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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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name The Hollister Homestead
Other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 294-300 Nettleton Hollow Rd not for publication
city of town Washington vicinity
State CT code CT county Litchfield code 005 zip code 06793

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 4-29-10
Title Executive Director - CCT / SHIP O State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date
Title State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 6/15/2010

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal
- private

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- building(s)
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
4	buildings
	sites
	structures
	Objects
	buildings
4	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

N?A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Agriculture
-
-
-
-
-

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Landscape
-
-
-
-
-

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial/Post Medieval English/New England
- Colonial
-
-
-
-

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Stone
- walls: Wood weatherboard
-
- roof: Wood shingle
- other: Brick in chimney
-

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hollister Homestead is a 2 ½ story, center-chimney, five-bay saltbox house built in the third quarter of the 18th century. In its 30 x 40 foot dimensions, lines, proportions and details it is typical of western Connecticut domestic vernacular architecture of its time. The house and its agricultural outbuildings stand in a linear pattern slightly below and facing a narrow, curving country road. It has a 1 ½ story, early 19th century wing on the south end. Two large, late 19th century dormers project from the rear slope of the roof on the second story (Photographs 1 & 2). The rural valley setting, unusual for a farm in this region, is still pristine, open farmland which slopes down in a series of terraced gardens to a stream well behind the house (photograph 3). Across the stream to the east the land rises in fields and woods. To the north of the house are three utilitarian structures from the late 18th and 19th century history of the property (Photographs 4 & 5). The ca. 1757 flutter-wheel saw mill constructed by Captain Gideon Hollister (the builder of the house) and modified during the early-19th century, remains on its original site about a mile south of the Homestead.

Off the north end of the house is a long, one story, 19th century wagon shed (rear view, undergoing repair, at right in Photograph 6); see also Illustration ii). This view also shows the two story ell, built in 1997 of old brick, which extends off the back north quarter of the house. This addition is sensitively designed and configured so as not to interfere with or detract from the historic character of the property. It is not visible from the road.

Overall, the house retains an extraordinarily high degree of physical and architectural integrity. Its original, center-chimney floor plan, including all its fireplaces, and front and back stairs, remains unchanged. As far as can be determined, the original wainscoting, sheathing, plaster wall and ceiling finishes, doors, windows, and their decorative moldings and hardware are also intact. There are two modern-day alterations to the house. One is the addition of paneling on the fireplace wall of the parlor made during the Morse ownership in the 1960s. The other is the 1997 brick ell off the back of the house.

Narrative Description

The house is constructed of a tenoned, post-and-beam frame set on a rubble and fieldstone foundation. The fieldstone section of the chimney in the attic contains a brick smoke chamber. The floor plan is typical of its time and place: the heavy, paneled front door opens into a small entryway and a basic, unadorned dog-leg stair to the upper floor. The two main public spaces, a sitting room and parlor, flank the chimney on the north and south, respectively. Behind and extending almost the length of the house is the keeping room.

Typical of period domestic architecture of western Connecticut's hinterland, the Homestead is simply finished inside and out. Almost all of the original fabric remains. The south wing is also highly intact. Its architectural character suggests a construction period of 1815-1820. A photograph from ca. 1920 documents a simple, mid-19th century single story porch which projected from the south front corner of the house around the front of the wing (Illustration i). Doubled narrow square posts set upon simple pedestals supported the shallow-pitched porch roof.

The parlor, which occupies the south front corner of the house, is minimally decorated except for a corner cupboard (Photographs 7 & 8). A summer beam, boxed and finished with a thumbnail beading, runs parallel with the front of the house.

Three of the room's walls have simple, flat, horizontal wainscoting composed of three boards set horizontally and finished at the top with a simple bead. The upper walls are plaster, as is the ceiling. Remnants of an original coat of bright blue paint on the cupboard and on the exposed framing suggest the original color and the early date of the woodwork in the room. The paneling of the parlor's fireplace wall is from another, unknown, mid-18th century Connecticut house. It was added by Jane and Forbes Morse, who owned the Homestead in the 1960s. As in the rest of the Hollister Homestead, and in other comparable period houses in the region, this wall was originally finished with plaster. The two front windows, 12-over-12 double-hung sash, do not match the 12-over-8 windows of the rest of the main rooms. This discrepancy is visibly the same in the ca. 1920 image (Illustration i). Given the expense of windows in the 18th century it seems very likely that Gideon Hollister re-used the older, 12-over-12 sashes from another structure. It does not seem likely that the Hollisters, who were Yankee farmers and disinclined to unnecessary renovating, would have added these subsequent to the house's construction.

Given his skills as a joiner and cabinetmaker, it is highly likely that Captain Gideon Hollister designed and constructed the corner cupboard (Photograph 8). The lower section is a closed cabinet fronted with reproduction doors, and the upper two-thirds, which is original, is open shelving framed within a scalloped arch springing from a frame of pilasters. The entire cupboard is set within a rectilinear frame, the cornice of which meets the ceiling. The cupboard's curved back wall is lath and plaster. The shelves' front edges are curved in plan, with a reverse curve at the middle, to accommodate larger items for display.

The north front room's ceiling and walls are plastered. The exterior walls are decorated by a simple, molded chair rail. The front corner posts flare upwards; these and the beams are cased simply with boards and a bead detail. The fireplace opening surround is a simple, eight-inch molding. There is no mantelshelf (Photograph 8A).

The keeping room has a very large, 8 x 5 foot cooking fireplace and 2-part granite hearthstone (Photograph 9). A brick beehive oven is set into the back wall of the fireplace. The wall above the mantel is plaster-finished. The keeping room has flat, horizontal sheathing on the back wall. A narrow back stair occupies the northeast corner of the space. There is a small buttry off the north end of the room, which connects to the one-story shed off the north end of the house.

Upstairs, the two original bedchambers are highly intact. The floors are original and retain their rose-headed nails. The doors are of plank construction. The windows, and the plaster walls and ceilings also remain unchanged. The south room has a fireplace with a simple, original surround. The beams are finished, unusually, with a casing board on the bottom and plaster on the sides.

Photograph 9 shows the connection to the south wing from the keeping room. The south wing interior, which consists of a sitting room and a bedroom, is simply finished. (Photograph 10). The flat finish trim of the interior doors and windows and the simple profiles of the door panels suggest the ca. 1815 construction date.

The barn-like interior of the brick ell (Photograph 11) built in 1997, incorporates a wall of antique paneling surrounding a very large 18th century style fireplace. The ca. 1740 fireplace surround is believed to be that of the Stanley Whitman House in Farmington, Connecticut (J. Frederick Kelly, *Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut*, p. 165).

The house is part of a highly intact larger agricultural complex that still reflects its 18th and 19th century past. While it is difficult to date the outbuildings, it seems evident from their framing systems and adz or circular saw marks on the beams that they were constructed during various periods between the late-18th and mid-19th centuries.

The route of the road originally came between the front of the house and the multi-purpose shed (Photograph 4), and ran north beside the large English bank barn. The 2 ½ story multi-purpose shed, sited very close to the house, has a sheltered, open (east) side facing the house and what would have been the road, for the easy parking of conveyances. Access to its second story is in the back, on grade. Inside, there is an original, pull-up ladder stair hinged into the (top) loft story, where grains and other food stuffs may have been stored. This simple, compact, but highly useful structure retains its original plan and design. Its heavy, tenoned framing, location, smaller size, and utility suggest a construction date close to the ca. 1770 date of the house.

North of this is another mid to late-19th century barn, banked for ground-level bays for horses and wagon storage below, and hay storage and access to grade above. It has been simply converted to a guest house.

The core of the third barn is a three-bay English bank barn with 19th century additions on its north and south ends (Photograph 5). The massive framing of the central older section is hand-hewn and tenoned together, suggesting the period of its construction in the late-18th century. The lowest level of this section, which opens on to the fields in the back, most likely housed animals. The middle level, which opens for ox-drawn wagon access to grade on the road side, probably served also as a threshing floor and a space for hay storage.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce _____

Industry _____

Architecture _____

Period of Significance

1770 - 1970 _____

Significant Dates

Ca. 1770-1775 _____

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Captain Gideon Hollister _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Captain Gideon Hollister _____

Period of Significance (justification)

The 1770-1970 period was chosen because it encompasses the likely period of construction for this locally architecturally significant house, and because it represents the time when its builder was becoming an important figure in forging early economic development in upland western Connecticut. The ensuing years were included because they encompass the entire time of the Hollister family ownership of the property during which it is believed very few changes were made to the house, and the various farm buildings were built or enlarged. Also included is the Forbes and Jane Morse ownership of the 1960s, when the addition of the Colonial Revival paneling in the front parlor was made.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

(Criterion C) The Hollister Homestead is architecturally important and distinctive locally for its extraordinary physical integrity throughout, and for its power to evoke a strong sense of later-18th and early-19th century rural life. In its overall simplicity, design, and authenticity of fabric, the Hollister House powerfully conveys the distinct characteristics and feeling of a time and local place. This sense is underscored by the presence of its associated farm buildings and the unspoiled surrounding landscape. Also, the Hollister Homestead is one of only two, 2 ½ -story saltboxes in the town of Washington. (The other is the Camp House at 356 Nettleton Hollow Road. It is this consultant's opinion that the 18th century practice of adding a lean-to addition to create the saltbox form was not common in the area.) Since the mid-1800s the property, owned continuously by the Hollister family from its construction to the mid-20th century, has been locally prized as a landmark of Washington's early industrial and continuing agricultural history, and as the historic focal point of the Nettleton Hollow section of Washington. In its design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations, the property represents a tangible connection to the 18th and 19th century worlds of Captain Gideon Hollister and his descendants (Photographs 1, 3 & 8; Illustrations i & ii).

The Homestead's integrity and meaning is augmented by the existence of Captain Gideon Hollister's sawmill, located about one mile south off Nettleton Hollow Road. After meticulous research and planning carried out several years ago, this flutter mill was restored to its early-19th century working condition. An additional, related resource is a growing collection of photographs and artifacts donated by Hollister and Nettleton family descendants in the collections of the Gunn Memorial Museum in Washington, CT. While not directly relevant to the purposes of this nomination, these two resources enhance the historical value of the Homestead and its greater Nettleton Hollow context.

(A & B) According to her paper, "The History of Nettleton Hollow, written in 1906 at the Hollister Homestead", Lora Nettleton Hollister states that her great-great grandfather Gideon Hollister (1725-1812) built the house for his son Preston Sherman (1751-1775) around 1765. Given Preston's year of birth, however, a construction date of 1770 is more probable. Among the first wave of settlers of Judea (which became Washington in 1779) Gideon Hollister was an extraordinarily enterprising and productive early industrialist and merchant. He was also an active military volunteer and citizen.

Gideon's significance, more contextual than relational, provides a rich framework from which to understand and appreciate the Homestead. Through his monumental initiative and enterprise at a time when the area was just entering the New York-centered agricultural export network, Gideon Hollister figured singularly in the early industrial, economic and social development of the area. Aided, in large part, by his construction of the first sawmill in this part of Judea, ca. 1756-57, on nearby Sprain Brook, Nettleton Hollow became an important early transportation corridor for trade and settlement in the region. Gideon also ran a trading post and a potashery in the vicinity. His efforts and enterprise were essential to the development of trade and settlement in the Nettleton Hollow corridor and the region. In its architectural form and its virtually unchanged setting, the Hollister Homestead remains as a remarkable and vivid reminder of the man and his contribution to the early settlement of the area.

The industry of Gideon Hollister and his water-powered saw mill reflect the beginnings of the mid-18th century agricultural and small manufacturing development of inland western Connecticut. The Nettleton Hollow section of southeastern Washington and the Pomperaug River Valley to the south connected inland suppliers of agricultural goods with the coastal markets at Derby, New Haven and Stratford, all important nodes of pre-Revolutionary maritime trade and shipping. As the hinterlands were settled, and the routes extended to Albany, the farms, iron and milling industries of Litchfield County brought increasing traffic and trade to and from these ports via the Nettleton Hollow segment.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

As a youngster Gideon Hollister came to the Judea section of North Woodbury with his mother and stepfather from Stratford, Connecticut (Lora Nettleton Hollister). By the mid 1740s he had become an apprentice with excellent carpentry, joinery and cabinetmaking skills. With a small inheritance from his father, who had died before he was born, Gideon began buying property in Nettleton Hollow. According to the Town land records, in 1756 he purchased 21 ¼ acres on a site along Sprain Brook which he recognized as having the perfect combination of natural features for operating a successful water-powered mill. Here he built the Hollow's first saw mill, which remains today in its 19th century working form. The mill turned out timber, boards and lath, and parts for barrels and other wooden products for local trade and for export. With population growth and migration inland there was a high demand for these finished products for the building of barns, fences, houses, and other essential early infrastructure.

According to his account book, which he kept from 1759 to his death in 1812, Gideon also had an early store and trading post. Here, as well, Gideon displayed his ability to turn his hand to practically any skill, and sold and bartered goods and products as well as his wide-ranging services: "tanning 2 hides and 1 skin and currying and making 1 pare shoes, making a great chare (sic)." His account book documents his ability to fashion or fix any implement or part: "Making a heekel (hetchel) board and setting the teeth [...] (sic.) making sashes for 8 squares of glass [...] axel treeing your cart...making a pair of ox bowes." He also provided agricultural services such as mowing, the pasturing and slaughtering of animals, carting dung, and leasing animals and implements. In his account book Gideon lists the sale of all manner of wood products from his mill, and his own or customers' cured beef and pork, grains, and other farm products. He records his own trips or those by a paid hand carting surpluses: "driving your teem to Darby (Derby) with a load of pork (sic.)" and returning with imported goods such as salt, sugar, molasses and rum from the West Indies, and oysters from Long Island Sound. These he would sell at his store or to other local stores, such as Leavitt's on the Judea Green.

In 1765 Hollister built and began operating a potash works on the Homestead property. Here, a few yards from the southwest corner of the house, are traces of a charcoal pit where wood was burned and the ash processed to produce potassium carbonate for making soap, glass and gun powder. His account book documents the construction of the works and his purchases and sales of bushels of ash and potash. Local potash works such as Gideon's were small and common, but competitive and lucrative side businesses.

Hollister also held several military and civic posts. As a member of the Woodbury Militia he attained the rank of Captain before the Revolution, and at the age of 56 enlisted in the war during its last year, 1781. During the Revolution he was on the Committee to provide for Soldiers' Families. Gideon was one of the first Selectmen of Washington when it incorporated as a town in 1779, and year later he was elected a Representative to the State General Assembly. During his fifth decade he held several civic posts: as a member of the Proprietors Committee, which divided up common or previously divided land, as Inspector of Pot Ash, as a member of the Committee to Remove Encroachment on Highways, and as Fence Viewer. In 1792 he served as moderator of a special town meeting. He bought and sold much land in this part of Judea and built at least two other houses in the Hollow, including one for himself and his first wife, near West Mountain Road (no longer standing) and, upon his remarriage, another for himself and his growing family on nearby Pot Ash Hill Road (Lora Nettleton Hollister). The latter house exists.

The Homestead property continued to be occupied by Hollisters until the mid-20th century. This fact has contributed significantly to the Homestead's preservation over time. During that time, one more Hollister would gain a measure of prominence of a very different kind and contribute another, although relatively minor, layer of historical context. This was Gideon Hiram Hollister (1817-1881) who was born at and spent his first nine years on the Homestead. According to his obituary in the *Memorials of Connecticut Judges and Attorneys*, Gideon Hiram graduated from Yale in 1840, where he was known for his writing and debating skills. He was also Class Poet, Editor of the literary magazine, and the first president of the Linonian Society, a literary and debating club. He studied law in Litchfield, the county seat, with the prominent political figure Origen Storrs Seymour, a U.S. Representative who served as Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court from 1873-74. During his long legal practice, first in Litchfield, then in Bridgeport, Gideon Hiram was elected State Senator in 1856. It is interesting to note his appointment as Minister to Haiti in 1868. In 1876 he returned to Litchfield and represented the town in the state Legislature of 1880.

It is perhaps his avocation for which Gideon Hiram was best known. His *History of Connecticut from the First Settlers of the Colony to the Adoption of the Present Constitution* was published in 1855. For decades, the comprehensive, two-volume text was widely used in the state's schools. This Hollister also wrote and published a volume of poems in 1866. The *Memorials* describes him as a colorful, forceful, and sometimes brilliant character in the courtroom; he was known for being adroit, eloquent, witty and correct.

Although its age places it outside of the period of significance, the noteworthy English garden at the Hollister Homestead merits mention. This extensive, two-acre landscape behind the house was planned and executed by the American antiques and folk arts specialist, George Schoellkopf, beginning around 1975. It is important as a reflection of the tremendous growth of interest during the last quarter of the century in historical garden design and the creation of environmentally sound, cultivated landscapes. Choosing as his precedents the early-20th century English gardens at Sissinghurst, Great Dixter and Hidcote, Mr. Schoellkopf conceived his garden as a series of individual spaces, or "rooms", planted with species selected for their suitability to the local micro-climate and conditions. High yew hedges, parterres of boxwood, and weathered brick walls contribute to this mission by sheltering the plants from extreme weather. Paths and steps are of local fieldstone or granite; their surfaces and edges are softened visually by the exuberant but disciplined plantings. The garden's layout provides for glimpses between "rooms", and for picturesque vistas of the back of the Homestead on the one hand, and pristine meadowlands on the other (Photograph 2).

As an artistic entity in its own right, and in its sensitivity to the property's architecture and natural topography, the garden is significant as a work of landscape architecture. It has been widely published in books and magazines.

With its softly textured and colored brick and mullioned windows, the vernacular design of the 1997 brick ell works naturally and appropriately as a picturesque link between the Post Medieval English Homestead and the English garden. (Photograph 6).

The entire Hollister Homestead property is owned jointly by George Schoellkopf and Hollister House Garden, Inc., a not-for-profit 501(c)3 organization. Mr. Schoellkopf has life tenancy. Upon his death, or sooner, the entire property will be owned by the non-profit organization which, under the guidance of The Garden Conservancy, will maintain the property for public enjoyment in perpetuity.

Hollister Homestead
Name of Property

Litchfield County, CT
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): #83 (Washington CT Paul Graney /Cunningham Associates Survey) _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 22.18
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

See additional references on continuation sheet

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>644 050</u> Easting	<u>4608 680</u> Northing	3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>644 400</u> Easting	<u>4608 430</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>644 450</u> Easting	<u>4608 670</u> Northing	4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>644 270</u> Easting	<u>4608 400</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property is that 22.18 acres shown on CT Tax Assessor's Map 1-4, Town of Washington, CT.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries encompass the legally defined property, all 22.18 acres of which contribute to the historical context of the proposed site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alison Gilchrist, National Register Consultant
organization N/A date July 15, 2009
street & number 83 West Morris Rd, PO Box 18 telephone 860 567-8309
city or town Washington state CT zip code 06794
e-mail nosilagil@yahoo.com

Hollister Homestead
Name of Property

Litchfield County, CT
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Hollister Homestead

City or Vicinity: Washington, CT

County: Litchfield

State: CT

(See Attached Photo Log)

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 1

Hollister Homestead
Name of property
Litchfield, CT
County and State

=====

Photograph 1

Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Front view of house, camera facing northeast from Nettleton Hollow Rd.
Eric Todorski, 2007

Photograph 2

Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Rear view of house, camera facing northwest
Eric Todorski, 2007

Photograph 3

Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
View from back fields, camera facing west
Eric Todorski, 2007

Photograph 4

Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Multi-purpose shed, camera facing southwest
Gigi Espejo, 2009

Photograph 5

Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Bank barn , camera facing north
Eric Todorski, 2007

Photograph 6

Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
1997 addition and shed, camera facing southwest
Eric Todorski, 2007

Photograph 7

Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Parlor of house, camera facing southeast
Eric Todorski, 2007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 11 Page 2

Hollister Homestead
Name of property
Litchfield, CT
County and State

Photograph 8
Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Corner cupboard in parlor, camera facing southwest
Gigi Espejo, 2009

Photograph 8A
Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
North front room, camera facing southwest
Gigi Espejo, 2009

Photograph 9
Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Keeping room, camera facing south
Gigi Espejo, 2009

Photograph 10
Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Interior of ca. 1815 ell, camera facing southwest
Eric Todorski, 2007

Photograph 11
Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Great room, 1997 addition, camera facing northwest
Eric Todorski, 2007

Illustration i
Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Front, view northeast, ca. 1920
Photo courtesy of George Schoellkopf

Illustration ii
Hollister Homestead, Washington CT
Rear view northwest from fields, ca. 1900
Photo courtesy of George Schoellkopf

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hollister, Homestead, The

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Litchfield

DATE RECEIVED: 5/04/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/28/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/12/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/18/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000350

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.









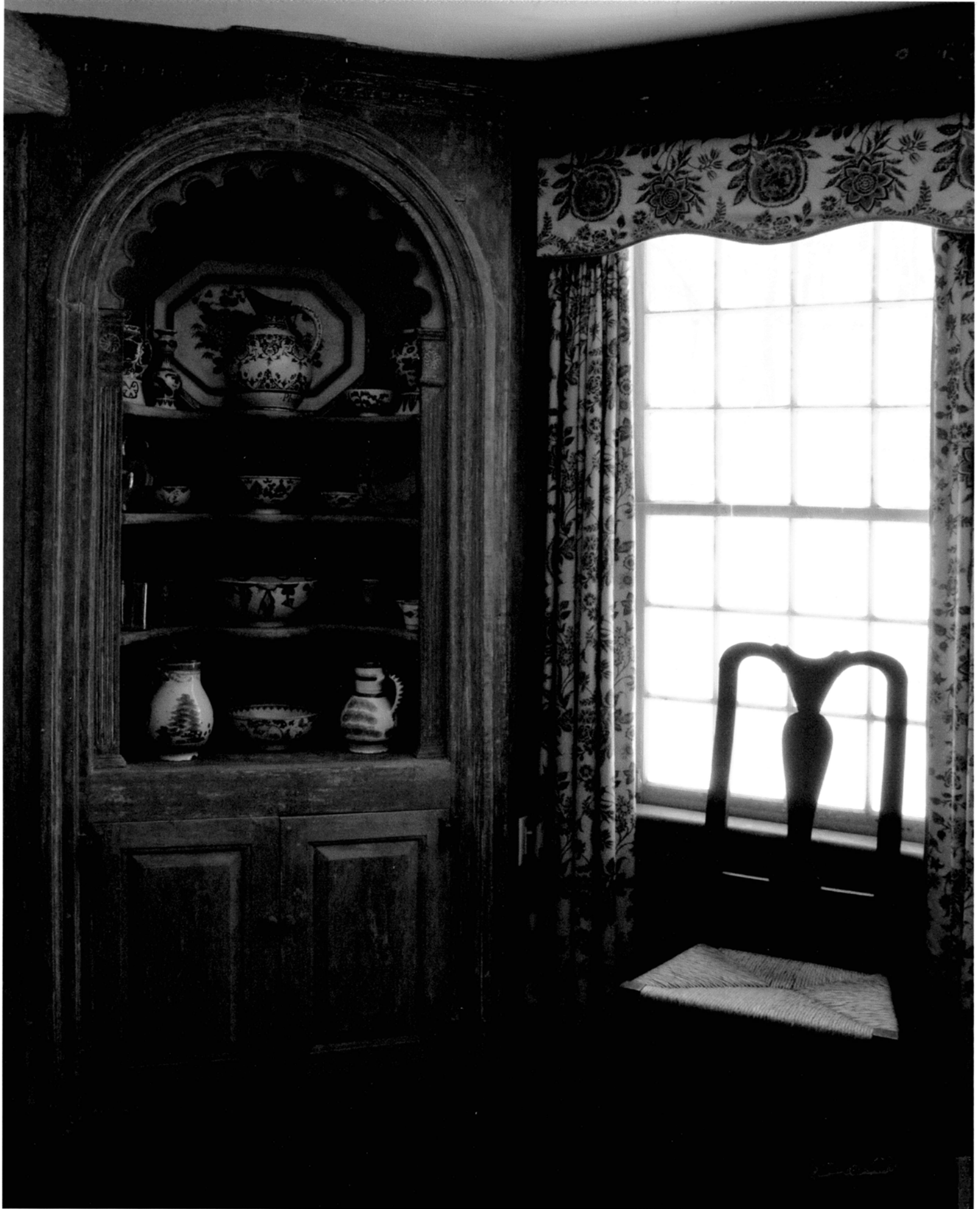












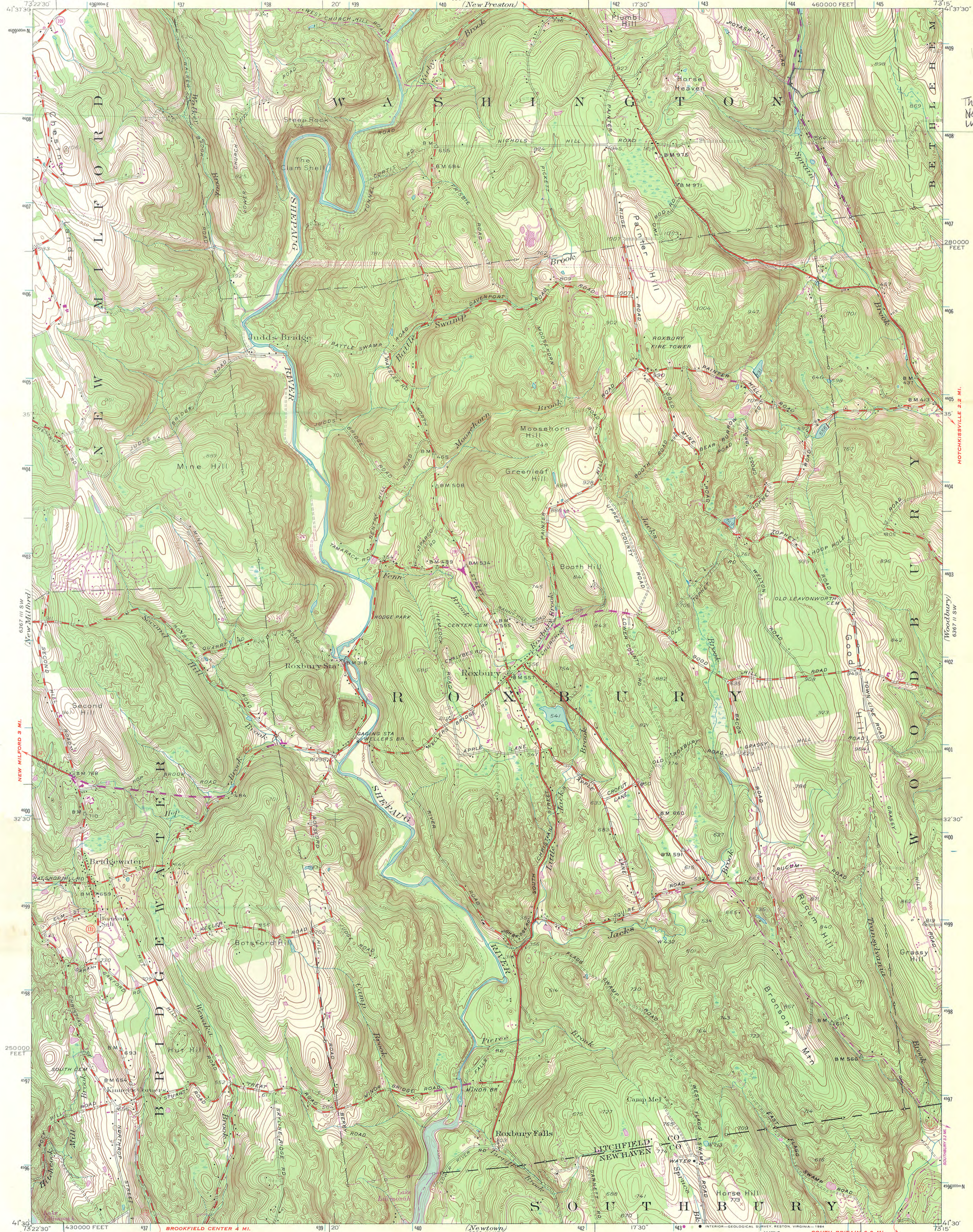
1911





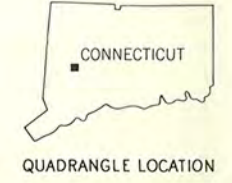
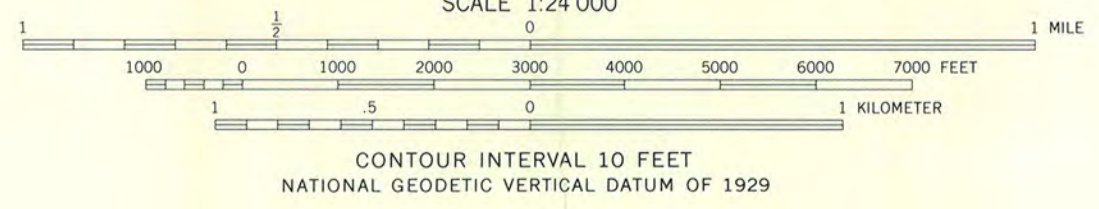
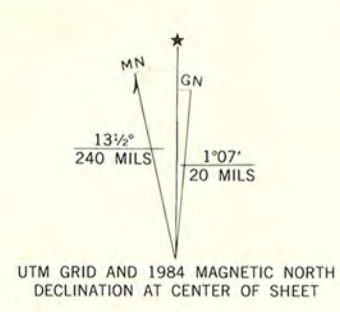






highest existing value
6367 11 NW (Ditchfield)
Holister Homestead: 8 pts
highest existing value
The Holister Homestead
Netleton Hollow Rd.
Washington, CT

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Connecticut Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1945. Revised 1955
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 37 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Connecticut agencies from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources
This information not field checked. Map edited 1984



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
○ Interstate Route	○ U. S. Route
	○ State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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ROXBURY, CONN.
41073-E3-TF-024
1955
PHOTOREVISED 1984
DMA 6367 III SE - SERIES V816