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<td>Building Name (Historic)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Owner(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Gambrel</td>
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| Number of Stories: | 1 1/2, B |
|--------------------|
| Approximate Dimensions | 37' x 50' |

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<td>When?</td>
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<td>If yes, explain:</td>
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<tbody>
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<td>Town #</td>
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<td>District:</td>
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* Note: Please attach any additional or expanded information on a separate sheet.
PROPERTY INFORMATION (CONT’D)

Related outbuildings or landscape features:

- Barn
- Shed ✔
- Garage
- Carriage House
- Shop
- Garden ✔
- Other landscape features or buildings: Chicken coop, greenhouse, dirt road to western field and pond

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 2011 repairs: Ron Doros, Stillwater LLC

• Historical or Architectural importance:

See continuation sheet.

• Sources:


See continuation sheet.

Photographer Charlotte Hitchcock ✔

View Multiple Views ✔

Name Charlotte Hitchcock ✔

Organization Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation ✔

Address 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden CT 06517

• Subsequent field evaluations:

Latitude, Longitude:
41.919886, -71.820867

Threats to the building or site:

- None known ✔
- Highways
- Vandalism
- Developers
- Renewal
- Private
- Deterioration
- Zoning
- Other __________________________

Explanation __________________________
• Interrelationship of building and surroundings:

The site straddles East Putnam Road, which runs north from Providence Pike (US Route 44) about one mile west of the Rhode Island state line. The farmhouse, barn, and chicken coop buildings form a group to the west of the road, on a 19-acre parcel, while a 34-acre parcel on the east side consists of woodlands. The land slopes down from east to west, from an elevation of about 600 feet along the state line to 350 feet at the Five Mile River, which runs southward in a valley to the west of the farmstead. Westward along Route 44, it is about 3.8 miles to the interchange with I-395, an interstate highway connecting to Norwich, Connecticut and Worcester, Massachusetts. The center of Putnam is a short distance west of the highway, on the Quinnebaug River. The area has a history of water-powered industry in the 19th century and is designated as the Quinnebaug & Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor, a designated area of significant cultural, historic, and natural resources. Other historic places in Putnam include the c. 1745 Cady Copp House, 4 miles southwest of the Hayden Farmstead in Putnam Heights, the 1874 High School, now City Hall, and the 1907 Putnam Railroad Station.

The c. 1740 Farmhouse is a 1 ½-story center-chimney Cape-style building, 24’ x 34’, with its ridge-line oriented north-south parallel to the road. The house is set back from the road behind a lawn. A 20’ x 30’ 1-story addition is attached at the north side and is offset toward the west. A 1-story addition is attached at the southwest corner, also extending west and containing the kitchen. An unpaved driveway extends west from the road along the north side of the house and ends in a turn-around or farmyard area to the west. This area is framed on its west side by the east gable-end of the barn and on the south by the chicken coop. A small brook runs along the south side of the property, to empty into the remains of an old mill pond and then into Mary Brown Brook, a tributary of Five Mile River which is in turn a tributary of the Quinnebaug River.

The Farmhouse has a five-bay façade facing east, with the door in the center. The roof line springs from directly above the door and window heads, creating a compact volume. The entry door has an upper glazed light over a paneled lower section and glazed sidelights. It is flanked by a pair of two-over-two double-hung windows on each side. The entry leads into a typical small porch/vestibule with a winder stair to the attic floor. There is a shed-roofed porch attached on the south gable-end. The gable-ends have a single window in the attic near the peak.

The Chicken coop is a 1-story gable-roofed structure oriented east-west, in deteriorated condition. It has a field-stone foundation, a band of multi-pane windows facing south, three six-pane windows in the north side, and brick chimneys at the gable-ends. A metal and glass greenhouse with a concrete foundation is attached to the east gable-end; most of its glazing is missing. The Barn is oriented with its ridge-line east-west. Formerly attached at the west end was a c. 1945 gable-roofed sheep shed which collapsed in the February storms of 2011. This was used for sheep during the 1950s. A dirt track runs along the north side of the barn toward the open field below the buildings, where crops were raised and where there is the foundation of a 19th century grist and saw mill; a mill pond formerly provided water power.

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

Architectural description:

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

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>19th c.</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken coop/greenhouse</td>
<td>20th c.</td>
<td>C</td>
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</table>

Barn:

This is a four-bay, 1 ½-story, gable-entry or New England bank barn, 30’ x 50’, with a gable-roofed west addition (which has collapsed and is to be demolished). The gable-end faces east and the ridge-line of the barn is oriented east-west. Grade slopes down toward the west, exposing the foundation and basement along the north and south
sides. At the west end, the grade has been bermed up to the main level. The bays are identified from east to west, as 1 through 4.

The foundation is dry laid fieldstone with wood posts supporting the upper barn framing. The foundation extends around the west, north, and east walls, with the south side open at the basement level.

The barn has vertical flush-board siding with traces of red paint. Much of the siding is wide boards, probably original, although the lower three feet on the north side has been replaced with narrower boards. The roof has a slight projecting overhang and asphalt shingles.

**Exterior:**

The main entry is a pair of tall interior sliding doors centered in the east gable-facade. The doors are constructed with frame and panels, a mid- to late-19th-century style of detail. The sliding front barn doors measure 13'-6" in width and 11'-6" in height. The two door panels are decorative as well as functional, in that they incorporate multi-pane window inserts and chamfered frames with diagonal board paneling. The rest of the east gable-end is blank except for a small vent opening beneath the apex of the roof. The vertical wood siding on this east end has two siding divides, the upper at the eave-line and a second divide at the mid-height of the main level.

The south eave-side of the barn has its basement level open to a dropped grade. The ends of the fieldstone foundation walls are exposed at the west and east corners, while wood posts support the upper framing along the middle bays. The eastern two bays of the main level have siding similar to the east gable-end, with a lapped siding divide at mid-height. The western bays have boarded-up stable windows at the main level and two un-matching windows at an upper loft level.

The west gable-end of the barn formerly had the attached 25' x 30’ c. 1950 gable-roofed sheep shed addition extending west; it encompassed much of the west gable-end of the main barn block, with its south wall flush with the main block. The ruins of this addition are to be removed. The bermed grade declines toward the north, exposing the rubble fieldstone concrete foundations.

The north eave-side grade declines gently from east to west, partially exposing the foundation wall, which has collapsed below the third bay; a temporary post supports the timber frame above. On this side, a six-bay stable window is located in each of bays one and two. Patching in the siding suggests similar former openings in the remaining bays. Siding has been replaced below the sill level of the windows.

**Interior:**

The majority of the original timber framing appears to be chestnut. Some of the post and beam framing shows evidence of having been used in earlier structures, as mortises are visible that do not relate to the existing framing pattern, and there is at least one instance of scribe rule marriage marking adjacent to an empty mortise. Many posts and beams on the lower- and mid-level are round logs, while others have been milled on two sides.

The interior frame is a square rule post and beam frame of mixed hewn and sawn timbers. The frame has three aisles running longitudinally. In each bent, there are two interior posts extending from the main floor to lateral tie-girts which are joined to the outer walls at the rafter plates. In general, the tie-girts appear to have been designed to continue across the full width of the barn. However at the bent between bays 1 and 2, the tie-girt is truncated at the interior face of the post, possibly to allow a higher aisle or for a hay track which is extant at the peak. Between bays 2 and 3, the tie-girt is cut but has been replaced, anchored with iron strap ties.

Above the tie-girts there are queen posts offset from the lower posts, a few inches toward the outside walls. These queen posts support a pair of longitudinal purlin plates. The sawn rafters are in two lengths, lapped at the purlin plates.

The outer aisles of bays 1 and 2 appear to have been fitted out as horse stalls at one time; sliding and hinged stall doors remain. The outer aisles and also the center aisle, have in places an upper loft floor level framed with sawn dimension lumber. In some areas a second upper loft floor exists as well, with some hand hewn joists and some
sawn. A stair leads up from the center aisle in bay 2 to access the upper level. Window openings in the south side on the main and upper levels indicate conversion to use for poultry.

The main block’s structure is a mix of probably older construction materials, including hand hewn and round log members, with a layout – a longitudinal aisle, gable-end doorway, and banked basement – that signals the mid- to late-19th century. Subsequent modifications further adapted the barn to poultry and sheep farming in the 20th century.

Although compromised by many structural alterations and years of deferred maintenance, major steps are being taken to preserve and repair the barn, including the recent conditions assessment, followed by installation of reinforcing plates and cabling, and shoring of the exterior.

- Historical or Architectural importance:

Applicable Connecticut State Register Criterion:

2. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

This barn and farmstead are significant as a family farm representing small-scale agriculture in a rural part of Connecticut. The house dates to the 18th century. In the 1850s and later, Simeon Burrill operated not only the farmstead but also a mill and a dry goods store. In the 1900s, the farmstead was adapted to raising sheep, chickens, and vegetables. The barn reflects the evolution of farming over its history.

Historical background:

Putnam was incorporated in 1855, combining parts of Killingly and Thompson. Prior to that time the site of the Hayden Farmstead was just north of the town line in Thompson, while the community of East Putnam was in Killingly. The Farmhouse main block is thought to date from c. 1740 due to the evidence of newspapers found inside the walls by the Hayden family while renovating.

Historic maps of Windham Country, the Eaton map of 1856 and Gray map of 1869, show S. Burrill at a house located north of a small East Putnam village center at the outlet of Cady and Mary Brown Ponds, where there was a sawmill and a cluster of homes. In addition to operating his own saw- and grist-mill on Mary Brown Brook below the farmstead, Simeon Burrill (b. 1819) ran a store. Family archives include a collection of receipts and invoices for merchandise from wholesalers in Providence, Rhode Island, dating from the 1860s. As recorded in the US Census of 1870, Simeon's wife was Almeda (b. 1816) and also in the household was his mother, Lillis B., age 79, who is buried with him in the Munyan Cemetery, less than a mile north up the road. Simeon lived into his 80s, as he was listed in the 1900 census at age 81, along with a second wife Mary, then age 73.

Simeon’s son, Leverett C. Burrill (b. 1852) and his wife, Laura Emma Logee Burrill (b. 1858), were the last to operate the saw- and grist-mill. The Burrills had extensive land holdings both in Connecticut and nearby in Rhode Island. Leverett had a brother Adfer, two years younger, who was listed as a teamster in the 1880 census.

By the early 1900s, the Burrill family consisted of Leverett and Laura with their three daughters, Clara (b. 1887), Anna (b. 1891), and Flora (b. 1893). At that point, in 1912, John Joseph Hayden (b. 1881), a sheep farmer from County Wicklow, Ireland, came to East Putnam to work on the Burrills’ chicken farm. He married Anna, and their son Walter Burrill Hayden was born in the farmhouse in 1915. Sibling Marion was two years older. Walter lived on the farm until his death in 2006. He farmed the property, raising sheep, chickens, and vegetables including potatoes and sweet corn. Walter built the sheep shed addition onto the west end of the barn in about 1945, and raised Dorset and Cheviot sheep for 15 years. For some years Walter worked for the State of Connecticut Department of Transportation, continuing to farm as well. Walter remembered dismantling the mill around 1936 after it was damaged by flooding. In 1946 Walter married Ethel Pitkin (1927-2013), daughter of dairy farmers Thaddeus and Florence Pitkin. When they were first married, they lived in an addition with its own kitchen, built onto the north end of the farmhouse. Walter’s parents lived out their lives using the original “south” kitchen. Walter and Ethel had five children – Mary Jean, Walter John, Michael Edward, Laura Lee and Elizabeth (Lisa) Grace.
**Architectural significance:**

This barn and farmstead are significant as a typical family farm representing small-scale agriculture persisting throughout the 20th century. The house dates back over 250 years. The story of the Burrill family here is known from the 1850s, when Simeon Burrill operated not only the farmstead but also a mill and a dry goods store, illustrating how typical it was for agriculture to supplement another source of income. In the 1900s, the farmstead was adapted to raising sheep, chickens, and vegetables. The barn fully reflects the evolution of farming over its history, with its hybrid construction of hewn and sawn timbers and its conversion to poultry and sheep farming in the 20th century. The barn is a good example of its type with much original material including its wide siding boards. The current generation of the family is working to preserve the farmstead and surrounding land. The continuity of ownership by one family for more than 150 years adds to its historical significance.

- **Sources (continuation):**


Interview with Elizabeth Hayden, 2/22/2013, at the site.

**Map resources:**


Parcel ID: 029-029-000, 029-026-000.

Aerial views from:


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)
  Eaton, Wm. C., Windham County Wall Map, 1856


**Print and internet resources:**

CME Architecture, Inc. (Smith, Evelyn Cole, Architect), Conditions Assessment, the Hayden Family Barn, Woodstock CT, 2010, partially funded by a grant from the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation.

Connecticut State Library online: [iconn.org](http://www.cslib.org/iconnsitemap/staff/SiteIndex.aspx#directories) or [http://www.cslib.org/iconnsitemap/staff/SiteIndex.aspx#directories](http://www.cslib.org/iconnsitemap/staff/SiteIndex.aspx#directories)


3. Parcel map of 316 East Putnam Road, Putnam CT – from Putnam Assessor’s Map 29 accessed 2/21/2013.

4. Detail Site Plan showing contributing resources – base image from Google Maps.
5. Southeast view of the Farmhouse, camera facing northwest.

6. West view of the Farmhouse, camera facing east.
7. West view of the Farmhouse, camera facing east. At right is the north side of the Chicken coop.

8. Southwest view of the Chicken coop, camera facing northeast.

10. East view of the Barn, camera facing west.
11. Southeast view of the Barn, camera facing northwest.

12. Southwest view of the Barn, camera facing northeast. Ruins of collapsed sheep shed are at left.

14. Interior view of the Barn basement west wall and main level floor framing, camera facing west.
15. Interior view of Barn – southeast corner, upper level, camera facing southeast, showing bay 1 and 2. Note the truncated tie-girt at the interior bent in foreground. Tie-girts meet the rafter plates at the plate elevation.

16. Interior view of Barn showing bay 1 (left) and 2, camera facing southwest. Note the bent at rear has a tie-girt which has been sawn and replaced, with an iron strap repair.
17. Interior view of Barn north aisle bay 2 (left) and 1 (right), camera facing northwest. Note the sliding door of a horse stall. The loft floor joist in front of the sliding door is detailed in Fig. 18.

18. Interior detail view of joist (Fig. 17) – note the Roman numeral X mark adjacent to an empty mortise; evidence of old major timbers re-used in a different capacity.
19. Interior details of sliding door in east gable-end. Note special pocket on the outside face of wall framing.

20. Detail view of sliding doors in east gable-end (right leaf temporarily installed reversed).
21. Interior view of upper level of Barn, camera facing southwest, showing windows added for poultry.

22. Receipt for supplies purchased by Simeon Burrill, 1867, Hayden Family collection.
23. Historical image of the Burrill mill and pond downslope to the northwest of the Barn, damaged by flooding and demolished, 1936; Hayden Family collection.

24. 1934 Fairchild aerial photograph of Burrill-Hayden Farm (left) compared with modern Google Map aerial photograph; http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/mash_up/1934.html.
25. East view of Hayden Farmstead, c. 1950s; camera facing west from across East Putnam Road, Hayden Family collection.