

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received NOV 17 1983

date entered SEP 7 1984

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

1. Name

historic NA

and/or common Ridgefield Center Historic District

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Pound St., Fairview Ave.,
Prospect St., High Ridge Ave., Whipstick Rd. NA not for publication

city, town Ridgefield NA vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09 county Fairfield code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number

city, town NA vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ridgefield Land Records, Town Hall

street & number 400 Main Street

city, town Ridgefield state CT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See continuation sheet has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>See inventory</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Overview

The Ridgefield Center Historic District occupies approximately 395 acres of the most densely built up part of the Town of Ridgefield, around the activity center, which is south of the geographic center of the town. The district includes about 312 principal structures, 30 from the 18th century, 125 from the 19th century, and 157 from the 20th century. All but 67 are considered to contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the district. Most of the 67 non-contributing structures are less than 50 years old. There are ten vacant lots. The 312 principal structures include civic and commercial buildings on the main street, churches, Colonial and Greek Revival houses of modest size, large Victorian country homes and late-19th-century workers' homes that together form streetscapes of varied but harmonious interest.

The location and topography of Ridgefield were important to the architectural development of the district. Its position on the western edge of Connecticut, 15 miles above Long Island Sound and seven miles below Danbury, was out of the way, and it never became a trading or manufacturing center. The terrain is dominated by parallel north-south ridges that tend to diminish the agricultural value of the land. The principal streets of the district run along such ridges, including Main Street, High Ridge Avenue, Prospect Road and East Ridge.

18th-Century Structures

One of the oldest houses in Ridgefield is the Deacon Thomas Hawley House, c. 1715, at 236 Main Street (Photograph 2). It was built by the proprietors for the town's first minister, Thomas Hawley, who came from Northampton, Massachusetts. It has received recognition through being recorded by the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Connecticut, and, with measured drawings, by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Its gambrel roof and the slight flare of the eaves suggest Dutch influence from the Hudson River Valley. The present Georgian configuration of the house with central hallway and twin chimneys suggests that it has undergone extensive alterations, perhaps toward the end of the 18th century.

Another equally early structure is the Nathan Scott House at 5 Catoonah Street, moved in 1922 from its original location at the corner of Catoonah and Main streets, at which time it lost its fireplaces. The 12-over-6 sash of the second floor and the old, hand-split, 30" shingles are among its outstanding features.

A second minister's home (23 Catoonah Street), also moved to Catoonah Street from Main Street, is the former Episcopal Rectory, dating from 1790. It is a 5-bay, Georgian, hipped-roof house, with added 19th century porches. Catoonah Street, one block long in the center of town and lined with modest houses from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, is one of Ridgefield's most picturesque streets. (Photograph 3.)

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Part or all of Abbott Ave., Barry Ave., Byron Ave., Catoonah St., East Ridge, Fairview Ave., Gilbert St., Greenfield Ave., Griffith Lane, High Ridge Ave., Jackson Court, King Lane, Main St., New St., Parley St., Peaceable St., Ramapoo Rd., Prospect Ridge, West Lane, Wilton Road West.

See Item 7, Description, Inventory for street numbers.

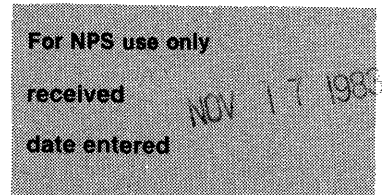
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Ridgefield Architectural Resources Survey

1979

x local

Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford

Connecticut

State Register of Historic Places

1983

x state

Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford

Connecticut

Already listed in the National Register of Historic Places

Phineas Chapman Lounsbury House, 316 Main Street, October 3, 1975

Keeler Tavern, 132 Main Street, April 29, 1982

Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

Deacon Thomas Hawley House, 236 Main Street (with measured drawings)
(HABS reference: Connecticut 46, Ridgefield 19)

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The Benedict House, c. 1790, at 17 Main Street, is a more conventional Colonial house with central chimney, but again with shingles rather than clapboards. Its central chimney and fireplaces are intact.

35 Main Street, c. 1740, with its flared eaves, is another example of Dutch influence. This structure originally was a store located behind 440 Main Street. It is one of the many early houses in Ridgefield that have been moved.

The Keeler Tavern, c. 1760, at 132 Main Street, is famous not only for the part it played in the Ridgefield action when the British forces passed through in 1777, but also because it was purchased in 1907 by Cass Gilbert, the well-known architect, who made alterations and improvements as outlined more fully in the National Register nomination for the property.

149, 181 and 190 Main Street (c. 1760, 1713, and 1787) are three more Colonial houses that have survived vicissitudes. 149 Main Street, possibly moved from across the street, has been joined to a Greek Revival style house; 181 Main Street has a Greek Revival addition and 1930s alterations; and 190 Main Street has been hidden from view behind a larger front addition.

All of these houses, and others, have accommodated to changing times and have survived. They are now an indigenous part of the streetscape successfully taking their places with later structures in a district made homogeneous in appearance through shared scale, massing and spacing of structures from three different centuries.

Churches

The first church to be built in the district was the Congregational meeting-house on the green (no longer extant) near the corner of Main and Market streets. When a second church building on this site was found to be inadequate, a new stone edifice was erected in 1888 at 99 Main St., the southwest corner of Main Street and West Lane, to the design of J. Cleveland Cady of New York, who was the brother of the minister. (Photograph 4)

Cady's church is an odd but successful amalgam of several styles. The basic plan and mass are those of an English Gothic parish church such as had been encouraged in mid-century by the Ecclesiological Society.

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The high roof of the nave, lower ridge line and smaller mass of the chancel, square tower with turret at one corner located on the side, all are characteristics espoused by the Ecclesiologists.¹ The pointed arches of the doorway, tower and chancel windows are in the Gothic mode. On this reasonably consistent basic form, lacking only the usual buttresses, Cady designed a Queen Anne, half-timbered gable in the roof of the nave, added his trademark of a secondary vertical line, here a chimney adjoining the tower,² and constructed the walls of rough stone in the manner currently being popularized by H. H. Richardson. The American "Four Square" house next door and 20th-century parish house buildings are part of the church complex.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at 351 Main Street, by Kerr Rainsford in 1914, is the fourth structure on the site, following the first built in 1725, the second of 1785, and the third of 1841. Typical of its era, and well done, the present building is Georgian Revival in style, with Doric portico, tower and steeple. It is one of the few buildings in Ridgefield to use ashlar stone as a building material. (Photograph 5.) The Episcopal Church has three frame houses on its property. The Parish House, 1916, is a Georgian Revival, twin-chimney, 5-bay, central-doorway, clapboard structure with round-headed windows in its dormers. North and South halls, both built at the turn of the century, are hipped-roof examples of the Neo-Classical and Georgian Revivals, both with flat-roofed porticos.

The Jesse Lee Memorial Methodist Church at 207 Main Street, by Harold Wagoner in 1965, is a later example of the Georgian Revival, executed in brick. The church has great verticality, created by the colossal columns supporting its pedimented portico and the spire that rises over an open belfry to a height of 149 feet. (Photograph 6.) The church was constructed immediately in front of, and obscures the view from the street of, the Henry Hawley House (1895) that now serves the church as Welsey Hall. The Henry Hawley House is a 3-story, Tudor Revival, stone-and-stucco, half-timbered, twin-gable-roofed house with many excellent details. Windows are leaded stained glass (Photograph 7), ceilings are pressed metal and there are carved mantels and newels of mahogany.

St. Mary's Catholic Church at the western end of Catoonah Street, by Joseph Jackson in 1896, succeeded an earlier frame structure that still stands at 13 (rear) Catoonah Street, now used for a commercial purpose

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but with the five lancet windows of its west elevation still in place. The present edifice is a Gothic Revival, brick structure with clapboards covering the recessed gable end. A square tower, shingled, with turrets and a tall pyramidal roof, brownstone dripstones over the windows, clere-stories and buttresses, are other Gothic features. (Photograph 8.) A companion rectory that stood on the same property has been demolished, but its carriage house survives as does the sexton's house at 184 High Ridge Avenue and the Parish House at 52A Catoonah Street. All of these secondary buildings still have their original ochre-and-brown colors. Each of these four churches is the centerpiece of a cluster of historic buildings.

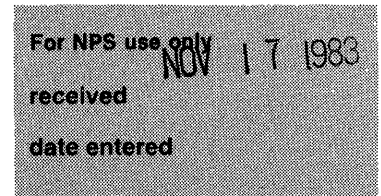
Country Homes

The number of country homes built in the fourth quarter of the 19th century when Ridgefield became popular as a country retreat is not recorded, but it surely ranges into the dozens. Many of them were built on High Ridge Avenue, west of Main Street, and on East Ridge and Prospect Ridge, east of Main Street. Not all of them survive; for example, the Newbold Morris house at 23 High Ridge Avenue, has been replaced by a 1946 Georgian Revival, brick, H-shaped house with Doric columns. Two houses on High Ridge Avenue were built by New York publishers. The E. P. Dutton House, c. 1890, at 63 High Ridge Avenue, combines Queen Anne shapes with a gambrel roof and other Colonial Revival features, and a cobblestone wrap-around porch. The house is covered with shingles. This siding and the plastic mass of the roof with the rounded porch reflect strongly the influence of the Shingle Style, of which there is, surprisingly, no pure example in Ridgefield. Henry Holt at 87 High Ridge Avenue, facing Peaceable Street, c. 1890, built a 3-story, Georgian Revival brick house with all the popular millwork, including a central pavilion with modillions and dentil course and a Palladian window over a bowed, columnar porch.

Four large houses on the east side of East Ridge, south of Governor Street, were built in the 1880s and 1890s, three in the Queen Anne style and one in the Neo-Classical Revival style. (Photograph 9.) All of frame construction, they are covered with clapboards and fish scale shingles, their gables and turrets expressing the fanciful designs of the unknown architects. 56 East Ridge, the Neo-Classical Revival house, like Governor

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Loundsbury's mansion at 316 Main Street (Photograph 10), was patterned after the Connecticut building at the World's Columbian Exposition.³ The Queen Anne house at 72 East Ridge is now adaptively used as the Ridgefield Police Headquarters.

On Prospect Ridge to the east, a 3-story, Queen Anne house of stone is dominated by a 3½-story, round, corner tower with conical roof. The medieval castle keep atmosphere of this house is enhanced by the Neo-Jacobean strapwork and oak-coffered ceilings of the interior. The house is now adaptively used as the offices of the Board of Education.

The site of one of the large homes, now demolished, developed at this time on Main Street at the corner of Gilbert Street was given to the town and is now Ballard Park. The estate's granite ashlar stone wall with iron picket fence survives. (Photograph 11.) The town has elected to devote a portion of the park to elderly housing. (Photograph 12.) Another gift to the town at the turn of the century was the Elizabeth W. Norris Building, across from the park, 1901, Raleigh W. Gildersleeve, architect, for the Ridgefield Library and Historical Association. It is a 1-story, Second Renaissance Revival, standing-seam, hipped-roof building of brick and limestone. Having rustication, consoles, key blocks, modillions, and antifixae, this building is of more architectural pretension than most in Ridgefield. (Photograph 13.)

Vernacular Houses

Construction of the new, large houses required construction crews, and once completed the new places needed maintenance and service. The infra-structure of the town had to be expanded to adjust to the new situation. These job opportunities drew immigrants to Ridgefield, mostly from Ireland and Italy. Housing for the new workers grew up in the northwest corner of the Ridgefield Center District along Gilbert, Abbott, Byron, Barry, Greenfield and Fairview avenues. (Photograph 14.) These small frame houses remain in place today in their original relationship to one another, well maintained, displaying turn-of-the-century vernacular architecture.

In addition to the expected modest examples of contemporary architectural styles, including Colonial Revival and late Queen Anne, two less usual expressions of architectural design are found in these workers' houses. One is the Japanese influence seen in the projecting front gable of 22 Fairview Avenue. This prominent gable with bracketed eaves reflects first the Bungaloid style developed in California, but also includes reference

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to the Japanese antecedents of the California bungalow. The Japanese elements are the flared eaves and the battered sides of the gable. Similar gables are found at 25 Fairfield Avenue, 22 Byron Avenue and 85 Main Street.

The second unusual expression is the stucco, concrete and tile house at 29 Abbott Avenue, c. 1930, attributed to a mason of Italian origin who worked in the materials traditional to his trade. The balustrade that once ran between the concrete piers on his porch roof now is missing. (Photograph 1) The older and larger house at 32 Gilbert Street, known to have been built by Aldo Bacchiochi, Sr., used the same masonry materials.

Public and Commercial Buildings

The small, 1-story, frame, commercial building with vertical siding and stepped parapet at 3 Catoonah Street probably is representative of modest structures used as stores and shops in the 19th century. It is the last of its kind in Ridgefield. A disastrous fire in 1895 destroyed ten buildings near the intersection of Catoonah and Main Streets, clearing away other structures that may have resembled 3 Catoonah Street, and explaining why so many of the buildings in this area were built at the turn of the century. Chief among the replacement structures is the Bedient Block at the northeast corner of Main Street and Bailey Avenue, a frame Queen Anne structure with square, 4-story tower. Two earlier Queen Anne houses, both with towers, at 396 Main Street and 409 Main Street survived the fire and have been adapted to commercial use. 381 Main Street, dating from after the fire, is a Neo-Classical Revival frame structure carried out in country fashion with a curvilinear pediment,

Other buildings in the central grouping are more sophisticated. The Town Hall, 1896, by Philip Sutherland, a typical brick, Georgian Revival, hipped-roof structure is of interest because its millwork, including modillion blocks and fanlight, originally was painted brown. The 1908 Georgian Revival firehouse around the corner at 6 Catoonah Street was treated in similar manner, making the two companion pieces.

Two bank buildings south of the Town Hall add distinction to the streetscape. Well detailed, the Union Trust Co., 1907, by Ernest Green, is a Neo-Classical Revival design distinctive for the two round-arched openings that dominate its facade. One of these openings is the front entrance, the other a window. (Photograph 15) The Ridgefield Savings Bank, 1930, by Ralph Hawes and Ernest Strassie, is a surprise in conservative, country Ridgefield because its design is an Art Moderne treatment of the Greek Revival. Two colossal, Ionic columns are set in antis between piers with rounded corners that carry up through the attic. The rounded corners coupled with treatment of the piers and attic as flat planes create a streamlined effect. The front wall behind the columns is glazed in a bronze frame, in classical detail.

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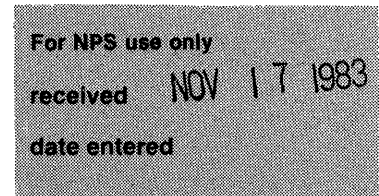
1. For a full discussion of the Ecclesiologists' influence on American church architecture, see Pheobe B. Stanton, The Gothic Revival & American Architecture, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1968.

2. Other examples in Connecticut of this Cady idiosyncrasy may be seen at his Delta Psi fraternity house, Trinity College (his alma mater), Hartford (1878) and in the Battell Chapel at Norfolk (1888).

3. The Connecticut Building at the World's Columbian Exposition was designed by Warren R. Briggs (1850-1933) of Bridgeport.

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Inventory

Dates in most instances are taken from the 1979 Ridgefield Architectural Resources Survey. The Survey's sources were tax records, local histories such as those listed in the nomination's bibliography, interviews with local people, etc. Some dates are taken directly from tax records, and some by visual estimate. The latter are so noted.

All properties are considered to contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the district except those noted NC (non-contributing) before the description.

Abbott Avenue

- 3 c. 1900. Small, 2½-story, vernacular, 2-bay, frame, gable-roofed house covered with asbestos-shingled siding, with gable end toward the street. Gable end is covered with clipped-corners shingles and has a window with peaked label. Windows are 2-over-2.
- 5 c. 1920. Small, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house with two stepped sections to the south and with two gabled dormers in the principal roof slope.
- 8 NC 1976. Frame, split-level house
- 12 NC 1961. 1-story, frame, hipped-roof "ranch" house.
- 13 c. 1930. 1½-story, vernacular, stone, gable-roofed house with frame shed extension from the north roof slope. The look of the stonework suggests that it was laid by a craftsman following tradition rather than drawings.
- 16 c. 1930. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay house, covered with clapboards.
- 17 c. 1900. Large, 3-story, vernacular, frame, gambrel-roofed, 3-family house with gambrel cross gables. The porch has turned posts. Windows are 2-over-2.
- 18 1932. Small, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay house covered with asbestos shingled siding. Entrance is at grade. Windows are 2-over-2 with flat, molded labels.

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Abbott Avenue - Continued

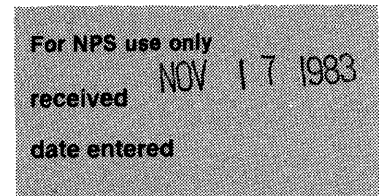
- 21 c. 1900. Small, 2-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with dark brown shingles, on stone foundations. Windows are 2-over-2.
- 22 c. 1932. 2-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with asbestos shingled siding. Porch has turned posts. Windows are 2-over-2.
- 24 c. 1932. Small, 1½-story, vernacular, gable-roofed house covered with asbestos siding.
- 25 c. 1920. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, wide gable-roof, 4-family house covered with asbestos shingled siding, on cobblestone foundations. Windows are 2-over-2.
- 26 c. 1750? 1½-story, vernacular, gable-roofed house covered with asbestos siding, with entrance at grade. Any Colonial characteristics this house may have had are obscured. It is now plain.
- 27 NC 1951. Small, 1½-story, gable-roofed, shingled house.
- 29 c. 1930. 2½-story, Neo-Classical, hipped-roof house. First story is stone; second story is stucco. There are concrete posts at the lot line and a high concrete front porch with piers projecting upward from its roof line, now missing the balustrade. Its appearance suggests that the house was built by an Italian mason using materials traditional in his trade.
- 31 NC c. 1960. 1½-story, vernacular, frame, hipped roof house. Moved to this location.
- 35 c. 1900. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, 2-family house covered with asbestos siding, with wrap-around porch. Roof is covered with metal. House was moved to this location.
- 36 c. 1800. 2-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, 4-bay house covered with weathered shingles, on stone foundations. Windows are 12-over-12. Moved to this location.

Barry Avenue

- 2 c. 1765. 2½-story, Colonial, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central doorway house covered with clapboards. Central chimney was removed in the 1930s. There is a modern 1-story addition on the right, and a high stone fence.

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Barry Avenue - Continued

- 4 1910. 2½-story, Neo-Classical Revival, frame, hipped roof, 4-family house with 2-over-2 windows. Aluminum siding.
- 6 c. 1910. Small, 2-story, Colonial Revival, shingled house with dormer of paired windows. Rough stone chimney.
- 8 1925. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame house covered with clapboards and shingles with bay window and, in the attic, lunette windows.
- 10 c. 1880. 1½- and 2½-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival frame house with gabled roofs, covered with clapboards and fish scale shingles. Probably not all built at one time.
- 12 c. 1910. 2½-story, late Queen Anne, frame house with 2-story bay capped by a projecting dormer. Porch has turned posts and sawn brackets. Aluminum siding. Modern rear addition. Barn has oriel window. Three other outbuildings.
- 14 c. 1740. 1½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with shingles. Early-20th-century Colonial Revival alterations include a portico with coved ceiling and two gabled dormers with small-paned wooden casement windows.
- 23 1910. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house with aluminum clapboards and enclosed front porch.
- 25 1906. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, multi-gabled house, covered with non-original synthetic siding.
- 33 1917. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house. Wrap-around porch is supported by smooth columns.
- 41 1926. 2-story, frame bungalow with wide shed dormer in front slope of gambrel roof. Enclosed porch.

Bryon Avenue

- 3 c. 1914. 2-story, Bungalow, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house. The front slope of the roof extends over the wide front porch. There is a wide shed dormer in the front slope of the roof.

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Bryon Avenue - Continued

- 12 1908. 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards and asbestos shingled siding. At the right of the front elevation a projecting pavilion is formed by a 1-story porch surmounted, at the second story, by an enclosed porch that in turn is surmounted, at the third story, by a gable with eaves returns.
- 18 1915. Small 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, gable-roofed house covered with asbestos shingled siding. Gable end is toward the street; its eaves return.
- 20 c. 1910. Visual. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with aluminum to resemble clapboards. Enclosed front porch has hipped roof.
- 22 1918. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with asbestos shingled siding. Roof is steeply pitched and slopes down to the first story, gable end toward street. In the second story is a band of four 4-over-1 windows and in the attic, under the gable peak, are paired 6-over-1 windows.
- 26 1915. 2½-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel-roofed house covered with aluminum siding to resemble clapboards. Cross gambrel gables on the side elevations help make the roof the dominant feature of the structure. There are two oriels on either side elevation at the first floor and a 3-sided second-floor bay window on the front.
- 30 c. 1895. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house with an oriel at the first story on the front. Brackets support the projection of the gable end at the attic level. Covered with aluminum to resemble clapboards.
- 34 1920. 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with asbestos shingled siding. The gable end, toward the street, forms a pediment.
- 36 c. 1905. Similar to 22 Bryon Avenue, but covered with weathered shingles.
- 42 c. 1899. Similar to 22 Bryon Avenue but a 2-story house with the added feature at the northwest corner of a 2-story, 3-sided bay or attached tower with tent roof.

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Catoonah Street

- 3 c. 1895. Small, 1-story, vernacular, frame, flat-roofed, commercial building with vertical siding and a stepped parapet. Additions to west and rear. Other, similar, store buildings are thought to have existed; this is the last one.
- 5 c. 1713. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-entrance, shingled house. There are two chimneys, each one-third of the way in from a gable end. Windows are 12-over-8. Moved to this location in 1922 from Main Street; fireplaces lost at that time. The authority for the early date of this house is Bedini (see Bibliography), pp 330, 331. 2-story, 19th-century barn in the rear, moved to this location.
- NC 1950. 1½-story, Colonial Revival, brick, gable-roofed, building with 12-over-12 segmental-arched windows. Former telephone exchange. Warehouse in rear.
- 6 1908. 2-story, Georgian Revival, brick, gable-roofed fire house with concrete quoins, sills and lintels. Gable end toward street is a pediment, with modillions. Originally, the millwork was painted a dark color, making the structure a companion piece to the Town Hall, 400 Main Street. Large 2-story addition to the west.
- 13 c. 1900. Modest, 2½-story, vernacular, frame, 3-bay, gable-roofed house with wrap-around porch. Covered with clapboards and, in the gable end, shingles with clipped corners.
- NC Mid-20C. 1-story, concrete block commercial building.
- 13 Rear 1879. Small, 1½-story, Gothic Revival, frame, steeply-pitched, gabled-roof structure with board-and-batten siding. Altered, but five pointed-arch windows continue in place in the west elevation. Built as St. Mary's Catholic Church, moved back from the street in 1904 and converted to commercial use.
- 19 NC Mid-20C. Large, 1-story, cinder block, commercial building.
- 22 1926. Small, 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house. Two-thirds of the wide front porch has been enclosed.
- 22 Rear 19C. Small, 1½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed structure covered with clapboards. A former blacksmith shop.

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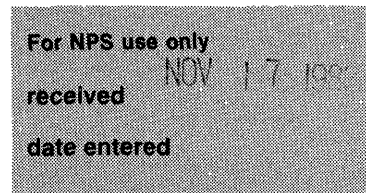
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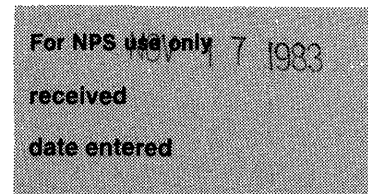


Catoonah Street - Continued

- 23 1790. 2½-story, Georgian, frame, high hipped-roof, shingled, 5-bay, central-entrance house with added 19th-century porches. Was the rectory for St. Stephen's Episcopal Church on Main Street; moved to this location in 1914.
- E15100 Parking lot.
- 25 NC Conventional, modern gas station. c. 1950, visual.
- 25 Rear 19C. 3-story, gable-roofed, weathered-shingled barn.
- 27 19C. Large, 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house, covered with clapboard and fish scale shingles. Additions and alterations obscure original rear section. Square, bracketed tower suggests the Italianate style while triangular and peaked windows reflect Gothic Revival influence.
- 27 NC Large cinder block commercial building. c. 1960, visual.
Rear
- 28 c. 1815. Small, 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, shingled, 3-bay, central-entrance house with added porches and rear wing.
- 29 c. 1925. Small, 2-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house. Lines of strong, front, projecting cross gable are repeated in a small gable roof over the entry.
- 31 c. 1885. Modest, 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house. Wrap-around porch has turned, bracketed posts. Gable end toward street is covered with shingles laid in a jagged line.
- 31 NC Modern 2½-story garage and apartment building. c. 1965, visual.
Rear
- 32 c. 1820. 2-story, Neo-Classical Revival frame, gable-roofed shingled house with projecting, 2-story, hipped-roof wing at left front. Long front porch has Doric columns. Turn-of-the-century alterations and additions obscure the original structure.
- 33 c. 1895. 2½-story, Queen Anne/Neo-Classical, frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped house covered with clapboards except for the gable end toward the street that is covered with shingles. Gable end is treated as pediment. Wide front porch has hipped roof and square posts, perhaps not original. Moved to this location from further east on Catoonah Street.

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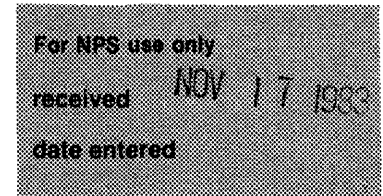
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Catoonah Street - Continued

- 34 c. 1885. 2½-story, Queen Anne, gable- and hipped-roof, T-shaped house. Porch has turned and bracketed posts and spindle valance. 1½-story barn with vertical siding in rear. House is covered with non-original synthetic siding.
- 35 c. 1910. Modest, 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, gable-roofed 3-bay house covered with clapboards. Eaves of gable end toward the street return. Front porch has square posts. There is a 1-story, 3-sided bay on the left elevation.
- E15109 Vacant lot.
- 36 c. 1895. Small, 1-story, frame, gable-roofed, ochre-and-brown structure with wide vertical siding, with rear section that projects to the west.
- 37 1764. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 4-bay house covered with clapboards and shingles, with wide front porch. 18th-century characteristics are not apparent, due to alterations and additions.
- 38 NC House under construction
- E15106 Vacant lot.
- 39 1920. 2-story, frame, gable-roofed, brown shingled bungalow with front shed dormer over wide front porch.
- 40 c. 1890. 2½-story, Italianate, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house with projecting eaves and round-headed window in the gable end. Probably roof brackets and bracketed porch posts have been removed.
- 41 c. 1865. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house with cross gables, covered with asbestos shingled siding. Much altered and added onto. Probably former trim has been removed. Barn in rear.
- 41 NC 1940. 2-story, vernacular, frame structure used for storage and
Rear apartment.
- 42 c. 1890. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards and with pierced bargeboard in the gable. Paired windows in all three stories reflect Italianate influence. Barn in rear may be older than the house.
- 43 1920. Shed converted to a cottage, formerly used for storage and now a residence.

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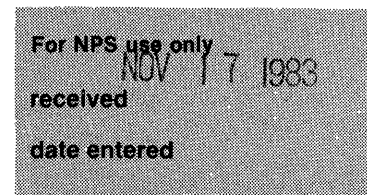
Catoonah Street - Continued

- 45 c. 1903. 2½-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel-roofed, shingled house. Lower slope of the gambrel comes down to the first floor.
- 46 c. 1880, visual. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed clapboard house.
- 47 c. 1920, visual. 2-story, Georgian Revival, frame, gambrel-roofed, weathered-shingled house.
- 48 1780. 2½-story, vernacular, gable-roofed, shingled, 3-bay house. Added pedimented front portico and flat-roofed side porch.
- 49 c. 1780. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, central-chimney, central-entrance house covered with asbestos shingled siding, with alterations and additions.
- 50 NC 1973. 2½-story, contemporary, frame, gable-roofed house.
- 51 Rear 1800. Small, 2-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with asbestos shingled siding. Perhaps converted from a cobbler's shop.
- 52 NC 1977. Contemporary house.

1896. Joseph Jackson, architect. St. Mary's Catholic Church. Gothic Revival, brick, gable-roofed church with clapboards covering the recessed gable end. Shingled square tower has turrets and tall pyramidal roof. Apertures are protected by brownstone dripstones. Buttresses along the sides. Clere-stories above. Foundations and fence are cobblestone. Top of the fence is finished with brownstone slabs. Companion carriage house in the rear; it served the rectory, demolished.
- 52A 1907. St. Mary's Parish House. 2-story, Gothic Revival-Neo-Classical, frame, gable-roofed structure. Gable ends have pointed arch windows. Gable eaves are molded and returned. Porch columns are paired and clustered. Original ochre-and-brown colors are continued.

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East Ridge

- 48 1880. Large, 3-story, Queen Anne, frame, asymmetrical, shingled house on stone foundations. 3½-story, hexagonal tower with onion-shaped roof, on the right, balances wide gable on the left. Front porch wraps around three sides of the house, with gazebo-like corner entrance. 3-sided bay and elliptical window at the second floor.
- 54 1893. Former carriage house for 48 East Ridge. 2-story, shingled structure with similar configuration to that of the house except that the tower is square with pyramidal roof and the front gable is on a smaller scale.
- 56 1893. Large, 3-story, Neo-Classical Revival, frame, hipped-roof house covered with clapboards. Central, pavilion consists of colossal, Ionic columns that support a pediment with half-round window. The house is patterned after the Connecticut building at the World Columbian Exposition of 1893 as was the Governor Lounsbury Mansion at 316 Main Street and a third house on North Street (demolished).
- 62 1890. Large, 3-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house covered with fish scale shingles. The central section of the front elevation has a pedimented gable end over first- and second-story bay windows. To the right is a 3½-story hexagonal tower with tent roof. To the left is a 2-story hexagonal bay with apsidal roof. The wide, wrap-around front porch has paired, bracketed posts.
- 72 1890. Police Headquarters. Large, 3-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards at the first story and with fish scale shingles above. Gable end is towards the street, treated as a deeply recessed tympanum with tripartite window. A second horizontal element, a pent roof above the window, breaks the pediment into two parts. The second floor has two windows to the left and two to the right. The first floor has a wide porch with paired columns. To the left is a 3½-story hexagonal tower with tent roof.
- 1914, 1940. Former Ridgefield High School. Large, 2-story, Georgian Revival, brick, hipped-roof school with cupola and white trim. Architect for 1914 work was Cass Gilbert (drawings in possession of present occupant). The school assumed its present configuration in 1940 as a Public Works Administration/Federal Works Administration project. Now leased by the town for use as offices. Architect for 1940 work was Cass Gilbert, Jr. (plaque in foyer). Leased in 1978 as offices.

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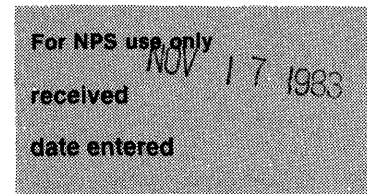
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Fairview Avenue

- 7 1920. Modest, 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, gable-roofed house with gable end toward the street. Its eaves return. A hipped-roof front porch extends across the front of the house. The present clapboard siding replaces earlier brown stained shingles.
- 9 c. 1915. Similar to 7 Fairfield Avenue but with original brown stained shingled siding. The porch roof is supported by columns, also probably original.
- 14 c. 1920. Small, 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, hipped-roof house covered with asbestos shingled siding with hipped-roof dormer in the front roof slope. The front porch combines columns with hipped roof.
- 15 c. 1790. Modest, 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, shingled house with bracketed eaves and added, enclosed, wide front porch. The house was moved to this location in 1890 by E. Scott who also moved 17 Fairview Avenue and built 7 and 9 Fairfield Avenue.
- 17 1770. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with clapboards. Roof brackets and gabled hood are later changes. House moved to this location c. 1890, by E. Scott, who also built 7 and 9 Fairview Avenue.
- 18 c. 1920. Modest, 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, hipped-roof house covered with asbestos shingled siding. Hipped roof dormer in front roof slope, with paired windows. Wide front porch.
- 20 1920. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, 2-family house covered with asbestos shingled siding. The low hipped roof of the wide front porch is supported by five columns. The eaves of the roof have a slight flare.
- 22 1914. Modest, 2-story, vernacular, frame, gambrel-roofed house covered with asbestos shingled siding. The front roof slopes down to the first story. The rear slope has a gentle pitch. The prominent gable in the roof reflects Japanese influence as its bracketed eaves project and are flared, and the sides of the gable are battered. See also 25 Fairfield Avenue, 22 Bryon Avenue and 85 Main Street for this same influence.

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Fairview Avenue - Continued

- 25 1910. Similar to 22 Fairfield Avenue but the gable does not have the batter. Sash in the gable are 1-over-1 compared with 2-over-2 in 22 Fairfield Avenue which is likely to be the original.
- 27 c. 1910, visual. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed shingled house with gable end toward street and wide wrap-around porch.
- 28 1915. Modest 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, gable end to street. Eaves of gable return. Wide front porch has four columns and hipped roof.
- 32 1905. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, hipped- and gable-roof, 2-family house covered with aluminum siding to resemble clapboards. Two front gables.

Gilbert Street

Ballard Park

Site of the home of Colonel Philip Burr Bradley, a prominent Ridgefield citizen at the time of the Revolutionary War. His house was purchased toward the end of the 19th century by Lucius Bigelow. Stone gate posts fronting on Main Street carry the legend "1889 Graeloe." Bigelow, a music publisher, published the work of Fanny Crosby. He was a friend of Frederick Law Olmsted, who visited here and is presumed to have influenced the layout of the gardens, most of which no longer survive. Bigelow's son-in-law, Edward L. Ballard, further developed the property in the early 20th century. The house was demolished in the 1960s and the property given to the town. Outbuildings survive, including a barn and greenhouse. A fine stone wall runs around the perimeter of the property. The gazebo/ bandstand was built in the 1970s.

Ballard Park NC
Housing

1981. 1-story, contemporary, frame, gable-roofed clusters of elderly housing units.

c. 1890. On the grounds with the housing are several Graeloe outbuildings. One is a stucco carriage house with hipped roof and cupola. Another is a greenhouse with curved glass over low stucco walls.

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Gilbert Street - Continued

- 18 NC c. 1936. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed house.
- 21 c. 1890. 2½-story, Neo-Classical Revival, frame, hip-roofed, shingled house. A pedimented dormer breaks through the eaves on the right and there is an oculus window in the front of the gable end. Porch has turned posts and sawn brackets.
- 25 c. 1890. May be re-construction of a house built c. 1800. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards. Porch with turned posts.
- 28 c. 1780. 2-story, Colonial, frame, flat-roofed, 3-bay central-entrance house covered with clapboards. There is an added, Federal portico, while the roof is an alteration dating from the Italianate era.
- 37 NC 1938. 1-story, vernacular, frame house.
- 32 1916. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, 2-family house covered with stucco. Gable end faces the street; its eaves project with rounded rafter ends, and flare. Its overall effect suggests the craftsman traditions of its Italian mason builder, Aldo Bacchiochi, Sr. Early 2-car, cinder-block garage with high pyramidal slate roof.
- 36 1820. Tall, 2½-story, vernacular, 2-family, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with asbestos shingled siding. Porches and a shed-roofed section have been added. The original character of the house has been lost, but it is old.
- 31 c. 1890. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable- and hipped-roof house covered with clapboards and shingles. The left section is a large, 2-story, 3-sided bay under a pediment, while there is an enclosed porch under a single 2nd-story window and a hipped roof on the right.
- 40 1920. 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed 2-bay house covered with clapboards. First-story windows are 20-over-20, second story 20-over-2.

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Gilbert Street - Continued

- 43 c. 1900 visual. 2½-story, Neo-Classical Revival, frame house. 1-story porch has smooth round posts.
- 46 c. 1895 visual. Small, 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, 2-bay house covered with clapboards and shingles. Enclosed front porch may be added. Gable-end shingles are pointed.
- 47 c. 1875, visual. 2½-story, vernacular, frame house on stone foundations. Street elevation has two bays under gable end with eaves returns. Covered with aluminum siding to resemble clapboards.
- 48 c. 1900, visual. 2½-story, vernacular, gable-roofed, 3-bay, shingled house.
- 51 c. 1875. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped house covered with clapboards except in the gable end which is covered with shingles with clipped corners. Pedimented porch entrance is embellished; porch posts are bracketed. Window labels have small brackets. The gable end (attic) has paired windows.
- 52 c. 1810. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay central-chimney, central-entrance house covered with clapboards. Windows have flat, molded labels.
- 55 NC 1946. 1½-story, vernacular, frame cottage.

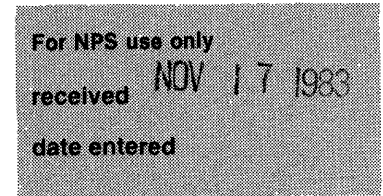
Governor Street

- 76 c. 1840, visual. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house on stone foundations, covered with clapboards.
- 84 NC c. 1960, visual. 1-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, shingled cottage.
- 86 NC 1955. 1-story, contemporary, frame, gable-roofed house with vertical siding.

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Greenfield Avenue

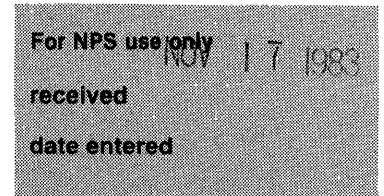
- 6 c. 1740. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house with alterations and additions that include a gable-roofed, 2-story bay on the front. Moved to this location.
- 7 c. 1915. Small, 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, hipped-roof, shingled house with hipped-roof dormer in the front roof slope.
- 10 c. 1870. Small, 2½-story, Gothic Revival, frame, gable-roofed house with asbestos shingled siding. The three front gables reflect Gothic Revival influence.
- 11 c. 1899. Small, 2½-story, vernacular frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, shingled house. The gable end toward the street forms a pediment.
- 14 c. 1910. Small, 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, hipped roof house with hipped roof dormer in the front roof slope. Front porch has paired and clustered columns.
- 15 c. 1920. Small, 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house.
- 17 1917. Small, 1½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed bungalow. The dominant feature of its design is the projecting front porch with broad gable roof.
- 19 1925. Small 1½-story, vernacular, gable-roofed, L-shaped, shingled house. There are two banks of three windows in the front elevation.

Griffith Lane

- 8 NC 1940. 1½-story, vernacular , frame, gable-roofed, shingled house.
- 13 NC 1959. 1½-story, vernacular , frame, gable-roofed house
- 14 NC 1940. 1½-story, vernacular , frame, L-shaped house.
- 15 NC 1934. 1½-story, vernacular , frame, gable-roofed house.
- 20 NC 1950. 1½-story, vernacular , frame, gable-roofed house.

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Griffith Lane - Continued

- 25 NC 1955. 1½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house.
E15052 Vacant lot.
- 27 NC 1939. 1½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house
- 27B NC 1960. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, shingled house.
- 28 NC 1950. 1½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house.
- 29 NC 1961. 1-story, vernacular, frame, shingled house.
- 30 NC 1-story, vernacular, frame, hipped-roof, shingled house.
- 31 NC 1962. 2-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, weathered-shingled house.
- E15108 Vacant lot.

High Ridge Avenue

- 5 1922. Roger & Bullard, architects. 2½-story, Neo-French-Provincial grouping. Stone, gable-roofed house with square chimneys and 1-story, round tower with conical roof. Roofs are covered with slate. Cobbled courtyard connects to a 1½-story gatehouse of similar character. Gates and a perimeter stone wall extend from the gate house end wall.
- 15 1797. "Peter Parley's House." 2½-story, Colonial, frame, central chimney, 5-bay house covered with clapboards, with alterations and several additions. Place of the central front door (moved to an addition on the left) is occupied by a window. At the second story there are four windows; the central one is omitted. Peter Parley was the pseudonym of Rev. Samuel G. Goodrich, Jr., Ridgefield's Congregational minister 1786-1811. He wrote local history and children's stories.
- 23 NC 1946. Nelson Breed, architect. 2½-story, Georgian Revival, brick, hipped-roof, H-shaped house with central porch. The porch has Doric columns and an iron balustrade. Replaces 1880 house built by A. Newbold Morris.

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High Ridge Avenue - Continued

- 28 c. 1750. Moved to this site 1878. 2-story, Colonial, frame, gambrel-roofed, 3-bay, central-chimney, central-doorway house covered with clapboards. A 1-story, shed-roofed front porch extends across the width of the house, supported by turned posts indicating it is a 19th-century addition. Two peaked dormers break through the meeting line of the two gambrel roof slopes. There is a vertical elliptical window in one gable end. The house has later additions.
- 32 c. 1925. 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay central entrance house. Built as a guest house on the A. Newbold Morris estate. Covered with clapboards.
- 35 1882. 3-story, Colonial Revival/Shingle style, frame, high gable-roofed, shingled house with long front porch. The shape and massing and pedimented entrance are Colonial Revival, the sheathing reflects the influence of the Shingle style. Windows are 8-over-1 in the Neo-Classical mode. Many interior fireplaces and moldings remain in place. Splendid example of its type.
- 42 NC c. 1960, visual. 1½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house.
- 50 1880. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, T-shaped house covered with clapboards. The 3-bay, gable end of the stem of the T projects toward the street. There are porches in the angles. Built at 55 High Ridge Avenue and later moved to this site.
- 55 1920. 3-story, Neo-Classical, stucco, gable-roofed house of large size, 42 x 66 feet. Its dominant feature is the 2½-story, pedimented, central portico that is supported by corner clusters of three colossal, Ionic columns. At the first floor the portico is flanked by 1-story bows with iron railings. The main block of the house is defined by quoins. Peaked dormers in the roof have round-headed windows with interlacing muntins. Several windows were produced by Tiffany Studios.
- 62 NC 1960. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, gable-roofed, 3-bay, central-entrance house.

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High Ridge Avenue - Continued

- 63 c. 1890. E. P. Dutton House. 3-story, Queen Anne, frame, gambrel-roofed, asymmetrical, 20-room house covered with brown shingles. There are octagonal and round towers as well as classical details such as pediments and dentil courses. A wrap-around porch has a cobblestone wall. The gambrel roof is unusual for the Queen Anne style. Its plastic quality, the broad, rounded porch and the shingled roof and siding all reflect influence of the Shingle Style.

- 72 c. 1880. 2½-story, Neo-Georgian, frame, gable-roofed house of two sections, covered with clapboards. The south block has four bays with a Federal style doorway at the left and three peaked dormers in the roof. The north block, recessed, is smaller, with three bays and two dormers. The house was moved from across the street in the 1920s at which time it was extensively altered to its present appearance.

- 74 NC 1977. 1-story, contemporary house.

- 77 1890. 3-story, Neo-Georgian, frame, gable-roofed, 7-bay, shingled house. Central cross gable in the roof serves as a pediment over central, pedimented portico that is supported by paired columns.

- 82 NC c. 1970, visual. 2½-story, "Garrison" Colonial Revival frame, gable-roofed house.

- 87 c. 1890. Henry Holt House. 3-story, Georgian Revival, brick, gable-roofed house with end chimneys and central pavilion. The pediment of the pavilion has modillions and dentil courses. In its second floor is a Palladian window, while at the ground floor there is a bowed porch supported by columns. Faces Peaceable Street.

- 106 NC 1975. 2½-story, gable-roofed, contemporary house covered with clapboards.

- 108 NC 1974. Contemporaty house.
E15036 NC 1976. Contemporary house.

- 111 NC c. 1885. Maynard Garden. (See Maynard House, 2 Peaceable Street. Dates of house and garden are inconsistent). Thought locally to be the work of Frederick Law Olmsted, unverified. Formal, clipped boxwood garden of the type popular in the Colonial period and therefore consistent with the Neo-Georgian house, but inconsistent with the usual naturalistic work of the Olmsted firm. Also, 1961, 1-story, gable-roofed shingled house.

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High Ridge Avenue - Continued

- 112 NC 1937. 2½-story, Neo-Georgian, frame, shingled, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-doorway, house.
- 121 1902. Caretaker's cottage for Maynard Estate (2 Peaceable Street). 2-story, vernacular, frame, shingled, gable-roofed house with asymmetrical roof: the front slope continues down to the first story, the rear slope, conventionally, to the second. Wide shed dormer in the front slope. Small, triangular windows flank the chimneys in the gable ends and another appears above the return of the front roof slope eaves. This is an eccentric design reflecting Bungaloid influence. Greenhouses in rear.
- 125 1902. Formerly a barn on the Maynard Estate (2 Peaceable Street). 2-story, vernacular, frame, gambrel-roofed structure covered with clapboards and shingles, with three peaked dormers. The central dormer is bracketed and there is a scalloped molding at the eaves.
- 126 NC c. 1970, visual. 1½-story, contemporary, frame, gable-roofed house.
- 137 1905. Farm buildings for the Chisholm Estate (30 Peaceable Street). Farm house, barn, chicken coop, several sheds and garage.

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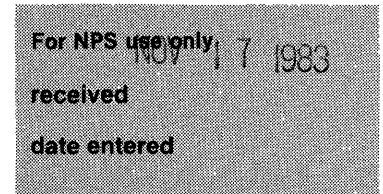
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High Ridge Avenue - Continued

- 144 NC 1938. Small, 1-story, vernacular, gable-roofed house.
- 145 1910. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped, farm house, covered with imitation clapboard siding. In the angle of the L there is an octagonal tower with flared tent roof. Outbuildings include barn, shed and garage.
- E15218 Vacant lot with garage.
- E15108 Vacant lot.
- 146 NC 1945. 1½-story, frame, gable-roofed house with wood shingle siding.
- 148 NC 1962. 1-story, vernacular, frame, shingled house.
- 153 1910. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gambrel-roofed, 4-bay house covered with asbestos shingled siding. There are a wide front porch and, in the lower, attic slope of the gambrel, two shed dormers with paired windows.
- 154 c. 1880. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards and, in the gable ends, with fish scale shingles. Verandah has projecting entrance pediment with sunburst motif in its tympanum.
- 155 1910. One of a pair with 153 High Ridge Avenue.
- 160 1890. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with clapboards and, in the gable end, fish scale shingles. A broad front porch wraps around to the north side; its posts have scroll-saw brackets.
- 161 1917. 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, hipped-roof house with hipped-roof dormer in each slope of the roof. At the first floor there are 5 bays, with central door, and at the second floor three windows. There is a wide front porch.
- 162 1905. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house with wide front porch. The pedimented porch entrance has a sunburst motif in its tympanum and the railings of the steps have carved newels. There is a square tower with pyramidal roof.

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High Ridge Avenue - Continued

- 163 c. 1910. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards and shingles. The wide front porch has a pedimented entrance. There is a 2-story bay on the side. The eaves of the gables return, and one gable has a fanlight window.
- 167 c. 1870, visual. Small, 1½-story, vernacular, gable-roofed house, covered with imitation clapboards. Wide front porch with turned posts.
- 171 NC 1976. 1½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house.
- 175 c. 1900. 2½-story, vernacular, eclectic, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards and shingles. The columns of the recessed front porch are a classical detail as are the returns of the gable eaves of the roof. There is a Queen Anne bay window on the side while at the second floor a rectangular oriel is supported by brackets in the Italianate manner.
- 183 NC 1956. St. Mary's School. Large, 1-, 2-, and 3-story contemporary, yellow brick structure with blue plastic spandrels.
- 184 1896. Sexton's house, St. Mary's Church. 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel-roofed house covered with clapboards. Retains its original ochre and brown colors, as does the church.
- 188 c. 1910. 2-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, T-shaped house covered with asbestos shingled siding. Bracketed 1-story bay on the front.
- 192 c. 1848. 3-story, vernacular, frame, low-hipped roof apartment house with two front doors, covered with asbestos shingled siding. The roof has a bracketed cornice. The building is part of an 1843 hotel built at 263 Main Street as the Dyckman House, later the Ridgefield Hotel. It was moved here in 1903, when the third story was added and former distinctive detail removed. It served for a time as the residence for nuns of St. Mary's Church.
- 190 c. 1900, visual. 2-story, vernacular, frame house with screened front porch.

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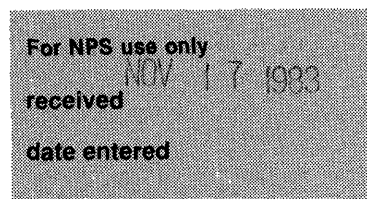
High Ridge Avenue - Continued

- 194 NC 1978. 2½-story, frame, semi-Post Modernist, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards. Central, 2½-story, gabled pavilion has half-round window with radial muntins in gable end.
- 196 NC c. 1900. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, shingled, 2-family house with erratically placed windows and without decorative embellishment or architectural character.
- 200 c. 1910. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed asymmetrical house covered with asbestos shingled siding. Third-story attic gable projects toward the street at the right, while the left section of the house has hipped roof dormer in its front roof slope. There is a front porch on the left and a 1-story bay window on the right side elevation. Built by Sam Denton, who moved 192 High Ridge Avenue and built perhaps half a dozen other modest houses along this section of the street.
- 202 Similar to 200 High Ridge Avenue.
- 204 Similar to 200 High Ridge Avenue
- 206 Similar to 200 High Ridge Avenue.
- 208 c. 1895. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped house covered with clapboards. 1-story front porch wraps around into the angle of the L. Roof is covered with tin.
- 209 c. 1890. 2½-story vernacular, frame, gable- and hipped-roof house covered with asbestos shingled siding. The left section of the front elevation has gable roof with gable end toward the street. The right section, added c. 1910, is a square tower with pyramidal roof. A rear section has gable roof with ridge line parallel with the street.
- 213 c. 1810. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with asbestos shingled siding. Original chimney missing but original stairs intact. The fourth bay to the left is a later addition.

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High Ridge Avenue - Continued

- 214 c. 1910. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards except in the gable end, toward the street, which has shingles with clipped corners. The gable roof of the small front porch is supported by turned posts.
- 215 c. 1890. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, steep gable-roofed house covered with aluminum siding that resembles clapboards. Porch across the front of the house has a low hipped roof. Two barns and a well in the back yard.
- 218 c. 1895. Small, 2-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards. A 1-story section projects across the width of the front of the house. It has a recessed central entrance. The flanking sections are surmounted by low pediments.
- 221 1925. 1½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, high-gabled-roof cottage covered with clapboards. Its dominant feature is a central, flat-roofed, projecting porch of four over-scaled Ionic columns.
- 223 c. 1850. Small 1½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house on brick foundations. 1-story rear addition on cobblestone foundations. 1-story barn with vertical siding in side yard.

Jackson Court

- 1 NC 1981. 1½-story house.
- 7 NC 1981. 1½-story house.
- 8 NC 1981. 1½-story house.
- 11 NC 1980. 1½-story house.
- 12 NC 1981. 2-story house.

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King Lane

- E16128 NC House in course of construction
- 21 1920. Hawley Carriage House. 2½-story, frame, Neo-Tudor, hipped-roof structure covered with stucco. Details include half-timbering, bands of windows and a round corner tower with conical roof. Now serves as the IOOF lodge, a nursery school and an apartment.
- 44 Nineteenth-century, 2½-story, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, with wrought-iron porch posts.

Main Street

- 1 c. 1890. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel-roofed house covered with clapboards. Second story overhangs the first. Added front porch has Ionic columns. There are shed dormers at the second floor. Converted from a barn, c. 1915.
- 2 NC 1980. 1-story "Ranch" house.
- 7 NC 1972. 2½-story, "Garrison" Colonial Revival house.
- 17 c. 1790. "The Benedict House." 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central stone chimney, central doorway house covered with shingles. On stone foundations. Original fireplaces remain.
- 19 1890. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped house with gable end toward street. First two stories are covered with clapboards, gable end with fish scale shingles. There is a 3-sided, 1-story bay at the first floor front.
- 30 c. 1885. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, weathered-shingled house with some stucco. There is a Palladian-inspired window in gable end. Is a converted carriage house that served the Ridgefield School for Boys (formerly the Ridgefield Inn, demolished).
- 35 1740. 1½-story, Dutch Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, shingled structure. The front roof slope flares out over a wide front porch, reflecting Hudson River Valley influence. Moved to this site. Originally was a store, located behind 440 Main Street.

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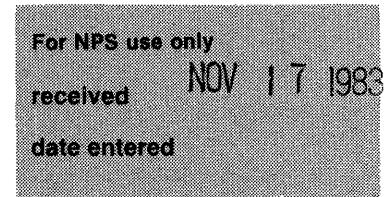
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Main Street - Continued

- 49 NC Mid-20th century. Long, 1½-story, stone-faced, contemporary house.
- 54 1916. Large, 3-story, Georgian Revival, frame, gable-roofed, T-shaped, twin-chimney, central entrance, shingled house with Palladian windows in 3rd-floor gable ends and extensive other classically detailed millwork.
- 57 1890. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house with gable end toward street. Gable has fish scale shingles. Cross gable over a side bay has fish scale shingles and an arched window.
- 75 1919. Large, 2½-story, Neo-Georgian, frame, 6-bay, gable-roofed, central-entrance house covered with clapboards with chimneys at the gable ends. Doorway is flanked by side lights under a semi-elliptical transom. The flat roof of the front porch is supported by paired columns and surmounted by a wrought-iron railing.
- 85 c. 1820. 2½-story, Georgian, frame, 5-bay, shingled, central-entrance house. Alterations, c. 1890, included adding a full third story under a gambrel roof with three pedimented gables in its lower front slope. The central gable has a modified Palladian window and battered sides. This odd shape of gable combining Neo-Classical and Egyptian Revival influences is also found on Bryon Avenue.
- 88 c. 1890. 3-story, Neo-Georgian, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-entrance house covered with clapboards. Entrance has side lights and fanlight protected by flat-roofed portico that is supported by columns. There are three round-arched pedimented dormers in the roof. Dormers are sided with weathered shingles. High ashlar stone fence runs along the sidewalk.

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- 94 c. 1900, visual. Large, 2½-story, Neo-Georgian, frame, gable-roofed, T-shaped house covered with weathered shingles. Stem of T projects toward street with Ionic pilasters at its corners and fanlight in its gable end.

- 99 c. 1900, visual. 2½-story, Neo-Classical Revival, frame, hipped roof, shingled house with wide front porch. Porch has clustered columns and vase-shaped balusters. Each slope of the roof has a hipped-roof dormer.

1888. J. Cleveland Cady. Congregational Church. 62 x 84-foot stone and shingled church in transitional Gothic/Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival style with gable roof, gables and square tower. The stone walls reflect the influence of Richardson although the work is not as rugged as his. The gable ends with curvilinear half-timbering are Queen Anne, as is the asymmetrical massing. Entrance has Gothic pointed arches. With additions. Prior to 1888 the church was located further north on Main Street on a green (no longer extant) where the road divided.

- 104 c. 1900, visual. 2½-story, Neo-Classical Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 4-bay house covered with clapboards. The pedimented portico is supported by smooth round posts.

- 114 c. 1910, visual. ^{house} 3-story, Georgian Revival, frame, gambrel-roofed, shingled, with Palladian window in central, gambrel cross gable. Elaborate mill work detailing.

c. 1915. Cass Gilbert, architect. Cream-colored marble fountain consisting of round basin on the ground that supports a shallow dish-shaped bowl on a central stem. Gift of Cass Gilbert to the Town.

- 127 1890. Charles Hoyt House. 3-story, Queen Anne, frame house covered with clapboards. Has towers at both corners of front elevation, one round with cyma conical roof, the other octagonal with octagonal tent roof. Wide wrap-around porch with rounded corner.

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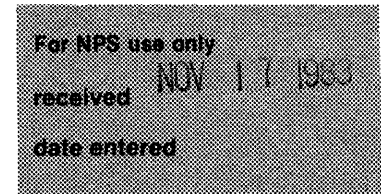
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Main Street - Continued

- 132 c. 1760. Keeler Tavern. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, 3-bay, gambrel-roofed, shingled, central chimney, central doorway house with alterations and additions. Purchased 1907 by Cass Gilbert who added an ell and built a walled garden, garden house, caretaker's house, and carriage house. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 139 c. 1890. Ebenezer Hoyt House, 2½-story, Italianate, frame structure covered with clapboards. Square cupola. Wrap-around, arcaded porch. Early 19th-century barn.
- 145 c. 1890. Edwin Hoyt House. 2½-story, Italianate, frame structure with synthetic siding to resemble clapboards. Has roof brackets but former cupola has been removed. Once was identical with 139 Main Street. The last in the row of three Hoyt brothers houses. --- Converted carriage house in rear is now a residence as well.
- 149 c. 1760. Matthew Seamore House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame house, possibly moved from across the street, joined with a 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame house moved from the former Green further north on Main Street. Basement fireplace and entrance suggest this once was a shop; this section of the street had several shops in the 18th century.
- 152 1930. 1½-story, Neo-Classical Revival, slate gable-roofed, twin-chimney, brick structure with central pedimented entrance. Restrained, carefully detailed. Former Cass Gilbert Library. Designed and given to the Town by Cass Gilbert, Jr.
- 164 18C with later alterations and additions. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, with 12-over-12 windows. Irregular plan. Entrance with leaded fanlight and side lights is in 2-bay south wing set back from north, 4-bay, main block. Twin dormers in roof.
- 181 1713. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed house with Greek Revival addition, c.1835, and extensive alterations in the 1930s. Covered with clapboards. 1713 date is based on thorough search of the land records.
- 190 1787. Original Colonial house in rear is obscured by large 2½-story, "Federal," frame, gambrel-roofed house covered with clapboards of unknown date.
- 207 NC 1965. Jesse Lee Memorial Methodist Church. Harold Wagoner, architect. 47 x 82-foot, Georgian Revival brick structure with pedimented portico supported by colossal columns whose height is matched by the tall, arched windows of the sanctuary.

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Main Street - Continued

1895. Henry Hawley House; Wesley Hall; Methodist Church Parish House. 3-story, Tudor Revival, stone-and-stucco, half-timbered, twin gable-roofed house with leaded, stained-glass windows. Interior has pressed-metal ceiling, mahogany staircase and carved mantels and newels. Located behind the church.

212 c. 1896. 3-story, Neo-Classical, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house. Two projecting gables over wide 2-story bays, left and right, flank a recessed central section with doorway and central roof gable. Splendid interior is intact. Is on the site of, and may incorporate elements of, earlier houses.

236 c. 1715. Deacon Thomas Hawley House. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gambrel-roofed, 5-bay (at first floor) central chimney, central-hall, twin-chimney house covered with clapboards. Three shed dormers in second floor. 6-panel door with 5-light transom is protected by added front porch. Sash are glazed 12-over-12 on the first floor, 6-over-12 on the second. Built by the proprietors for the first minister, Thomas Hawley. (The central hallway, twin chimney configuration suggests that this is not the original 1715 house.) Recorded by Colonial Dames. Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey with measured drawings (Connecticut 46, Ridgefield 19).

250 1826. 2½-story house altered to become an Italianate, frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped structure covered with clapboards. The front porch and a front bay are bracketed.

258 c. 1783. 2½-story, vernacular, gable-roofed, frame, cross-shaped, 2-bay structure, covered with clapboards. Originally a 1-story store, the building had scroll-saw decoration in the 19th century. The upper 1½ stories were added as part of a conversion to residential use. Now an art gallery.

267 1894. Large, 2½-story, Georgian Revival, frame, 6-bay, slate gable-roofed house covered in clapboards with two chimneys in each end wall. Central flat-roofed porch has Ionic columns and balustrade. There are four French windows at the first floor, six 6-over-6 windows at the second, and three pedimented dormers with paired windows in the attic. High stone fence at the lot line.

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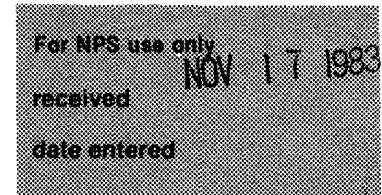
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- 270 NC c. 1950. Small Georgian Revival, frame, gable-roofed Christian Science Church covered with clapboards. There is a central, square tower with balustrade, and a domed cupola.
- 275 rear 1919. Vernacular frame house constructed by combining a portion removed from 293 Main Street, a portion of the Bailey Inn that once stood in front of 293 Main Street and a Neo-Classical front porch. The house is covered with clapboards and shingles:
- 283 NC 1972. Contemporary house.
- 293 c. 1865. 2½-story. Italian Villa style, frame, gable-roofed, L-shaped house covered with clapboards with a 4-story, square, hipped-roof tower in the angle of the L. Little altered.
- 304 1840? 3-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed shingled house with extensive alterations and additions. The doorway has leaded sidelights and fanlight.
- 305 c. 1880. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, shingled, asymmetrical house with round and hexagonal towers. Windows are 20-over-1. Fine interior woodwork remains in place. There is a stained glass window over one fireplace.
- 310 1900? 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-entrance house. An added, wide front porch has Italianate posts and brackets. There are three dormers in the front roof slope.
- 316 1900. Governor Lounsbury Mansion. Large, 3-story, Neo-Classical Revival, frame, hipped-roof house with wide verandahs. The central, gabled pavilion is supported by colossal paired Ionic columns. Its gable end serves as a pediment with a central shield-shaped window and raised embellishment. Patterned after the Connecticut building at the World's Columbian Exposition. Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Serves as the Community Center.
- c. 1850, visual. Facing Market Street. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, on stone foundations. There is a round-headed 2-over-2 window in the second floor and a half-round window with radial muntins in the attic gable end.

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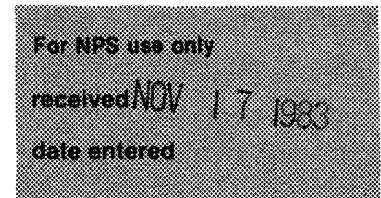
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Main Street - Continued

- NC 1954. Large, contemporary, brick school, with extensive playing fields to the east. The school and playing fields occupy the Lounsbury grounds, behind the mansion.
- 321 c. 1850. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gambrel-roofed, L-shaped house covered with clapboards except for fish scale shingles in the gable end toward the street. This gable end overhangs the first two stories. The section of the house to the right of the projecting gable has a 2-story porch with turned posts and railings, suggesting a southern influence. The gambrel roof is inconsistent with the date.
- 325 c. 1850. 2½-story, Jeffersonian Classical, frame, 4-bay, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, with gable end toward the street. The gable end, serving as a pediment, has heavily molded cornice and raking cornices and a central Palladian window with carved entablature and tympanum. The pediment is supported by four colossal, Ionic columns. There is a 2½-story wing to the south with 1-story porch.
- 351 1914. Kerr Rainsford, architect. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. 50 x 83-foot, Georgian Revival, fieldstone, gable-roofed structure with front portico surmounted by tower and steeple. The flat roof of the portico has a balustrade and is supported by four, attenuated, Doric columns. The tall central entrance is accentuated by an entablature and pediment. The windows are tall, round-headed and have small lights. The original church building constructed on this site in 1725 was replaced in 1785, again in 1841, and then by the present structure in 1914.
1916. Parish House. 2½-story, Georgian Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-doorway, twin-chimney house covered with clapboards. Three gabled dormers have round-headed windows with interlacing mullions.
- c. 1902. South Hall. 3-story, Georgian Revival, frame, shingled, hipped-roof, 5-bay, central-entrance house. Flat-roofed portico has square posts. The central bay of the front elevation is framed by colossal Ionic pilasters.
- c. 1900, visual. North Hall. 2½-story, Neo-Classical Revival, frame, 5-bay hipped-roof house on cut stone foundations, covered with clapboards. Flat roof of portico is supported by paired, round columns. Peaked dormers have weathered shingle siding.

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- 360 c. 1880. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed, T-shaped house covered with shingles and clapboards. Its dominant feature is a wide, wrap-around verandah with paired Italianate posts. Alterations and additions.
- 368 1907. Ernest Green, architect. Union Trust Co. 1½-story, Neo-Classical Revival, eclectic, brick, gable-roofed, 2-bay bank building with gable end toward the street. The two apertures of the front elevation are round arched, the left serving as a doorway, flanked by Corinthian half colonnettes, and the right as a window. The cornice and raking cornices of the gable-end pediment have modillion blocks and there is a round window with four key blocks in the tympanum. At the corners of the building the brick are laid as quoins.
- 374 1930. Ralph Hawes and Ernest Strassie, architects. Ridgefield Savings Bank. One-story-plus-attic, Art Moderne, flat-roofed, stone bank building, 34 x 65 feet in size. Two colossal, Ionic columns are set in antis between piers with rounded corners that carry up through the attic. The rounded corners plus the treatment of the surfaces of the piers and attic as flat planes create a streamlined effect. The front wall behind the columns is glazed in a bronze frame with classical detail. The interior was redecorated in blonde wood in the 1950s. The bank, organized in 1871, occupied several premises before constructing this building.
- 378 1895. 48 x 70-foot, 3-story, vernacular, eclectic, frame, hipped-roof commercial building, covered with clapboards. The front elevation has a central entrance flanked by modern shop windows with small panes, at the first floor. The upper two floors have a central, projecting, 2-story porch with spindle valance and turned posts flanked by 2-story, 3-sided oriels under flat projecting cornices. The roofline is a stepped parapet.
- 381 c. 1900. 43 x 127-foot, 3-story, Neo-Classical, frame, 4-bay, flat-roofed, commercial structure covered with aluminum siding. The roof cornice projects. It has a decorative cornice of spool shapes in lieu of a dentil course, and is surmounted by a curvilinear pediment.

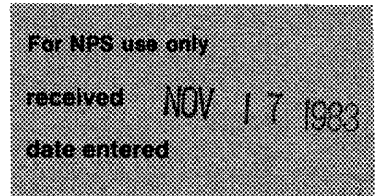
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Main Street - Continued

- 385 1926. 1-story, masonry block, commercial building.
- 387 1900. Scott Building. 2-story, Neo-Classical, brick, commercial building. First-floor elevation is shop windows. Roof line is peaked and stepped parapet.
- 388 c. 1880, visual. 2-story, vernacular, frame, flat-roofed commercial building with modern store fronts at the first floor. The second floor has two 3-sided oriels, and the roof line cornice is coved.
- 390-394 c. 1910, visual. 1-story, vernacular, brick-faced commercial building with three store fronts that are divided by pilasters. The cornice is corbeled. Balance of parcel behind building facing Main Street is not included in the district.
- 391-395 1906. Similar to 387; the two form a pair.
- 396-398 c. 1890, visual. Masonic Hall.
3-story, Queen Anne, frame structure with slate gabled roof and with tower to the right, entirely sheathed in aluminum. One store front at the first floor.
- 400 1896. Philip Sutherland, architect. Town Hall. 56 x 109-foot, 2-story, Georgian Revival, brick, hipped roof, 5-bay, central-entrance structure with brownstone sills and lintels. The shallow, central pavilion has entrance of double doors with semi-circular fanlight under broken segmental pediment. The pediment at the roof line has modillion blocks and deeply recessed tympanum. First-floor windows are rectangular and second-floor windows arched. Mill work, now white, originally was painted brown.
- 401-407 NC 1967. 2-story, brick-faced, cinder-block, 75 x 80-foot commercial building. Parking lot in rear.
- 404 c. 1896. Bedient Building. 38 x 75-foot, 3½-story, Queen Anne, frame, hipped-roof, commercial building covered with aluminum siding to resemble clapboards. Main Street elevation has 1-story porch, now shop windows, two 3-sided bays at the second floor and a pedimented dormer at the roof line. The dormer tympanum is embellished with an applied, molded, heart and foliate design. The Bailey Avenue elevation has a projecting, square, 4-story tower with a second principal entrance and high pyramidal roof.

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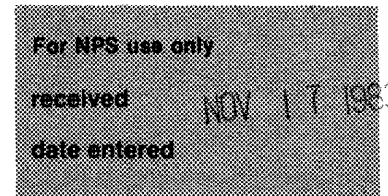
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Main Street - Continued

- 409 c. 1875, visual. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, hipped-roof shingled house with central, projecting, round tower. Added store fronts at first floor.
- 410 1899. 2-story, Italianate, frame, flat-roofed commercial building with bracketed cornice, covered with clapboards.
c. 1910. Early, 2-story, cinderblock, commercial building.
NC Rear. 58 x 60-foot, 1-story, concrete-block building.
- 411-421 c. 1925, visual. 3-story, Neo-Tudor Revival, commercial building with three "half-timbered" gables toward the street. First floor altered with brick veneer for store fronts.
NC Rear. 19th-century frame building extensively and insensitively remodelled in 1979.
Rear. 19th-century gable roofed barn with vertical siding.
- 423-427 c. 1925. Gaeta Building. 2-story, Neo-Classical Revival, 40 x 50-foot commercial building with wooden fascia and cornice at first-floor and roof levels. Brick-faced front elevation has recessed entrance flanked by pilasters.
NC Rear. Modern 50 x 80-foot commercial building, attached.
- 426 c. 1900, visual. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed commercial structure on stone foundations. Vinyl clapboard siding. Added 1st-floor front porch and shop windows.
- 472 1901. Raleigh C. Gildersleeve, architect. Elizabeth W. Morris Memorial Building, housing the Ridgefield Library and Historical Association. 1-story, Second Renaissance Revival, brick and limestone, hipped roof library. Central entrance is in a projecting pavilion of rusticated brick. Each of the flanking sections of the street elevation has a large tripartite window with large transoms between its lintels and the frieze of the roof line cornice. Standing seam copper roof. 1963 2-story addition in rear.
- 484 NC c. 1970. 1-story, contemporary, shingled office building.

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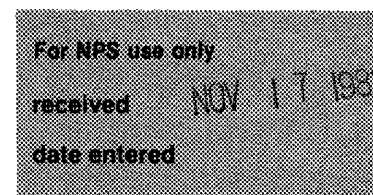
Main Street - Continued

- 486 1890. Large, 2½-story, Queen Anne, gable-roofed, frame house, covered with clapboards. Small front portico. Extensively altered. Two large outbuildings.
- 490 c. 1890, visual. 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house, covered with clapboards. Extensively altered.
- 500 1799. Elms Inn. 2½-story, Georgian, central-hall, central-doorway, 5-bay house covered with clapboards. There is a 19th-century, wide front porch, and a 20th-century wing to the north. Little interior original detail remains. Outbuildings, of uncertain dates, include a 2½-story, frame, 2-bay, gable-roofed, small house with added 2-story wing and an 18 x 46-foot barn with 4-story tower. The first three stories of the tower are square, the fourth hexagonal.
- 509 c. 1900. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, cross-shaped house covered with aluminum siding to resemble clapboards, with 3rd-story overhang. Windows are 2-over-2.
- 531 c. 1890, visual. 2-story, Neo-Classical, frame, hipped-roof, shingled house with 2-story, central, front bay. Long cobblestone fence at lot line.
- 536 c. 1790. 2½-story, Federal, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house with 2-story wing to the south, covered with clapboards.
The entrance, in the south bay and protected by a gable-roofed porch, has a panelled door flanked by side lights over panels and with a semi-elliptical fanlight. The side lights and fanlight are intricately leaded. The roof cornice projects, with mutules, and has a diamond-shaped fret in its architrave.
- 563 c. 1730. 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-doorway house with added portico. Vinyl siding. Cobblestone fence continues from 531 Main Street. 2-story barn.
- 593 NC 1953. large, 1-story, contemporary house.
- 599 c. 1885, visual. Large, 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, hipped- and gable-roofed house on stone foundations, covered with asbestos shingled siding. Wide, wrap-around front porch has pedimented entrance with spindle valance, turned posts and sawn brackets.

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Market Street

- 14 c. 1930. 2-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel-roofed, shingled house with wide shed dormer. Doorway has a semi-elliptical fanlight and side lights.
- 24 c. 1890. 2-story, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel-roofed, shingled house with wide shed dormer. The recessed entrance is flanked by 1-story bays. Converted from a barn in the 1920s and moved back from the road in 1948.

New Street

- 8 c. 1870. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, T-shaped, shingled house.

Parley Street

- 1 1886. 2½-story, Queen Anne, gable-roofed, T-shaped house covered with clapboards and board-and-batten siding. Stem of the T projecting toward the street presents a 3-bay street elevation with doorway at the left approached by steps with cast-iron railings terminating in bird cage newels. A chevron-pattern band separates the second and third stories.

Peaceable Street

- 2 c. 1900. Maynard House. McKim, Mead & White locally thought to be the architects, unverified. 3-story, Neo-Georgian, frame, gable-roofed house covered with stucco. Its dominant features are its high roof and central portico whose pediment, even though supported by four colossal Corinthian columns, is not as high as the ridge line of the roof.

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Ramapoo Road

2 c. 1890, visual. Vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house.

Prospect Road

F15004 1887, 1930. Large, 3-story, Queen Anne, stone, gable-roofed house. Its dominant feature is a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -story, round tower with conical roof at the left front corner. Hipped-roof dormers extend from the tower along the front and north elevations. The wide, wrap-around front porch breaks out in a rounded section at the tower. The interior has Neo-Jacobean strapwork walls, oak coffered ceilings, and tiled fireplace with inglenook. Property was owned for many years by the Jesuits, who built a substantial masonry addition to the rear in 1930. Now offices of the Board of Education.

2-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed barn with weather board siding, hipped dormer and hipped gable.

F15050 Vacant lot, historically the back yard of 56 East Ridge.

62 c. 1900, visual. 2-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with shingles laid in a jagged line and with weatherboards. Rafters extend under eaves. Many alterations.

F15005 Vacant lot.

West Lane

10 c. 1790. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story, Federal, frame, shingled, gable-roofed, 3-bay, central-chimney house. Entrance, in left bay, has gabled portico on slender columns and doorway with side-lights and fanlight, hence the stylistic designation although the elevation and detailing are out of the ordinary for the period. Windows are 12-over-12.

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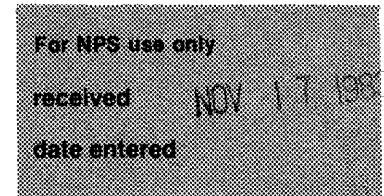
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West Lane - Continued

- 20 c. 1875. The Inn of Ridgefield. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gambrel-roofed structure covered with clapboards. Altered and enlarged from time to time. Central projecting section has large plate glass windows at the first floor (for a restaurant), 6-over-1 windows at the second floor with flat molded labels, and a round-headed, 2-over-2, Italianate window in the gable end.
- 21 c. 1840. First Congregational Church rectory. 2½-story, Greek Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay house covered with clapboards. Semi-elliptical window in gable end. Gable eaves, instead of returning in the Greek Revival fashion, flare at the ends, and have brackets, which are Italianate alterations.
- c. 1880. 1½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, board-and-batten barn butted to a 2½-story section, perhaps moved to the site.
- 22 c. 1900. 2½-story, Neo-Classical, frame, high-hipped-roof house, covered with clapboards, on high cobblestone foundations, now a hotel. The wide, flat-roofed front porch has a central bowed section. At the second floor there is a corresponding central bow in the front wall of the house. Above it, in the third floor, is a half-round gable.
- E161111 Vacant lot.
- 27 c. 1895. 3-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards and shingles. Octagonal corner tower has tent roof. Wrap-around porch has railing and spindle valance. In the roof there are two pedimented dormers and two corbeled chimneys. Exterior has unusual integrity (interior unknown).
- 39 Rear c. 1890. 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gambrel-roofed carriage house converted to a residence, with alterations and additions. Was the carriage house for 75 Main Street.
- 41 NC 1956. Contemporary house.
- 45 c. 1895. 2½-story, Colonial Revival, frame, gable-roofed twin-chimney, 5-bay, central-entrance house covered with clapboards. 1-story, gable-roofed cottage in rear.

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West Lane - Continued

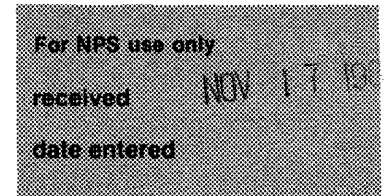
48 c. 1820, c. 1890. Queen Anne, frame, asymmetrical, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards and shingles. There are a 2-story, polygonal bay with tent roof, a square, 3-story tower with high hipped roof, and gables with half-round barge boards. Paired Jacobean chimneys and a hipped-roof dormer with two half arched windows add to the Queen Anne whimsicality of the design. The house reflects the 1890 alterations to the exclusion of the original 1820 structure to the extent that it is not identifiable.

Wilton Road West

- 359 c. 1800. 2½-story, Federal, frame, central-doorway house covered with clapboards. Fenestration has been altered. Interior has been altered but central stone chimney base remains in the cellar. Doorway has gabled, coved portico with columns. Present house incorporates fabric from mid-18C.
- 367 NC Mid-20th-Century. Small, 1½-story, vernacular, frame house.
- 371 c. 1790. Large, 2½-story, Colonial, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-doorway house covered with clapboards with extensive 19th- and 20th-century alterations and additions. Chief remaining original feature of interest is a curved, enclosed, stone, cellar stairway.
- 381 c. 1810. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed house covered with clapboards, on cut stone foundations. Fenestration, including door location, has been altered.
- 387 1926. 2½-story, Georgian Revival, frame, gable-roofed, 3-bay, central-doorway, shingled house.
- 388 c. 1850. 2½-story, Federal, frame, gable-roofed, shingled house much altered. Added portico has gable roof supported by fluted Ionic columns each with four boldly carved, projecting volutes. Barn on the property may be older than the house.

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Wilton Road West - Continued

- 398 1903. Large, 2½-story, Queen Anne, frame, gable-roofed house covered with asbestos shingles. The gable end toward the street is framed as a pediment with large Palladian-inspired window in its tympanum.
- 410 c. 1790. 2½-story, vernacular, frame, gable-roofed, weathered-shingled, L-shaped house with additions that include a pedimented gable. Additions and alterations have obscured the Colonial configuration the house presumably had originally.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates See Item 7 Builder/Architect See Item 7

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criterion C (Architecture)

The distinction of the architecture in the Ridgefield Center Historic District arises both from the excellence of individual structures and from the panoramic streetscapes that are composed of many buildings constructed over a period of three centuries. Colonial homes, Greek Revival structures, buildings constructed in 19th-century picturesque styles, workers' homes from that era and early-20th-century examples exist side by side, in their original relationship to one another, providing an excellent visual summary of the history of American architecture in a country town.

Historical Background

The density of development in Ridgefield was low for 2½ centuries. After being settled in 1708 and designated a town by the General Assembly in 1709, the population increased by 1750 to 2000. Two hundred years later, in 1950, it has increased only to 3000. From 1950, however, Ridgefield has participated in the development that has occurred in southwestern Connecticut due to the outward expansion of suburban New York and the relocation of business headquarters from New York City. Ridgefield's population in 1975 was 22,000. The many older structures that remain standing in the district have now been joined by new buildings. The affluence of the community is reflected in the character of the new homes and shops. Also, many older buildings have been rehabilitated in recent years. It is the district's 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century houses, churches, commercial structures and other buildings that are the subject of this nomination.

As usually was the case in Colonial Connecticut's interior towns, the original settlers apparently were drawn to Ridgefield by the prospect of land for farming, although the rugged topography of the ridges limited the desirable agricultural land to valleys between the ridges. The first houses and first church were built in the district along the ridge that became Main Street, approximately between Market Street and Rockwell Road. Although the present edifice of the Congregational Church now is at another location, the home built for the first minister still stands on its original

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bedini, Silvio A., Ridgefield in Review, Ridgefield, 1958.

Rockwell, George L., The History of Ridgefield, Connecticut, Ridgefield, 1927.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 395 prox.

Quadrangle names Peach Lake and Bethel

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References See continuation sheet

A

Zone	Easting			Northing			

B

Zone	Easting			Northing			

C

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D

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification The district boundary is shown by the dotted line on the map drawn at scale of 1" = 300'. See continuation sheet for boundary justification.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code NA county NA code NA

state NA code NA county NA code NA

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David F. Ransom, Consultant - edited by John Herzan, National Register
Coordinator

organization Connecticut Historical Commission date January 16, 1983

street & number 59 South Prospect Street telephone 203 566-3005

city or town Hartford state CT

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission date November 8, 1983

Resubmitted: 7/3/84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

date 9/7/84

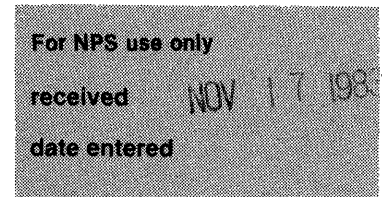
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Chief of Registration

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site, looking very much at ease in the 20th century. (Photograph 2) Other houses and shops were built close together along this section of Main Street near the meeting-house, and, more widely dispersed, throughout the district as the land was settled.

The thirty houses in the district from the 18th century are an integral but less-than-dominating part of the streetscape as they are outnumbered by later structures. Because of these 18th-century houses, the appearance of the district reflects the great age of the community as an important component in the successful interrelationship of the older and newer structures that now exists.

The initial pattern of limited development continued through the 18th century and through the first half of the 19th century. The 19th-century industrial revolution passed Ridgefield by. There was little in the way of events that had impact on the district's building pattern until after the Civil War when Ridgefield became popular as a place for summer homes. Large houses were built along the ridges by summer people from New York and other cities (Photographs 9 and 10). Development of the town as a resort required a service infra-structure that gave employment to artisans and workers whose smaller, vernacular homes add still another dimension to the architectural make-up of the streetscapes (Photograph 14).

During the 19th century there was some light industry in the district, notably the manufacture of carriages and shirts. As railroads were built in the river valleys, communities at higher elevations, such as Ridgefield, did not participate in Connecticut's 19th-century industrial development.

By the end of the 19th century, the activity center had moved a block or two north on Main Street to the corner of Catoonah Street. A disastrous fire there in 1895 occasioned the construction of a new Town Hall and other nearby buildings (Photograph 15). More recently, mid-20th-century development pressures have led to construction of many large new homes and some smaller ones (Photograph 16) and some multiple-unit housing (Photograph 12) included in the district, and other apartment buildings and commercial structures that are excluded.

The styles of architecture that predominate in the district are related to the two important building periods, Colonial and post-Civil War. There are many houses built in the 18th and early 19th centuries, but few Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival or Second Empire style structures such as were built elsewhere during the decades before the Civil War when there was little construction in the district. The Queen Anne style of architecture, popular after the Civil War, is well represented although the Stick Style and Romanesque Revival, curiously, are missing. Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival style structures from the turn of the century are well represented.

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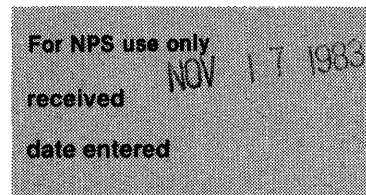
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The district's 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century houses, churches, civic and commercial structures, built side by side and representing various types, ages and styles, are sensitive to one another in scale and setting and form a cohesive district of discrete components.

Criterion C - Architecture

The buildings of the Ridgefield Center Historic District span three centuries in time and a full range of American architectural styles from the Colonial through the Art Moderne. The buildings, most of them of frame construction, relate well to one another in terms of size, scale, materials and spacing and are significant for their integrity and lack of intrusions.

The district enjoys a wide diversity of building types, styles, and functions. Some of the 18th-century houses are Colonial in plan, with central chimney; others are Georgian, with central hallway, both constructed using the post-and-beam, mortise-and-tenon method. Gable roofs and flared gambrel roofs are represented. Early 19th-century houses continued the 18th-century method of construction in the Greek Revival style. As the 19th century wore on, a wider range of architectural styles was introduced. The Queen Anne-style houses on Main Street and elsewhere are excellent examples of their types, and one of the summer places (63 High Ridge Avenue) approaches the Shingle Style. The high style influence of professional architects is seen in the two 19th-century churches, Romanesque Revival at the Congregational Church and Gothic Revival at St. Mary's Church.

With the approach of the 20th century, the diversity of residential architecture was further increased in both style and scale. The classic revival trend was represented by Governor Lounsbury's mansion and the Maynard House, among others, while, simultaneously, smaller scale vernacular houses were built along Bryon, Fairview and Greenfield avenues, most of them still standing.

After the serious fire at the center of the district in 1895, two public buildings, the Town Hall and Firehouse, were designed in the Georgian Revival style of the period, while the 1901 library is a more sophisticated exercise in the Second Renaissance Revival mode. The former high school, Georgian Revival in design, is the largest building in the district. The Art Moderne bank, somewhat unexpected in a country town, adds one more interesting style to the wide diversity of architecture in the district.

The 18th-century houses of Ridgefield were constructed of timbers using the usual post-and-beam and mortise-and-tenon method, with rooms disposed around a central chimney. As compared with other Connecticut towns, two

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characteristics in Ridgefield were somewhat different. First is the presence of the gambrel roof with flared eaves, reflecting Dutch influence from the Hudson River Valley. The importance of this influence in Connecticut tends to decline in the central and eastern parts of the state. Second, many of the Ridgefield houses have shingled siding instead of clapboards. While there are no statistics at hand, it seems that the proportion of shingled houses in Ridgefield is larger than usual.

An unusual feature of the history of buildings in Ridgefield is that there has been so little demolition. Redevelopment has yet to reach Ridgefield. Instead, due to the slow pace of development for 2½ centuries, there has been little pressure to replace existing buildings with new buildings. Consequently, structures from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries exist side by side. Many of the original Colonial farm houses are still in place, now with 19th- and 20th-century neighbors. This mix of styles and periods is unusual and presents a valuable panorama of styles in a limited geographical area.

A positive force working to sustain the integrity of the district was the fact that it offered few incentives for industrial or commercial development during the 19th century and first half of the 20th centuries. It had no natural resources and its location, not on any major transportation arteries, was negative for development as a trading center. The great industrial revolution of the 19th century, based on steam power and railroad transportation, was not attracted to the district. Instead Ridgefield was one of the communities located at relatively high elevations where rushing streams provided the waterpower essential to early industry, that tended to lose their industry to the river valleys where railroad construction was easier. The gristmills, tanneries, foundries, cooperage shops, needle trade and carriage manufacturing that did exist in or near the district early in the 19th century gradually diminished and died out as industrial development descended from the ridges to the river valleys. This was all to the good in terms of historic preservation, and is an important factor in explaining the survival of so many 18th- and 19th-century houses in the district.

The post-Civil War popularity of Ridgefield as a country retreat, its high ridges now an important asset, brought the first real changes in the town's physiognomy in 250 years. For the first time, many new buildings were built. Again, as there have been no subsequent developments of note, until the last several decades, many of the post-Civil War large homes, fortunately remain standing.

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The new large houses were entirely different from anything that had preceded them -- larger, more pretentious, built at greater cost, and lived in by affluent families who were not dependent on the Ridgefield economy for their income. While these houses were large enough and fine enough, in all probability, to be designed by architects, regrettably the identities of the architects are known for very few of them.

The few instances of known work by important architects in Ridgefield usually are explained by personal associations. For example, J. Cleveland Cady was the brother of the minister of the Congregational Church he designed. Cass Gilbert altered and enlarged the Keeler Tavern because he owned it. In other instances the names of the architects occasionally are known, as Joseph Jackson for St. Mary's Church, Ralph Hawes and Ernest Strassie for the Ridgefield Savings Bank and W. Kerr Rainsford for St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. Their work is of interest, but little is known about the men and their careers. In the majority of instances for the big houses along High Ridge Avenue, Main Street, East Ridge and Prospect Road the architects simply are unknown.

Summary

The district's architecture reflects the four phases of the community's historical development. The first phase was the early-18th-century settlement situated along Main Street that is still identified by buildings such as the Deacon Thomas Hawley House (1715) at 236 Main Street and its contemporary neighbor across the street at 181 Main Street as well as the Keeler Tavern (1760) at 132 Main Street. The majority of the district's thirty 18th-century houses were in place along Main Street at the time of the Revolutionary War skirmish of 1777 when General Tryon led his British forces along the street en route to Long Island Sound after raiding Revolutionary stores at Danbury. Three of the district's present-day churches also are on Main Street.

During the first half of the 19th century little development occurred. These decades were followed by the second period of active growth in the district as a resort community in the second half of the 19th century. The change in growth rate that occurred is vividly reflected in the number of structures in the district dating from the first and second halves of the century, 17 from the years 1800-1949 and the much larger number of 108 from the years 1851-1900. The second half of the 19th century saw the construction of the big country homes, concentrated along High Ridge Avenue on Main Street north of the Colonial settlement nucleus and on East Ridge. Outstanding examples from this second period include the

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Queen Anne house for E.P. Dutton at 63 High Ridge Avenue, the Georgian Revival mansion for Henry Holt at 87 High Ridge Avenue, Governor Lounsbury's Neo-Classical Revival mansion, 316 Main Street, and the large Queen Anne frame house at 62 East Ridge.

The third type of development was necessitated by the second. The advent of the big summer places required facilities and people to service the many large new structures and the infrastructures of the town that grew accordingly. Housing for this service component of the community was built in the northwest corner of the district along Gilbert Street and Abbott, Barry, Greenfield and Byron avenues. These streets constitute a neighborhood, with a high degree of integrity, of houses built mostly in the 20th century before World War I, quite different from but necessary to the large homes on High Ridge Avenue, Main Street and East Ridge. Less sophisticated stylistically than the large houses, the smaller homes nonetheless have interesting features such as the craftsmanship of an Italian mason at 29 Abbott Avenue and the Japanese influence present in the gable of 22 Fairview Avenue.

The fourth component of Ridgefield Center's development is the civic and commercial buildings that from mid 19th century have been centered on the intersection of Main and Catoonah streets. The town hall, banks, lodges, shops and offices provide essential core services for the district as a whole in buildings of architectural interest. For example, the c. 1900 frame, commercial building at 381 Main Street has a curvilinear pediment characteristic of the period and a row of unusual spool-shape pieces in lieu of a dentil course. The Bedient Building, 404 Main Street, represents commercial function in the Queen Anne style, while the Savings Bank at 374 Main Street is an unexpected and pleasing exercise in Art Moderne.

The four broadly-defined architectural components of the district's development relate well to one another in mass and spacing and continue visually to work together as elements of a vigorous community. Over the centuries, the early street pattern has been maintained. New buildings often have been infill structures, taking their places between the older buildings, respecting them and not becoming intrusions in the streetscapes. Exceptions have been some concrete block commercial buildings in the shopping center and groups of new homes built as developments. Fortunately, there are only two newly-developed streets in the district, Griffith Lane and Jackson Court, both developed on land that is between the main streets, leaving the principal streetscapes relatively unscathed.

Changes have occurred in the district, as must be expected. Many grand old houses have undergone damage by fire or insensitive alterations to their detriment, but have survived with significant historic fabric. The district is unified by its position along the ridges, by mature landscaping and by

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the homogeneity of the mass and setting of the architecture. The alterations have for the most part been held within limits without ruining the historic ambiance of the village. Most importantly, the houses survive and work well with one another.

1. W. Kerr Rainsford (1882-1947) was the son of an Episcopal minister. He studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

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UTM References

Bethel Quadrangle

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B 18/626650/4570800
C 18/626260/4570670
D 18/626270/4570630
E 18/626010/4570590
F 18/626010/4570460
G 18/625940/4570450
H 18/625950/4570400
I 18/625980/4570390
J 18/626000/4570340
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T 18/626480/4569270
U 18/626420/4569290
V 18/626460/4569330
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E1 18/625810/4569210
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H1 18/625660/4569500

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Z2 18/625780/4570950
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B3 18/626100/4570820
C3 18/626080/4571000
D3 18/626150/4571000
E3 18/626120/4571140
F3 18/626220/4571150
G3 18/626370/4570960

N2 18/625570/4571380
O2 18/625560/4571490
P2 18/625490/4571480
Q2 18/625480/4571520
R2 18/625600/4571650

Peach Lake Quadrangle

I1 18/625500/4569640
J1 18/625430/4569640
K1 18/625390/4569960
L1 18/625300/4569930
M1 18/625280/4569980
N1 18/625380/4570000
O1 18/625300/4570290
P1 18/625080/4570260
Q1 18/625060/4570590
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V2 18/625640/4591060
W2 18/625640/4570990
X2 18/625620/4570990

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Boundary Justification

The Ridgefield Center Historic District is oriented in the north-south direction along three of the north-south ridges that give the town its name and are its principal geographic features. High Ridge Avenue runs along the westerly of the three ridges, Main Street along the center ridge and East Ridge along its namesake. Main Street is the site of early-18th-century settlement and continues to be the town's activity center. High Ridge Avenue and East Ridge, parallel to Main Street on either side, provide scenic sites for large mid- and late-19th-century country homes.

The district includes smaller homes built at the turn of the 20th century for staff and others who provided services and support for the mansions and the town's infrastructure. The boundary extends to the west at the northwest corner of the district to encompass a concentration of these structures. On the eastern edge of the district, the boundary extends to the east around an important 19th-century mansion on the east side of Prospect Road.

The northern boundary of the district marks the place on Main Street just south of its intersection with Pound Street where the character of the streetscape changes from small structures, some with insensitive alterations, placed close to the street to gracious, well-spaced, well-maintained homes. A visitor has the distinct impression of entering the district upon reaching this point on Main Street. The important change in character of the street is demonstrated by comparison of, on the one hand, the view northwest from the intersection of Main and Pound streets showing small houses, close together, altered and close to the street (Photograph 17) with, on the other hand, the view southwest from the same point showing gracious, well-spaced houses sited behind a stone wall and set off by mature trees. (Photograph 18)

The property on the southwest corner of Main and Pound streets is excluded because its house, not part of the Main Street streetscape, faces Pound Street and was built in the 1940s, possibly on older foundations. Land on the east side of Main Street north of 536 Main Street is excluded because it is the site of an apartment complex.

The first of the large, well-spaced houses at the beginning of the district on Main Street is 599 Main Street, a late-19th-century, Queen Anne, frame structure. (Photograph 19) Next is 593 Main Street, a 1953 non-contributing house that enjoys siting and landscaping comparable to its neighbors. Next is 563 Main Street. (Photograph 20) Fabric in this house dates from the 19th century. Serious fire damage occurred in 1968 after which the house was carefully rehabilitated and enlarged. In the re-building the recessed south wing was brought forward, increasing the main block from three to five bays, and a roof dormer was omitted. A 2-story, frame barn in the rear, transitional Shingle Style/Colonial Revival in style, is covered with dark brown shingles and has a pyramidal roof with gambrel cross gable. The house next door at

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531 Main Street, c. 1890, is a Neo-Classical Revival, frame structure that suffered modest fire damage in 1956. (Photograph 20) In repairing the roof after the fire, the projecting attic gable over the 2-story, 3-sided bay and a gabled dormer over the entrance portico were lost.

At the corner of Main and Gilbert streets the district's boundary turns west. Most of the houses on Gilbert Street are small, originally being the homes of tradesmen and staff whose services supported the large country houses and infrastructure of the town. On the south side of the street is Ballard Park, site of the former Ballard Mansion, demolished, and of the Ballard Housing, which is non-contributing but is surrounded by properties that contribute to the district. On the north side of Gilbert Street the boundary turns north at New Street to include 8 New Street, a house of modest proportions similar to its neighbors on Gilbert Street. North of 8 New Street most of the houses are less than 50 years old. At the west end of Gilbert Street, Ramapo Road branches off to the right and High Ridge Avenue, a principal thoroughfare of the district, branches off to the left. As the streetscape along Ramapo Road is made up of houses less than 50 years old and of houses without architectural distinction (Photograph 22), the district's boundary at this intersection follows the left branch of the Y in the road around to the left and south, along High Ridge Avenue.

At the corner of High Ridge and Barry avenues the boundary turns west toward the houses on Barry, Greenfield, Fairview and Byron avenues, the western projection of the district, that form a homogeneous concentration of small, frame, early-20th-century structures of good integrity. These were the homes of shopkeepers, tradesmen and staff who were necessary and essential to the functioning and balance of the community that was dominated by resort homes and country estates. On the north side of Barry Avenue, the district stops with 14 Barry Avenue because beyond this house is a brook and acreage given over to bramble and thicket. (Photograph 23)

The house on the southeast corner of the intersection of Barry and Fairview avenues is omitted from the district because it is less than 50 years old. At this corner the boundary does not continue along Barry Avenue but turns south to include houses fronting on Fairview Avenue. Accordingly, the house facing Barry Avenue on the southwest corner of the intersection is omitted. (Photograph 24) At the south end of Fairview Avenue the boundary turns east running along Byron Avenue to include houses on the north side of the street. Properties on the south side of Byron Avenue are omitted because they are new houses (Photograph 25) followed by bramble and thicket to a brook. (Photograph 26) Beyond the brook the boundary crosses to the south side of Byron Avenue and then turns south on High Ridge Avenue again.

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Proceeding south from the corner of Byron Avenue, High Ridge Avenue is lined on its west side with predominantly 19th-century, large country houses. This range of substantial, well-designed structures along the ridge is an important factor in the architectural significance of the district, important not only as individual artifacts but also as a continuing presence in a row for several blocks to West Lane. The row is a chief resource of the district's western edge. In recent years about 20 infill structures have been constructed, most of them on the east side of High Ridge Avenue, and because of their age are non-contributing. It would have been possible by a rupture in the continuity of the district along High Ridge Avenue to draw a boundary gerrymander and to omit most of these non-contributing houses. Maintaining the continuity of the district along High Ridge Avenue was considered to be more important. Most of the non-contributing structures are not visible from High Ridge Avenue and therefore do not impair the setting of the district. (Photograph 27)

At the southern end of High Ridge Avenue, the district's boundary turns east on West Lane toward the southern end of Main Street. (There are some historic resources westward on West Lane and to the south, not immediately adjacent to the Center District, that may have potential for another historic district, but they are not logically part of the Center District which is based on the community's center of activity and the three north-south ridges.)

At the corner of West Lane and Main Street the district turns south and runs down to Creamery Lane on the east and Olmstead Lane on the west where the age of the houses, on the whole, changes to less than 50 years. (Photograph 28) North from West Lane, in the district, Main Street is bordered on both sides by rows of handsome houses dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. One of them is the Governor Lounsbury estate at 316 Main Street, a large parcel owned by the town, with the mansion facing Main Street (Photograph 1), a large modern school behind it and a large playing field behind the school extending east to East Ridge. On the east side of East Ridge there is a row of four large, 19th-century, country homes comparable to the row on High Ridge Avenue. The East Ridge row (48-72 East Ridge) is bordered on the south by open fields, omitted from the district, on the east by the stone mansion on Prospect Road with a large parcel, and on the north by the Colonial Revival former high school with a large parcel. The boundary is drawn to include in the district the Prospect Road and high school properties.

The boundary returns to Main Street by running westward along Governor Street passing a community center with pool and courts on the north side of Governor Street that is omitted. At Main Street the boundary turns north to include the older buildings of Ridgefield's commercial and shopping center but omitting newer buildings in the northern half of the block between Caatoonah and Prospect Streets. The boundary returns to Main Street at Prospect Street to include the Second Renaissance Revival public library building on that corner and to continue northward opposite Ballard Park encompassing several large 18th- and 19th-century frame structures to the point of beginning.