main house features a Federal-style doorway with double-hung six-over-six sidelights. The entire surround displays a narrow molded enframingent and a plain frieze capped by a projecting cornice. The tripartite window above at the second floor employs the same operable sidelights with a 12-over-12-double-hung sash in the center, the latter type of window repeated on the rest of the facade and the rear elevations.

The detailing of the main block is confined to the more visible elevations and omitted on the north side (Photograph #3). A continuous modillion course, which runs under the eaves of the facade and south gable pediment and continues across the rear, is repeated in the raking cornice of the south gable end. The demilune fanlight in that gable contains leaded tracery and has a keyblock in the frame. The side door on this same elevation features a multipaned transom, a feature also found above the south entrance to the ell. The ell door is centered in what was a three-bay facade, with single 12-over-12, double-hung sash on either side. The window on the left has been replaced with two windows of the same configuration. The east end elevation of the ell displays smaller six-over-six sash, which are paired in the gable peak, and also found in the roof dormers.

Other changes to the ell are confined to the rear. They include a shed dormer fitted with modern eight-over-eight wood sash and a small mud room addition at the northeast corner (8' x 10'). It also is likely that brick chimney at the ell ridge was extended when the main block was built. The stone-lined well that once supplied water to the house is located in back of the ell near the mud room and is covered with a single flat stone.

The interior plan of both the ell and the main block are quite conventional and reflect that the house as completed was designed to serve two families, a conclusion borne out by historical research. Each is a self-contained dwelling equipped with its own cooking fireplace and baking oven. There are two principal rooms on either side of the chimney stack in the ell and the usual center-chimney colonial plan in the main block (see schematic floor plan).¹ Similar finishes and materials are used throughout, which is consistent with the time frame, as well as the relatively short interval between the dates of construction. The lighter framing of the Federal period (corner posts, joists, and girts) is hidden in the plastered walls and ceilings. Any visible sawn timbers and boards in the cellar and attic spaces display the ridged pattern left by a waterpowered up-and-down saw, presumably the one in use at the nearby family

¹ Rooms in the main block are identified throughout the nomination (text and floor plan) by standard colonial nomenclature, rather than their present function.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Francis Benedict, Jr., House, Norfolk, Litchfield County, CT

Section 7 Page 2

sawmill. Although there is an expected progression from four-panel doors in the ell to the six-panel doors in the later and more formally detailed main block, both sections have the same pine board flooring fastened with hand-headed cut nails. All five fireplaces on the first floor are the Rumford type with shallower fireboxes and angled stone cheeks.

The kitchen fireplace in the ell has a wide firebox (48" x 40" x 17.5"), granite cheeks, and an iron lintel with brick above (Photograph #4). The 83-inch stone hearth extends across under the brick beehive oven and the wood- or ash-box to the right of the opening; both of these features are concealed by a simply framed door with vertical beaded-boards, similar to the one for the cupboard above the mantel. The entire ensemble is enframed with plain boards and a simple edge molding, which is repeated on the casings of the four-panel passage doors on either side. These door panels and those in the adjoining dining room display a beaded edge on the reverse side. There the fireplace surround is similarly detailed but the stones of the cheeks and back wall of the firebox (44" x 37" x 14") are not full height, suggesting that the height of the opening was increased at some point (Photograph #5). Two cupboards on the fireplace wall have a paneled door. Beaded horizontal wainscot extends around the room up to the windowsills, and there is a cornice molding at the ceiling. In the single attic room on the upper floor of the ell, framing is revealed by the partially exposed ridge beam at the peak of the plastered ceiling and in the unfinished interior of the eave cupboards, where rafters (nominal 5" x 5") are spaced 35" on center.

A remarkably similar kitchen hearth is found in the keeping room of the main block (Photograph #6). Of interest is the fact that the beehive oven there was never used. The fireplace opening is only slightly smaller (45" x 35" x 14"), but it utilizes the same construction features and materials and fireplace surround. The only real difference is the use of brick rather than stone for the rear fire wall.

Fireplaces in the parlor and hall are purely Federal in style. The one in the hall has honed limestone for the cheeks and lintel of the firebox (35" x 29" x 11"; Photograph #7). The capitals of the fluted flanking pilasters have paneled necks that extend up through the frieze to project beyond the molded edge of the mantel board. The parlor fireplace has a similar but more elaborate design (Photograph #8). The bases of the pilasters display an incised foliated carving, and there is a paneled enframing at the center of the frieze. In addition, the projection of the mantelpiece molding there is even more exaggerated and complex. The slightly smaller and shallower firebox (34" x 28" x 10") also uses honed limestone for the cheeks and lintel. An unusual feature of this room is a high paneled baseboard on all four walls. Both sides of the six-panel passage doors in first-floor rooms have applied molding around slightly recessed panels.

In the entry hall between these rooms, the triple-run staircase that rises in front of the chimney stack has 11 risers, including the two landings (Photograph #9). It is distinguished by elaborate scroll carving under the ends of the treads, a detail repeated in a ceiling frieze in the stairwell. The simple Colonial-style balustrade consists of square newel posts capped by moldings, a plainly shaped handrail, and slim square-section balusters.

The two fireplaces in the second floor chambers over the keeping room and hall, have brick fireboxes and the customarily more plainly detailed surrounds: simply framed by moldings below the frieze board, with mantels supported by cove moldings (Photograph #10). The attic above is unfinished, revealing a standard purlin-and-rafter roof system. Common rafters (nominal 4" x 4"; 28" o.c.), pegged and lapped at the ridge, are carried on intermediate purlins that are supported by braced queen posts (7' x 7") on either side of the chimney bay.

Francis Benedict, Jr., House

Name of Property

Litchfield, 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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: owners' files

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Francis Benedict, Jr., House, Norfolk, Litchfield County, CT

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

Standing in splendid isolation on its hilltop site, the Francis Benedict, Jr., House is a commanding presence, one that evokes the early history of rural Norfolk. Almost perfectly preserved, the Benedict House is a distinguished example of the Colonial/Federal style as it evolved in the hinterland during the early years of the Republic. Of special significance is the classically elegant interior of the main house, which displays a level of craftsmanship and sophistication that belies the conservative nature of its plan and form.

Historical Background and Significance

Norfolk is part of the Northwest Highlands, the last area of Connecticut to be settled. In the 1680s, when the colony's charter and rights to this wilderness frontier were threatened by the Dominion of New England established by King James II, the colonial authorities deeded the land to the towns of Hartford and Windsor. There was no attempt to settle there until the 1720s. By then, faced with unprecedented population growth and colony-wide land shortages, the General Assembly was forced to act on a settlement policy. Land on the east side was to be settled as daughter towns of Hartford and Windsor; the remaining western part was to be divided into new townships. Shares in each proposed town were to be sold at auction to individual settlers at auctions held in various towns; for example the auction for Goshen was held in New Haven. In a futile effort to forestall land speculation, the colony required several conditions. Although rights could be sold or transferred to others, deeds only became valid after the final purchaser built a house (18-foot-square) on his land, fenced at least six acres, and most importantly lived there for at least three years. The customary shares were set aside for the support of the ministry and schools in each town, along with an unusual provision to Yale College, 300-acre leaseholds, which in some places were reserved for 999 years. While most of the new towns were settled in this manner and incorporated between 1739 and 1741, Norfolk was an exception. Land there was auctioned off in Middletown in 1742 but apparently so few people actually came to settle the town, the initial land rights were forfeited.

After a new auction was held in 1754, settlement proceeded in an orderly fashion. Land was surveyed and divided into tiers of 50-acre lots and set to the new proprietors, and Norfolk finally received its town charter in 1758. Among the Norfolk proprietors were Francis Benedict (1737-1815) and James Benedict, sons of James Benedict of Danbury. In 1759 James, Jr., acquired a number of rights in the land divisions, including water rights for Doolittle Lake (then known as Great Pond) in Norfolk, and he was one of the 34 (some sources say 44) men who petitioned the General Assembly for town privileges. Francis Benedict and his son, Francis, Jr., built their homes on allotments near Benedict Pond, but only the son's house has survived.

In fact, the nominated house is one of the few survivors of a once-thriving farm community in Norfolk known as Pond Town, which was largely abandoned by the late nineteenth century. Only cellar holes remain from other eighteenth-century farmhouses in the neighborhood. Of the two buildings that once stood near the Benedict House, only one remains, the Greek veival Famhosue that was moved across the road in the 1920s. The other, a district schoolhouse (a former residence sold to the town), is gone. The path of the millrace can be traced, but only a few tumbled stones mark the ruins of the saw- and grist mills at the outlet of Benedict Pond once owned by the Benedict family. Some family graves are found in the Pond Town Cemetery. Located just off the road west of the mills, it dates from 1798 until 1890. By that time, however, descendants of early settlers had died or moved away and the once viable farming community of Pond Town virtually ceased to exist.

Steps had been taken to improve the declining village economy and in Norfolk as a whole. For example, entrepreneurs went to great lengths to attract local industry, including raising the level of Doolittle Lake, but manufacturing was largely concentrated in West Norfolk on the Blackberry River. Undeveloped woodland that still remained on the steeper hills around the ponds was bought up by several companies to supply charcoal to the forges and blast furnaces of Canaan, but this resource ran out even before the end of the iron industry in the region. Although the railroad that came to town in 1871 failed to be the salvation of farming or industry, it did usher in a new era. Norfolk soon became a popular summer destination for city dwellers, especially from New York, then only four hours away by train. Doolittle Lake was privately developed, with some of the summer cottages there designed by architect Alfredo S. G. Taylor, who came to Norfolk in 1902.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Francis Benedict, Jr., House, Norfolk, Litchfield County, CT

Section 8 Page 2

The Francis Benedict, Sr., House was located on the Old Sandisfield Road, slightly to the north of the nominated property. Apparently abandoned by the late nineteenth century, today the site is marked by a cellar hole. It was there that Francis Benedict and his wife, Mary, raised three daughters, Anna, Lois, and Olive, and two sons, Francis, Jr., and Daniel. Somewhat surprisingly, it was a son-in-law, Lawrence Mills (Olive's husband), who apparently acquired the homestead, since in 1805 Mills posted bond to guarantee the support of his in-laws, while they retained life use. After Benedict's death in 1815, the household goods were divided among the surviving daughters and a granddaughter.

The construction history of the Francis Benedict, Jr., House cannot be fully documented. Tax records in Norfolk prior to 1840 are missing and a title search did not reveal any definitive dates. However, architectural evidence combined with family history is fairly conclusive. Francis, Jr., married Judith Walter of Norfolk about 1792 and they had three daughters, Wealtha, Polly, and Almeda. While marriage dates are often associated with the building of a new house, it is likely that Francis' Cape (the present ell) was not erected until 1795. That year Francis acquired the right to build a sawmill and mill dam south of the Benedict Pond, a gift from his father. The water rights there were owned by his uncle, James Benedict, Sylvanus North, and Samuel Hotchkiss, who had leased the privileges to Francis, Sr. The main block of the house probably was built when Wealtha Benedict (b.1794) married Erastus Smith (1790-1875) in 1811. By 1815 Smith had acquired considerable property in the area, including the sawmill site and land he received from his father-in-law, as well as additional property purchased from the heirs of the estate of Francis Benedict, Sr. In 1839 Benedict deeded over 96 acres south of Colebrook Road to his grandson, Francis B. Smith, who put up a bond to support his aging grandparents. They lived here until their deaths, Francis in 1844, his widow the following year, and they were buried in Pond Town Cemetery. According to the federal census, it was still a two-family house in 1850. Living there were Erastus (60) and Wealtha Benedict Smith (56), along with Heman Swift and his wife and daughter. The next house listed in the census was occupied by Francis B. Smith and his family. They probably lived in the surviving Greek Revival house, now located on the south side of the road. It is not clear exactly when the Benedict House left the extended family, but after 1899 the property served as a seasonal residence for a series of owners from New York City.

Architectural Significance

In the post-Revolutionary period, the Federal, or Adamesque style represented a radically new world view. Although characterized by a new delicacy and attenuation in its classical detail, more basically the style celebrated the rise of the individual in a more modern world. Federal-style house plans that promised a greater degree of privacy and personal space signaled an end to the communal life style of the colonial era, and were eagerly adopted in urban centers. By contrast, the great weight of tradition and the conservative nature of the agrarian world militated against such progressive thinking. The center- and sidehall plans that were the basis of purely Federal (and Late Georgian) architecture hardly ever appeared in hamlets like Pond Town, and were rare even in larger village centers. While farmers might update their older Colonials with a Federal doorway, in the Northwest Highlands the full flowering of the Federal style really took place in Litchfield, the shire town known for its great wealth and educated merchant-gentry.

Too stylish to be called simply "vernacular" architecture, the Francis Benedict, Jr., House is an exceptionally fine representation of the Colonial/Federal style. Not simply a colonial house that was updated in the Federal style, it was purposely built to combine aspects of both periods. In fact, the Benedict House utilizes colonial building traditions generally discarded in the colony before 1750. And yet, many of its features are embellished with classically Federal ornament. Although the framing system is altogether lighter and less massive, as would be expected at that time, the central-chimney two-story plan of the main house, as well as its orientation for solar gain in winter, are more characteristic of the Connecticut "Plain style" of the early eighteenth century, a period when outward displays of wealth were generally avoided. But here the owner went to great lengths to enhance the façade, as well as the elevation fronting on the road.

Although limited in applied detail, the façade doorway and the windows above clearly reflect the classical spirit of the Federal style in their tripartite division. The use of operable sash instead of fixed sidelights is a regional variation quite common in the western part of the state. Essentially another façade is created by the pedimented end elevation with its demilune window, a type usually associated with a side-hall plan. Of course the doorway there opens into the keeping room, not an entry hall. It is likely that it was

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Francis Benedict, Jr., House, Norfolk, Litchfield County, CT

Section 8 Page 3

an afterthought, perhaps installed to provide easier access to the main house from the road. Its rather crowded corner position, as well as the almost Greek Revival transom, tends to support that contention.

The main staircase is a curious stylistic combination. As they would in a center-chimney Colonial, the main stairs rise in front of a massive chimney stack, but here the triple-run staircase is less steep and uses landings instead of winders at the turns, an altogether more modern approach. The balustrade is purely colonial in feeling and quite plain, especially in contrast to the elaborate scroll carving at the ends of the treads. Certainly such detailing was employed in the colonial period, but rarely on such a utilitarian staircase.

Both style and design date the fireplaces to the Federal period. All display the same Rumford proportions so popular at that time that many older fireplaces were rebuilt in this manner. The forward placement of the beehive ovens is also consistent to period. The elegant refinement displayed in the hall and parlor surrounds, however, is quite exceptional. Although undoubtedly derived from the architectural pattern books readily available at this time, they are the work of a master carpenter or joiner. Such embellishment of these more public rooms was not uncommon. While many a farmer's colonial parlor fireplace was remodeled in the Federal style, even quite wealthy farmers rarely aspired to this level of sophistication, one more commonly displayed in homes of the urban gentry. The degree of elaboration, as well as the intricacy of the attenuated edge moldings, almost suggests that the work dates from the Colonial Revival period. However, several features of these fireplaces help confirm their Federal-period origins. The first is that the moldings appear to be handcrafted rather than twentieth-century machined millwork. The second is more subtle, but compelling. Honed limestone, with its smooth unblemished surface, is such a perfect foil for the design of the surrounds that they must be contemporaneous. Although woodwork is easily replaced, it is highly unlikely that esthetic considerations would justify the rebuilding of an entire firebox.

Francis Benedict, Jr., House

Name of Property

Litchfield, CT

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	18	652700	4654570	3	18	653130	4654350
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	652770	4654660	4	18	652670	4654330

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, LLC date 9/1/01

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 Andrew C. & Sally E. Quale

street & number 11 Northern Avenue telephone 914 779 6808

city or town Bronxville state NY zip code 10708

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**

Francis Benedict, Jr., House, Norfolk, Litchfield County, CT

Section 9/10 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographic References

Benedict, Henry Marvin. *Benedicts in America*. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1870.

Eldridge, Rev. Joseph and Theron W. Cressey, comp. *1744-1900: History of Norfolk, Litchfield County, Connecticut*. Everett, Mass.: Massachusetts Publishing Company, 1900.

Federal Census, 1850.

Norfolk Land and Probate Records.

Rossano, Geoffrey L. *Historic Preservation in Connecticut: Volume VI, Northwest Highlands: Historical and Architectural Overview and Management Guide*. Connecticut Historical Commission, 1997.

Roys, Auren. *A Brief History of the Town of Norfolk From 1738 to 1844*. New York: Henry Ludwig (printer).

Stott, Betsey Hubbard. *Doolittle Woods: Two Hundred Years of Change*. Canaan, Connecticut, 1994.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described in a deed recorded in the Norfolk Land Records, Book 63, Page 769.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the above described parcel encompass the Benedict House and most of the homelot associated with the family during the period of significance.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Francis Benedict, Jr., House, Norfolk, Litchfield County, CT

Section Photo Page **1**

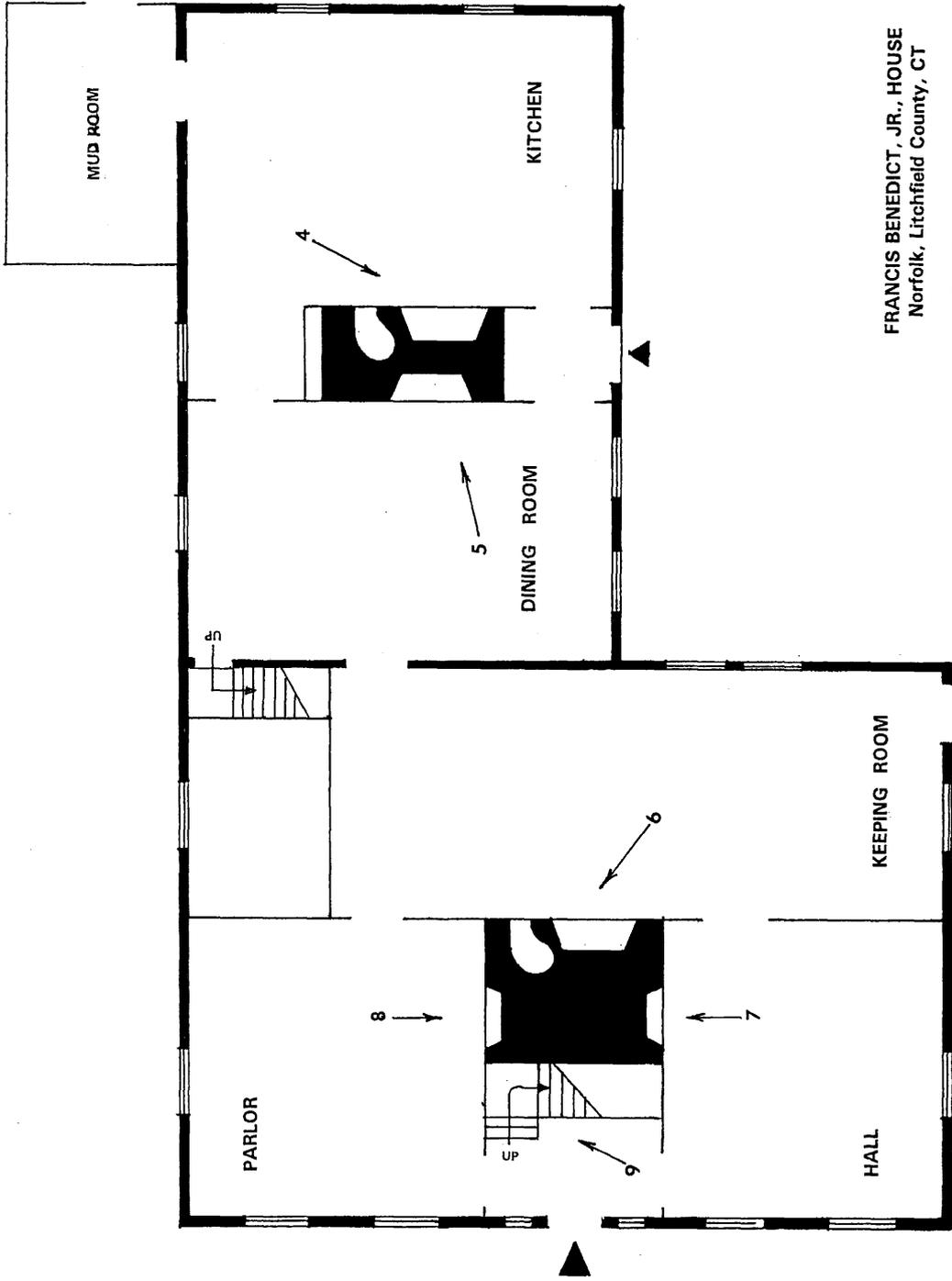
List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC

Negatives on File: Connecticut Historical Commission

Date: 5/01

1. House and site, camera facing NE
2. South and rear elevations, camera facing NW
3. South elevations, camera facing NW
4. Kitchen fireplace (ell), camera facing SW
5. Dining room fireplace (ell), camera facing E
6. Keeping room fireplace (main block), camera facing NW
7. Hall fireplace (main block), camera facing N
8. Parlor fireplace (main block), camera facing S
9. Front staircase (main block), camera facing NE
10. Chamber fireplace (main block), camera facing NW



FRANCIS BENEDICT, JR., HOUSE
 Norfolk, Litchfield County, CT

SCHEMATIC FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Arrows indicate photograph views
 Approximate Scale: 1/8" = 1'

Cunningham Preservation Associates, 9/01