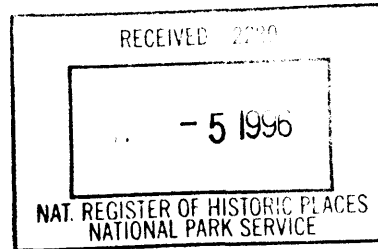


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name _____

other names/site number Hotchkissville Historic District

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet. not for publication

city or town Woodbury vicinity

state Connecticut code CT county Litchfield code 005 zip code 06798

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John W. Shannahan 10/30/96
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date
 John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission
 State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beal Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 12.6.99

Entered in the National Register

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	
160	42	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
160	42	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/multiple dwelling/secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural out-building/animal facility

COMMERCE/TRADE/store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding/storage

COMMERCE/TRADE/store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Postmedieval English;

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal; MID-19TH CENTURY/

Greek Revival/Italian villa/Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls weatherboard

stone/brick

roof asphalt shingle

other

Narrative Description

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

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Hotchkissville Historic District, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut

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2. Location

Easy Street: 2, 6, 10, 14.

Paper Mill Road: 29.

Quassuk Road: 214, Lot 92:4a (partial), 226, 232, 236, 238.

Ruffin Road: Lot 39:9, 15, Lot 39:11, Lot 39:12, 20, 40.

Washington Road: 138, 140, 141, 146, 152, 153, 156, Lot 106:20A, 163, 167, 169, 171, 176, 177, 180, 183, 187, 188, 193, 194, Lot 39:2, 222, 228, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 240, Lot 39:5, 246, 250, 256, 258, 262, 266, 271, 287, 308, Lot 39:23, 321, 329, 334, 345, 351, 385.

Weekeepeemee Road: 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 35, 38, 44, 47, 51, 55, 57, 67, 74, 88.

West Wood Road: 72, 86, 94, 97, 102, 106, 107, 112, 120, 152, 170, 180, 186, 199, 206, 216, 222, 230, 273, Lot 40:8.

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Hotchkissville Historic District, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut

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Located in the Weekepeemee River Valley in the northern part of the Town of Woodbury, the Hotchkissville Historic District encompasses most of the nineteenth-century agrarian-industrial village of the same name. Approximately one mile in length, the district centers around the intersection of Washington and Weekepeemee roads. Washington Road (Route 47) enters the village on the south on the east side of the valley, veers off just west of this intersection to cross the river, and then generally follow the course of Sprain Brook, a tributary of the Weekepeemee. Weekepeemee Road (Route 132) originates here and runs in a northerly direction along the east side of the river. Several connecting secondary streets include West Wood Road, which runs generally north and south along the lower slope of ridgeline that rises on the west side of the valley, Ruffin Road, and parts of Quassuk and Paper Mill roads (see district map for boundaries).

The historic appearance of the district has changed very little over time. From historic maps of 1853 and 1874, it is apparent that most of the historic residential resources have survived. The majority are located on Washington and Weekepeemee roads, historically more densely settled. Modern residential development is largely confined to side roads where more widely dispersed historic farmsteads have been subdivided. The hills that border the village are now covered with second-growth forest, but much of the rest of the historic landscape in the district remains, with many unobstructed vistas of watercourses, open floodplain meadows, and pasture. A millpond still exists between Washington and West Wood roads, but there is no evidence of two 1500-foot raceways along the Weekepeemee River that once provided waterpower for the mills. Also notably absent from the streetscapes are the mills and factories that were built at the roadsides.

The district contains 202 resources, of which 160 (78%) contribute to its historic character. Of the 94 major buildings, 81 (86%) are contributing, primarily houses associated with mill owners, farmers, or the workforce of the mills. Most of non-contributing 13 houses were built after 1945. Only a few historic houses have been altered to such a degree that they are no longer contributing. Workers' houses include a representative sampling of tenements (historic term for rental properties) and homes of skilled operatives. Among the unusual number of surviving contributing outbuildings (84 out of 111; 76%) are 24 barns, many of which date from the nineteenth-century. Only ten of the non-contributing outbuildings are modern construction.

Much of the district's early historic architecture is conservative in character, utilizing traditional colonial forms and simple stylistic detail well into the nineteenth century. Interspersed throughout are a few examples of pre- and post-Revolutionary colonial farmhouses, but, since most of village development took place after 1830, the stylistic influence of the Greek Revival predominated through the *ante bellum* period. The Italianate style and a single example of the Gothic Revival appeared about mid-century but relatively plain vernacular dwellings, including several tenements, were more common at and after this time. All but three houses are wood-frame construction; most have clapboard sheathing and granite foundations. The exceptions were built of granite or brick.

Among the few older houses in the district that predate the establishment of the village is a colonial saltbox located at the foot of West Wood Road, known as the Yarmouth Chatfield House for an early nineteenth-century owner (Inventory #164; Photograph #1). Except for the added leanto, it is relatively unchanged since it was erected about 1750. One of the few houses in Woodbury that originally had a one-room deep main block, and the only one of this type in the district, this colonial farmhouse has a rubblestone foundation and a large center brick chimney. Its three-bay facade displays relatively narrow nine-over-six windows.

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Hotchkissville Historic District, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut

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Two Colonial Capes, the Allen Homestead and the Thaddeus Cramer House, have also survived in the district. Although in their present form the main blocks of these houses appear to be mid-eighteenth century, parts of the houses may be older. The Allen House, which has a three-bay facade and the high double-plate with overhang typical of this style in Woodbury, is set well back from the road and still surrounded by a number of historic outbuildings and open fields (Inventory #13; Photograph #2). The Cramer House, now set back behind the building lots that front the street at the beginning of Weekepeemee Road, has an added leanto, as well as a large rear intersecting ell added about 1800 (Inventory #128; Photograph #3). Its present entrance is in the south gable end. Three other Capes were built much later in the district, with the two on West Wood Road dating from about 1800 and 1840 (Inventory #s 192, 177). The other example, also with a gable-end side entrance was located on Rampen Hill, now Easy Street, by 1830 (Inventory #10; Photograph #4).

Starting about the turn of the nineteenth century, two-story center-chimney colonial houses with Federal and Greek Revival detailing were constructed in the district. One of the earliest was that of Stephen Allen, who built his Federal/Colonial at the head of West Wood Road in 1796 (Inventory #200; Photograph #5). A very similar house was built by the Judson brothers on Weekepeemee Road about 1815 (Inventory #132; Photograph #6). Federal influence is shown by fanlights in the gables but the doorway portico appears more Greek Revival. The same form persisted into the 1820s in the Reuben Hotchkiss House on Washington Road (Inventory #87; Photograph #7). Here, the center doorway has been replaced with a window. Like most others of this type, it has a recessed kitchen wing, also found on the Harvey Morris House north of the village center (Inventory #108; Photograph #8). Combining Greek and Federal features and ornamented with triglyphs in the frieze and over the door, details more often found in Woodbury center, this farmhouse has retained much of its extensive acreage and a fine barn north of the house (inventory #109).

As illustrated by the Reuben Allen House, the same basic form was embellished in the Greek Revival period and continued to be built for at least another 20 years (Inventory #82; Photograph #9). It was the basis for two houses at the beginning of Weekepeemee Road, the circa 1830 Josiah Minor House, which displays a Greek portico, and the less-detailed 1844 William Richards House next door (Inventory #s 120, 121; Photograph #10). The doorway surround and rectangular gable windows are the only features of the Greek Revival style on the Eli S. Peet House, built in 1848 at the south end of the district (Inventory #39; Photograph #11).

Far more numerous were Greek Revival-style houses with the more typical temple form, produced by a gable-to-street orientation. Several are clustered on small lots on either side of the Hotchkiss House on the east side of Washington Road, just above the intersection with Quassuk Road. Overlooking the Weekepeemee River and its floodplain meadows across the street are the 1836 James Judson House, Jr. House and the 1845 Henry Minor House, the most fully realized examples of the Greek Revival in the district (Inventory #s 84, 92; Photograph #s 12, 13). Instead of clapboard, the Minor House is entirely sheathed with flushboarding, while more typically, this material is confined to the pediment of the Judson House. Both exhibit the Italianate influence in their porch columns but have subtly different facades. The pediment of the Minor House is set just above the second-floor windows without an intervening frieze, and the doorway of the Judson House is slightly recessed. It is apparent that part of the latter's entablature has been removed and a fanlight has replaced its original gable window. Nearby is the Robert Tolles House, which has an associated Carpenter Gothic carriage house (Inventory #s 90, 91; Photograph #14). The houses built by John Cramer in 1834 and John Roberts in 1844 near the beginning of Weekepeemee Road are nearly identical, despite the long interval between their construction dates (Inventory #s 124, 126; Photograph #14).

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Hotchkissville Historic District, Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut

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More widely spaced houses of this style are found on lower Washington Street at the south end of the district (Inventory #s 42, 46; Photograph #16). Just up the street is the Sherman Ellsworth House, an unusual example which has an atypical four-bay facade (Inventory #60; Photograph #17).

Other vernacular variations on the Greek Revival style include a number with two-over three-bay facades with a central doorway. One close to center of the district, the former home of Mrs Sally Hurd, has retained all its features, including narrow attic windows in the frieze (Inventory #134; Photograph #18). Two very similar examples were built by the Allen family on Quassuk Road (Inventory #s 17, 20). They both have small side-elevation porches, and the George Allen House (Inventory #17) displays a small entrance portico.

The first real changes in form and roof type in the district occurred about the middle of the century. Three similarly scaled Italianate houses on Easy Street, which have this style's characteristic cube form and near-flat roof, were built in 1847 (Inventory #s 1, 5, 8; Photograph #19). Orley Parker built a larger house of this style at the south end of the district on Washington Road in 1850, now featuring a partially enclosed Colonial Revival veranda (Inventory #35; Photograph #20), and another one is located on Weekepeemee Road (Inventory #143). The Abernathy House, a much more elaborate Gothic Revival structure of ashlar granite, also built in 1847, is set high above lower Washington Road (Inventory #62; Photograph #21). It too utilizes the cube form but its facade exhibits three steep gables with the center one capping a slightly projecting pavilion. The overhanging eaves and the roof of the center belvedere are supported by outside carved wooden brackets. Brackets were also used on the late example of the Italianate built in 1875 on Weekepeemee Road (Inventory #139; Photograph #22). Though detailed with typical style features, such as the square chamfered Tuscan posts and round-arched gable window, its cross-gable plan and wraparound veranda are derived from the Queen Anne. One of the last nineteenth-century houses in the district, also utilizing the cross-gable plan, has the more vertical massing of farmhouses of this era in Woodbury (Inventory #194; Photograph #22). It was built on Ruffin Road about 1890.

The rest of the nineteenth-century houses in the district are solid examples of vernacular architecture with limited stylistic detail. At least 24 were built (25% of the total number of houses) in the last half of the nineteenth century. Several were tenements (historic term for rental properties) as illustrated by workers' housing built by factory owners on Washington Road. Common characteristics are simple massing, with a two-story main block, a form still suited for post-and-beam construction, and clapboard sheathing. They can have the orientation of the earlier Colonial/Federals, as was the case in the circa 1850 Hotchkiss-Dawson Tenement (Inventory #59; Photograph #17), or have gable end towards the street, as in the second 1850 Hotchkiss Tenement and 1870 Union Wool Company Tenement (Inventory #s 65, 75; Photograph #s 24, 25). Others were built as rental properties by villagers, such as the Athorne Place on West Wood Road (Inventory #190; Photograph #25). A few of this latter group were eventually purchased by a later nineteenth-century Hotchkissville company to house their workers, such as the duplex tenement on Ruffin Road and small cottage at the start of the district on Washington Road (Inventory #s 24, 30; Photograph #s 27, 28). Though the Ruffin Road example was built in 1876, it is still essentially a basic center-chimney Colonial adapted as a two-family house, demonstrating the persistence of this type.

Commercial properties were also plain structures, although the Hotchkissville Store at the main intersection suggests the Greek Revival style in its orientation and multipaned gable window (Inventory #94; Photograph #29). Sited across the road at this strategic location were the shops of a wagonmaker and blacksmith (Inventory #s 96, 97; Photograph #30). The wagonshop was converted to residential use as early as 1852 but the

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blacksmith shop, which remained in business for most of the century, is relatively unchanged.

Although a few older houses began to display Colonial Revival porches, most notably the one installed on Orley Parker's Italianate (Inventory #35; Photograph #20), there was little other evidence of this twentieth-century style in the district. Among the few new houses built in this period are three originally identical tenements erected on a factory site at the north end of the district (Inventory #s 150, 151, 153). It is believed that the Colonial Revival porch at #57 was added in 1920 after the company went out of business (Photograph #30). In the 1930s, two examples of suburban Tudor Revivals were added to the streetscapes of West Wood and upper Washington roads, completing the district.

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Inv. #	Address	Name/Style/Type/Date	C/NC	Ph. #
EASY STREET				
1.	2	BELA POTTER HOUSE, Italianate, 1847	C	
2.	"	late 19th-century barn/garage	C	
3.	"	shed, c. 1940	C	
4.	"	privy	C	
5.	6	JOHN WAY HOUSE, Italianate, 1847	C	9
6.	"	late 19th-century carriage barn	C	
7.	"	early 20th-century shed	C	
8.	10	CHESTER TOLLES HOUSE, Italianate, 1847	C	
9.	"	shed, c. 1900	C	
10.	14	TRUMAN HUNT HOUSE, Cape, c. 1830	C	4
11.	"	privy	C	
PAPER MILL ROAD				
12.	29	SAMUEL GIBBS HOUSE, 18th-century domestic, 1796	C	
QUASSUK ROAD				
13.	214	ALLEN HOMESTEAD, Cape, c. 1760	C	2
14.	"	19th-century barn	C	
15.	"	late 19th-century barn/garage	C	
16.	"	outbuilding, c. 1850	C	
	92:4a	(part of this lot is included)		
17.	226	GEORGE M. ALLEN HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	
18.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
19.	232	19th-century domestic, c. 1850	C	
20.	236	WILLIAM H. ALLEN HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1849	C	
21.	"	garage/shed, c. 1900		
22.	238	Hotchkissville Fire Co. (former school), c. 1850	C	
RUFFIN ROAD				
	39:9	vacant lot		
23.	15	19th-century domestic, c. 1880	C	
	39:11	vacant lot		
	39:12	vacant lot		
24.	20	CHARLES H. PERCY HOUSE, duplex, 1876 or c. 1850	C	27
25.	"	modern shed	NC	

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RUFFIN ROAD (continued)

26.	40	SARAH PEARSON HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, 1881	C	
27.	"	early 20th-century shed	C	
28.	"	early 20th-century shed	C	
29.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	

WASHINGTON ROAD

30.	138	WESLEY J. SQUIRES HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, 1870	C	28
31.	"	garage, c. 1930	C	
32.	140	LEAVENWORTH HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, c. 1850	C	28
33.	"	barn, c. 1930	C	
34.	"	garage, c. 1930	C	
35.	141	ORLEY M. PARKER HOUSE, Italianate, 1850	C	20
36.	"	early 20th-century barn/shed	C	
37.	146	MARTIN STODDARD HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, 1847	C	
38.	"	garage, c. 1960	NC	
39.	152	ELI S. PEET HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1848	C	11
40.	"	early 20th-century garage/shed	C	
41.	"	shed, c. 1950	NC	
42.	153	PETIT GALPIN HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1835	C	16
43.	"	garage/shed, 1940	C	
44.	156	JOHN D. MINDAR HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1848	C	
45.	"	garage, 1940	C	
	106:20A	vacant lot		
46.	163	THOMAS-DAWSON HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1835	C	
47.	167	commercial, 1800-1845, former outbuilding with #163	NC	
48.	169	Cape, c. 1950	NC	
49.	"	garage, c. 1950	NC	
50.	171	DAWSON HOUSE, Victorian vernacular, c. 1890	C	
51.	"	early 20th-century shed	C	
52.	176	19th-century domestic. c. 1850	C	
53.	"	horse barn, 1940	C	
54.	176	garage, 1950	NC	
55.	177	modern house, c. 1980	NC	
56.	"	barn, 1988	NC	
57.	"	shed, 1985	NC	
58.	180	FRANK HALSTEAD HOUSE, c. 1880; Colonial Revival, c. 1900	C	

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WASHINGTON ROAD (continued)

59.	183	HOTCHKISS-DAWSON TENEMENT, 19th-century domestic, c. 1850	C	17
60.	187	SHERMAN ELLSWORTH HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1840	C	17
61.	"	garage, c. 1920	C	
62.	188	JOHN ABERNATHY HOUSE, Gothic Revival (stone), 1847	C	21
63.	"	19th-century barn	C	
64.	"	privy	C	
65.	193	HOTCHKISS-DAWSON TENEMENT, 19th-century domestic, c. 1850	C	25
66.	"	garage, c. 1930	C	
67.	194	FRANCIS HALL HOUSE, Federal (brick), 1836	C	
68.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
69.	"	garage, c. 1960	NC	
	39:2	vacant lot		
70.	222	D. KNOWLES HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, c. 1850	C	
71.	228	MITCHELL HUNT HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, 1829	C	
72.	"	garage, c. 1950	NC	
73.	232	BAPTISTE PESENTE HOUSE, c. 1900	C	
74.	"	late 19th-century barn/attached garage, c. 1940	C	
75.	233	UNION WOOL CO. TENEMENT, c. 1870	C	24
76.	"	shed, c. 1920	C	
77.	"	shed, c. 1920	C	
78.	234	Cape, c. 1970	NC	
79.	236	house, 1800-1945, remodeled	NC	
80.	237	house, c. 1840, altered	NC	
81.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
82.	240	PETIT GALPIN-REUBEN ALLEN HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1830	C	9
	39:5	vacant lot		
83.	246	19th-century domestic, c. 1880	C	
84.	250	JAMES JUDSON, JR., HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1836	C	12
85.	"	garage, c. 1950	NC	
86.	"	shed, c. 1920	C	
87.	256	REUBEN H. HOTCHKISS HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, c. 1820	C	7
88.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	

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WASHINGTON ROAD (continued)

89.	256	shed, c. 1880	C	
90.	258	ROBERT I. TOLLES HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1850	C	14
91.	"	carriage barn, Carpenter Gothic, 1875	C	
92.	262	HENRY MINOR HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1845	C	13
93.	"	garage, c. 1960	NC	
94.	266	HOTCHKISSVILLE STORE, 1853	C	29
95.	"	late 19th-century coop	C	
96.	271	ABERNATHY'S WAGON SHOP, 1834; W. WAY HOUSE, c. 1850	C	30
97.	"	former blacksmith shop, c. 1850	C	
98.	287	THOMAS GALPIN HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, c. 1880	C	
99.	308	Cape, c. 1940	C	
100.	"	shed, 1990	NC	
39:23		vacant lot		
101.	321	modern house, c. 1950	NC	
102.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
103.	321	garage, c. 1920	C	
104.	329	GALPIN HOUSE, late 19th-century domestic, c. 1880	C	
105.	"	late 19th-century barn/garage	C	
106.	"	shed, c. 1920	C	
107.	"	shed, c. 1920	C	
108.	334	HARVEY MORRIS HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1832	C	8
109.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
110.	"	garage, c. 1920	C	
111.	345	Tudor Revival, 1933	C	
112.	"	garage, c. 1930	C	
113.	351	modern house, 1962	NC	
114.	"	garage, c. 1960	NC	
115.	"	shed, c. 1960	NC	
116.	385	BURTON, JUDSON, Greek Revival, c. 1835	C	
117.	"	late 19th-century barn/garage	C	
118.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
119.	"	late 19th-century shed	C	

WEEKEEPEEMEE ROAD

120.	2	JOSIAH MINOR HOUSE, Federal/Greek Revival, c. 1830	C	10
121.	4	WILLIAM RICHARDS HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, 1844	C	10
122.	6	19th-century domestic, c. 1840	C	
123.	"	outbuilding, c. 1900	C	

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WEEKEEPEEMEE ROAD (continued)

124.	10	JOHN CRAMER HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1843	C	15
125.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
126.	12	JOHN ROBERTS HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1844	C	15
127.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
128.	14	THADDEUS CRAMER HOUSE, Colonial Cape (saltbox), c. 1750	C	3
129.	"	garage, c. 1945	NC	
130.	16	HOBART H. MORRIS HOUSE, vernacular Cape, c. 1830	C	
131.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
132.	21	SETH & TIMOTHY JUDSON HOUSE-JOSIAH HOTCHKISS HOUSE, Colonial/Federal, c. 1815	C	6
133.	"	garage, c. 1960	C	
134.	22	SALLY HURD HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1865	C	18
135.	24	EDWIN POTTER HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, 1853	C	
136.	26	garage converted to house, c. 1950	NC	
137.	28	WILLIAM WHITE HOUSE, Greek Revival, 1852	C	
138.	"	outbuilding, c. 1960	NC	
139.	32	GEORGE F. MORRIS HOUSE, Italianate, 1875	C	22
140.	"	garage, c. 1950	NC	
141.	"	shed, c. 1960	NC	
142.	35	GERVAISE HOTCHKISS HOUSE, Italianate, c. 1848	C	
143.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
144.	38	THOMAS H. WRIGHT HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, c. 1860	C	
145.	"	shed, 1996	NC	
146.	44	19th-century domestic, c. 1890	C	
147.	"	outbuilding, c. 1950	NC	
148.	47	Cape, Greek Revival, c. 1840	C	
149.	"	shed, c. 1900	C	
150.	51	AMERICAN SHEAR & KNIFE CO. WORKER'S HOUSE, C. 1854	C	
151.	55	AMERICAN SHEAR & KNIFE CO. WORKER'S HOUSE, C. 1854	C	
152.	"	outbuilding. c. 1930	C	
153.	57	AMERICAN SHEAR & KNIFE CO. WORKER'S HOUSE, c. 1854	C	31
154.	"	shed, c. 1860		
155.	"	shed, c. 1900	C	
156.	67	AMERICAN SHEAR & KNIFE CO. OFFICE (stone) c. 1854	C	

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WEEKEEPEEMEE ROAD (continued)

157.	"	late 19th-century barn	C
158.	"	shed, c. 1900	C
159.	"	shed, c. 1870	C
160.	74	HORACE ISBEL HOUSE, Greek Revival, c. 1840	C
161.	"	shed, c. 1900, now factory	C
162.	88	EDWARD WINTERS HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, 1877	C
163.	"	garage/shed, c. 1900	C

WEST WOOD ROAD

164.	72	YARMOUTH CHATFIELD HOUSE, Colonial saltbox, c. 1760	C	1
165.	"	19th-century barn	C	
166.	"	shed, c. 1880	C	
167.	86	modern house, 1990	NC	
168.	94	modern house, 1990	NC	
169.	"	garage/shed, c. 1950	NC	
170.	97	HEZEKIAH NOYES HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, c. 1855	C	
171.	102	modern house, 1975	NC	
172.	106	modern house c. 1950	NC	
173.	107	CHARLES TAYLOR HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, c. 1855	C	
174.	112	modern house, 1948	NC	
175.	120	THOMAS & DORA FORTT HOUSE, 20th-century domestic, c. 1935	C	
176.	152	modern house, c. 1960	NC	
177.	170	NEHEMIAH & ROSAMOND BRIGGS HOUSE, Cape, c. 1835	C	
178.	"	19th-century barn	C	
179.	"	late 19th-century shed	C	
180.	170	late 19th-century shed	C	
181.	180	modern house, c. 1980 (rear lot)	NC	
182.	"	shed, c. 1980	NC	
183.	"	shed, c. 1980	NC	
184.	186	house, 1968	NC	
185.	"	horse barn, c. 1970	NC	
186.	"	outbuilding, c. 1980	NC	
187.	199	JAMES THOMAS HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, c. 1850	C	
188.	"	garage, c. 1920	C	
189.	"	shed, c. 1920	C	

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WEST WOOD ROAD (continued)

190.	206	ATHORNE PLACE, 19th-century domestic, c. 1870	C	26
191.	"	garage, c. 1950	NC	
192.	216	JUDSON-COGGSHALL HOUSE, Cape, c. 1800	C	
193.	"	shed, c. 1900 (garage across street not in district)	C	
194.	222	FRANKLIN FORD-JOHN FOX HOUSE, 19th-century domestic, c. 1890	C	23
195.	"	garage, c, 1950	NC	
196.	230	house, Tudor Revival (stone), c. 1940	C	
197.	"	guest house (stone) c. 1940	C	
198.	"	garage, c. 1950	NC	
199.	"	garage, c. 1940	C	
200.	273	STEPHEN ALLEN HOUSE, Federal/Greek Revival, c. 1805	C	5
201.	"	late 19th-century barn/garage	C	
202.	"	late 19th-century barn	C	
	40:8	vacant lot		

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

c. 1750 - c. 1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Hotchkissville Historic District
Name of Property

Litchfield, CT
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 320

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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 Associates Ltd. date 6/1/96

street & number 37 Orange Road telephone (860) 347 4072

city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Statement of Significance

The Hotchkissville Historic District encompasses an exceptionally cohesive and well-preserved rural industrial village, one that illustrates how a dispersed colonial farming community was transfigured by extensive participation in the market economy of the nineteenth century but retained much of its traditional culture and values. Not only did the eighteenth-century agrarian base survive and prosper, entrepreneurial industry perpetuated the colonial family-based economic system. For much of the century colonial architectural traditions prevailed in the district, producing a highly significant collection of well-preserved vernacular architecture, highlighted by many examples of Colonial, Federal, and Greek Revival, as well as a few individual examples of the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. Further significance is derived from the exceptional integrity of the district's historic setting, in which period landscapes and outbuildings evoke its nineteenth-century heritage.

Historical Background and Significance

When it was first established in the late seventeenth century by Stratford families, Woodbury Plantation was the northernmost settlement on the Connecticut's western frontier. Settlers were attracted to the region because of the fertile soil of the Pomperaug River Valley. Fed by its major tributaries, the Weekepeemee and Nonnewaug rivers on the north, the Pomeraug eventually empties into the Housatonic River to the south. The original settlement in the "First Purchase," was laid out in a linear fashion in the Pomeraug plain and included what is now Woodbury center.¹ Woodbury eventually encompassed 173 square miles and included the present-day towns of Southbury, Roxbury, and parts of Washington and Bethlehem. Roads were laid out to serve outlying farmsteads and a highway ran from the center to the Housatonic River, a major colonial transportation artery which now runs along the southern border of Southbury. By the early 1700s, Woodbury farmers were shipping surplus crops, along with cattle and swine, to coastal markets, and the town was well on its way to becoming a thriving agricultural center and the entrepôt for the region.

By 1750 descendants of the original proprietor families had fanned out into the outlying areas of Woodbury, farming the riverine intervalles between the wooded ridges that rise to almost 600 feet.² Among the early farmers in the Weekepeemee Valley were the Judsons, who probably built the Yarmouth Chatfield House (Inventory #164; Photograph #1) and a Cape on Westwood Road (Inventory # 192). Thaddeus Cramer also had a Cape which stands near the center of present-day Hotchkissville (Inventory #128; Photograph #3), as did the Allens, whose homestead is located on Quassuk Road (Inventory #13; Photograph #2). Little new development occurred in the area until the establishment of the Washington Turnpike in 1803, present-day Washington Road. The tollhouse has not survived but the home of tollkeeper Stephen Allen still stands on West Wood Road (Inventory #200; Photograph #5). That highway was soon followed by a "shunpike" on the east side of the river, now known as Weekepeemee Road.

Woodbury's nineteenth-century progress was a microcosm of the rural New England experience. Though the economy was still agrarian-based in 1820, with trade disrupted by European wars in the early 1800s, local capital from merchants and wealthier farmers had been released for investment in the development of new waterpowered industries. Factory villages sprang up all over town, often around former colonial mill sites on the Nonnewaug, Pomeraug, and Weekepeemee rivers. By the 1850s, unable to weather the fluctuations of the economy or make needed capital improvements in buildings or power systems, most early entrepreneurs had fallen by the wayside; those in Hotchkissville lost not only their mill properties, but their homes as well. New leaders did emerge in Hotchkissville to master the complexities of the industrial marketplace, but in the

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final analysis, Woodbury industry was fatally handicapped by its lack of direct access to rail transportation.

In Hotchkissville, a succession of industries over the course of the nineteenth century produced a relatively self-sufficient community with its own stores and tradesmen. The largest of Woodbury's industrial villages, it eventually contained more than 120 residential and commercial buildings. Most of these resources have survived, to reveal through their collective historical associations the social and economic life of a rural village in the process of modernization. In some ways, Hotchkissville's development was atypical. Because of its proximity to the town center, only a mile away, the village did not develop many of its own institutions. The population supported two district schools (the one in the district now serves as the fire station: Inventory #22), but villagers attended church in Woodbury center. Unlike many villages that industrialized, or were created exclusively for this purpose, Hotchkissville still retained an integrated farming economy that persisted in tandem with the development of industry right through the nineteenth century. Because millwork was mainly seasonal, many millhands were also subsistence farmers. Most houses in the district had their own barns and coops where a few animals were raised for domestic consumption, and many workers retired as farmers in later life. Several working farms remained on the periphery of the district, including the one owned by Yarmouth Chatfield, a free black, at the foot of West Wood Road (Inventory #164; Photograph #1).³ Other aspects of eighteenth-century colonial culture survived as well, especially traditional endogamous marriages between rural elites, which often produced convoluted inter-familial relationships. In addition, the pattern of residential development, largely established by mid-century, notably lacked the geographical hierarchy found in industrial towns founded in the later 1800s. Millhands in company houses lived side-by-side with farmers, tradespeople, and mill owners, an arrangement that was sustained throughout the century. After 1850, however, there was a noticeable increase in tenement housing, largely due to the growth of the workforce in this period.

Industrialization was initiated by the establishment of commercial grist- and sawmills. By 1785 David Stoddard had a gristmill north of the district on Weekeepemee Road. Established with a majority of shares held by local investors, the Stoddard mill remained in use for more than a century.⁴ Up river Horace Isbell built a sawmill and lived across the street in a house of the latest Greek Revival style (Inventory #61). Another water privilege near the home of the Judson brothers (Inventory #33; Photograph #6) supported their sawmill and carding shop. When the brothers left town for Erie County, Pennsylvania about 1814, they sold out to Josiah Hotchkiss, who not only bought their mill and its equipment but their house as well.

Josiah Hotchkiss (b. 1787) and his brother, Reuben (b. 1794), the sons of Reuben Hotchkiss, Sr., entered the textile field at an inopportune time. The American woolen market was in disarray in 1814. While earlier enterprises had temporarily profited as wool prices soared during the Embargo and War of 1812, the dumping of British woolens after the war depressed prices, forcing many out of business. The Hotchkisses forged ahead, however, borrowing from local investors over a three-year period, and began an extensive building program. After converting the Judson sawmill to a textile mill, they constructed new factories, housing for millworkers, an office building, and a new house for Reuben (Inventory #87; Photograph #7). Josiah continued to live in the Judson House, and a younger brother, Gervaise (b. 1801), who had joined the business, later built an Italianate-style house nearby (Inventory #142). After a temporary suspension of business in the depression of 1836-1837, the Hotchkisses reopened to specialize in making cassimere [sic] shawls.⁵ Profits from this successful enterprise were invested in local real estate and an Illinois land company. In 1843 the Hotchkisses bought out the water privilege and site of John Abernathy's burned-out satinet mill and established

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a broad-cloth weaving mill at the south end of the district, which was owned and managed by William B. Hotchkiss. The son of Josiah, he married in 1843 and soon moved into the Chatfield House, conveniently located across the Weekepeemee River from his mill. While the name of the village was evidence enough of the Hotchkisses' wealth and local status, their influence was townwide, with both Reuben and his nephew, William B., representing Woodbury in the state legislature. Despite these achievements, the over-extended Hotchkiss empire collapsed in the depression of 1856-57. When bankruptcy was declared, over \$100,000 was owed to creditors and shareholders.

Hotchkissville's textile industry was soon rejuvenated by five brothers who came here from Greenville, New York, and it prospered for at least another 40 years. They were the sons of Hugh Dawson, a tinmaker in Greenville, and grandsons of John, an Englishman who had emigrated to Philadelphia during the War of 1812. All the brothers married in Hotchkissville and further cemented village relationships through business partnerships. John and Lewis Dawson, the first to arrive, married the daughters of Ira Thomas, a prosperous farmer (Inventory #46), in a double wedding. In a nineteenth-century version of "Monopoly," the Dawsons took over most of the village's industrial sites (as owners or major stockholders), and bought up associated workers' houses, as well as the homes of several previous millowners. In partnership with John Judson and John T. Ward (Inventory #120; Photograph #10), they formed Dawson, Ward, & Company, later known as Union Woolen. In 1874 Francis Dawson bought out two more mills, including the paper mill founded by Anson Knox near Paper Mill Bridge and became the new owner of the Josiah Hotchkiss House, former home of the Judson brothers (Inventory #132; Photograph #6). In the meantime, John and Henry Dawson were the proud owners of Granite Castle (Inventory #62; Photograph #21) and Lewis had purchased the brick Francis Hall House next door (Inventory #67). While serving his apprenticeship in the business as a weaver, William had lived in the old Thomas House, but in 1886 he took title to the Reuben Hotchkiss House (Inventory #87; Photograph #7).

In 1853 the Isbell sawmill and carpet tack factory were purchased by David Cowles of Bethlehem, who founded American Shear & Knife Company on the site. It was run by his son, Edward Cowles, who lived further south in the former Gervaise Hotchkiss House (Inventory #142). Following the lead of blade manufacturers in the Housatonic Valley, Cowles imported many skilled workers from Sheffield, England, then acknowledged as the world leader in forged steel blades, and also upgraded the power system with steam turbines in 1878. Eventually employing almost 150 people, more than the combined workforce of all the textile mills here, the company remained in business until 1914, when the factory and its nearby forge were destroyed by fire. Among the remaining associated resources in the district are a stone office building, now a residence, and three worker's houses built by the company just down the street (Inventory #s 157, 150, 151, 153; Photograph #31). The unusual low shed-roofed outbuildings on the office site may once have been part of the factory complex.

The district's workforce was housed in various ways. Many villagers had boarders, a common nineteenth-century practice. ⁶ Mrs Sally Hurd ran a boarding house in her small Greek Revival cottage (Inventory #134; Photograph #18). Two Hotchkiss Company tenements were on Washington Road (Inventory #s 59, 65; Photograph #s 17, 25) and a third tenement there was owned by Union Woolen (Inventory #75; Photograph #24). Before it built workers' housing, several places were purchased by American Shear to use as tenements, including a cottage on lower Washington Street in 1870 and a two-family tenement on Ruffin Road in 1889 (Inventory #s 30, 24; Photograph #s 28, 27). Skilled workers often owned their own homes. Among those in the textile industry were John Mindar, a dyer, who first leased and then sold his house to Frederick Boulton, a wool sorter, when he left Hotchkissville about 1850 (Inventory #44), and Sherman Ellsworth, a weaver (Inventory #60; Photograph #17). The collection of Greek Revival houses at the foot of

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Weekeepeemee Road included the home of John Roberts, a weaver and finisher (Inventory # 126; Photograph #15). English employees at the American Shear Company generally lived on the several side roads in the district, where properties changed hands many times but always remained associated with the company during the approximately 60 years that it remained in business. For example, knifemaker William Braithwaite lived at #40 Ruffin Road (Inventory #26), a house successively owned later in the century by two widows whose sons worked at the firm: knifemaker Frank Schaffe and Jac [sic] Pearson, a cutler. Some of the later historic owners of 29 Paper Mill Road were the Lambs, an English immigrant family, in which the father and all four sons were skilled workers (Inventory #12). The home of machinist Nathaniel Briggs, one of the few local men employed by the company in a skilled position, at 170 West Wood Road, later housed two workers from England, Ambrose Wiley and Arthur Parker (Inventory #177). Other Englishmen included Joseph Norton, a master forger, who came to this country about 1860 and bought the house built by Orley Parker (Inventory #35; Photograph #20).

Outlying farmers found a ready market for their products in the district and the Hotchkissville gristmill ground their crops of corn, wheat, and alfalfa. Locally raised cattle processed in a slaughterhouse west of town supplied meat dealers and a cadre of local shoemakers. It was owned by Gideon Drakely, who bought the Harvey Morris House (Inventory #108; Photograph #8). Among the several upwardly mobile shoemakers was William White, who lived in the home of his bride, Sarah Way, on Easy Street (Inventory #5; Photograph #9) before he built his own Greek Revival in 1852 (Inventory #137). Three other shoemakers, Eli Peet, Joseph Squires, and Truman Hunt, were in business at their homes on Washington Road (Inventory #s 39, 30, 71; Photograph #s 11, 28).

Other necessary tradesmen included tailor Robert Tolles, who lived in his fine Greek Revival at #258 Washington Road (Inventory #90; Photograph #14) but had a shop closer to the center of the district in front of 2 Weekeepeemee Road (Inventory #120). William Abernathy ran a wagon shop at #271 Washington Road, where shoemaker Lucius Hard lived on the second floor and had his shop (Inventory #96; Photograph #30). It was converted to a house about 1852 by the then president of American Shear Company, Monroe C. Sherman. Joseph Allen's blacksmith shop on the property continued in business through the rest of the century (Inventory #97). A saloonkeeper (name unknown) had his establishment in a house at 24 Weekeepeemee until the property was bought out in 1878 by the Band of Hope, a local branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (Inventory #135). The country store on Washington Street in the village center was built by Grandison Beardsley (Inventory #94; Photograph #29). After a succession of proprietors, the store was taken over by George Morris and Reuben Allen. During their tenure, it housed the village post office, as well as a milliner's shop and a druggist on the second floor. Morris built his new Italianate house in 1875 (Inventory #139; Photograph #22). While most of rest of the Allen family lived on Quassuk Road, Reuben bought a Colonial/Greek Revival-style house formerly owned by Petit Galpin near the store (Inventory #82; Photograph #9).

Architectural Significance

Despite the modern world created by the Industrial Revolution, Hotchkissville, like most rural villages in Connecticut, was essentially conservative and traditional in its outlook, a world view that is embodied in the district's fine collection of vernacular architecture. Except for the Greek Revival, a style that was universally popular in both rural and urban areas in the *ante bellum* period, there was little evidence in the district of the rapidly changing architectural fashion that characterized the nineteenth century. The few new styles that were embraced were often minimally expressed, often as embellishment of traditional colonial forms. Clearly economics were a factor. People built what they could afford, but social constraints were also operative. When early entrepreneurs, such as Reuben Hotchkiss and Petit Galpin, had opportunities to build new

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houses, they chose the colonial type of dwelling that had housed their forebears (Inventory #s 87, 81; Photograph #s 7, 9). Historic residential patterns were equally traditional and nonhierarchical. The seemingly democratic arrangement of the houses clearly transmits the district's early nineteenth-century origins, a period when the status of rural elite was still proclaimed only by a muted level of architectural style, much as it had been in the eighteenth century. Even during the period of industrial prosperity that followed the Civil War, mill owners continued to live in the village with their employees and surprisingly, none built new houses comparable with their station.

Other significant aspects of the district are its remarkable cohesiveness and the integrity of its historic rural setting, which conveys a remarkable sense of time and place. Because there has been so little modern intrusion, and some of that hidden behind uninterrupted historic streetscapes, the historic interrelationship of the built environment with its pastoral landscape is virtually unchanged in much of the district. Although hill pastures have reverted to woodland, open vistas of the Weekepeemee River meadows appear today much as they did in the nineteenth century, an effect heightened by cows still grazing in the several fields there. This agrarian tradition is further conveyed by the truly exceptional number of historic outbuildings that have survived in the district, which include many well-preserved nineteenth-century barns.

Successive historic periods are exemplified by some of the well-preserved more stylish vernacular houses. Among the most distinguished from the eighteenth century is the fine colonial saltbox on West Wood Road and the classic Cape built by the Allens on Quassuk Road (Inventory #s 164, 13; Photograph #s 1, 2). Both are enhanced by their open setting and in the case of the Allen Cape, a large collection of historic outbuildings. By the end of the century a period of modest embellishment was introduced by the Stephen Allen House, one the best examples of a Federal-style farmhouse in the district (Inventory #200; Photograph #5). In typical fashion, its only concession to style is the doorway, notably not expressed in the attenuated, almost effete manner that this style achieved in more urban areas. With the addition of gable fanlights and doorway sidelights, the later Harvey Morris House and Judson-Hotchkiss House illustrate the full development of this style in the district (Inventory #s 108, 132; Photograph #s 8, 6).

The Greek Revival that followed in all its manifestations produced an exceptionally fine group of houses. Early examples of this style, such as the first Galpin House, and even some of the later ones, such as the Eli Peet House, were essentially colonial forms with Greek Revival porticos or doorways (Inventory #s 82, 39; Photograph #s 9, 11). When the more typical gable-to-street temple form was employed, it was probably dictated less by fashion than expediency. Such an orientation is better suited to the small narrower lots then available in the district, giving at least one stretch of Washington Road, which is lined with these houses, a more urban appearance. There, some of the finest examples of the style in the district were built for Henry Minor and James Judson, Jr. (Inventory #s 84, 92; Photograph #s 12, 13). They are distinguished not only by level of style but an exceptional state of preservation, qualities most evident in the Minor House, a rare example of a completely flushboarded Greek Revival. In a similar fashion, the temple form of this style first appeared on lower Weekepeemee Road when large farm properties there were subdivided. Among the best examples there are the John Cramer House, one of the few others in the district to display a portico, and the much later Sally Hurd House, a well-preserved and typical adaptation of the smaller cottage to this style (Inventory #s 124, 134; Photograph #s 15, 18).

Although the introduction of Italianate and Gothic Revival styles added variety to the streetscapes of the district by the late 1840s, a period of evident prosperity, these last stylistic innovations in the district also were minimally detailed. Seemingly such

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a radical change in form was enough of a departure from tradition; none of the Italianates built at this time display the ornate carved bracketing that characterized the style elsewhere (Inventory #s 1, 2, 3, 35; Photograph #s 9, 20). Essentially the same form was the basis of Granite Castle, a historic sobriquet that indicates how this house was perceived at the time (Inventory # 62; Photograph #21). Though well-preserved and easily the most stylish in the district, it was a mansion only by village standards. Well-crafted of ashlar granite and featuring carved eave brackets and a suggestion of an entrance pavilion, its most radical feature was the purely decorative belvedere.

End Notes:

1. A large tract of land, encompassing most of Woodbury, had been granted to Stratford men as early as 1659 by the Paugussetts, a Native-American group centered in the area that became Derby. Since the General Court of Connecticut did not authorize any purchase of land at Pomperaug, as the town was first called, until 1670 and Paugusett ownership was questionable, between 1673 and 1706 Woodbury proprietors negotiated with the local resident tribe of Pootatucks for essentially the same land in a series of six purchases.

2. Though they represented only 30 percent of the total population of 2880 in 1751, descendants of proprietor families had become a landed gentry, owning a disproportionate share of Woodbury's vast acreage. In customary fashion their higher rank had entitled them to a greater share of each successive land division. In fact, so much of the land along the Weekepeemee River had been allotted to the Stoddard family, all descendants of the second minister, that this area was first known as "Stoddard Farms."

3. Chatfield was one of several former slaves living in Woodbury in the early nineteenth century, but the only one to own property at that time, according to the architectural survey of 1992. He bought the house in 1808 and remained here until his death in 1846. In 1900 the Noyes House just up the street in the district (Inventory #170) was purchased by Fannie Freeman, a descendant of another local free-black family, and it passed to her daughter, Julia, in 1922.

4. The mill changed hands 17 times before it burned down in 1920. Czar Winton, one of its last owners, lived at 10 Weekepeemee Road after he married the daughter of John Cramer, the original owner of this Greek Revival house (Inventory #124).

5. Cloth woven in Hotchkissville was hand dyed in their print and dye works in New York City, producing a cheaper and marketable substitute for the popular French product, in which the multicolored pattern was woven. The dye works took all the local output (8000 shawls per week) and that of their mill in New York state.

6. In 1850 there was at least one unrelated adult or child over the age of 12 in most village households, according to the federal census that year.

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Major Bibliographic References

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Fagan, L. *The Town of Woodbury From Actual Surveys.* Philadelphia: Richard Clark, 1853.

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Geographical Data

UTM References (USGS Woodbury Quadrangle)

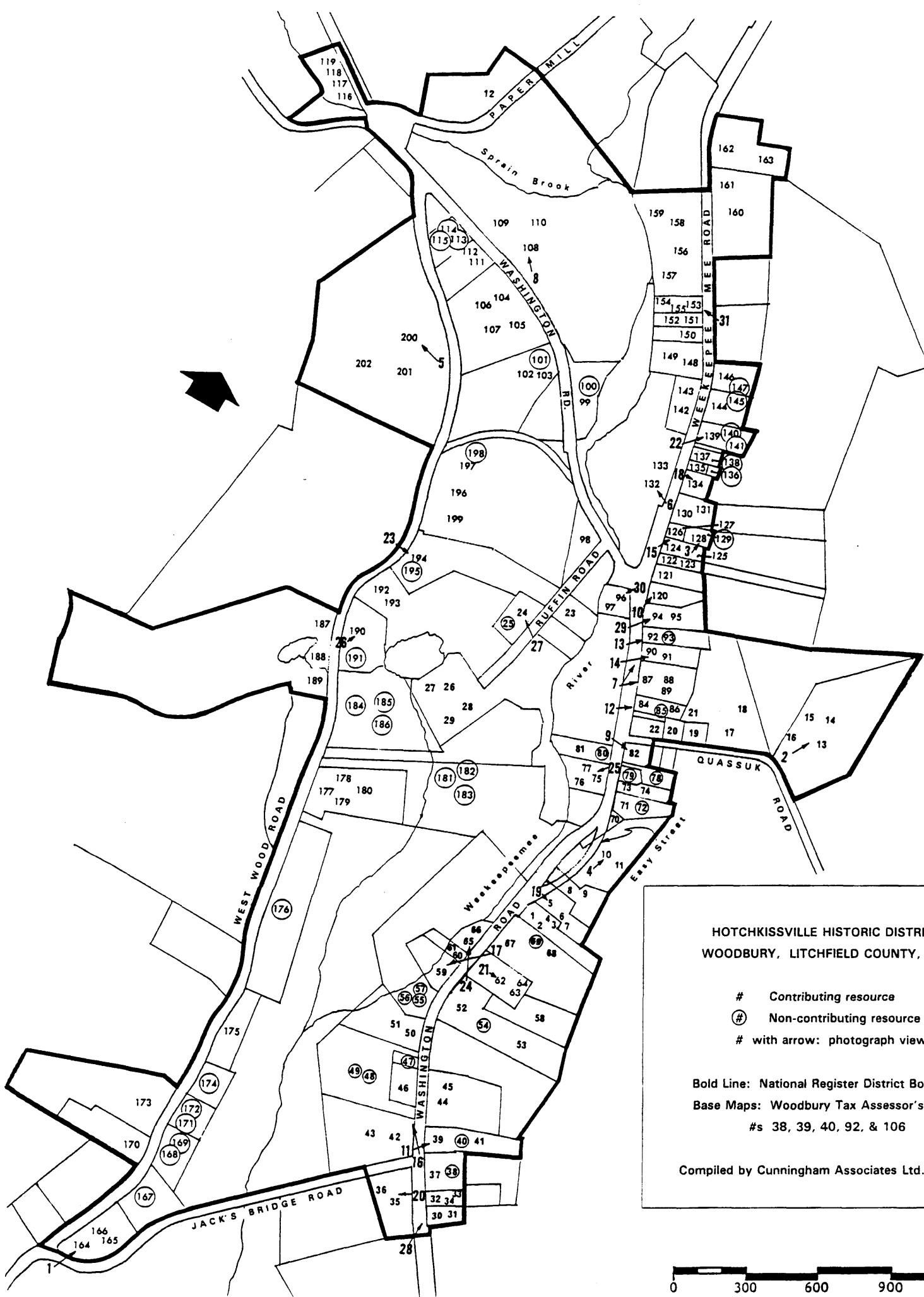
1.	18 747680 4603400	2.	18 648360 4603240
3.	18 649080 4603050	4.	18 648880 4602800
5.	18 649120 4602050	6.	18 648520 4601620

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated district are shown on the attached map drawn to scale from Woodbury Tax Assessor's Map #s 38, 39, 40, 92, and 106.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated district were selected to encompass the maximum number of surviving historic resources associated with the district during its period of significance and to limit the number of non-contributing resources on the periphery. In addition, in accordance with National Register criteria and practice for visual and geographic continuity, the cardinal boundaries were adjusted as follows: On the west, the east side of West Wood Road was included in its entirety but only properties with contributing resources were included on the west side of the street. On the east, the rear properties, generally vacant lots or lots containing non-contributing resources, were excluded on the east sides of Washington and Weekepeemee roads and after #214 Quassuk Road, where there is open land and/or modern development. Although there are scattered historic resources beyond the northern boundaries, the district ends after #385 Washington Road and #88 Weekepeemee Road because visual continuity is lost due to the greater distance between resources and considerable open undeveloped land beyond these properties. The southern boundary was drawn to exclude the open land below Jack's Bridge Road and on Washington Road, to exclude modern houses and/or open land below the district.

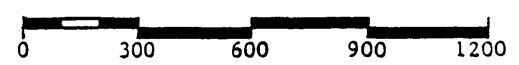


**HOTCHKISSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 WOODBURY, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CT**

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

Bold Line: National Register District Boundary
Base Maps: Woodbury Tax Assessor's Maps
 #s 38, 39, 40, 92, & 106

Compiled by Cunningham Associates Ltd. 5/96



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Hotchkissville Historic District, Woodbury, Litchfield County, CT

Section number Photos Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Associates Ltd.

Date: 4/96, 5/96

Negatives on file: Connecticut Historical Commission

1. YARMOUTH CHATFIELD HOUSE, facing NE
2. ALLEN HOMESTEAD, facing NE
3. THADDEUS CRAMER HOUSE, facing NE
4. TRUMAN HUNT HOUSE, facing NE
5. STEPHEN ALLEN HOUSE, facing NW
6. JUDSON-HOTCHKISS HOUSE, facing NW
7. Streetscape: 262, 258, 256 Washington Road (REUBEN HOTCHKISS HOUSE on L), facing NE
8. HARVEY MORRIS HOUSE, facing NW
9. REUBEN ALLEN HOUSE, facing E
10. WILLIAM RICHARDS HOUSE & JOSIAH MINOR HOUSE (L-R), facing N
11. ELI S. PEET HOUSE, facing NE
12. JAMES JUDSON, JR., HOUSE, facing NE
13. HENRY MINOR HOUSE, facing NE
14. ROBERT TOLLES HOUSE, facing NE
15. JOHN ROBERTS HOUSE & JOHN CRAMER HOUSE (L-R), facing N
16. Streetscape: 153 & 163 Washington Road (PETIT GALPIN HOUSE on L), facing NW
17. HOTCHKISS-DAWSON TENEMENT & SHERMAN ELLSWORTH HOUSE (L-R), facing SW
18. MRS SALLY HURD HOUSE, facing E
19. JOHN WAY HOUSE, facing SE
20. ORLEY M. PARKER HOUSE, facing SW
21. JOHN ABERNATHY HOUSE, facing E
22. GEORGE MORRIS HOUSE, facing NE
23. FORD-FOX HOUSE, facing SE
24. HOTCHKISS-DAWSON TENEMENT, facing NW
25. UNION WOOL TENEMENT, facing SW
26. ATHORNE PLACE, facing NE
27. CHARLES H. PERCY HOUSE, facing NW
28. 138 & 140 Washington Road, facing N
29. HOTCHKISSVILLE STORE, facing NE
30. ABERNATHY'S WAGONSHOP, facing W
31. AMERICAN SHEAR & KNIFE COMPANY WORKER'S HOUSE, facing NW