

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Martin, Caleb, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 30 Mill Pond Road not for publication

city or town Bethlehem vicinity

state Connecticut code CT county Litchfield code 005 zip code 06751

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John W. Shannahan 03/11/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Edson R. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

National Register

Date of Action
4-18-96

Caleb Martin House
Name of Property

Litchfield, CT
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Postmedieval English

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls weatherboard

roof wood shingle

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Caleb Martin House, Litchfield County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 1

The Caleb Martin House is located on Mill Pond Road in the south central section of the Town of Bethlehem. Built about 1730 and enlarged to its present fully developed Colonial saltbox form by about 1745, the Martin House is situated about 150 feet back from the road and faces almost due north (Photograph #s 1, 2, 3). Together with its associated outbuildings, it occupies the northern end of its rural site, which extends almost 3000 feet to the south in the valley of the Weekeepeemee River (see Exhibit A for site plan). Except for a 7-acre parcel carved out the northeast corner, the original extensive farm property remains intact. Bordered by stone walls along most of its boundary, it encompasses about 60 acres of open and wooded land. Wooded ridges that rise about 400 feet above the valley floor flank the property on the east and west.

To the rear of the house are two associated contributing outbuildings, a privy, and an early twentieth-century shed that now serves as a poolhouse (Photograph #4), and a swimming pool. The stone foundation of a large barn is also located there and incorporated in the informal terracing (Photograph #5). Beyond these buildings the land gradually slopes away to the south through an open meadow. Although a garage southwest of the house incorporates an earlier twentieth-century shed, it is non-contributing because of its more modern appearance (Photograph #6.)

The Caleb Martin House consists of a rectangular five-bay main block (approximately 37' x 29') with additions to the south and east (Exhibit B). An elongated one-story, gable-roofed ell, attached at the west end of the south elevation, dates from the late nineteenth century. When it was rebuilt and extended to the south about 1950, a one-car garage was incorporated under its south end. There is a c. 1970 porch with a gable roof on the east end elevation. Originally screened, it is now glassed in.

The main house has a saltbox form with a double overhang, a steeply pitched, wood-shingled gabled roof, and an off-center chimney. Its typical colonial floorplan is organized around a massive stone stack. The rubblestone walls of the full cellar, originally drylaid, are now pointed with mortar. Most of the clapboard sheathing is old, if not original. The windows, tucked up under the plates, are double-hung and contain 12-over-12 sash on the first floor and generally 12-over-8 on the second. Old glass, as well as relatively wide muntins with consistent early profiles, indicates that most of the sash is old and quite possibly original. The muntin profile differs slightly in the upper sash of the east gable end window on the second floor, possibly a later replacement or addition. Three gabled dormers added to the rear roof in the early twentieth century also contain 12-over-8. Alterations to the fenestration occurred when the additions were added. A window was replaced with a French door for access to the porch and on the south wall, windows were added and rearranged in a paired pattern.

The chimney stack now supports five stone fireplaces. Two are located on the east side of the stack in the hall and hall chamber. Also on this side in the cellar is a bake oven with a flue. The hall fireplace is set within a fielded panel wall (Photograph #7). To the right are cupboards with double-leaf paneled doors. The fireplace in the chamber above is much smaller and has a plain board surround (Photograph #8). The two on the west side are located in the cellar and the parlor. The fireplace wall in the parlor has a single fielded panel above the opening but no mantel or molded surround (Photograph #9). Though there is no fireplace in the parlor chamber, the east wall next to the stack is also panelled and incorporates two six-panel closet doors, probably all installed in the early twentieth century (Photograph #10).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Caleb Martin House, Litchfield County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 2

The kitchen hearth has a large stone firebox (81" x 54.5" x 31.5") with a stone lintel (Photograph #11). There is a beehive oven on the right in the rear wall of the firebox. The bottom of its round-arched opening is located about 37 inches above the floor. The chimney breast, which displays three horizontal fielded panels between the cased chimney girts, is flanked by vertical boards and almost totally original. The only change is a new left panel, which replaced the one that was holed for a stovepipe, probably in the late nineteenth century.

The rest of the interior reflects the finishing that took place from the period of construction through at least the early nineteenth century. Girts and corner posts are cased with beaded-edge boards in the first-floor rooms and plain boards elsewhere. Ceilings and walls, except for those that are panelled or sheathed with boards, are plastered. Several small areas exposed in the rear stair wells to the second floor and attic, reveal split lath, suggesting that the plastering of at least the walls was very early work (Photograph #12).¹ The cased summer beams in the hall and parlor and their respective chambers are now partially hidden in the plastered ceiling, which also completely covers the joists. Crown moldings run around the ceiling perimeter and along the girts and summer beams on the first floor. Most of the flooring, generally wide oak boards laid end to end over a layer of thinner spaced boards, appears to be original. Other finishes include panelled wainscot in the rooms of the first floor. Four-panel interior doors are found throughout, except for those in the parlor chamber that display the same pattern of six found in the panelled wall there, and the unusual main exterior door, which has ten panels on its face and diagonal boarding on the inside. The only apparent alteration to the first floor plan was the removal of the partition wall to the keeping room at the the southeast corner.

Historical records strongly suggest that the main block achieved its present form in two stages over a period of about 15 years, c. 1730 to c. 1745 (see exhibit B and item #8). Framing methods and other physical evidence support the theory of a staged building history and the narrow range of the time frame is confirmed by a general consistency of materials and tool marks, such as up-and-down saw marks, that appear on the planking and flooring throughout, as well as on the risers of the attic stairs.

The original part of the building, the hall at the east end of the house, was apparently a typical "starter house," a one-story one-room structure with an end chimney and attic sleeping loft. A massive stone stack occupied the southwest corner and contained flues in its east face for a cooking hearth in the hall and a baking oven in the cellar. In front of the stack was a fairly large "porch" and the main entrance. The evidence is not definitive but an exposed planked wall on the south side of the rear stairwell suggests that the original space also extended several feet behind the hall for access to the cellar; this wall may have run to the west end of the original stack. Instead of stud infill, the original house frame was sheathed with vertical planks. The attic is now finished, allowing limited access to original walls or framing there, but similar planking is still visible in the eaves of the east gable end so it is probable that the same plank-frame system was used throughout. When a brick lining was recently removed from the hall fireplace, a crane *in situ* was uncovered. That fact, along with the unusual bake oven with flue in the cellar on this side, generally confirms that the hall fireplace was the original cooking hearth and that the larger fireplace in the keeping room at the rear of the stack was added when the house was enlarged. Additional evidence is found in the staggered placement of the gable-end windows. Whereas in a one-stage build of a two-story, double-cube house, these windows

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Caleb Martin House, Litchfield County, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 3

are normally lined up directly over one another, here only the two lower ones are aligned; the ones in the attic are offset to the south.

Other structural anomalies tend to confirm the construction history. In addition to the fact that the chimney base is not centered in the cellar but offset to the west, the first-floor summer beams in the hall and parlor, which run lengthwise, differ in size: the beam in the hall is approximately two inches wider than the one in the parlor. Presumably the second floor and its overhang was created by framing a second plate out over the first (the former attic level), but the second floor summers are themselves offset. Instead of being directly above those of the first floor, they are set back to the approximate middle of the second-floor frame. Another framing difference is the use of gunstock corner posts on the second floor which were probably hewn back to create the attic level overhang.

The assumption that the original building was only one story is confirmed by the present roof framing system. There are several ways to frame an integral or an added saltbox, but the method used here is only compatible with an integral build of the entire second floor and attic. The attic chimney girts are cantilevered to the rear to support a heavy purlin that carries widely spaced common rafters, a relatively unusual framing method (Photograph #13). Although spaced the same distance apart as those in the attic, these rafters may be discontinuous at the purlin. They are half-lapped at the ridge but not braced by collar beams. (Photograph #14).

Caleb Martin House
Name of Property

Litchfield, CT
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1730 - c. 1930

Significant Dates

c. 1730; c. 1745

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Caleb Martin (1698-1776)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Collection of present owner

Caleb Martin House

Litchfield, CT

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 57

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant

organization Cunningham Associates Ltd. date 9/15/95

street & number 37 Orange Road telephone (860) 347 4072

city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Dr. John L. Brown & Charles Hix (Trustees)

street & number 30 Mill Pond Road telephone (860) 266-5430

city or town Bethlehem state CT zip code 06751

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Caleb Martin House, Litchfield County, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

The Caleb Martin House is highly significant as an early example of Connecticut domestic architecture of exceptional quality and integrity, a level of significance further enhanced by its known associations with a series of owners, several quite prominent in Bethlehem's history. Particularly notable is its unusual building history, one which illustrates an atypical evolution of a one-room end-chimney house to a saltbox form. Furthermore, the integrity and size of its rural historic setting, maintained virtually intact for almost 300 years, clearly evokes the historic ambience of an eighteenth-century farmstead.

Architectural Significance

The Caleb Martin House is a rare find, one that incorporates architectural evidence of some importance. Twentieth-century restorations and additions have been sympathetic to the original structure, leaving the main block and most of its finishes intact. Because of this level of integrity, architectural evidence has been preserved that provides additional insights into early domestic architecture in Connecticut. Architectural historians are just beginning to find and record a number of early dwellings that evolved from a simple one-room "starter" house, suggesting that a staged development of the five-bay Colonial may have been relatively common practice, especially in the more rural areas of the state.² While other houses of this type, as well as original five-bay Colonials, also acquired a rear leanto at some point in their histories, in the Martin House the leanto and its roof were an integral part of the final stage of the building.

Of particular interest is the cantilvered rear purlin carried by attic chimney girts, a construction method not yet identified with Connecticut by published architectural historians. Several other ways to achieve a greater span for the leanto rafters in the early eighteenth century are described by restoration architect J. Frederick Kelly, the well-known recorder of early Connecticut house types.³ They include the use of a purlin set above the rear plate, in effect, a second plate, which provides intermediate bearing for the rafters in a Northford house. In his Cheshire and East Haven examples, which are more similar to the Martin House, intermediate girts, acting as attic floor joists, which are cantlievered over the rear plate and halved into it, are tenoned into corresponding principal rafters. The rafter-joist system Kelly found in the c. 1760 Benjamin House in Milford was also described by architectural historians Norman Isham and Albert Brown, who attribute this method to Rhode Island.⁴

In addition, modern restorers have resisted the urge to glorify what was and still is a relatively simple farmhouse. The exterior integrity is exceptional, with early if not original clapboarding and windows, as well as a wood-shingled roof. Any replacement materials have been carefully matched. Original and early casework and finishes remain and early twentieth-century restoration work is generally faithful to period.

The simple interior of the first floor, which is especially well-preserved, reflects at least 50 years of historic finishes. The understated but finely crafted panelling of the fireplace walls of the hall and parlor is quite consistent with a later eighteenth-century farmhouse. Rarely, however, does fielded panelling coexist without some embellishment of the fireplace opening. Its absence here may suggest that perhaps a simple frame or bolection molding was removed. The beaded-edge casework, which is also typical of the period and generally found throughout this level, persisted well into

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Caleb Martin House, Litchfield County, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 2

the Federal period in rural areas. Of particular note is the kitchen hearth, which easily is datable to mid-century because of its rear-wall beehive oven. Its panelled chimney breast is almost entirely original, with beaded edge boards framing the opening. Although a similar profile is found on the rest of the casework, it is quite possible that much of the framing was originally exposed (as it probably was on the second floor) and that at least the summers were not cased until the early nineteenth century.

Further significance is derived from the integrity of its rural setting. Rarely do Connecticut farmhouses of this vintage retain more than a few acres of their original historic acreage but here the 1724 land division still defines most of the boundary. Mill Pond Road, which now ends shortly beyond this property, was once the old east-west highway that separated the tiers of lots. Although the southernmost fields or pastures have reverted to woodland, several acres have been kept open, preserving an open rural vista to the rear of the house, which was an integral part of the historic setting. The loss of the barn is regrettable but the present outbuildings still recall the form and inter-relationship of earlier structures that would have comprised the historic farmstead.

Historical Background and Significance

A dispersed farming community for much of its history, the Town of Bethlehem was first settled in the early eighteenth century by people from Woodbury. Woodbury itself was a frontier community established in 1673 in the valley of the Pomperaug River by people from Stratford. At one time, its 167-square-mile plantation included, in addition to Bethlehem, the present-day towns of Roxbury, Southbury, and Washington, all incorporated after the Revolution. Bethlehem, which encompassed the land division known as the North Purchase and was formed from the 1739 parishes of Judea and Bethlehem, became a new town in 1787. The parish and the Town of Bethlehem are well known for their association with the Reverend Joseph A. Bellamy (1719-1790), graduate of Yale and noted Congregational divine.⁵

Caleb Martin (1698-1776), the builder of this house, was a descendant of Woodbury proprietors. Several who received allotments in the North Purchase were members of the Martin family, headed by William Seaborn Martin (d. 1715), who was born in England and first settled in Stratford. In 1685, about the time he came to Woodbury, William married Abigail Nichols, daughter of Caleb and Anne Ward Nichols who was born in Stratford in 1663/64. Although the North Purchase was not actually surveyed until 1724, William and two of his sons, Joseph and Samuel, were among the 125 subscribers in 1712. The land was laid out in six east-west tiers running from the Waterbury line to present-day Watertown and further surveyed into vertical numbered strips, a pattern still visible in modern aerial surveys of the town.⁶ By the provisions of his will, not probated until 1730, Joseph and Samuel Martin, as well as their younger brother, Caleb, also inherited shares of the remaining five rights still owned by their father. As was then customary, Joseph, as the eldest, had a double portion. Apparently only Caleb actually moved to the North Purchase, after assembling the acreage where the house now stands.⁷

In addition to his inheritance and half of Joseph's share, which he bought in 1733, Caleb purchased land rights from several others. Starting in 1724, he acquired part of this lot, then known as Lot 14 in the Second Tier, from Ezra Terrill, who had drawn this piece in the original lottery. Terrill had held ten rights in the Purchase but

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Caleb Martin House, Litchfield County, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 3

this transaction only accounted for a quarter right, then valued at 40 shillings. In typical fashion, after many land transfers took place between proprietors, as well as non-resident speculators, the price of land rose. Such was the case with the five rights obtained by Hezekiah Hooker in 1733, who actually settled in the North Purchase, a half mile north of the town center. When Hooker sold off a quarter right, the rest of Lot 14, to Caleb Martin in 1733, the price had risen to £30.

Since Caleb Martin married Elizabeth Walker (1708-1741) in 1729, it is quite likely that construction began on his house about that time. A citation in the Woodbury Land Records mentions a house on this lot in 1732. According to the Grand Lists of Woodbury, a substantial tax increase was laid on the property between 1745 and 1749, probably indicating that the house was enlarged shortly after 1745. By then Elizabeth had died and Caleb had married again; by both wives, he had a total of six surviving children. In 1748 he was elected to represent the parish in Woodbury. After selling the property in 1754 to Caleb Wheeler for £1100, Martin probably returned to Woodbury since he and his second wife are buried there. The deed of sale described the size and location of the entire 14th lot, which was then 63 acres (50 rods x 187 rods) and ran the full length between the first tier and the highway bordering the north side of the second tier.

Much more is known about Caleb Wheeler (1704-1766), son of John Wheeler (1684-1704), a proprietor of Woodbury and a signer of the Fundamental Articles for its settlement. (John's older brother born in 1673 is believed to have been the first male child born in Woodbury Plantation). Caleb also had two wives. The first was Martha, who died in 1744, soon after the last of her nine children was born. The infant was probably stillborn, one of her four children who died young. By his second wife, Lydia Clark, Caleb had five more children; three of them also died in infancy, soon followed by their mother, who died in 1756 at age 30. The house passed down to John Wheeler, one of the three sons who survived to adulthood. By deed of gift in 1766, he received the first part of the property (20 rods running the full length on the east side), three years after he married Lois Dudley of Bethlehem; in 1774 John purchased the remainder from his father. John was executor of his father's estate, probated in 1787, and the will affirmed all of the *ante mortum* transfers to his children or grandchildren.

Starting in 1790 John Wheeler and his youngest (?) son, Abner, were taxed together as heads of household for the same property, an arrangement that continued through 1796. On the 1795 list they were taxed for 28 acres of plowed land, 80 of cleared pasture, 65 of bush pasture, and 20 acres of wood lot, second rate, more than double the original acreage here. Relatively wealthy farmers, the Wheelers also owned considerable livestock, including four oxen and five horses. John Wheeler, who was chosen as one of three selectmen at the first town meeting in Bethlehem in 1787, also had a saw- and gristmill on the Weekepeemee River (then called the North Sparin) at the northwest corner of the lot. Because of his relative affluence and ownership of a sawmill, it is tempting to credit John with enlarging the house. It is more likely, however, that he carried out some of the interior finishing. In 1798 John sold the 3/4-acre parcel with his millhouse to Moses Galpin, the other miller in town. That same year, he sold the farmstead to David Leavett, Jr., which then contained 93 acres and two dwellings. Since the property was only taxed for one three-story dwelling at least through 1795, the second house must have been located on another parcel.

In the tumultuous early decades of the nineteenth century, when many farms were sold or abandoned by people moving West, the property changed hands many times. Leavett, who

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Caleb Martin House, Litchfield County, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 4

with his father was a prosperous country merchant in Bethlehem, gave it up in 1801. The next owner only held it two years before selling an undivided half-interest to Elijah Daley in 1820. Although unrecorded, Daley must have acquired the other half, since the whole 93 acres was passed on to Phineas Crane the following year. In 1822, by deed of gift, the house and part of the land went to his son, John, who, like his father, was a deacon of the local Congregational Church. The Cranes remained here for some time and by 1867 the farm, then encompassing 56 acres, was inherited by his widow. In 1871 it was sold to Joseph Dayton, who had held the mortgage on the property since 1868, but he disposed of it within a month. There have been a number of owners since that time (six before 1900). The four owners in the twentieth century included Dorothy Sheldon, who purchased the property in 1929. She probably initiated the modernization of the plumbing and wiring and was responsible for the addition of dormers on the south (rear) roof and the partitioning of the rear second floor. The property was acquired by the present owner in 1982. The nearby mill site, not part of the farmstead since 1798, also changed hands frequently. By the Civil War carriage and blacksmith shops were located there and the mill was active until the buildings burned down in 1928.

End Notes:

1. Without destructive testing, it is not possible to determine when the ceilings were plastered, but it is probable that those on the first floor were early nineteenth century. The second floor ceilings, as well as the case work there, may be part of a later restoration in the twentieth century.
2. In recent surveys of two inland rural towns, Ledyard and Woodbridge, the author found that a number of mid-eighteenth century houses were originally one room. In all cases the major clues were a pronounced off-center placement of the chimney and/or an unbalanced facade fenestration and often a shift in direction of the first floor joists. In several cases conclusions based on physical evidence were backed up by primary source material.
3. J. Frederick Kelly, *The Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1963), pp. 52-57.
4. Norman M. Isham and Albert F. Brown, *Early Connecticut Houses* (New York: Dover Publications, 1965; reprint of 1900 edition), pp. 155-157.
5. Bellamy, who preached his first sermon here at the age of 19, lived out his pastorate in Bethel. He founded his Theological Seminary in the house that he built in 1754, which is believed to be the first seminary in the colonies. Among his students were Aaron Burr (1756-1836), vice-president of the United States (1801-1805), and Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758), a famous neo-Calvinist who was a seminal figure in the early American religious experience.
6. The readily apparent land divisions on these aerial photographs, including the boundaries of the Martin property, closely align with the 1927 North American datum used to determine northing and easting UTM grids on present-day USGS topographic maps.
7. Among the houses associated with this family in Woodbury, identified in the 1992 architectural survey, were the homes of Samuel Martin (Inventory #107) and Joseph Martin (Inventory #41), as well as several built by their descendants.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Caleb Martin House, Litchfield County, Connecticut

Section number 9/10 Page i

9. Major Bibliographic References

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Cothren, William F. *History of Ancient Woodbury from The First Indian Deed in 1659 to 1871*. Vol. 1, II, III. Waterbury: Bronson Brothers, 1854, 1872; Woodbury: William Cothren, 1879.

Cunningham, Janice P. "Historical and Architectural Resource Survey in the Town of Woodbury, Connecticut." Woodbury and the Connecticut Historical Commission, 1992.

Homes of Old Woodbury. The Old Woodbury Historical Society, Inc., 1959.

Kelly, J. Frederick. *Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1952.

Isham, Norman M. and Albert F. Brown. *Early Connecticut Houses: A Historical and Architectural Study*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1965; reprint 1990 edition.

Spencer, F. E., Jr. and Mrs. Robert Fallert. "History of Woodfield, Bethlehem Connecticut." Typescript, 1966.

10. Geographical Data

UTM References:

1. 18 648040 4609960
2. 18 648180 4609960
3. 18 648160 4609700
4. 18 648270 4609270
5. 18 648270 4609050
6. 18 648000 4609050
7. 18 648000 4609890

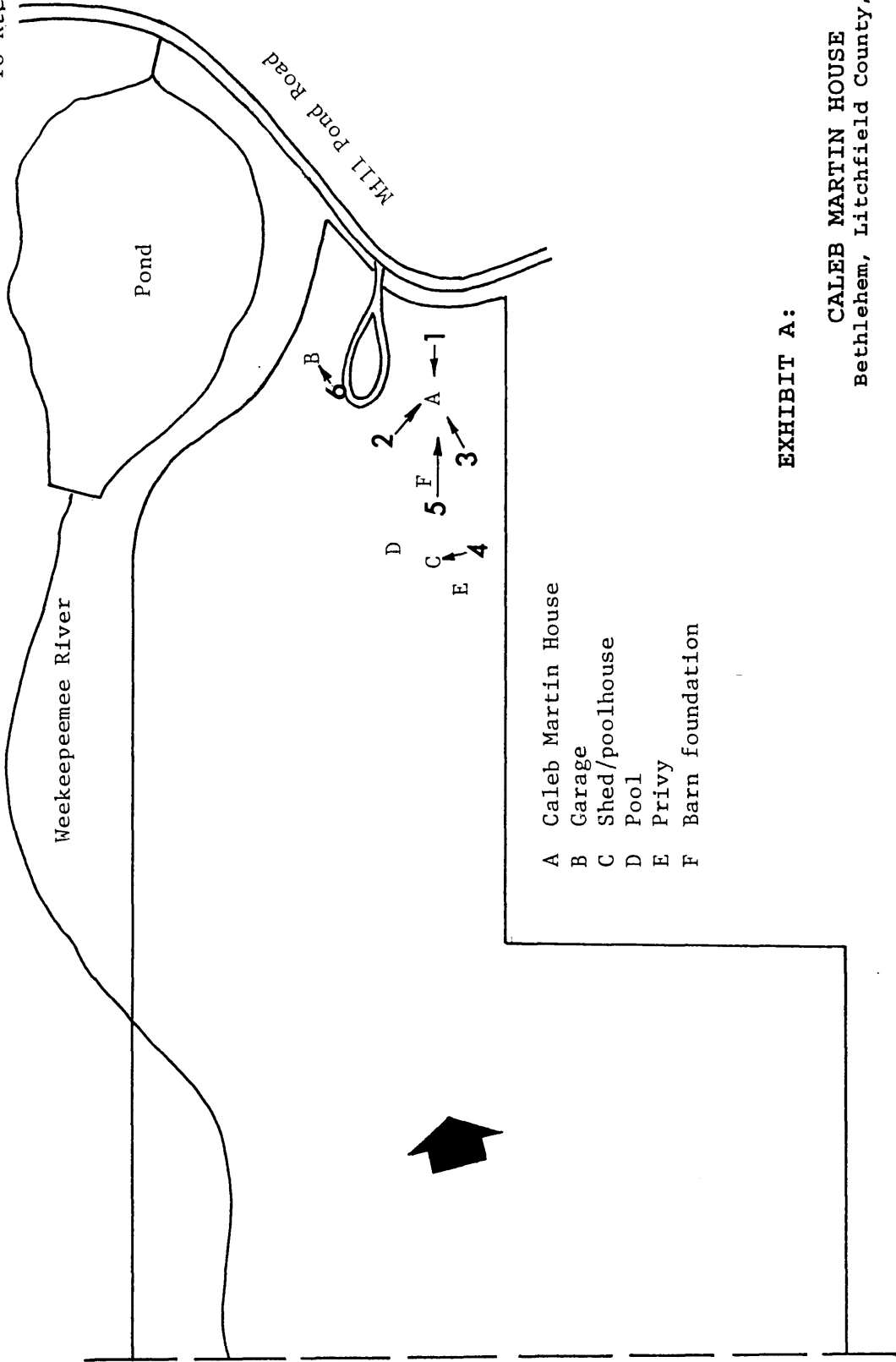
Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described in the Bethlehem Land Records, Book 86, Page 184, August 8, 1983.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the nominated property encompass the building and most of the property historically associated with Caleb Martin in the eighteenth century.

To Rte. 132



- A Caleb Martin House
- B Garage
- C Shed/poolhouse
- D Pool
- E Privy
- F Barn foundation

EXHIBIT A:

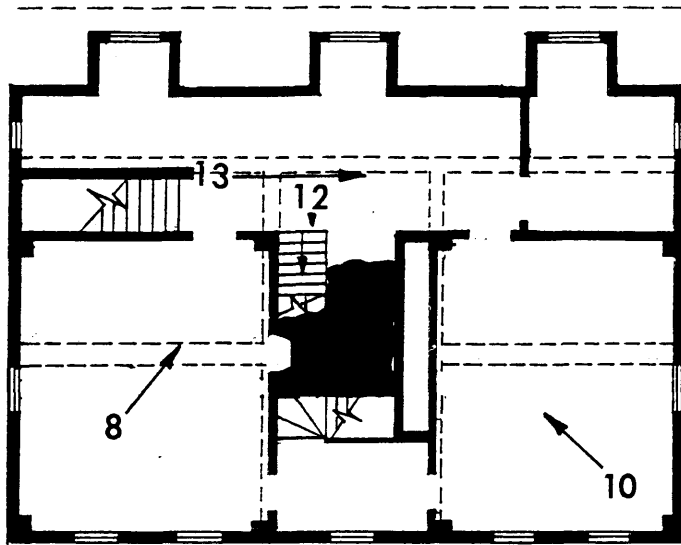
CALEB MARTIN HOUSE
Bethlehem, Litchfield County, CT

SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN - NORTH SECTION

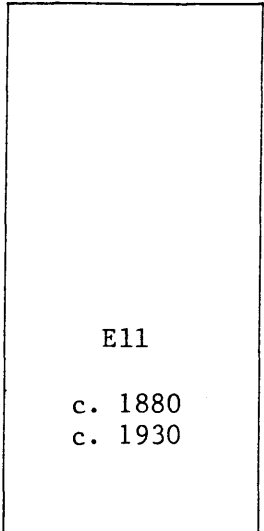
Photograph views indicated by arrows

Approximate Scale: 1" = 200'

Cunningham Associates Ltd. 6/95

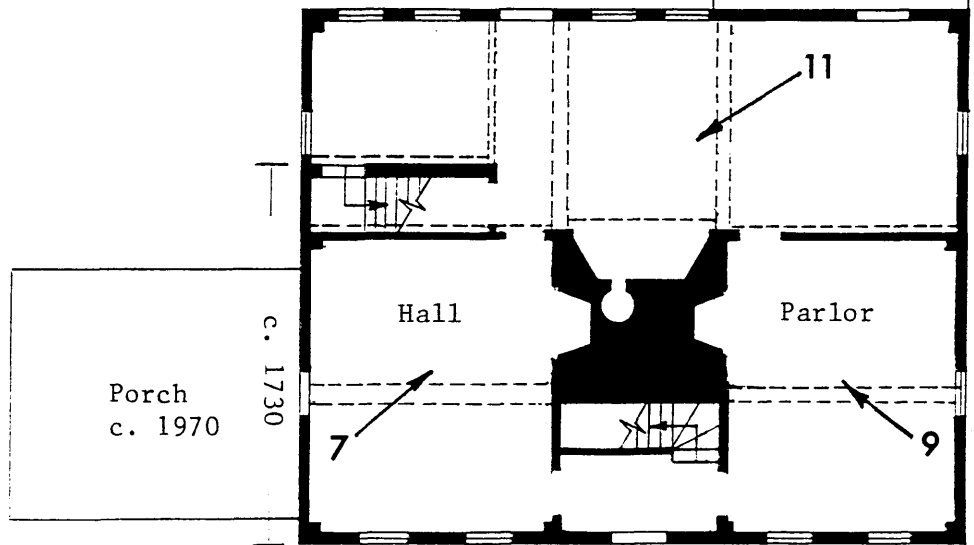


SECOND FLOOR



E11

c. 1880
c. 1930



Porch
c. 1970

c. 1730

Hall

Parlor

c. 1730

FIRST FLOOR

EXHIBIT B:

CALEB MARTIN HOUSE
Bethlehem, Litchfield County, CT

FLOOR AND PARTIAL FRAMING PLANS

Photograph views indicated by arrows

Approximate Scale: $3/32" = 1'$

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Caleb Martin House, Litchfield County, Connecticut

Section number Photo Page 1

List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Associates Ltd.

Date: 5/95

Negatives on file: Connecticut Historical Commission

1. Facade, facing S
2. West elevation, facing NE
3. South and east elevations, facing NW
4. Shed, north and east elevations, facing SW
5. South elevation and barn foundation, facing N
6. Garage, facing W
7. Fireplace wall in hall; facing SW
8. Fireplace wall in hall chamber, facing SW
9. Parlor, facing SE
10. Parlor chamber, facing SE
11. Kitchen, facing NE
12. Stairs to attic (note lath), facing N
13. Second-floor rear (note roof framing), facing W
14. Attic room, facing E