

**HISTORIC RESOURCES**

**BUILDING AND STRUCTURES**

Please send completed form to: Stacey Vairo, National Register and State Register Coordinator,  
State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Economic and Community Development,  
One Constitution Plaza, 2nd Floor, Hartford CT 06103

\* Note: Please attach any additional or expanded information on a separate sheet.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Building Name (Common) Sheridan Farmstead Record No. 18789  
 Building Name (Historic) Shaylor, Ebenezer, Farmstead  
 Street Address or Location 106 Hebron Road  
 Town/City Bolton Village \_\_\_\_\_ County Tolland  
 Owner(s) Sheridan, Christopher, 137 N. Larchmont Blvd #682, Los Angeles, CA 90004  Public  Private

**PROPERTY INFORMATION**

Present Use: Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling  
 Historic Use: Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; Domestic: single dwelling  
 Accessibility to public: Exterior visible from public road?  Yes  No  
 Interior accessible?  Yes  No If yes, explain \_\_\_\_\_  
 Style of building Extended English bank barn, Victorian style Date of Construction c. 1900

Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):

- |  |   |  |                                       |  |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Clapboard             | <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos Siding        | <input type="checkbox"/> Brick   | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Shingle | <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Siding  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fieldstone | <input type="checkbox"/> Board & Batten         | <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco  | <input type="checkbox"/> Cobblestone  | <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum Siding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete (Type _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cut Stone (Type _____) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Vertical wood siding.</u> |                                       |  |

**Structural System**

- Wood Frame  Post & Beam  Balloon  Load bearing masonry  Structural iron or steel  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Roof (Type)**

- Gable  Flat  Mansard  Monitor  Sawtooth  
 Gambrel  Shed  Hip  Round  Other \_\_\_\_\_

**(Material)**

- Wood Shingle  Roll Asphalt  Tin  Slate  Asphalt Shingle  
 Built up  Tile  Other \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Stories: 1 1/2, B Approximate Dimensions 36' x 72'

Structural Condition:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Deteriorated

Exterior Condition:  Excellent  Good  Fair  Deteriorated

Location Integrity:  On original site  Moved When? \_\_\_\_\_

Alterations?  Yes  No If yes, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

**FOR OFFICE USE:** Town # \_\_\_\_\_ Site # \_\_\_\_\_ UTM \_\_\_\_\_

District:  S  NR If NR, Specify:  Actual  Potential

**PROPERTY INFORMATION (CONT'D)**

**Related outbuildings or landscape features:**

- Barn     Shed     Garage     Carriage House     Shop     Garden
- Other landscape features or buildings: Stone walls

**Surrounding Environment:**

- Open land     Woodland     Residential     Commercial     Industrial     Rural
- High building density     Scattered buildings visible from site

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

See continuation sheet.

• Other notable features of building or site (*Interior and/or Exterior*)

See continuation sheet.

Architect \_\_\_\_\_ Builder Metta C. Levy-Baker  
William Gould, Restoration contractor

• Historical or Architectural importance:

See continuation sheet.

• Sources:

Cunningham, Jan, Connecticut's Agricultural Heritage: an Architectural and Historical Overview, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation & State Historic Preservation Office, 2012.

See continuation sheet.

Photographer Todd Levine Date 7/1/2012

View Multiple Views Negative on File CTHP

Name Todd Levine Date 10/12/2012

Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

• Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude:  
41.753404, -72.428755

**Threats to the building or site:**

- None known     Highways     Vandalism     Developers     Renewal     Private
- Deterioration     Zoning     Other \_\_\_\_\_     Explanation \_\_\_\_\_

• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

This barn was a part of a larger farm, once approximately 51 acres. Now only the 18<sup>th</sup>-century house with 19<sup>th</sup>-century additions and modifications, the main barn (Barn I) and a smaller barn (Barn II) remain on 25 acres. The poured concrete foundation of a 20<sup>th</sup>-century garage is at the southwest corner of the site. The irregular shaped site is on the east side of Hebron Road which runs approximately north-south. The ridgeline of the house is parallel to Hebron Road. The ridgeline of Barn I is perpendicular to the road and runs east-west. The site extends east to Alexis Drive in the southeast corner, continues east to 87, 107 and 119 Brandy Street. To the north, 92 and 98 Hebron Road are cut out, terminating south of the intersection of Hebron Road and Loomis Road. The west border of the site is Hebron Road. The site extends south and cuts around 102 Hebron Road, terminating north of 116 Hebron Road. Barn I is behind and to the east of the house with which it is associated. To the northeast of the house is Barn II. An asphalt driveway runs east-west from the road at the north side of the house, past the east end of Barn II. At the southeast corner Barn II is a stone wall that runs east until Alexis Drive. A stone wall fronts the house along Hebron Road. Another stone wall is found running north from the northeast corner of the barn.

The house was originally built c. 1760 and has evolved over the centuries to its current form, which is a 2 ½-story five-bay center-chimney house with a Greek-Revival front porch with Doric columns and pilasters beneath a hipped roof. The original 18<sup>th</sup>-century portion of the house appears to have measured 29' x 36' and was 1 ½ -stories. The house has had numerous additions throughout the years, including two shed-roof additions to the east, a circa 1860 Greek Revival-style gable-roofed addition to the south, with its own shed-roofed addition to the east and a wrap-around porch to the west. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. The roof of the main block of the house and the gable-roofed addition have dormers on both sides. The house is covered with wood clapboards and corner-boards painted white.

Bolton is a rural community east of the Connecticut River; a north-south range of hills, the Bolton Range (or Hartford Mountains), runs through the town and is crossed by major highways at Bolton Notch. The Bolton Green Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and includes a small town green, historic church, and a group of surrounding buildings. Another listed Historic District is the Rochambeau Revolutionary Route which traverses the state and commemorates events of the Revolutionary War. The site is 1 ¼ miles south of the Bolton Green.

• Other notable features of building or site (*Interior and/or Exterior*):

**Architectural description:**

Inventory of structures (C – contributing, NC – non-contributing):

House	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> c., mid-19 <sup>th</sup> c.	C
Barn I	c. 1900	C
Barn II	c. 1860	C

**Barn I:**

This is a 1 ½-story extended English bank barn with a purpose-built ground-level stable basement and horse stalls. It measures 36' x 72'. The grade of the site to the north of the barn is flat and then declines slightly towards the south of the house, resulting in the banked basement level. The grade then flattens again. The main façade faces north and has five bays. The center bay is the main entry to the barn.

**Exterior:**

The main entry of the barn is off-center to the east and is one of six bays on the north eave-side of the barn. The doors are a pair of double-height exterior sliding doors with diagonal planks. It is accessed by a slight wood ramp. Four of the five remaining bays each have a centered two-over-two double-hung window with trim. The second bay

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from the west is blank. The grade declines slightly towards the east, revealing a mortared fieldstone foundation. At the northeast corner of the barn is a stone wall extending to the north.

The east gable-end of the barn continues to decline from north to south, revealing more of the foundation and a pair of swinging hinged doors into the basement level of the barn at the southeast corner. Running from the basement level and projecting above the roof surface in the south half of the east gable-end of the barn is a brick chimney. The main level of the east gable-end of the barn are three two-over-two double-hung windows with trim; one on either side of the chimney and the last centered in the north half of the gable-end. Intersecting the girt line siding divide is a side-hinged hay door flanked by two-over-two windows, both of which are completely (northernmost) or partially (southernmost) boarded over.

At that southeast corner of the south eave-side of the barn in the basement level is a boarded over window and a metal vent. The grade inclines to reach the main level at the third bay from the west, opposite of the main entry in the north eave-side of the barn. This bay has a pair of double-height exterior sliding doors with diagonal planks. To the east of the sliding doors are four two-over-two double-hung windows with trim and a semi-circular retaining wall of large stone, curving to the west and acting as a ramp to the sliding doors. To the west of the sliding doors are two two-over-two double-hung windows with trim.

The west gable-end of the barn has a pass-through door at the southeast corner on the main level. Off-center to the north is an exterior sliding door and at the northwest corner is a two-over-two double-hung window with trim. Intersecting the girt line siding divide is a pair of swinging hinged hay door flanked by two-over-two windows with trim.

The barn is covered with vertical wood siding painted white. The roof has a projecting overhang and is covered with asphalt shingles. Centered atop the roof is a rectangular cupola with three vents on the eave-sides and two vents on the gable-ends, with wood shingles on the lower portion. Above is a hipped roof topped with a horse motif weathervane.

**Interior:**

The main entry enters into a large area with wood plank floors and an open ceiling. The bay is open and at the opposite side on the south eave-side of the barn is a corresponding pair of doors identical to the main entry, leading to the exterior. The easternmost bay is enclosed, as is half of the south bay between the middle and the easternmost bay. All three west bays are enclosed, although there is a corridor off-center to the north that leads from the middle bay to the west end of the barn. The bays west and east of the main entry bay each have open hay lofts. Spanning the lofts at the attic level is a bridge. The interior is constructed of square rule mortise and tenon timber framing, with 8" x 8" post and beams with circular saw marks. The wall girts and diagonals are 4" x 4" with circular saw marks. The gable-ends have English tie joints without pegs. Each of the six bays is 12' wide by 36' deep. Many of the individual rooms include balloon framing components.

The north and south portions of the west bays are separated by a 4' wide corridor. The corridor has two doors on the north side. The first is a sliding pass-through door that leads to the workroom, which measures 14' deep by 21' wide. On the north wall of the workroom is a two-over-two double-hung window. Along the south wall is a set of stairs that lead to the hay loft. A pass-through door at the northwest corner of the room leads to the grain room.

The second door on the north wall of the corridor leads to the grain room. The grain room has two two-over-two double-hung windows; one in the north wall and the other in the west wall. Next to the window in the west wall is an exterior sliding pass-through door that leads to the exterior. Along the east wall are grain bins. The grain room measure 14' deep by 15' wide.

The south wall of the corridor has four small side-hinged access doors that each lead to a water trough on the other side. At the west end of the corridor, there is a passage into the horse stalls.

There are four horse stall in the south half of the two westernmost bays. At the southwest corner is an interior sliding door that leads to the exterior. A corridor along the south wall is used as access to the four stalls. Each of the four stalls has its own water trough. There are two feed chutes that end in semi-circular wrought iron grates; one

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placed between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> stall and the other placed between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> stall. The stalls have finished horizontal wood planking and wrought iron features. A sliding door at the east end of the horse stall corridor leads back to the main entry bay.

The bay east of the main entry bay is a wine room that is accessed by a pass-through door in the north side and takes up the southeast corner of the barn, measuring 17' x 21'. It has finished horizontal bead board paneling on the walls and ceiling, as well as four two-over-two double-hung windows in the south wall and two two-over-two double-hung windows in the east wall.

The north half of the easternmost bay is accessed by a pass-through door in the west wall. This room is the milk room and was once used for processing milk, measuring 8' x 16'. To the north of the entry is an intercom used to talk to the farmers in the house. The intercom accessed the kitchen, first and second floors of the house. The milk room is white-washed. At the northwest corner of the room is an old milk processing unit. Along the east wall is a set of stairs that lead to the basement.

Eight risers lead to the basement, which was a cow stable. The walls are white-washed and the south and east walls are mortared fieldstone. There is a center row of stanchions with a cement floor. The stanchions run east-west and would have held five cows. At the southeast corner on the east wall is a door that leads to the exterior. On the south wall are two window openings; the easternmost is boarded over and the westernmost has a fan and vents. In the ceiling is a trap door that accesses the feed chute in the hay loft.

The west hay loft is accessed from the work room on the first level by a stairway with 13 risers. The hay loft has 3' tall knee walls measuring 8' x 6'. The corner joints are English Tie joints. The rafters are 2" x 8" common rafters with a ridge board. Horizontal purlin boards are covered by plywood and then the asphalt shingles. Centered in the ceiling is an access to the cupola. A wood bridge spans the main entry bay below to the east hay loft. Centered in the hay loft is a feed chute that leads directly to the cow stables in the basement. Both hay lofts have a centered hay door in the gable-ends flanked by windows.

#### **Barn II:**

The barn is a small 1 1/2-story three-bay eave-entry structure with its main entry facing south towards the driveway. The ridge-line of the barn runs east-west, parallel to Barn I. Attached to its west gable-end is a gable-roofed addition that extends west.

#### **Exterior:**

The main entry is a centered interior sliding door in the south eave-side. To the east is a six-over-six double-hung window. Beneath the eave is a hay door off-center to the east. A sliding door is at the southwest corner and encompasses part of the gable-roofed addition to the west. The east gable-end of the barn has a six-pane window with trim on the north half and another just beneath the apex of the roof. Centered in the north eave-side of the barn is a pass-through door with trim. The west gable-end of the barn has a six-pane window with trim just beneath the apex of the roof and a boarded over window at the northwest corner. The rest of the side is encompassed by the gable-roofed addition, which is open to the south and used as a wood shed. Centered atop the barn is a hip-roofed cupola. On each side are two arched vents. The barn has Greek-Revival style features including small returning eaves and corner pilasters.

#### **Interior:**

The main entry opens into a space approximately 12' x 18' and is whitewashed, suggesting that it may have been used for animals. The construction is square rule timber framing with sawn structural members. The attic level was inaccessible.

• **Historical or Architectural importance:**

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criteria:

1. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Barn I is significant as an outstanding example of an extended English bank barn with a purpose built ground-level stable basement. It was built in a transitional way; the use of square rule timber frame construction and circular sawn structural members along with balloon framing and wire nails is an example of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction. The connection with one of the founding fathers of Bolton, John Clark, adds to the site's significance.

**Historical background:**

Bolton is one of the older Connecticut towns, having been incorporated in October 1720. Many of the early settlers came from Bolton, Lancashire, England, from which the town received its name. It covers an area along the extreme western edge of the rolling eastern Connecticut upland, overlooking the Connecticut River Valley to the west. Bolton is mountainous, with level ground primarily in the Bolton Center and Notch Pond areas. Bolton is located about 15 miles east of Hartford. The area of the town is 15.5 square miles, and it is bounded by the towns of Manchester and Glastonbury on the west, Coventry on the east, Andover and Hebron on the south, and Vernon on the north (Ronson).

The site was originally owned, at least partially, by one of the founding fathers of Bolton, John Clark in the 1730s. The house that is associated with this barn located at 106 Hebron Road was built circa 1760, most likely by Ebenezer Shaylor, who owned the site at that time. The Shaylor deed read "51 acres, a small house and orchards." It appears that the gable-roofed addition to the house and Barn II were built circa 1860 by the Ruggles family; the deed of John Ruggles reads "52 1/2-acres, house and barn." The Greek Revival style of Barn II has the same details as the addition of the house, including returning eaves and corner pilasters.

Barn I appears to have been built circa 1900 by Metta C. Levy-Baker, who owned the site at the time of construction. The 51-acre site was used for farming from the time it was established until around the 1970s, so it is assumed another barn was most likely present somewhere on the site, now gone. The site was acquired by the present owner in 1952. According to the owner, the site had a windmill to the north of the barn, now gone. The site had in its heyday 10 cows, 3 horses, 4 doghouses for hunting dogs and a chicken coop, now gone. The dog houses would have been northeast of the present barn. The site was used for farming, including milk, eggs, beef and maple sugar up until the 1970s. To the northeast of the barn, in the lot behind 96 Hebron Road, was a vegetable garden. 96 Hebron Road was originally built as a guest house. On the 96 Hebron Road lot, just over the stone wall from 106 Hebron Road, is a small family pet cemetery. North of the barn were fruit orchards and the maple sugar operation. In the 1970s the site was subdivided by a developer, who created the development that is now Alexis Drive and lots to the north and south along Hebron Road. The barn has been used as storage since the 1970s.

**Architectural significance:**

Barn I is significant as an outstanding example of an extended English bank barn with a purpose built ground-level stable basement. It was built in a transitional way; the use of square rule timber frame construction and circular sawn structural members along with balloon framing and wire nails is an example of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction. The barn was built as a multi-use structure, with hay storage in the lofts featuring feed chutes to the basement level cow stalls. The first level horse stalls were probably once fed through a hay loft feed chute, now gone. The inclusion of the milk room incorporated into the main barn meant easier transportation of milk from the cows to the processing area, just up the stairway. It may be that the windmill just to the north of Barn I was used for the cooling of the milk. The fact that the site is connected with one of the founding fathers of Bolton, John Clark, adds to the site's significance.

• Sources (*continuation*):

Photographs and field notes by Todd Levine, 7/01/2012.

Interviews with Julie Smith, sister of owner, 7/01/2012; William Gould, preservation contractor, 7/01/2012.

**Map resources:**

Bolton Assessor's Records eQuality property <http://www.equalitycama.com> , Parcel I.D.: 17-146.

Bolton GIS Viewer, Capital Region Council of Governments <http://www.crcog.org>

Aerial views from: <http://maps.google.com/> and <http://www.bing.com/maps/> accessed 7/01/2012.

Historical aerial photography and maps accessed at UConn MAGIC:

[http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/mash\\_up/1934.html](http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/mash_up/1934.html)

[http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/historical\\_maps\\_connecticut\\_towns.html](http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/historical_maps_connecticut_towns.html)

Gray, O.W., Atlas of Windham & Tolland Counties, Keeney, Hartford, 1869.

USGS Historical Maps accessed 6/22/2012 at <http://historical.mytopo.com/> . UTM coordinates:

<http://itouchmap.com/latlong.html> .

**Print and internet resources:**

Bolton Historical Society, <http://www.boltoncthistory.org> accessed 7/01/2012.

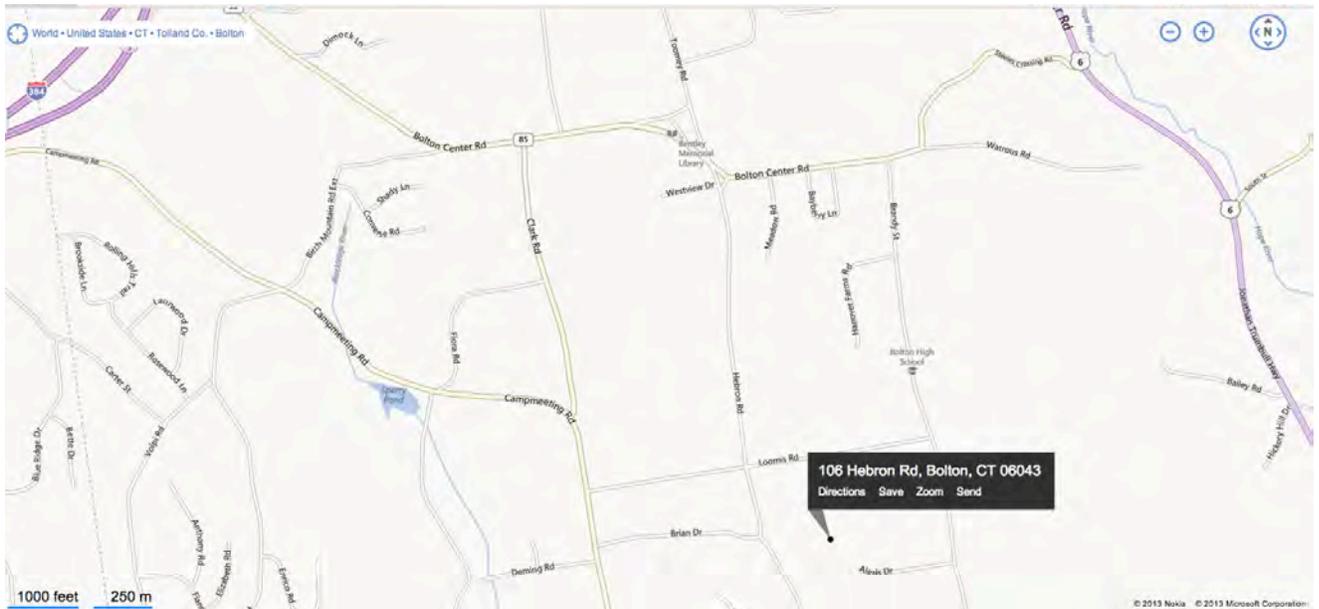
Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Historic Barns of Connecticut Resource Inventory, 2010,  
<http://www.connecticutbarns.org/20987>

DePold, Hans, Images of America: Bolton, Arcadia Publishing, 2011.

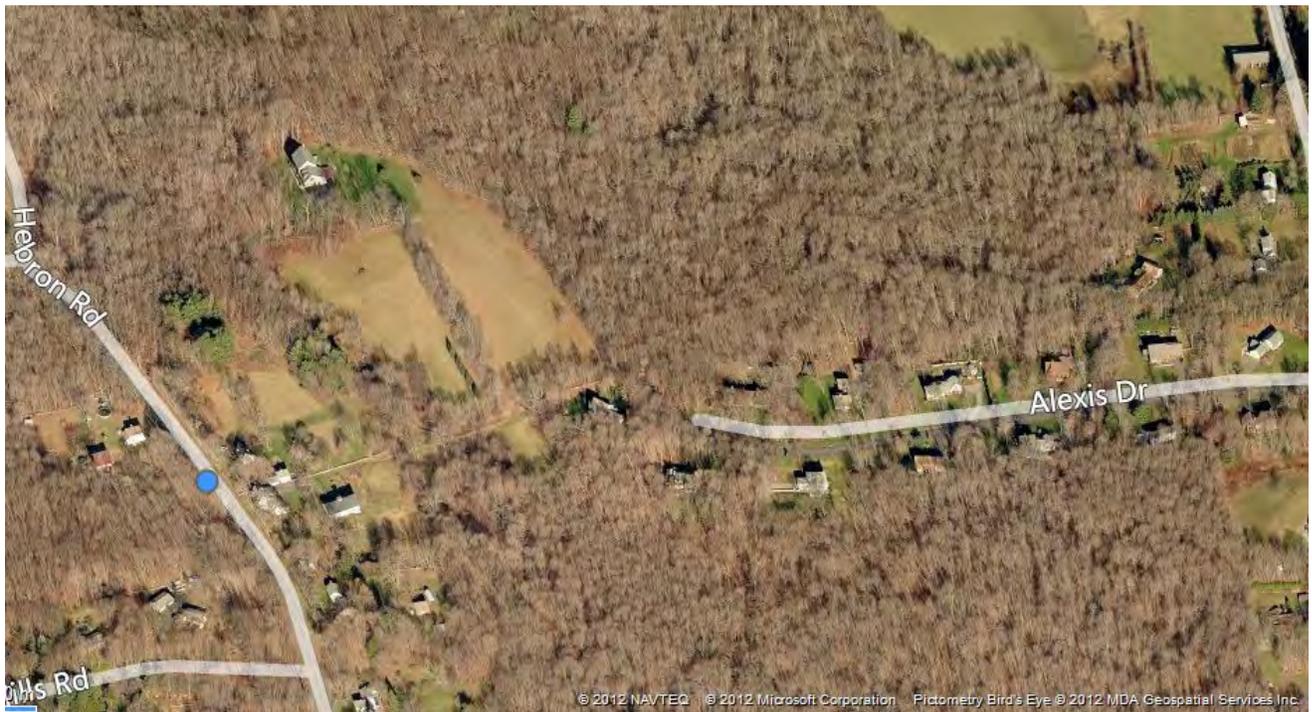
Ronson, Bruce, Bolton's Heritage, Historical Sketches of Bolton, Connecticut, Pequot Press, 1970.

Sexton, James, PhD; Survey Narrative of the Connecticut Barn, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation,  
Hamden, CT, 2005, <http://www.connecticutbarns.org/history>.

Visser, Thomas D., Field Guide to New England Barns & Farm Buildings, University Press of New England, 1997.



1. Location map of 106 Hebron Road, Bolton, CT – from <http://www.bing.com/maps> accessed 9/09/2013.



2. South view – aerial “bird’s-eye” map of 106 Hebron Road, Bolton, CT – <http://www.bing.com/maps> accessed 7/1/2012.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

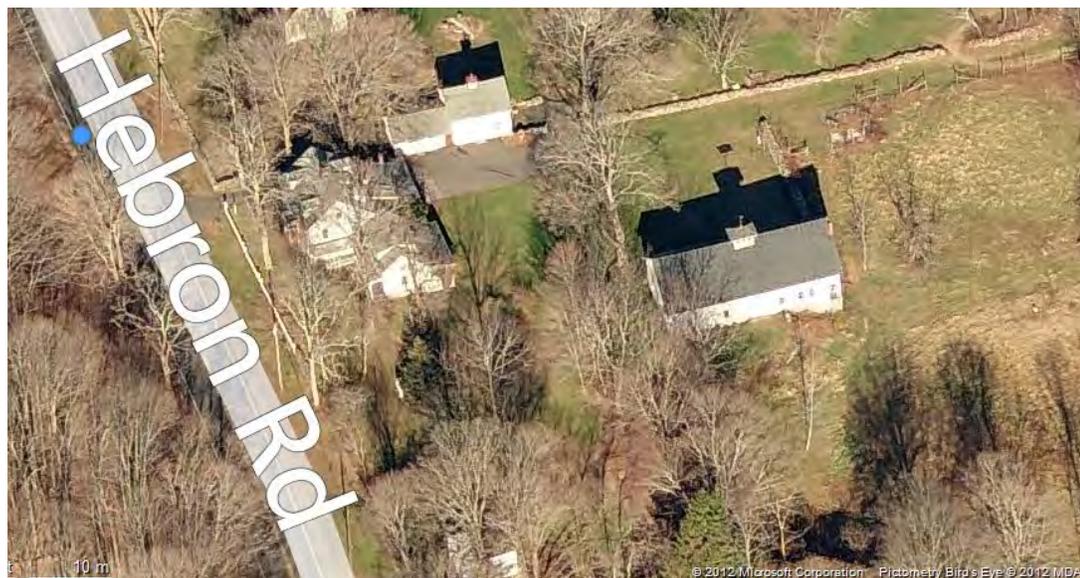
106 Hebron Road, Bolton, CT

Record No. 18789

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3. Parcel map of 106 Hebron Road, Bolton, CT. – from Bolton GIS Viewer <http://www.crcog.org/gissearch/> accessed 7/1/2012.



4. South view – aerial “bird’s-eye” map of 106 Hebron Road, Bolton, CT – <http://www.bing.com/maps> accessed 7/1/2012.



5. Detail map of 106 Hebron Road, Bolton, CT – base image from <https://maps.google.com/> , with contributing resources labeled.



6. West view of house and house addition, camera facing east. Note west gable-end of Barn II to left.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY FORM – BUILDING AND STRUCTURES continuation sheet

106 Hebron Road, Bolton, CT

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7. South eave-side of Barn II and Barn II addition, camera facing north.



8. Northwest corner view of Barn I, camera facing southeast.



9. North eave-side of Barn I, camera facing south.



10. Northeast corner view of Barn I, camera facing southwest.



11. East gable-end of Barn I, camera facing west.



12. Southeast corner view of Barn I, camera facing northwest.



13. South eave-side view of Barn I, camera facing north.



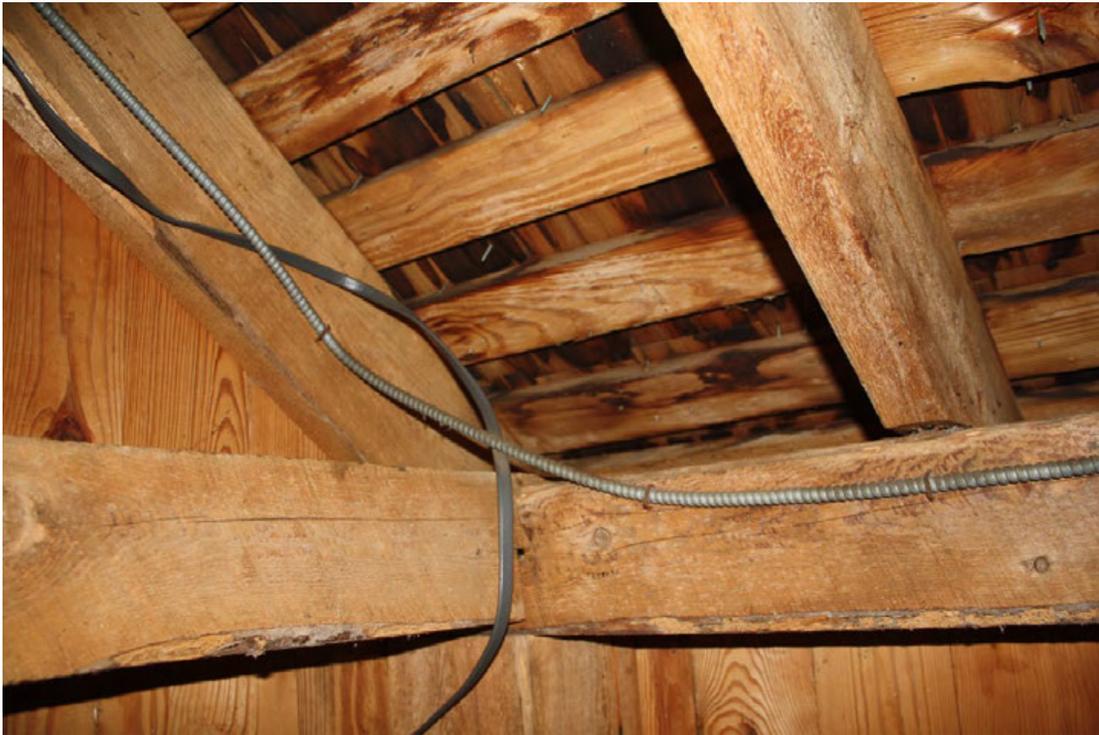
14. Southwest corner view of Barn I, camera facing northeast.



15. West gable-end of Barn I, camera facing east.



16. Detail of interior, east loft, camera facing east. Note the centered feed chute for the basement and the bridge spanning the open middle bay to the far right.



17. Detail of Barn I interior, joint at the northwest corner, camera facing northwest.



18. Detail of Barn I interior, example of balloon framing in grain room, camera facing northwest.



19. Detail of Barn I interior, south sliding double-height doors, camera facing south. Note the bridge spanning the bay at the top of photograph.



20. Detail of Barn I interior, east wall of wine room bead-board, camera facing east.



21. Detail of Barn I interior, wrought iron feed dispenser, camera facing north.



22. Detail of Barn I interior, corridor access door to horse stall, camera facing south.



23. Detail of Barn I cupola, camera facing northeast.



24. View of house and Barn II from the northwest corner of Barn I, camera facing northwest. Note the multiple additions to the house.



25. Pet cemetery just east of Barn II on the 96 Hebron Road site.