

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received AUG 31 1987

date entered OCT 15 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Applewood Farm

and or common Applewood Farm

2. Location

street & number 528 Colonel Ledyard Highway

N/A not for publication

city, town Ledyard

N/A vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09

county New London

code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Thomas and Frances Betz

street & number 528 Colonel Ledyard Highway

city, town Ledyard

N/A vicinity of

state Connecticut

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ledyard Town Clerk, Ledyard Town Hall

street & number Colonel Ledyard Highway

city, town Ledyard

state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1987  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect St.

city, town Hartford

state Connecticut

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Applewood Farm is a 19th and early 20th-century farmstead located on the east side of Colonel Ledyard Highway in the town of Ledyard, Connecticut (Photograph 1). Situated on the upper slope of a gently rising hill, the farmhouse and outbuildings are set back from the main road on a lane running eastwards from the highway, the "east lane" (Map 1). The surroundings are rural. Open fields lie to the west, across the highway. North of the property is a field with a recently built horsebarn. To the south is a storage shed contemporary with the barn. Further south, scattered dwellings are screened by woods and the crest of the hill. Eastwards are woodland and marsh. The farmhouse, built about 1826, is a 2½-story frame house with center chimney, facing south on the lane (Photograph 2). Interior details are Federal in style. Additions include a wing and a rear ell to which a shed is attached. To the east of the house, a north-south path intersects the lane at a right angle, providing access to outlying fields. Stone fences demarcate lane and fields. Wooden fences built in the 1970s follow the lines of the stone fences. A corn crib is placed in the southwest corner of the intersection of path and lane (Photograph 3). A barn with attached dairy shed and adjacent silo is at the southeast corner (Photograph 4). East of the crossing, south of the lane, are a chicken coop and a machinery shed (Photograph 5).

The farmhouse is 36 feet long and 28 feet wide. A 1½-story wing on the east side, 20 feet by 16 feet, was built about 1842. The rear ell, also 1½ stories, is 20 feet by 14 feet. Connected with the ell is a shed 60 feet long and 15 feet wide (Photograph 6). The house and its additions are gable-roofed with wooden shingles. The house has gable ends at the sides. The roof of the wing is parallel with that of the house, while the ell is at right angles to the house. The shed, which parallels the wing, creates a yard enclosed on three sides. The central chimney is stuccoed above the roofline and has a chimney cap. A tall brick chimney near the end of the wing also has a cap. A shorter brick chimney protrudes from the roof of the ell.

The front of the house is five bays across with two more bays added by the wing (Photograph 2). Windows on the first and second floors have 12-over-12 double-hung sash, except that over the entrance, which has 8-over-12 sash. Window surrounds are plain, except for two with bull-nose moldings. The front entry has a surround with molding around its edge. The transom has five lights, and a projecting entablature is built of heavy molding. The door has six panels. The cornice is boxed, with an ogee molding below it. Narrow corner boards are beaded at the southwest and northwest corners. The first floor windows of the wing have 8-over-12 sash. A single window on the second floor has 3-over-3 sash.

The gable end on the west side is two bays wide (Photograph 7). Windows have 6-over-9 sash, including the single attic window. The lower edge of the rake board is molded. The east gable end of the main house left exposed by the wing has two windows each on the first and second floors, with 6-over-6 sash. The attic window has 6-over-9 sash. The gable end of the wing has a four-panel door in a simple surround (Photograph 8). A window on the first floor and two on the second floor have 8-over-12 sash (Photograph 9). The north side of the wing has the same arrangement as the front side, with 6-over-9 sash on the first floor.

The rear ell has an exterior batten door on the east side. The first floor window has 6-over-6 sash, while the second floor window has a 6-light sash. The location of this window was changed in the 1960s when interior renovations were made to the ell. Attached to this side of the ell is a long wooden shed (Photograph 6). The shed has four bays. The first bay is

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enclosed, and has both an outside door and an inside door to the ell. A separate room contains a well. The rest of the bays are open to the south. Double doors at the end of the shed allow further access to the last bay. The rear of the shed has an addition 4 feet by 20 feet.

The end of the ell has a first floor window with 6-over-1 sash and a second floor window with 6-over-6 sash. The west side has a 15-light kitchen window probably added in the 1960s to replace an earlier window (Photograph 10). The other first floor window has 8-over-12 sash. A small second floor window has a 6-light sash, and was also relocated, probably in the 1960s. The rear of the main house has two windows on each floor with 6-over-9 sash. A new door was added in 1986 to meet fire code requirements.

The inside of the house has a typical center-chimney plan (Plan 1). A front entry from the front door gives access to the stairs to the second floor and to hall and parlor on either side. The back of the main house has a large room with a kitchen fireplace. Smaller rooms are to either side. A stairway to the second floor was closed to create closet space in the 20th century. This has been reopened, and now provides access to the new back door. A four-panelled door with a three-light transom above has been added to provide access from the former kitchen to the stairs. Structural evidence during renovations indicated that a door and transom had existed here before.

The wing has a large room with fireplace, and a separate entrance, mud room, and stairs. The ell has a modern kitchen and a furnace room. Another set of stairs in the ell leads to the second floor. The plan of the second floor is similar to the first. Most of the rooms function as bedrooms. Modern bathrooms have been added to existing first and second floor rooms without disturbing the floor plan.

The interior of the farmhouse has cased corner posts in the main portion of the house. These are not present in the later additions. A pipe chase has been added in the wing for modern services. There are no exposed summerbeams present. The passageway has a steep, narrow staircase similar to those in earlier, 18th-century homes (Photograph 11). Fireplaces on the first floor are constructed of cut granite blocks, with granite hearthstones. The second floor fireplaces are of brick with granite lintels and brick hearths. The hall and parlor both have Federal-style mantelpieces. The hall fireplace has a simple mantel. (Photograph 12). That in the parlor has panelled pilasters supporting an entablature (Photograph 13). Raised sections of the entablature continue the pilasters. Moldings form lozenges near the head of each pilaster. The cornice projects boldly. The kitchen, now a sitting room, has a large fireplace with a built-in beehive oven (Photograph 14). The upstairs fireplace mantelpieces are smaller and simpler in design. The mantelpiece in the southwest bedroom, over the parlor, is similar to that of the parlor, but simpler (Photograph 15). The brick and granite of the fireplace still retains some parging. The room above the former kitchen, now sitting room, has a mantelpiece without a fireplace. Doors throughout the house are four-panelled.

Hardware is either of early 20th century date or reproduction colonial hardware.

The mantelpiece in the wing is simple, with wide boards on either side

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of the fireplace opening and above it. A wainscotted dado and chair rail were added over the plaster walls in this section and in the halls in the 1960s. A number of small closets are present in the house. A beaded molding in the kitchen and several bedrooms is at or near the level of the head jambs of doors and windows. Clothes hooks are attached to some of these.

The corn crib rests on piers of concrete about two feet high. It measures 12 feet by 15 feet at the base and widens at the top (Photograph 3). This is evidently an older structure which has been rebuilt a number of times, and is probably 19th century in date. The barn is 32 feet long and 20 feet wide (Photograph 4). Both the east and west sides have large double doors. It is of post-and-beam construction with mortise and tenon joints, although some replacement braces have been nailed in place. The rafters are logs with one side planed flat. The rest is left round. To the south side of the barn is an attached dairy shed 43 feet long and 20 feet wide. This is shed-roofed and of early 20th-century date. The silo is 31 feet in circumference and has a roof covered with wooden shingles. The chicken coop is 20 feet by 45 feet, and has clerestory windows on the south side. This and the silo are probably early 20th century additions. An equipment shed, open on the south side, was probably built in the 1960s (Photograph 5).

Inventory

Building on Plan 1	Contributing/ Non Contributing	Description/Photograph Number
A	C	2½-story frame farmhouse, c1826, addition c1842. Photograph 2.
B	C	1-story corn crib, late 19th century, on piers. Photograph 3.
C	C	1-story frame barn, late 19th century, with dairy shed, 1920s, attached. Photograph 4.
D	C	Silo of frame construction, 1920s. Photograph 4.
E	C	Chicken coop, 1-story frame, early 20th century. Photograph 5.
F	NC	Machinery shed, 1960s. Photograph 5.

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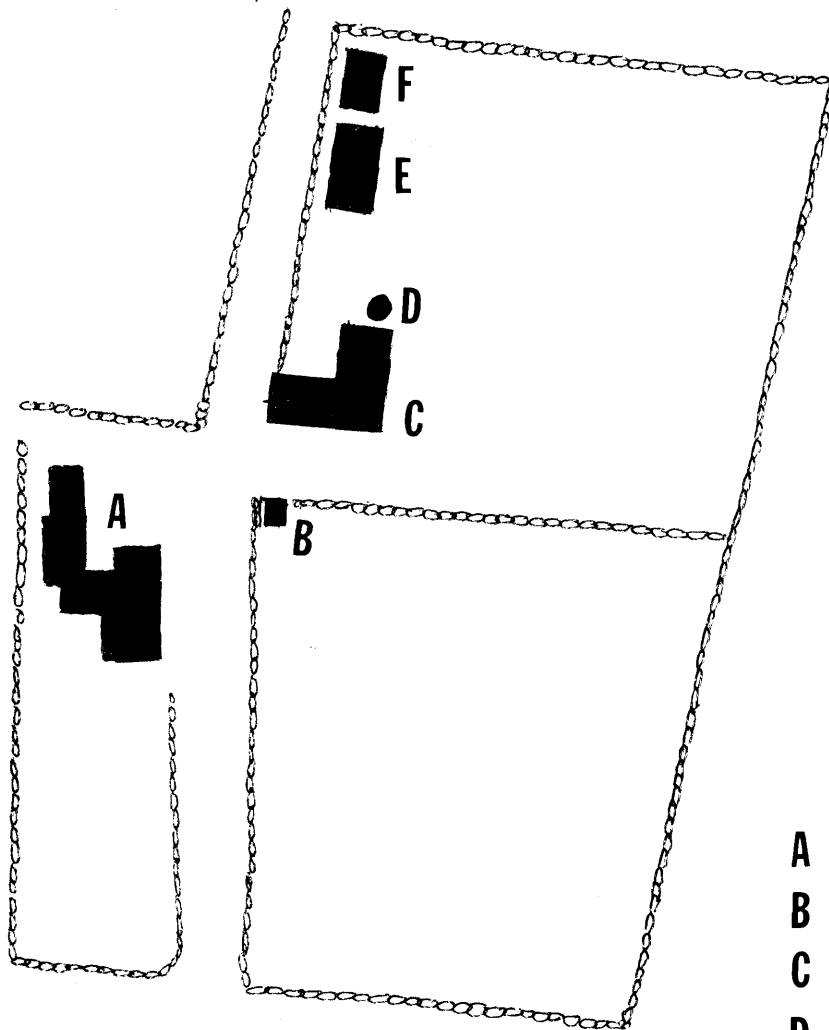
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**APPLEWOOD FARM  
LEDYARD, CT**

MAP 1, SCALE: 1" : 100'



**COLONEL LEDYARD HIGHWAY**

- A HOUSE**
- B CORN CRIB**
- C BARN**
- D SILO**
- E CHICKEN COOP**
- F MACHINERY SHED**

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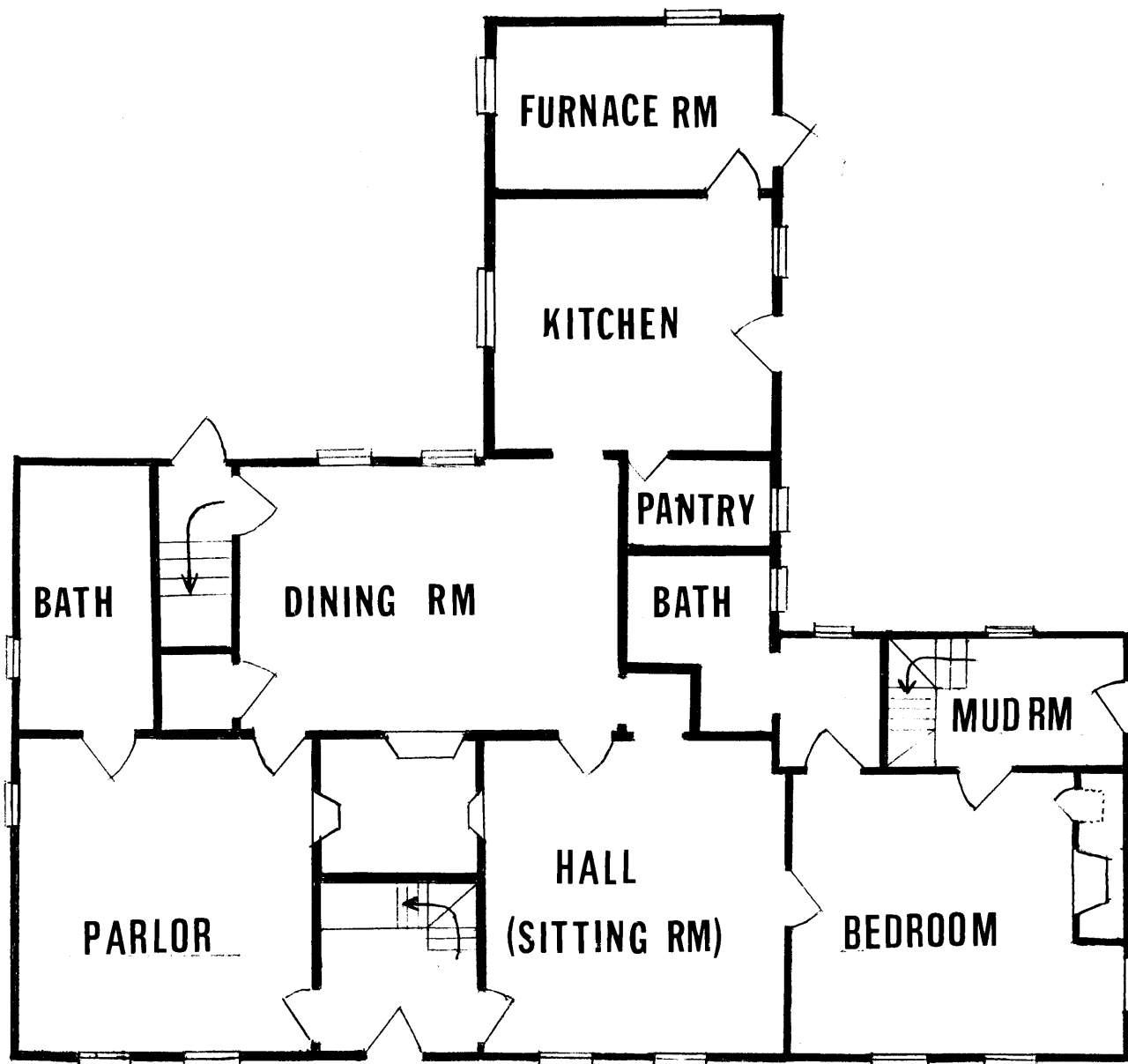
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**PLAN I  
FIRST FLOOR  
APPLEWOOD FARM**



# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Criteria A,C

Specific dates ca. 1826 Builder/Architect Russel Gallup

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Applewood Farm illustrates the changing nature of agriculture in Connecticut during the period from the early 19th century to the mid 20th century. The configuration of the farm is an early 19th century pattern, with farmhouse and outbuildings clustered together, set in fields outlined by stone fences (Photograph 1). Outbuildings, ranging in date from the 19th to the early 20th centuries, reflect changing agricultural production. (Criterion A). The Gallup family, which occupied the farm until 1965, was active in the community. Members of the family who lived here included Deacon Russel Gallup (1791-1869), deacon of the Congregational Church for more than 50 years; Russell Gallup II (1851-1911), grandson of Russel, who was also a deacon, a schoolteacher, and a judge of probate; and Everett Gallup, (1891-1965), who held several town offices. (Criterion C). The farmhouse, built about 1826 by Russel Gallup, is a retardataire example of a colonial center chimney design with Federal style details. The conservative design of the farmhouse is characteristic of the more traditional, isolated rural communities of New London county. The simple, exterior design is well-executed, while the workmanship displayed in the construction and detailing of the house is of a high standard. Outbuildings such as the corn-crib, barn, silo, and chicken coop are good examples of vernacular functional architecture.

The plan of Applewood Farm combines outbuildings clustered about the house, with a field and path layout intended to create ready access to outlying areas of the farm (Plan 1). The farmhouse is oriented towards the south, facing the "east lane" (Photograph 1). The attached shed, with built-in wellhouse, is a pattern found more often in northern New England, where harsh winters made connected outbuildings more desirable. The exposed position of the farm, on the upper slope of a hill, and its comparatively isolated location, may have been a factor.

Census records indicate that the farm produced a variety of agricultural goods. In 1850, the census reported that Russel Gallup's farm had 80 acres of improved land, and 60 acres of unimproved land. The value of the farm was listed as \$3,600. Farm machinery and implements were worth \$86. Livestock included one horse, two oxen, four milch cows, seven other cattle, 42 sheep, and 11 pigs, valued at \$445. The annual value of animals slaughtered was \$130. The products of the farm included rye, Indian corn, oats, wool, Irish potatoes, butter, cheese, and hay.<sup>1</sup> Later in the 19th century, apple production became important. Three orchards had been laid out by Russel Gallup. A variety of apples were produced, including russet, greenings, Baldwins, and pippins. Apples were packed in barrels for sale. It was the presence of these orchards which gave the name "Applewood Farm" to the property.<sup>2</sup>

In the 1920s, when Everett Gallup took over the farm, production shifted to fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products, eggs, and poultry. Improved roads and transportation facilities were in part responsible for this change.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Avery, Reverend John. History of the Town of Ledyard, 1650-1900. Norwich, Connecticut: Noyes & Davis, Press of the Bulletin Co., 1901.  
Crawford, Marion Gallup Allyn, "Four Gallup Generations," typewritten manuscript dated November 26, 1974.  
(see continuation sheet for additional entries)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 3.6

Quadrangle name Old Mystic

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

A 

1	1	8
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2	4	9	6	6	0
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B 

1	8
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2	4	9	7	5	0
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4	5	9	0	0	6	0
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C 

1	1	8
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2	4	9	7	6	0
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4	5	9	0	0	2	0
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D 

1	8
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2	4	9	8	2	0
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4	5	9	0	0	1	0
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E 

1	1	8
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2	4	9	8	2	0
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4	5	8	9	9	2	0
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F 

1	8
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2	4	9	6	6	0
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4	5	8	9	9	5	0
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G 

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H 

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**Verbal boundary description and justification** The boundary begins at a point on the east side of Colonel Ledyard Highway in Ledyard where a stone fence paralleling the road is intersected by another stone fence at right angles. The boundary follows the second fence in an eastwards direction about (see continuation)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries NA

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dale S. Plummer, National Register Nominations Consultant,

edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization NA

date February 27, 1987

street & number 85 Church Street

telephone (203) 889-0325

city or town Norwich

state Connecticut

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

date August 25, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Patrick Andrews  
Keeper of the National Register

date 10/15/87

Attest: Beth L. Savage  
Chief of Registration

date 10/15/87



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Everett Gallup developed a sales route in New London for the products of the farm. Strawberries, milk, eggs, and other produce were sold in the city. Highway improvements by the state of Connecticut in this period facilitated access to New London. The present appearance of the farmstead derives from this early 20th century usage (Photograph 1, Map 1). Wooden fences and a small shed were added in the 1960s when the property became a horse farm for wealthy owners.<sup>5</sup>

The Gallup family were prominent citizens of the town of Ledyard, a rural farming community which was incorporated in 1836 from a portion of the town of Groton. Russel Gallup, who built the farmhouse in 1826, had served in the Connecticut Militia in the War of 1812. For more than 50 years, Gallup held the office of deacon of the Ledyard Congregational Church. According to Reverend John Avery, "he was an honest upright man of sterling integrity, always ready as far as he was able to held those in need of assistance or counsel."<sup>4</sup> Russel Gallup was appointed one of the initial trustees of the Bill Library in Ledyard in 1865. One of his sons, James A. Gallup, attended Yale University and was ordained as a Congregational minister, serving churches in Essex and Madison.<sup>5</sup>

Rufus Gallup, Russel's second son, was deeded 100 acres of the family farm in 1855. The deed also divided the farmhouse itself, Russel retaining a portion of both farm and house. On Russel's death in 1869, Rufus acquired the remainder of the property. This arrangement was a fairly common solution to the problem of enabling a child to attain self-sufficiency and yet provide for the parents. The same arrangement was carried out in 1877 between Rufus Gallup and his son, Russell Gallup II.<sup>6</sup> In addition to his farming duties, Rufus was a carpenter, working in partnership with a neighbor, Leonard Smith. The wing on the east side of the house was built by Rufus in 1842, when he married Betsey Gray.<sup>7</sup>

Russell Gallup II (1851-1911), grandson of Russel Gallup, also operated the farm. Like his namesake, he served as deacon of the Ledyard Congregational Church. A schoolteacher, Russell Gallup II taught a total of 19 terms in Ledyard, Groton, and Montville. From 1896 until his death in 1911, he held the office of Judge of Probate.<sup>8</sup>

Everett Gallup, the last member of the family to own the farm, and the great-grandson of Russel Gallup, was also active in local affairs. He served the town of Ledyard both as tax collector and as town clerk, holding both offices simultaneously for a period. During his tenure as town clerk, the farmhouse was used as an office.

Architecturally, the Gallup farmhouse represents a very late survival of an 18th-century building type, the 2½-story, center chimney house with five bays in the front and a central entrance (Photograph 2). This house is the last in a series of houses in Ledyard which were built in this tradition. It replaced an earlier building on the west side of Colonial Ledyard Highway, and may have been influenced by the earlier house, although there is no evidence available for the design of the earlier building. The simple detailing of the exterior of the house, the

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prominent central chimney, and its scale and massing lend the appearance of a much earlier structure. The interior plan is also typical of an earlier, 18th-century plan (Plan 1). The center chimney divides the front into two rooms, with a small passage with stairs connecting the two and providing access to the front door and second floor. A large room, originally the kitchen, dominates the back.

The exterior of the house exhibits good functional design with simple ornamental detail. The ornamentation is restricted to the door surround, cornice molding, beaded corner boards on one corner, and simple bull-nose moldings around two windows. The corner board beading and the window moldings are probably surviving unreplaced portions of original material. The subtle character of this decorative detail tends to emphasize the form and mass of the building itself.

Interior details reflect the Federal style. The major decorative features are the mantelpieces. These are Federal style, but differ substantially from one another. The most elaborate is that in the parlor (Photograph 13). This has panelled pilasters continued into the entablature above. Lozenges decorate the heads of the pilasters. The hall mantelpiece is simple in design, with an overmantel. (Photograph 12). The parlor chamber has a mantelpiece similar in design to that of the parlor, but less elaborate in detail (Photograph 15). The kitchen fireplace is quite simple, intended for a more utilitarian function (Photograph 14). The staircase in the passageway is also of a modest, functional design, and resembles similar examples in 18th century homes (Photograph 11).

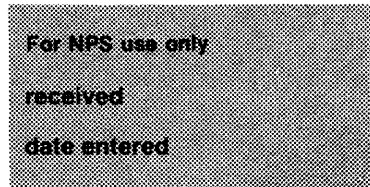
The farmhouse is a good example of the conservative building tradition in rural areas of Connecticut. Unlike nearby New London and Norwich, where the Federal style and even Jeffersonian Classicism had taken root, Ledyard was still immersed in the older building tradition with its origins in the colonial period. Only the interior details of the house belie its essentially 18th century external appearance. The simplicity and good design qualities and workmanship of the house are remarkable. The house and its outbuildings illustrate well the character of a rural community in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

## Endnotes

1. United States Census of 1850, Ledyard, manuscript at Connecticut State Library, Hartford, CT.
2. Crawford, Marion Gallup Allyn, "Four Gallup Generations," typewritten manuscript dated November 26, 1974, page 2.
3. Ibid, page 2.
4. Avery, Reverend John, History of the Town of Ledyard, 1650-1900, Norwich, Connecticut: Noyes & Davis, Press of the Bulletin Co., 1901, pages 204-205.
5. Gallup, Darwin C. and Peck, Josephine Middleton, Gallup Genealogy, Portland, Maine: The Gallup Family Association, Inc., 1966, page 68.
6. Ledyard Land Records, Volume 2, page 227, April 23, 1855 and Volume 5, page 177, December 15, 1877.
7. Crawford, op.cit., page 1.
8. Ibid, page 2.

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9. Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Gallup, Darwin C. and Peck, Josephine Middleton. Gallup Genealogy. Portland, Maine: The Gallup Family Association, Inc., 1966.

Ledyard Land Records, Office of the Town Clerk, Colonel Ledyard Highway, Ledyard, CT

United States Census of 1850, Ledyard, manuscript in Connecticut State Library, Hartford, CT

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10. Verbal boundary description and justification (continued)

300 feet, where it crosses a narrow lane to another stone fence at a right angle. The boundary then turns south to follow this fence until the fence turns eastwards along the "East Lane." Following the stone fence on the north side of East Lane, the boundary then proceeds to a point opposite the machinery shed. It then crosses East Lane to the other side, and continues south along a stone fence at right angles to the East Lane, roughly 250 feet. The boundary then turns westwards along the stone fence at the south side of the field, continuing until it reaches Colonel Ledyard Highway, a distance of about 500 feet. The boundary then continues north along Colonel Ledyard Highway to the point of origin, a distance of about 325 feet. (See Map 1).

The boundary of Applewood Farm includes the farmhouse and the outbuildings associated with it. The original farm contained about 144 acres of land. The nominated property consists of approximately 3.6 acres. This was selected for three reasons. First, it contains the extant farm buildings. Second, the acreage nominated excludes recent structures erected for horses. Third, the area nominated is clearly delineated by stone fences and retains the distinctive appearance of a 19th and early 20th century farmstead (Photograph 1, Map 1).