United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

 NRIS Reference Number:
 96000783
 Date Listed:
 08/01/96

 Little Haddam Historic District
 Middlesex
 CT

 Property Name
 County
 State

<u>N/A</u> Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Date of the Keepe

Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Criteria Considerations

Criteria exception A applies because of the importance of the district's Congregational meetinghouse and the historic district's significance in the area of "religion."

This information was confirmed with John Herzan, National Register Coordinator, CTSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file Nominating Authority (without attachment)

	783
NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86)	OMB No. 1024-0018
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	RECEIVED 2280
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM	JUN 1 9 1996 NAT. REGISTER OF HISTOPIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1. Name of Property	
historic name: LITTLE HADDAM HISTORIC	
other name/site number: <u>N/A</u>	
2. Location street & number: <u>East Haddam Road</u> , Orchard Roa	ad, and Town Street
city/town: <u>East Haddam</u> state: <u>CT</u> county: <u>Middlesex</u> code	not for publication: <u>N/A</u> vicinity: <u>N/A</u> e: <u>015</u> zip code: <u>06423</u>
3. Classification Ownership of Property: <u>private, public-local</u>	
Category of Property:	
Number of Resources within Property:	
Contributing Noncontributing	
19 1 buildings 1	
Number of contributing resources previously 12 Register:	isted in the National

Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>

GOVERNMENT

______ 4. State/Federal Agency Certification ______ As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this \underline{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. ____ See cont. sheet. 6/13/96 m com Signature of certifying official Date John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. ____ See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau 5. National Park Service Certification I, hereby certify that this property is: ze 8/1/96 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 Keeper Date of Action _____ 6. Function or Use Historic: <u>DOMESTIC</u> _____ Sub: <u>single_dwelling</u> COMMERCE/TRADE professional, business <u>religious structure</u> RELIGION town hall GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling Current: COMMERCE/TRADE professional, business RELIGION religious structure

town hall

7. Description Architectural Classification: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Other Description: N/A Materials: foundation <u>STONE</u> roof <u>ASPHALT</u> walls BRICK Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet. _____ 8. Statement of Significance _____ Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: <u>state</u> Applicable National Register Criteria: <u>A,C</u> Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : <u>N/A</u> Areas of Significance: <u>ARCHITECTURE</u> ART POLITICS/GOVERNMENT RELIGION Period(s) of Significance: <u>c.1700-1905</u> Significant Dates: <u>See Item 7</u> Significant Person(s): _____ Cultural Affiliation: _____ Architect/Builder: <u>see Item 7</u>

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. <u>X</u> See continuation sheet.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description	Little Haddam Historic District	7-1
_	East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT	

The Little Haddam Historic District is a small group of 18th and early 19th-century buildings surrounding a rural crossroads in the town of East Haddam, Connecticut. In addition to houses (Photographs 1 through 5), the district includes the 1794 meetinghouse of the First Church of East Haddam, an elaborate early Federal-style building by noted architect-builder Lavius Fillmore (Photographs 6 and 7); a small associated cemetery with numerous markers from the 18th century and later (counted as a contributing site; Photograph 8); and two small vernacular structures that served as the East Haddam Town Hall (1857) and the social hall of the local Grange (1905; Photograph 9). Although Little Haddam lacks a village green, the broad right-of-way for Town Street, which runs in a north-south direction, provides a spacious lawn area in front of the buildings, especially for the meetinghouse, which is sited on a slight knoll.

The district's houses include four from the 18th century, all of which have symmetrical three- or five-bay facades, large center chimneys of brick or stone, clapboarded exteriors, and small-pane divided sash (Photograph 1). Three other houses are from the early 19th century and reflect the Federal and Greek Revival styles with such details as corner pilasters, flush-boarded gables, and full returns of Classically inspired cornices (Photographs 2 through 4). These early 19th-century houses all are oriented with their gable ends facing the road.

Although most of the district's houses retain their historic appearance substantially intact, with only minor additions and alterations, the house at 479 Town Street appears to have been updated several times in accordance with the latest architectural fashion: Greek Revival, Gothic, and Second Empire elements embellish its colonial-era core (Photograph 5).

The boundary of the district was delineated so as to include as many contiguous historic properties as possible; there is only one house of modern construction within the nominated area (Photograph 10). For the most part, the boundary coincides with that of the Little Haddam local historic district. However, the boundary of the nominated district continues eastward so as to include a parcel with open land and a small pond at the northwest corner of the intersection of Town Street and Orchard Road, part of the district's rural setting.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Little Haddam Historic District 7-2 East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT

In the inventory of properties that follows, the count of contributing buildings (C) includes houses, barns, and other outbuildings that retain their historic appearance; conversely, the count of noncontributing buildings (NC) includes houses and outbuildings that appear to be of relatively recent construction. Historic names and dates were compiled from the local historic district report and signs and names placed on houses. Other dates are estimates by the preparers of this form, based primarily on architectural features.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Little Haddam Historic District 7-3 East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

BUILDINGS

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	C	NC
14 East Haddam Road	COL. WILLIAM PALMER HOUSE, c.1830, Federal/Greek Revival-style, 2 1/2 stories, clapboards, three-bay gable-end facade with full cornice return, flush-boarded gable, two brick chimneys, six-over-six sash, triangular gable window, corner pilasters, c.1900 porch sheltering pilastered front entrance. Site of Little Haddam Post Office, 1894- 1907. Photograph 4.	2	0
79 Orchard Road	DR. THOMAS MOSELEY HOUSE, c.1760, 2 1/2 stories, clapboards, five-bay facade, central entry with molded-board surround and transom, large center brick chimney, six-over-six sash, Palladian windows on both sides of house in gables, large side and rear ells.	2	0
80 Orchard Road	DARIUS GATES HOUSE, c.1800, 1 1/2 stories, clapboards and shingles, five-bay facade, brick chimney, twelve-over-twelve sash, modern porch over front entrance. Moved to present location c.1820.	2	0
90 Orchard Road	House, 1964, "Garrison"-type, 2 stories, siding, side ell. Photograph 10.	0	1

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Little Haddam Historic District 7-4 East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	C	NC
472 Town Street	JONATHAN BOOGE HOUSE, c.1783, 2 1/2 stories, clapboards, five-bay facade, brick center chimney, twelve-over-twelv sash, sidelights on entry.	2 ve	0
478 Town Street	WILLIAM SPENCER HOUSE, c.1702, enlarged c.1750, 2 1/2 stories, clapboards, three-bay facade, center stone chimney, eight-over- eight sash, front entrance with paneled double doors, side ell.	2	0
479 Town Street	FREDERICK SPENCER HOUSE, c.1764 (earliest part), 2 1/2 stories, clapboards. Mansard-roofed tower on left, concave sloping roof extending over porch in middle, gabled portion on right with flush- boarded gable, full cornice return, and Gothic Revival lancet window in gable. Photograph 5.	1	0
482 Town Street	REV. ISAAC PARSONS HOUSE, 1817, Federal-style, 2 1/2 stories, clapboards, three-bay gable-end facade with full return of modillioned cornice, slender pilasters, brick chimney, twelve- over-twelve sash. Entry with semi- elliptical transom, pilasters, and portico on Tuscan columns with cornice similar to main roof's. Photograph 2.	2	0

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description	Little Haddam Historic District	7-5
-	East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT	

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	C	NC
484 Town Street	EAST HADDAM GRANGE HALL, 1905, 1 1/2 stories, cobblestone basement story (1922), clapboards, hip-roof front porch on turned posts, two- over-two sash, round-arched gable window. Photograph 9.	1	0
492 Town Street	EAST HADDAM TOWN HALL, 1857, 1 1/2 stories, clapboards, small portico supported on carved brackets sheltering front entry, semi-elliptical fanlight in gable end, nine-over-nine sash.	1	0
496 Town Street	SAMUEL EMMONS HOUSE, c.1696 (date traditional), 2 1/2 stories, clapboards, five-bay facade, central entry with sidelights, six- over-nine sash, large brick central chimney, side ell. Tavern, 1771- 1797 and 1863-1894. Photograph 1.	1	0
499 Town Street	FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, 1794, Federal- style, Lavius Fillmore, architect. Five-bay gable-end facade with three center bays brought forward. Center entry has pilaster-and- lintel surround, with smaller arched entries on either side. Full return of modillioned cornice; semi-circular window in gable. Quoins. Windows have fifteen-over- fifteen sash. Arched windows on second story. Steeple made up of tall base stage with quoins, replaced belfry and spire (1906). District school foundation (1821) nearby. Photographs 6 and 7.	1	0

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Little Haddam Historic District 7-6 East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT

LOCATION DESCRIPTION C NC

502 Town Street FRANCIS MASON PALMER HOUSE, c.1860. 1 0 Greek Revival-style, 2 1/2 stories, clapboards, three-bay gable-end facade with full cornice return, flush-boarded gable, wide corner pilasters, six-oversix sash, side ell; front entry has pilaster-and-lintel surround, recessed doorway set behind two free-standing columns, sidelights, and transom. Photograph 3.

SITE

489 Town Street FIRST CHURCH CEMETERY, 1788, 1 0 numerous markers with soul effigies from 18th century, along with marble and granite stones from later periods. Photograph 8.

8-1

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance	Little Haddam Historic	District
-	East Haddam, Middlesex	County, CT

Summary

The Little Haddam Historic District has historical significance because the area it embraces served as a religious, political, and social focus for the town of East Haddam for many years (Criterion A). Little Haddam is the site of the first of the town's Congregational meetinghouses, along with one of the town's earliest burying grounds. The meetinghouse formed the nucleus around which a small cluster of buildings coalesced, with a district school, stores, the shops of artisans, doctors' offices, and taverns. Because the village was located on a relatively busy road, early enterprises could expect the patronage of both travelers and the farmers who gathered there for weekly religious services. The current meetinghouse and its predecessors also served secular purposes, accommodating town meetings until 1796. The town meetings returned to Little Haddam beginning in 1857, in a town hall built expressly for that purpose. Social activities for which Little Haddam provided a venue included militia companies, which in the 18th and early 19th centuries held their training musters in a broad expanse of land surrounding Town Street, and later the Grange, which held an annual fair in Little Haddam and met in the town hall prior to building its own social hall in 1905.

The district also has significance because of the artistic and architectural qualities of its components (Criterion C). Grave markers are now recognized as a major medium of artistic expression in early New England culture; Little Haddam's First Church Cemetery is rich in late 18th-century stones, with more than a dozen by Silas Brainerd, one of the period's master carvers. The meetinghouse of the First Church of Christ is an early and well-preserved example of a building form that came to epitomize the early 19th-century New England village: the white-painted, Classically detailed church with a portico and spire. The meetinghouse was the work of Lavius Fillmore, an influential architect-builder of the period. Finally, several of the houses in the Little Haddam Historic District represent well-preserved examples of particular styles of architecture, including the vernacular style of the Colonial period, the Federal Style, and the Greek Revival Style.

Historical Role of Little Haddam

The area that became the town of East Haddam was originally part of Haddam, most of which now lies west of the Connecticut River. European settlement began in the 1670s, and by 1704 the families on the

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance	Little Haddam Historic District	8-2
-	East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT	

east side were numerous enough to establish their own Congregational parish. The first meetinghouse was located about a half mile southwest of the present structure. From the earliest days of English settlement, a "Great Highway" traversed the route of present-day Town Street, with side roads added as settlement demanded. The Great Highway was originally defined as 40 rods (660 feet) wide, providing not only a roadway but a broad swath of common land. When a larger meetinghouse was needed in the 1730s, it was built within the bounds of the highway, south of the current site, as was a schoolhouse for the children of nearby farms.

In 1734 East Haddam became a separate town. As was common throughout New England, annual and special town meetings were held in the Congregational meetinghouse, further solidifying the importance of Little Haddam, then known as "Up-town," as a focal point for the The settlement pattern in East Haddam at that time, as community. throughout Connecticut, consisted of scattered family farms along the broad upland ridges. The area around the meetinghouse and school, however, slowly became more densely built, and by 1760 there were ten dwellings in Little Haddam, four of which remain and are included in the district. At least three of the village's 18th-century houses accommodated taverns, a business that could profit from whatever travellers came along the Great Highway, as well as serving local families who came to Little Haddam for all-day Sabbath observances. The house at 496 Town Street (Photograph 1), for example, housed the tavern of Joseph Emmons from 1771 to 1797. Early village residents also included a physician, Dr. Thomas Mosely, who occupied the house at 79 Orchard Road from 1760 to 1811.

The first of several tanneries in Little Haddam started in 1767 near the intersection of Town Street and East Haddam Road. Although nothing remains visible today of this early industry, the district does include two houses of the Palmer family (Photographs 3 and 4), which prospered from the tanning industry in the 19th century. Other enterprises known to have existed at one time or another include a blacksmith shop, a joiner's shop, a general store, and a small hat-making shop.

Although it was by then reduced to its present width of 66 feet, the Great Highway was still sufficiently spacious to allow local militia units to drill there during the Revolution. Too much encroachment had occurred, however, to allow Little Haddam later to define part of the highway as a village green, as happened in numerous other town centers.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance	Little Haddam Historic District	8-3
-	East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT	

If Little Haddam today seems small for having been East Haddam's original town center, that can be explained by the appearance of other villages within the town that competed with it in one or more ways. Millington, for example, duplicated many of the functions of Little Haddam when it became the location of the town's second Congregational society around 1740; the village that grew up around Millington Green was very similar to Little Haddam, with a meetinghouse, a district school, and a few houses, taverns, and stores. In 1796, perhaps reflecting some rivalry, the town built a new building for town meetings at Mount Parnassus, halfway between Little Haddam and By the last part of the 18th century, most of East Millington. Haddam's commercial activity and much of its population growth was occurring at the two landings on the Connecticut River, and shortly after 1800, early industrial enterprises made Moodus into a distinct village.

Despite lacking a dynamic for growth, Little Haddam continued serving a central role in the town throughout the 19th century. Lending some economic sustenance were the East Haddam and Colchester Turnpike, which was chartered in 1809 and ran along Orchard and East Haddam Roads, and the tannery business, which continued until 1866. Public meetings returned to the village in 1857, when a new town hall was built. Starting in 1887, the Grange brought the town's farming families together in Little Haddam for social occasions, meeting first in the town hall and later in its own building. Little Haddam even had its own post office in 1894, though it was discontinued only 13 years later.

Today the buildings within the Little Haddam Historic District continue to recall the village's role in the town's history. The village's origins in the early 18th century are made obvious by the several wellpreserved colonial houses associated with the Spencer, Emmons, and other early families. Little Haddam's importance as a center for religious activity is underscored by the meetinghouse and the Reverend Isaac Parsons House, which served as the Congregational parsonage until 1964. The meetinghouse also recalls the political life of the village, as does the 1857 town hall. Finally, the social activities that occurred in the village are memorialized by the Grange Hall.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance	Little Haddam Historic District	8-4
-	East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT	

Architectural Significance

Many of the buildings in the Little Haddam Historic District embody the distinguishing characteristics of particular periods and styles of architecture. For example, four of the district's oldest houses exhibit the clapboarded exteriors, gable roofs, small-pane divided sash, and three-bay or five-bay center-chimney form that characterized the domestic architecture of colonial-era Connecticut (Photograph 1).

The Little Haddam Historic District also offers an exceptionally finely detailed and well-preserved example of the Federal style of architecture, the Reverend Isaac Parsons House at 482 Town Street, built in 1817. The house illustrates the delicate interpretation of Classical motifs that was at the heart of the style, a principle that is evident in such features as its slender corner pilasters and its small-scale cornice ornamentation, which is repeated in the front-entry portico (Photograph 2). The semi-ellitpical fanlight over the doorway recalls a favored shape of the period, the ellipse. The transom is also notable for its leaded glass, which first came into wide use in the early 19th century.

The more boldly proportioned Classicism introduced in the Greek Revival period is reflected in the house that Francis Palmer built in Little Haddam around 1855 (Photograph 3). Its wide corner pilasters, full cornice return, and pilaster-and-lintel entrance treatment are typical Greek Revival features that were common throughout the Connecticut countryside in the middle of the 19th century. Palmer's position as the owner of a thriving tannery may be reflected in the freestanding columns that flank the house's front door, a better-than-ordinary detail that furthers the house's connections to the architecture of ancient Greece.

Of all the district's buildings, however, the one that is the most architecturally outstanding is the Congregational meetinghouse. It represents an early (1794) expression of a type that dominated New England church architecture for several decades thereafter. Unlike the plainly detailed meetinghouses of the colonial period, which had the entrance on the broad side and only occasionally a steeple (usually a subsequent addition), the new form had end entrances, an integral steeple, and rich architectural detailing. Quoins, modillions, and Classical cornices all gave the meetinghouse an air of elegance that was appropriate for the community's most important building, the center of spiritual and (for at least a few years) political life.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance	Little Haddam Historic District	8-5
-	East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT	

The man responsible for the building's design and construction was Lavius Fillmore, born in 1767 in Norwich, Connecticut. Fillmore also designed and built the meetinghouse in Norwichtown, which greatly resembles the East Haddam church in form and details, particularly the combination of round-arched and rectangular openings, as well as Middletown's First Congregational Church (now greatly altered into a commercial building). Fillmore is credited with popularizing the articulation of the central bays as a distinct entity, a feature which was introduced by Charles Bulfinch's 1792 Taunton meetinghouse and which became nearly universal for early 19th-century New England meetinghouses. In addition to completing these early and influential late 18th-century churches, Fillmore produced several more in his adopted state of Vermont in subsequent years.

Artistic Significance

Gravestone carving in the 18th and early 19th centuries represented one of that culture's major mediums for artistic expression. The genre was rich in spiritual iconography, derived from the colonists' centuriesold European Christian heritage. In addition to symbols of death (bones, hourglass, coffins), life (roses), and resurrection (crowns, sun), early gravestone carvings made use of obscure references to philosophy, such as the serpent-bird, a metaphor for the perfect Christian who combined rationality with tender emotions. Some motifs were layered with multiple meanings: the grapevine, for example, symbolized both the mystical body of Christ ("I am the vine; you are the branches") and the vineyard of earthly labors from which the deceased was set free. The most common design was the use of a winged soul effigy for the upper part of the stone, either with a death's head or with a more human or cherubic face. Within the overall type, there was ample room for the individual expression of the carvers, each of whom developed certain favored combinations of elements and, in most cases, an approach to the winged soul effigy that served as a signature.

With almost 40 examples, Little Haddam's burying ground is particularly well-endowed with this characteristic New England art form. Among the notable carvers represented there are John Isham (1757-1834) and Silas Brainerd (1767-1854). Brainerd was a resident of East Haddam, where he worked as a stonecutter, mason, and carver of grave markers; he also is known to have built at least one stone-arch bridge. His sons Silas, Jr., and Erastus Brainerd operated one of the large brownstone quarries

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance	Little Haddam Historic District	8-6
	East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT	

in Portland, Connecticut. One authority on the form has judged the senior Brainerd to be "an artist of the first caliber." (Slater, 158). Silas Brainerd is best known for his characteristic soul effigy, in which he carved a head in profile, perhaps intending portraiture or at least some resemblance to the particular deceased person. Little Haddam's burying ground has 14 Brainerd stones, of which eight are "spectacular and haunting profiles."

9. Major Bibliographical References	
<u>X</u> See continuation sheet.	
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
 preliminary determination of individu requested. previously listed in the National Reg previously determined eligible by the designated a National Historic Landma recorded by Historic American Buildin recorded by Historic American Enginee 	ister National Register rk gs Survey #
Primary Location of Additional Data:	
X State historic preservation office _ Other state agency _ Federal agency _ Local government _ University _ Other Specify Repository:	Hartford, Connecticut 06106
10. Geographical Data Acreage of Property: <u>approx.75 acres</u> UTM References: Zone Easting Northing	
A B C D	
<u>X</u> See continuation shee	t.
Verbal Boundary Description: <u>X</u> See c The boundary is shown on the accom	
Boundary Justification: See contin The boundary was chosen so as to i contiguous historic buildings at t	nclude the concentration of
11. Form Prepared By	
Name/Title: <u>Bruce Clouette and Maura</u>	<u>Cronin, edited by John Herzan,</u> Conn. Hist. Commission
Organization: <u>Historic Resource Consul</u>	
Street & Number: <u>55 Van Dyke Avenue</u>	Telephone: <u>203-547-0268</u>
City or Town: <u>Hartford</u>	State: <u>CT</u> Zip: <u>06106</u>

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Bibliography	Little Haddam Historic District	9-1
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- Rathbun Free Memorial Library files.
- Sinnott, Edmund W. <u>Meetinghouse and Church in Early New England</u>. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1963.
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Geographical Data Little Haddam Historic District 10-1 East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT

UTM REFERENCES:

1: 18.712600.4595100 2: 18.713200.4595220 3: 18.713100.4595210 4: 18.713510.4595420 5: 18.713520.4595320 6: 18.713460.4595190 7: 18.713310.4594950 8: 18.713420.4594840 9: 18.713480.4594600 10: 18.713300.4594580 11: 18.713280.4594680 12: 18.713200.4594660 13: 18.713180.4594750 14: 18.713120.4594740 15: 18.713070.4594930 16: 18.712720.4594860 17: 18.712720.4594950 18: 18.712640.4594940

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Photographs	Little Haddam Historic District	Photos-1
	East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT	

All photographs:

- 1. Little Haddam Historic District
- 2. East Haddam, Middlesex County, CT
- 3. Photo Credit: HRC, Hartford, CT
- 4. May, 1995
- 5. Negative filed with Connecticut Historical Commission Hartford, CT

Captions:

House at 496 Town Street, camera facing east Photograph 1 of 10

Detail of doorway at 482 Town Street, camera facing east Photograph 2 of 10

House at 502 Town Street, camera facing northeast Photograph 3 of 10

House at 14 East Haddam Road, camera facing southeast Photograph 4 of 10

House at 479 Town Street, camera facing southwest Photograph 5 of 10

First Church of Christ, camera facing southwest Photograph 6 of 10

Entry detail, First Church of Christ, camera facing west Photograph 7 of 10

First Church Cemetery, camera facing west Photograph 8 of 10

Town Grange at 484 Town Street, camera facing northeast Photograph 9 of 10

Noncontributing house at 90 Orchard Road, camera facing southeast Photograph 10 of 10