

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received APR 9 1984  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Moses Camp House

and or common Winslow House

2. Location

street & number 682 Main Street NA not for publication

City, town Winchester (Winsted) NA vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09 county Litchfield code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name H. L. and F. Associates

street & number 682 Main Street

city, town Winsted NA vicinity of state Connecticut

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Winchester Land Records, Town Hall

street & number 338 Main Street

city, town Winsted state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1984  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission

city, town Hartford state Connecticut

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

#### Overview

The Moses Camp House, built c. 1840, is a 2½-story, Greek Revival style 5-bay, frame house with central Doric portico. It is sited facing west, at the front of a narrow, deep lot on Main Street in Winsted, opposite the Lake Street bridge over the Mad River at the northern end of the business district. The house has decorated pilaster corner boards, hipped roof and granite foundations, with a wing to the rear at the northeast corner and a modern 2-car garage at the southeast corner. (Photographs 1 and 2)

#### Exterior

The main block of the Moses Camp House, covered with clapboards, consists of two stories and an attic contained in a rectangular structure 42' 6" wide by 33' deep. Windows and porch dominate the front elevation. At the first story are four floor-to-ceiling, 6-over-6 windows, two on each side of the central porch, while five smaller 6-over-6 windows are at the second floor, all with blinds. There are five rectangular "eyebrow" openings with wooden louvers in the wide frieze at attic level. The windows have molded architraves with projecting sills and, at the first floor, flat molded drip caps.

The flat-roofed, projecting, central, Doric portico is supported by fluted columns with entasis that rise without bases from granite piers. Their abaci project from the entablature they support. Corresponding paneled pilasters define the doorway. The entablature consists of plain architrave and plain frieze separated by a course of small dentils and surmounted by a course of large dentils and a cornice with cyma recta crown molding. The 8-paneled door is flanked by three rectangular side lights over panels, with a row of five transom lights above. (Photograph 3)

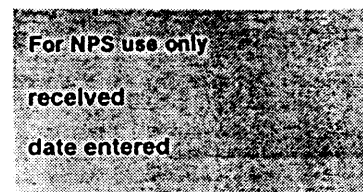
The corners of the house have pilaster boards with inset shadow panels embellished at the top by an inverted anthemion. The plain architrave and frieze above are separated by a complex molding, while the roof line cornice projects and is molded. (Photograph 4)

The south elevation with three bays not evenly spaced (the first and second windows are farther apart from one another than the second and third) is similar to the front, with garage, built in the 1930s, attached at the corner. On the north elevation of the main block there is a stair enclosure that was added in 1915 to provide separate access to the second floor. The exterior door to the stairway has a flat hood supported by a single solid bracket. The north elevation of the rear wing is plain; it was altered from one story to two stories in 1915. (Photograph 5) On the rear elevation the entablature of the main block carries across above the roof of the wing. Windows are 6-over-6. There is a door at the back of the wing leading to a rear stairway, another door on the rear elevation of the main block first floor, and one at the second floor.

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This last door formerly opened onto a 2-story porch with round columns built in 1915, and later removed, that ran along the rear of the main block and the south elevation of the wing. It now opens onto a deck that connects with the deck formed by the top of the garage. (Photograph 6)

An undated, 19th-century view (Photograph 7) shows several desirable features that the house has lost, including the heavy wooden fence of pickets under rail, paneled parapets at the roof line of the portico and the main roof (that were the design source for the present garage parapet) and the widow walk, barely visible on the roof, with acroteria. It also shows the north elevation of the main block to have been similar to the south except that only the first window on the first floor was floor-to-ceiling in height. The 1-story rear wing is seen in this view to have projected to the north over what is now a right-of-way up the hill to the rear.<sup>1</sup> The roof appearing above the wing probably was that of the barn, whose foundations were visible until obscured by current landscaping. The house had three chimneys, compared with the present two.

The back yard of the house slopes up steeply. According to the recollections of a man who lived in the house at the time of World War I,<sup>2</sup> the barn took advantage of the change in elevation to have doors at both levels, and the slope was terraced for gardens, shed, and chicken house.

Interior

The front door opens to a central hall with principal rooms to right and left and three rooms to the rear. (See first-floor plan.) The hall is connected to the rooms to the rear by an archway (Photograph 8) that displays two of the several different descriptions of interior trim found on the first floor. The 3-centered arch with key block springs from paneled pilasters. The doorway behind it has a surround of flat projecting sections on either side of a central recessed section. The central recessed section is carried through into the corner blocks as small, recessed squares. This millwork scheme is also used for the surrounds of the 6-paneled doors leading from the hall to the two front rooms. According to the former resident, there was, in the early 20th-century, an enclosed straight-run stairway to the second floor in the hall, probably not original. Location of the original stairway has not been determined despite efforts to do so during recent renovations when the post-and-beam, mortise-and-tenon, hewn-timber framing of the house was exposed.

The right (south) front room has two tall windows over panels with chaneled trim and circle corner blocks in the front wall (Photograph 9) and one such window on the south wall. This trim is also used around the doorway to the hall. There is a chimney but no fireplace in the south wall. On the rear wall there is a large rectangular recess, suitable for a sideboard, under 3-centered arch, flanked by 6-panel doors.

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The left (north) front room is similar, with subtle differences in the millwork. The definition of the circles in the corner blocks is sharper than in the south room while the arrises of the door casing of the door in the rear wall are more rounded. There is a modern brick fireplace in the north wall with mantel not original to the house.

The room behind the central hall has a stairway rising against its south wall, just inside the back door. Under the stairs, in the southeast corner of the room, there is a round-arched opening with key block and molded casing. The room behind the south front room has two tall windows in its south wall over panels like those in the front, but the casings in the rear room are flat stock with band moldings. A door opens to the garage at the rear of the south wall. Behind the north front room there are two small rooms leading to the ell, the former kitchen. There are no significant features in these spaces. There is no access on this floor to the stairway at the rear of the wing. There are no cornices on the interior of the house. One of the original ceiling medallions in the two front rooms is in place and the other has been replicated.

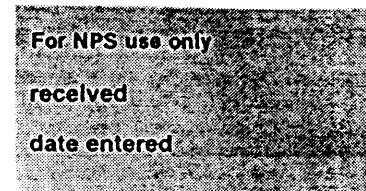
The core of the second-floor plan is the central north-south hall, not original, that runs from the top of the exterior stairway on the north wall to the stairway that rises from the first floor to the attic. The original layout of this floor is not known. The three front rooms opening from the hall have door and window surrounds with band moldings. The northwest room has a closet in the exterior stair enclosure with window on the front elevation. (Photograph 2) The rooms at the rear of the main block and in the ell are similar, without the moldings. (See second-floor plan.)

The stairway from the first floor continues in a dogleg to the attic, where the framing for the hipped roof is exposed. (Photographs 10 and 11) Four central, 7x7" posts, rising from second-floor girts (Photograph 12) are key structural members. The hip rafters are 6x6" and regular rafters 3x5". They support a roof of wide weather boards. The low walls behind the exterior frieze are plastered without openings. The "eyebrows" are blind, with two exceptions. There are two glazed openings, one in the center of the rear plastered wall and the other at the west end of the south wall.

The basement walls are laid up in a mixture of rubble and ashlar field-stone. Brick is used above the frost line, behind the exterior granite facing. The masonry work for the south front chimney shows no sign of a hearth for a fireplace in the first-floor south front room, but the masonry work is new, obscuring evidence, if any, for the expected fireplace in the first-floor south front room. Toward the rear of the south wall there are remnants of a stone chimney base and brick chimney for a fourth chimney that does not appear in the 19th-century view. (Photograph 7) On the north basement wall, the base of the front chimney,

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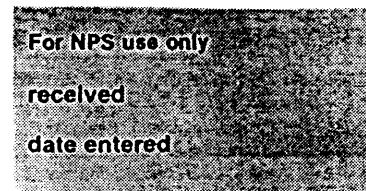
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recently rebuilt, is in place, but there is no evidence of the chimney base for the rear north chimney that does appear in the 19th-century picture. The basement walls under the ell appear to be the same as those under the main block, suggesting that they were all built at the same time. This observation does not correlate well with the projection to the north of the rear ell as seen in the 19th-century view. A flight of winders at the rear of the ell connects to the rear stairway. In the main block there are half a dozen 5 3/4 x 5 3/4 wooden posts supporting the first floor and one granite slab 6 1/2 x 13". There is a blocked-up window in the rear wall of the main block. Smaller basement windows remain in place on the front and south elevations. (Photographs 1 and 2)

1. The right-of-way leads up to Hillside Avenue opposite the Winchester Soldiers' Monument of 1889. At one time there was a plan, never executed, to have steps running from Main Street up to the monument. If the right-of-way was established for this purpose, Photograph 7 probably was taken sometime prior to the early 1890s.

2. Interview conducted by F. H. Finch with Lester Smith, March 30, 1983. Copy of interview notes in author's possession.

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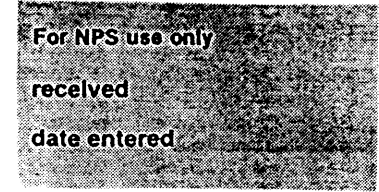
Partial listing (56 houses) of Greek Revival style houses in Winsted

All houses are frame except 98 Main Street, which is brick.

All houses have gable roofs with gable end toward the street forming a pediment, except 51-53 Elm Street

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 51-53 Elm Street  | Long, 2-story house with ridge line parallel to the street and gable ends left and right. Covered with non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. Two 3-sided bays on front elevation. Probably a double house. |
| 91 Elm Street   | 2½-story, 3-bay house with ell to south. No portico.   |
| 109 Elm Street  | 2½-story, 3-bay house with non-original, synthetic siding to resemble clapboards, with several additions.  |
| Elm Street, west side,<br>north of Gay Street,<br>near 91 and 109 Elm<br>Street | 2-story, 3-bay house with ell to side.   |
| 59 Front Street   | 2½-story, 2-bay house. The one front window at the first story is floor-to-ceiling in height.  |
| 26 Gregory Street   | 2½-story house with two bays at first floor and three at second. Side entrance.  |
| 49 Grove Street   | 2½-story, 3-bay house. Wing to right has Mansard roof.   |
| 59 Grove Street   | 2½-story, 3-bay house with portico, and with wing to right.  |
| 26 High Street  | 2½-story, 3-bay, side-entrance house.  |
| 37 High Street  | 2½-story, 3-bay, central-entrance house.   |
| 43 High Street  | 2½-story, 3-bay house covered with shingles, with ell to right   |
| 50 High Street  | Large, 2½-story, 3-bay house with ell to left. Colonial Revival front porch. 2-story porch in front of ell. Also, transitional Italianate features.  |

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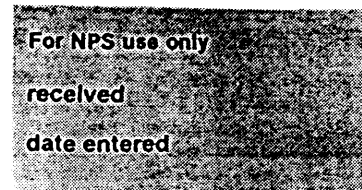
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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 53 High Street  | 2-story, 2-bay house with 1-story wing to right.   |
| 60 High Street  | 2-story, 2-bay, shingled house with entrance on side.  |
| 82 High Street  | 2½-story, 3-bay house with central entrance. Covered with stucco.  |
| 98 Main Street  | 2½-story, 3-bay, brick house with semi-elliptical window in pediment. Added 1-story store projects from front elevation.   |
| 898 Main Street   | Large, 2½-story, 3-bay house with 2-story wing to right. Wing has 2-story porch with heavy cast-iron railing.  |
| 150 Meadow Street   | 2½-story, 3-bay house with 2-story wing to right that has 2-story porch with turned posts. Roof covered with metal shingles. Walls covered with non-original, synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. |
| 14 more houses on Meadow Street, between Front and Division streets         | Similar to 150 Meadow Street. 136 has a standing-seam metal roof. 118 has a central door, and no wing. 111 has a side entrance. Houses on these two blocks have no front porches.                      |
| 79 North Main Street  | 2½-story, 3-bay house with wing to right.  |
| 5 houses on North Main Street, west side, between Wetmore and Beach streets | 2½-story, 3-bay houses on granite foundations with large wings to one side.  |
| 189 North Main Street   | 2½-story, 2-bay house now with central front door. Probably originally had side entrance.  |
| 225 North Main Street   | 2½-story, 3-bay house with large wing to left.   |
| 231 North Main Street   | Twin of 225 North Main Street  |
| 259 North Main Street   | 2½-story, 3-bay house with wing to left.   |
| 439 North Main Street   | 2-story, 3-bay house on granite foundations. Plain pilasters flank the doorway and support a plain entablature. No portico.  |
| 36 Prospect Street  | 2½-story, 3-bay house with 2½-story wing to left.  |

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- 68 Prospect Street 2-story, 3-bay house with low pediment, on brick foundations. Plain pilasters flank the doorway and support a plain entablature with projecting flat cap.
- 117 Prospect Street 2½-story, 3-bay house with 1½-story wing to left. Porch in front of wing has Doric columns.
- 185 Prospect Street 2½-story, 3-bay house with ell to right that connects to a square, Italianate tower. Non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards.
- 226 Prospect Street Solomon Rockwell House. 2½-story, 3-bay house with colossal Ionic Portico. 2-story wing to left is lower than the main block and has 2-story porch with Ionic columns. Winchester Historical Society headquarters and museum. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places July 15, 1977. Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey.
- 28 Union Street 2½-story, 3-bay house with Italianate porch and other additions.
- 133 Wallens Avenue 2½-story, 3-bay house with ell to side. Window in pediment. Non-original, synthetic siding to resemble clapboards.
- 8 Walnut Street 2½-story, 2-bay house with added Colonial Revival portico.
- 19 Walnut Street 2½-story, 3-bay house with portico and non-original synthetic siding to resemble clapboards.
- 37 Walnut Street 2½-story house with two bays and 2-story side porch that takes the place of the third bay.
- Walnut Street at south-east corner of Gregory Street Small, 1-bay house with deeply recessed pediment. Pediment window has channeled surround with corner blocks.
- 144 Wetmore Street 2½-story house with side entrance. Double window in pediment
- Wheeler Street, west side, between High and Rock streets 2½-story, 4-bay house with 2½-story flanking wings, temple form. Perhaps originally a double house.



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The arched openings may be original and if so it may be that all doorway and window surrounds originally had trim similar to theirs. In any event, all the trim on the first floor in the three front rooms and the south rear room and all the trim on the second floor in the front rooms is old and of the period when the house was built. Just when channeled trim with circle corner blocks was first introduced in Connecticut is uncertain, but it is found in houses built as early as the first quarter of the 19th century.

In a central-hall floor plan the usual place for the stairway is the central hall. The absence of indication that this hall ever had a stairway is a conundrum. The temporary enclosed straight-run stair presumably related to division of the house for multiple occupancy, as did the later exterior stairway on the north elevation and the lateral central hall on the second floor.

The framing of the house generally is heavy timbers joined by mortise and tenon. The fact that the framing of the hipped roof has not been altered and is entirely visible makes it a valuable example of its type. The use of some nails in the roof framing is to be noted. (Photograph 11)

Criterion B, Significant Persons

Moses Camp (1803-1875) grew up on his father's farm in nearby Barkhamsted. As a young man he worked on the farm in the summers, and for six winters taught school. In 1829 he went to work in Lucius Clarke's store and in 1831 became a partner. He bought the business in late 1834/early 1835, with his brothers, Edward and Caleb J. Camp.<sup>1</sup>

According to an account prepared by the Winchester Historical Society, Moses Camp also bought his house from Lucius Clarke, but this cannot be directly confirmed by study of the Winchester Land Records. It appears that Clarke may have built a house on land he acquired in 1824<sup>2</sup> which he sold to James Welch in 1835,<sup>3</sup> which Welch sold to Camp in 1840.<sup>4</sup> The parcel is described as 74/80 x 275 feet. The present size is 73 x 240/250<sup>5</sup> feet, the difference in depth being accounted for by sale of a rear portion and the widening of Main Street. This line of investigation suggests that the house was built c. 1824, a date inconsistent with its stylistic characteristics.

Moreover, Moses Camp's obituary contains the statement that he erected the house in which he died,<sup>6</sup> presumably on the land he purchased in 1840, a date consistent with the appearance of the house. Therefore, the date of c. 1840 is used for construction of the house. The problem of what happened to the house already on the lot is unanswered, although elsewhere there is reference to a gambrel-roofed structure being moved from Moses Camp's property.<sup>7</sup> There remains the possibility, despite the obituary's use of the term erected, that Camp altered a house built by Clarke c. 1825.

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The Camp brothers firm, known as M. & C. J. Camp, dealt in dry goods and groceries. In 1850 Camp's Block was built on the site across the street from the House. It was a 3-story brick structure, the first brick commercial building in Winsted and the most pretentious business block in town, with stores on the first floor, offices on the second, and a public hall on the third, where town meetings were held. It was the most popular meeting place in Winsted for 25 years. The structure was destroyed by fire in 1889. M. & C. J. Camp was the most successful mercantile enterprise in Litchfield County, with sales reaching \$125,000 per year.

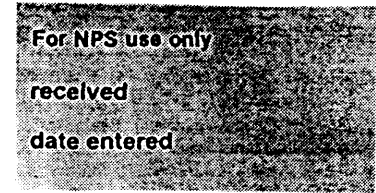
The Camp brothers had other business interests as well. M. & C. J. Camp owned the Union Chair Co. in the Robertsville section of Colebrook. Moses Camp was president of the Winsted Savings Bank 1852-1874. He was Town Clerk from 1846 to 1849 and served as a representative in the General Assembly in 1865. The Camps started the first gas company in Winsted in 1860, Moses Camp, president, and owned an interest in the Sanford Hotel adjacent to Camp's Block. In 1863 M. & C. J. Camp with others organized the Weed Sewing Machine Co. in Nashua, New Hampshire. Two years later, with the participation of new investors from Hartford, Weed Sewing Machine Co. moved to Capitol Avenue in Hartford, later to be bought out by Colonel Albert A. Pope for the manufacture of the Columbia bicycle and Pope-Hartford automobile.

Camp's widow occupied the house after he died in 1875 to the time of her death in 1915. Multiple occupancy of the house began during this interval. A couple was rooming in the house by 1884. Soon after the turn of the century the house was arranged for two apartments on the first floor, one occupied by Mrs. Camp who also reserved a guest room on the second floor, and the balance of the second floor was a third apartment. Addition of the north exterior stairs, the second floor of the rear ell and the rear porches with classical columns came after Mrs. Camp's death in 1915.

C. Wesley Winslow (1888-1967) bought the house in 1934. Winslow, a native of Winsted and a lifetime member of the Republican party, was educated in local public schools and at Yale University, where he received a law degree in 1910. Returning to Winsted, he served as assistant town clerk to 1916, then became Town Clerk, holding the position for 42 years. He was also assistant clerk of the Superior Court from 1915 to 1927 when he became clerk, holding that position to 1955. In addition, Winslow was active in many community organizations, acting as deputy chief of Engine Company 1, Winsted Fire Department, director of the Winsted Savings Bank, trustee of the William L. Gilbert Home and he was a member of the Odd Fellows, Rotary Club, Masons, Elks, Red Men and Litchfield County Bar Association.

Moses Camp and C. Wesley Winslow both contributed significantly to the history and development of Winsted, Camp through his activities as a business entrepreneur and Winslow by his long years in public service.

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1. Winsted Land Records (WLR) 11/217.
2. WLR 8/487
3. WLR 11/292, September 15, 1835
4. WLR 13/177, July 18, 1840.
5. WLR 86/536.
6. The Winsted Herald, September 10, 1875, 2:1.
7. Boyd, John, Annals and Family Records of Winchester, Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1873, p. 324.
8. C. J. Camp lived in the house next door to the south, now demolished. The two brothers lived side by side across the street from their business. A corner of the C. J. Camp house is visible in Photograph 7.
9. WLR 76/13, November 8, 1934.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
..... prehistoric	..... archeology-prehistoric	..... community planning	..... landscape architecture	..... religion
..... 1400-1499	..... archeology-historic	..... conservation	..... law	..... science
..... 1500-1599	..... agriculture	..... economics	..... literature	..... sculpture
..... 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	..... education	..... military	..... social/
..... 1700-1799	..... art	..... engineering	..... music	..... humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	..... commerce	..... exploration/settlement	..... philosophy	..... theater
..... 1900-	..... communications	..... industry	..... politics/government	..... transportation
		..... invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
				..... local history
<b>Specific dates</b>	c. 1840	<b>Builder/Architect</b>	Unknown	

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Criteria C (Architecture) and B (Significant Persons)

The Moses Camp House is an excellent example of the fully developed Greek Revival style in domestic architecture. Its massing and 5-bay front elevation are unique in Winsted. (Criterion A, Architecture) The two men whose names are associated with the structure, Moses Camp, a leading Winsted entrepreneur who lived there in mid-19th century, and C. Wesley Winslow, the 20th-century owner who was town clerk for 42 years, were leading citizens in the history and development of Winsted. (Criterion B, Significant Persons)

Criterion A, Architecture

The Moses Camp house displays many of the characteristics of the fully developed Greek Revival style. While some of the features of the Georgian and Federal styles, that preceded the Greek Revival, are carried over in the Moses Camp House, including the basic cube-like mass, 5-bay front elevation, hipped roof and central-hall plan, the Greek Revival style dominates this structure. The portico has Doric columns rather than the Ionic often associated with the Federal style. The absence of bases for the columns as added in the Roman Doric order, clearly follows Greek precedent. The projection of the columns' abaci under the portico entablature is further evidence that the designer followed the classical orders carefully. The anthemion found at the tops of the pilaster boards and acroteria of the former widow's walk are sophisticated, late Greek Revival motifs. Other high style Greek Revival characteristics include the inset shadow panels of the pilaster boards and parapets, the rectangular front door transom, the "eyebrow" louvers in the frieze, and the moldings used in the pilaster caps and bases and roof line cornice and frieze. Finally, tall first-floor windows came into use late in the Greek Revival period.

In contrast to the Moses Camp House, other Greek Revival houses commonly found in Winsted are derived from the Greek temple form, with roof gable facing the street treated as a pediment over three bays in the first and second floors. In this more vernacular version of the Greek Revival, the doorway regularly is off center in the left or right bay. The Camp House is the only Greek Revival house in Winsted with five bays, central portico and hipped roof. (See attached list, with brief descriptions, of other Greek Revival houses in Winsted.)

On the interior of the Moses Camp House, the several varieties of trim on the first floor present a lack of homogeneity that is unexpected.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name Winsted

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 

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

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property is described at Winchester Land Records 174/786. Bounds are those that have gone with the house since mid-19th century.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code NA county NA code NA

state NA code NA county NA code NA

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title David F. Ransom edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization Arhcitectural Historian date November 8, 1983

street & number 33 Sunrise Hill Drive telephone 203 521-2518

city or town West Hartford state Connecticut

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

date 4/5/84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the  
National Register

date

5/10/84

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Moses Camp House, Winsted, CT

Continuation sheet Bibliography

Item number 9

Page 1

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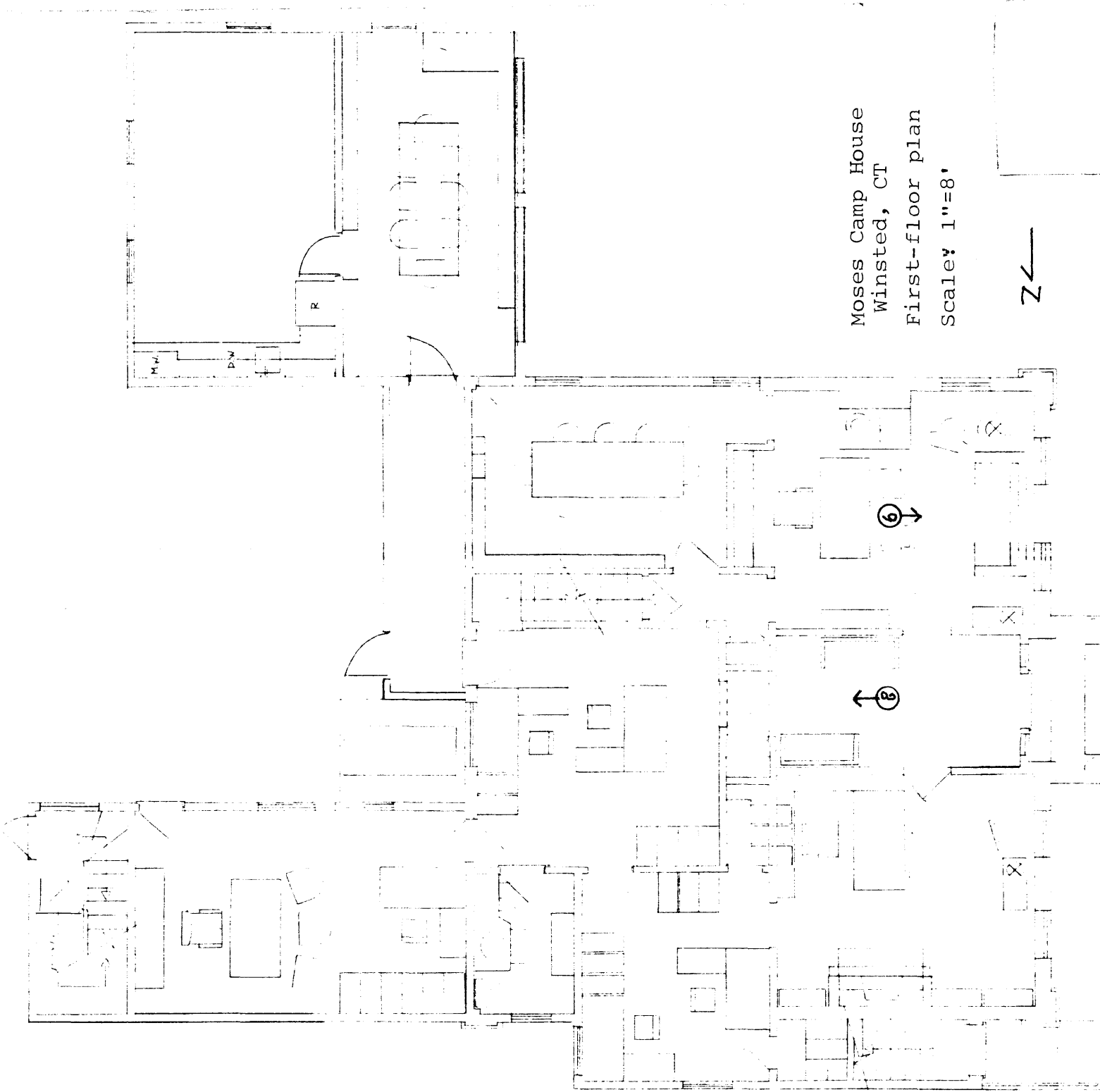
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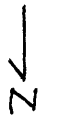
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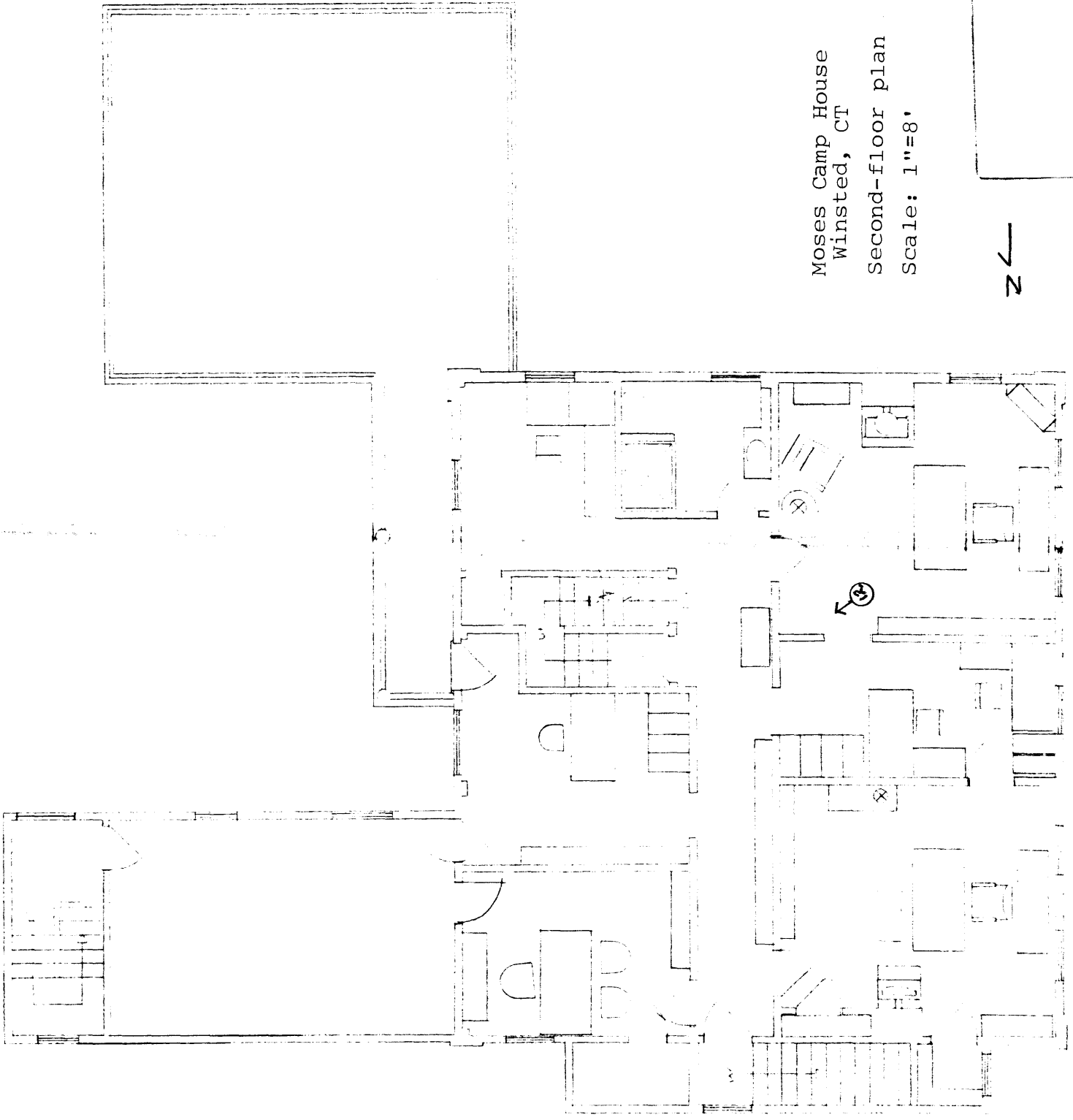
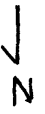
Moses Camp House  
Winsted, CT  
First-floor plan  
Scale: 1"=8'



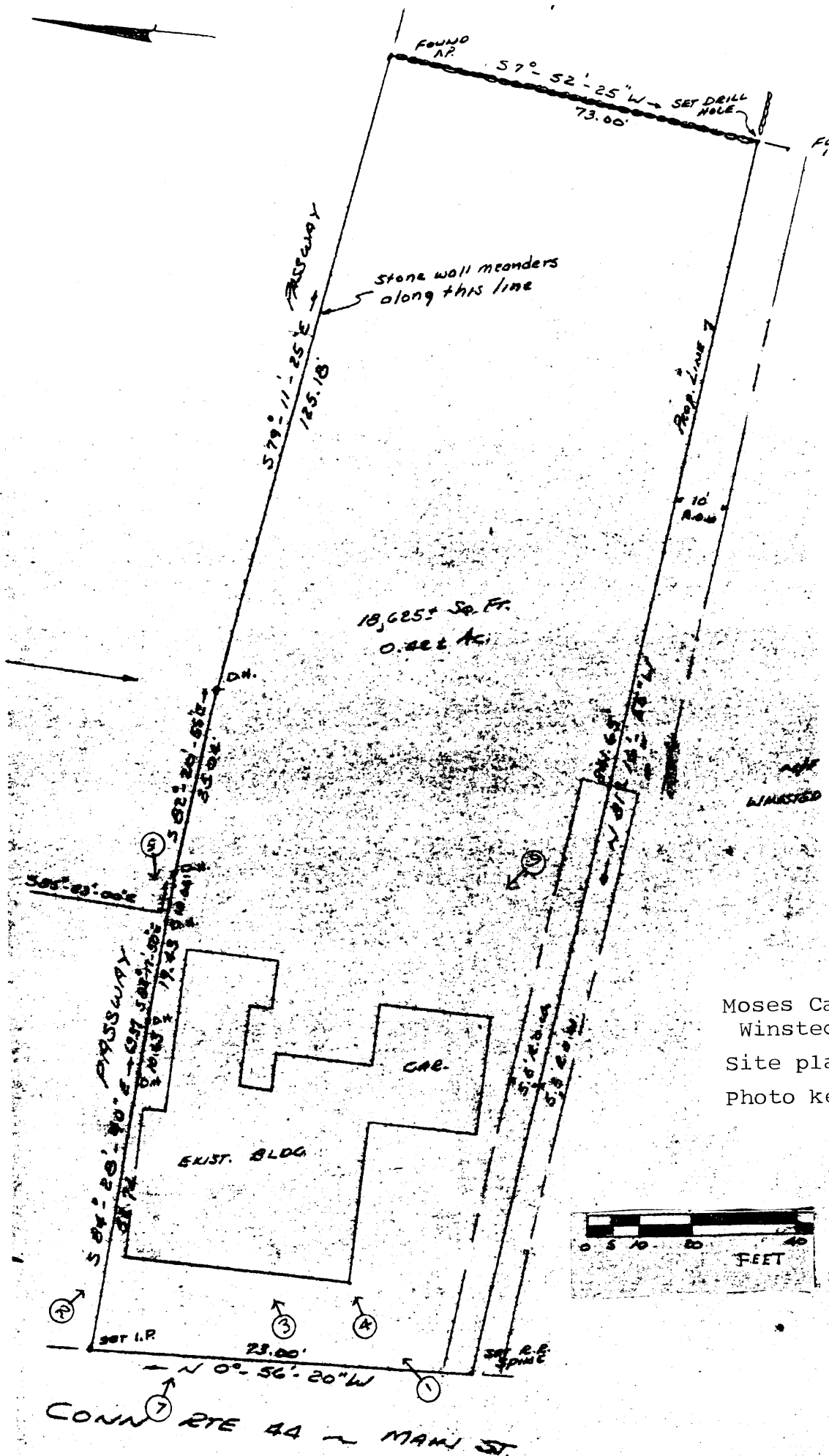
Moses Camp House  
Winsted, CT

Second-floor plan

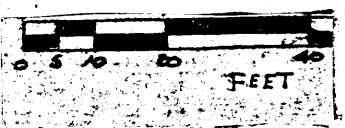
Scale: 1"=8'







Moses Camp House  
 Winsted, CT  
 Site plan  
 Photo key



CONN. RTE 44 - MAIN ST.