# **National Register of Historic Places Inventory**—Nomination Form

code 09

For	NPS	use	only
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received JAN 8 1986 date entered 2/6/86

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

#### 1 Name

David Lyman II House historic

Lyman Homestead and or common

#### 2. Location

street & number 5 Lyman Road

city, town Middlefield

N/A vicinity of

state

city, town

### Connecticut 3. Classification

- Ownership Status Category x occupied \_ public \_ district \_ unoccupied  $\underline{\mathbf{X}}$  building(s) \_x\_ private work in progress \_\_\_\_ structure both \_ site Public Acquisition Accessible \_ in process \_x\_ yes: restricted \_ object being considered \_\_\_\_ yes: unrestricted N/A no
- **Present Use** agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military

county Middlesex

museum park X private residence \_ religious scientific transportation

N/A not for publication

code 007

other:

#### 4. **Owner of Property**

name Lyman Farms, Inc.				
street & number 5 Lyman Road				
city, town Middlefield	N/A vicinity of	state Conn	ecticut	
5. Location of Leg	gal Description			
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Town Clerk's Offic	ce		
street & number Town Hall				
city, town Middlefield		state <sub>Conn</sub>	ecticut	
6. Representation	in Existing Sur	'Veys See conti	nuation shee	t.
title State Register of Historic	Places has this property l	been determined eligible	? yes x	no
date 1985		federal <u>x</u> state	county	local
depository for survey records Connect	cicut Historical Commissio	)n		
city, town Hartford		state Con	necticut	

# 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
X_excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	x original site	
good	ruins	_x_altered	moved date	
fair	unexposed			

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

The David Lyman II House, a Gothic Revival-style building built between 1859 and 1864, is located in Middlefield, Connecticut, a rural town approximately ten miles west of Middletown, the county seat. It faces east and sits on the rise of a hill at the southwest corner of Route 157 (Durham Road) and Lyman Road (Photograph #1). A golf course, orchards, and farmland, all belonging to Lyman Farms, Incorporated, encompass the house. The Town of Durham lies to the 'southeast. The surrounding built environment consists of scattered eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century residences and outbuildings.

Two-and-one-half stories in height, the house is L-shaped with three major sections: a main block  $(41\frac{1}{2}' \times 34\frac{1}{2}')$ , a two-story west wing (29' x 48'), and a two-story south wing (16' x  $21\frac{1}{2}')$ . The main block (1863-64) post dates the two wings (1859) and probably utilizes the foundation materials of the original house (1785) that stood on the site until 1863. (See Exhibit A for a diagram.)

The house (Photograph #2) utilizes post-and-beam construction, is sheathed with clapboard, and rests on a brownstone foundation. Its gable roof, oriented ridge-tostreet, is covered with polychrome patterned slate. The form of the main block displays characteristics of the Georgian style, including symmetry, a five-bay facade, one of two original twin chimneys, and the typical, center hall plan. Its Georgian-style form is embellished, however, with Gothic Revival and Italianate-style detailing. Perforated vergeboards and finials are located on all of the gable and dormer ends, and the dormers of the wings display crossbracing, features of the Gothic Revival style. Italianatestyle brackets and exposed rafters are found on the porticos and overhanging eaves.

The main block features a one-story portico. Chamfered posts topped with scroll-sawn brackets and flattened arches extend the full length of the five-bay facade. The posts and brackets are paired in the center to highlight the main entrance. Above the entrance on the second story is a paired window which breaks up the five-bay pattern. A gable-roofed dormer interrupts the eaveline trimmed with exposed rafters. Two arched windows, matched with shutters, display perforated vergeboards and bracketed finials. The roof is crowned at the ridge with an Italianate-style cupola with paired roundarched windows on each side. Its bellcast roof and overhanging eaves reveal exposed rafter ends.

The north elevation of the house includes the main block and the west wing (Photograph #3). A one-story bay window, decorated with brackets, projects from the main block, as does a twentieth-century exterior chimney. The connecting wing is less decorative than the facade of the main block, but it has similar architectural details. Six bays in length, the two-story wing has a one-story screened-in porch which is adorned with square posts and brackets. Two small gable-roofed dormers with four-paned sash are decorated with crossbracing, unlike the dormer on the main block's facade (east).

The south elevation of the west wing is similar to the north except that is has an open porch for three-quarters of its length (Photograph #4). The two dormers feature similar decorative details. A brick chimney and decorative roof vent project from the slate roof.

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The History and Architecture of Middlefield, Connecticut, 1981 Greater Middletown Preservation Trust 27 Washington Street, Middletown, Connecticut 06457

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The west and south elevations exhibit the decorative perforated vergeboards and exposed rafter ends (Photograph #5). Located in the attic story of the west elevation of the main block is a twentieth-century, shed-roofed dormer. A small entry porch shelters the south entrance on the south wing (now used as an apartment).

Five outbuildings are located to the southwest of the house. Most notable among these are a clapboard carriage house (Photograph #6) and laundry (Photograph #7) decorated in the Gothic Revival style. The gable ends feature crossbracing, finials, and brackets. Also, a half-story, gable-roofed brick gashouse that once contained a carbide gas system for lighting the house lies to its west (Photograph #8). It displays supporting brackets and a four-paned round-arched door.

The interior of the house contains a large central hallway with a wide, triple-run staircase (Photograph #9) that divides the house in half to form four rooms with two on each side of the hallways. (See Exhibits B, C, and D for floor plans.) The interior partition wall on the north side of the first floor of the main block, however, was removed to create one large room during the early twentieth century (Photograph #10). The plaster cornice moldings found in the hallway and in the south and north parlors are perforated with a foliated relief pattern (Photographs #11 and 12). An oversized entry door with sidelights lies opposite the staircase, which has turned balusters and a molded handrail. Scroll-sawn details adorn the casings of each step as well as the base of each landing (Photograph #13 and 14). Original heavily molded door surrounds exist on all entrances to the hallway. Three rooms on the first floor contain roundarched white marble fireplace surrounds with volute keystones (Photograph #15). A black marble fireplace surround exists in the southwest room.

The second floor, also two rooms deep on either side of the central hallway, possesses distinctiveplaster cornice moldings in the northwest bedroom, which is entered through a decorative round-arched passway (Photograph #16). In this room, the plaster molding, unlike the pattern found on the first floor, displays a perforated talon and grapevine pattern. The southeast bedroom contains a white marble fireplace surround similar to those found on the first floor. The northeast room features a heavily molded wood fireplace surround.

Equally notable are the enameled wood cooking stoves and built-in wood bin in the kitchen (west wing). The third floor of the main block, which once served as the servants' and farm workers' quarters, is partitioned into four rooms. Here also is the entrance to the cupola by way of an enclosed spiral staircase. The original hardware and iron gas-light fixtures remain throughout the house.

# 8. Significance

Period	Are	eas of Significance—Cl	hecl	k and justify below			
prehistoric		archeology-prehistoric		community planning	landscape architecture	۲.,	religion
1400-1499		archeology-historic		conservation	law		science
1500-1599	x	agriculture		economics	literature		sculpture
1600-1699	x	architecture		education	military		social/
1700–1799		art		engineering	music		humanitarian
x 1800–1899		commerce		exploration settlement	philosophy		theater
1900–		communications	x	industry invention	politics government		transportation other (specify)
Criteria B	& C	······					

**Specific dates** 1859, 1864

Builder Architect Russell, Rufus G., New Haven (architect)

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

The David Lyman II House has, local historical associations with one of Middlefield, Connecticut's prominent agricultural and industrial families, who owned the property for over 230 years (Criterion B). Having established a prosperous farm by the middle of the nineteenth century, David Lyman II helped to develop the Town of Middlefield by founding the Metropolitan Washing Machine Company and the Airline Railroad. In 1863 New Haven architect Rufus G. Russell designed this well-preserved house, one of the finest examples of the Gothic Revival style in the greater Middletown area (Criterion C).<sup>1</sup>

#### Historical Significance

David Lyman II (1820-1871) was a direct descendant of Richard Lyman, an English immigrant who came to Boston in 1631. In 1635 Richard joined the Reverend Thomas Hooker to found Hartford. His grandson Ebenezer (1682-1762) moved to Durham in 1737 and also purchased land in Middlefield. Ebenezer's fourth son John (1717-1763) and his wife Hope moved to Middlefield in 1741 after buying 165 acres of land that today form the core of Lyman Farms, Incorporated. John's son David (1746-1815) continued to run the Lyman farm, as did David's son William (1783-1869). William married Alma Coe, daughter of another prominent Middlefield family, who bore seven children, one of whom was David II.

David II was appointed trustee of his ancestral homestead at the age of 27 and enlarged the house before 1860 by adding two wings to an original main block built by his grandfather in 1785. In 1863 David II moved the original block to another site at the intersection of Main Street and Reed's Gap Road in Middlefield, where it still serves as a residence. During the same year he commissioned Rufus G. Russell of New Haven to create the present main block of the house.2 Richard Powell was employed as the stone mason in 1864.<sup>3</sup> According to Lyman's ledgers dating from 1849-1870, Lyman was very involved in the construction and furnishing. In 1864 he reported a total of \$18,104.13 in his house account.<sup>4</sup> By 1865 he listed \$11,227.71 spent on new house furniture, pianos, and all fixtures.<sup>5</sup> Lightning rods installed cost \$26.40.<sup>6</sup>

David Lyman II, like generations before him, continued to operate the 500-acre farm founded by John Lyman. Vegetables and peaches from a small orchard were sold locally to supplement the Lyman income, and at the turn of the century the farm specialized in fruit and breeding sheep. So acclaimed was the farm that in 1899 it was featured in the Pastern editions of the <u>American Agriculturist</u>, the <u>New England Homestead</u>.<sup>7</sup> However David Lyman was not financially dependent on his farm. As a young man he had developed business skills from working with a New Haven merchant and later for the famous New York-West Indies merchants, Alsop and Chauncey. By 1861 he established the Farmers Milling Company and co-founded the Metropolitan Washing Maching Company along with his father William and Moses Terrill. At one time the Metropolitan Washing Machine Company employed about 160 men who manufactured over 400 wringers a day. It utilized six buildings with over 20,000 square feet and a sales office and showroom in New York City.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data	a	
Acreage of nominated property2 Quadrangle_nameDurham JTM References		Quadrangle scale <u>1;2</u> 4,000
1         8         6         9         9         8         4         5         9         6         1         8         ρ           Zone         Easting         Northing	B Zone East	ing Northing
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erbal boundary description and justificatio Middlefield Land Records Volume 2 The house and its two-acre plot lie ist all states and counties for properties ov	1: Page 490 in the north section	•
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tate code	county	code
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rganization <sub>Greater Middletown</sub> Preserva Treet & number 27 Washington Street		11y 1985 ne (203) 346-1646
ty or town Middletown	state Co	onnecticut
2. State Historic Pre	servation Off	icer Certification
he evaluated significance of this property within t	the state is:	
national state	X local	
is the designated State Historic Preservation Offic 65), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion ccording to the criteria and procedures set forth I	in the National Register and c	
tate Historic Preservation Officer signature	Jun m	Kum
Director, N <b>e</b> John W. Shannahan, Connecticut H	listorical Commission	date 12/26/85
For NPS use only		
I hereby certify that this property is included	in the National Register	date 2/6/86
Keeper of the National Register		7 7
Attest:		date
Chief of Registration		
GPO 894-785		

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Lyman's greatest contribution was in founding the Airline Railroad, of which he served as the first president. It ran from New Haven to Middletown, then to Willimantic. Naturally Middlefield's depot was convenient for shipping the products of the Metropolitan Washing Machine Company. Lyman also worked against Hartford interests to charter a railroad bridge across the Connecticut River at Middletown, and he finally obtained the right to bridge the river from Congress.<sup>8</sup> The bridge opened in July of 1871, a few months after Lyman's early death at the age of 51.

Lyman's widow Catharine and sons Henry (1856-1879) and Charles Elihu (b. 1857) continued to operate the farm. His oldest son William (b. 1854) was well-known for his inventions: the Lyman Gun Sights and the Lyman Bow-facing Rowing Gear. His patented scopes and gunsights were supplied to the United States Army during three wars. The Lyman family still owns and manages the home and some 1,100 acres. Produce is sold in the Apple Barrel near the house.

### Architectural Significance

The David Lyman II House is an outstanding example of the work of Rufus G. Russell (1823-1896). One of the best-known architects in New Haven, he apprenticed under Henry Austin and soon was recognized as one of 'the principal architects of the period . . . mainly identified with the High Victorian Gothic style of the '70s . . . "? He designed numerous buildings in New Haven: the Calvary Baptist Church (1871) on Chapel Street, the New Haven Gas Company (1872) on Crown Street, and the Humphrey School (1877) on Humphrey Street. In 1866 he designed the residence of Nicholas Countryman, one of New Haven's leading builders, which displays features similar to those of the David Lyman II House.

Russell undoubtedly was challenged by Lyman's commission. The architectural evolution of the house reveals that Russell was restricted to the defined space of an earlier building and two adjoining wings. In addition, Lyman wished to retain the Georgian-style form original to the house, yet adorn it with Gothic- and Italianate-style details. Russell utilized post-and-beam construction in the main block, a method outdated by 1860 in New Haven but still prevalent in Middlefield. To the five-bay, two-story house he applied a sophisticated Italianate-style porch and cupola. He dressed the gable and dormer ends with well-crafted vergeboards, finials, and brackets. Well-articulated details were also added to the interior. The perforated and raised, foliated talon and grapevine patterns of the cornice moldings are most unusual to the area. Black and white marble fireplace surrounds further enhance the large rooms.

Most notable is the excellent state of preservation of the house. Modern alterations have been limited to a twentieth-century exterior chimney, a shed-roofed dormer, and the removal of a partition wall on the north side of the main block.

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NOTES:

<sup>1</sup>Based on the architectural and historical surveys conducted by GMPT in northern Middlesex County.

<sup>2</sup> David Lyman II Historical Collection, Ledger A, 1863, p. 286.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 296.

4 Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> David Lyman II Historical Collection, Ledger I, 1865, p. 29.

6 David Lyman II Historical Collection, Day Book A, 1863, p. 344.

<sup>7</sup> The David Lyman II House and several members of Charles Elihu Lyman's family are pictured in a photograph on the front cover of this magazine.

<sup>8</sup> J. H. Beers, <u>Commemorative Biographical Record of Middlesex County</u>, <u>Connecticut</u> (Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1903), p. 107.

9 Elizabeth Mills Brown, <u>New Haven: A Guide to Architecture and Urban</u> <u>Design</u> (New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1976), p. 7.



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_	David Lyman			

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- Beers, J. H. <u>Commemorative Biographical Record of Middlesex County, Connecticut</u>. Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1903.
- Brown, Elizabeth Mills. <u>New Haven: A Guide to Architecture and Urban Design</u>. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1976.
- Cunningham, Janice P. <u>The History and Architecture of Middlefield</u>, Connecticut. Greater Middletown Preservation Trust, 1981.

David Lyman II Historical Collection. General ledgers, 1849-1870. Property of the Lyman family. Middlefield Land Records

Middletown Land Records

New England Homestead, 12 August 1899.

Rufus G. Russell Collection. New Haven Colony Historical Society. Miscellaneous architectural drawings.

1851 Clark Map

1859 Walling Map

1874 Beers Atlas





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PRELIMINARY - EXISTING CONDITIONS - PLAN HOMESTEAD LYMAN LYMAN BOAD AT BOUTE 147 SCALE: 18= 10" Dec. 17, 1984 10





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EXHIBIT D LYMAN HOMESTEAD Same: 18=1-0" DEC. 7, 1984