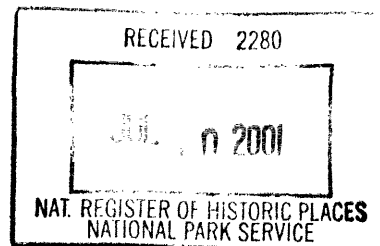


852

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Glover, John, House

other names/site _____

2. Location


street & number 53 Echo Valley Road not for publication N/A

city or town Newtown vicinity N/A

state Connecticut code CT county Fairfield code 001 zip code 06470

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally . (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 _____ 07/05/01
Signature of certifying official Date
John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission
Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

John Glover House
Name of Property

Fairfield, CT
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action
8-17-01

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 |
|--------------|--------------------|
| <u>3</u> | <u>2</u> buildings |
| — | — sites |
| — | — structures |
| — | — objects |
| <u>3</u> | <u>2</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure.

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

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

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Stone
walls Wood shingle
roof Wood shingle
other Brick

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

John Glover House, Newtown, Fairfield County, CT

Section 7 Page 1

Description

The John Glover House is located in a wooded rural area in northeast Newtown, near the end of Echo Valley Road. The Shepaug Dam on the Housatonic River, the town's eastern border, is less than a mile away. Lillinonah, the lake created by the dam, bends to the west along the northern border. Partially hidden by mature trees, the house faces southwest to take advantage of solar gain in winter. This orientation places the house at 90 degrees to the present road, which postdates the house (Photograph #s 1, 2). A stone retaining wall that runs from the right end elevation across the façade, continues around and beyond the house to a nineteenth-century corncrib and privy to the west (Photograph #3). There are two non-contributing outbuildings at the rear, a recently rebuilt shed near the house and a 1966 garage (Photograph #4). A small V-shaped green to the east, which contains a wellhouse, is not part of the nominated site. Barns and a blacksmith shop associated with the Glover House once stood across the road, now the site of a modern house.

The Glover House consists of a two-story Colonial (30' x 38') and several one-story additions, all sheathed with weathered wood shingles (see schematic floor plan). The main block, which encompasses the original c. 1708 one-story saltbox, evolved to its present two-story height sometime before 1750. It has a wood-shingled gable roof and a brick center chimney at the ridge. Historic additions include a mid-nineteenth-century shed-roofed left wing (11' x 19'), used as a summer kitchen, and a gabled rear kitchen ell added to the northeast end of the main block about 1800 (Photograph #s 5, 6). Both of these additions have brick chimneys. Several changes were made by the present owners: the installation of a bathroom at the rear in a former pantry; and the conversion of a woodshed at the rear of the ell to a new kitchen. A more recent addition, which has a stepped-down gable roof and includes a screened porch, is located at the rear.

The five-bay façade of the main block, which is framed by narrow corner boards and a shallow boxed cornice, features a Federal-style front doorway with a semi-elliptical pediment and fanlight (presently covered; Photograph #6). Slim doubled pilasters frame the eight-panel door and sidelights with leaded tracery. Possibly neo-Federal details include a dentil course under the cornice returns of the end elevations and along the gable rakes. Façade fenestration consists of 12-over-12 double-hung sash, with the second-floor windows tucked under the eaves.

Similar windows are found on both floors of the end elevations. The right end, which has three bays and a side door at the rear, also displays two six-over-six windows in the gable and a four-pane sash in the peak (Photograph #2). On the left end, the second-floor windows were reduced in size to accommodate the shed roof of the wing (Photograph #7). Two six-over windows are located to left of the door and there is a 12-over-12 window in the wing façade.

The interior of the Glover House, while utilizing a typical colonial floor plan, also displays some architectural anomalies, some of which reflect its building history. As expected, the rooms of the main house, hall, parlor, and keeping room, are arranged around a center chimney with three fireplaces on the first floor.¹ The post-and beam timber frame, although somewhat atypical, is consistent with the building history. With the exception of cased posts, the framing is concealed in the plastered walls and ceilings. Instead of summer beams with intermediate joists, the floors are carried on larger continuous joists. In the cellar, under the first floor of the hall, parlor, and front entryway, longitudinal joists (3' x 7') run between the chimney girts (6' x 10") and the sill. Similar joists run in the opposite direction at the rear of the large rubblestone chimney base (7' x 9'). Constructed of dry-laid or clay-mortared rubblestone randomly interspersed with timbers, it has been repointed with cement mortar, as have the foundation walls. All the joists and the underside of the chestnut floor boards display the characteristic vertical grooves of a waterpowered up-and-down saw.

Attic framing consists of a purlin-and-principal rafter system, supported by braced queen posts at the girts. The rafters (nominally 5" x 5") are set 45 inches on center, mortised and pegged at the purlins (6" x 8"), and half-lapped and pegged at the ridge. Joists running between the purlins, which act as collar beams, carry the floor of the loft above, which is accessed by a ladder-type stair alongside the

¹ In this nomination, historic rooms are identified by eighteenth- and nineteenth-century terms, rather than by their present use.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

John Glover House, Newtown, Fairfield County, CT

Section 7 Page 2

chimney stack. The studded end walls of the gables are sheathed with horizontal planking. The similarity of the saw marks here and in the cellar indicates that the main block was completed within a relatively short time frame.

The fireplaces on the first floor of the main house are consistent with the early date of construction. The keeping room has a massive stone firebox (77' x 50' x 28") with cut-granite cheeks and a combination of rubblestone and brick in the rear wall (Photograph #8). The brick bake oven at the left rear is quite deep (49") and has a segmental-arched opening of brick. The wooden lintel is covered by a plain trim board with molding under the shallow mantel. The hearthstone, one piece of granite, is nine feet long and supported from below by wooden outriggers built into the top of the chimney base. Small cupboards with fielded-panel doors are found to the left of the fireplace on the adjacent wall and across the room in the north corner.

The hall fireplace, also simply framed, has a brick firebox (48' x 32' x 18"; Photograph #9). The cupboard door over the chimney breast has two fielded panels. Other features of this room include plain board trim, some horizontal wainscot, and board-and-batten passage doors to the keeping room and burning room. The door to the front entryway has six fielded panels.

The more formal parlor fireplace has a slightly smaller, shallower opening. It may have been relined to Rumford proportions (40" x 32' x 17") when its Federal-style surround was added about 1800 (Photograph #10). Framed by slim paneled pilasters that extend up through and project slightly from the entablature (frieze and cornice), the surround is detailed with a molded plaque in the center of the frieze. A dentil course and several moldings define and support the mantel. Similar moldings are used for the chair rail that runs around the room. A small batten-door cupboard is located above and to the right of fireplace. Passage doors in this room, which have six fielded panels, are cased with plain trim with back-band moldings.

The second kitchen hearth, installed when the ell was added about 1800, also has a brick firebox (42" x 45" x 22") and an iron lintel and cooking crane (Photograph #11). The bake oven, which has a cast-iron door, is situated to the left of the fireplace opening, the whole ensemble is enframed with a simple surround, with a board-and-batten closet door to the left. This room, which is fully open into the main house, extends to the steep back stairs (eleven risers) to the second floor behind the parlor wall. They are enclosed behind a partition sheathed with vertical boards. Two boards, one exceptionally wide, make up the stair door. It opens inward and is cut out around the first step above the landing.

The second floor, once the attic of the saltbox, is also accessed from the front entryway. Sometime in the nineteenth-century, the colonial triple-run stairway in front of the chimney stack was removed and replaced with the present double-run stair (Photograph #12). Presumably less steep than the original, it has 13 risers, including the landing near the top of the stairs. The balustrade, with its turned newel post and balusters, runs around two sides of the stairwell opening in the upper hall. At the rear of the stairwell, the chimney is exposed at the second floor. Presently faced with brick, apparently it was reduced in size to allow passage to the rear chambers. Although there were no fireplaces in the saltbox attic and none were installed when the house was raised to two stories, a large smoke chamber in the original main flue was retained. Lined with older brick, it is accessed by a tall narrow board-and-batten door (15" x 56"; Photograph #13). A former cheese aging and drying room to the rear is now a bathroom.

John Glover House
Name of Property

Fairfield, CT
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1708-1950

Significant Dates

c. 1708; c. 1745; c. 1800

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.)

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: Owner's files.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

John Glover House, Newtown, Fairfield County, CT

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The John Glover House is a fine representative example of the Colonial style, an architectural significance enhanced by its building history and excellent state of preservation. Recognized as an important part of Newtown's heritage for its long continuous association with a prominent local family, the Glover House serves as a significant illustration of how the broad patterns of partible inheritance and birth-order succession evolved over time in Connecticut and much of New England.

Historical Background

By the late seventeenth century, the original colonial towns along the Connecticut coast were becoming overcrowded. With the prospects of unlimited land on Connecticut's western frontier, the descendants of the original founders of these communities moved north along the major river valleys to plant new towns. Although plans were approved by the General Court to purchase land along the west side of the Housatonic River where Newtown stands today, settlement there was delayed for some 40 years, a period of great social and political upheaval. Not only were there disputes with England over Connecticut's charter and threats of war with Native-Americans tribes that erupted into the full-scale King Phillip's War, colonial militia were called upon to fight in the first of a series of the so-called French and Indian wars between France and England for control of the North American continent.

Any Native-American claims to the region were extinguished in 1705 when the Pootatucks sold their land (48 square miles) for the usual collection of European trade goods.² It was not until 1708 that the General Assembly approved the incorporation of "New Towne." Its 36 proprietors, second- and third-generation English immigrants, came from a number of towns, but mainly from Stratford and Milford. Settlement of the center proceeded in an orderly fashion with the first homelots laid out along present-day Main Street and two major east-west roads. Despite considerable land speculation and conflicting claims, eventually the outlying land was divided among the town proprietors. Among the first settlers in Hanover, the district along the Housatonic River in the northeastern part of town, was John Glover II, who came here from Stratford and founded an enduring family dynasty.

Historical Significance

Land was the basic source of wealth in colonial times. Although colonial fathers provided for all their sons, taking their cue from the primogeniture rules of England, they often favored eldest sons in the distribution of their land to assure succession of the family line.³ Some first-born sons were provided with a house and farm when they married, but many sons, even those in wealthy landowning families like the Glovers, did not come into their full inheritance until quite late in their lives. Most property was conveyed between generations by a series of *intervivos* deeds of gift, often officially confirmed by the last will and testament. Typically this practice resulted in two-generation households and it persisted until the early nineteenth century, when deeds of gift were less common. With less land available at home, many young men left the state to seek their fortunes in the cities or on the frontier. More and more often, it was the youngest son who stayed behind, took care of aging parents, and inherited the family farm. As the marriage rate declined in the later nineteenth century, surviving heirs to family homesteads were often unmarried sons and daughters; homes like the Glovers that had been in the family for seven generations passed into the hands of new stewards.

John Glover II (1674-1753), the first of that name in Newtown, was the first-born son of John Glover I of New Haven and Stratford. John II came here with his second wife, Bethiah Bickley, and two sons by his first marriage to Margery Hubbell, his first-born, John III, and Henry. John II amassed considerable land in Hanover, where, according to family records, he built this house even before the town was incorporated. A deed recorded in Stratford in 1708 details his largest single transaction, the purchase of a part interest (eight square miles) in the original tract acquired from the Pootatucks in 1705. Clearly not an ordinary farmer, but a member of the

² An investigation by Yale University students of the Shepaug Dam site prior to construction produced evidence of Native American occupation on the Housatonic River.

³ Although through arranged sibling-exchange marriages, daughters played an important role in maintaining the integrity of family land holdings, only the male line of succession will be considered here.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

John Glover House, Newtown, Fairfield County, CT

Section 8 Page 2

landed gentry, Glover continued to add to his acreage during his lifetime, becoming the largest ratepayer in town in 1749. Active in early civic and religious affairs, Glover served as one of the first town clerks and as Newtown's deputy to the General Assembly. Although he was involved in the erection of first Congregational meetinghouse, Glover later helped found the local Anglican (Episcopal) Church Society, which had its own church by 1733.

John Glover III (1701-1784), who married Elizabeth Bennitt [sic] in 1724, received deeds of gifts in 1730 and 1733, which apparently included the homestead. His father's will dated July 1752, which named his third wife, Susannah, as executrix, affirmed the *intervivos* transfers made to John, and his younger brothers, Henry and Benjamin. John III, a farmer and blacksmith, had three sons, John IV (1732-1802), James, and Daniel (dates unknown). A town leader like his father before him, Captain John, as he known for his militia rank, served as selectman and as a representative to the General Assembly. Given his father's Anglican faith, and the strong Tory sentiment in Newtown, it is somewhat surprising that Captain John was active in the Revolution.⁴ In addition to helping arrange for the provisioning of Count Rochambeau's French troops when they camped in Newtown, near the end of his life, Glover enlisted in Sheldon's Light Dragoons (1777-1783). It is said that during winter encampments in Connecticut, he served as the company farrier.

Captain John's will of 1775 was probated in 1784 in Danbury. Since Elizabeth's dower rights in his property ended with her death in 1776, his estate was divided equally between his three sons. However, a separate proviso in the will acknowledged that John IV as the eldest son held a special position in the family, a "birthright...already considered in Deeds of Gift." Although not recorded until 1760 when John IV was 32, his "birthright" probably included a new house when he married Elizabeth Curtis about 1750.

It was his brother, Daniel, who had received part of the family homestead in 1765 (NLR 8:280). At that time Daniel was in his thirties and living at home with his parents. The deed from his father specified that Daniel was to have half the barn and the west end of the dwelling, but only the "lower rooms," which confirms that the house had been raised to its present two-story form. Daniel also received three parcels of land in subsequent deeds of gift: 35 acres of the home farm and 20 additional acres, which included five acres identified as part of the land his grandfather had purchased in 1739 (NLR 9:76; 11:432).

In 1794, ten years after Captain John died, Daniel Glover sold all the land at Hanover that he had received from his "honoured" father's estate, along with an island in the Housatonic River, to his brother, John, for 900 pounds. The reasons for this sale are not known; perhaps Daniel had moved to another town as local records suggest. It is clear, however, that the transaction included the family home since in 1795 John IV gave the "Homestead I bought of Daniel" with 30 acres to his youngest son Benjamin Curtis Glover (1772-1841;NLR 21:336)). A later deed of gift to Benjamin clarified the relationship between John and Daniel, as the property then conveyed was identified as "130 acres on the west side of the Housatonic...land that I purchased of my brother Daniel"(NLR 21:337). Typically, these *intervivos* deeds were not recorded until 1802, the year John IV died.

Benjamin C. Glover was one of many farmers in the Housatonic Valley who began to specialize in raising beef cattle in the early nineteenth century. At that time, cattle bred and raised in upper New York State were fattened for local markets on Connecticut grass. Farmers often traveled to New York to select the cattle and hired drovers to herd them home. When Benjamin died at age 70, his estate was probated and distributed in 1841 between surviving family members. They included a married daughter and two sons, who each received about 200 acres of land, but it was Benjamin N. Glover (1812-1860), his youngest son, who received the 55-acre "old homestead," 39 acres with the dwelling and the 16-acre barn lot across the road, together valued at \$4,161 (Newtown Probate Records [NPR] 6:129, 138, 139). This property was in addition to a small gift of eight acres he received prior to his father's death (NLR 36:29).

When Benjamin N. Glover married several years later, he was in his early 30s. Also a wealthy cattle farmer, he left a large estate worth \$106,000, of which half was in the land and buildings, the rest in stocks, bonds, and notes (NPR 11:6). His widow Harriet was appointed guardian of their minor children; Birdsey, Walter, and Lemuel, then only seven. His older brothers received land and

⁴ In the early years of the war, half the people in Newtown supported the Crown, including town officials and representatives to the colonial legislature.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

John Glover House, Newtown, Fairfield County, CT

Section 8 Page 3

buildings in Newtown when they came of age, but it was Lemuel who eventually inherited the homeplace. He never married and lived there until his death in 1904. At that time Lemuel's estate passed to Birdsey Glover (1847-1917), who ran the family cattle business.

With the advent of the railroad and the introduction of purebred stock into Connecticut, farmers supplied whole milk and beef to urban markets as far away as New York City. Although by the last quarter of the century, cattle farmers faced increasing competition from western beef, Birdsey, with his direct access to markets, became one of the wealthiest cattle barons in western Connecticut.⁵ The heirs to Birdsey's estate, which was settled in 1930, were his two daughters, Bessie E. Taylor and Florence A. Glover (1882-1960). Florence lived in the house until her death; her only concession to modern life was a telephone installed in front hall. She left the house to her nephews, who sold it with two acres, to the present owners in 1965.

Architectural Significance

To the passer by, the well-preserved Glover House is typical of the Connecticut "Plain Style." Its center-chimney plan and two-story form, which evolved from medieval agrarian traditions, had prevailed in the colony since the late seventeenth century. The traditional southern exposure also was relatively common practice in the early colonial period. As expected, the second-floor facade windows are tucked up under a shallow framed roof cornice, an arrangement that would be abandoned later in the century. This vintage exterior, however, masks a more complex building history. Internal architectural evidence reveals that the house evolved in two stages. Certainly the presence in the keeping room of a large cooking fireplace with its rear bake oven, as well the simple detailing there and in the hall, confirms the apparent age of the original structure. The framing is consistent with a one-story saltbox with an integral keeping room; such a form would not require the heavy exposed summer beams so characteristic of two-story Colonials in the early 1700s. The fact that the house later was raised to two stories is revealed by the sophisticated mid-century framing techniques found in attic.

More common in centers of commerce especially on the coast, this type of roof framing was often associated with the Georgian Colonial style, which was first built by prominent merchants. The method used here is essentially independent of the center chimney and more typical of center-hall or gambrel-roof construction. Instead of widely spaced principal rafters and collar beams, a type of simple truss that transfers some of the weight of the roof to the outside walls, a more efficient purlin-and-queen- post system is employed, in which some of the load rests on the chimney girts. Such an arrangement, of course, allows for the construction of a second level in the attic. Since this latter feature is relatively rare and did not appear in the colony until mid-century, it helps date this part of the house. The few other known examples of the two-level attic are found in the 1751 Webb-Welles House in Wethersfield and the one built for Joel Bradley House in North Haven, dated at 1759. The former has a gambrel roof, but both houses have a center-hall plan.

In many ways the architectural history of the Glover House embodies the history of the family. Ever since Captain John enlarged the house for his growing family, successive generations have made changes that reflect how attitudes and customs changed over time. Each stage in its development has been preserved. Some changes were simply stylish, such as the Federal-style front doorway, a display of wealth eschewed by earlier generations but now expected from the landed gentry. Public interior spaces also received attention at this time. While leaving the other rooms of the first floor in their largely original condition, the parlor, the formal room where guests were received, was updated with a new Federal-style fireplace surround, an exceptionally fine example. Many, perhaps most, colonial parlors were updated in this manner, but the Glovers created a more purely Federal-period room. It is likely that the trim molding of the door and window casings was installed at that time, and earlier board-and-batten doors in this room, as well as the passage door between front entryway and the hall, were replaced by the present passage doors, which have the six panels of the Federal period.

⁵ Birdsey, who had arranged to have a railroad station located just a quarter mile down the street, could ship his cattle to Bridgeport, a major transportation hub with sea and rail connections to New York City.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

John Glover House, Newtown, Fairfield County, CT

Section 8 Page 4

Other nineteenth-century changes were quite pragmatic, primarily made to ease a housewife's burden. For their time these improvements were considered quite modern and only well-to-do families could afford them. While the large fireplace in the keeping room remained a major source of heat, the c. 1800 kitchen ell with its more practical baking oven was added. After cast-iron cooking stoves came into common use in the mid-1800s, they were installed in summer kitchens, like the one probably added by Benjamin C. Glover. Another innovation, a cast-iron dry sink, still remains in this room. With the Industrial Revolution, wood stoves generally replaced fireplaces as a source of heat; many colonial interiors were drastically altered. Stoves were installed in front of fireplaces with flue pipes; some owners blocked in or covered over original fireboxes, or even removed center chimneys altogether. When new stacks were installed, creating an open center hall, it was often embellished with a stylish Victorian staircase. Although the Glover's approach was less radical, and only reduced the size of the stack above the second floor, they did replace the old-fashioned stairs. Since Benjamin N. Glover was a very wealthy man, it is quite likely that he or his widow were responsible.

There was little change to the house over the next 100 years. When it left the family in 1965, the Glover House was preserved in the amber of time, uncompromised by even the most basic modern amenities. The present owners have maintained that integrity, confining such changes to secondary spaces, thus preserving and maintaining a significant historic architectural record. Today, the house approaches its tercentenary, still proudly conveying its long association with the Glover family.

John Glover House
Name of Property

Fairfield, CT
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2+

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|---|-------|---------|----------|
| 1 | <u>18</u> | <u>641210</u> | <u>4589540</u> | 3 | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | ___ | _____ | _____ | 4 | _____ | _____ | _____ |

_____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By:

Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Preservation Associates, LLC date 10/15/00

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

city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

Property Owner

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

name Robert E. & Mae S. Schmidle
street & number 53 Echo Valley Road telephone (203) 426 6264
city or town Newtown state CT zip code 06470

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

(8-86)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

John Glover House, Newtown, Fairfield County, CT

Section 9/10 Page 1

9. Major Bibliographic References

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Newtown Land and Probate Records.

"Town of Newtown, Fairfield Co. Conn." *Atlas of New York & Vicinity*. New York: F. W. Beers, A.D. Ellis & C. G. Soule, 1867.

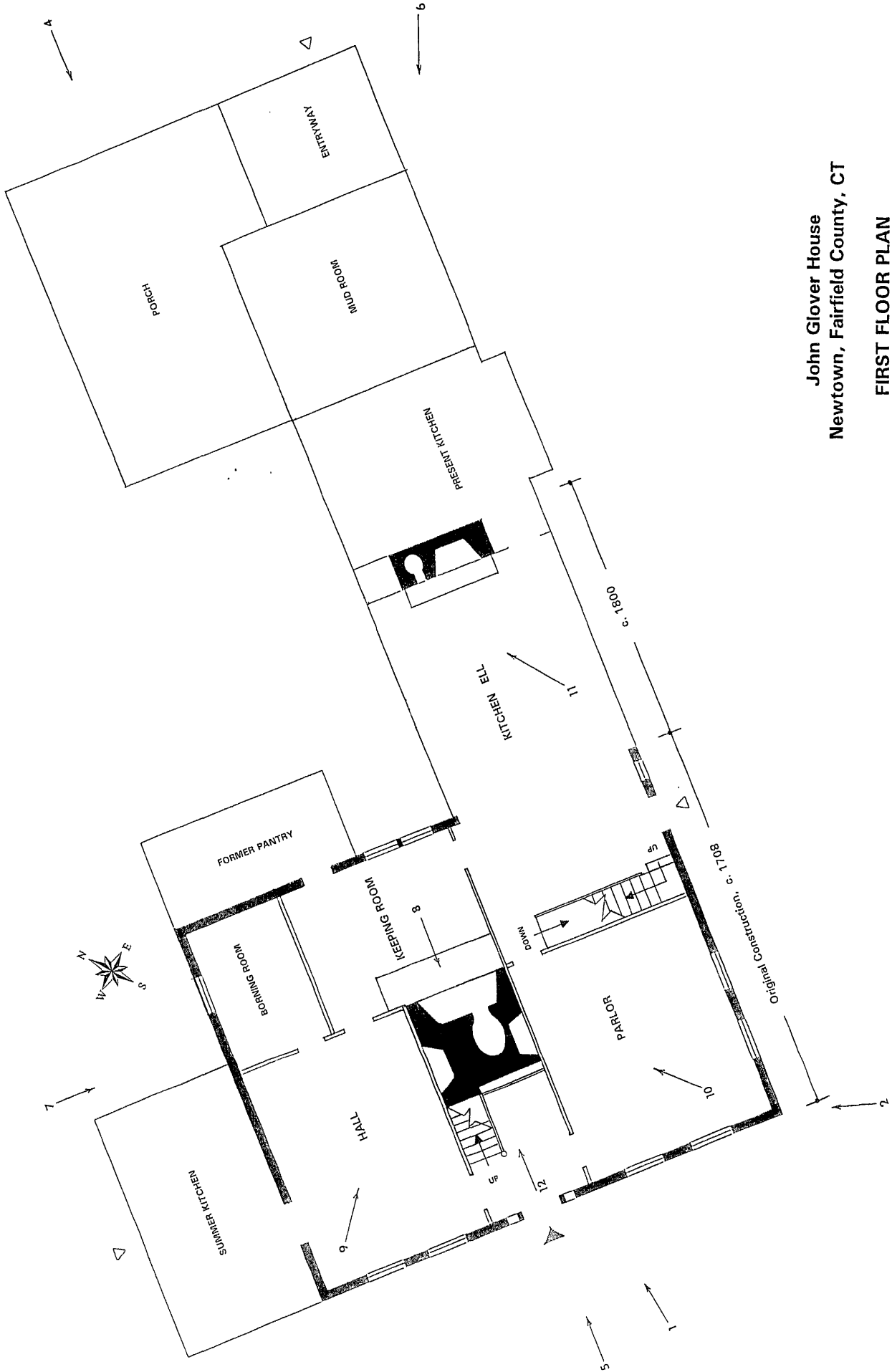
10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described in the Newtown Land Records in Volume 184, Page 197.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries are drawn along property lines to encompass the land and surviving buildings associated with the John Glover House during its period of significance.



John Glover House
 Newtown, Fairfield County, CT

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 Approx. Scale: 3/32" = 1'

Numbered arrows: photograph views

(8-86)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

John Glover House, Newtown, Fairfield County, CT

Section: Photo Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Preservation Associates

Date: 7/28/00 Negatives on File: Connecticut Historical Commission

1. General view, camera facing N
2. Facade and right elevation of main block, camera facing NW
3. Corncrib and privy, camera facing NW
4. Rear elevation of ell and shed, camera facing SW
5. Façade, camera facing NE
6. Rear additions, camera facing SW
7. Left elevation of main block, camera facing E
8. Keeping room fireplace, camera facing SW
9. Hall fireplace, camera facing E
10. Parlor fireplace, camera facing N
11. Kitchen ell fireplace, camera facing N
12. Front hall, camera facing NE
13. Smoke chamber, second floor, camera facing W