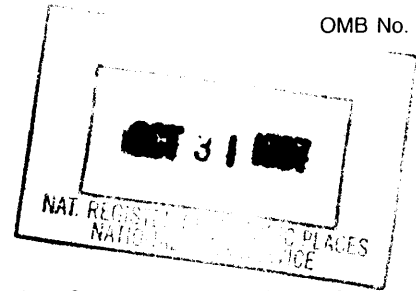


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Woodbridge Farm

other names/site number Nathaniel S. Woodbridge House

2. Location

street & number 29, 30, & 90 Woodbridge Road not for publication

city or town Salem vicinity

state Connecticut code CT county New London code 011 zip code 06420

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 10/17/97
 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 commenting 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. Beall
 Signature of the Keeper

12/1/97
 Date of Action

Woodbridge Farm
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

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	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/field/animal facility

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/hotel

AGRICULTURE/field/animal facility

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Postmedieval English

EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite

walls weatherboard

roof wood shingle

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Woodbridge Farm, Salem, New London County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 1

Woodbridge Farm is located in the southeastern part of the Town of Salem just off Route 82 (East Haddam-Norwich Road). Encompassing 150 acres of open fields and woodland on both sides of Woodbridge Road, it extends from Route 82 to the border with the Town of East Haddam on the west (see Exhibits A and B for layout of the site). The farmstead is located on the easternmost 29-acre parcel, on the north side of Woodbridge Road. There the Nathaniel S. Woodbridge House and its large associated L-shaped outbuilding form an interior courtyard, or farmyard (Photograph #s 1, 2, 3, 4). Open fields, primarily used for pasture, comprise about 45 acres, or one-third of the property. They surround the buildings to the north and west and extend across the road to the southwest. Beyond an open field to the east of the house is the Woodbridge Cemetery, a private family burying ground (Photograph #5). The remaining acreage includes the original woodlots associated with the farm, which historically were harvested for lumber and ships' masts and are now a nature preserve. Since the property today is a working horse farm, rail fences and stone walls define paddocks on both sides of the road and border the roadside.

The Nathaniel Woodbridge House consists of a two-story gabled main block (42' x 30'), built between 1792 and c. 1795. A rear ell (20' x 42') was added in the first decade of the twentieth century, and a shallow two-story south wing (13' x 19') in 1928. A group of interconnected outbuildings, dating from the early twentieth century, are arranged in an extended L-plan. A c. 1900 barn, which anchors the southeast corner (36' x 48), may utilize the foundation of the original outbuilding there. Its 104-foot stone-walled north wing consists of stables and sheds, with passageways through from the farmyard to the fields beyond. The 100-foot wood-framed west wing is composed of three sheds. An interior free-standing masonry stone wall connects the wings.

The Woodbridge Cemetery, which dates from c. 1795 to the present, is set in a wooded area and sheltered by mature shagbark hickories (*Carya ovata*). Bordered by a low stone wall, the graveyard is 125 feet square and slopes down to the east. A set of steps is centered in the west wall, the one nearest the house, and the main entrance is directly opposite in the east wall. The earliest graves are located halfway down the slope at the south end. They are marked by two brownstone tablestones, supported by carved brownstone pillars. Nearby is an early nineteenth-century granite obelisk on a tiered base. The rest of the grave markers are sandstone, some with round-arched tops. They are set in a series of north-south rows and face east.

The main block of the Woodbridge House, which has a typical center-chimney colonial plan, evolved in two stages (Exhibit C). It is known from a family history that the original house, the north end, was 30 feet square with an end chimney. The framing posts that support the horizontal girts span a 16-foot right-hand bay, the present parlor, and a 12-foot bay encompasses the chimney stack and porch (front hall). Since only 14 feet were added to the south end, today the main block has a slightly asymmetrical facade. There are broad reeded pilasters with bases and molded capitals at each outside corner and the facade features a pedimented portico, supported by fluted columns. Matching pilasters frame the original colonial doorway, which has a five-pane overlight with bullseye glass.

As documented in a series of historic photographs, the present exterior detailing and fenestration of the main block were part of a Colonial Revival remodeling carried out between c. 1900 and c. 1930. The present pedimented portico dates from 1928. An earlier version of the portico, which appears in a c. 1920 photograph, had plain posts

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Woodbridge Farm, Salem, New London County, Connecticut

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and pilasters and a balustraded balcony, accessed by a door (Exhibit D). The second-floor window that replaced the door above the portico is wider than the rest and has 6-over-6 sash. The other windows are narrow and contain 4-over-4 sash. Because of their proportions, it is likely that they once had a 9-over-6 configuration. Other remodeled features include the transformation of the original plain broad cornerboards to the more decorative present pilasters.

The rear ell, built in two sections between 1903 and 1906, replaced an earlier one-story gable-roofed kitchen ell (Photograph #s 6, 7). The present ell has a gambrelled roof with shed dormers in the lower slope on both sides. By 1903 the first two bays of the ell were joined to the main house by a 13-foot gable-roofed connector (possibly the old ell), with a front porch. The last two bays were added by 1906. Brick chimneys that extend from the center of the ridge mark these divisions. The rear elevation of the ell has a different configuration with only three dormers. Original open porches at either end of this elevation are now enclosed. The interior of the ell is quite simple, without any of the expected Colonial Revival detail.

The 1928 south wing, essentially a two-story sun porch, has wide 4-over-4 sash at the second floor (Photograph #8). The same type of reeded corner pilasters was used here. Projecting cornice returns flank a shallower cornice under the end pediment, which displays a circular window. The full-height openings at the first floor, originally open, are now fitted with clear panels or screens, depending on the season.

Though the main house dates from the early Federal period, the interior is more Colonial in plan and detailing. Little revival work was done here when the exterior of the house was remodeled. Despite its two-stage evolution, the details and features are generally consistent throughout, which supports the conclusion that the main block achieved its present form soon after 1792. Walls and ceilings are plastered and detailed with beaded-edge chair rails and ceiling cornice moldings. Although the posts are cased with beaded-edge boards, their size and prominence are more typical of the colonial period. Fielded panelling is used for four-panel doors and on several fireplace walls. Shallow Rumford fireplaces with granite fireboxes are found throughout. Instead of single vertical cheeks, quarried stones are laid horizontally and surmounted by stone lintels.

The fireplace wall of the original kitchen is panelled up to the right side of the surround (Photograph #9). It is flanked on the right by a beaded-edge pilaster to balance the cased corner post in the left-hand corner of the room. The suggestion of a modillion course under the mantelboard may be a later addition. The hall and parlor have similar fireplace surrounds, trimmed with moldings (Photograph #10). The front staircase, which is typical for the period, has plain newell posts and balusters (Photograph #11). In cross section, the latter features have a diamond shape, instead of the more common square section. The interior trimboard along the inside wall has a beaded edge. The panelled door under the stairs may be an original feature but it is probable that the moldings on this wall were added.

There are two fireplaces on the second floor. The one in the chamber over the kitchen has a plain board surround. Surprisingly, the most elaborate fireplace surround in the house is found in the parlor chamber (Photograph #12). The surround appears to be original but the overmantel may be an early twentieth-century feature. Its single fielded panel may be early work, but the scale of the broad fluted pilasters and the boldness of the molded bases and capitals suggest a Colonial Revival enhancement.

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

AGRICULTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1730 - 1947

Significant Dates

1792

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:

Salem Historical Society

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Woodbridge Farm, Salem, New London County, Connecticut

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Statement of Significance

Woodbridge Farm has exceptional historical and architectural integrity. The house has been associated with the same family for much of its history, all direct descendants of Nathaniel Shaw Woodbridge, the original owner. Many are buried in the family cemetery on the property, which underscores this direct and almost continuous relationship. Woodbridge Farm today conveys much of its earlier eighteenth-century rural ambience, a colonial atmosphere that was recreated in the early 1900s when the property was restored by a grandson as a country estate. It derives further significance for its exceptional functional integrity. Still in use as a working farm, the same land has been in production since the parish of New Salem was founded in the early 1700s. Architecturally, the Woodbridge House is a representative well-preserved late example of a Colonial farmhouse that was enhanced and preserved as the centerpiece of the estate in the Colonial Revival period.

Historical Background and Significance

Salem encompasses 29 square miles, an average size for Connecticut. Set off from two bordering communities, Lyme and Colchester, it became New Salem Parish in 1725 and, with the addition of part of Montville, was incorporated as the Town of Salem in 1819. Prior to parish formation, much of the area belonged to land speculators. The southern half of town originally was conveyed to William Lord of Lyme by Caheto, kinsman of the Mohegan chief Uncas. In 1700 disputed title to the Lord property was resolved in favor of Matthew Griswold, Jr., of Lyme, and it was sold by his heirs. Although Gurdon Saltonstall of New London, governor of Connecticut (1708-1724), held an interest, the principal purchaser was Colonel Samuel Browne, a wealthy merchant in Salem, Massachusetts, and a leading political and judicial figure in that colony. After Browne died, the nearly 10,000 acres in New Salem Parish were left to his son, Samuel, who had married the daughter of John Winthrop of New London. It was later inherited by their son, Colonel William Browne. None of the Brownes ever lived here; the land, which included Woodbridge Farm, was leased to tenant farmers and supervised by estate managers. It is not known what crops were grown, but presumably grain was produced for the coastal trade, and it is known that lumber and ships' masts were harvested from the woodlands. When the Revolution began, Colonel William Browne, a Loyalist, took refuge with the British in Boston, and when the city was evacuated in 1776, sailed for England. In 1780 he was appointed Governor of Bermuda. The previous year, acting upon a complaint of Lyme selectmen, the State of Connecticut had confiscated the Browne estate. After the acreage was surveyed and divided into lots, it was sold both privately and at auction.

Among the purchasers were members of the Shaw and Mumford families of New London and Lyme whose lives were intertwined with those of Nathaniel Shaw Woodbridge (1771-1797) and his descendants. Over time these family lines were joined and rejoined through marriage between cousins and with sons and daughters of notable Connecticut families, such as the Winthrops and the Saltonstalls. Nathaniel, son of the Reverend Ephraim and Mary Shaw Woodbridge, was named for Captain Nathaniel Shaw, his maternal grandfather, and his uncle, Nathaniel, leading citizens of New London. Uncle Nathaniel and his brother, Thomas, became the guardians of young Nathaniel and his sister, Lucretia, after their parents died, and made them their principal heirs. The children were taken to live with their grandparents in the Shaw mansion in New London. Because of the Shaws' success as Revolutionary War privateers, the house was singled out for destruction during the British attack of 1781 and burned to the ground by the

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Woodbridge Farm, Salem, New London County, Connecticut

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direct order of Benedict Arnold. Nathaniel Woodbridge was prepared for college at Bartlett School in New London, later known as the Nathan Hale School. He attended Yale for a brief period, but was dismissed at the request of his uncle, Thomas Shaw.

Thomas Shaw had bought several large parcels of the confiscated Browne estate in the 1780s. In 1791 he built a new house for his nephew there at White Oak Hill, south of the old Colchester-Lyme border. It was completed the following year, along with a stable and barn, at a cost of £663. The latter building was on the same site as the present structure at the northwest corner of the farmyard. Woodbridge had married Elizabeth Mumford (1771-1795), daughter of John and Lucretia Christophers Mumford of New Salem parish, the previous year. Though it was said to be a love match, not an arranged marriage, there is no doubt Woodbridge married well. John Mumford, whose farm was less than a mile away, had been an estate agent for the Brownes, as his father was before him. He was a descendant of Thomas Mumford who came to Lyme from Kingston, Rhode Island.

Nathaniel and Elizabeth's stay in their house was brief and marred by tragedy. Two daughters were born before they moved in: Mary Shaw in 1791, and Lucretia Mumford in 1792. Elizabeth died in 1795 following the birth of a third daughter, who died within a few months. Woodbridge remarried in 1795. His second wife was Lois Mather, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Alice Ransom Mather of Lyme. That same year his uncle, Thomas Shaw, died and his estate was divided between his nephew and niece. In 1797, one month after his son and namesake was born, Woodbridge died of consumption (tuberculosis), as his mother had before him. Nathaniel and his first wife and infant daughter were the first to be buried in the family cemetery, their resting places marked by tablestones.

Anticipating his death, Woodbridge had travelled to New London eight days before to draw up a will. The bulk of his estate went to his daughters and included the woodlots now part of the farm; his widow received the dower right in the home farm. From the extent of his personal bequests and the estate inventory, it is clear that Woodbridge was a wealthy country squire. Included in the inventory were portraits of him and both wives done by Ralph Earle (1751-1801), an American painter who had studied in England and was a member of the Royal Academy. Of particular interest here was the inclusion of the south room, or "hall," in the room-by-room listing of the furnishings, which confirms that the house was enlarged before his death. The hall served as Woodbridge's library and farm office. Although his estate included an unusual number of riding and carriage horses, as well as other farm animals, no mention was made of what crops were cultivated.

Since Woodbridge's widow moved to Colchester when she married Dr. John Watrous and the Woodbridge daughters went to live with their grandparents at the Mumford farm, Woodbridge Farm was rented out to a tenant farmer. Though it stayed in the family for another 43 years, all of Woodbridge's children died in the interim and well before their time. Nathaniel Shaw Woodbridge, Jr., died in 1822 at age 25, leaving his share of the estate to his half brother, John L. Watrous, who sold this property in 1844. Nathaniel, Jr., also left several parcels in Salem to his sisters or their heirs. Mary Shaw Woodbridge, who married Henry Perkins in 1810, had died in 1818. Her sister, Lucretia, who had married the Reverend Alfred Mitchell in 1815, died in 1839. Both women are buried in the cemetery with their husbands. Mitchell was the son of Stephen Mix Mitchell of Wethersfield, who filled the unexpired term of Roger Sherman

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Woodbridge Farm, Salem, New London County, Connecticut

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in Congress (1793-1795). According to the Mumford geneology, the Reverend Mitchell died in 1831. If such is the case, his son, Alfred, was born posthumously in 1832.

It would be Alfred Mitchell (d. 1911), grandson of Nathaniel Shaw Woodbridge, who reclaimed the family farm at the turn of the century. As a young man he had been a missionary to the Sandwich Islands (present-day Hawaii) and later was in the shipping business in New London and New York. He had married Annie Olivia Tiffany of New York City in 1871. In 1900 Mitchell purchased the then 200-acre farmstead from James L. Raymond (Salem Land Records (SLR) 5:417), who had bought the place from Lyman Bailey in 1860 (SLR 4:76).

Mitchel devoted the last years of his life to the restoration of Woodbridge Farm. Much of the early house remodeling was carried out under his direct supervision. At least an equal amount of attention was paid to the landscape. His goal was nothing less than the re-creation of the farm's original layout and appearance. It required the services of a large work crew, who lived on the property in temporary housing. One of their main jobs was clearing fields, partly for esthetic reasons, that had succumbed to second-growth woodland. In a similar fashion, Alfred had the house grounds restored to their eighteenth-century appearance.

In 1923 his widow passed the property down to her grandson, Woodbridge Bingham, and it was inherited by his daughters, the present owners. Set off from the tract was the cemetery, which had been deeded to the Woodbridge Cemetery Association, Inc. in 1923 (SLR 10:78). Except for Hiram Bingham, who was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, the cemetery holds the graves of all the other Mitchells and Bingham associated with the house in the early twentieth century.

The Mitchells' experience reflects several social trends of the period. The country estate era was in full swing in the early twentieth century so there was nothing unusual about affluent retirees buying a Connecticut farm in this period. It seems clear, however, that they were primarily interested in the ancestral connection. Of course, owning and restoring a historic family home had a special cachet, but like many of their class, the Mitchells were part of the antiquarian movement, in which legitimate claims to colonial roots conferred a special status. To this end, a history with a geneology that traced the Woodbridge and Mumford families back to their original Connecticut ancestors was commissioned. A limited edition was privately printed in Boston in 1905.

Architectural Significance

As a representative example of two distinct architectural styles, the Colonial and the Colonial Revival, the well-preserved Nathaniel S. Woodbridge House is architecturally significant in its own right and as the major component of a historic farmstead, one which has exceptional integrity. Furthermore the Woodbridge House presents a rare opportunity to chronicle the architectural evolution of a house and its site over time. Family history details the early years and numerous historic photographs record the changes that took place in the early twentieth century. The house that stands today has added significance because of this well-documented architectural history.

Largely due to the restraint exercised by the descendants, the original late eighteenth-century house is largely intact. The interior, in particular, was minimally changed in the Colonial Revival period. Except for the windows, the

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essential colonial appearance of the exterior of the main block has been maintained. The more typical aspects of the Colonial Revival remodeling, such as the decorative pilasters and the portico, can easily be distinguished as twentieth-century features, and are significant as products of their time. Characteristically, these embellishments enhance the earlier plain exterior, as well as providing architectural contrast. The Colonial Revival additions are carefully sited, allowing the original dwelling to dominate. This approach is especially true of the gambrel-roofed rear ell, but the south wing was carefully designed to reflect and complement the earlier colonial massing and form, yet still play a subordinate role.

The significance of the house is further enhanced by the restoration of its original setting to the austere functional simplicity so characteristic of the eighteenth century. As shown in an old photograph, the immediate grounds were more formally landscaped in the Victorian period. By removing foundation plantings and such features as trellisses and hedging, the house site was restored to its earlier period. At that time formal access to the front of the house from the road, a gateway and hedged path, was removed. Today the only access to the building cluster is by an unpaved driveway, which goes directly to the farmyard as it surely did in 1795. Similarly, the placement of the restored barn and stables and their relationship to the house and site replicates the original layout of the farmstead.

Extending the restoration effort of the early 1900s to the surrounding acreage was quite successful. The preservation of historic land-use patterns and the maintenance of their functional inter-relationship contribute to the authenticity and integrity of the historic setting. Only the paved road through the farm intrudes to remind the viewer of the reality of the present. As indicated by the size and description of the original lots, as surveyed after the 1779 confiscation, the present working farm utilizes the land in much the same manner, with the same acreage allotted to fields and pasture. As they had in the 1700s, the woodlots continued to be harvested for timber in this century and will remain undeveloped. Indeed, so little development has taken place in this part of town, even the surrounding rural wooded environment is still intact.

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Section number 9/10 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bingham, Alfred. *The Tiffany Fortune and Other Chronicles of a Connecticut Family*. Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts: Abell & Leet, 1996.

Perkins, Mary E. *Chronicles of a Connecticut Farm 1769-1905* (Compiled for "Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mitchell, the present Proprietors of the Mumford and Woodbridge Homesteads"). Boston, privately printed, 1905.

Sheffield, Anna D., comp. "History of Salem, Connecticut." Typescript, 1946.

10. Geographic Data

UTM References

1. 18 724580 4593780
2. 18 725400 4593710
3. 18 725510 4593130
4. 18 725260 4592930
5. 18 725070 4593060
6. 18 724730 4592750

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is recorded and described in the land records of the Town of Salem as follows: Vol. 10, Page 78 (cemetery); Vol. 12, Page 485; Vol. 17, Page 556; and Vol. 31, Page, 573.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass all the buildings and most of the acreage associated with the nominated property during its period of significance. The size of the nominated property is justified because it incorporates the land-use patterns of the original farm, as well as the historically functional inter-relationship of the acreage, which has been maintained for about 260 years.

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Woodbridge Farm, Salem, New London County, Connecticut

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List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC

Date: 3/96

Negatives on file: Connecticut Historical Commission

1. General view of Nathaniel S. Woodbridge House, east elevation (facade), facing SW
2. Facade and south wing, facing NW
3. Barn and stables, facing NW
4. Barn and stables, northeast (rear) elevation, facing W
5. Woodbridge Cemetery, facing NW
6. Rear ell of Woodbridge House, south and west elevations, facing NE
7. Rear ell of Woodbridge House, rear (north) elevation, facing SW
8. South wing of Woodbridge House, facing NW
9. Interior: Woodbridge House kitchen, facing NE
10. Interior: Woodbridge House Hall (southeast corner room), facing NW
11. Interior: Woodbridge House front staircase, facing NW
12. Interior: Woodbridge House Parlor Chamber (second floor), facing SW