Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey
Number Nine
NEW HAVEN ARCHITECTURE

Selections From The Historic American Buildings Survey

Number Nine

THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Division of Historic Architecture
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

June, 1970
Discovered in 1614 by Adriaen Block, who called it "Rodeberg," meaning Red Mount Place, New Haven was not settled by white men until April 10, 1638, when the Reverend John Davenport, a Puritan minister of London, and Theophilus Eaton, a prominent merchant of his congregation, led a band of pioneers to this port from Boston. Shortly after the Davenport party arrived in Boston on June 26, 1637, Colonial troops, returning from their pursuit of the Pequot Indians, brought news of an excellent harbor in the district of the Quinipiac Indians' hunting grounds. Eaton and his party of scouts investigated, found that the harbor possessed the trading possibilities desired by the colonists, and the following April the settlement was established. At first called Quinipiac, the name was changed in August 1640, to New Haven, for the English seaport in Sussex.
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*Cover: wood engraving, City Hall, c. 1861, courtesy of City of New Haven; design by HABS Architect A. Craig Morrison.*
INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 1964, one of the most thorough recording projects of recent years was carried on in New Haven, Connecticut by the Historic American Buildings Survey in Cooperation with the New Haven Preservation Trust. The project was based on the careful ground work of a broad scale inventory of historic New Haven buildings undertaken in 1963 by The New Haven Preservation Trust. From the resultant 86 HABS inventory forms, a representative group of 18 buildings of historic and architectural significance were selected for detailed recording the next year. The buildings were recorded by photographs and written architectural and historical data; measured drawings were made of ten of the most important structures. (Henry Austin designed eight of the buildings; David Hoadley and Ithiel Town each designed three). Of these 18 buildings, 11 were selected for this publication as representing a cross section of styles, uses, and dates of what remains of New Haven's early architecture, which is largely of the 19th century.

The very fine cooperation of Professor Christopher Tunnard, AIA, of Yale University, President of The New Haven Preservation Trust, and the thoughtful assistance and advice of Carroll L. V. Meeks, Professor of History of Architecture, Yale University, and of Dr. John D. Hoag, Art Librarian, Yale University, contributed to the success of the HABS survey.

The New Haven Project was under the direction of the then HABS Eastern Office in Philadelphia of which James C. Massey (now Chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey), was Supervisory Architect. Architect Woodrow W. Wilkins, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky (now of the University of Miami), was Project Supervisor, a position he has ably filled on several HABS summer projects. He was assisted by Photographer Ned Goode who produced 79 views of 16 buildings. Skilled student assistant architects were Annette H. M. Gottschalk, William P. Hersey, and Charles R. Tichy, students of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Yale University, and Iowa State University, respectively.

Jonathan B. Conant, Research Assistant and student at Yale University, whose services were provided by The New Haven Preservation Trust, divided his time between the New Haven Colony Historical Society and the various record resources of the City of New Haven. (Search in the city records was difficult since, by legislative act, all tax records prior to c. 1949 were destroyed without microfilming).

Additional photographs were taken by Robert Fulton III, Newtown, Connecticut. The Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Yale University granted permission to include photographs of original Henry Austin drawings in the HABS survey.
HABS Writer-Editor Dorothy Chatfield Buffmire edited the New Haven records and designed this booklet. Denys Peter Myers, Principal Architectural Historian for HABS, conducted additional research in New Haven and reviewed the reports.

Also included in this booklet are brief descriptions of the remaining seven buildings recorded in 1964 and all previous New Haven recordings as listed in the 1930 and 1959 published HABS catalogs.

The 86 HABS inventory forms recorded in 1963 were donated to the Survey by The New Haven Preservation Trust and are in the HABS archives at the Library of Congress, as are 48 HABSI forms on New Haven buildings which were recorded between 1959 and 1963.

The HABS archives at the Library of Congress now contain more than 50,000 measured drawings, 45,000 photographs, and 22,000 pages of documentation for more than 16,000 historic buildings in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and is one of the largest collection of records of this kind in the world. The Historic American Buildings Survey continues recording each year in all parts of the country in an effort to fulfill its goal of broad geographic and typological representation of all periods of American architecture.

The Historic American Buildings Survey is carried on by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior in cooperation with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress.

This book is ninth in the series "Selections from the Historic American Buildings Survey." These publications are designed to present, in a convenient bound volume, a representative selection of some of the most important buildings recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey in recent projects. The text and illustrations in this booklet are taken from the records deposited in the permanent archives in the Library of Congress. Copies of any of these records may be obtained at the Library's stated prices by writing to the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540.
THE REVEREND JOHN WOODWARD HOUSE

originally located at
409 Forbes Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

East Elevation
TRANSVERSE SECTION

THE REVEREND
JOHN WOODWARD HOUSE

Exterior showing
North and East facades
courtesy Mrs. L. T. Hazall
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

NOTE: CHANGE OF DIRECTION OF ORIGINAL FLOOR PLANKS

CHARLES R. TICHY, ARCHITECT

NEW HAVEN PROJECT 1964

THE REVEREND JOHN WOODWARD HOUSE
400-411 FORBES AVENUE, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

SURVEY NO. CONN.
271

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 8 SHEETS

ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION

LATER ADDITION

GRAPHIC SCALE
1/4" = 1'-0"
Location: House dismantled by the New Haven Preservation Trust and will be stored until it can be reconstructed on a new lot. The house was formerly located at 409 Forbes Avenue, corner of Forbes and Woodward Avenue.

Present Owner: New Haven Preservation Trust owns dismantled house. Lot was purchased by Shell Oil Corporation. Prior to dismantling, house was residence of Mrs. L. T. Hazall, descendant of Reverend John Woodward.

Present Use: None

Statement of Significance: A modest late-18th century clapboard house, similar to the original house which had been burned by the British in 1779. One of the oldest houses in New Haven. It was built on land purchased from the Indians in 1720. The Woodward family descendents occupied the land for almost two hundred and fifty years.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:

The jurisdiction of the corner of Forbes and Woodward Avenues has been in dispute between New Haven and East Haven since 1710. By a bill passed in 1960, the corner is officially in the Town of New Haven. The location of the various records connected with the house and land is, therefore, always a matter of question. Both New Haven and East Haven records have been searched.

Connecticut Land Records do not describe the buildings situated on the land, except to mention their existence and to label them "dwelling house" or "barn," etc. Since John Woodward, Sr. owned so much land, transacted much business, and held mortgages on many farms and houses, it is impossible to trace the precise history of the John Woodward House.

The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land upon which the house was built, taken from the New Haven Land Records, for the City of New Haven.
April 8, 1717

Before Sam Bishop, Clerk. To all Christians to whom these presents shall come, John Hodson of New Haven in the county of New Haven within his Majesties Colony of Connecticut in New England joyner sends greeting. Know yoo, that the Sd John Hodson for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and ten pounds of current money of New England to him in hand payd before the ensealing and delivery of these presents by John Woodward of Norwich in the county of New London in Sd colony the receipt whereof to full content and satisfaction, He the said John Hodson his heyrs executors and administrators every of them for ever by these presents, and for other good causes him here unto moving, He the Sd John Hodson hath given granted bargained sold aliened enfeaffed conveyed and confirmed and by these presents hath fully freely clerely and absolutely give grant bargain sell alien enfeaff convey and confirme unto the Sd John Woodward his heyrs and assignes forever one home lott containing half an acre and half quarter more or less with a mansion or dwelling house also one warehouse and stable standing and being on Sd homelott as Sd homelott is bounded easterly on the highway northerly on the land and present tenure and occupation of Mrs Mary Trowbridge and southerly on the harbour situate lying and being in New Haven aforesd together with well pump fences stone trees thereon standing or thereunto any ways appertaining with all such rights liberties immunities profits privileges commodities and appertenances as in any kind appertain thereunto with the title interest inheritance property possession claime and demand whatsoever of him the Sd John Hodson of in and to the same and every part thereof to have and to hold all the above granted promises with all and singular appertenances thereof unto the Sd John Woodward his heyrs and assignes to him and their own sole and proper use benefitt and behoof from henceforth forever, And the Sd John Hodson for himself his heyrs executors and administrators doth hereby covenant promise grant and agree to and with the Sd John Woodward his heyrs and assignes in manner and form following (that is to say) that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents, he the Sd John Hodson is the true sole and lawful owner of all the aforebargained premisses and stands lawfully seized thereof in his own proper right of a good perfect and indefeazable estate of inheritance in fee simple having in himself full power good right and lawfull authority to sell and dispose of the same
in manner as aforesd and that the Sd John Woodward
his heyrs and assignes shall and may henceforth
forever lawfully peacably and quietly have hold
use occupie possess and enjoy the above granted
promises with the appertenances thereof free and
clere and clerely acquited and discharged of and
from all manner of former and other gifts grants
bargains sales leases mortgages signatures demands
judgements executions entailed forfeitures and of
and from all other titles troubles charges and
encumbrances whatsoever had made commited done or
sufered to be done by the Sd John Hodson his heyres
or assignes at any time or times before the ensealing
and delivery hereof, and further the Sd John
Hodson doth hereby convenant promise bind and oblige
himself his heyres executors and administrators from
henceforth and forever hereafter to warrant and
defend all the above granted promises and apperten-
ances thereof unto the Sd John Woodward his heyres
and assigns against the lawfull claims and demands
of all and every person or persons whatsoever and
at any time or times hereafter on demand to give
and pass such further and ample assurance and con-
firmation of the premises unto the Sd John Woodward
his heyrs and assigns forever, as in law or equity
can be reasonably devised advised or required.

In witness whereof the Sd John Hodson hath hereunto
sett his hand and seal the third day of October in
the Yeare of our lord one thousand seven hundred
and sixteen and in the third year of the Reign of
our soverign Lord George King of Brittain France
and Ireland. Signed sealed and delivered in pres-
ence of us. Signed Jerimiah Atwater and Lydia
Rosewell New Haven April 3rd 1717 with seal of
John Hodson.

John Hodson of New Haven subscribed to this agree-
ment personally appearing acknowledged it to be
his act and deed before me. Signed Jonathan Law.

The herein written and part of the other side is a
true record of the original deed. April 8 1717.
Signed Sam Bishop, Clerk. Vol. 4, p. 652

January 7,
1716-17

Before Sam Bishop, Clerk. Daniel Collins of East
Haven to John Woodward one tract or parcel of land
within the township of New Haven containing two
acres more or less together with the dwelling house
standing on Sd Land...bounded northerly by a high-
way leading into the oyborshell feild fourteen rods
northerly on land in the present tenure of Nathan Clark thirty rods easterly on the field commonly called oysterhell field twelve rods and four foot and southerly on land in the present tenure of John Mayo thirty rods together with...apple trees pear trees peach trees and all other trees...stones and fences. Consideration: twenty one pounds and five shillings. Before Sam Bishop, Clerk April 8 1717. Vol. 4, p. 654.

March 19 1716-17 Nathan Clark of New Haven to John Woodward parcel of land...within the township of New Haven containing one quarter and half quarter of an acre...abuted and abounded northerly two rods on a way leading into the field commonly called oysterhell field northerly thirty rods on the sd field easterly two rods on the afore-said field and southerly thirty rods on the land in the present tenure of John Woodward. Consideration: twenty shillings. Before Sam Bishop Clerk April 8 1717. Vol. 4, p. 655.

June 19, 1717 Joseph Osborn New Haven to John Woodward one tract or parcel of salt meadow...within township of New Haven on the east side of the harbor containing three acres besides salt ponds at the sd meadow is abuted and abounded south mostly by a canal on the norther side of the barr commonly called Cranes Barr and southeasterly by salt meadow in the present tenure and occupation of Gorsham Brown and northeasterly by salt meadows in the present tenure of Eleazor Morris and northwesterly by salt meadow in present tenure of Daniel Brown together with nine rods of stone wall. Consideration: Thirteen pounds and five shillings. Before Sam Bishop, Clerk June 19 1717.

June 4 1717 John Mayo, Harwich, County of Branstable, Province of Massachusetts Bay to John Woodward one (sp?) or tract of land...containing by estimation two acres be it more or less butted and bounded westerly by a highway leading into oysterhell field northerly on land in the present tenure of John Woodward easterly on land commonly called the oysterhell field or the college land southerly on the water in the harbor at low water mark, together with the dwelling or mansion house barn shop fences orchard and all trees and stones thereon. Consideration: Thirty six pounds. Before Sam Bishop, Clerk June 19 1717. Vol. 4, p. 721.
April 16, 1717  John Hodson Juynor and Lydia Rosewell widow of Mr. Richard Rosewell, deceased to John Woodward...one farme or parcel of land partly upland and partly meadow and lowland situate in New Haven on the east side of the harbour containing one hundred acres...also a tract of land butted and bounded northerly by a creek running into the aforesaid harbour commonly called Elses Creek and northerly and easterly upon the northern and easterly side of lowland to a stone marked "T T" taking in the pastures commonly called the Calme pasture and the upland or field commonly called Spinners field southerly upon swampy or lowland in present tenure of Gorsham Brown and on salt meadow down to said harbor to Elses Creek aforesaid together with the dwelling house barn fences trees underwood herbage grass and stones standing thereon, also one tract or parcel of meadow containing by estimation fourteen acres...lying in the meadow commonly called the Kresh meadow in East Haven said being bounded northerly by meadows in present tenure of Joshua Austin easterly on meadows in present tenure of Saml Russell and southerly on common or unbounded land...also the right and interest of them the said John Hodson and Lydia Rosewell in eighteen acres of salt and fresh meadow lying on the east side of the harbour...and lying undivided between the said John Hodson and John Trowbridge and Stephen Trowbridge that is to say nine acres according to the inventory of the estate of McCalob Trowbridge, four acres and an half of said nine acres of meadow lying northward of Sd farme in that tract of land commonly called the old alias the lower Indian field and four acres and an half of Sd nine acres lying southerly of said farme situate in that tract of salt meadow lying near the Barn commonly called Crenes Barn and the Rock called Black Rock. Consideration: two hundred and seventy pounds. Before Samuel Bishop, Clerk, Oct. 24 1717. Vol. 4, p. 772.

Dec. 2, 1719  Isaac Jones to John Woodward one parcel...in New Haven and of the division commonly called the fifth division lying within or near unto that parcel of land commonly called White Hall, containing 32 acres and a half being eighty rods long sixty six rods abutting south on the land of Saml Thomas and north on the land of the widow How and on a highway east and on a highway west as appears by the records of the town....Con-
April 4, 1722


Dec. 13, 1722

Received of Mr. John Woodward of New Haven ye sum of twenty two pounds seventeen shillings and six pence for land laid out to him by the townsmen the Sd money for the use of the town. Before Saml Bishop Clerk Apr 9 1724. Pay received by me s/David Atwater town treasurer. Vol. 6, p. 397.

Nov. 23, 1726

Jacob Heminway to John Woodward...a certain parcel of land lying...in the limits of East Haven and at a place called New Indian Field by estimation twenty acres...being bounded south and west and north by land of Sd Woodward, on the east by the road to south and also certain rights of land in the old Indian field that is to say...Consideration: ...for a valuable satisfaction to me paid that is to say for a certain negro girl named Phillis & fourteen pounds in money to me paid or secured to be paid. Before Saml Bishop Justice of the Peace Nov 23 1726. Vol. 7, p. 55.

Nov. 4, 1724

Proprietors Committee New Haven to John Woodward quitt claim to certain piece of land lying in that field commonly called the new Indian field on the east side of the harbor...containing thirteen acres 3/4 and fifteen rods...bounded westerly by said Woodward land and partly by land in the present tenure of Eleazer Brown southerly by land in the present tenure of Joseph Tuttle Jnrr easterly by a way leading to souther northerly by land in the present tenure of Revd Jacob Heminway in part, and partly by land in present tenure of Sd Woodward, also in another certain piece of land in sd field containing five acres being bounded westerly by sd Woodwards farme 58 rods northerly, by sd Woodwards land 18 rods easterly by land in present tenure of Sd Mr. Heminway 68 rods, southerly by land of Sd Woodward five rods and a half and also ten eighty second parts of all that twenty acres of land lying in the old Indian fields so called onto east side of harbour in said New Haven south of the path which leads to the stables and lyeth between said
March 8, 1720-21  John Sock Indian...and Tom to John Woodward one tract or parcel of land...New Haven...east side of harbor...containing seven acres and half...butted and bounded southerly by a line beginning a mear stone by the path or way leading down to the place commonly called the southend from there running westerly strait to a home by the farme or land in the present possession of the Sd Woodward...Then sd tract...is butted northerly upon sd highwas to the sd path or way leading to southend from thence upon sd path or way to the aforesd mear stone. Consideration: twelve pounds. Before Saml Bishop Clerk Oct 31 1729. Vol. 8, p. 219.

May 6, 1731  Stephen Austin to John Woodward a certain tract or parcel of land containing five acres being partly meadow and partly upland situate...and being on the northerly side of the rock commonly called the Pond Rock in East Haven...bounded & butted by a highway leading up to Horem, northerly by land in present tenure of Joshua Austin, easterly by a way at the foot of said Pond Rock and southerly by land in present tenure of James ?erison (sp). Consideration: forty two pounds. Before Saml Bishop Clerk May 6 1731. Vol. 9, p. 14.

June 4, 1731  Thomas Sheppeard to John Woodward...one half of a certain tract or parcel of land...four acres...commonly called the little orchard lying undivided between sd Thomas Sheppeard and John Sheppeard...in East Haven at or near the southeasterly part of the meadow commonly called the ?east (sp) meadow butted and bounded...southerly & easterly by a path or highway northerly by land belonging to the heirs of Samuel Russell and westerly by land in the present tenure of Joseph Tuttle Junr. Consideration: forty pounds. Before Saml Bishop Clerk June 10 1731. Vol. 9, p. 49.

June 10, 1731  Thomas Sheppeard to Reverend John Woodward...the full one half part of a certain tract or parcel of land called the Frogg pond...containing six or seven acres...within the limits of East Haven...bounded easterly on a country road or highway, northerly and westerly on land in the present tenure of Joseph Tuttle Junr and
May 8, 1732

John Sheppeard to John Woodward...The full one half part of a parcel of land...partly upland and partly meadow called the Frogg pond the whole of said tract...containing five or six acres...and bounded easterly on a country road or highway, northerly and westerly on land in present tenure of Joseph Tuttle Junr and southerly by a way leading down to the old ferry place. Consideration: eighty pounds and also of the full one half part of a certain tract of land being partly meadow and partly upland commonly called the little orchard containing in the whole of Sd tract or parcel three or four acres...at or near the southeasterly part of the meadow commonly called the fresh meadow...and bounded southerly and easterly by a path or highway, northerly by land belonging to the heirs of Samuel Russell and westerly by land in present tenure of Joshua Tuttle Junr. Right and title unto which sd full half part of sd three or four acres I have received...Before Samuel Bishop Clerk May 8 1732. Vol. 9, p. 171.

June 11, 1725-26

John Sock...Nimrod and Jacob Junr Indians to John Woodward...one tract...in the field commonly called the new Indian field...on east side of the harbour containing eight acres...bounded westerly beginning at a meetstone standing in the corner where a country road and a path leading to southend meet and from thence upon Sd path to another meestone southerly from thence upon a strait line running easterly to another meetstone (sp) standing by the land in present occupation of the Revd Mr. Jacob Heminway easterly from thence upon Sd land to Sd country road northerly upon Sd country road to the first said meetstone. Consideration: ten pounds. Before Samuel Bishop Clerk May 14 1733. Vol. 9, p. 311.
Sept. 25, 1735  Samuel Todd to John Woodward...salt meadow... called Black Rock meadows...containing five acres...bounded southerly by meadow in the present tenure of Mr. Alexander Wolcot, easterly on land in present tenure of Sd John Woodward, northerly on meadow belonging to the heirs of Nathaniel Heaton deceased and westerly on the harbor...Consideration: ten pounds. Before Saml Bishop, Clerk, Oct. 3, 1735. Vol. 10, p. 139.

March 1, 1735/6  Joseph Tuttle to John Woodward...a certain piece of land...in that field commonly called the old Indian field alias old Ferry field on the east side of the harbor...containing one acre...bounded northeasterly by the way leading down to Sd Harbour, westerly by land in the present tenure of Thomas Allcock and on land of Sd Woodward all other parts...Consideration: Five pounds. Before Saml Bishop, Clerk, March 2, 1735/6. Vol. 10, p. 192.

Dec. 2, 1736  Abel Collins to John Woodward...one tract or parcel of land...near the ferry in East Haven... containing...eight acres...bounded as followeth (viz) beginning at a heap of stones which is Mr. John Hemenways southeast corner lying by a highway leading up to the north village in said New Haven, then abutting westerly partly on land in the present tenure of Sd John Woodward and partly on land in the present tenure of Mr. William Greenough to a heap of stones being by northeast bound there upon land in the present tenure of John Row about fifteen rods to a heap of stones by a doseratt pole, from thence by a straight line running southerly to a heap of stones lying by above said highway, from thence by a line running about fifteen rods to the first station...Consideration: sixteen pounds. Before Saml Bishop, Clerk, March 12, 1736/7. Vol. 10, p. 311.

Sept. 19, 1737  Samuel Bradley to John Woodward...parcel of land in a place commonly called the new Indian field... by estimation two acres and 3 quarters and sixteen rods...bounded southerly on land in the present tenure and occupation of John Morris, easterly on a path or highway leading to southend, northerly on land in the present tenure and occupancy of Joseph Tuttle Junr and westerly on land belonging to Sd John Woodward...Consideration: Twenty-eight pounds Nine shillings. Vol. 10, p. 385.
Sept. 20, 1738  George and Sarah Pardee, John and Sarah Thompson, Benjamin and Elizabeth Frisbee to John Woodward three fourths of two acres and a half of land unto a certain tract of salt meadow...being butted and bounded southerly by meadow belonging partly to the Sd Woodward and partly to the heirs of Nathaniel Heaton...deceased, westerly by meadow belonging partly to Eliezar Brown and partly to Sd Woodward and westerly and easterly on land in the present tenure of Sd John Woodward...Consideration: Thirty shillings. Before Samuel Bishop, Clerk, October 3, 1738. Vol. 10, p. 509.

Oct. 30, 1738  Alexander and Lydia Woolcott to John Woodward...one tract of salt meadow...across the Bar commonly called Creary Bar...five acres bounded northerly by a creek easterly by meadow in present possession of Sd Woodward northerly partly by meadow of Sd Woodward and partly by meadow belonging to the heirs of Thomas Leek deceased to a stake with stones above it by the side of the Harbour and westerly by Sd Harbour to creek. Consideration: Forty three Pounds. Before Samuel Bishop, Clerk, Jan. 17, 1838/9.

Nov. 24, 1743  John Morris to John Woodward...aforesaid Junr a certain piece of land...commonly called the new Indian field...ten acres and one hundred and eighteen rods bounded westerly by a two rod highway that goeth through the field and north by the country road that leads from the Ferry to East Haven and easterly by the land called the parsonnage land and southerly by land of Capt. Jo. Tuttle...Consideration: One hundred and twenty six pounds, Six shillings and Six pence. Before Samuel Bishop Clerk Nov. 25, 1743, Vol. 12, p. 168.

March 20, 1734/4  Samuel Chidsey to John Woodward...one tract...partly swamp and partly upland at the place commonly called Chidsey field...bounded easterly by Abraham Chidseys land in part and partly by land of the heirs of Samuel Chidsey Junr. Then southerly upon land in present occupation of Nathan Hitchcock then easterly on land of Sd Hitchcock then southerly by the country road thence westerly by the Sd road partly and partly by Joseph Tuttle Junr than northerly by a highway to Sd Abram Chidseys land. Consideration: one hundred and twenty pounds. Before Samuel Bishop, Clerk, March 20, 1743/4. Vol. 12, p. 221.
April 6, 1744  
Daniel Morris to John Woodward...tract of land...in the field commonly called the new Indian field...bounded easterly by a line beginning at a meetstone standing in the northwest corner of Sd Daniel Morris land and running straight southwesterly to another meetstone standing in the northeasterly corner of Sd Morris field commonly called Creary field and on Sd John Woodwards land northeasterly containing two acres and three rods. Consideration: Twenty six pounds, six shillings and six pence. Before Samuel Bishop, Clerk, April 6, 1744. Vol. 12, p. 231.

John Leek to John Woodward...The full half part of a certain piece of salt meadow part upland...Before Saml Bishop, Clerk, June 3, 1745. Vol. 12, p. 425.

Information taken from the minutes of New Haven Colony Town Meetings, Vol. 4, 1684-1769:

At a meeting of the freemen in New Haven April 30, 1717, the persons underwritten were accepted to be freemen and took the freelans oath (viz)...Mr. John Woodward. p. 214.

At a town meeting held in New Haven April 30, 1717, granted to Mr. John Woodward, Mr. Jonathan Atwater...there heirs and assigns eight rods wide and in length to the channel of the flats beginning at the end of the highway...provided that the grantees build a wharf forty rods long from the top of high-water mark...p. 211.

At a town meeting December 10, 1717...Mr. John Woodward moved to the town that they would grant him liberty to purchase some land of the Indians to accommodate his farm to build on for a watering place...voted in the negative. p. 214.

At a town meeting December 29, 1718...voted that Mr. John Woodward have the liberty of fencing across the south end of that lane called Collins lane according to a former vote...p. 223.

At a town meeting April 20, 1720...Upon motion of Mr. John Woodward for liberty to purchase a piece of land of New Haven Indians on east side of New Haven Harbour adjoining to the said Woodward farm for his necessity to build an house on that so he may have a dry cellar and also for watering for his cattle...having considered the motion do grant unto the Sd Mr. Woodward...p. 236.
John Woodward mentioned in vote Feb. 1772 on certain building committee p. 68. (Note: does not make clear whether John Jr. or John III).

"enemy burned most buildings within their reach -- July 4, 1779... damage in each town assessed and each person's loss in New Haven was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Loss Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Woodward</td>
<td>837 pounds 17 shillings 3 pence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Woodward, Jr</td>
<td>740 pounds 19 shillings 11 pence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

they burnt 11 dwelling houses, 9 barns and some other out-buildings. p. 75.

Town meeting, 22 Sept. 1771 -- "said road shall keep its course from said Widow Pardee's pasture lot, taking a small corner off John Woodward's land at the SW corner -- page 97.

Reverend John was graduated at Cambridge College, 1693, was ordained Pastor of the Church at Norwich, December 6, 1699; assisted in the Council that compiled Saybrook Platform, 1708; was dismissed from his Pastoral charge, September 13, 1716 and was admitted as an inhabitant of New Haven, December 24 the same year. p. 159.

1709 Poll does not include men of Southend...the Rowe, Brown, Pardee, Woodward...families at Southend remain on the land of their ancestors. p. 48.

Principal descendents of the Reverend John Woodward. The house was passed on according to this list, as supplied by Mrs. LeGrand T. Hazall, last owner and resident of the house.

John Woodward -- married Sarah Rosewell.


John Woodward III married Ruth Curtisi 1762. They had Hezekiah, born June 13, 1763.

Hezekiah Woodward married Azenath Bradley, April 13, 1794. They had Richard Woodward, born June 17, 1815.

Richard Woodward married Anna M. Potter, Sept. 15, 1839. They had Mary Azenath, born Sept. 25, 1840.
Mary Azenath Woodward married Collis B. Granniss May 9, 1860. They had Mary W., born August 19, 1867.

Mary W. Woodward married Andrew P. Allen Oct. 27, 1891. They had Estelle M. born June 18, 1893.

Estelle M. Allen married Robert Daniel Branley June 30, 1919. They had Edward Allen and Barbara Woodward.

Estelle M. Allen Branley married LeGrand T. Hazall.

2. Date of erection: c. 1790. HABS architectural research gives evidence that the present house was built on the foundations and cellar of the house built in 1720-22. Although the original house was severely damaged by fire (cf. The East Haven Register, New Haven, 1824, p. 68), there are no evidences of early burning in the present structure. The foundation is too small for the present house, an earlier foundation wall having been supplemented on the exterior by brick to accommodate the present house. It seems then, that the present house was built after the British attack in 1779; certainly it is very conservative and quite like the houses of fifty years before. It is speculated that the new house resembled the old house in design, interior decoration and fittings.

3. Architect: None.

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None. In June, 1964, the owner and resident of Woodward House, Mrs. LeGrand T. Hazall, supplied the following information:

Panelling in bedroom was uncovered during Mrs. Hazall's lifetime. Room on northwest first floor had wide board wainscot at window sill height.

Room on northeast first floor had a chair rail with plaster below; plaster 2" thick, cased opening to room on southeast.

Fireplace and oven have not been changed except faced with modern wooden facing when wall was furred out by Mr. Hazall. There was a door from the kitchen to the front room on the northeast.

5. Alterations and additions: West wing is believed to have been built one year after the original house.

Front porch added during time of Mrs. Hazall's grandfather c. 1885.

Mr. Hazall wallpapered all the rooms, applying wallboard directly on the original wide board walls; his opinion is that the lathing is oak and was applied with hand wrought nails.
Evidence of charred wood in basement under the addition is from recent fire during occupancy of the Hazalls.

6. Important old views: North front, prior to addition of front porch, undated (Negative C). North and east facades, clapboard gable end, predates Negative A. (Negative B). North and east facades, shingled gable (Negative A).

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

The Reverend John Woodward owned a huge farm and many houses in the area which is now divided between East Haven and New Haven. He and his sons, Rosewell and John Woodward, Jr., held many official positions in the colonial government of New Haven, among them the post of surveyor -- a position they were well qualified for since they owned or had interest in much of the land they were to survey. The original house was burned by the British in 1779, in their first attack on New Haven. The Woodwards suffered more damage than any of their neighbors.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Arnold G. Dana, New Haven Old and New, unpublished scrapbooks in the archives of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, 114 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Interviews by John D. Hoag and Woodrow W. Wilkins with Mrs. L. T. Hazall. Sketches and deeds in the possession of Mrs. Hazall.

2. Secondary and published sources:

The New Haven City Directory, 1840 to 1852 (copies in Yale Library, Public Library, and New Haven Colony Historical Society Library.)

The New Haven Land Records Office Archives in the Land Records Office, Hall of Records for the City of New Haven, Orange Street, New Haven, Conn., referred to by number of volume and page, e. g., 333.444: vol. 333, page 444.

Prepared by Jonathan B. Conant
Research Assistant
New Haven Preservation Trust
August 31, 1964
PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Although the existing house replaced an earlier house built by the Reverend John Woodward (burned by the British in 1779), the basic plan of the oldest portion of the house today is typical of the fifth stage of plan development of early Connecticut houses described by Frederick J. Kelly in *The Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut*, Yale Press, New Haven, 1942, p. 14. It has suffered periods of repair and remodeling, yet there still remains sufficient original interior walls, paneling, trim, and flooring to merit attention. Although the very early addition of a wing to the west of the original portion practically doubled the length of the house, it will only be mentioned below where necessary for clarification.

2. Condition of fabric: Since the house has been continuously lived in and maintained by descendents of the Reverend John Woodward, it is in fairly good condition. Most of the original fabric is readily identifiable. Major structural defects appear only in the cellar beams which are quite badly deteriorated from dry rot. This has caused a marked settlement in the floors of the downstairs rooms.

B. Technical Description of the Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Old portion measures 38'-10 1/4" x 28'-3'; the addition measures 37'-3' x 33'-3'.

2. Foundations: The foundation walls visible in the partial cellar are field stone set in clay mortar. Portions of the wall possibly predate the existing house. Many of the joints exposed in the cellar have been re-pointed with modern cement mortar. The existing exposed face of the north wall of the cellar is approximately 2'-0" inside of the north wall of the first floor, leading one to believe that this wall is the limits of the north wall of the original house. Another reason for this opinion is the fact that this wall, as well as a portion of the south wall beyond the bulkhead, is fieldstone for the full height up to the floor joists. The upper 2'-0" of the remaining walls are brick resting on the fieldstone. These face brick on the exterior are painted grey and appear to be a later brick than those on the interior.

3. Wall construction: Based upon structure visible in the cellar and in the attic, this is a typical heavy wooden frame consisting of heavy hand hewn timbers for sills, girts and plates, framing into posts cased and exposed on the interior. There are four corner posts and two pairs
of intermediate posts. Chimney girts parallel to the ends of the house frame into these intermediate posts. In the west gable of the attic it is possible to see that clapboards, measuring 4 1/2 to 5 inches long, are nailed directly to the frame without sheathing. Above the attic overhang of the east gable, the exterior wall is shingled of a later date. The lower floors on all sides also have clapboards, diminishing in width from bottom to top. Beneath the modern wallpaper is plaster of undetermined date and thickness. A statement by the present owner, who has made some modern mechanical improvements in the house, relates that this plaster is two inches thick and is on oak lath. There is an overhang at each story, including the attic, on all sides. Since the overhang is slight, it is probably hewn rather than framed.

4. Chimneys: There is one large central chimney which is centered on the ridge line of the roof. It is built on a massive fieldstone foundation. The stone work is carried up to a point just above the attic floor line; from there, brick is used in a single course extending through the roof. The chimney encloses four separate flues.

5. Porches: None of the existing porches is original. The front porch, which ties the original portion to the later addition, consists of five bays and probably dates to the late 1800's. Of more interest, is an early undated photograph which shows a separate portico of classical design at each of the two entrances. Here are Doric columns and a well proportioned entablature supporting what appears to be a flat roof. In the rear, on the south, there is a modern wooden deck with canopy over the kitchen door. Adjacent to the deck is a bulkhead hatchway leading to the cellar. The sidewalks below grade are fieldstone, while on the exterior they are vertical beaded boards. Double doors constructed of the same type boards are used here.

6. Openings:

a. Doorways: None of the exterior doors are original. The two existing on the north have four panels with one glazed panel above. The early photograph referred to above shows six panels with the upper panels having curved heads. This photograph also shows full length louvered shutters at all doors and windows on the north wall. At the original opening, there are presently sidelights flanking the front door on the interior. These are not visible on the exterior since clapboards are carried across them to the door trim. It is not possible to determine whether existing modern rear door is located in the original opening of a rear door. The
exterior trim around all doors indicates adaptation of earlier openings. It is quite possible that clapboards on the first floor are not all original.

b. Windows and shutters: On the north wall of the original section are nine double hung windows -- two closely spaced windows are arranged symmetrically on each side of the central axis on both floors. The remaining window opening is above the axial doorway. Some of these windows are 2/2 and others are 6/6 lights. On the east wall, there are two windows symmetrically disposed on each floor, including the cellar and attic. All except the attic windows are in vertical alignment. All except the basement windows are double hung 2/2 and 6/6. On the south wall, alterations appear to have disturbed the original disposition of windows. There are three double hung windows and a small 4-light window on the second floor. The middle and end windows are 6/6 and the other end window is 2/2. On the first floor, four double hung 2/2 windows are unsymmetrically arranged with respect to the kitchen door. Only the end windows on both floors are vertically aligned. On the west side where the two story addition occurs, only one small 4-light window is visible on the exterior. This window is adapted into a larger window frame visible in the attic. Also visible from within is a second partial window frame which has been cut to door length to provide access between the old and the new attics. It should be noted that the gable on the west, between the two attics is the most likely undisturbed portion of the original fabric.

7. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: Simple gable roof with modern asphalt shingles laid over wooden shingles.

b. Framing: Hand hewn rafters with collar-beams spaced nonuniformly from 5'8" to 7'-0". Nonuniformly spaced purlins span the rafters and support sawn wide boards framed vertically. The hewn purlins are finished flat on the top surface to receive the sheathing boards and are only rough-shaped on the other faces with some bark still intact.

c. Dormers: None

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans:

a. First floor: The oldest portion of the house is
typical of the central chimney plan type as it developed. In front of the chimney is the stair hall, or what was then called the "porch." There is one room on each side of this entrance, connected to it by doors. Across the rear of the house are three rooms: the middle one, which is the kitchen, is separated from the rear left room by the enclosed steep rear stairs; the room on the rear right was most likely the buttery or pantry which was altered to provide a modern bath. In the two front rooms are fireplaces, off centered in paneled walls. There is also a large fireplace and oven in the kitchen. The wood facing of this fireplace is a recent addition.

The front and rear rooms on the east end are connected by a wide cased opening which was added by the present occupant who, at the same time, sealed an original opening between the front room and kitchen. Similarly, a door which is presently visible in the kitchen on the west side of the fireplace was sealed on the opposite face, and a new door was cut on the same wall for access to the new bath.

b. Second floor: The same arrangement of five rooms is found, although the cross partitions do not line up on both floors. A modern bath has been adapted between the stair and the middle room upstairs.

The only fireplace upstairs is in the northeast room, although the chimney wall in the northwest room is paneled similar to all fireplace walls.

All the openings and doors upstairs are apparently original, except the door to the new bath over the rear stairs.

The lower portion of the original stairs to the attic has been removed and the space adapted to a closet in the small stair hall on the second floor. Closets have also been added in the rooms upstairs.

The attic is an uninterrupted and unfinished space, except for the chimney. The upper section of the original attic stairs is in place in the attic floor near the chimney. Existing access to the attic is from the attic of the addition, through what was an original window in the west gable.

2. Stairways: The front stairs are right-hand, steep, and flat "U" shaped in plan with winders at both angles. Treads are enclosed in a boxed string which is molded and below which is a paneled wall. A door leads to a closet beneath the stairs. The newels are square in section terminating in relatively
crude molding. The two upper newels terminate in pendant fashion, simply molded, below the boxed string. Balusters are also simple square sections set diagonally. The handrail is molded. The rear stairs with winders at the bottom are steep. The walls which enclose this stair are the original beveled boards, 15'-3/4" to 17" wide. The cellar stairs are located under the rear stairs.

3. Flooring: All floors downstairs are modern oak. Upstairs, the original flooring of wide pine boards remains.

4. Walls and ceilings: All walls and partitions except the paneled walls in the front rooms on both floors are finished with wallpaper. In the kitchen there is a scored hardboard wainscot. The wallpaper is directly applied to plaster on the exterior walls. On the interior partitions it is applied to a wallboard which in turn is installed directly over what is probably the original wall of wide vertical boards, similar to that which is visible on the interior of the rear stair. All ceilings are plaster except in the kitchen where accoustical tileboard is used.

5. Doorways and doors: Besides the modern doors, there are two types: One, the batten doors, consist of two wide vertical boards, 7/8" thick, which are held together by three horizontal battens with beveled edges; two, four-panel doors also 7/8" thick with cross rails tenoned into the stiles. The panels are raised on one side only, being 1/8" at the thinnest section.

6. Trim: In addition to obviously modern trim where modern windows have been installed, there seems to be isolated sections of older and, possibly original, trim. Although the chair rails were removed when the walls were plastered, some of the walls still retain a chair rail which is a continuation of the window sill in size and profile. This is most evident in the northwest room on the second floor. It is believed that all of the wall paneling is original, although in some cases additional molding has been added at the doorways. Also, the mantle shelves appear to be of a later date, and in one instance, the shelf was extended additionally by a curved section planted on the edge. The fireplace opening is framed with a bold molding which averages 5 1/2" in depth and is non-symmetrically profiled. There is a ceiling molding on one wall only. Structural posts, where exposed on the interior, are cased.

7. Hardware: Early hinges are of two types: HH and HL, the ends of the latter being spear shaped. Simple latch handles and thumb-latches are to be found on most of the doors.
8. Lighting: Modern electric.

9. Heating: Modern central heat has been installed in the cellar.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house is at the intersection of two busy streets, which have encroached upon the natural rise of the original property and necessitated a stone retaining wall at the existing sidewalk. The entrance faces north with the driveway and garden at the rear or south side of the house.

2. Enclosures: None.

3. Outbuildings: One modern outbuilding southwest of the house.


5. Landscaping: Flowers and shrubs.

Prepared by Woodrow W. Wilkins
Supervisory Architect
National Park Service
June 1964

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records and 8 sheets of measured drawings were prepared as part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the HABS and the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission 66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT, following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of Yale University, President. The project was under the direction of the Eastern Office of Design and Construction, James C. Massey, HABS Supervisory Architect, and was supervised by Architect Woodrow W. Wilkins, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky, assisted by Ned Goode, Photographer, Frazier, Pennsylvania; Annette H. M. Gottschalk, William P. Hersey, and Charles R. Tichey, Student Assistant Architects and students at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Yale University, and Iowa State University, respectively; and Jonathan B. Conant, Research Assistant and student at Yale University.
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, CONGREGATIONAL
(CENTER CHURCH)

New Haven Green on Temple Street

Front Elevation
facing New Haven Green
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, CONGREGATIONAL  
(CENTER CHURCH)
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY       HABS No. CONN-109

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, CONGREGATIONAL
(CENTER CHURCH)

Location: New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut
New Haven Green on Temple Street before Elm and Chapel Streets.

Present Owner: Congregation of First Church of Christ, Congregational.

Present Occupant: Congregation of First Church of Christ, Congregational.

Present Use: House of worship.

Statement of Significance:
Designed by Ithiel Town from a design supplied by Architect Asher Benjamin of Boston. It is presumed to be inspired by James Gibbs' design for St. Martins in the Fields Church in London, England. Through thoughtful restoration and renewal it remains almost intact. It may be called the most prominent public building in New Haven from the time of its construction to the present.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Original and subsequent owners: The building has remained in the tenure and occupancy of the Center Church congregation since its construction.

2. Date of erection: 1814

3. Architect: Ithiel Town, 1784-1844

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: Isaac Damon was originally contracted as builder, but Ithiel Town became both architect and builder, i.e., general supervisor for the construction.

5. Alterations and additions: Much of the interior of the auditorium was rebuilt in 1842 and 1843. The original pulpit, "a high and handsome one, supported by columns and reached by curving flights of stairs," was removed. At the request of a missionary, it was given to a church in Honolulu. The pulpit was replaced by one of white marble at a lower level. This was removed in 1868 and replaced by a reading desk. The reading desk was replaced by the present pulpit and platform in 1894.
Galleries were lowered in 1843 by cutting off the bottom ends of the supporting columns.

Original pews (slips) on the main floor were removed and replaced by present pews. Some end rails of the original pews have been preserved. Present pews are fastened by tongues projecting downward through slots in the floor.

Four windows at the pulpit end were closed on the inside in 1843.

In 1856 the meeting house was piped for gas. The crypt was paved in 1879. In 1911 the present marble floor was laid in the vestibule. In 1912 the base of the portico was enclosed by an iron fence.

Exterior bricks were painted in the 1890's.

New furnaces were installed in 1931. After a fire in a defective flue, both chimneys were rebuilt in 1934 from their foundations.

The Davenport memorial window over the pulpit was installed in 1894. Nine additional stained glass windows were given to the church in the years following. The latter stained glass windows were removed, subsequently, because they were deemed not in harmony with the spirit of the building itself.

Two fire-stairs were added to the galleries in the late 1850's.


B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Until 1818, when Center Church became solely a church and town meetings were held elsewhere, it played an important part in the city government. Since that time the historical events and persons connected with it have been numerous, including ceremonial affairs of State, memorial services for Abraham Lincoln and other Presidents, and many State visitors. (See supplementary material).

C. Sources of Information:

Primary and unpublished sources: Drawings executed at the time of the Center Church Centennial (1914) which are kept in the Parish House, 311 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn. (Copies submitted with this report).
Secondary and published sources:

Edmund Ware Sinnott, The Meeting House of the First Church of Christ in New Haven, Connecticut, Center Church, 1814-1960, published in New Haven, 1960, by the church. This is an authoritative source as it is founded on the church records which are very complete.


D. Supplementary Material: (attached).

Prepared by: Jonathan B. Conant
Research Assistant
National Park Service
August 1964
D. Supplementary Material:

The following material was taken from a booklet entitled, *The Meeting House Of the First Church of Christ in New Haven, Connecticut, Center Church, 1814-1960*. It was written by Edmund Ware Sinnott and published in New Haven in May, 1960.

**THE CHURCH TODAY**

"The beautiful Meeting-House of the First Church of Christ in New Haven has raised its white spire in the middle of the Green since 1814, and here its predecessors also stood from the days when the colony was planted. It is indeed the Center Church of this old town. Throughout the years not only those who worshipped in it have cherished their ancient structure but all citizens of New Haven have been proud of it as their most admired and venerated public building.

"...Time has been kind to Center Church and to outward view it stands essentially as it was in the beginning. Across the years, however, the interior has been modified in several minor ways. In the forties of the last century the pulpit was lowered and new pews substituted for the earlier ones. The windows at the pulpit end were closed. Fifty years later some stained glass windows were installed and other alterations made.

"Most of these changes were improvements. No one would wish the western windows opened up again, or kerosene lamps brought back, or brick stoves used today for heat. Some of the changes, however, such as the stained glass in the windows at the sides of the auditorium, were not in harmony, many people thought, with the simplicity of a Puritan meeting-house. To restore this spirit was one of the aims of the recent alterations. The past can serve us still, and one of the great charms of a structure like Center Church is that when we worship in it we are carried back to those days of New England's golden age when beauty and simplicity joined to serve the cause of faith....

**BUILDING THE MEETING HOUSE**

"In 1812 the members of the First Ecclesiastical Society of New Haven decided that the old "Brick Meeting-house," erected in 1757 and the third on its site, was too small and too old-fashioned to serve its purpose longer, and they decided to build a new one. Such a decision strikes us as rather surprising since New Haven at this time was suffering heavily from
President Jefferson's Embargo, begun in 1808, which prohibited all commerce with France and England. There was little trade into or out of the port of New Haven and business in town was thus seriously crippled. To make matters worse, the War of 1812 had just begun. However, the financial troubles that followed the Revolutionary days were receding and the religious apathy of the late eighteenth century, partly the result of the war and partly of the French Revolution, was being replaced by a wave of enthusiasm which once more filled the meeting-houses. Within a year or two the three largest churches in New Haven—our First Church, the United Church and Trinity Church—all decided to build new houses of worship....

"On November 11, 1812, seven members of the First Ecclesiastical Society offered to assume responsibility for erecting a new Meeting House at their own expense, paying for it by selling pews and salvaging material from the old house. This plan, which was unusual (sic) in New England, had the advantage that a small group of business men, called in the records the "Contractors," could do the job efficiently and relieve the Ecclesiastical Society as a whole of this task. The Society appointed another committee of seven to represent it and to help these men wherever possible.

"The first problem was to locate the new building. By law, this had to be determined by the County Court, and this body fixed on a position somewhat to the rear of the old Meeting-House and partly over the eastern end of the burying-ground. There was some opposition to this decision, as there almost always was when the site for any New England meeting-house was to be determined, but this soon quieted down.

"The next task was to find an architect and builder for the job. The committee had received favorable reports of Isaac Damon, who had recently built a large church in Northampton, other public buildings and many bridges. Two members of the committee were sent to Northampton and were well impressed. As a result, a contract was signed in February, 1813, with Damon and his associate, Ithiel Town, to build the Meeting-House for $26,000 and what they could get from the materials of the old one, which now had to be torn down. It soon appeared, contrary to the expectation of the committee, that Damon was to have little to do with the project but had turned it over to Town. Town certainly was the builder in charge of erecting the structure and has generally been given credit for designing it, as is stated in the tablet in the vestibule of the church, where Town's portrait also hangs.

"Another architect also seems to have had a share in the
As so often happens in a program of this sort, extra expenses not anticipated at the start became necessary. The foundation had to be made higher and the ground level raised around it. Extra steps were put in and the insides of the pews painted. Town estimated that the cost of these changes would be $2,500 but when he turned in the final bill they came to $5,000! The committee refused payment but a compromise was finally reached at $3,180.46. After this, Town was somewhat under a cloud with the committee and when a small job of ceiling the spire had to be done later, they engaged David Hoadley, architect of the United Church, for the job.

There were a number of complications that had to be met during the two years while the building was going up. The War of 1812 did not end until after the church was finished, and a British squadron was blockading our coast most of the time. The huge timbers needed were no longer to be found in the forests near New Haven and had to be floated down the Connecticut river from farther north. This required bringing them down the Sound and through the blockade. When a request to do this was made of the British commodore he courteously assented to it, saying that he was not making war on religion....

The problem of erecting such a tall steeple was also a complex one. Here Town's engineering skill was conspicuous. Henry Howe wrote in 1884 that he had talked to an old resident who told him this: 'The spire was built within the tower, and I saw it raised by windlass and tackle. I was a school-boy at the time. It took two hours and went up beautifully.' George Dudley Seymour remarks of this incident: 'One can picture the
the concourse gathered on our old Green to see the spectacle, and how thrilled they must have been when the tip of the spire first showed above the uppermost stage of the tower and then gradually rose to its full height above it.'...

"The new church was ready for use in the fall of 1814, though there seems to be nothing in the records to show when it was finished or whether it was formally dedicated. Over the center door, however, is this statement, written much later by Leonard Bacon: 'This house was dedicated to the worship of God in Christ Dec. 27, 1814.' In its final report the committee states that the total cost of the building was $34,323.46. This included the original estimate of $26,000, Town's extras of $3,180.46, interest on loans of $1,968.77, and various minor costs including a 'gratuity' to the workmen of $30. The sale of pews and other income came to $33,198.59. How the difference was made up we do not know.

"Early references to the building call it the 'New Brick Meeting-house' in distinction to the 'Old Brick Meeting-house' It was not commonly called a church, however, until after the separation of church and state under the new state constitution of 1818. Just when it came to be referred to as Center Church is not known, but the name probably came into use gradually after this time.

"The years 1812-1815 saw the appearance of the New Haven Green completely changed through the erection of the three magnificent churches which for almost a century and a half have given the city its chief architectural distinction. It is natural that, from its central position among these and from its commanding spire, ours should be called 'Center Church.'...

THE ARCHITECTURE OF CENTER CHURCH

"... Center Church belongs to...the 'Golden Age' of New England architecture. The designers of these churches got their ideas chiefly from the English Georgian style, which itself came from the Italian Renaissance, largely under the influence of Sir Christopher Wren and his followers....His influence was felt here...through his student James Gibbs who published a book of designs, and through Asher Benjamin who wrote a series of Builders' books that took much from Wren....

.. the original design for this building may have been
drawn by Asher Benjamin, though Ithiel Town is chiefly responsible for its execution. We believe, but only on circumstantial evidence, that Benjamin based his design on that of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, a London church built by James Gibbs in 1726, which stands in what is now Trafalgar Square. St. Martin's is larger and more elaborate...and constructed entirely of stone, but it has a pillared portico, a steeple somewhat like ours and a balustrade on the roof....

One of the outstanding features of Center Church is its wide and deep portico, with pillars standing well out from the front wall. In the triangular space, or pediment, above is a beautifully carved acanthus decoration. In the frieze below it, alternating with other carved ornaments, is a series of ox skulls, or bucrania, ornamented with garlands...Such decorations are often found in Roman classical architecture, and are thought to be derived from the wreathed skulls that once adorned the altars on which the animals were sacrificed....

Along the sides of the roof is a fine wooden balustrade surmounted by carved urns at intervals. The use of the urn, frequent in churches of this type, is repeated on the ascending stages of the steeple....

In the framing of the tower and elsewhere there are many large timbers. Most of these are white pine instead of the more commonly used oak and thus are relatively light. Town's engineering skill enabled him to get maximum strength with minimum weight, best shown in the trusses over the auditorium. These are of the 'scissors' type, higher in the middle than at the ends, and thus permitting the long clear span of our domed ceiling which has stood so well the test of time: All of the framing, reinforced with steel in critical parts in 1912, has been thoroughly inspected and is now in excellent condition.

The chief glory of Center Church is the spire....A remarkable feature of our steeple was discovered in 1912 when careful measurements were made of the building. The columns of the various stages were found to be tipped inward a very little so that they give the effect of greater height to the whole structure....

EARLIER CHANGES IN THE MEETING HOUSE

".. Early changes were only minor. The original 'Russian stoves' were replaced by iron ones in 1823, and the pits in the cellar where they were placed can still be seen. A clock
was installed by Eli Terry in 1818 but it did not work well and was taken out. Another, purchased by New Haven as a town clock, was placed in the tower in 1826 but was removed to the City Hall when this was built in 1861. From this time until 1923 there was no clock in the tower, but in the latter year the present one was purchased by public subscription and installed. This is another example of New Haven's interest in Center Church.

"In 1842 and 1843 more radical changes were made. It was now voted 'to lower the pulpit and also to lower the galleries and rebuild the slips therein and to remodel the slips on the lower floor.' As a result of this action much of the interior of the auditorium was rebuilt. The original pulpit was a high and handsome one, supported by columns and reached by curving flights of stairs. At this time, on the request of a returned missionary from what were then called the 'Sandwich Islands,' this pulpit was given to a church in Honolulu where Dr. Maurer saw it not long ago. This pulpit was replaced in our church by one of white marble at a much lower level...It was removed in 1868 and replaced by a reading desk (later given to the church at Shelton Avenue and Division Street.) The present pulpit and platform were installed in 1894.

"The galleries were lowered in 1843 by two or three feet, in conformity to the change in pulpit level. The height of the original galleries can be seen as a faint ridge in the plaster above the present ones. Work on the galleries during recent changes has disclosed that the lowering was done by cutting off the bottoms of the columns.

"Another conspicuous change was the removal of the original pews (slips) on the main floor and their replacement by the present ones. Just what the old pews were like is not known, though some of the end rails have been preserved. The pews had no upholstery or cushions. Recent changes have disclosed an interesting fact about their size. In removing a row of pews at the rear of the auditorium it was found that the present ones are not fastened down by nails or screws but by tongues projecting downward through slots in the floor. Each tongue has two holes, and through these holes oak pegs were tightly driven so that the pews were firmly held in place. These slots are about three inches long and an inch wide. If one examines the floor at the aisle end of the pews today, he will find places where a piece of wood of this size has been inserted,
evidently to fill a slot for one of the original pews. Measurement shows that these slots are evenly spaced about 32 inches apart. The width of the present pews is 30 inches, so it seems clear that the earlier ones were two inches of the best St. Domingo mahogany with turned ornaments of rose-wood at each end "made in handsome style." The ones on the main floor cost (including painting) only $5.75 apiece!

"At this time the four windows at the pulpit end were closed on the inside, doubtless because the light was trying to the eyes of the congregation. The wall was now frescoed, by an Italian craftsman, with Corinthian pilasters to give the impression of a deep, vaulted alcove behind the pulpit. This remained until 1888 when the wall was repainted. Other changes made in 1843 included upholstery for the pews and carpet for the floor.

"A few further changes were made over the years. In 1856 the meeting-house was piped for gas. The crypt was paved in 1879. In 1911 the present marble floor was laid in the vestibule, and in the next year the base of the portico was enclosed by an iron fence. New furnaces were installed in 1931. After a defective flue started a fire in 1934, both chimneys were rebuilt from their foundations. The church has been saved from fire on other occasions, for the records state that $10 was given to the sexton in 1884 'as a reward for meritorious conduct in promptly extinguishing the fire on the roof of the church on the 4th of July.' Those were the days when the Fourth had a more fiery celebration than it does now.

"The Davenport Window over the pulpit was installed in 1894, and in the years following there were nine stained glass windows given to the Church in memory of various families or individuals in the parish. These have now been removed, and attempts are being made to place them in appropriate locations in other buildings. Colored photographs have been made of them which will be on exhibition and available for study.

"From time to time memorial tablets to various earlier ministers of the church have been placed on the walls of the sanctuary. In Leonard Bacon's day the historical tablet was placed over the front door. It was written by him and sets forth in compact fashion the history of the New Haven Colony and the church.
"Against the background of all these previous changes the recent construction was undertaken. Two ends were sought: first, to make our Meeting-House more serviceable for strengthening the activities and spiritual life of the Church; and second, to restore more of the original atmosphere of the interior. Many of the changes made over the years were undoubtedly improvements although they altered somewhat the character of the building. Restoring the galleries to use again is a change of this sort for it will make possible the seating of a much larger audience on occasion. New carpets, upholstery and paint have lightened the auditorium and made it a more attractive place in which to worship. The new chandelier adds greatly to its beauty. ...

"One of the most radical of the recent changes has been the removal of the nine stained glass windows at the sides of the Church. ...The objection was ... that such windows are not in harmony with the spirit of the building itself. The Puritan tradition was opposed to the extreme degree of decoration found in the Church of England...The magnificent John Davenport window was retained, not only for its loveliness but because a plain window back of the pulpit would be trying to the eyes.....

CENTER CHURCH AS NEW HAVEN'S MEETING-HOUSE

"...Especially during the earlier period of its history Center Church was the natural meeting place for the citizens of New Haven when great questions were stirring and needed to be discussed, or when there were important events to celebrate. The record is full of instances where this structure, as a true 'meeting-house,' served a vital purpose in the life of the city. Here are some of these:

"The 'New Brick Meeting-House' as it was called at first, had hardly been finished when, on February 13, 1815, news reached New Haven of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent which ended the War of 1812. This war was never popular in New England and New Haven had suffered more than most places because commerce had been cut off. Its end was therefore a most welcome event and was celebrated by an impromptu mass meeting at Center Church, which was addressed by President Dwight and other leading citizens.

"February 22, 1832, was the hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth and was widely celebrated the country over. New Haven's commemorative exercises were held in Center Church on that day...."
"In the same year there was a large gathering in Center Church to hear a group of delegates from the Cherokee Indian Nation who were visiting the eastern states in protest against the seizure of their lands.

"The two hundredth anniversary of the planting of the New Haven Colony was celebrated on April 25, 1838, by an imposing procession and by services in Center Church at which Professor James Kingsley delivered an historical discourse which lasted two hours and a half! Ithiel Town, builder of our church, designed a medal for the occasion and Leonard Bacon wrote a series of historical addresses which are a mine of information about early New Haven.

..."Center Church was also associated with more solemn events. Here were conducted the funeral services for many famous members of the Church and other citizens, too numerous to mention. Among them was Jehudi Ashmun, first agent of the African Colonization Society and later Governor of Liberia, who died in New Haven in 1828... On April 17, 1841, there were held in Center Church New Haven's memorial services for President William Henry Harrison on the occasion of his untimely death. At the news of Lincoln's assassination on April 15, 1865, a tremendous crowd gathered at the State House where Leonard Bacon, the most distinguished clergyman in the city, led them in prayer and was among the speakers.

"All through the middle years of the nineteenth century, the great question of slavery was agitating the nation. Leonard Bacon was among the leaders in the fight against it, and it was natural that Center Church should have been a place where it was frequently discussed....

"On March 16, 1856, there was a service at the North Church to honor the departing vanguard of Kansas pioneers, and four days later another was held in Center Church at which Henry Ward Beecher blessed the undertaking....

"Through the years many distinguished visitors have attended church in our sanctuary or spoken from its pulpit. President Monroe worshipped here on a June Sunday in 1817. Daniel Webster came to New Haven on March 29, 1837, and addressed a large gathering on contemporary politics from the pulpit of Center Church...."
"One who watches the academic procession on Yale's Commencement Day will notice the curious fact that it does not pass directly across Broadway and into the Old Campus but winds down through the Green and around the front of Center Church. This rather circuitous route is a reminder of the fact that from the beginning of Yale's history in New Haven until the year 1895, all its Commencements were held in Center Church or in the buildings which preceded this one.

"The connection between our Church and Yale has been close, particularly in the early days. John Davenport was greatly interested in education. He sponsored the establishment of the Hopkins Grammar School. The founding of a college at New Haven was also near to his heart, but at first there seemed to be no resources for more than the one already established at Harvard. Indeed, for a long time contributions from the New Haven Colony were essential for Harvard's support. Finally, in 1700 ten ministers of the New Haven Colony, under the leadership of James Pierpont, the Minister of our Church, met to found a 'collegiate school,' located at first in Saybrook. In 1716 this moved to New Haven and in 1718 it became known as Yale College.

"Since ours was the only church in the town, Yale students naturally attended it. In 1720 seats in the 'northeast part of the fore gallery' were assigned them, with the graduates in the fore-seat and the undergraduates behind. For this privilege the students paid one shilling each per year. This was raised in 1739 to two shillings and sixpence, and in 1752 to five shillings....

"In 1746 it was voted to allow the College to build a pew 'northeasterly of the pulpit' for the use of its presidents....

"In the excitement of the Great Awakening, about the middle of the eighteenth century, there was a demand from many of the Yale students and faculty for preaching more in harmony with the spirit of the times than that which they listened to under the Rev. Joseph Noyes, then Minister of our Church; and in 1757 a church was established in Yale itself and has continued to the present time....

"Yale Commencements were first held in the second Meeting House. In 1742 the Society voted that 'the Rev'd Clap of Yale Colledge shall and may from time to time annually Improve
the Meeting House in sd Society for the Commencement exercises.' Just how he was to 'improve' it is not clear. When the 'Brick Meeting-House was built in 1757, permission to hold Commencement in it was formally voted by the Society's Committee...

"The whole occasion was essentially a religious rather than a secular one. Music was not a part of it until 1819, and nothing but sacred music was played until 1846. Evidently when the fine new Meeting House was completed, a few individuals seem to have felt that Commencement was somewhat too secular an event to be held here, and that there was even some danger in harming the structure itself....In August, 1837...Mr. Harrison was appointed 'a committee to see that a sufficient number of constables are obtained to prevent the audience from injuring the house.'

"Word apparently got around at about this time that permission would not continue to be granted to use Center Church. This brought forth an eloquent letter preserved in our records, from Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich who apparently was in charge of the Commencement arrangements....He points out that the College received formal permission to use the newly-built Meeting-House in 1757, as before, and that this permission was renewed again in 1815 when the present one was built. ....for nearly sixty years more these gatherings of academic pomp took place within our walls.

"Only a few alumni are now living who received their sheep-skins in our Church, for since 1895 a larger auditorium has been necessary for these gatherings.

BURYING-GROUND AND CRYPT

"In that part of the Green at the sides of Center Church and behind it are still interred the remains of four or five thousand persons who died between the planting of the colony and the year 1797, when the new Grove Street Cemetery first was used. It is a sobering thought, as we watch the throngs of people who pass back and forth across the Green each day, that beneath their feet are resting the ashes of most of the men and women who lived in New Haven and for the first century and a half of its existence. No headstones now mark their graves and only a single tablet on the rear wall of Center Church calls attention to their presence there.
"For about twenty years before our present Meeting-House was built, the old burying-ground, no longer used, was badly neglected and was overgrown with weeds and barberry bushes. Many of the stones had fallen, been broken or were taken away....

"There was a good deal of discussion as to what to do with the old burying-ground after the new one was established. The Common Council finally appointed a committee, with James Hillhouse as its chairman, to handle the matter. They removed most of the stones to the Grove Street Cemetery where they may still be seen. The ground level was raised considerably, bringing it up to that of the foundations of the new Meeting-House....

"The oldest stone removed was that of Samuel Hudson, who died in 1673....One stone, indeed, remains, that over the grave of the regicide judge John Dixwell, still to be seen behind Center Church. ...

..."It (the new Meeting-House) was placed somewhat farther back than the old one and was thus built over that part of the burying-ground directly to the rear of the old house. In the process several graves had to be disturbed....(The Church) was high enough above the old ground level so that it could be built directly over the stones, and fortunately these were left just as they were. Under Center Church, therefore, there is now a Crypt, something very unusual for a Congregational Church to possess....

"In the Crypt are 135 stones, covering the remains of 139 persons, and they mark the graves of some of the most distinguished men and women in New Haven history....under the foundation below the pulpit window, is buried Theophilus Eaton, first governor of the New Haven colony.

"In the Crypt is also the grave of Margaret Arnold, wife of Benedict...the Honorable James A. Hillhouse who died in 1775... The oldest stone is that of Miss Sarah Trowbridge, dated 1687. ...Over the door into the auditorium above, are the names of all those whose remains thus rest beneath the Church. This Crypt was restored and brought to its present condition in 1879. At this time the surface was covered with cement and lighting installed.

"There are stones of many kinds--marble, slate, sandstone, and ordinary slabs from the fields. The more pretentious ones are of table form. It is curious that most of them are not oriented parallel to the sides of the Church or of the Green, but are lined up nearly north and south...."
"Congregational Churches are not consecrated buildings, in the sense that Episcopal ones are, but the presence of the ashes of these men and women under our Meeting-House and of the hundreds of others who lie buried in the Green outside its walls give a real sense of consecration to this edifice which no modern church can possibly possess. It is another of those precious assets that we have in Center Church and reminds us of our responsibility to cherish well this ancient fabric, rooted so deeply in the past. We are indeed, as St. Paul said, compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses and we should strive to be faithful to their memory."
PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Inspired by the English Georgian style and James Gibbs' St. Martins in the Fields, London, England, the First Church of Christ, Congregational is the fourth meeting house built on the site by the congregation.

2. Condition of fabric: Good; well maintained by the congregation which has used it continuously since its construction.

B. Description of the Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The church measures approximately 72'-1" x 90'-0" overall, excluding the front portico which is 13'-6" x 61'-3". The width is divided into three bays defined by brick piers and arches, and the length is six bays, excluding the portico and defined also with piers and arches. The bays on the front and rear are further defined by engaged wooden pilasters which are doubled on the ends, i.e. there are six pilasters on these walls.


3. Wall construction: Red brick bearing walls strengthened with piers and arches.

4. Porches, stoops, etc.: The east portico projects from the main structure in a pedimented form, including, however, the brick base of the square tower which extends out to the Doric columns framing the center bay. These columns rest on a stylobate of six steps, with a 1912 iron fence and gates planted on the fifth tread. The wooden entablature supported by the columns consists of a plain architrave, a frieze with alternating panels of concentric circles with ox skulls and garlands, and a cornice with mutules. The pediment, also of wood, is ornamented with a garland of acanthus and cornucopias in a scroll-like design. The raking cornice also incorporates mutules. In the last bay of the north and south sides there is a stone porch and ramp with iron rail.

5. Chimneys: Two brick chimneys toward the front of the building.
6. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: There are three doorways on the east portico, each set within a wooden arch which springs from plain wooden pilasters. The arches are rusticated to imitate stone and painted white. The arches are framed with heavy wooden rusticated pilasters supporting a horizontal entablature. The double doors have eight recessed wooden panels in each. There is a solid wooden paneled fan above each opening; the doors in the last bay on each side are recent additions. They are 12 panel wooden doors with 10 light transom fans above.

b. Windows: On each side there are two rows of tall windows with arched heads. The sash are d/h 15/15 on the first level. On the second level they are d/h 15/15 plus since the vertical muntins extend into intersecting arcs above the 15 rectangular lights; on the rear wall there is a Palladian-type stained glass window which was added in 1894. Above this window is a circular window. Originally there were four windows at the pulpit (rear) end of the building. These were closed in 1843. (See Edmund Ware Sinnott, The Meeting-House of the First Church of Christ in New Haven, Connecticut, New Haven, May 1960, pp. 12-13).

7. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: Hipped roof with asphalt shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves: Classical cornice with wide overhang and mutules.

c. Tower: The square brick base of the tower begins at the stylobate inside the portico with the face slightly set back from the line of the columns. The brick of the first stage extends through and above the portico roof with windows incorporated in an inset brick panel on each face. A classical cornice terminates the brick wall above which the second stage begins. It is a relatively low section, incorporating the clocks on each face. The first clock was installed in 1818 having been replaced by a second one in 1826. This was removed to the City Hall in 1861. From that date until 1923 there was no clock in the tower. The clock installed in 1923 is framed at the top by a molding supported by brackets. The third stage begins above this molding. It is also
square and each face is designed as a temple front, the base of which begins at the clock molding. Engaged Ionic pilasters and columns support pediments and urns. The fourth stage is a slender octagonal drum resting on a pedestal base; the Corinthian order with projecting entablature is used at the angles. A slender glazed window with round head is placed on the four primary sides. The entablature at this stage is finely scaled and richly membered.

d. Balustrade: There is a continuous balustrade with turned balusters and urns mounted on the roof.

C. Detailed Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan:

a. Crypt: One of the most interesting parts of the existing church is the crypt with tombstones which seem to be set in the paved floor. Since the present meeting house was built over part of the old city burying ground, but at a higher level, it was built directly over the gravestones, many of them marking graves of the most distinguished men and women in early New Haven history. The paving now covering the floor of the Crypt was installed in 1879. (See D. Supplementary Material).

b. First Floor: The three entrance doors lead from the portico to a vestibule which has a set of stairs at each end leading to the choir gallery, below which are stairs leading to the basement crypt. The auditorium is a single rectangular space surrounded on three sides by a gallery. These galleries were lowered two or three feet in 1843 by cutting off the bottom ends of the supporting columns. At the western end of the auditorium was the pulpit which was replaced in 1868 by a reading desk. The present pulpit and platform were installed in 1894. There are three aisles separating the four ranges of pews. These existing pews are replacements of the original which were apparently two inches wider. The white pews with dark wooden trim are each enclosed with gates. The gallery is supported by Ionic columns, forming five bays on each side and curving on the east end to support the choir gallery and organ.
2. Stairways: The two stairways in the vestibule are enclosed in a solid wooden paneled railing. In addition, there is a stairway on each side of the western end of the auditorium leading to the respective galleries. They have an open balustrade painted white with a dark mahogany handrail and are presently carpeted with red, as are the aisles and pulpit.

3. Flooring: The aisles are carpeted; the bare wooden floor under the pews is painted light gray.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: The smooth plaster walls are painted a light buff above a white wooden wainscot which is at the height of the backs of the pews. The plastered ceiling contains a large circular panel; the diameter is equal to the width of the room. It is framed by large fans radiating in relief from each corner. There is a large rosette in the center of the circle and an ornamented band at the outer edge. This band contains alternating panels of foliate forms and guttae in low relief.

5. Doorways and doors: At the three entrance doorways to the auditorium, there are single 12-paneled doors at each side and a pair of 8-recessed paneled doors in the center. Each of the doorways is set in a paneled reveal. The two side doors near the western end are also 12-paneled doors which are set in paneled reveals.

6. Decorative features and trim: The trim around the doors and windows is very simple in contrast to the richness of other areas executed in wood. The accent on the western end is the pulpit wall with the stained glass window set in a Palladian-like framework in full relief from the wall. This is balanced in the choir gallery by the ornate organ pipes enclosure, a screen of five arches supported by Corinthian pilasters and colonnettes. The arches on the sides are wider than the three in the center. The whole is painted white behind which are the gilt pipes. The gallery is supported between columns with a simple architrave and dentillated cornice, above which is a solid paneled railing with small scaled egg and dart moldings framing the panels. Surmounting the solid part of the railing is a row of small spools approximately 8 inches high capped by the handrail. All of the decorative woodwork is painted white.

7. Notable hardware: None.
8. Lighting: There is a large modern pewter chandelier sus­
pended from the rosette in the auditorium which is
supplemented by pewter wall sconces mounted between the
windows.

9. Heating: Modern central heat. Sinnott states that the
original "Russian" stoves were replaced by iron ones in
1823 and the meeting house was piped for gas in 1856.
New furnaces were installed in 1931 and both chimneys
were rebuilt from their foundations in 1934. (Ibid.
pp. 12-13).

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The First Church of
Christ, Congregational, is on the west side of Temple
Street with portico facing east.

2. Enclosures: A small area behind the church on the
west is enclosed with a cast iron fence. There are
several tombstones within the enclosure.

3. Landscaping: The church is set among the elms of the
New Haven Green, along with two other churches of the
same period.

Prepared by: Woodrow W. Wilkins
Supervisory Architect
National Park Service
August 10, 1964

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records and 5 sheets of measured drawings were prepared as
part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the
HABS and the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission
66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT,
following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out
by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of
Yale University, President. The project was under the direction of the
Eastern Office of Design and Construction, James C. Massey, HABS
Supervisory Architect, and was supervised by Architect Woodrow W.
Wilkins, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky,
assisted by Ned Goode, Photographer, Frazier, Pennsylvania; Annette
H. M. Gottschalk, William P. Hersey, and Charles R. Tichey, Student
Assistant Architects and students at Carnegie Institute of Tech­
nology, Yale University, and Iowa State University, respectively;
and Jonathan B. Conant, Research Assistant and student at Yale Uni­
versity.
THE JOHN COOK HOUSE BALLROOM

35 Elm Street
New Haven, Connecticut

SECTION 'A-A' - NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

HABS Measured Drawing

SECTION 'B-B' - SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION

HABS Measured Drawing
Detail, Northeast Corner
Ned Goode, 1964

THE JOHN COOK HOUSE BALLROOM

Southeast to Northwest
Ned Goode, 1964
Location: 35 Elm Street (north side between Orange and State Streets), New Haven County, New Haven, Connecticut.

Present Owner: The Visiting Nurses Association, 35 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Present Occupant: The Visiting Nurses Association.

Present Use: Headquarters and residence.

Statement of Significance: Ballroom on attic floor attributed by Architectural Historian J. Frederick Kelly to architect David Hoadley. House is one of the first stone residences in New Haven. It is built on land once occupied by Theophilus Eaton, first governor of Connecticut. Possibly situated on basement of the Sarah Jones Morrison House, built before 1722.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which house was built, taken from the New Haven Land Records, for the City of New Haven. Attached excerpt from A Porringer of Cockney contains a history of ownership of the property from 1638 to 1919.


   1814 John Cook to Captain James Goodrich cf. A Porringer of Cockney.

   1859 Heirs of James Goodrich to Charles Atwater, Jr. op. cit.

   1877 Charles Atwater, Jr. to Dr. Charles A. Lindsley, op. cit.

   July 1906 Estate of C. A. Lindsley to Dr. Mary P. Dole.

   1919 Mary P. Dole to The Visiting Nurses Association, op. cit.
2. Date of erection: After 1805.

3. Architect: Attributed to David Hoadley, 1774–1838.

"'As a self-taught architect Mr. Hoadley had no superior in his day in the State; the correctness of his design and purity of details equaling the work of the best professionals,' Mr. J. Frederick Kelly, an authority on Colonial architecture, believes the woodwork in the Goodrich ballroom is by Hoadley — which leads him to date that room after 1814, when Hoadley was in New Haven, rather than the period when the house was occupied by John Cook." op. cit. p. 36.

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None recorded.

5. Alterations and additions: Addition of ballroom in attic with two fireplaces, c. 1815. Addition of dormer windows in alcoves of the ballroom, c. 1835.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

The house is built on the site of Governor Theophilus Eaton's mansion. Captain James Goodrich, prosperous merchant, built ballroom.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:


2. Secondary and published sources:

The New Haven City Directory, 1840 to 1952, copies in the Public Library, the Town Clerk's office, the New Haven Colony Historical Society Library.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Character of the ballroom is established by the vaulted plaster ceiling which is under the gabled attic roof. Diameter of the vault is less than the width of the room, creating the spatial interest of the true semi-circle of the vault contrasted with the widely projecting plane of the cornice soffit. With good proportions and scale thus established, the space is further enriched by detailed woodwork, motifs of which were established by the two end mantels. The ballroom attests to the prosperity of owner merchantman Captain James Goodrich. The John Cook House which contains the ballroom has a five bay front with quoins of milled stone and milled stone architrave, stucco surface, Greek Revival Ionic porch. Entrance door has elliptical fan light. Gable roof has dormers.

2. Condition of fabric: Good and well maintained.

B. Description of the Interior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The ballroom proper measures 40'9" x 19'6" with a ceiling height at the top of the vault of 13'-4-1/2". The height to the top of the cornice is 8'-10". The room is symmetrically composed about both axis with the main entrance a pair of double doors in the center of long northeast wall. A similar double doorway, cased, without doors, is placed opposite on southwest wall. The entrance doorway is projected slightly into room, a condition created by stair landing at entrance. It appears that trim of both double doors is of a later date since meeting of moldings is more crudely executed than in other parts of room. Both double doors are flanked on each side by single doors leading to small rooms which were probably used for wraps and for preparation of refreshments. These rooms are situated under dormers.

There is a fireplace on each end wall, flanked by modern double-hung windows set with deep panelled reveal in the exterior masonry walls. Mantelpieces may have been brought in since shelf of southeast fireplace projects beyond the wall behind it. A semi-circular lunette is placed over each fireplace.
2. Stairways: Stairway from second floor to ballroom ends at a landing outside ballroom doors. Stairway was originally open to ballroom.

3. Flooring: Modern linoleum.

4. Walls and ceiling finish: The walls are plastered both above and below chair rail. Vaulted ceiling and soffit of projecting cornice are also plastered.

5. Doorways and doors: There are doors at all openings except at cased double doorway on southwest wall; wooden doors have five raised panels on both faces.

6. Windows: Modern double-hung, six-over-six-light windows flanking fireplaces are set with 12" reveals in exterior walls. Reveal is panelled in wood with two panels on each side and one in the soffit above. Lunettes are also set in deep reveals and each contains ten radiating lights.

Small end rooms have swinging casements in exterior masonry walls; heads are one-quarter circle. Each window has three radiating lights above one quarter-circle light over four rectangular lights.

7. Fireplaces: The exposed brick facing of each fireplace is framed by a wooden mantel containing slender pilasters subdivided into two recessed panels between the plinth and architrave which breaks out over the pilasters. Between molded architrave and more elaborate cornice is a panelized frieze; central panel and cornice project outward. This panel is ornamented with horizontally incised elliptical rosette. A similar but smaller rosette is placed vertically over the pilasters. An identical motif is also used on the plinth blocks, however, as a true circular rosette. Lowest element of cornice is a small-scaled dentil-like banding fashioned in three planes. Above this banding is a series of moldings forming a flat profile to support mantel shelf which bows out over central motif. Shelf edge is reeded between two small fillets.

8. Decorative features and trim: Basic rosette motifs of fireplaces are repeated with variation in scale in door and window architraves; pilasters framing openings are panelled with single recessed panel. A true circular rosette is placed in the plinth and also in projecting entablature of windows. Rosette in door entablature is vertical elliptical rosette. Fireplace banding is repeated at a much larger scale and cornice moldings are also repeated.
Immediately above this unit is the larger scaled crowning cornice of the room which projects 3'-7" beyond the face of the longitudinal walls as a support for the vaulted ceiling. On the end walls only the uppermost membering projects beyond the wall plane. Incorporated in the design is a banding of connected lozenge shapes containing a sub-motif of incised circles. This motif is repeated at a larger scale on the soffit of the topmost member. The general effect of the main cornice is one of flat planes, deep undercuts, flattened circles and rhythmic patterns, scaled to the proportions of the room. Chair rail has band of connected circles set in two planes, the inner circle is incised within the outer one. This motif is repeated in the window sills which are at a lower height than chair rail. The compound molded baseboard is boldly profiled, standing 8-3/8" high.


10. Lighting: Modern.

11. Heating: Two fireplaces, not used.

C. Site and Surroundings:

General setting and orientation: North side of Elm Street, between Orange and State Streets, Longitudinal axis is northeast-southeast.

Prepared by Woodrow W. Wilkins
Architect
National Park Service

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records were prepared as part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the HABS and the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission 66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT, following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of Yale University, President.

The project was under the direction of the Eastern Office of Design and Construction, James C. Massey, HABS Supervisory Architect, and was supervised by Architect Woodrow W. Wilkins, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky, assisted by Ned Goode, Photographer, Frazier, Pennsylvania; Annette H. M. Gottschalk, William P. Hersey, and Charles R. Tichy, Student Assistant Architects and students at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Yale University, and Iowa State University, respectively; and Jonathan B. Conant, Research Assistant and student at Yale University.
OWNERSHIP TREE OF LAND AND HOUSE

Governor Theophilus Eaton
1638-1657

Hannah Eaton Jones
1657-1707

House and Land to West.

Isaac
1707-1709

John
1707-1711

Samuel Cooke
1707-1711-1716

Joseph and Abigail Noyes
1716-1768

Joseph Noyes
1768-1795

Land at Eastern End.

Sarah Jones Morrison
1684-1722

Theophilus Morrison
1722-1723

Michael Todd, 2d.
1733-1744

Michael Todd, 3d.
1744-1776

Michael Todd, 4th.
1776-1797

West of Orange Street

Pierpont Edwards
1795

Eli Whitney

House and Lot

Samuel Bishop
1795-1797-1798

Abram Bishop
1798-1805

John Cook
1805-1814

James Goodrich
1814-1859

A Porringer of Cockiney
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Porringer of Cockiney</th>
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<tr>
<td>[James Goodrich]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Atwater</td>
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<td>1859-1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western End</td>
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<td>Joseph Parker</td>
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<td>1877-</td>
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<td>Imperial Granum Co.</td>
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<td>1891</td>
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<td>House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Charles A. Lindsley</td>
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<tr>
<td>1877-1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Mary P. Dole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte A. Wolff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Mary P. Dole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909-1919</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visiting Nurse Association</td>
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<td>1919-</td>
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A Porringer of Cockiney
Christine Hopkinson Baker,
New Haven, Conn.,
Yale University Press, 1930
(published by The Visiting Nurses Association)
TIMOTHY BISHOP HOUSE
32 Elm Street
New Haven, Connecticut

North Front
Ned Goode, 1964
TIMOTHY BISHOP HOUSE

Location: 32 Elm Street (south side of Elm between Orange and State Streets), New Haven County, New Haven, Connecticut.

Present Owner: Frederick C. DeVita, Inc., Realtor, 32 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Present Occupant: Frederick C. DeVita, Inc., Realtors and Insurers, U. S. Army Recruiting Station, and other offices.

Present Use: Office building.

Statement of Significance: Noteworthy example of Federal town mansion architecture. Spacious center hall and elaborate interior woodwork survive almost intact. Has been attributed to Carpenter-Architect David Hoadley on stylistic grounds by John D. Hoag, Art Librarian, Yale University.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:

   The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which structure is built. Reference is to New Haven City Land Records.


   January 4, 1910  (Description of above land), "with all the buildings and improvements thereon," sold by Louis B. Bishop,
TIMOTHY BISHOP HOUSE
HABS NO. CONN-276 (Page 2)

Herbert M. Bishop, May Bishop Thompson, executors, to Elihu A. Beckley and Raymond L. Walkley, realtors. Vol. 632, p. 304.

January 4, 1910 Elihu A. Beckley, Raymond L. Walkley to Charles P. Thompson with said house and improvements. Vol. 642, p. 51. Thompson added the brick wing in the rear and operated his furniture shop on this site.


Restored by DeVita under supervision of New Haven Preservation Trust.

2. Date of erection: 1816


Builder: Attributed to David Hoadley.

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None.

5. Alterations and additions: Charles P. Thompson removed exterior front stairs and added present brick wing to rear in 1929. Mr. DeVita built a new modern steel and concrete first floor entrance stair. Two large store windows and basement door were installed at basement level when Elm Street was lowered c. 1917. Mr. Thompson built attic room in the 1930's; this room inspired by the John Cook house ballroom across the street. Fan lights in attic are original.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Built on land which was garden plot of Reverend John Davenport, founder of the New Haven Colony. Governor Theophilus Eaton's residence was across the street. Davenport and Eaton were friends.

C. Sources of Information:

PART II. Architectural Information

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A five-bay frame house of the Federal mansion style with a two-story tetrastyle prostyle Ionic shallow portico flanked by pilasters. Despite use as office building, much of interior woodwork is intact, particularly on the first floor.

2. Condition of fabric: Very good. Carefully restored by Mr. DeVita within the limits of adapting house for office use.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: A two-and-one-half story, five-bay house measuring 44'-3" across the front by 49'-0" deep, including portico. There is also a full basement.


for the City of New Haven, Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut. (Referred to by number of volume and page).


Interview with Frederick C. DeVita.


Prepared by: Jonathan B. Conant
Research Assistant
National Park Service
August 31, 1964
3. Wall Construction: Wooden frame with clapboards, painted beige with white trim.

4. Porches, stoops: The front portico projects only 2'-7" from the front wall, with modern steel and concrete split stairway in center bay. Stairway is above stone and concrete steps, across whole front, and leads to basement level. Larger rear entrance stoop is also of steel and concrete with modern steel fire escape extending full height to roof dormers.

5. Chimneys: Three brick chimneys within framing of east and west walls project into interior rooms.

6. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: The entrance doorway to the first floor is in center bay. Five-paneled wooden door (uppermost panel horizontal) is flanked by narrow leaded and glazed sidelights over wooden panels; paneled pilasters support elliptical fanlight over entire door width. Fanlight contains 12 radiating lights. Door at rear of entrance hall is similar but has no fanlight; door is original. Basement door with sidelights on north front under main entrance was added after 1917.
   b. Windows and shutters: Window in the second floor bay over the main entrance is a six-over-six double-hung window flanked by narrow four-light fixed windows. Window is arranged in a Palladian-like frame and trimmed with fluted pilasters. Wooden paneling is used below the glazing. Lunette window in attic on north has original fanlight and is framed with plain molding. There is a similar window on northwest side.

   All other windows are six-over-six light, double-hung with plain wooden trim, dentilled cornice, equipped with wooden adjustable louvered shutters. Two large rectangular "store" windows were added after 1917 in the north basement wall.

7. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Gable roof covered with modern asphalt shingles. Main ridge runs parallel with front; subsidiary front gable is lower than main ridge.
b. Cornice, eaves: The cornice of the portico continues around all four sides of building, including the gabled ends. Both pediment and gable have raking cornices. Cornices are supported by small modillions.

c. Dormers: There are three modern dormers on rear roof slope.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

   a. First floor: Rectangular plan with central hall flanked by two rooms on each side. Hall is divided by a modern aluminum and glass partition near the front door and two arched openings which define stair hall. The balustrade side of the stairs above first seven risers is in the same plane as the side wall, thus stairwell is beyond hall width. Front and rear rooms were connected by wide arched openings. Opening between east rooms is now sealed to form arched alcove in front room; arch between west rooms is also closed but is pierced by modern door. Fireplaces project into the two front rooms and southwest room the full depth of the chimneys.

   b. Second floor: Plan is basically similar to first floor.

   c. Attic: Attic is divided into small offices and large center room under main gable parallel with front of building.

2. Stairways: The main stairway has 17 risers; first six risers are winders of moderate curvature projecting slightly beyond stair well into hall. The balustrade is open with a mahogany handrail and square balusters. The first tread and balustrade terminate in a spiral. Open stringers at each step have applied triangular pattern. Stairway to attic is straight run directly above main stairs.


4. Wall and ceiling finish: Plaster; some walls papered above chair rails.
5. Doorways and doors: Six paneled wooden doors; a few original doors have five panels.

6. Decorative features and trim: Simple molded baseboards; chair rails with banding of incised vertical lines alternating with plain sections. Molded wooden trim surrounds hall arches which spring from simple paneled pilasters. Doors and windows in front room are flanked by elements containing slightly concave reeded pilasters with rosettes at upper intersections. Face trim of arched openings in front rooms has incised pattern; soffit of arch is reeded, arches spring from pilasters with reeded half columns. Cornice moldings in two front rooms are of small-scaled multiple membering combined with beaded picture mold in the east room and egg and dart motif in west room. Ceiling in third floor center room has arched central portion flanked by narrow flat soffits; wooden cornice of vaulted portion is ornamented with triglyphs and paterae.

7. Notable hardware: Both front and rear entrance doors have box surface locks, with several thumb latches. Hardware appears to be original.

8. Lighting: Modern electric.

9. Heating: Central heat; several fireplaces. Fireplace in east front room is closed with cast-iron unit which is framed by pair of wooden columns supporting a deep entablature which projects over the columns. A row of dentils is incorporated in the shelf-piece. Northwest room wooden mantel is more ornate; slender coupled, fluted colonnettes are surmounted by pairs of slender urns which support the shelf.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: House is on the south side of Elm Street and faces north. Area is becoming commercialized with parking lots and businesses.

2. Outbuildings: A large two-story brick office wing has been added to the rear of original house.
3. Landscaping, enclosures: Rear and side yards are enclosed by chain link fence, brick and concrete block wall. Yard is asphalt paved for parking.

Prepared by: Woodrow W. Wilkins
Architect
National Park Service
August 11, 1964

III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records and five sheets of measured drawings were prepared as part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the HABS and the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission 66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT, following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of Yale University, President.

The project was under the direction of the Eastern Office of Design and Construction, James C. Massey, HABS Supervisory Architect, and was supervised by Architect Woodrow W. Wilkins, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky, assisted by Ned Goode, Photographer, Frazier, Pennsylvania; Annette H. M. Gottschalk, William P. Hersey, and Charles R. Tichy, Student Assistant Architects and students at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Yale University, and Iowa State University, respectively; and Jonathan B. Conant, Research Assistant and student at Yale University.
THE JOHN E. BASSETT & CO.

754 Chapel Street
New Haven, Connecticut

North Front
Ned Goode, 1984
THE JOHN E. BASSETT & CO.

HOIST IN ATTIC
Ned Goode, 1964
Location: 754 Chapel Street (south side of Chapel, about 50' west of State Street), New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut.

Present Owner: The John E. Bassett & Co.

Present Occupant: The John E. Bassett & Co.

Present Use: Hardware store.

Statement of Significance: The John E. Bassett & Co. store is reputed to be the oldest existing hardware store in the United States and is the oldest business in New Haven, having been continuously operated by a surviving partner. It possesses a remarkably early cast-iron store-front frame and one of the earliest remaining hoists (manually operated) in the state.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: Information on chain of title contained in advertising books published by the firm in 1884 and 1895.

1784 Titus Street began business in his residence on Chapel Street with the usual assortment of a country store.

1792 Mr. Street took Samuel Hughes as partner and conducted business under the name of Street & Hughes.

1802-1821 "Owing to the unsettled condition of mercantile affairs incidental to the War of 1812, making it difficult to collect money" the partnership was dissolved and reformed at intervals, becoming successively: Street, Hughes & Co.; Street, Sherman & Co.; Hughes, Sherman & Co.; Hughes & Sherman. Mr. William Sherman retained an interest in the firm during the years the changes were made. Mr. Street retired in 1821.
Mr. Samuel Hughes carried on the business after Mr. Street's retirement and took his son, E. B. M. Hughes, as partner. Samuel Hughes died in 1838 and bequeathed the hardware store to his son. It then became known as E. B. M. Hughes.

Mr. John E. Bassett came into the firm in 1855, and it became John E. Bassett & Co. E. B. M. Hughes remained as senior partner until his death in 1864.

Mr. H. N. Jarvis became associated with Mr. Bassett as partner and remained three years. He then returned to Colorado to farm.

1889 Firm name became The John E. Bassett & Co., and expanded to include buildings at 318-320 State Street. John E. Bassett was President and George J. Bassett was Secretary-Treasurer.

2. Date of erection: 1828

3. Architect: None recorded.

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None.

5. Alterations and additions: The store once connected with a store at 318-320 State Street through a door on the east side, ten feet from the southeast corner of the present store. The door is now a fire exit leading to a parking lot. The building was not changed in the destruction of the adjoining store.

Present shop windows and entrance within cast-iron frame are not original. Wood-engraving of 1856 shows entrance to have been close to front plane up two risers and hung with paired wooden doors below lintel of lunette. Display windows had double-hung three-over-two-light wooden sash. Lights were set in heavy muntins. Muntins of upper sash were bifurcated in upper zones forming arched heads on principal lights and space for smaller light between muntins and arched head of sash. Muntins of lunette above door had corresponding design.

Upper windows have been altered from six-over-six light double-hung sash to casement windows. Interior fittings and changes in first floor windows and entrance apparently
date from 1889, when premises were expanded.

6. Important old views: Copy of wood-engraved advertisement of 1856 showing appearance of facade before later alterations and photograph c. 1900 are in possession of John E. Bassett & Co.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Titus Street began in the hardware business as a youth in 1784 in the structure which was his residence in the corner of the big lot on Chapel and State Street. The present store building was built in 1828 after Mr. Street's retirement. At the close of his business career he was considered to be one of the three wealthy men in the city; the others being Eli Whitney and William Leffingwell. Titus was the descendant of Reverend Samuel Street, the first Congregational minister in Wallingford. His father, Samuel, also resided there. Titus was the father of Augustus R. Street, founder of the Yale Art School. Prior to his death in 1841, Titus Street occupied the Reynolds residence on Elm Street, near Orange, which he had purchased from Pierpont Edwards, the eminent lawyer.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:


The New Haven Land Records, Land Records Office, the Hall of Records for the City of New Haven, Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Interview with W. E. Janswick, President, The John E. Bassett & Co.

2. Secondary and published sources:

The New Haven City Directory, 1840 to 1952, copies in the Yale Library, the Public Library, the Town Clerk's office, and the New Haven Colony Historical Society Library.

Ye Historie of an Olde Hard-Ware Store, 1784-1884, advertising booklet published by The John E. Bassett
PART II. Architectural Information

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Building is three-story brick row structure on inside lot with skylighted one-story rear extension of shop area. Late Federal-Greek Revival facade details give exterior a transitional stylistic character. Most notable exterior feature is thin cast-iron arcaded frame defining entrance and flanking shop windows. Frame is not bearing member, but masks structure of undetermined material supporting brick wall above. Use of cast-iron prefigures later developments and is extremely rare, if not unique, in an American shop front of so early a date (1828). In the attic is an original hand operated winch device for hoisting goods to upper floors.

2. Condition of fabric: Facade in good condition; interior appears to be structurally sound but finishes show effects of time.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Approximately 22'-0" x 116'-0", three stories, three bays. A rectangular store building with a one-story brick extension to rear.


3. Wall construction: Brick bearing walls not shared as party walls with neighbors. Front (north) wall is faced on first floor with non-structural cast-iron store front frame with red painted brick above. Side walls are carried above roof in triangular parapets.
4. Framing: Brick bearing walls with wooden floor and roof framing.

5. Porches, etc.: None.

6. Chimneys: Chimneys visible in attic have been lowered below roof line.

7. Openings:
   a. Doorways and doors: Center front entrance is one riser above grade and deeply recessed from front plane behind ground floor cast-iron arcaded motif. Door has single large plate glass light and is ornamented by large brass protective plate of fanciful serrated outline extending from base to point well above handle.
   
   b. Windows: Three thin-cast-iron arches framing center entrance and two show windows almost span first floor. Show windows have fan lights above large single plate glass lights. Single plate glass shop windows flank recessed entry way. There are three casement windows across facade on second and third floors with ten lights in each sash. Lintels and sills are stone. Second story lintels have incised Greek key design.

8. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Gable roof with ridge parallel to street; modern roll composition roofing.
   
   b. Cornice, eaves: Simple molded brick cornice across (north) front. Above cornice large wooden sign of irregular outline, dating at least from 1856 and typical of mid-19th century, conceals roof from street. The 1856 wood engraving indicates carved flanking scroll consoles and cresting on center portion of roof sign.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:
   a. First floor: Simple rectangular open commercial plan with storage spaces, counters and shelves.
   
   b. Upper floors: Small office spaces and loft areas.
2. Stairways: Open flight of wooden stairs ascends against west wall.


4. Walls and ceiling: Stamped metal ceiling (not original). Walls plastered above wooden display cases.

5. Doorways and doors: None.

6. Decorative features: None.

7. Notable hardware: Brass trim (c. 1890) on front door.

8. Lighting: Modern electric fixtures.


D. Site and surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: On inside lot on south side of Chapel Street between Orange and State Streets facing north.

2. Enclosures: None.

3. Outbuildings: None.


5. Landscaping: None.

Prepared by: Woodrow W. Wilkins
Supervisory Architect
National Park Service
July 28, 1964

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records were prepared as part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the HABS and the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission 66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT, following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of Yale University, President.

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SKINNER-TROWBRIDGE HOUSE
46 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

Roof Plan and Original Garden Layout
HABS Measured Drawing
SKINNER-TROWBRIDGE HOUSE

Photocopy, 1964
Courtesy of Miss C. Rachel Trowbridge

South and east elevations
Robert Fulton III, June 1967
MATERIALS
- Painted Stone Foundations
- Stucco Covered Walls with Scored & Painted Joints
- Wood Columns, Pediment & Cornices
- Modern Asbestos Chimneys on Roof
- Exposed Brick Chimneys

EAST ELEVATION

SCALE ~ 3/16" = 1'-0"
SOUTH ELEVATION

NOTE: FLOOR & CEILING LEVELS OF SUEW WING ARE NOT AT SAME LEVEL AS IN THE MAIN HOUSE ABOVE FIRST FLOOR LINE.

SCALE - 5/16" = 1'-0"

A.M. GOTTSCALK, D.I.

NEW HAVEN PROJECT

THE SKINNER - IOWBRIDGE HOUSE

46 HILLHOUSE AVENUE, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 6 OF 7 SHEETS
Location: 46 Hillhouse Avenue (west side of Hillhouse between Trumbull and Sachem Streets), New Haven, Connecticut.

Present Owner: Miss C. Rachel Trowbridge.

Present Occupant: Miss C. Rachel Trowbridge.

Present Use: Residence.

Statement of Significance: Fine Greek Revival house of five bays, two-and-one-half stories, with a prostyle tetrastyle portico. Attributed to Ithiel Town who built many other New Haven structures based on Greek designs. Early photographs indicate house was derived from Greenough Villa in Regent's Park, London by architect Decimus Burton, 1823.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: Following is chain of title taken from New Haven County Land Records for the City of New Haven. Reference is to number of volume and page.

   Sept. 23, 1830 James A. Hillhouse to Aaron N. Skinner. "Be it remembered that it is the 23rd day of September 1830 agreed between James A. Hillhouse and Aaron N. Skinner both of New Haven City that in consideration the said Hillhouse convey to the said Skinner for the sum of one thousand dollars a lot one hundred feet wide situated on the west side of Hillhouse Avenue, sometimes called Temple Avenue ... The said Skinner covenants and agrees to build a dwelling house on said lot, to cost not less than three thousand and five hundred dollars; to place the front of the house not less than fifty feet from the avenue, to commence building within two years from the first of May next, and to complete the house within a year and a half from the time of commencing ..." Elisha Munson, Sept. 24, 1830. Town Clerk. Vol. 75, p. 423.
Before Oct. 16, 1858

Land deed specifying the inclusion of a dwelling house and with these stipulations regarding the consideration: Mortgage to Yale College for $10,000 and one to Joseph E. Sheffield for $11,000. Skinner would pay interest on these mortgages until January 1, 1859 and Boardman was to assume mortgages as part of the consideration and begin to pay interest on them after January 1, 1859. Vol. 177, p. 120.

Oct. 16, 1858

Aaron N. Skinner sold the land with house to William W. Boardman for $30,000.00. Vol. 177, p. 120.

December 1906

By a complex of deeds executed in New York by the heirs of William W. Boardman, May W. Trowbridge purchased the above lot for $1.00 and other considerations. Vol. 595, p. 342. The various grantors were:

Mason W. Tyler, Henry H. Schroeder, Henry Mosle and Cornelia E. Boardman Mosle, William J. Boardman, Amanda Boardman, Frederick A. Boardman, Cornelia Wright, Mason W. Tyler, William S. Tyler, Cornelius Boardman Tyler.

2. Date of erection: c. 1834 (Agreement between Hillhouse and Skinner contained a series of severe penalties to be imposed by said Hillhouse upon Skinner in the event that these latter conditions were not complied with. It is therefore to be assumed that the dwelling house in question was completed at the latest by December, 1834.)


4. Original plans, construction, etc: Excerpts from a book, Town and Davis, Architects, by Roger Hale Newton:

"While the Russell mansion promptly placed the firm in the front ranks of Revivalist architects, it hardly typified the Grecian suburban villa as thoroughly as did that of Mayor Aaron Skinner on Hillhouse Avenue in New Haven....since the Skinner villa could be considered fairly representative of at least nine other Town and Davis temple houses within a radius of fifty miles, I shall sketch its salient features. Its cruciform plan and mixture of orders recalled many new villas which Town had seen rising about Regent's Park, London, and elsewhere, as well as engraved views of what English architects had been doing for at least a decade....Before
leaving the Aaron Skinner villa, I should say that Henry
Austin added a second floor to the angle pavilions and
changed the window frames to his favorite pattern."

5. Alterations and additions: Hoggson Bros., architects, New
York City. Early photographs indicate that alterations
destroyed the cruciform shape of second floor. Existing
shape is now an off-center Tee with an additional projecting
portico on the east.

Additions made in 1907: Northeast corner, second floor,
north side bay window (to enlarge dining room which also
enlarged basement laundry room), west side open porch,
west two floor addition to provide kitchen-dining area on
ground floor and den on first floor.

Second floor, southeast corner added between 1860 and 1870.

6. Important old views: Photograph, lateral view, East;
photograph, front (undated); photograph front, (East)
Elevation c. 1860. Photocopy of drawing, front (East)
Elevation 1860.

B. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Dana, Arnold G. "New Haven Old and New," unpublished
scrapbooks in the archives of the New Haven Colony
Historical Society, 114 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

Interviews with John D. Hoag, Art Librarian, The New Haven
Preservation Trust, New Haven, Conn.

Interviews and correspondence with Miss C. Rachel Trowbridge,
New Haven, Conn.

2. Secondary and published sources:

New Haven City Directory, 1840 to 1952. Copies in the Yale
Library, New Haven Public Library, Town Clerk's office,
and New Haven Colony Historical Society.

Newton, Roger Hale. Town and Davis, Architects. New York:
Columbia University Press, 1942.

The New Haven Land Records, in the Land Records office,
Hall of Records, Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.

Prepared by Jonathan B. Conant
Research Assistant
National Park Service
August 31, 1964
PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Fine example of Greek Revival house attributed to Ithiel Town. Photographs prior to alterations appear to indicate, by reason of cruciform shape of second floor, that house was based on the design of Greenough Villa in Regent's Park, London, by Decimus Burton, 1823.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: 57'-6-1/2" x 84'-9-1/2". Five bays, two and one half stories. Due to alterations, existing plan shape is an off-center Tee with additional projecting portico on the east.


3. Wall construction: Stucco plaster on brick above a water-table of dressed and rough stone. Stucco is scored with black painted joints representing stone coursings which average 18" x 65". The walls and trim are painted dark brown.

4. Framing: Brick exterior bearing walls extend 2'-0" above attic floor. Roof framing, visible in attic, consists of heavy timber plates, spliced and pegged lengthwise, into which roof rafters are notched. Upper ends of roof rafters are mortised and tenoned into ridge beams which are supported by wooden posts. Posts are diagonally braced by wooden members notched into posts near the top and let into exterior brick walls at attic floor line. Posts are additionally braced by iron angles and pin which is held fast with an iron wedge.

5. Porches, stoops, etc.: Main entrance porch on south side is one story with fluted Doric columns, stone floor, plaster ceiling, and stone steps with iron balustrade leading to main entrance walkway. Two story Ionic portico on east has wooden floor and wooden steps on north end with access to interior drawing room through tall double-hung windows. Rear west porch has paired fluted Doric columns supporting exposed beams which extend four feet beyond column line; effect is pergola-like with open eave effect. The ends of these beams are finished in scroll design. Porch has wooden floor and railing. Access to porch is through double-hung library windows. Rear exterior wooden steps lead to small portico and doorway between west porch and billiard room.

6. Chimneys: Seven existing chimneys on the roof, eight at attic level.
7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: Recessed main entrance door on south porch has stone sill; single large beveled glass panel door with side-lights fitted with inswinging casements and screens. Sidelights are leaded in three panel design. Above door and side-lights is flat arched fan light with leaded panels in radiating and scalloped design. Door trim consists of simple panelled pilasters with molded architrave, projecting over pilasters. Keystone projects slightly from wall plane.

b. Windows and shutters: First floor: East front; five full length wooden double-hung, six-over-nine windows surrounded by a flat band of stucco which widens at top and bottom in a curved flare. End windows are capped with horizontal pediments supported by volute brackets.

Second floor: Five double-hung, six-over-six windows are in alignment with first floor windows. End windows of later date are ornamented with heavy bracketed sills and upper sash is rounded at both corners. The treatment of end windows on both floors is repeated in end windows toward east on both north and south elevations. All other windows on these elevations are simple six-over-six double-hung windows without trim.

Windows in the bay on the north consist of two curved windows in each curved section of the bay. Rectangular windows set in attic frieze are pivoted and basement windows above grade are six-over-six double-hung.

Billiard room alcove on west side has wide horizontal leaded and stained glass window.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: Irregular flat hipped roof with modern asbestos shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves: The entablature of the portico continues as a cornice around entire house. It is interrupted only where two corner rooms were added to second floor on the east. Entablature consists of banded architrave, plain frieze (containing attic windows), and molded cornice member. Raking cornice of pediment is more elaborately molded. Cornice at the north bow window is given a more elaborate classical treatment with arrangement of metopes, triglyphs and dentils surmounted by a balustrade combining turned balusters over curved portions of the wall and a flat panel over the flat center section.
c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: There are two flat dormers and a skylight on the roof not visible from the ground.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:
   a. First floor: Wide entrance hall leads from south entrance porch to dining room on north. Hall turns at right angles to the left near dining room door; main staircase is on the north wall. In the angle between these two halls is the library. To the east of the main entrance hall are three rooms; reception room, drawing room and music room. Music room opens onto dining room. Two doors at the end of the hall lead to exterior and to rear wing which contains a rear stairway, pantry and billiard room. A stairway under this set of stairs leads to the cellar.
   
   b. Second floor: Second floor, not included in the measurements, follows the general plan of the first floor, accommodating bedrooms, sitting rooms, closets and baths.
   
   c. Attic: One large open Tee-shaped space which clearly defines the original limits of the house with a half-brick wall dividing space from the attics under the roof of the second story corner additions. The attic space over the rear wing on the west is sub-divided into servants' quarters consisting of two bedrooms, sitting room and bath.
   
   d. Cellar: Under the rear wing is the kitchen and scullery. Under the main house are a modern laundry, utility and storage rooms and servant's room separated by the main bearing walls of the foundation. Of particular interest in the cellar is the fact that the exterior bearing wall on the north follows the contour of the bay window which was added in the dining room above.

2. Stairways: Both front and rear stairs are inter-connected at the landing by a doorway. Front stair has ten risers, rear stair has sixteen, attic stair has fourteen risers.

3. Flooring: First floor, parquetry of narrow boards; basement, brick and modern cement; attic, wide boards.


5. Doorways and doors: All first floor openings are cased without doors and are furnished with brass rods and curtains.
6. Decorative features and trim: Doors and windows are trimmed with molded jambs and heads with rosettes carved in blocks at the intersections. Molded wooden cornice in first floor east rooms extends out as a flat banded panel in the ceiling plane with molded rosettes placed in the intersecting right angles of the panels. Entrance hall cornice profile is more elaborate and the ceiling plane section is a deeply carved chevronsque banding. Door and baseboard trim is flat and of simple profile. Window reveals are hinged panelled shutters.

7. Notable hardware: None.

8. Lighting, type of fixtures: There are no overhead fixtures in first floor main rooms, nor evidence of previous fixtures. Modern electric outlets have been installed.

9. Heating: Drawing room fireplace is faced with small white glazed rectangular tiles which are also used on the hearth. Cast-iron fireback has Greek-key design banding at top and bottom. Wooden mantelpiece has slender fluted engaged columns supporting a simple architrave which breaks out over the columns. A carved elliptical rosette is applied to the block over the column and an unadorned raised panel is centered in the frieze.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house faces east on a short street of large mansions of high quality. The property extends through the block to Prospect Street which is the west boundary.

2. Enclosures: The extensive grounds are enclosed, front and rear, by a decorative iron fence with red sandstone gateposts.

3. Outbuildings: Two modern service buildings are located in the rear.

4. Walks: Front walkway consists of original large flagstones. Garden walkways are 3/8" bluestone. Rear driveway and walks are blacktop, covered in 1955.

5. Landscaping: There is a formal boxwood garden in the rear yard which retains the original design.

Prepared by Woodrow W. Wilkins
Supervisory Architect
National Park Service
June 1964
PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records were prepared as part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the HABS and the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission 66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT, following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of Yale University, President.

The project was under the direction of the Eastern Office of Design and Construction, James C. Massey, HABS Supervisory Architect, and was supervised by Architect Woodrow W. Wilkins, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky, assisted by Ned Goode, Photographer, Frazier, Pennsylvania; Annette H. M. Gottschalk, William P. Hersey, and Charles R. Tichy, Student Assistant Architects and students at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Yale University, and Iowa State University, respectively; and Jonathan E. Conant, Research Assistant and student at Yale University.
GROVE STREET CEMETERY ENTRANCE

227 Grove Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Detail - Column
HABS Measured Drawing
Entrance to the New Haven Cemetery.

Photocopy, Henry Austin's drawing c. 1845
Courtesy of Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library
Yale University

Ned Goode, 1964

GROVE STREET CEMETERY ENTRANCE
GROVE STREET CEMETERY ENTRANCE

Location: 227 Grove Street (north side of Grove Street between Prospect and Ashmun Streets), New Haven County, New Haven, Connecticut.

Present Owner: New Haven City Burial Ground, Inc.
227 Grove Street, New Haven, Conn.

Present Occupant: Not applicable

Present Use: Entrance to cemetery.

Statement of Significance: Designed by Henry Austin in 1845; an outstanding example of Egyptian Revival architecture.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: New Haven City Burial Ground, Incorporated (also called the Grove Street Cemetery Association). It has remained in the same title since its construction in 1845-8.

2. Date of erection: 1845-8.

3. Architect: Henry Austin, 1801-1891

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: One watercolor of south elevation by Henry Austin is in the Beinecke Rare Book Library, Yale University.

5. Alterations and additions: None.


B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Grove Street Cemetery contains the graves of many illustrious men:

Presidents of Yale:

Thomas Clap (1703-67)
Naphtali Daggett (1727-80), who died as a result of injuries
received at the hands of a British officer during the invasion of New Haven.
Ezra Stiles (1727-95)
Timothy Dwight (1752-1817)
Jeremiah Day (1773-1867)
Theodore D. Woolsey (1801-89)
Noah Porter (1811-92), eleventh president of Yale
Timothy Dwight 2d (1829-1916)
Arthur T. Hadley (1856-1930)

Scholars:
Noah Webster (1758-1843), compiler of the first American dictionary.
Jedediah Morse (1761-1826), American geographer, father of Samuel F. B. Morse, painter and inventor of the telegraph.
Benjamin Silliman (1779-1864), chemist
Elias Loomis (1811-89), mathematician.
James D. Dana (1813-95), geologist
Edward E. Salisbury (1814-1901), orientalist
William Dwight Whitney (1827-94), linguist
Josiah Willard Gibbs (1839-1903), founder of the science of physical chemistry.

Statesmen:
Roger Sherman (1721-1793). Sherman was the only man to sign all four fundamental documents on which the United States government is based: the Articles of Association in 1774; the Declaration of Independence, 1776; the Articles of Confederation in 1778; and the Federal Constitution of 1787.
Senator James Hillhouse (1753-1832)
Jehudi Ashmun (1794-1828), first Colonial agent to Liberia.

Military men:
General David Humphreys (1752-1818), Revolutionary diplomat, pioneer industrialist, and the first man to introduce merino sheep in America.
Admiral Andrew H. Foote (1806-63)
Theodore Winthrop (1828-1861), novelist, and one of the first officers killed in action in the Civil War.
General Alfred Howe Terry (1829-1890), hero of the battle of Fort Fisher before the fall of Wilmington, N.C. in 1865.
Inventors:

Eli Whitney (1765-1825), inventor of the cotton gin.
Chauncey Jerome (1793-1868), pioneer clockmaker.
Eli Whitney Blake (1795-1886), nephew of Eli Whitney, inventor of a stone crushing machine.
Charles Goodyear (1800-1860), inventor of vulcanized rubber.

C. Sources of Information:


Prepared by: Jonathan B. Conant
Research Assistant
National Park Service
August 31, 1964

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Noteworthy example of Egyptian Revival gate architecture of monumental proportions.

2. Condition of fabric: Good. Some of the sandstone and ornamental motifs have become weathered and spalled.

B. Detailed Description:

1. Overall dimensions: Structure measures 48'-1" x 18'-0" with overall height of 25'-0" from pavement to top of cornice. Portals measure 18'-0" in height with pedestrian ways 5'5-1/4" wide and center carriage-way 11'-9-1/2".

2. Foundation: Not accessible.

3. Wall construction: The exterior faces are battered
and faced with red sandstone in random range ashlar pattern.

4. Doorways and doors: On inner face of each pylon is a large cast-iron door hung on pintles embedded in the masonry. Doors have four recessed panels with foliated moldings. The two pedestrian ways and the carriage-way are equipped with cast-iron gates. The gate of the carriage-way is double. Gates have spear-headed palings and horizontal bands of triangular and circular motifs.

5. Roof:
   a. Shape, covering: Low hipped roof covered with asphaltic material. Copper downspouts are fitted through the cornice at each side.
   b. Cornice: The battered walls terminate in a deep cavetto cornice.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The triple portal is flanked by two masonry pylons incorporating a small room in each. Access to these rooms is through cast-iron doors. The solid lintels over porticos are supported on the (south) front by columns derived from prototypes in the Temple of Ammon at Luxor and on the rear by two unadorned square piers.

2. Flooring: Black asphalt pavement in portico. Rooms in pylons are brick paved.

3. Decorative features and trim: The two sandstone columns on the south front are heavily decorated by reeding, and fluting interrupted by banding. Capitals are lotus bud type.

The stone lintel on south face is incised in 7-1/2" high letters with the following inscription: THE DEAD SHALL BE RAISED. In the architect's original drawing, the lintel is adorned with a winged solar disk flanked by vultures (the ancient Egyptian symbol of protection) in lieu of the inscription. As executed, this ornament is positioned in the cornice over the center portal. The cavetto cornice is ornamented with an incised vertical repeat motif. Framing the exterior corners and continuing as a band between the cornice and wall is a torus molding with incised banding. Old bell from first
cemetery (on the New Haven Green), formerly rung during burial services, is attached to north face of east pylon.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The entrance is located on the north side of Grove Street opposite High Street. The cemetery is bounded by Grove Street on the south, Prospect Street on the east, Ashmun Street on the northwest, Lock Street on the north, and a New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad track on the northeast. Cast-iron fence flanking gate faces Woolsey Hall, Yale dining hall, Book and Snake Club, east of High Street and the Yale Law School west of High Street.

2. Enclosures: A fence of cast-iron spear-topped palings flanks gate along Grove Street. Supports at regular intervals are composed of cast-iron elements, square in plan with tall rectangular openings on all four faces. Cavetto cornice blocks bearing winged solar disks are capped by covered urns. Rest of cemetery is enclosed by walls of battered random ashlar sandstone masonry.


Prepared by: Woodrow W. Wilkins
Supervisory Architect
National Park Service
August 3, 1964
PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records and four sheets of measured drawings were prepared as part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission 66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT, following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of Yale University, President.

The project was under the direction of the Eastern Office of Design and Construction, James C. Massey, HABS Supervisory Architect, and was supervised by Architect Woodrow W. Wilkins, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky, assisted by Ned Goode, Photographer, Frazier, Pennsylvania; Annette H. M. Gottschalk, William P. Hersey, and Charles R. Tichy, Student Assistant Architects and students at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Yale University, and Iowa State University, respectively; and Jonathan B. Conant, Research Assistant and student at Yale University.
WILLIS BRISTOL HOUSE
548 Chapel Street
New Haven, Connecticut

Photocopy, Henry Austin Drawing
Courtesy of Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library
Yale University
WILLIS BRISTOL HOUSE

Ned Goode, 1964
North Front

Front Window
Second Floor

Front Door

Typical Interior Door

HABS Measured Drawings
Basement and Attic Plans
Courtesy of Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library
Yale University

ORIGINAL HENRY AUSTIN DRAWINGS

Chamber Plans, First and Second Floors
Courtesy of Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library
Yale University

WILLIS BRISTOL HOUSE
584 Chapel Street, on the south side of Chapel Street opposite Academy Street and southwest corner of Wooster Square, New Haven County, New Haven, Connecticut.

James A. Cozzolino, 264 Willow Street, Hamden, Connecticut.

Tenants of apartments.

Apartment house.

Designed by Henry Austin. Nineteenth century house of Italianate block design with Indian Islamic details. It is in good repair and in almost original state.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners: Willis Bristol purchased three deeds of land for his house; one with a building which he razed, two to the south of this lot apparently to accommodate outbuildings and garden. Following is an incomplete chain of title. References are to New Haven City Land Records by volume and page, and to New Haven City Directory where noted.

March 1, 1845 Charlotte Prudden (acting by order of Probate Court) to Willis Bristol for $2,718.59, "Land with dwelling house, North by Chapel Street, East and West by land of H. and L. Hotchkiss, South by land of William Bunnel et als..." April 10, 1845, Alfred Terry, Town Clerk.

March 31, 1845 Jane A. Prudden to Willis Bristol for $281.41, "Land with dwelling house, North by Chapel Street, East and West by land of H. and L. Hotchkiss, South by land of William Bunnel et als..." April 7, 1845, Alfred Terry, Town Clerk, Vol. 112, p. 485.
July 16, 1848  Hervey Hoadley to Willis Bristol for $3,100; (Two pieces of land, side by side, bounded northerly the above lot).

1875  Land and house inherited by Mrs. Willis Bristol (New Haven City Directory).

1876  Mrs. Bristol sold property to Louis S. Ullman (New Haven City Directory).

February 24, 1917  Sold by Mrs. Louis Ullman to the Congregation Mogen David, Vol. 796, p. 276.

June 12, 1919  Sold to Louis Lupo, Vol. 844, p. 325.


February 27, 1933  Sold to Matteo Santateres, Vol. 1289, p. 75.


2. Date of erection: Probably 1846, when Willis Bristol was first listed as residing at 198 Chapel Street (later numbered 584), New Haven City Directory.


4. Original plans, construction, etc.: Austin's original floor plans and elevations are deposited in the Beinecke Rare Book Library, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

5. Alterations and additions: Aside from the oriel windows of undetermined date, on the first floor west wall, there have been very few exterior alterations. Interior was divided into apartments (without major structural changes) c. 1933.

The present owner, James A. Cozzolino, has been guided by the New Haven Preservation Trust in his maintenance of the house.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Willis Bristol appears to have been a prosperous citizen. He was senior partner of Bristol and Hall (boots and shoes).
Bristol's house at 584 Chapel Street was retained in the family until 1876. The house and lot remain much the same today despite frequent sale and variety of uses as the Mogen David Congregation House; as a school, beauty parlor, and apartment house.

C. Sources of Information:


   Henry Austin, "Dwelling Houses, Stores, Banks, Churches, and Monuments, designed by Henry Austin, New Haven, Connecticut;" two bound volumes of manuscript drawings in the Beinecke Rare Book Library, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.


Prepared by: Jonathan B. Conant
Research Assistant
National Park Service
August 31, 1964

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Although the general scheme of the house is of Italianate villa design, the architect has created an exotic character in his adaptation of Indian Islamic details concentrated on entrance portico, windows, doors, balconies, and interior arches.
The two-and-one-half story house of three bays has hipped roof of very low pitch with square monitor cupola, eaves of six foot projection, and arcaded piazzas. Plan has center hall.

2. Condition of fabric: Good, with many original exterior details and some interior details intact.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The main block of the house is a perfect square 43'-2" x 43'-2". A one-story wing and porch on the rear measures 10'-0" x 40'-2". Besides the two main floors and attic, there is a basement partially below grade.

2. Foundations: Exterior walls of basement are of granite ashlar below grade; interior walls of basement are brick.

3. Wall construction: Exterior and interior bearing walls are brick. The exterior of main block is finished in scored stucco painted brown. There is a granite string course at first floor level. Exterior of rear addition is brick.

4. Porches, stoops, balconies: The front (north) portico has flat roof and heavy wooden turned baluster columns. Columns are joined by wooden arches cusped in the Islamic manner with applied ribbon designs of wood on exterior faces. The broad flight of exterior steps of 9 risers is splayed and enclosed with solid wooden balustrade which has applied wooden lambrequin strip under the wide hand-rail on both sides of balustrade. The hand-rails end at massive squat newel posts consisting of circular fluted segment with base and square block capital.

The rear porch, reached by modern steps, is also high above grade and enclosed by a wooden balustrade less ornate than front porch balustrade. Under both porches are open areaways a few feet below grade which give access to basement. Deep stone-faced areaways are used to light sub-basement.

Cast-iron balconies are located at windows in end bays at both levels and are supported by light cast-iron brackets. First floor balconies have quatrefoil-patterned rails and spiral corner posts. Second floor balconies have rails of lozenge pattern and identical corner posts.
5. Chimneys: Four symmetrically placed chimneys, two on each side.

6. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: High double doors of wood and glass at front and rear entrances, are identical; upper sections have luxuriant treatment based on Islamic arches at the head glazed in a pattern of colored and decorated glass. The lower section is treated with an applied fretwork of wood. A heavy wooden arch of fretwork frames the doors. The arch is also treated in relief with applied wooden decoration. Total effect of doorway and arch is one of exotic richness in three dimensions.

b. Windows: Front and rear windows have double-hung sash and clear glass. Lower sash has rectangular units; upper sash terminates in scalloped arch outline defining a decorative pattern of curved and radiating muntins.

Second floor side windows are double hung, with complex muntin pattern in upper sash, six lights in lower sash. Arches of the pattern used throughout are set in the jambs at the head of each window.

In addition, there are two later metal-sheathed oriel windows on the west wall at first floor level. These have three narrow one-over-one lights, curved corners and curved projecting cornice. Four windows on east side of rear addition are double-hung, two-over-two light with flat cornices.

7. Roof:

a. Shape: Hipped roof of very low pitch.

b. Cornice, eaves: Unusually wide (6') overhanging eaves with flat wooden soffits supported by four widely spaced pairs of heavy brackets with pendant bosses on each elevation.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: A low glazed square monitor cupola is centered on the roof, functioning as clerestory opening in attic.
C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:
   a. Basement: Basement rises approximately 50% above ground, is entered under front porch, and has center hall plan. Western half now houses dental offices. There is a sub-basement below basement.
   
   b. First floor: The building has been converted into apartments with one dental office in the basement. A comparison of the existing first floor plan with architect's original drawings indicates that the greatest modifications took place on the western portion of the building. The original two-inter-connecting rooms have now been partitioned into three rooms. The original west wall, formerly blank, now has a fireplace, two bay windows and a double window.
   
   c. Second floor: Plan is now modified for apartments, was originally similar to first floor, except that there were three rooms on west side and chamber over front entrance.

2. Stairways: There is an impressive stairway at the rear of the central hall ascending in 21 risers toward front of house in a straight run with 45° turn near top. The stairwell is open and surrounded by a balustrade at the second floor. Mahogany handrail terminates in a sweeping vertical volute resting on carved and turned newel post of ample proportions. The open string has simple applied ornament. Stairs to basement are below main stairs. Attic stairs are at right angles to main axis of house and are enclosed behind a paneled door in the upstairs hall.

3. Floors: On the first floor, the later basketweave parquet oak floors have an inlaid border of light and dark wood; border is omitted on upper floor.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Comparatively recent plaster with wooden moldings forming panels on all first floor walls.

5. Doorways and doors: All hallway doors on both floors are identical six-paneled wood; two center panels are
rectangular in shape, upper and lower two panels are square. The recessed panels are framed with applied molding, and in the two center vertical panels there is an applied vertical pendant block which recalls motif on exterior balustrades. Architraves have 3/4 bead on inner edge, simple flat band on exterior edge. Plinths and baseboards are unmolded blocks. Between foyer and central hall there is an arch of Islamic design which repeats outlines of entrance door. Arch is constructed of wood and has applied decorative pattern in relief.

6. Decorative features and trim: Folidated plaster cornices on first floor and trim described above. Stair stringer has apparently original graining.

7. Notable hardware: None.

8. Lighting: Modern electric fixtures.

9. Heating: Originally by fireplaces and, possibly, a central hot air system. Northwest fireplace on first floor has white marble mantelpiece with rounded-arched opening, carved keystone and spandrels.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: On the north side of Chapel Street, with Academy Street ending at Chapel on the axis of the house. The house faces the southwest corner of Wooster Square, a relatively intact 19th century square.

2. Outbuildings: Modern brick multiple garage.

3. Landscaping: Low hedge borders front sidewalk and driveway on west side. Back yard is asphalt paved.

Prepared by: Woodrow W. Wilkins
Supervisory Architect
National Park Service
August 1964
III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records and six sheets of measured drawings were prepared as part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the HABS and the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission 66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT, following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of Yale University, President.

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NEW HAVEN CITY HALL AND COURTHOUSE

Church Street between Court and Elm Streets
New Haven, Connecticut

Door in Upper Hall of City Hall

Ned Goode, 1964
NEW HAVEN CITY HALL AND COURTHOUSE

Cast-Iron Stairs, Courthouse    Ned Goode, 1964

Cast-Iron Work in Main Stair Well
City Hall

Ned Goode, 1964
Original Henry Austin Drawing for West Elevation, c. 1861
Courtesy of Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library,
Yale University Library

NEW HAVEN CITY HALL
Location: In the city of New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut, on the east side of Church Street between Court and Elm Streets, opposite the Green or public square.

Present Owner: City of New Haven

Present Occupant: City of New Haven

Present Use: City Hall, Courthouse, and municipal offices.

Statement of Significance: The City Hall is one of the earliest examples of polychromatic Italian Gothic Revival style in the United States. The Courthouse, adjoining City Hall, was built 10 years later in the same style.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:
   a. City Hall: City of New Haven since erection by City of New Haven.
   b. Courthouse: City of New Haven

2. Date of erection:
   a. City Hall: 1861-1862.
   b. Courthouse: 1871-2. (See Supplementary Material, page 4)

3. Architect:
   a. City Hall: Henry Austin, 1804-1891; Builders, Perkins and Chatfield, Masons; Nicholas Countryman, Joiner. This information is listed on a plaque on the second floor at the top of the stairway.
   b. Courthouse: David Russell Brown, 1831-1910; Builders Perkins & Chatfield, Patrick Kennedy, Carpenter. A tablet at the head of the Courthouse stairway states: "Erected AD 1872 under the supervision of County Commissioners Archibald D. Rice,"
Richard Dibble, Charles P. Brockett, Nathan Andrews, Carlos Smith, Committee of the Bar (5 names), Architect, David R. Brown, Builders, Perkins & Chatfield, Patrick Kennedy."

Following is an excerpt from an unpublished paper on "Trinity Lutheran Church, New Haven, Connecticut," by Dan R. Anderson, Yale University student, for History of Art 53a, January 6, 1964.

The architect, David Russell Brown was born (May 30, 1831), lived, and died (February 21, 1910) in New Haven. When he was sixteen years old he was employed by Henry Austin, a leading architect of New Haven at that time. Although Austin was given credit for the present day New Haven City Hall, Seymour stated that Austin allowed Brown to design this building. Unless documents can be found, there is no sure way of knowing the truth of this statement, but it seems possible that Brown could have had a considerable influence in its design. It is interesting to note that Seymour also stated that Brown got his idea for the New Haven City Hall from an illustration he found in an English illustrated publication devoted to architecture. The late Professor Carroll Meeks of Yale suggested that the probable derivation for the New Haven City Hall was the Parliament House at Ottawa, Canada (1859-1867) by Fuller & Jones and Stent & Laver.

Brown opened his own office in 1865 and in this capacity he designed the following buildings: County Courthouse on Chapel Street, Glebe Building, Church of the Messiah, Insurance Building on Chapel Street, Armory on Meadow Street, the Connecticut Building for the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia, and the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, New Haven. Seymour's criticism of the City Hall is interesting to note:

This building is certainly open to criticism as a design and is badly planned; but it was at the time regarded as a remarkable performance and is admired by many today, probably because of the dignity of the structure, due to its size and location more than to anything else, though it has beauty of color and combines with the County Court to produce a fine mass. The bulk of the tower and the very large window openings, few in number, also give the building an imposing character.

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1Seymour, George Dudley, New Haven, New Haven, Conn., published privately, 1942, p. 250. Available at the New Haven Colony Historical Society, 114 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
2Ibid.
3Ibid.

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4. Original plans, construction, etc.:

a. City Hall: Henry Austin drawing c. 1861, front elevation, one sheet, is in the New Haven Colony Historical Society, 114 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

b. Courthouse: None known.

5. Alterations and additions: The Courthouse was erected in 1871-2. Interiors of both buildings have been somewhat remodeled and subdivided over the years.

6. Important old views: An exterior photograph of City Hall, taken prior to 1867, is in the Art Library, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure:

Served as New Haven City Hall and Courthouse since 1862 and 1872.

Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

a. City Hall: Drawing by Henry Austin, and c. 1867 photograph, Art Library, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.


Dan R. Anderson, "Trinity Lutheran Church, New Haven, Conn.," unpublished paper by Yale University student for History of Art 53a, January 6, 1964.

Prepared by: Jonathan B. Conant
Research Assistant
National Park Service
August 31, 1964
D. Supplementary Material

1. The New Haven Colony Historical Society, 114 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, supplied the following information on occupants of the Courthouse since 1873. Source: New Haven City Directories.

1873-1913 Court of Common Pleas and Superior Court (chief occupants).

1914-1918 Various city offices (Board of Education, Street Lighting, etc.).

1918-1961 City Court.

1931-1961 Small Claims Court. Remainder of the building used by the Board of Education, Selectmen's Office, Legal Aid Bureau, State Board of Harbor Commissioners, other city offices.

1962 Circuit Court (first listing in New Haven City Directories)

The State 6th Circuit Court has been occupying the Courthouse since c. 1959. The State of Connecticut pays rent to the City of New Haven for three courtrooms; Criminal Court, Common Pleas, and Civil. Source: Office of the New Haven Public Works Division, December 1969.

2. The History and Genealogy Unit of the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Connecticut, and the Office of the Mayor, City of New Haven, Connecticut, supplied excerpts from the City Year Book (No. 12) of the City of New Haven, For 1872-3.

The Courts were all held in the State House until in April 1861, Messrs. Alfred Blackman, John S. Beach, Charles R. Ingersoll, Norton J. Buel, Dexter R. Wright, and William B. Wooster, were appointed a committee of the bar to consider the expedience of removing the courts to the new City Hall, then nearly completed. Messrs. Wright and Wooster being absent, and Mr. Buel declining to act, the plans were prepared by the first three named, acting with the County Commissioners, Messrs. Edward Parker, A. E. Rice and Charles Ball, and at the December term, 1862, the rooms were occupied. . . .

The Superior Court continued to occupy the rooms in the City Hall at an annual rental of $500. On the
30th of Nov., 1870, the County Commissioners having been notified that their lease, expiring May 1, 1872, would not be renewed, the bar appointed Messrs. Alfred Blackman, Dexter R. Wright, Arthur D. Osborne, John S. Beach and Luzon B. Morris, a committee to confer with the County Commissioners on the subject of providing other accommodations for the courts.

This committee met the County Commissioners, Messrs. A. E. Rice, Richard Dibble and Charles F. Brockett, in December following, when Hon. Alfred Blackman presented the matter to them in a statement so full and convincing that soon after this conference the Commissioners came to the conclusion that a new courthouse should be erected.

To carry out this purpose the representatives of the county were assembled in the Superior Court room, June 2d, 1871, and a tax of two mills was laid, payable January 1, 1872, for the purchase of a lot and erection of a court house in New Haven. The tax amounted to $168,100.

Messrs. James E. English, Morris Tyler and Luzon B. Morris were appointed a committee to advise with the Commissioners as to the selection of a site. They unanimously agreed upon the lot adjoining the City Hall, formerly the residence of the late Dr. Jonathan Knight, as the site, and it was purchased for about $48,000.

The committee of the bar were also requested to advise with the Commissioners in regard to the construction of the building. The interior arrangement and the location having been determined upon by them, David R. Brown, Esq., of New Haven, architect, was employed to prepare plans. How successful he has been can be judged from the beautiful facade, harmoniously united to the City Hall, and the pleasing interior of the building.

The mason work was done by Messrs. Perkins & Chatfield, the builders of the City Hall, and the carpenter work by Patrick Kennedy.

The entire cost of the building was about $120,000, and including the furniture throughout and the pavement, curbing, and all extras, about $134,000.
The Court of Common Pleas held its first session in the new court house, January 20, 1873, and the Superior Court, January 27, 1873.

The front is sixty-six feet, including that part which unites it with the City Hall, and the depth is about one hundred and twenty feet. On the first floor are the offices of the Sheriff, County Commissioners, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, and vault; also, the Common Pleas Court room, with retiring rooms for the judges, the jury and the members of the bar, opening into it.

On the second floor are the offices of the State Attorney, Clerk of Superior Court, and vault, a library and committee room 44x16, and the Superior Court room with retiring rooms similar to those on the first floor.

The third floor furnishes apartments for the Yale Law School consisting of a library, with librarian's and professors' rooms connecting, and a lecture-room 58x25; also, a Supreme Court room, with lobby and ante-room.
PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The City Hall and Courthouse are noteworthy examples of the polychromatic Italianate Gothic Revival style.

2. Condition of fabric: Exterior surface of City Hall shows some deterioration due to spalling of sandstone. Deterioration of Courthouse exterior surface is slight.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions:
   
a. City Hall: The facade is 165'-3". The three asymmetrical sections measure a total of approximately 100' across facade.
   
b. Courthouse: The Courthouse is set back 26'-10" from the front plane of the City Hall tower, measures 64'-10' across the front -- exclusive of an arched passageway which is set back from the Courthouse on the north. Above arched opening between City Hall and Courthouse is a blind screen wall rising to height of Courthouse cornice and forming a ligature between the two buildings. The Courthouse facade is designed with matching flanking sections and a two-bayed center section with a shallow recession above the first floor.

   The City Hall and Courthouse each have three and one-half stories. The tower, which is placed asymmetrically on the north corner of the City Hall has four and one-half stories.

2. Foundation: The exterior foundation walls are sandstone. The interior has brick walls and piers supporting heavy timber floor beams.

3. Wall construction:
   
a. City Hall: Center section recedes slightly above second floor between tower and section at right; articulated by vertical buttress members beginning at the third floor.

b. Courthouse: Center section recedes slightly above first floor; flanking sections are articulated by vertical buttress members beginning at the second floor.
A bracketed stone balcony with pierced quatrefoil stone rail projects slightly over the courthouse entrance doors.


7. Openings:

   a. Doorways and doors:

   1. City Hall: The three entrances retain the original double doors which have triple traceried lights in each leaf above rectangular panels. The wooden tympana above doors have carved quatrefoils bearing foliate bosses.

   2. Courthouse: The two double wooden doors in center section have four panels each. The two tympana are set with clear glass. Double doorway is framed by two pointed arches which spring from polished granite colonnettes.

      Gothic arches on stubby columns open on alley passage under shallow two-bayed, two-storied section beyond northwest corner of entire facade. Arches are crowned by foliate crockets with poppy head at apex set against square diaper pattern.

   b. Windows and shutters: Windows vary in size, framing and decoration throughout facade. All sash is wooden, double-hung, one-over-one light.

      1. City Hall (SW section): First and second floors have two bays of paired windows set under Tudor arches. Mullions and inner arches have rope molding. The third floor has three windows within lancets, their tympana ornamented by foliate bosses within quatrefoils.

      (Center Section): Above the main entrance doors there is an arcade composed of eight arches supported on spiral colonnettes. Six openings contain sash.
The two end bays are blind. Above arches is a zone of quatrefoils bearing carved foliate bosses below a subsidiary cornice. The central boss bears the date 1861. The third floor windows are paired within three Gothic arches; tympana are decorated with foliate bosses within quatrefoils.

(Tower section, west and north walls): The first floor windows of the tower are identical with those of the southwest section's ground floor. Three second-floor windows on each outer wall have pointed arches trimmed with narrow dark stone molding. Pair of lancets on each outer wall at third floor level rises to embrace third and fourth floor windows set within paneled wooden tracery. Stone molding outlines the arches. The tower also contains four small square "attic" windows just below the cornice.

2. Courthouse (end bays): Paired and transomed windows flanking entrance doors are framed by superposed colonnettes and have flat lintels set within paired segmental arches. Second floor windows are generally similar but lack transoms and superposed colonnettes. Paired third floor windows have pointed arches and colonnette mullions.

(Center section): Two second floor windows above Courthouse entrance are set within cusped pointed arches and have colonnette-ornamented jambs. AD 1871 is carved on pier between second floor windows of second section. The third floor windows are embraced by pointed arches "supported" by colonnettes and have blind tympana.

Sheet iron shutters appear only on two windows on the north wall of the Courthouse.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: Polychrome hexagonal slates cover steep mansard roofs of west front and tower.

b. Cornice, eaves: City Hall and Courthouse: Masonry bracketed cornices are interrupted by pier buttresses and carry low parapets broken by dormers. Subsidiary cornice between second and third floors; center section of City Hall has smaller-scaled brackets above string course of pyramidal facets.

Courthouse: Masonry bracketed cornices are ornamented by dogtooth molding.
c. Dormers:

1. City Hall: The facade has two masonry dormers of different design, both with pointed roofs.

2. Courthouse: Three masonry dormers with pointed roofs; center dormer is larger than those flanking it.

d. Tower: The tower terminates in a steep slate roof with dormers and clocks on the four sides. Tower is capped by a square lantern with triple arcaded lights. The original clock was purchased by New Haven as a town clock and placed in the tower of First Church of Christ, Congregational (Center Church) on New Haven Green in 1826 but was removed to the City Hall when it was built in 1861. (See HABS No. CONN-109).

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

   a. City Hall, first floor: On the center axis there is a hall divided by a screen of three blunted arches on wide piers, with a grand staircase leading up to the council chambers.

   b. City Hall, second floor: Large offices flank the hallways on both the first and second floors.

   b. Courthouse, first floor: Three pointed arches with square piers ending in plaster foliated capitals partition the hallway and frame the cast-iron stairs.

2. Stairways:

   a. City Hall: The main stairway of cast-iron rises in a straight run with fourteen risers to a broad landing and continues for nine more risers to the second floor, 9'-9" above first floor. A railing with molded cast-iron bannisters surrounds the stairwell on both second and third floors.

   Treads, pierced rinceau pattern risers, molded newel posts, bannisters and stringers are all of cast-iron. Rails are wooden. Pierced risers give an open end light character to the stairs.

   A U-shaped cast-iron stairway leads through an arched opening to the third floor from the south side of the gallery surrounding the main stair. This stairway has a landing at midpoint.
A skylighted, coved ceiling rises over the stairwell.

b. Courthouse: The cast-iron stairs rise in a straight flight to a landing and continue to the second floor. The landing is supported by three very slender cast-iron columns; stringers are molded and patterned. Risers have a pierced geometric pattern.

3. Flooring: Narrow plank wooden flooring in City Hall, some vinyl tile; encaustic tile in entrance vestibule.

4. Doorways and doors: City Hall: rectangular openings of second floor hall doors have paneled reveals and are heavily framed by turned colonnettes on plinths capped by pointed arch moldings framing carved wooden tympana with geometric tracery. Minor doors are four-panel wooden doors with molded architraves.

5. Wall and ceiling finish: City Hall and Courthouse: Walls are plaster, scored and smooth. Ceilings are also plaster, paneled and coffered. Hallways in both City Hall and Courthouse have wainscots of beaded matchboarding trimmed at the top with a band of paneling. In the Courthouse this band is incised with quatrefoils.

6. Decorative features and trim: City Hall; the Council Chamber on the second floor is framed with slender cast-iron interior colonnettes.

Courthouse; the Traffic Court room is framed with slender cast-iron interior colonnettes.

7. Notable hardware: None.

8. Lighting: Modern electrical fixtures.


City Hall: Original marble mantelpiece in mayor's office.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: On the east side of Church Street facing New Haven Green between Elm Street on the east and Court Street on the south.

2. Outbuildings: There is a small gabled two-storied building in the rear of City Hall.
3. Landscaping: Stone benches and planters are installed in the angle between the Courthouse and City Hall. A black marble shaft holds an eternal flame in this ensemble.

Prepared by: Professor Woodrow W. Wilkins
Supervisory Architect
National Park Service
August 17, 1964

and

Denys Peter Myers
Principal Architectural Historian
National Park Service
June 1967

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records were prepared as part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the HABS and the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission 66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT, following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of Yale University, President.

The project was under the direction of the Eastern Office of Design and Construction, James C. Massey, HABS Supervisory Architect, and was supervised by Architect Woodrow W. Wilkins, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky, assisted by Ned Goode, Photographer, Frazier, Pennsylvania; Annette H. M. Gottschalk, William P. Hersey, and Charles R. Tichy, Student Assistant Architects and students at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Yale University, and Iowa State University, respectively; and Jonathan B. Conant, Research Assistant and student at Yale University.
Mantel, East Wall of Drawing Room

Ned Goode, 1964
Ned Goode, 1964

Exterior from the Northwest

JOHN M. DAVIES HOUSE

Photo copy

Entrance Hall, after 1911
Ned Goode, 1964

Entrance Hall, Ceiling Detail

John M. Davies House

Stairway, looking north

Ned Goode, 1964
Location: 393 Prospect Street (east side of Prospect Street), New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut.

Present Owner: Culinary Institute of America.

Present Occupant: Culinary Institute of America.

Present Use: Classrooms. Davies house and Taft House next door are both used as classroom and dormitory buildings. The outbuildings of the Davies house, stable and barn, are used as bakeries and residences for faculty and staff.

Statement of Significance: One of the largest houses of its period in New Haven. It is built in the manner of the French Second Empire and is remarkable for its rich interior ornament and lack of alteration. The house is being restored under the direction of the New Haven Preservation Trust.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:


   1867 - 1874 John M. Davies (deceased October 23, 1872).
   1874 - 1911 Alice S. Davies.
   1911 - 1947 Thomas Wallace, Jr.
   1947 Culinary Institute of America (Restaurant Institute of Connecticut).

2. Date of erection: 1867-68.

3. Architect, builders, suppliers, etc.: Henry Austin and David R. Brown, Architects; Andrews and Rockwell, Carpenters; Chatfield and Perkins, Masons; Corbusier and Durand, Painters; Howland and Kingsley, Plumbers.

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: None noted.

5. Alterations and additions: None noted.

"At the time of the building's completion, Mr. Davies held a banquet for the workmen engaged on the project, and at that time the house was described as follows: ...it is three stories high, has a mansard roof, and is constructed of
stuccoed brick. The windows and doors all have segment heads. The first floor consists of a parlor, a library, a bedroom, dining room, sewing room, butler's room and kitchen. All of the first floor rooms are finished in black walnut with hard-finished walls except the kitchen, which is done in solid chestnut. The ceilings are all elaborately carved plaster, and the floors in the hall and vestibule have red and white mosaic tile inlay. The main staircase runs through to the third story, and is made of black walnut with finely carved bannisters and an elaborate newell post. The second floor has eight rooms, finished in pine and painted white. The third floor also has eight rooms, and is completed in chestnut." (Anonymous contemporary article in the Dana Scrapbooks.)

In 1911 Thomas Wallace, Jr. purchased the house and re-decorated it according to this article: "The residence of Mr. Thomas Wallace, Jr., at 393 Prospect Street is of an utterly different style of architecture than that usually designed by the modern architect. ...Italian Renaissance has been carried out in the design of the exterior and the first floor; the second floor being of French design.

"The hall is finished in black walnut, with tile flooring, and the high ceiling, together with the carved historic furnishings, lend an air of quaintness. At the right of the hall is the library, with high arched windows and woodwork, a repetition of that of the hall. ...Connecting with the library on the left is the music room, being of the Louis XV style, finished in white enamel with yellow wall coverings, and the furniture is of the style of that period.

"At the right of the hall is the drawing room, being also of the style of the Louis XV period, and taken from a drawing room at Fontainebleu. The tapestries are pink, the same tone as the walls, and the gold and pink furnishings harmonize perfectly.

"The billiard room opens from the hall at the right, and is done in French Oak, and with portieres and wall coverings of deep brown. Opening from this is a small writing room, finished in terra cotta, and well appointed.

"At the end of the hall and toward the left past the stairway is the dining room, with tapestries of blue and brown and woodwork of pink walnut. The portieres are deep blue and gold, carrying out the color effect...." (Anonymous article in the Dana Scrapbooks.)

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

John M. Davies as a business man was an associate of the Winchester family (prior to the latter's success in the manufactory of firearms) whose mansion stood immediately to the north of the Davies house. To the south is a mansion (now belonging to the Culinary Institute of America) which once belonged to President Taft after he was President.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:


Essays in the files of Prof. Caroll L. V. Meeks, Professor of the History of Architecture, Yale University, Department of Art History, New Haven, Connecticut.

2. Secondary and published sources:

The New Haven City Directory, 1840 to 1952. Copies in the Yale University Library, the Public Library, the Town Clerk's Office, and the library of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

The New Haven Land Records for the City of New Haven, Hall of Records, Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Prepared by Jonathan B. Conant
Research Assistant
National Park Service
August 31, 1964

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A large mansion in the manner of the French Second Empire by the office of architect Henry Austin. It is the largest house of its period in New Haven, with spacious rooms, rich interior detailing, and a wide staircase which extends through three floors. Much of the interior woodwork and many fireplaces are intact.
2. Condition of fabric: A large scale maintenance and re­

storation program was begun in 1964 to reclaim the deterior­

ating exterior which included replacing exterior stucco,
gutters and leaders, repairing roof, painting exterior
walls and trim.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The house has an irregular ell­

shape with several protruding bays and wings. It is about
99' wide and 65' deep. It is two and one-half stories
high, although the attic is actually a third floor with
finished rooms and fireplaces. The facade of the main
forward block is four bays. The second bay from the south
is a 4-stage tower over the entrance door.

2. Foundations: Exterior foundation walls are stone faced
with ashlar sandstone; interior foundation walls are brick.

3. Wall construction: Brick with scored stucco finish painted
light beige; red sandstone belt course below second story
window sills on all projecting bays.

4. Porches, stoops: Entrance porch: red sandstone steps and
floor in front of entrance. Remainder of floor is wood.

The main entrance bay is framed with paired fluted Ionic
columns on pedestals. The remainder of the porch is three
bays, the outer bays are wider than the central bay. There
is a wooden balustrade between the bays which is separated
by Tuscon columns supporting arches. There appears to have
been another porch on the southwest front. The area is
now enclosed with plywood and glass. There are two smaller
entrance stoops on the east rear.

5. Chimneys: Four large brick chimneys which appear to be
doubled. Each has an inset brick panel and corbeled cornice.

6. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The main entrance door consists of
a pair of three-panelled wooden doors with single pane
fanlight. The panelling is in several planes, each of
which is trimmed with moldings. The doorway is trimmed
with large panelled pilasters which enclose smaller
fluted pilasters. There is a molded stucco surround with
a sandstone keystone which is now painted. The rear door
at the opposite end of the hall is also a double door
with sidelights and transom.
b. Windows and shutters: Windows on the entry porch begin at floor level, are double hung, two-over-four lights. Other windows are two-over-two lights either flat-headed or round-headed; the heads of second story windows are perfect semi-circles. All windows on both floors have molded sandstone sills which are supported by plain square sandstone block-like brackets. Shutter pintles are in place in most window jambs.

7. Roof:

a. Shape and covering: The mansard roof is covered with grey-green slate in a hexagonal pattern except for the top courses which are diamond shaped and introduce courses of red slate.

b. Cornice: Large wooden cornice bracketed and painted brown. Recessed wooden panelling is inset between the brackets.

c. Dormers: Wooden dormers are framed with classical pilasters with broken pediments over round-headed double-hung windows. In the east rear projecting bay, the sash are glazed with diamond-shaped panes of stained glass.

d. Towers: There is one square tower over the main entrance. There are two round-headed windows in the third stage and a single dormer window in the mansard roof over the tower.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan: The original floor plan has been altered on all floors, however, the important rooms on the first floor have not been changed.

a. First Floor: The hallway behind the entrance foyer extends through the house and at approximately mid-point it opens to the stair hall and well at right angles on the north. Near the entrance door are double doors on each side which lead on the left (north) to a spacious richly ornamented room which extends into a large open bay window on the long axis. The doorway on the right leads to a smaller room which has a rectangular bay window on the west front. Behind this room are three adjoining rooms which have been altered. On the east wall of the stairhall is a double door leading to another spacious room with a fireplace and curved niche opposite each other on the long walls and the rear (east) wall opening full width into a half-hexagonal bay window. To the north are pantry and kitchen.
2. Stairways: The main stairway is U-shaped, continuing in flights through three floors. The balustrade with turned balusters ends on the first floor at a massive square newel ornately carved in high relief.

3. Flooring: The foyer and main hallway are paved in alternating red and white square marble tiles. Other floors are parquet, some of which are covered with linoleum or asphalt tile. The hall in the finished attic is covered with an inlaid alternating light and dark wooden floor laid in a large diamond pattern. The tower room floor is parquet.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: At present walls are plaster, however, interior views taken prior to the present occupancy show the living room and dining room walls covered with brocade. The hall and dining rooms also have a panelled wooden wainscot in good condition. Ceilings on the first floor and in the halls on the upper floors are plaster, richly ornamented in panels and rosettes.

5. Doorways and doors: All doors on the first floor have slightly curved heads and multi-membered trim. The doors are panelled in several planes, decorated with several moldings.

6. Decorative features and trim: Most notable decorative features are the ceilings. In the hall, there is a richly molded cornice in three ornamental bands. The recessed panels in the ceiling are framed with plaster pendants set in foliated wreaths.

   In the living room there is a complexity of panelling and moldings with a large oval rosette in the center flanked by two circular rosettes. The cornice is treated with three large-scaled ornamental bands.

7. Notable hardware: Original door hardware.

8. Lighting: Modern electric fixtures.

9. Heating: Modern central hot air heat with some original ornamental floor and wall grilles. In addition, many of the original fireplaces are intact. In the living room fireplace the hearth and facing is white marble. The opening is trimmed and paved in brass. The fireplace projects into the room and is framed in wooden pilasters and curved panels. The panels are inlaid with arabesques in lighter wood. Above the black marble shelf is a ceiling height mirror. Dining room fireplace also has a full height mirror over the shelf. The hearth and facing are of green rectangular glazed tiles. The wooden trim is ornamented with claw and pineapple motifs. Ornate fireplaces are also found on the second and third
floors. The chamber in the northeast corner has a particularly rich fireplace executed in white marble. The Ionic pilasters contain arabesque panels and over the shelf are three panels; center panel has small niche with shell-head. The scale and detail in this mantle are very delicate.

D. Site and Surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: House is located on the east side of Prospect Avenue facing west.

2. Outbuildings: There are two outbuildings which are part of the original estate. One is the two-story stone and shingle barn now used as a Bake Shop. The other is the original two story brick stable which has been converted to a residence for the Director of the Institute. Here the gables, dormers, and wide overhangs have a strong Swiss-chalet character.

3. Landscaping: The house is set far back from the street and is approached by a circular drive. The essential track of the drives and walks is original. There is an asphalt paved parking area immediately in front of the house and also one in the rear. The entire campus of the Culinary Institute of about ten acres, is wooded.

Prepared by Woodrow W. Wilkins
Architect
National Park Service
August 17, 1964

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records were prepared as part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the HABS and the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission 66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT, following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of Yale University, President.

The project was under the direction of the Eastern Office of Design and Construction, James C. Massey, HABS Supervisory Architect, and was supervised by Architect Woodrow W. Wilkins, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky, assisted by Ned Goode, Photographer, Frazier, Pennsylvania; Annette H. M. Gottschalk, William P. Hersey, and Charles R. Tichy, Student Assistant Architects and students at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Yale University, and Iowa State University, respectively; and Jonathan B. Conant, Research Assistant and student at Yale University.
Ned Goode, 1964

Stairway Detail, Baluster Screen, and Paneled Wall

ATWATER-CIAMPOLINI HOUSE

Staircase, First Floor, showing original wallpaper

Ned Goode, 1964
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. CONN-282

ATWATER-CIAMPOLINI HOUSE

Location: 321 Whitney Avenue, Southeast corner of Whitney and Edwards Streets, New Haven County, New Haven, Conn.

Present Owner: Thompson & Peck, Incorporated, New Haven, Conn.

Present Occupant: Thompson & Peck, Incorporated

Present Use: Offices of insurance agency.

Statement of Significance: One of the few remaining examples in New Haven of the "shingle style" house of the 1890's. One of the forerunners of modern American domestic architecture.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Original and subsequent owners:

The following is an incomplete chain of title to the land on which structure is built. Reference is to New Haven City Land Records.


1916  Property transferred to the heirs, Helen G. Atwater and Jean H. Atwater, by announcement, Probate Court, Volume 770, page 70.

1922  Marriage of Helen G. Atwater to Ettore Ciampolini on June 10 (Dept. of Vital Statistics). House remained in ownership and title of Mrs. Ettore Ciampolini, widow.


2. Date of erection: 1890-2

   George Fletcher Babb
   Walter Cook, FAIA, 1843-1916
   Daniel W. Willard


provides more than 3,000 feet of floor space and repeats the general style and character of the original building. Alteration designed by Henry Miller, AIA, of the firm of Davis, Cochran, Miller, Berman and Noyes, New Haven, Conn.

B. Historical Events Connected with the Structure: None.

C. Sources of Information:


Interviews with Mr. John D. Hoag, Art Librarian, Chairman of Standards Committee, the New Haven Preservation Trust, Art Library, Yale University, York Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Interview with Mrs. Ettore Ciampolini.


Prepared by: Jonathan B. Conant
Research Assistant
National Park Service

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A good example of shingle style residence with shingled exterior and strip window treatment on gabled front. Discussed and illustrated in Scully, op. cit.

2. Condition of fabric: Excellent, well maintained by owner, descendant of original owner.
B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The main block of the house with east rear one-story ell measures approximately 51'-6" frontage by 60'-0" depth (excluding porch). The house is basically a rectangle of three-and-one-half stories (finished floors) with a short two-story wing on the northeast corner. Addition for offices added to rear (1969).


4. Porches: Entrance porch, northwest corner, one story framed in wood with flat pedimented roof, slate floor and steps; leads to vestibule.

   Southwest corner porch, one story, plain square wooden posts, simple balustrade and simple molded cornice with dentils at eave line; larger than entrance porch.

   Northeast two-story rear porch is open on first floor, glazed on second floor.

5. Chimneys: Three brick chimneys; chimney stacks marked by two vertical channels on each side, have flared top edges.

6. Openings:

   a. Doorways and doors: Main entrance is wooden, four panelled.

   b. Windows: Horizontal strip window treatment on the main (west) front is one of the distinguishing exterior features. On the first and second floors, windows and series of small rectangular raised panels between form strong horizontal motif.

   Second floor windows vary in width. Strip of five low third floor windows in gable is framed in unit which projects slightly from wall plane. Single lower horizontal window is near apex of gable. Trim and panels are now painted light brown in contrast with dark shingles. Scully, op. cit., illustration #154.
Wooden sash is double-hung, one-over-one light. Storm windows are six-over-six light.

7. Roof:
    a. Shape; Gabled, with gable and facing Whitney Avenue.
    b. Cornice, eaves: Simple cornice with slight overhang. The raking cornice of gable has barge board with ornament of overlapping flat scallops.
    c. Dormers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plan:
    a. First floor: Porch on north wall leads to vestibule and main stair hall. Beyond stair hall is larger southwest porch.

A wide, cased opening and grillage of small turned balusters (extending full height to ceiling), separates staircase from large reception hall in center of house. Reception hall, which has fireplace, is flanked by music-room and parlor, and is separated from them by almost room-width doors which slide into wall pockets. East of these rooms are the kitchen, pantry, and large dining room.

    b. Second floor: Similarly arranged around the large stair hall which is a definite spatial link to the first floor.

    c. Housekeeper's apartment on third floor.

2. Stairways: The treatment and location of main stairway creates a dominant interest in interior. The spacious landing is on the axis of the entrance door, with the main flight reversing direction. Panelled wall on landing and balustrade are natural light pine. Between balustrade and reception hall is a screen of turned balusters through which light filters into the reception hall. The profile of stair balusters differs from that in screen, creating a rich overall effect. There is a
second stairway between reception room and pantry. A modern residential elevator has been installed in pantry.

3. Flooring: Oak.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Plaster and wallpaper with wooden paneling in stair hall. Wallpaper in reception hall and above paneled wainscot is original heavily embossed lincrusta. Principal rooms have plaster cornices.

5. Doorways and doors: Both sliding and single leaved doors have four horizontal panels, second panel from top broader than others.

6. Decorative features and trim: Very shallow fine-scaled cornice moldings. Cartouche decorates roof peak on west front.

7. Notable hardware: All doorknobs are turned polished wood.


9. Heating: Original fireplaces supplemented with central gas-fired heating system with radiators. Fireplaces have glazed tile fronts with simple wooden trim and shelves. Hall fireplace is faced with Roman brick. Opening is framed in wrought iron corresponding with wrought iron fire tools, mantel shelf is supported by modillions.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: On the southeast corner of Whitney Avenue and Edwards Street, facing Whitney Avenue on the northwest.

2. Outbuildings: None.

3. Landscaping, etc.: Rear yard enclosed with modern chain link fence and hedge.

Prepared by: Woodrow W. Wilkins
Supervisory Architect
National Park Service
July 27, 1964
PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records were prepared as part of the Summer, 1964 New Haven Project, jointly undertaken by the HABS and the New Haven Preservation Trust, and financed by "Mission 66" funds of the National Park Service with assistance from the NHPT, following a 1963 HABS inventory survey of old New Haven carried out by the NHPT under the direction of Professor Christopher Tunnard of Yale University, President.

The project was under the direction of the Eastern Office of Design and Construction, James C. Massey, HABS Supervisory Architect, and was supervised by Architect Woodrow W. Wilkins, Professor of Architecture at the University of Kentucky, assisted by Ned Goode, Photographer, Frazier, Pennsylvania; Annette H. M. Gottschalk, William P. Hersey, and Charles R. Tichy, Student Assistant Architects and students at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Yale University, and Iowa State University, respectively; and Jonathan B. Conant, Research Assistant and student at Yale University.
### Additional New Haven Buildings Included in the 1964 Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>HABS No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dwight Hall, Yale University</strong></td>
<td>69 High Street</td>
<td>CONN-285</td>
<td>Undressed stone faced with ashlar, red sandstone walls and buttresses. Pinnacles surmount buttresses. Two stories, hexagonal tower, flat gable roofs, basement inverted arch. Built 1842-1846. Henry Austin, architect. 2 ext. photos (1964), 2 ext. photos (1967), 6 int. photos (1964), 1 photocopy c. 1931, 1 photocopy manuscript plan, 1 photocopy 1843 engraving; 8 data pages (1964). Dwight Hall is a fine example of the early Gothic revival style and was reputedly modeled after King's College Chapel in Cambridge, England. It was built to house the college library but was later remodeled to contain Dwight Memorial Chapel, assembly rooms, a library, and offices of the University Christian Association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Townsend City Savings Bank</strong></td>
<td>793 Chapel Street</td>
<td>CONN-288</td>
<td>Brownstone facing on brick, 44'-8&quot; (front) x 76' deep, 3 bays, rusticated projecting central bay and end pilasters. Two stories, flat roof. Main banking room has barrel vaulted ceiling with central dome. Interior trim is large in scale with rich ornamentation. Henry Austin, architect Built c. 1852. Altered for restaurant use in 1920's. Grand staircase removed, space converted to store use. 1 ext. photo (1964), 2 int. photos (1967), 1 photocopy 1860 wood engraving of facade; 6 data pages (1964). One of the few remaining examples of a mid 19th century banking building. Second floor banking room of monumental scale has rich interior trim. Building contained the office of the Tradesman's Bank in 1853 and the Townsend City Savings Bank c. 1859.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
James Dwight Dana House  
24 Hillhouse Avenue  
HABS No. CONN-273


Noteworthy example of a 19th century town house designed for James Dwight Dana who was one of the leading scientists of the 19th century and one of Yale's most distinguished professors. He was the son-in-law of scientist and Yale Professor Benjamin Silliman and father of scientist and Yale Professor Edward Salisbury Dana. Sillimans and Danas have lived on Hillhouse Avenue for more than 100 years. The house was built in 1849 and remained in the Dana family until acquired by Yale University in 1962.

Everard Benjamin House  
(Hobart B. Bigelow House)  
232 Bradley Street  
HABS No. CONN-286)

Frame, clapboard, two story, three bay Greek Revival house, cross-shaped. Built 1860, kitchen addition c. 1868, 38'-1/2" x 80'-6" incl. porch. Attributed to architect Ithiel Town. 1 ext. photo (1964), 1 ext. photo (1967), 3 int. photos (1964); 7 data pages (1964).

The Everard Benjamin House is a rare example of a cross-shaped Greek Revival house built on a small scale. Former residence of Hobart B. Bigelow, 32nd Governor of Connecticut.

John Pitkin Norton House  
52 Hillhouse Avenue  
HABS No. CONN-287


Fine example of asymmetrical Italian Villa style house.
Third Congregational Society
Church of the Redeemer
(Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church)
292 Orange Street
HABS No. CONN-278


A representative example of post-Civil War American Gothic architecture. The interior has been renovated and redecorated without sacrificing the style of the building.
<table>
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<th>Building Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boardman House</td>
<td>46 Hillhouse Avenue</td>
<td>Brick and stucco with brownstone trim, rectangular, five bay front, two stories, flat roof, two-story Ionic tetrastyle portico with pediment. Built 1797, additions made c. 1840 and 1898. 1 ext. photo (1940); 1 data page (1940).</td>
<td>CONN-225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandler-Bacon House</td>
<td>247 Church Street</td>
<td>Frame with clapboarding, rectangular, five bay front, two-and-a-half stories, gabled roof, open Ionic porch supports projection of central bay at second story. Built c. 1760 by Joshua Chandler; originally located at Court and Church Streets, moved to present location, 1820. Operated as a coffee house and important gathering place after the Tory Chandler fled with British in 1779. Later the home of noted abolitionist Rev. Leonard Bacon. 20 sheets (1938, including plans, elevations, sections, details); 1 ext. photo (1938); 4 int. photos (1938).</td>
<td>CONN-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Hall</td>
<td>Yale University Campus</td>
<td>Dormitory building, brick with sandstone trim, rectangular, 12-bay front, 4-bay flank, three-and-a-half stories, gambrel roof with dormers, belt courses between stories. Built 1750-59 with gambrel roof; raised one story and gabled roof added, 1797; present roof built 1905. Oldest building on the Yale campus. 15 sheets (1934, including plans, elevations, sections, details). 2 ext. photos (1934); 8 data pages (c. 1934).</td>
<td>CONN-3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Hemingway House</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brick, rectangular, 5-bay front, two-and-a-half stories, gabled roof, belt course, fine interior paneling. Built c. 1760 by Samuel Hemingway who operated it as a hotel; owned by Sibyl Smith from 1822-93. 19 sheets (1940, 1941, including plans, elevations, sections, details). 1 ext. photo (1939); 2 int. photos (1939); 3 data pages (1941).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillhouse Mansion</td>
<td>Sachem's Wood</td>
<td>Brick and stucco with brownstone trim, two stories, flat roof, two-story pedimented Ionic portico with columns paired on either side of main entrance. Built c. 1840; 1 ext. photo (1936); 1 data page (1936). Demolished.</td>
<td>CONN-116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Morris House
325 Lighthouse Road
(Morris Cove)
HABS No. CONN-27
Historic house museum. Main block is frame
with overhang and granite ends, rectangular,
5-bay front, two stories, gabled roof. Built
c. 1680 by John Morris. South wing of field-
stone and frame added 1767 by Capt. Amos
Morris, kitchen wing added sometime earlier.
Burned by British, 1779; rebuilt by Amos Morris,
c. 1780; restored, 1915. Given to the New
Haven Colony Historical Society, 1918. 17
sheets (1936, including plans, elevations,
sections, details). 2 ext. photos (1937);
8 int. photos (1937); 5 data pages (c. 1937).

Sachem Street Barn
HABS No. CONN-229
Brick, two stories with basement, stone founda-
tion, square cupola, gabled roof. Built mid-
19th century. 3 sheets (1936, 1956, including
plans, elevation, section). Demolished.

Townshend House
35 Hillhouse Avenue
HABS No. CONN-107
Brick and stucco, rectangular with rear
addition, 3-bay front, two stories, flat roof,
two-story, one-bay Corinthian portico, heavy
cornice with wide plain frieze. Built c.
1840. 1 ext. photo (1936); 1 data page (c. 1936).

United Church
(Old North Church)
Elm and Temple Streets
HABS No. CONN-3-1
Brick, rectangular with projecting apse and
entrance pavilion, 5-bay front, two stories,
gabled roof with tower topped by lantern.
Bays separated by pilaster strips which join
to form arches above second-story windows,
three-bay pedimented entrance pavilion has
engaged Ionic columns. Interior has balcony
on three sides supported by Corinthian columns,
organ at rear, domed ceiling, apse faced with
Corinthian pilasters. Built 1814. David
Hoadley, architect; apse added 1850, Sidney
Stone, architect; present organ added 1867.
13 sheets (1934, including plans, elevations,
sections, details). 2 ext. photos (1934,
1936); 3 int. photos 1934, 1936); 5 data
pages (1934).

Noah Webster House
Originally at Southwest
corner of Temple and
Grove Streets; now at
Greenfield Village,
Dearborn, Michigan
HABS No. CONN-3-16
Historic house museum. Frame with clapboarding,
rectangular with rear ell, five-bay front, two
stories, gabled roof, elliptical louvered window
in center of gable which faces street, one-
story, one-bay Ionic entrance porch. Built 1822.
Home of Lexicographer Noah Webster until his
death in 1843. Mid-19th Century alterations to
interior. Purchased by Henry Ford in 1937, moved
to Dearborn, Michigan and restored. 4 sheets
(1934, including plans, elevations, details).
1 ext. photo (1934); 2 data pages (1934).
KEY TO MAP OF NEW HAVEN BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED IN THIS BOOKLET

1. The Reverend John Woodward House, 409 Forbes Avenue, corner of Forbes and Woodward Avenue (dismantled).

2. First Church of Christ, Congregational (Center Church), New Haven Green on Temple Street before Elm and Chapel Streets.

3. The John Cook House Ballroom, 35 Elm Street, north side between Orange and State Streets.

4. Timothy Bishop House, 32 Elm Street, south side of Elm between Orange and State Streets.

5. The John E. Bassett & Co. (hardware store), 754 Chapel Street, south side of Chapel about 50' west of State Street.


7. Grove Street Cemetery Entrance, 227 Grove Street, north side between Prospect and Ashmun Streets.

8. The Willis Bristol House, 584 Chapel Street, on the south side of Chapel opposite Academy Street and southwest corner of Wooster Square.

9. New Haven City Hall and Courthouse, Church Street between Court and Elm Streets.

10. John M. Davies House, 393 Prospect Street, east side of Prospect Street.

