

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

AUG 5 1988

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Edgerton
other names/site number Edgerton Park
Frederick F. Brewster Estate

2. Location

street & number 840 Whitney Avenue not for publication N/A
city, town New Haven, Hamden vicinity N/A
state Connecticut code CT county New Haven code 009 zip code 06511
06514

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>7</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>8</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>16</u>	<u> </u> objects
			<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] August 2, 1988
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, Connecticut Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

[Signature] 9-19-88
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

LANDSCAPE/garden

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/park

LANDSCAPE/garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

other: Country Place Era landscape

Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls stone

brick

roof slate

other concrete

wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Edgerton, a public park owned by the City of New Haven, is a rectangular parcel on the city's north side of approximately 20 acres. It is bordered on the east by Whitney Avenue, on the south by Cliff Street, and on the west by Edgehill Road (see Sketch Map I). The town line between New Haven and Hamden runs through the center of the park from east to west.

The park was the site of the Frederick F. Brewster estate and reflects the architectural and landscape design of a small country estate of the early twentieth century. It retains most of the estate's original buildings, structures, and landscape features with the exception of the Brewster mansion, which was demolished, by condition of the Brewsters, prior to transfer of the estate to the city in 1965. In total, the park contains 16 contributing resources which comprise 89% of its total resources.

The landscape of the park is gently rolling terrain defined by groupings of trees and shrubs, curvilinear drives and walking paths, secondary estate buildings designed in the Tudor Revival style, and various structures, including a stone fountain and a footbridge. A 12'-high wall of square-cut, quarry-faced basalt surrounds the park on all sides (Photograph 1).

The main entrance to the park is located on Cliff Street at the southeast corner of the property (Photograph 2). At this location stands the gatehouse, a two-story, Tudor Revival-style building built of square-cut basalt and featuring parapeted gables, narrow casement windows, and a steeply pitched slate roof. Upon entering the park, one has the immediate view of mature trees, which give the impression of a secluded woodland setting. The ground rises gently to the top of the east wall, concealing the wall from inside and providing a foundation for a border of hemlock, pine, and black birch trees (Photograph 3). The curving driveway ascends gradually to the mansion site to the west.

Edgerton's landscape is organized into various sections by its topography, drives, vegetation, and architectural elements, and each area has a different spatial quality. The sections are identified by letters on Sketch Map I, which illustrates existing features of the park. As the driveway turns west from the entrance, the Great Lawn (Section A) is exposed (Photographs 4,5). Bordered by deciduous and evergreen trees, this large lawn provides a sense of spaciousness. Looking across the lawn from the mansion site above (Section B) presents a dramatic view of East Rock, a high ridge on the eastern edge of the city (Photographs 6,7).

See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Edgerton
New Haven, ConnecticutSection number 7 Page 7.1

The Brewster mansion, a large stone and stucco Tudor Revival house, was sited on a low plateau which slopes gently east to the Great Lawn (Photograph 18). The mansion housed over 50 rooms and featured an irregular plan and an animated roofline of gables and high chimneys. The color and materials of the mansion varied, with a large central tower in grey stone flanked by stuccoed and half-timbered wings.

Original cast-iron lampposts line the driveways encircling the mansion site (Photograph 8). A circular fountain, which stood in front of the mansion, is built into the side of the plateau (Photograph 9). Composed of basalt stone with a granite curbing, the fountain is flanked by curving stairs and a concrete balustrade. The basic structure of the fountain is intact, although the fountain is no longer in service and much of its balustrade is missing.

To the north of the Great Lawn is the Dell (Section C), one of the most picturesque features of the park. The Dell begins as a 40-50' wide grass-covered promenade which is slightly depressed in the center, then narrows until its edges rise to meet the stone arched bridge crossing the Dell on its northernmost boundary (Photographs 10,19). In its shape, the depression mimics the arch of the bridge, suggesting an image reflected in water. As there is no water on the site, this ground formation is a subtle and graceful design element which unifies the site with Lake Whitney, visible to the north (Photograph 11). The bridge, also composed of basalt stone, has lost its concrete balustrade but retains its basic form. Intimate wooded paths lined with rhododendrons and mountain laurel lead to and from the bridge to other areas of the park (Photograph 12).

North of the Dell is the Lower Garden (Section D), a rectangular expanse of lawn now serving as a horse corral. The area is lower in grade than the Dell and not visible from other areas of the park. In the southwest corner, stone steps lead down to a mushroom cellar, a remnant of an orchard and garden once planted in this area and designed in 1912 by Bolton landscape architect James Wesson Phelps. A driveway passes along the southern edge of the Lower Garden, leading from Whitney Avenue to the garage area (Section E) to the west.

The garage/workshop is a two-story, stucco-faced Tudor Revival building with two projecting pavillions and a Flemish gable on its south elevation (Photograph 13). Driveways converge behind the building and lead to a rear entrance to the park. Just north of the garage is a horse barn, a long rectangular brick building built circa 1930 as another garage.

Near the garage area is the West Lawn (Section F), a high plateau located along the park's western edge. The West Lawn is partially divided by large trees, which give it a more intimate and wooded appearance than that of the Great Lawn. The site affords excellent vistas of East Rock and the greenhouse area below. (Photograph 14).

South of the mansion site are four long greenhouses (Section G), two of which are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetEdgerton
New Haven, ConnecticutSection number 7 Page 7.2

connected by a Tudor Revival-style potting shed with stepped parapets (Photograph 15). The northernmost greenhouse, which faces the mansion site, features concrete piers and a stone central entrance with a crenelated portico. Behind the greenhouses is a community garden partially screened by hemlocks. This area originally served as a garden for vegetables and cut flowers.

Prior to 1909, the site on which Edgerton was built was known as "Ivy Nook," the former estate of Eli Whitney, II. Period photographs reveal that the site was wooded and the terrain relatively flat. The undulating terrain, plant groupings, and architecture of Edgerton were the creation of Robert Storer Stephenson, an architect/landscape designer. Stephenson's landscape plan appears on Sketch Map II.

Edgerton's use as a passive recreational park over the past two decades has resulted in few changes or intrusions to the landscape as it was designed by Stephenson. A comparison of Sketch Maps I and II reveals that the landscape features and buildings, other than the mansion, have changed very little from the original design. Original vegetation is extant throughout the park and consists primarily of indigenous plants grouped to enframe or to accent each landscape division. The majority of the trees are cherries, oaks, maples, hemlocks, and pines, with spring flowering rhododendrons, mountain laurel, crabapples, dogwoods, and magnolias providing color (Photographs 9,16). The most dramatic grouping of plants are four large purple beech trees located on the edge of the Dell (Photograph 17). Some specific plant varieties called for in the original design may not have been planted - for instance, other maple varieties have been substituted for Norway Maple - but the spatial effect remains the same. Very few exotic plants were used.

The only major loss has been several elms, planted near the mansion, which died and were removed. Eight firs and a larch, located on the site of the mansion, are the most noticeable additions to the landscape (Photograph 7). Other additions include numerous seedlings along the Dell and woodland walks, a yew hedge in the community garden, and various trees, including several larches, near the garage. According to the original plan, flowers were limited to an oval area located directly in front of the mansion and to the greenhouse area. They are now grown in the fountain and in the area in front of the garage (Photograph 13).

Inventory of Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Contributing Buildings

Gatehouse, 1909, Tudor Revival stone building. Robert S. Stephenson, architect.
Photograph 2.

Garage and workshop, 1909, Tudor Revival stucco building. Robert S. Stephenson,
architect. Photograph 13.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Edgerton
New Haven, Connecticut

Section number 7 Page 7.3

Four greenhouses, three built in 1909, one circa 1920, steel and glass with stone foundations, Tudor Revival stone potting shed. Robert S. Stephenson, architect. Photographs 14,15.

Horse barn, circa 1930, brick building with wooden doors, originally used as a garage.

Contributing Structures

Landscape topography, 1909, undulating landscape including Great Lawn, Dell, West Lawn, and Mansion Site. Robert S. Stephenson, architect. Sketch Map II; Photographs 3,4,5,6,7,11,14.

System of drives and walking paths, 1909. Robert S. Stephenson, architect. Driveways paved in asphalt. Sketch Map II; Photographs 12,16,17.

Fountain, 1909, 30' circular stone structure with granite curbing, concrete balustrade and stairs, bluestone paving. Robert S. Stephenson, architect. Photograph 6,9.

Footbridge, 1909, arched stone bridge, concrete balustrade missing. Robert S. Stephenson, architect. Photograph 10,19.

Exterior wall, 1909, stone wall with concrete cap. Robert S. Stephenson, architect. Photograph 1.

Cliff Street entrance, 1909, iron gate with concrete piers. Robert S. Stephenson, architect. Photograph 2.

Whitney Avenue entrance, 1909, double swinging wooden doors, stone piers. Robert S. Stephenson, architect.

Mushroom Cellar, 1912, underground cellar with stone facade.

Non-contributing Structures

Horse corral, circa 1980, wooden fence with metal gate, in Lower Garden.

Contributing Objects

Lampposts, 1909, 10' high round iron posts with tulip-shaped glass globes. Photograph 8.

Noncontributing Objects

Benches, circa 1965, concrete with wooden slats. Photograph 7.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Landscape Architecture
Architecture

Period of Significance

1909-1930

Significant Dates

1909

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Stephenson, Robert Storer

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

Edgerton is significant as a well-preserved example of an important trend in landscape architecture - the Country Place Era - reflecting the skillful manipulation of topography, vegetation, and architecture to create a picturesque country estate of the early 20th century. Now a public park, Edgerton was designed by architect Robert Storer Stephenson as the estate of New Haven financial titan Frederick F. Brewster. Stephenson's design employs a naturalistic landscape style combined with sophisticated design techniques which create dramatic vistas and a natural blending of architectural and landscape elements. It remains as one of the best, and few surviving, landscapes of its type in the New Haven area.

Historical Context

The Frederick Foster Brewster estate, named "Edgerton," was created in 1909 as a wedding present from Brewster to his wife. The estate was located on the site of the former home of Eli Whitney, II, just south of the Eli Whitney armory complex. Edgerton was the work of Robert Storer Stephenson, a Brooklyn, New York, architect. Stephenson (1858-1929) studied at Amherst College and Cornell University. After working several years with McKim, Mead and White, he founded the firm of Stephenson and Wheeler. He is reported to have spent some years in England acquainting himself with the architecture of country estates, and is best known in the United States for his domestic architecture, designing homes in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts. Stephenson's plans for the Edgerton estate are on file with the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. along with photographs taken of the estate in 1916.

Frederick Foster Brewster (1872-1959) inherited his wealth from his father, Benjamin, who amassed his fortune through the railroads and as one of ten original investors in the Standard Oil Company of New York. Frederick Brewster was Vice-President of the W. & E.F. Fitch Company of New Haven, manufacturers of malleable iron goods, and served as a director of several major New Haven companies. In his will, Brewster decreed that Edgerton be left to the City of New Haven as a public park. He also ordered that the family mansion be demolished after the death of his wife, in the belief that no public or private institution could afford its high cost of maintenance. The mansion (Photograph 18) was demolished in 1964. The remainder of the estate was left intact

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Edgerton
New Haven, Connecticut

Section number 8 Page 8.1

and transferred to the city the following year.

Architecture - Criterion C

Edgerton is an excellent example of the natural landscape style applied to the design of a country estate. The natural landscape style had its origins in 18th-century England as a reaction to the rigidly geometric French and Italian school of landscape design. Popularized in the United States by Andrew Jackson Downing, the style employed graceful curves, undulating land forms, native vegetation, and vistas to create a natural, picturesque appearance to the landscape. The style was developed further by Frederick Law Olmsted, who stressed spatial organization of the entire site, and was later refined by Charles Adams Platt, who espoused a greater appreciation of geometric form and the integration of architecture with its park-like setting through a series of gradations. The development of sophistication in naturalistic landscape design culminated in what is called the Country Place Era, circa 1890 - 1930, a period of increasing activity in the design of large residential properties in the country.

Robert Storer Stephenson's design for the Edgerton estate is notable for "a clarity of spatial structure and circulation"⁽¹⁾ characteristic of the best Country Place Era designs. Although gracefully curvilinear, the driveway network is direct in its circulation intent. It emphasizes each landscape area, but does not dominate it. Each landscape division is a complete spatial entity with a different character: the Great Lawn is different from the West Lawn area because of the quantity and placement of vegetation, and both are vastly different from the Dell.

Another characteristic of the Country Place Era is the use of geometrical organization in the landscape. Stephenson limited his use of geometric form to the area immediately in front of the mansion. Here, the drive forms a circle which is repeated in the fountain, situated to its east (Photograph 6). The circle is then repeated in a more naturalistic form by the drives, paths and trees enframing the Great Lawn (Photographs 4,5), resulting in a skillful progression from the formal and somewhat hard edges of architecture into soft landscape formations.

Edgerton presents an excellent demonstration of the successful employment of design techniques intended to maximize the landscape's potential as a cohesive and dramatic site. These techniques include the use of homogeneous stone construction material for the various architectural and landscape elements, the use of transitional architectonic devices to unify the mansion with the naturalistic landscape design, and the manipulation of ground topography to create spatial effects.

An example is Stephenson's treatment of the surrounding wall (Photograph 1), typically a design device used to create enclosure and privacy. By raising the level of the interior ground, he used this wall as a retaining wall as well (Photograph 3). The extra soil both deadens street noises and raises the eye level. Coupled with the use

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetEdgerton
New Haven, ConnecticutSection number 8 Page 8.2

of evergreens, the surrounding buildings are blocked completely from view. More importantly, the eye is directed from the top of the vegetation to a dramatic vista of East Rock (Photograph 7,14). Because there are no intermediate images, East Rock visually became part of the estate. A similar effect occurs with the vista to Lake Whitney (Photograph 11). Stephenson's manipulation of the topography in the Dell to create a "reflection" of the bridge further demonstrates design sophistication (Photograph 10,19).

Edgerton also reflects Stephenson's skill at spatial transition. The stone fountain blends the Great Lawn into the mansion site by serving as an intermediate architectural form, which bridged the natural space, as viewed from the lawn, to the architectural mass of the mansion. A blending also occurs in the Dell, which begins as an edge of the Great Lawn and then narrows into intimate secluded wooded walks. These eventually direct one back to the Great Lawn by a different route, where the density of trees becomes lighter and opens up, first to shorter ornamental trees, and then to shrubs, culminating with the expanse of lawn. The visual experiences are thus organized in a logical progression that is aesthetically pleasing.

As a site, Edgerton retains a high level of original design integrity. The major loss is the mansion, but the landscape spaces remain the same. With the exception of the elms, most of the trees exist in their original positions. The expansive sweep of the Great Lawn remains as do the topography and mass plantings of the Dell and walks (Photographs 5,4,12). While the bridge and fountain are in disrepair, they continue to contribute to the picturesque quality of the landscape (Photographs 9,10). The view of East Rock from the fountain is still breathtaking, as is the restfulness of the view toward the Great Lawn (Photograph 6). New plantings are few, and though their siting and groupings may be inappropriate, they do not overwhelm or destroy the spatial integrity of the landscape.

The gatehouse, garage, and greenhouses (Photographs 2,13,15) are well-preserved examples of the Tudor Revival style applied to a variety of turn-of-the-century estate buildings. Each building is unique in design, and yet all display a consistency in style and materials which ties one to another and to the bridge, fountain, and wall. The masonry construction and irregular rooflines of the buildings also blends them effectively into the naturalistic landscape.

The total effect of Edgerton's resources is a pastoral, picturesque landscape that appears to extend far beyond its boundaries. It is perhaps the best survivor of the Country Place Era in the New Haven area, and is the only one currently accessible to the public.

End Notes

- (1) Norman T. Newton, Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, 1971) pp. 376-377.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Dana Collection, New Haven Colony Historical Society, Vol. 62, pp. 78-90.

Dana, Richard H., Jr. "Edgerton - A Study in the Tudor Style," Architectural Record, Vol. 24, No. 4, pp.273-285.

"Edgerton," The Hamden Chronicle, September 3, 1964, pp. 1-20.

Newton, Norman T. Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture. Cambridge, Mass.: The Belknap Press, 1971.

O'Connor, Francis J. "Mrs. F.F. Brewster's Death Terminates Era in Hamden," The Hamden Chronicle, December 19, 1963, pp.1,12.

Rolland, Peter G. Associates. Edgerton Park Master Plan, February 11, 1987.

_____ photograph album of Edgerton, circa 1964. In collection of New Haven Colony Historical Society.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository:

New Haven Colony Historical Society
Smithsonian Institution

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property approximately 20 acres

UTM References

A

1	8	6	7	3	3	6	5	4	5	7	7	8	6	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

B

1	8	6	7	3	7	0	0	4	5	7	7	8	0	5
Zone	Easting		Northing											

C

1	8	6	7	3	6	0	5	4	5	7	7	5	4	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

D

1	8	6	7	3	3	1	5	4	5	7	7	6	4	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The district encompasses the entire Edgerton Park site as described in the land records of the City of New Haven, Volume 2259, page 331.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are based on the property lines of Edgerton Park, which are the same as those of the Edgerton estate and which encompass all resources relating to the site's significance.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Janice L. Elliott/Preservation Consultant and Marian Stave/Landscape organization for: Edgerton Garden Center, Inc. date March 10, 1988 Architect
street & number c/o Elliott, 584 Prospect St., #8 telephone 203 562-1386
city or town New Haven, state CT zip code 06511

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Edgerton
New Haven, Connecticut

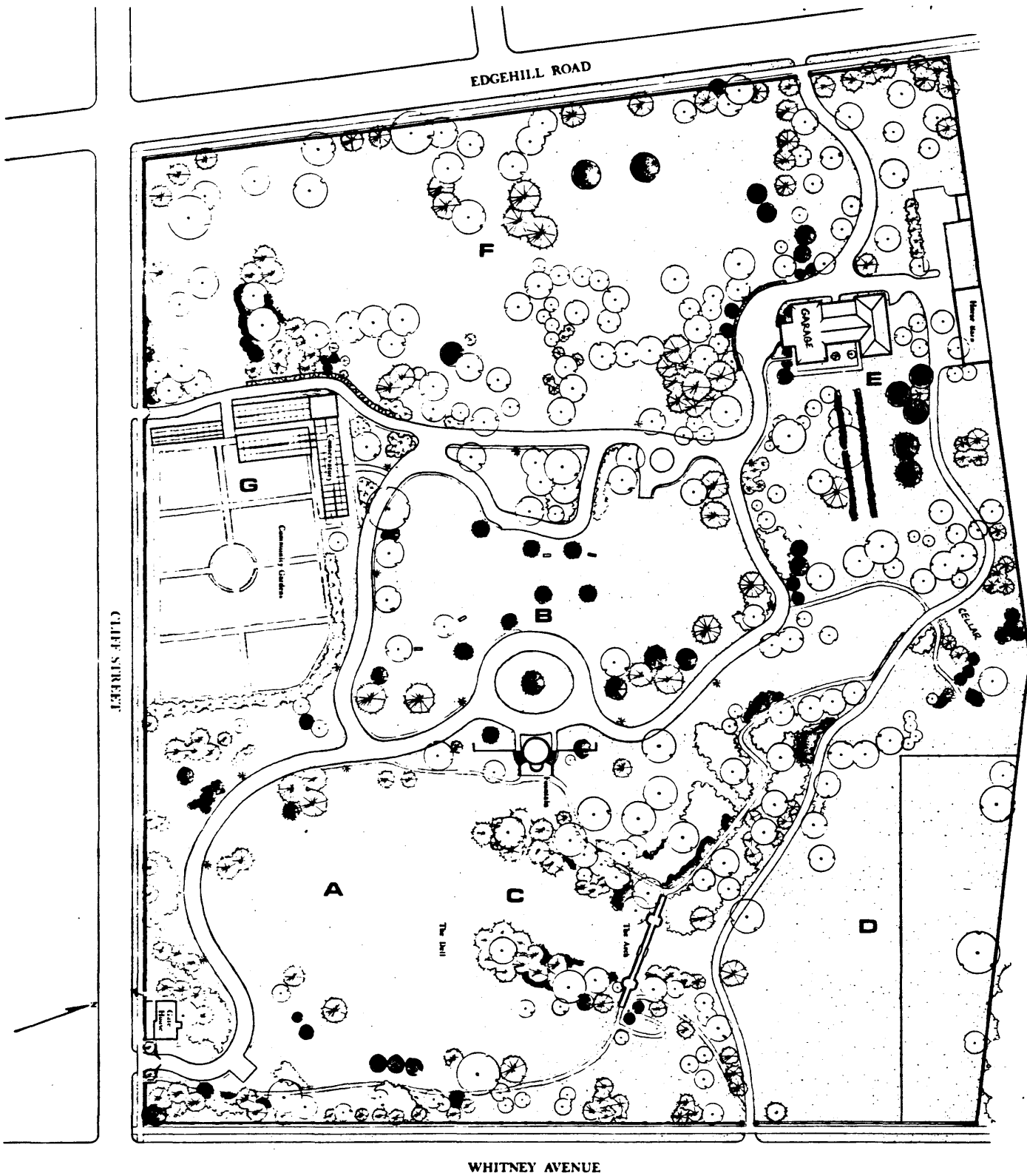
Section number Photos Page 1

Photographs

All photographs are of Edgerton Park, 840 Whitney Avenue, New Haven and Hamden, Connecticut, and were taken by Janice L. Elliott in February, 1988, unless otherwise noted. Negatives for all photographs are on file with the Connecticut Historical Commission.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Comments</u>
1	Park wall along Whitney Avenue.	North	
2	Park entrance and gatehouse.	North	
3	Rise of land above park wall.	North	
4	Great Lawn, view towards Dell.	North	
5	Great Lawn.	West	
6	View across Great Lawn from fountain.	Southeast	
7	Mansion site, view towards East Rock.	East	
8	Typical lamppost.	North	
9	Fountain.	Northwest	
10	Dell and footbridge.	Northeast	
11	View of Lake Whitney falls.	Northeast	
12	Path lined with mountain laurel.	North	
13	Garage/workshop.	West	
14	View from West Lawn.	East	
15	Potting shed.	Northeast	
16	Pine tree and rhododendrons.	East	
17	Beech tree near mansion site.	Northeast	
18	Brewster mansion, circa 1964.	Northwest	Jack Stock Studio Photo*
19	Dell and footbridge, circa 1960.	Northeast	Jack Stock Studio Photo*

*Courtesy: The New Haven Colony Historical Society.



- A Great Lawn
- B Mansion Site
- C Dell
- D Lower Garden
- E Garage Area
- F West Lawn
- G Greenhouse Area

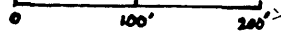
EDGERTON
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

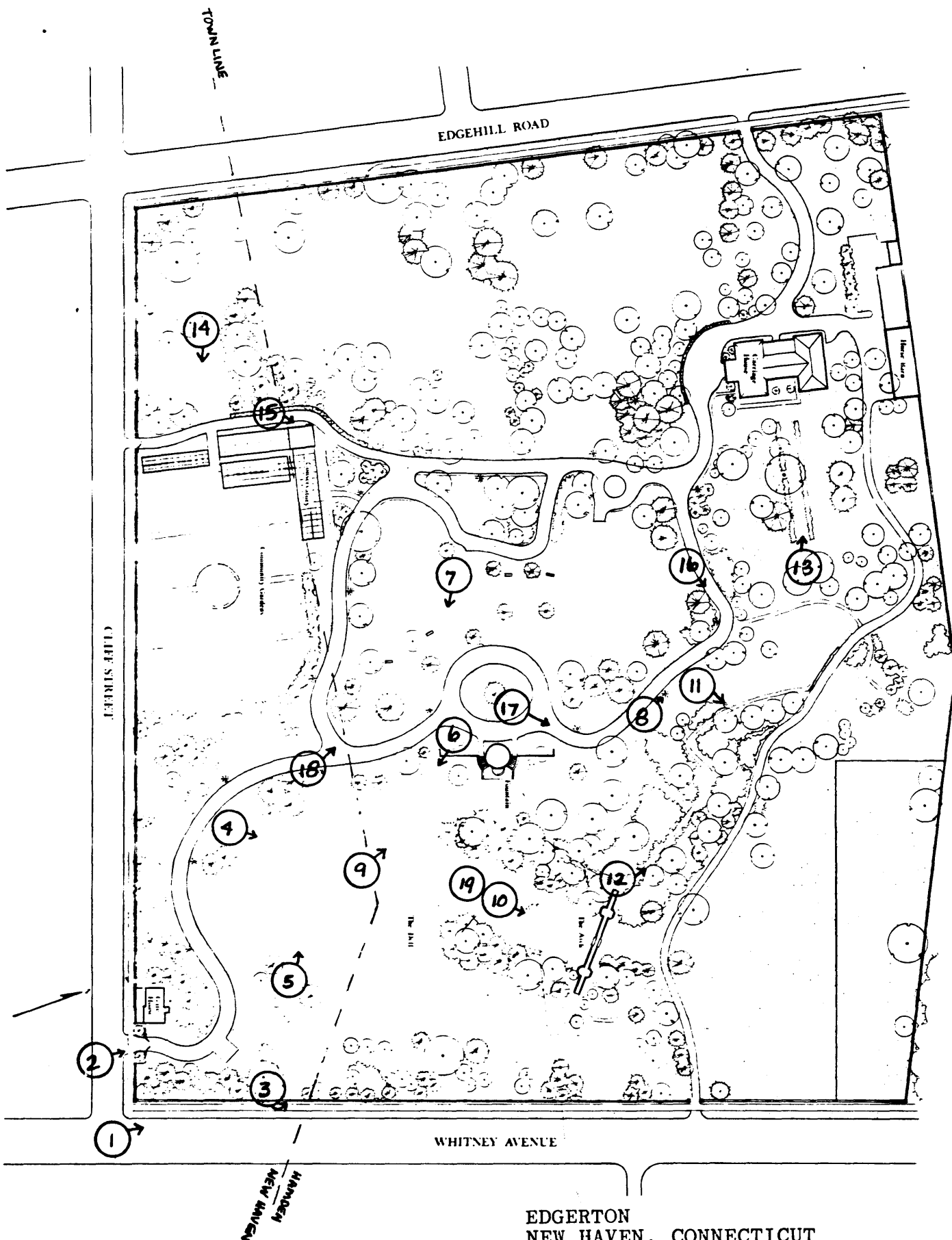
Sketch Map I
Existing Conditions

Shaded areas are new plantings.

Base Map by Rolland/Towers, P.C.
New Haven, 1987.

Approximate Scale:





EDGERTON
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Sketch Map III
Direction of Photographic Views

Photo Key: # →

Base Map by Rolland/Towers, P.C.
New Haven, 1987

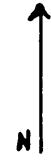
EDGERTON PARK

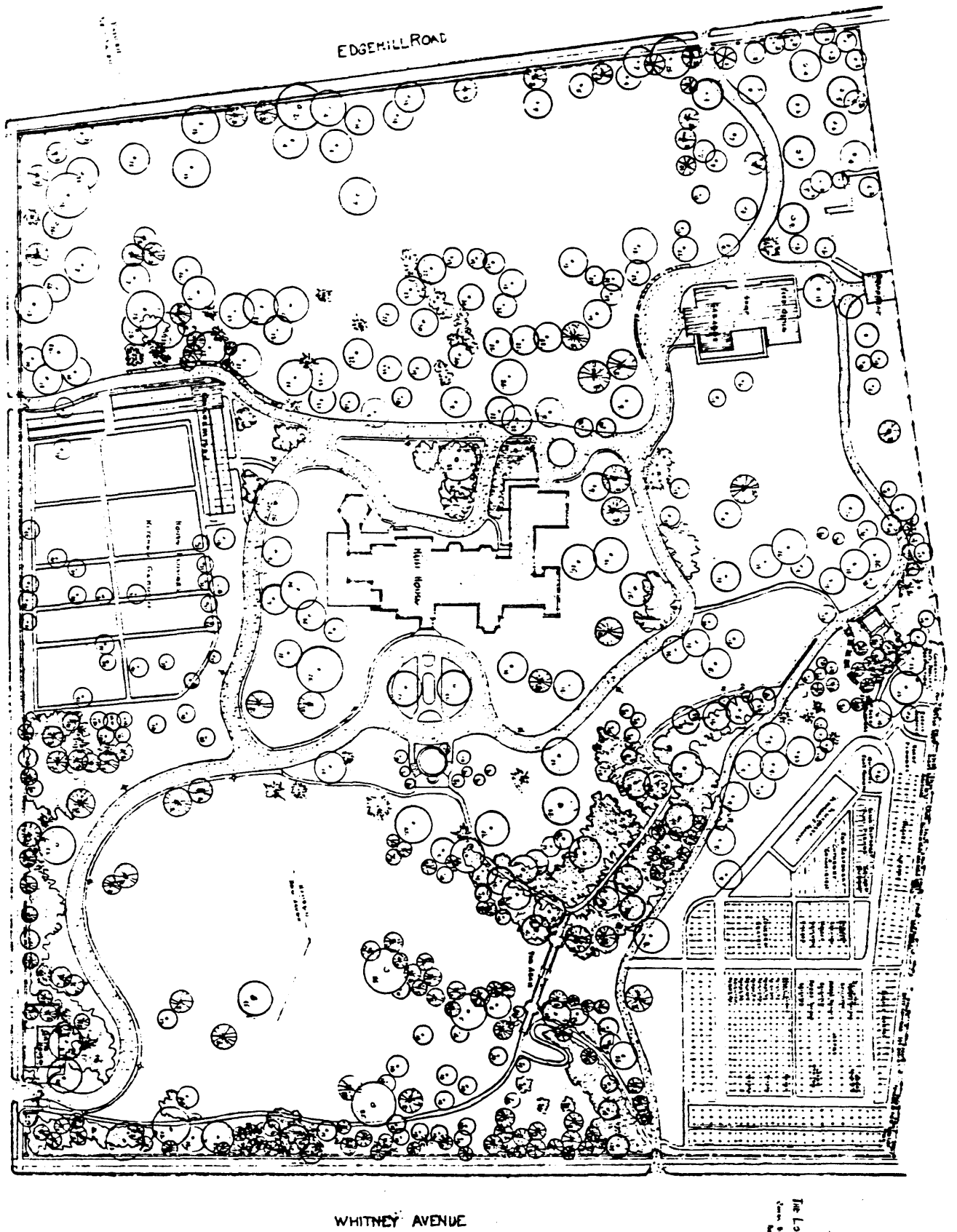
EXISTING CONDITIONS





Edgerton
New Haven and Hamden, Connecticut
U.S.G.S. map
New Haven, Connecticut 1984
Scale 1:24,000





EDGERTON
 SITUATED IN
 NEW HAVEN AND HAMDEN, CONN.
 CLIFF STREET

WHITNEY AVENUE

The Little Garden
 from Edgerton, Conn.
 August 1912

Albert E. Hill, Cons'g Engineer
 120 West 42nd Street
 New York City

Original drawing by
 Albert E. Hill, Cons'g Engineer
 circa 1912. Traced by
 Peter P. Hale, 1982.

EDGERTON
 NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Sketch Map II
 Original Plan

An accompanying list of
 existing plants, circa 1912,
 appears on the following page.

Approximate Scale: 0 100' 200'

EXISTING PLANT MATERIAL

Key	Botanical Name	Common Name	Quan.
1	PICEA ABIES	NORWAY SPRUCE	24
2	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADA HEMLOCK	80
3	PINUS STROBUS	WHITE PINE	68
4	QUERCUS COCCINEA	SCARET OAK	15
5	ACER RUBRUM	RED MAPLE	6
6	MALUS SP.	APPLE TREE	11
7	JUGLANS NIGRA	BLACK WALNUT	13
8	TSUGA CANADENSIS	HEMLOCK HEDGE	3
9	ACER SACCHARUM	SUGAR MAPLE	22
10	CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA	MOSS SAWARA CYPRESS	5
11	CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA PLUMOSA	PLUME SAWARA CYPRESS	130
12	VIBURNUM CARLESI	FRAGRANT VIBURNUM	1
13	QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK	15
14	QUERCUS VELUTINA	BLACK OAK	27
15	ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	7
16	LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM	CALIFORNIA PRIVET	9
17	PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS	JAPANESE SPURGE	6
18	CORNUS FLORIDA	FLOWERING DOGWOOD	74
19	BETULA LENTA	BLACK BIRCH	49
20	LILAC SP.	LILAC	15
21	RHODODENDRON SP.	RHODODENDRONS	37
22	QUERCUS RUBRA	RED OAK	24
23	FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA	AMERICAN BEECH	23
24	PICEA GLAUCA	BLUE SPRUCE	6
25	ULMUS AMERICANA	AMERICAN ELM	18
26	ACER PLATANOIDES	NORWAY MAPLE	10
27	PINUS MUGO MUGHUS	MUGO PINE	8
28	TAXUS CUSPIDATA CAPITATA	UPRIGHT YEW	23
29	ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	4
30	QUERCUS PALUSTRIS	PIN OAK	4
31	TAXUS CUSPIDATA	SPREADING JAPANESE YEW	45
32	CARYA OVATA	SHAGBARK HICKORY	1
33	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	AMERICAN ARBORVITAE	9
34	BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS	COMMON BOX	10
35	HEDERA HELIX	ENGLISH IVY	
36	BERBERIS THUNBERGI	JAPANESE BARBERRY	1
37	ROSA SP.	CLIMBING ROSE	16
38		FLOWERING SHRUBS	186
39	MALUS SP.	APPLE TREE	189
40	AZALEA MOLLIS	MOLLIS AZALEA VAR.	40
41	RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM	ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON	20
42		EVERGREENS	40
43	LARIX LARICINA	EASTERN LARCH	1
44	CHAMAECYPARIS PISIFERA FILIFERA	THREAD SAWARA CYPRESS	5
45	MORUS ALBA	WHITE MULBERRY	1
46	ILEX CRENATA	JAPANESE HOLLY	2
48	EUONYMUS ALATA	WINGED EUONYMUS	10
50	MALUS FLORIBUNDA	FLOWERING CRABAPPLE.	1
51	PIERIS FLORIBUNDA	MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA	1
52		PEONIES	1
53	WISTERIA SINENSIS	CHINESE WISTERIA	7
54	KALMIA LATIFOLIA	MOUNTAIN LAUREL	7
55	RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM	HIRYO AZALEA "HINODEGIRI"	36
56	MAGNOLIA SOULANGIANA	SAUCER MAGNOLIA	3
57	PINUS RESINOSA	RED PINE	3
58	PINUS NIGRA	AUSTRIAN PINE	1
59	VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM	HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRY	4
60	LABURNUM ANAGYROIDES	GOLDEN RAIN TREE	13
61	AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS	SHAD BLOW	15
62	FORSYTHIA SUSPensa	WEEPING FORSYTHIA	3

EDGERTON
New Haven, Connecticut
List of Existing Plant
Material, circa 1912.

Accompaniment to Original Plan
(Sketch Map II)