

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Caleb Pratt House

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 26 Gates Road

City or town: Essex State: CT County: Middlesex

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D

_____ <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ <b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	_____ <b>Date</b>
_____ <b>Title :</b>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, agricultural outbuildings (barn, poultry shed)

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling, secondary structures (barn/workshop, toolshed)

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Postmedieval English

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: \_\_\_\_\_

FOUNDATION: Fieldstone, concrete

WALLS: Clapboard, barnboard

ROOF: Asphalt shingle, wood shingle

CHIMNEY: Stone

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Caleb Pratt House is an 18<sup>th</sup>-century timber-frame farmhouse located in the Connecticut River town of Essex, a rural community of about 6,700 people on the west side of the Connecticut River, in Middlesex County. The 0.92-acre property (Figures 1 and 2) preserves part of a three-acre plot granted to Caleb Pratt (1693–1732) in 1720, and work on the house probably began shortly thereafter. The house is a three-bay-wide saltbox, with a center chimney and a single-pile plan with a rear lean-to (Photographs 1 and 2). A one-story timber-frame rear ell, now used as a kitchen, extends from the west corner of the house (Photograph 3). It is attached to a garage that was repurposed from a 19<sup>th</sup>-century post-and-beam carriage house moved to the property in 1985 (Photograph 4). The site also includes a wood-framed tool shed (non-contributing building, Photograph 5), a barn, reconstructed in 1991 (non-contributing building, Photographs 6 and 25) and an in-ground swimming pool (non-contributing structure). These resources are categorized as non-contributing because they are outside the period of significance. The 18<sup>th</sup>-century house has a high level of integrity in its materials and craftsmanship. The property evokes the character and feeling of a colonial-era domestic setting in rural Connecticut.

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## Narrative Description

The Caleb Pratt House stands on the southwest side of Gates Road just south of Essex Village, which is part of the larger town of Essex, in Middlesex County, Connecticut located on the west side of the Connecticut River. The town encompasses 11.2 square miles, of which 1.5 square miles is water; the community is bounded north by Deep River, south and west by Westbrook and south by Old Saybrook.<sup>1</sup> On Essex's easternmost side, Essex Village occupies a peninsula formerly known as Potapaug Point, bordered by the Connecticut River's North, Middle and South Coves. Although its once-thriving shipbuilding industry declined in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, the village still exudes a maritime character owing to its proximity to the water and a network of narrow lanes lined by clapboard-clad dwellings built in an era of prosperity lasting from about 1790 to 1830.

Historic farmhouses in this hamlet's outskirts are remnants of an agricultural community dating from Saybrook's Colonial period, when Pratts counted among the pioneering settlers in this part of the Connecticut River Valley. The c. 1720–21 Caleb Pratt House fronts northeast onto Gates Road in a quiet neighborhood where newer residences are interspersed with several homes (some Pratt-built) dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The crescent-shaped Gates Road dips off the southwest side of Route 154 (Middlesex Turnpike); both roads are vestiges of the old "Country Road," a Colonial-era byway connecting Saybrook north to the trading centers of Middletown and Hartford.<sup>2</sup> Cedar Grove Terrace borders the 0.92-acre property, which is open to the street and enclosed by a picket fence on the northwest, southeast and southwest sides. Residential properties adjoin to the south- and northwest. Located about ten yards to the south of the Pratt dwelling, the tool shed stands near the Cedar Grove Terrace side of the fence, where it is shaded by an immense silver maple. The barn is situated in the south corner of the property, also near Cedar Grove Terrace. The swimming pool, enclosed by a split-rail fence, is located to the north of the barn. A driveway enters the property from Gates Road, where a small parking area fronts the building's attached garage.

### Caleb Pratt House (contributing building)

The Caleb Pratt House is a simply massed, timber-framed building erected on a fieldstone foundation and oriented with its gables to the north and south (Photographs 1 and 2). The exterior is sheathed in red-painted clapboards and roofing is asphalt shingle. The building's single-pile plan accommodates a center chimney with flanking rooms on each of its two main levels and a 1½-story rear lean-to. A fully dug stone basement is located under the south end of the house, and an unfinished attic runs gable end to gable end. The façade (northeast elevation) of the building displays a three-bay composition, with its main entrance positioned between single-hung windows; three windows are placed directly above at the second story under the roof cornice. The entrance incorporates double-leaf doors and a simple molded architrave surmounted by a flared lintel. Although this doorway and its flanking windows create a balanced composition, the house's stone chimney exits the attic slightly to the north of center, and the southeast

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<sup>1</sup>In 1852, the town of Old Saybrook broke off from Saybrook, taking Essex with it. Essex separated from Old Saybrook in 1854, when Essex was incorporated.

<sup>2</sup>When parts of the Country Road, or old Saybrook Road, were straightened and incorporated as the Middlesex Turnpike in 1802, the section that became Gates Road was bypassed. The turnpike was eventually known as Route 9 and Route 99 before becoming present-day Route 154.

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side of the façade extends about a foot wider than its northwest side—meaning that the overall massing is slightly asymmetrical.

On its rear (southwest) elevation, the house's pitched roof plane slopes down to one story in height to create the building's saltbox profile. The kitchen ell, renovated in 2017 (Photographs 3 and 15) is set perpendicular to the house's west corner. This narrow one-story wing has a small open porch at its southwest gable end, where a bluestone floor covers a dug well.<sup>3</sup> On the house's north and south gable ends, a single window is centered at the first and second stories, and small attic lights appear in the gable peaks. A simple molded cornice terminates in small returns over corner posts at the building's front; otherwise, the house's plainly rendered exterior is devoid of ornament with the exception of the front door treatment. Each of the house's three entries displays a different, but characteristic, 18<sup>th</sup>-century type. The front double-leaf doors incorporate three panels (horizontal between verticals, Photograph 7); the rear lean-to door is fabricated with two vertical planks and the side door displays a four-panel design with a broad cross rail. Vertical boards with quirked (channeled) beading finish the three exterior doors (front, side and rear). All are covered on their interior sides with vertical planks and fitted with hand-forged iron hinges; latch hardware is distinguished by oval and spade-shaped mounting plates, many preserving leather washers (Photograph 8). The front knocker displays a distinctive pendant design (Photograph 9). Threshold stones (side and front) are substantial granite slabs. Wooden window sash throughout the house is primarily single-hung with a six-over-nine glazing configuration.

Extending from the northwest end of the house, the garage/carriage house (Photograph 4) attaches to the rear ell by means of a one-story, peak-roofed entry breezeway, constructed when the carriage house was built onto the house in 1985. This garage wing, fabricated with a combination of hewn and milled timbers, contains two framed bays and a loft. The floor is poured concrete. An arched garage door fills the left (southeast) bay. Exterior cladding is vertical tongue-and-groove barn siding; brackets support deep overhanging eaves on the southwest side. Roof cladding is wood shingles.

### *Interior*

The Caleb Pratt House has a traditional center-chimney "hall-and-parlor" plan with a rear lean-to, in which a single central stone chimney serves five fireplaces (three on the first story and two on the second story) (Figures 3 and 4). The chimney is centered in the dwelling's main level, but the chimney stack shifts northwest in the attic. On the building's main level, the two front (northeast) rooms flank a shallow central entry vestibule, where a narrow turning staircase ascends against the chimney to the second story (Photograph 10). The southeast room is now used as a bedroom, and the northwest room is a dining room (Photographs 11 and 12). In the rear lean-to is an elongated keeping room, its northeast interior wall dominated by a large cooking hearth surmounted by a wooden lintel; the fireplace contains two bake ovens and a wrought-iron crane (Photographs 13 and 14).<sup>4</sup> A small bathroom is located at the southeast end of this space, where enclosed staircases descend to the cellar and ascend to the second story. Opening off the opposite end of the keeping room, the kitchen ell (Photograph 15) provides access to the breezeway sitting room, lit by a multi-paned window on its southwest side and served by a secondary entrance from the driveway area (Photograph 16). On the second story are two rooms flanking the chimney with a narrow hallway behind. The southeast room presently serves as an office (Photograph 17), and the northeast room is a bedroom (Photograph 18). A small bathroom is located at the southeast end of the hall.

<sup>3</sup> The well was originally enclosed inside the ell prior to the insertion of the porch at its west end by prior owners.

<sup>4</sup> The bake ovens were repointed by a restoration mason with lime mortar in 2014.

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The house preserves a post-and-beam structure representative of traditional English Colonial timber framing (Figure 5). Throughout both levels of its historic core, interlocking members, including splayed (gunstock) corner posts, horizontal girts and plates (the main supports for the upper floors) and large, central summer beams—running from end girt to chimney girt on both levels—are exposed, with the primary posts and beams cased, or boxed (Photograph 19). In the keeping room and southeast front bedroom, vertical paneling in varied widths cover the walls, with the exception of the chimney breasts, which display raised tongue-and-groove paneling (Photographs 18–20). Vertical paneling appears on all four walls of the southeast office (Photograph 17). By contrast to the southeast rooms, the dining room and the northeast bedroom above it are finished with white-painted plaster, also evident in the entry/stair hall. Fireplace walls in these north rooms are also accentuated with raised paneling (Photographs 18 and 19). An arched fireplace opening in the dining room fireplace has a rolled bolection molding (Photograph 20).<sup>5</sup> Ceilings throughout the house display a plaster finish, except in the keeping room, where second-story floor joists are exposed.<sup>6</sup> Woodwork throughout is painted, except in the south second-story front room, and most of the vertical paneling is finished with quirked beading, a finishing trim also edging the cased beams in the keeping room. In the north corner of the keeping room is a built-in cupboard with shelves inset behind a notched arch (Photograph 21). Shelving on the northwest wall was relocated from the small room, possibly a buttry, that now houses the downstairs bathroom.

Interior doors have a two-panel design, with beaded raised panels on their “best” (non-hallway) sides. Hardware includes H- and L-hinges, latches, latch handles and strap hinges, all forged from iron and many preserving leather washers. Floors are laid with wide planks, nailed with forge nails, and hearths throughout are granite slabs.

The house’s dug cellar, which has stone walls, about eight feet high, is located under the southeast front room only. The stone chimney’s massive base dominates the northwest wall of this underground space. Although the stone has been repointed with Portland cement in some places, much of the original lime mortar is intact. From the rear upstairs hall, a rough-hewn wooden ladder provides access to the attic, where the stone chimney stack is exposed (Photographs 22 and 23). This unfinished space displays a common rafter system with no ridgepole, in which nine pairs of milled and planed rafters exhibit marriage marks in a running sequence of Roman numerals (Photograph 24).

### **Tool Shed (non-contributing Building, c. 1900, Photograph 6)**

This outbuilding (c. 1900), previously a poultry house, is a simply massed peak-roofed building erected on a stone foundation with its gables oriented to the northwest and southeast and a lean-to at the rear (southwest side). Siding is red-painted vertical tongue-and-groove barn board. On the primary, northeast elevation, a round-arched door is mounted on wrought-iron strap hinges to the right (northwest) of a nine-pane window. A similar window lights the shed’s northwest gable. The building’s timber frame, reinforced in 1982, incorporates a mix of hewn posts and milled beams, rafters and braces. The siding was also refurbished in 1982. Roofing is wood shingle; its substrate consisting of wide ripped planks appears to be original.

### **Barn (non-contributing building, Photographs 5, 25)**

This one-story peak-roofed building was moved to the property and refurbished in the 1990s. It is simply massed with a rectangular plan, its gables facing northwest and southeast. On the façade (northeast

<sup>5</sup> The bolection molding may be a restoration.

<sup>6</sup> There is evidence that plaster has been removed from the joists.

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elevation), the main entrance is offset to the northwest, where a pair of doors mounted on wrought-iron strap hinges is surmounted by an elongated multi-paned transom window. Exterior cladding is red-painted vertical tongue-and-groove barn board, and roofing is wood shingle. The interior is open to the rafters. Post-and-beam framing incorporates braced king posts and queen-post trusses supporting the gables. Timbers are primarily milled, and joints are secured with pegs. The floor is poured concrete.

### **Pool (2023, non-contributing structure)**

The in-ground swimming pool is situated at the northwest border of the property, where it is enclosed with a split-rail fence. It was constructed in 2023.

### **Statement of Integrity**

Distinguished by its saltbox profile, center-chimney plan, exposed framing timbers, paneling treatments and original hardware, the Caleb Pratt House is a well-preserved example of Connecticut's rural colonial domestic buildings. Both outside and in, the historic core of the house has undergone minimal alterations over a 300-year period, showcasing a traditional center-chimney design and associated 18<sup>th</sup>-century woodworking notable for period workmanship. The addition of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century kitchen ell and the carriage house/garage has left the freestanding 18<sup>th</sup>-century core building clearly identifiable. The house's massing and silhouette are intact, and features that have deteriorated over the building's long life (window sash and beaded clapboarding) have been replaced in kind; a 20<sup>th</sup>-century porch has been removed to return the façade to its original appearance (Figure 6). Modifications to the floor plan have been limited to the sensitive insertion of two small bathrooms, while original materials, including flooring, wall paneling and other woodwork, are substantially preserved. Although the barn and carriage house are more recent additions, they replace previous structures of the same kind in the same locations, as evidenced by an image from an 1881 aerial view by O.H. Bailey (Figure 7). The house and its grounds (Photograph 5) are well maintained. The setting is notable for its mature trees, and the agricultural outbuildings are reminiscent of the historic setting. The property maintains its feeling and association of a historic Connecticut farmstead that has evolved organically over time.



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## 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Exploration/Settlement

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c. 1720-1817

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

c. 1720: house construction began

1817: house sold out of Pratt family

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Caleb Pratt House is locally significant in Connecticut under Criterion A and C in the categories of Settlement and Architecture. This vernacular farmhouse, begun c. 1720–21, preserves an important link to the English colonization of the Connecticut River Valley, where Saybrook expanded into Potapaug (now Essex) in 1648. That connection is reinforced by the house’s long association with the Pratts, English settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony who followed a path down the river as founders of Hartford, early residents of Saybrook and pioneering colonists of Potapaug. The Pratts’ ascendancy as landholding farmers in the Essex vicinity from the mid-1600s into the 19<sup>th</sup> century is reflective of much-repeated English colonial settlement patterns in which families closely bound by shared geographic origins, cultural backgrounds and religious affiliations embedded themselves in a single town for multiple generations (Criterion A). In the process, they perpetuated local English customs, including the building practices exemplified by the Caleb Pratt House, a timber-framed saltbox (Criterion C) that embodies the most common large house typology associated with the Connecticut River Valley prior to the American Revolution. The period of significance for the house extends from c. 1720, the date of its initial construction by Caleb and Mary Pratt, to 1817, when the house was sold out of Pratt family after nearly two centuries of continual ownership. In typology, material and craftsmanship, this rural farm dwelling represents a critical phase of Connecticut’s early architectural heritage, and it remains an important embodiment of Essex’s development as an agricultural community parallel to the town’s rise as a maritime center.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Criterion A: Exploration/Settlement**

The history of the Caleb Pratt House is closely linked to the longtime presence in Essex of the Pratts, who emigrated from the southeastern English county of Hertsfordshire to the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1635. In 1636, Lieutenant William Pratt (c. 1607–78), Caleb Pratt’s grandfather, joined about 100 followers of charismatic Congregationalist minister Thomas Hooker (1586–1647) in breaking with Puritan leaders in Massachusetts and establishing a new Connecticut colony at Hartford on the Connecticut River. The same year, Pratt married Elizabeth Clark (b. circa 1622), daughter of another Hooker disciple. William Pratt likely first came to Saybrook in his role as a militia lieutenant in the 1630s, when Saybrook Fort was the site of constant conflicts between the British and the Pequots.<sup>7</sup> These encounters eventually resulted in the deadly engagements of the Pequot War of 1630–37.<sup>8</sup> After the war, the Mohegans, under the leadership of Chief Uncas (1598–1683), became the most powerful surviving native confederacy in southern Connecticut.<sup>9</sup> When in 1647 Lieutenant William Pratt and William Hyde (d. 1681), a fellow Hartford settler, explored Saybrook’s undivided northern lands in the area of present-day Essex in preparation for the settlement’s expansion, it was Uncas’s son, Attawanhood, or Chief

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<sup>7</sup> In 1639, British forces from the military outpost of Saybrook attacked the largest Pequot village at what is now Mystic, Connecticut.

<sup>8</sup> In 1639, British forces from the military outpost of Saybrook attacked the largest Pequot village at what is now Mystic, Connecticut.

<sup>9</sup> The Mohegan and Naragansett tribes served as allies to the English during the war.

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Joshua (1630–76), who served as their guide. The following year, eleven proprietors of the new Potapaug Quarter, including Pratt and Hyde, procured shares in a vast tract on the west side of the Connecticut River stretching from what is roughly the present Old Saybrook line, east of Westbrook, to present-day Essex and Deep River and into southern Chester.<sup>10</sup> This northern settlement district of Saybrook was alternately known as Potapaug, an Algonquian word signifying “a bulging out of the land,” and the Eight Mile Meadow, for its distance from Saybrook Fort at Long Island Sound.

Proprietorship rights secured William Pratt and his fellow investors a 20-acre homelot on Potapaug Point as well as periodic allotments of grazing and planting land required for raising cattle and growing feed and additional timber lots for firewood. Such divisions in the undivided “commonage” were phased over time (until 1765 in Essex), and because shares in them were good for all future allotments proprietors regularly capitalized on their value by selling and trading them.<sup>11</sup> By the time William died in 1678, he had augmented his own initial proprietor rights much in this way to become the largest landowner in Potapaug, where his local holdings extended from what is now southern Essex Village, including the River Road section, south to the present Old Saybrook line. Pratt also held sizable tracts in Chester, Deep River (most of the present village) and Hebron.<sup>12</sup>

Subsequent generations followed in similar footsteps. William Pratt’s son, Joseph Pratt (1648–1703), father of Caleb, was one of nine proprietors recorded in Essex in 1694 and among several Pratts who held the local office of Measurer, which authorized its holders to plan roads, to lay out land divisions at their discretion and to receive payment in additional real estate.<sup>13</sup> Over the next many decades, Pratts fortified their standing in the growing settlement with service in a variety of other local and regional offices while they farmed contiguous properties south of the village. At least six generations of family members also made a reputation as local blacksmiths, beginning with Ens. John Pratt (1644–1726), uncle to Caleb Pratt. (An 1848 smithy, built by Elias Pratt, remains an Essex landmark.) The family itself grew exponentially. In 1722 the Potapaug population had expanded sufficiently to create a new Congregational Church parish, adopting the name of Essex, presumably for the county of the same name in southeastern England. When in 1723 work began on a new meetinghouse, there were thirty-four heads of family recorded in the parish; nearly half—fourteen—of them were Pratts, Caleb among them.

Caleb Pratt, who was only eight years old at the time of his father’s death in 1703, appears to have spent some of his early life in Boston, where he wed Mary Lash in 1715. Caleb evidently secured some land in

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<sup>10</sup> Three new quarters created in Saybrook territory in 1648 included, on the west side of the river, Potapaug (later Essex, Deep River and Chester) and Oyster River (Later Westbrook), and on the east side of the river, Blackhall (later Lyme). With the original town plot near Saybrook Fort, these settlement areas made up four “quarters.” Potapaug (Essex) was located on English lands that were already part of the greater Saybrook Colony, as per George Fenwick’s 1631 Warwick Patent and eventually conveyed to the CT Colony by Fenwick in 1644. The 1648 expansion from the original settlement (at the town plot) into outlying “quarters,” including Potapaug, required that investors “raise an estate” of a certain value in order to secure proprietorship shares in those lands.

<sup>11</sup> *History of Middlesex County, Connecticut, with Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men* (New York: J.B. Beers and Co, 1884), 333–35.

<sup>12</sup> Donald Malcarne, *Houses of Essex*, Vol. I (Ivoryton Library Association, 2004), 21 and 40. According to Malcarne, Pratt owned 80 percent of the land in Essex. See also F. W Chapman in *The Pratt Family: or the Descendants of Lieut. William Pratt, one of the first settlers of Hartford and Say-Brook, with Genealogical Notes of John Pratt of Hartford, Peter Pratt of Lyme; John Pratt Taylor of Say-Brook* (Case Lockwood & Co., 1864), 339–40, for a detailed account of William Pratt’s land holdings. Of the initial Potapaug proprietors, Pratt and Hyde were the only two to settle in the new quarter. The first Pratt homestead stood on the present site of the Nathaniel Pratt House at South Main Street and West Avenue. At the time of his death in 1678, Pratt still owned a 450-pound right in the undivided lands of Potapaug commonage and a 150-pound right in the Saybrook commonage. He bequeathed at least 100-pound right to his son Joseph Pratt, Caleb’s father.

<sup>13</sup> See Chapman, *The Pratt Family*, op. cit., 353–60. Appendix Note J inventories the real and personal estate of Joseph Pratt, who had large holdings in Hebron, including a tract bequeathed to him by the “Sachem Joshua.”

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Potapaug as part of a 1719 exchange between the descendants of Joseph Pratt and Samuel Pratt Sr. (SLR 3/66), an uncle of Caleb who owned a twenty-acre farm south of the village. In June, 1720, Caleb was granted a three-acre parcel on the east side of the Country Road in exchange for land he had provided for construction of a highway (SLR 3/67), possibly that same road.

Caleb and Mary were still in Boston in May 1720, when a daughter Elizabeth was born, but probably built their house on what is now Gates Road soon after the June, 1720, transaction for their three acres. They were evidently in residence by 1723, when Caleb appeared on the list of Congregational church members then residing in the new Essex parish. A 1731 transaction between Caleb and his mother Sarah indicates that Caleb's property then included sixteen acres, a barn and an orchard (SLR 3/453–54). That amount of land would have supported a typical mixed-husbandry operation, in which farmers raised grains, a few cows, some poultry and other livestock primarily to food on their tables, while selling surplus at market.

What became of the young Pratt family is unclear. In 1732, both Caleb and Mary died on the same day (March 3), possibly victims of an accident. Although the couple had at least one son and three daughters, only one young girl, Mary, appears to have survived her parents.<sup>14</sup> Robert Pratt (1691–1754), Caleb's brother, was appointed her guardian. With Caleb's estate under the administration of a cousin, Daniel Pratt, the property eventually passed to other cousins, Christopher and Ephraim Pratt. A 1757 deed conferring the farm from Ephraim to David Pratt cites eleven acres, a barn and mansion house, "being the NE part of the farm that belonged to Caleb Pratt, dec." (SLR 7/603). During Ephraim's ownership (1744–57), the house may have gained its updated paneling.

By 1797, the farmstead belonged to Joel Pratt (1763–1841) and his wife Susan Marvin Pratt. The homestead contained six acres in size and included the house, a tannery and a shoemaker's shop at a time when it was not unusual for Connecticut farmers to augment their income with cottage industries (SLR 12/275).<sup>15</sup> Joel Pratt is the first of this long line of Pratt owners who can be tracked in federal census records. On the 1810 rolls he is cited as a farmer with a household of ten. In 1817, the house finally passed out of Pratt ownership when Joel sold it to Edmund Snow (c. 1738–96), also listed in the census as a farmer.<sup>16</sup> That sale cited a three-quarter-acre parcel (SLR 17/490). Joel owned adjoining land to the north and west, and it is possible that he divided the property and absorbed the remaining acreage into his own. The transaction cited the dwelling house and the "old shop;" with a price of \$450.00 (about \$10,323.00 in today's currency). When in 1863 the same three-quarter acre (with buildings) passed from the estate of Edmund Snow to Charles Starkey (ELR 4/3), the price had dropped to \$160.00 (\$3670.00)—possibly a reflection of falling real estate values at the time of the Civil War.

In subsequent years, the Caleb Pratt farmstead passed through the Halliday family to the Wales family. The 1880 federal agricultural census for Essex offers insight into how the farm operated when it was under the ownership of Adeline Wales, a widow. Mrs. Wales had three cows, fifteen chickens (which had produced 100 eggs the prior year) and three bushels of beans, fifty pounds of butter (made on the farm) and sixty bushels of potatoes in her stores. While the farm primarily was a subsistence operation, the Waleses likely sold their eggs and butter. Curiously, the sales transaction for the house in 1879 included 1½ acres (ELR 7/381), but the census accounts for fifty acres—perhaps adjoining the homestead plot—

<sup>14</sup> For genealogical information on Caleb and Mary Pratt, see FamilySearch, <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/LKY2-BG1/caleb-pratt-1693-1732>. *A Record of Births, City of Boston*, 1630–1799, cites a daughter, Elizabeth, born May 10, 1720.

<sup>15</sup> Prior to that time, the house had passed through various family members. Joel Pratt purchased the farm from his father, Abraham Pratt, who had bought it from his brother David Pratt II, who in turn had inherited it from their father, David Pratt I. See SLR 9/22 (6/7/1782); SLR 9/246 (10/22/1782); and SLR 12/275 (3/8/1797).

<sup>16</sup> United States Federal Census, population schedules, 1810 and 1820.

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with meadow, orchard and two acres of tilled fields. Adeline lived in the house with her son and daughter-in-law, Elias and Elizabeth Wales.<sup>17</sup>

Over the following decades, the farmstead, which repeatedly grew and shrank in acreage, was resold several times. In 1921 the house and two acres passed to Marie Cook and remained in Cook hands until 1975. A screened porch once fronting the house was probably installed during the Cook ownership (Figure 6). The Tisdale family, who acquired Caleb Pratt House in 1975, added the breezeway, restored the shed and moved the barn and carriage house to the site. Although the property has gone through multiple owners, it was the Pratts who were associated with it for the longest unbroken period—owning and occupying the farmhouse for about a century. The Pratt name is still synonymous with the region’s colonial settlement period and Caleb’s house remains a visible marker of family and town history on one of the town’s early colonial byways.

### **Criterion C: Architecture**

In its design, layout, technology, materials and finishes, the Caleb Pratt House exhibits the key attributes of the dominant farmhouse type in the Connecticut River Valley during most of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A post-medieval building method associated with Eastern England, timber framing migrated to Massachusetts and Connecticut with the first wave of English colonists, most of whom were native to that region—notably the East Anglian counties of Suffolk and Kent, and adjoining districts. This rural English folk architecture was the foundation of a timber vernacular perpetuated in this country by skilled woodworkers familiar with techniques and planning concepts in their homeland. Trained carpenters accounted for the majority of artisans arriving (with specialized building tools) in New England during the first years of settlement. For the next two centuries, local craftsmen working contemporaneously in a related style perpetuated a building vernacular based directly on an English model. The framing and interior finishes of the Pratt house reflect the versatility of these craftsmen, whose interchangeable skills extended not only to housebuilding, but also to furniture making and fine joinery.<sup>18</sup>

The hewn timber frame that serves as the underpinning of the Pratt house embodies a typology based on the well-tested physics of heft and support provided by a box-like assemblage of interlocking uprights (posts) and horizontal timbers (beams) (Figure 5). The primary load-bearers in this system consisted of girts and plates, used to support a building’s sides and gable ends, and the immense “summer,” or bridging beams (as much as twelve inches thick) that connected end girt to chimney girt as supports for an upper story. Among lighter, secondary infill timbers were vertical studs, used to create wall partitions, and horizontal joists, which functioned as floor supports. Because the larger timbers in such a frame were typically too large to run through a sawmill, carpenters hewed and planed them by hand using adzes and other blade tools. Smaller members were fitted together with mortise-and-tenon (tongue-and groove) joints secured with pegs, while the largest horizontal girts usually stayed in place by virtue of their own weight. Marking framing elements with symbols like the Roman numerals carved into the Pratt house rafters (Photograph 24) ensured that the correct timber was matched to its correct mate during assembly. The custom of leaving timbers exposed in a house interior—a holdover from English medieval building practices—is consistent with rural building patterns in Connecticut until at least the 1750s. Boxing the

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., Agriculture Schedules, 1880.

<sup>18</sup> William N. Hosley, “Architecture,” in *The Great River, Art and Society of the Connecticut River Valley, 1635-1820* (Hartford: Wadsworth Atheneum, 1985), 65–68. Hosley asserts that the trade of woodworking ranked second in importance only to that of farming in the Connecticut River Valley, while stating that the timber-framed saltbox dominated as a housing type in the Valley until as late as 1789. See also William H. Pierson, Jr., *American Buildings and their Architects: The Colonial and New-Classical Styles* (Anchor Books, 1976), 47.

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timbers, but leaving the essential framework visible to the eye, as in the Caleb Pratt House (Photograph 11), was also commonplace; beaded edges (Photograph 13) were a simple expression of refinement.<sup>19</sup>

The single-pile plan with a rear lean-to reflects an evolution of the East Anglian center-chimney hall-and-parlor model in which a single chimney served flanking rooms.<sup>20</sup> On one side was the so-called hall, a multi-purpose room that provided living and cooking space, and, after c. 1700 in Connecticut, often fitted with a corner door used as a side entry (Photograph 2). On the other side of the chimney, the parlor, which customarily held a family's best bedstead, was used for formal occasions. Two corresponding chambers (hall chamber, parlor chamber) found their places directly above these spaces. The addition of a rear lean-to keeping room equipped with a large working hearth (Photographs 13 and 14) to the basic center-chimney plan was the outcome of an increasing focus on a functional kitchen space separated from other domestic spaces.<sup>21</sup> With the inclusion of a rear kitchen (keeping room), the hall was increasingly devoted to dining and socializing, while the newer lean-to space became the center of domestic life. Originating in England, the lean-to plan had migrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony by the late 1600s and in the 1700s emerged as the most common house type in the Connecticut River Valley, where it prevailed even after the center-hall plan was introduced in the 1740s.<sup>22</sup> As in the Pratt house, this elongated rear room almost always contained a secondary stair, and often incorporated at least one smaller room used as a buttery, pantry or sleeping area.

Structural analysis of period houses in Massachusetts and Connecticut indicates that builders might incorporate a lean-to as an integral part of a house's original framing, or as a later add-on. Although the center-chimney plan developed as a separate entity from the single-room "half house" (e.g., both typologies existed contemporaneously), it was not unusual for smaller houses to be enlarged to create a center-chimney plan, further expanded with a rear lean-to. Among many extant examples, the Hale-Newson House in Wethersfield was begun c. 1725 and enlarged with a second "half" and a rear lean-to by the 1750s, producing a design very similar to that of the Caleb Pratt House. A local example, the Samuel Pratt Sr. House, which still stands near Caleb's house on the Middlesex Turnpike (Route 154), was erected by Caleb's uncle on his neighboring 20-acre farm around 1686, and later expanded into a three-bay design.<sup>23</sup> Such a sequential building program might explain the existence of a cellar only under the south hall (present bedroom) and the off-center position of the front door on the Caleb Pratt dwelling. However, sequential Roman numeral marriage marks on the attic rafters indicate the roof across the entire building was framed all at once. The precise building program of the house remains a mystery, and because the framing of the Pratt lean-to is not visible, it is difficult to determine from physical evidence if it was an add-on or an integral feature. In any case, quirks and small variations in the saltbox plan were common, despite the layout's overall standardization.

The 18<sup>th</sup>-century woodworking and other finishes inside the Pratt house—notably vertical sheathing, raised panels (on four of five chimney walls) and plastering—preserve treatments characteristic of colonial houses throughout Connecticut. Simple vertical tongue-and-groove paneling of the kind in the Pratts' southeast hall (bedroom) and corresponding upper chamber (office), and in the lean-to keeping

<sup>19</sup> J. Frederick Kelly, *Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut* (New York: Dover Publications, 1963), 139.

<sup>20</sup> Abbott Lowell Cummings, *The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay* (Harvard University Press, 1963), 4. Cummings states that this plan was adopted in Massachusetts during the first period of colonization.

<sup>21</sup> Cummings, op. cit., 33.

<sup>22</sup> Albert Frederic Brown and Norman Morrison Isham, *Early Connecticut Houses: An Historical and Architectural Study* (Preston and Rounds, Co., 1900), 10.

<sup>23</sup> Others include the Dea. John Graves House in Madison, built in 1685 and expanded into a center-chimney house c. 1710 and enlarged yet again with a lean-to c. 1770; the c. 1720 Stanley-Whitman House in Farmington (its lean-to added later; and the rear lean-to on the c. 1649. The lean-to on the Lieut. John Hollister House in Glastonbury is thought to have been added as late as c. 1830.

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room, exemplify a type of wall covering introduced to New England in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Photographs 11 and 17). The Pratt sheathing incorporates random-width boards, some as wide as twenty-three inches. Boards like these, a major trade item, were produced at sawmills; beaded edges were common finishing after about 1700. Such vertical wall paneling, laid over studs, was added for extra warmth prior to the introduction of the more efficient finishing method of plaster over lath (Photograph 12).<sup>24</sup> More sophisticated treatments of raised panels in geometric patterns, mitered into vertical stiles and horizontal rails, emphasized chimney walls (Photograph 18–20). Raised paneling like that of the Caleb Pratt House became fashionable in Connecticut around the 1740s; when found in older houses, this type of paneling almost always represents a later upgrade.<sup>25</sup> The fireplace paneling the Pratt house was probably added during the tenure of Ephraim Pratt (1744–57), and certainly prior to the ownership of Joel Pratt (1797–1817), by which time full mantelpieces (absent at 26 Gates Road) were in style. Intended for the display of pewter and other household goods, the corner cupboard in the Pratt keeping room, a type of cabinet early known as a buffet or buffit (bowfat), existed only in center-chimney houses.<sup>26</sup>

Original doors and iron hardware preserved throughout the Caleb Pratt house are additional important features. Exterior doors incorporate the customary double layers, designed for security and warmth. Door hinges and latches were very likely the product of the long line of Pratt smithies that operated in Essex, beginning c. 1678 with the business of Caleb's uncle, Ens. John Pratt (1644–1726). Iron latches with spade mounts (Photograph 8) were the most common type found in Connecticut.<sup>27</sup> The long-armed fireplace crane in the keeping room cooking fireplace (Photograph 14), also characteristic of the early 1700s, is believed to be original, and the lock box on the rear door has passed down through the centuries with its original key intact.

Today, the Caleb Pratt House is one of three surviving colonial-era Pratt houses in its immediate neighborhood—including the aforementioned Samuel Pratt Sr. House at the south end of Gates Road and another Samuel Pratt house, a five-bay center-chimney dwelling (c. 1756), located at the north end of the same street (5 Gates Road).<sup>28</sup> Among them, Caleb's house is exceptional as an early example of a type that prevailed for generations owing to the cultural homogeneity of Connecticut River Valley. The saltbox faded in fashion only in the late 1700s amid a climate of increasing prosperity and mobility that encouraged new ideas in domestic planning and ultimately largely eradicated the outmoded type from the landscape. Among relatively few survivors in a region once home to the largest concentrations of saltboxes in Connecticut, the Caleb Pratt House is a standout, not only for its age, but also for its purity of form, design and its authentic period craftsmanship.

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<sup>24</sup> Cummings, *op. cit.*, 47, 175.

<sup>25</sup> Conversation with William Hosley, July, 2023. See also J. Frederick Kelly, *op. cit.*, 149 and 160. Kelly asserts that this type of paneling had gone completely out of vogue by about 1800.

<sup>26</sup> Kelly, *op. cit.*, 167.

<sup>27</sup> Kelly, *op. cit.*, 202.

<sup>28</sup> The Historic & Architectural Survey of the Town of Essex (vols. 1-4, 1980-84), recorded approximately forty-two extant 18<sup>th</sup>-century houses in Essex Village and the area south (Districts 36 and 39). About a dozen of those buildings were dated to 1750 or earlier.



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Essex Historical Society Collections, Essex, Connecticut  
Research files

Map Collection

“Tisdale Homestead, Gates Road, Essex, CT,” Title Research by Donald Malcarne, October 21, 1995.

Field Cards, Town of Essex Tax Records

Maps:

Map of Middlesex County from Surveys Under the Direction of H.F. Walling. New York: H. and CT Smith and Co., 1859.

View of Essex, Centerbrook and Ivoryton, Conn. Boston, O.H. Bailey & Co, 1881.

Census Records:

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U.S. Federal Government, Non-Population Schedules of the Census of the United States (Agricultural Schedule), 1880

Genealogy Sources (online):

FamilySearch, Genealogical Society of Utah. Accessed from: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org).

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University

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Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 0.92 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.340851° | Longitude: -72.391327° |
| 2. Latitude:            | Longitude:             |
| 3. Latitude:            | Longitude:             |
| 4. Latitude:            | Longitude:             |

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the nominated property are consistent with the limits of the parcel identified as number 3045 (Map/Block/Lot 069/017/000) in the Town of Essex online assessment and GIS data (2023). The boundaries are shown on Figure 2.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Land records indicate that the property has changed in size, growing and shrinking, throughout time. The current boundaries of the nominated property date back at last 50 years and encompass the core of the Pratt homelot.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Rachel Carley  
organization: Historic Preservation Consultant  
street & number: 10 Camp Dutton Road  
city or town: Litchfield state: CT zip code: 06759  
e-mail rcarley@snet.net  
telephone: 860-567-5132  
date: July 31, 2023

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs

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to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Caleb Pratt House

City or Vicinity: Essex

County: Middlesex

State: CT

Photographer: Rachel Carley

Date Photographed: April-May, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 25. Caleb Pratt House, northeast elevation, looking southwest.
- 2 of 25. Southeast gable end, looking northeast.
- 3 of 25. Rear elevation and ell, looking north.
- 4 of 25. Attached garage/carriage house, northeast elevation, looking southwest.
- 5 of 25. Barn, looking south.
- 6 of 25. Tool shed, northeast elevation, looking southwest.
- 7 of 25. Front door of house, northeast elevation, looking southwest.
- 8 of 25. Latch and keyhole on rear (southwest) elevation of house.
- 9 of 25. Door knocker on front door of house, looking southwest.
- 10 of 25. Front entry stair, looking southwest.
- 11 of 25. Southeast bedroom (southeast parlor), looking south/southwest.
- 12 of 25. Dining room (northeast parlor), looking west.
- 13 of 25. Keeping room, looking east/southeast.
- 14 of 25. Keeping room, cooking hearth, looking northeast.
- 15 of 25. Kitchen, looking southwest.
- 16 of 25. Breezeway, looking west.
- 17 of 25. Chimney wall, office (southeast chamber), looking northwest.
- 18 of 25. Chimney wall, north bedroom (northeast chamber), looking southeast.
- 19 of 25. Chimney wall, southeast bedroom (southeast parlor), looking west.
- 20 of 25. Chimney wall, dining room (northeast parlor), looking southeast.
- 21 of 25. Keeping room, corner cupboard, looking north.
- 22 of 25. Attic ladder, looking northeast.

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- 23 of 25. Attic, chimney, looking north.
- 24 of 25. Attic, rafters, looking northwest.
- 25 of 25. Barn, interior, looking south.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

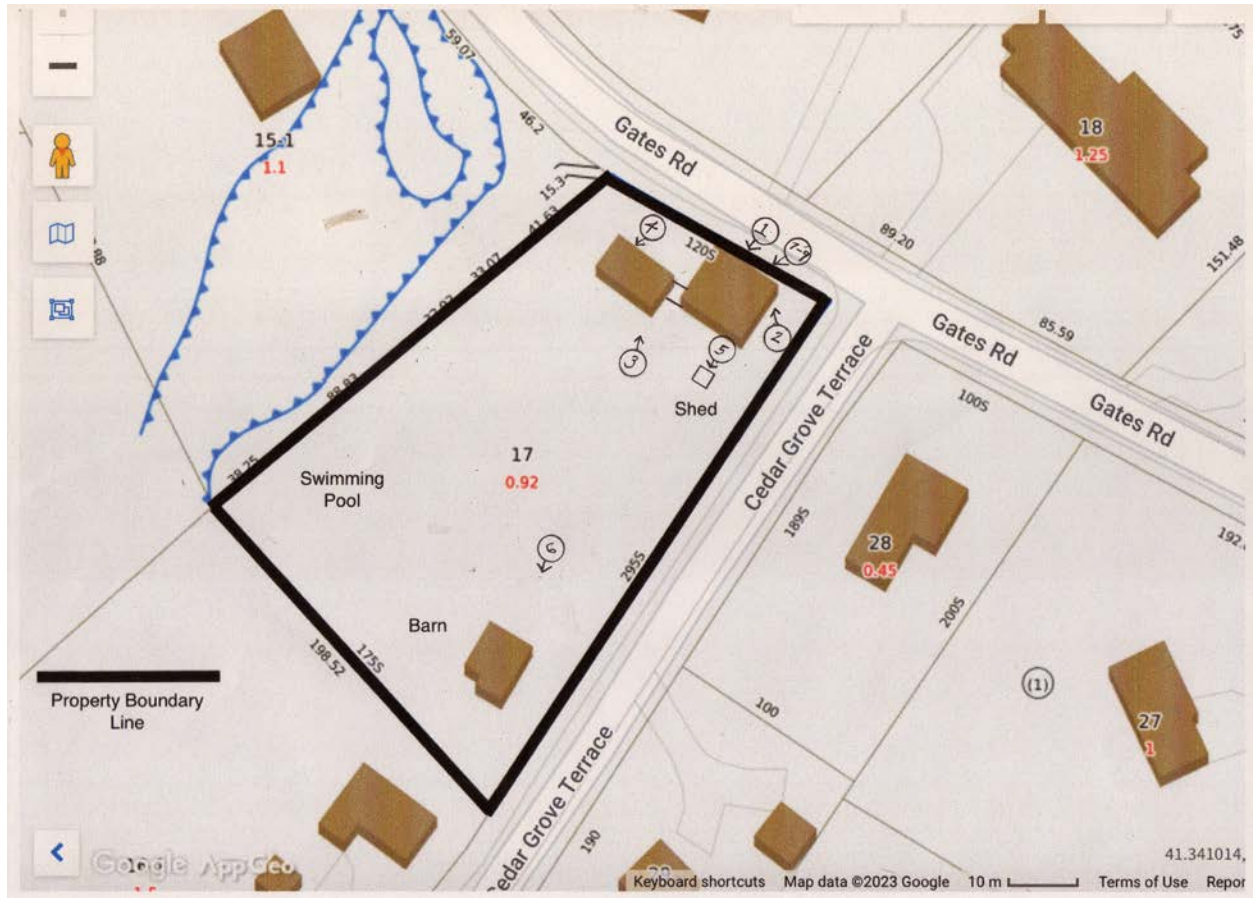
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

### Graphic Documentation



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N↑

Figure 2. Site Plan and Exterior Photograph Identification Key, Caleb Pratt House

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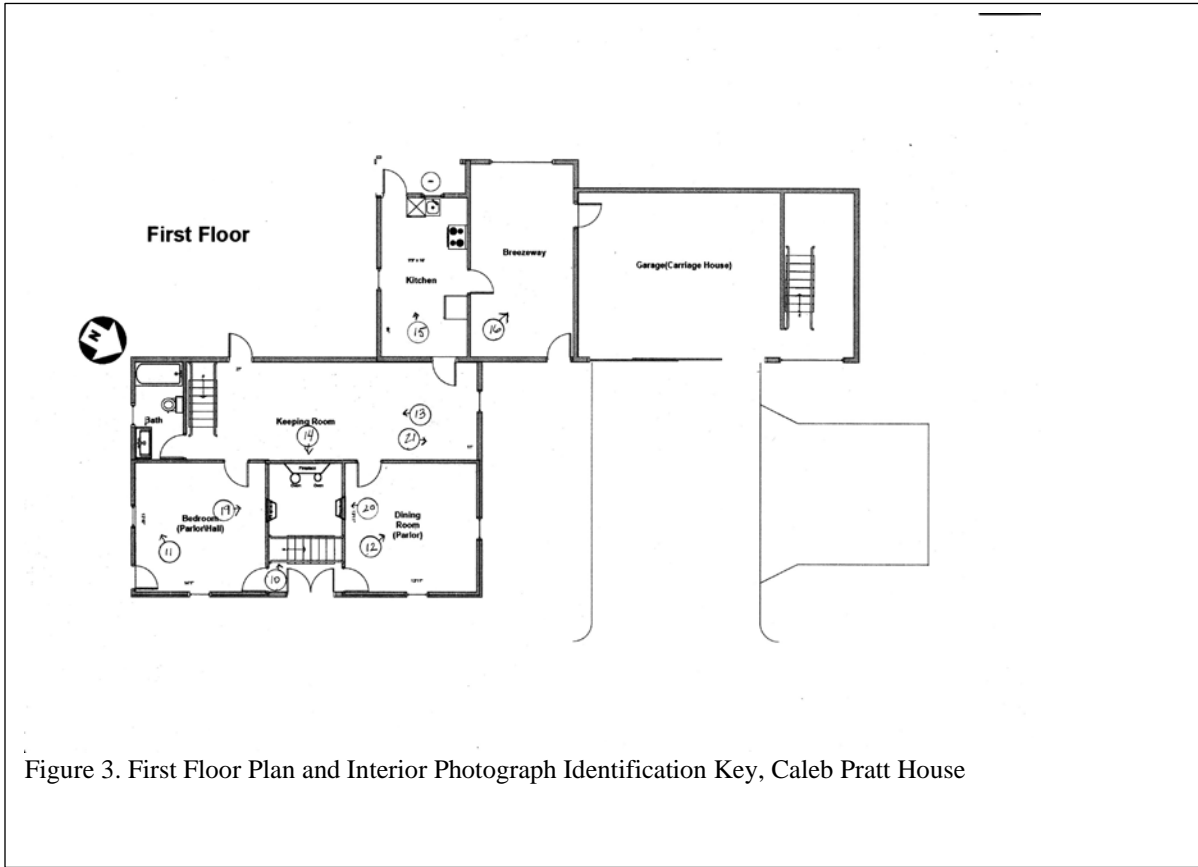


Figure 3. First Floor Plan and Interior Photograph Identification Key, Caleb Pratt House

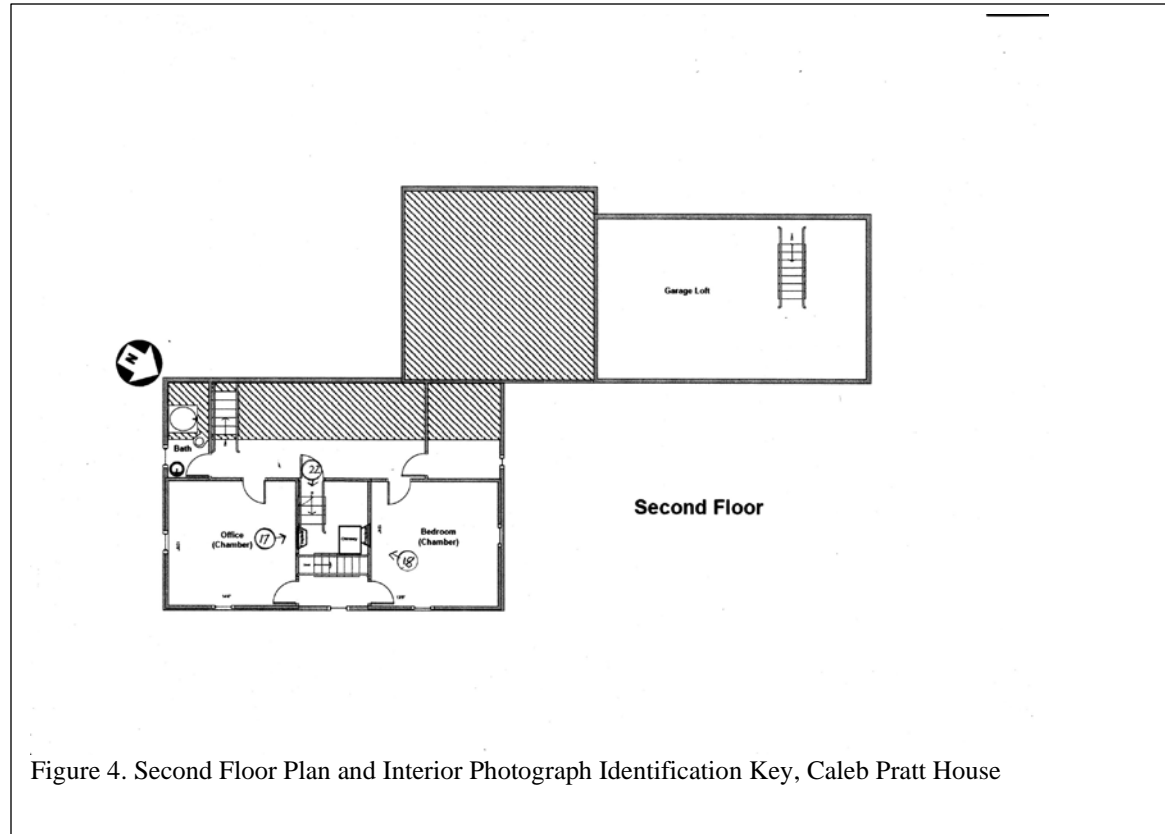


Figure 4. Second Floor Plan and Interior Photograph Identification Key, Caleb Pratt House



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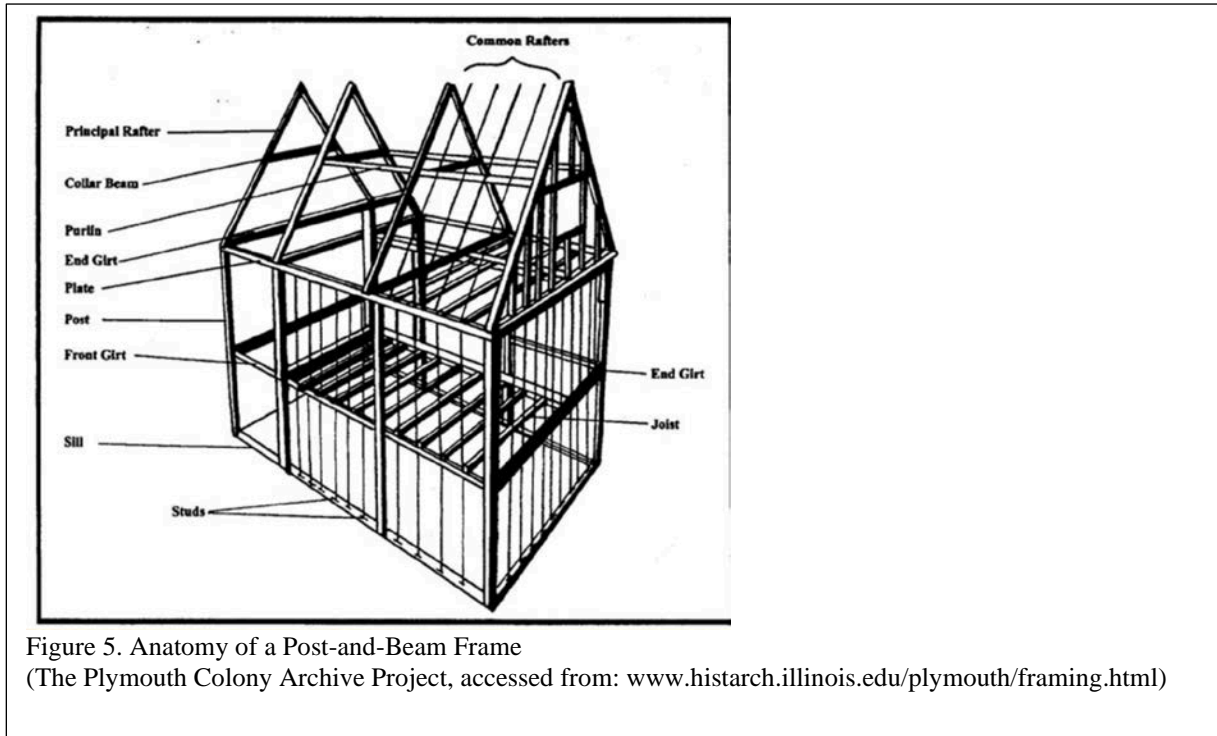


Figure 5. Anatomy of a Post-and-Beam Frame  
(The Plymouth Colony Archive Project, accessed from: [www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/framing.html](http://www.histarch.illinois.edu/plymouth/framing.html))

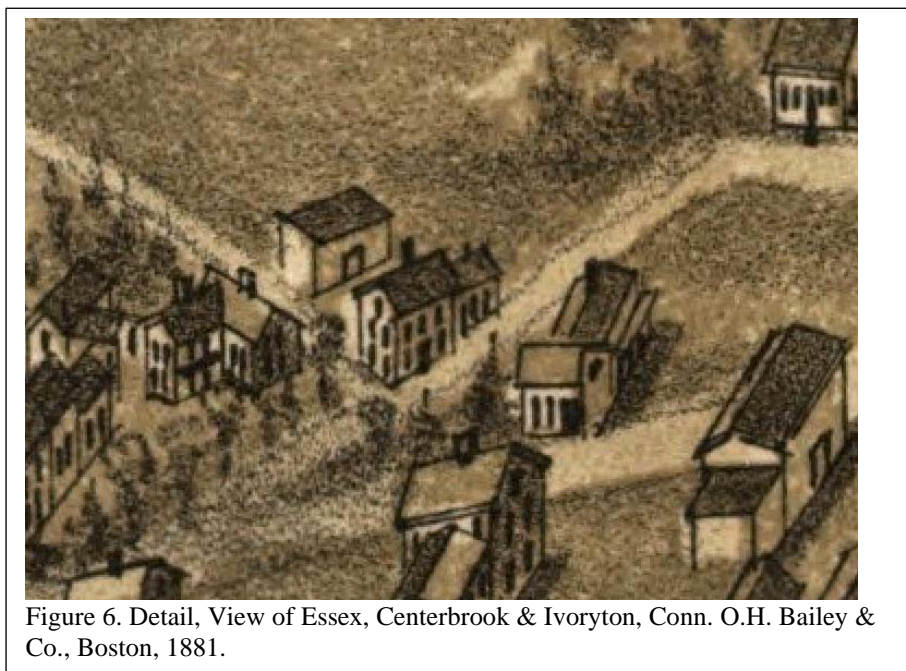


Figure 6. Detail, View of Essex, Centerbrook & Ivoryton, Conn. O.H. Bailey & Co., Boston, 1881.





**Caleb Pratt House, National Register Nomination Photographs, 2023**



1 of 25. Caleb Pratt House, northeast elevation, looking southwest.



2 of 25. Southeast gable end, looking northeast.





3 of 25. Rear elevation and ell, looking north.



4 of 25. Attached garage/carriage house, northeast elevation, looking southwest.





5 of 25. Barn, looking south.



6 of 25. Tool shed, northeast elevation, looking southwest.





7 of 25. Front door of house, northeast elevation, looking southwest.



8 of 25. Latch and keyhole on rear (southwest) elevation of house.



9 of 25. Door knocker on front door of house, looking southwest.





10 of 25. Front entry stair, looking southwest.



11 of 25. Southeast bedroom (southeast parlor), looking south/southwest.



12 of 25. Dining room (northeast parlor), looking west.



13 of 25. Keeping room, looking east/southeast.





14 of 25. Keeping room, cooking hearth, looking northeast.



15 of 25. Kitchen, looking southwest.



16 of 25. Breezeway, looking west.



17 of 25. Chimney wall, office (southeast chamber), looking northwest.





18 of 25. Chimney wall, north bedroom (northeast chamber), looking southeast.





19 of 25. Chimney wall, southeast bedroom (southeast parlor), looking west.



20 of 25. Chimney wall, dining room (northeast parlor), looking southeast.



21 of 25. Keeping room, corner cupboard, looking north.



22 of 25. Attic ladder, looking northeast.





23 of 25. Attic, chimney, looking north.



24 of 25. Attic, rafters, looking northwest.



25 of 25. Barn, interior, looking south.