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

#### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

JAN 1 0 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for Individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property								
historic name	Shel.	Ley House						
other names/site number								
2. Location	01:0 = 1 =			3.73	T to the total and the total a			
	248 Boston Po	ost Road		NA	not for publication			
	Madison	NT -	77-	NA NA	vicinity	1112		
state CT	code CT	county №e	w Haven	code 000	2 zip code 06	443		
3. Classification								
Ownership of Property	Category	of Property		Number of Reso	ources within Property			
X private	X buildi	•		Contributing Noncontributing				
public-local	distric	• , ,		2	buildings			
public-State	site				sites			
public-Federal	struct	turo			structures			
public-1 ederal	objec							
					objects Total			
At a set to the total and the second			•					
Name of related multiple pro	operty listing:				ributing resources previous	siy		
<u>NA</u>		<del></del>		listed in the Nat	ional Register <u>NA</u>			
4. State/Federal Agency	Certification							
	ric Places and meets  X meets does  icut Historical bureau  ty meets does  other official	not months Na	and professiona tional Register	requirements s	January 3, 1988 Date	0.		
5. National Park Service	Certification ''	The Control of the A	on the play of the of	1	10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7.		
I, hereby, certify that this pro	operty is:				3 24 2 Sec. 2 44			
entered in the National F See continuation sheet. determined eligible for th Register. See continua determined not eligible fo National Register.	e National tion sheet.	Alloust	/	atoned in th ational Regi	, ,	<i>-</i>		
removed from the Nation other, (explain:)	<del>-</del>							

6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions) DOMESTIC/single dwelling	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions) DOMESTIC/single dwelling				
7. Description					
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)				
	foundation _	stone			
COLONIAL	walls	wood			
	roof	asphalt			
	other				
	***************************************				

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Shelley House is a 17th-century Colonial-style frame farmhouse facing north on the Boston Post Road, U.S. Route 1, about 1.7 miles west of the center of Madison. Classified as a saltbox because it is two stories in front, one story in back, with a long sloping rear roof slope, the house displays many significant early architectural features. It also has a Colonial Revival side porch and added ell to the rear. (See plan.)

The pressures of commercial development generated by the function of the Boston Post Road as a main highway have brought non-residential uses to this neighborhood of Madison. The Shelley House is protected against these influences by tall pine trees and dense shrubbery, which almost obscure view of the clapboard structure from the street. (Photograph 1)

The front elevation is conventionally divided into five bays with central doorway. The second floor overhangs the first. Sash are 2-over-2, presumably 19th-century replacements of the originals. Size of the windows is not uniform; on the second floor the central window is taller than the others, which, in turn, are smaller than those at the first floor. In the 4-panel front door, also not original, the two upper panels are glazed.

In the west side elevation, there are two windows at the first floor, one window off center to the rear at the second, and a horizontal 2-pane attic window. There is a single overhang of attic over second floor. (Photograph 2) On the east side elevation, there is an early-20th-century Colonial Revival hipped-roof glazed porch, completely obscured by shrubbery. A wide door opens onto the porch from the house. Above the porch, at the second floor, there are two windows, with one in the attic.

The rear elevation also is largely hidden by foliage, but the broad rear roof slope and configuration of the 1-story ell are clear. From this vantage point, it is seen that the east ridge line is lower than the west. (Photograph 3)

The central stone chimney is a chief feature of the house. Now pargeted with stucco above the roof ridge, its coursed ashlar construction is visible in areas where the stucco has fallen off. (Photograph 4) An addition to to the chimney stack was built on the front (Photograph 5); this is an added

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flue for the fireplace in the west second-floor room.

The interior of the house embodies the standard 5-room first-floor plan of two front rooms flanking a front hall and three rooms across the width of the lean-to. The original kitchen in the lean-to is now the dining room Present kitchen facilities are in the ell. On the second floor there are only two rooms, one on either side of the stair. Due to the fact that the east rooms on both floors are used for storage and the other rooms are densely packed with furniture, opportunity for interior photography is limited.

In the front hall, the stair rises in a conventional dogleg from right to left. Its original railing, however, was replaced in the 19th century with a walnut balustrade. (Photograph 6) Near the top of the long run is a landing from which a riser continues straight east to the east chamber in an extension of the long run. Another riser at 90 degrees provides a step up toward the front of the house to the second-floor hall.

In the first floor west front room, the fireplace wall is exposed stone. When the present owner of 30 years pulled 20th-century plaster off the stone he found it painted white. The fireplace, while old, is, in his opinion, not original. He considers it likely that the stone was the exterior wall of a 1-room stone-end house. Above the fireplace a summer beam is framed into the 9" x 16" chimney girt with chamfering and lamb's tongue stops. The girt below the joint is similarly decorated. This treatment is repeated at the other end of the summer where it is framed into the end girt. (Photograph 7) The decorative treatment is repeated at both ends of the corresponding summer in the first-floor east room.

The east front room has an exterior door to the rear, pre-dating the lean-to. The fireplace in this room originally had a bake oven. The bake oven was destroyed when the chimney was altered to provide for the kitchen fireplace in the lean-to, but the owner reports that its outline is apparent in the masonry. The first-floor front rooms have no cornices, chair rails, or wainscoting, but do have gunstock posts.

The kitchen fireplace displays a massive stone lintel with bake oven on the left, the whole surrounded by a bolection molding. (Photograph 8) The bake oven is the only brick component in the stone stack. To the right of the fireplace is an early batten door supported by long strap hinges. (Photograph 9) The feather edges of the boards in the door have a central arris, or shadow molding. The ceiling of the kitchen is planks. A narrow second stair rises conventionally from the rear toward the front at the westedge of the kitchen.

The entire lean-to floor was at a level a step down from the front rooms until the floors of the kitchen and the lean-to east room were filled in a

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raised by the present owner. The west lean-to room, still a step down, which usually connects to the kitchen, in this house does not. A door from the west front room opens to this room, which in turn connects to the ell.

The east front room on the second floor has a summer but is plain, witho fireplace. It once was divided by a partition under the summer. The west room does have a fireplace with its own flue of stone rising up the front surface of the chimney through the attic, just as it appears above the ridge line. (Photograph 5) The fireplace summer and girt are decorated as at the first floor. This fireplace has a wooden lintel as did, in the owner's opinion, the first-floor fireplaces, originally. The owner reports that the front plate, once exposed, has chamfer with lamb's tongue stops at its ends.

The roof framing visible in the attic consists of common rafters joined without ridgepole and low purlins. The exterior walls of the house are plank construction with no studs.

The parcel on which the house is situated is 120' x 325' in size. There is one outbuilding, a 14' x 37' shed with vertical siding, built with post and beam, mortise and tenon. (Photograph 10) A contributing structure, it may date from the 18th century. The farm formerly extended south to Long Island Sound.

<sup>1</sup>The porch is delapidated. The owner talks of pulling it off.

8. Statement of Significance									
Certifying official has considered the s		nce of t		erty in			properties:		
Applicable National Register Criteria	A	□в	⊠c	D					
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	A	□в	С		E	F	G		
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)					Period	of Signi	ficance		Significant Dates
Architecture					Late	17C	- mid-l	L8C	NA
					Cultural	Affiliati	on		
					NA				
Significant Person					Archited	:t/Builde	er		
					Unkr	nown			

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Shelley House, said by J. F. Kelly to date from before 1700 is significant architecturally because of its antiquity and because of its plan. The house appears to be an actual example of a 1-room stone-end structure to which a second room was added, and then a lean-to, in the classic growth pattern often postulated for Colonial houses but seldom clearly demonstrated. The integrity of the house in this respect is exceptional. (Criterion C)

The structure of the Shelley House suggests that the east portion, which has the lower ridge, was built first as a 1-room 2-story stone-end farm-house. The 2-story west portion was added next, with its higher ridge. At this time the new flue for the second-floor fireplace, visible in the attic, was added to the front of the stack. It is not clear, for lack of visibility, whether this new masonry contains another flue for the new first-floor fireplace opened in the former stone end of the house.

It is likely that at this time the fenestration assumed its present arrangement of five bays with central doorway. The front door, hall, and stair leading directly to the second-floor room may already have existed. The decorative trim of chamfer and lamb's tongue stops, which appears in the first, east section may have been original there and simply was continued as the house grew.

The 3-room lean-to addition followed. Why its floor was built at a lower level than the floor of the front of the house is not known. Again, the chimney stack was altered to accommodate the additional fireplace. The batten door to the right of the kitchen fireplace presumably was built at this time. Dates for the changes to the house can only be surmised from the physical details. The date of "before 1700" suggested by Kelly, the leading scholar on Connecticut Colonial architecture, seems reasonable for a 1-room stone-end house, especially in Madison, which was settled as a part of Guilford, c. 1649. The second room came perhaps at the turn of

9. Major Bibliographical References	
Maller I Bradoniel Bouler Domostie	Analitantum of Companting Name
Kelly, J. Frederick. <u>Early Domestic</u> York: Dover Publications, 1963;	
Tota: bover rabifications, 190);	reprint ed., 1924.
	•
	See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested	X State historic preservation office
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings	University
Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	
10. Cooperation Data	
10. Geographical Data  Acreage of property 0.92	
Acreage of property <u>0.92</u>	
LITM Deference	
UTM References A   1,8    6 9,8 5,6,0   4,5 7,2  17,0	B   ,       ,   , ,     ,   ,   ,
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
$C \cdot C \cdot$	
	See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
The neminated management in 1	11
The nominated property is described in	n the Madison Land Records at volume
90, page 329.	
•	
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
The boundary of the nominated property	y includes land that now goes with
the house.	
	See continuation sheet
	<del></del>
11. Form Prepared By Reviewed by John Herz	an, National Register Coordinator
name/title David F. Ransom/Consultant	
organization <u>Connecticut Historical Commis</u>	
street & number 59 South Prospect Street	telephone 203 566-3005
city or town <u>Hartford</u>	state <u>CT</u> zip code <u>06106</u>

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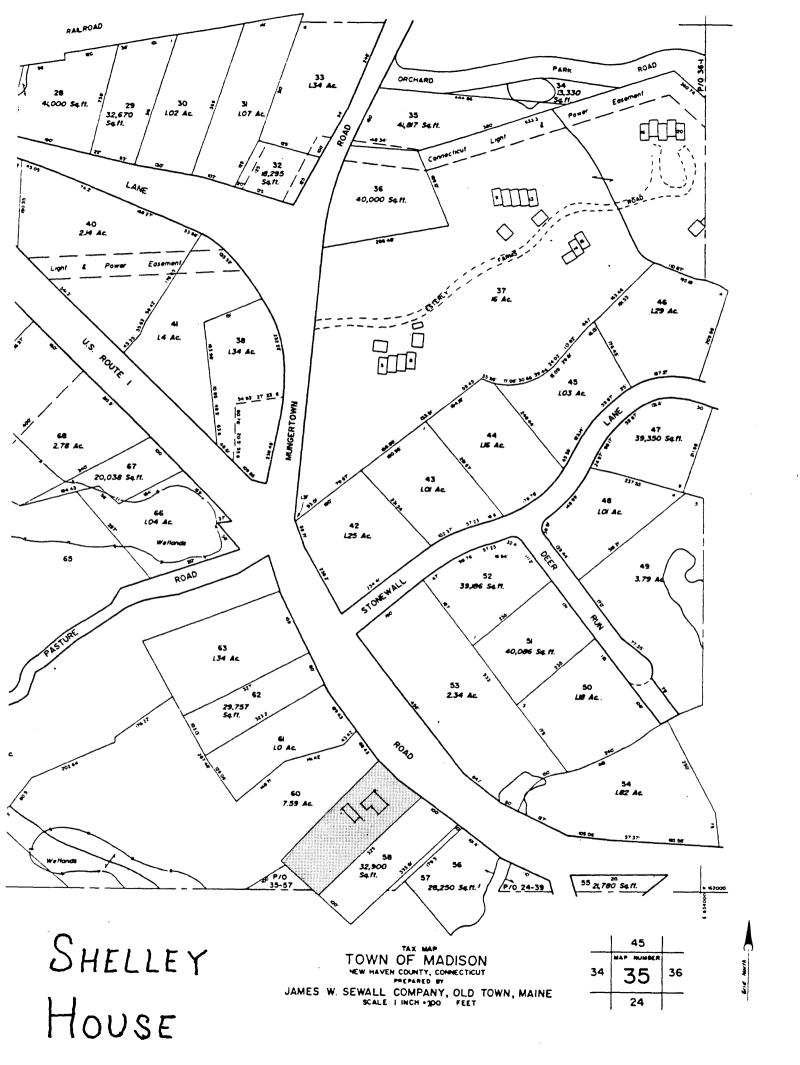
the century, and the lean-to c. 1750. Bake ovens located on the wall to one side of a fireplace, as contrasted to being in the back wall of the fire-box, are generally found in houses no earlier than mid-18th century.

Little is known of the history of the house or the Shelley family for whom it is named. Fragments of incised marble have been found in the grounds suggesting that the Shelleys were stone cutters who produced cemetery monuments.

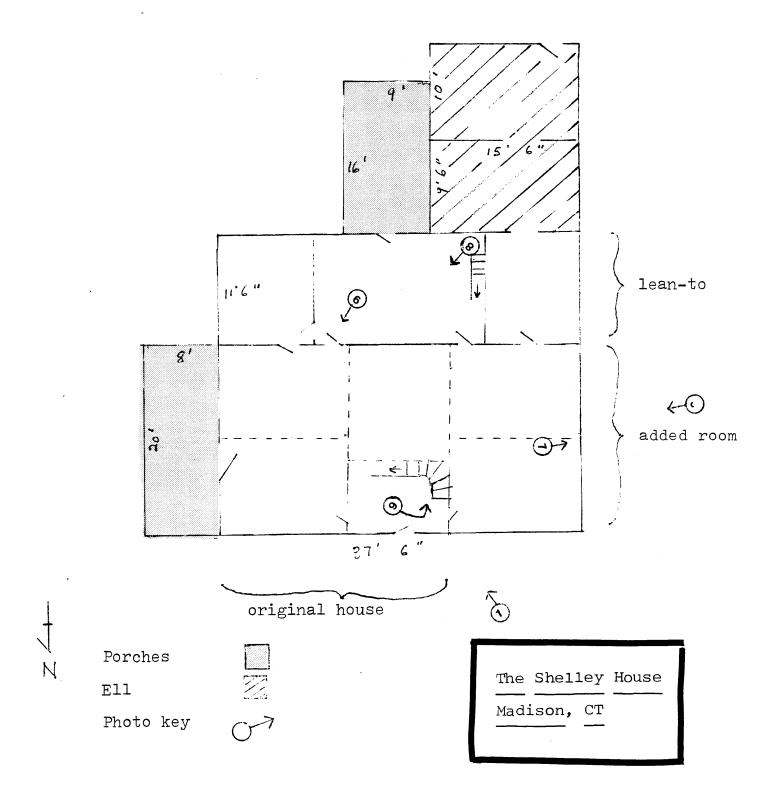
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>J. Frederick Kelly, <u>Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut</u> (New York Dover Publications, 1963; reprint ed. of 1924), p. 88. The rear second-floor casement window sketched by Kelly and illustrated on this page was destroyed by fire at about the time of World War II.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Conditions at the time of the visit to the premises did not permit examination of framing to confirm these observations.

 $<sup>^3</sup>$ Thus far, no documentation concerning the house has come to hand.







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Photographs were taken by D. Ransom in June, 1988.

Negatives are on file with Connecticut Historical Commission.

Photograph 1
Front elevation
View southeast

Photograph 2
West side elevation
View east

Photograph 3
Rear
View northwest

Photograph 4
Chimney
View northeast

Photograph 5
Chimney
View southeast

Photograph 6
Front stair
View southwest

Photograph 7
Summer detail
View west

Photograph 8
Kitchen fireplace wall
View northeast

Photograph 9
Kitchen door
View northeast

Photograph 10 Shed View southwest