

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 14 1985

date entered SEP 12 1985

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

1. Name

historic Village of Spireworth/Mount Pleasant

and or common TROWBRIDGE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT (for publication use)

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet N/A not for publication

city, town New Haven N/A vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09 county New Haven code 009

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of N/A state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New Haven Town/City Clerk's Office

street & number Kennedy Mitchell Hall of Records, 200 Orange Street

city, town New Haven state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street

city, town Hartford state CT 06106

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Trowbridge Square Historic District is located in New Haven, Connecticut, a medium-sized New England industrial city lying along the northern coast of Long Island Sound approximately 100 miles northeast of New York City. The district encompasses 214 major structures on 26 acres of relatively level land at the northeastern end of a large peninsula known as City Point, which extends southward from the heart of the city between the West River and the western shoreline of New Haven Harbor. Better than ninety-five percent of these 214 major structures contribute to the district's historical and architectural significance as a substantially intact working-class residential neighborhood which developed over the course of the final two-thirds of the nineteenth century.

The district is traversed by roads laid out in a slightly irregular grid pattern. East/west streets include Columbus Avenue, Portsea Street, Carlisle Street, Putnam Street, Spring Street and Rosette Street; north/south streets include Liberty Street, Cedar Street, Salem Street, and Edgar Street. All but three of these roads were laid out during the district's initial period of modern development, 1830-1850. Columbus Avenue, which spans the northern end of the district, and Putnam had been laid out by the early 1800s; Rosette Street, which spans the southern end of the district, dates from the 1880s.

Laid out in 1830 by social reformer Simeon Jocelyn and builder/architect Isaac Thompson, the streets in the northern half of the district form a nine-square grid evidently modeled after New Haven's large original nine-square settlement-plat plan. As in the city's original nine-square plan, the central square of the plat established by Jocelyn and Thompson was reserved for use as an open public space. Known today as Trowbridge Square, this 0.83 acre "green" surrounded by fencing of the same period and style as that bordering the New Haven Green continues to form the district's only public park.

Architectural modes represented within the district include vernacular examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival and Colonial Revival styles. In terms of scale and detailing, most buildings tend to be extremely modest in comparison to structures of their style and period built in other portions of New Haven. This is particularly true of a number of the small Greek Revival-style and Italianate-style frame houses built by local developers in the district between the late 1830s and mid-1870s (photographs 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11). While often featuring somewhat more elaborately detailed exteriors and a slightly larger scale, most houses erected between the early 1870s and the 1890s continue to exhibit a modesty of design which tangibly reflects the district's historic evolution as a working-class neighborhood (photographs 5, 6, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23).

While the overwhelming number of buildings in the district are modest frame houses located close to each other on narrow and deep rectangular lots, the district also includes four larger and more elaborately detailed structures associated with the district's emergence as a residential neighborhood heavily populated by Irish railroad workers during the final third of the nineteenth century: the Church of the Sacred Heart at 198 Columbus Avenue, Sacred Heart Convent at 200 Columbus Avenue, Sacred Heart School at 202 Columbus Avenue, and Sacred Heart Church Rectory at 70 Liberty Street. Designed by the prominent local nineteenth-century architect Sidney Mason Stone, and originally built in 1851 for use by the South Congregational Church, this building became a Roman Catholic institution in 1875 (photograph 20). The Queen Anne-style rectory, Colonial Revival/Romanesque Revival-style school and Jacobethan Revival-style convent, all erected in the mid-1890s on the same block (see continuation sheet)

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Location (cont.)

<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Street Numbers (inclusive)</u>
Carlisle Street	87 through 180
Cedar Street	82 through 194-96
Columbus Avenue	198 through 258-60
Edgar Street	5 through 28
Liberty Street	42 through 70
Portsea Street	125 through 230
Putnam Street	85 through 153
Rosette Street	16 through 37
Salem Street	8 through 52-54
Spring Street	46 through 91

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Representation in Existing Surveys (cont.)

Name: New Haven Historic Resources Inventory, Phase I: Central New Haven

Date: 1982

Depository: Connecticut Historical Commission, Hartford, CT

Type of Survey: Local

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occupied by the church, replaced a group of earlier frame structures which Catholics had purchased and adapted for these uses in the 1870s and 1880s (photographs 21 and 22).

Unlike the few other surviving working-class neighborhoods which developed in New Haven during the nineteenth century, the district maintains a relatively high degree of architectural integrity. District streetscapes continue to be wholly or substantially dominated by first-generation frame houses ranging from 1½ to 2½ stories in height. With the exception of small groups of houses located along Salem Street across from Trowbridge Square and along the eastern end of Portsea Street and the western end of Carlisle Street, houses are sited close to the street (photographs 1 through 18 and 23 through 27). Many streets feature groupings of two or more virtually identical houses built on speculation by or for nineteenth-century real estate developers; they continue to reflect the real estate speculation patterns which dominated housing construction in the area during the heyday of its physical development.

Modifications to the historic exterior fabric of individual buildings in the district vary to some degree. In most cases, alterations are limited to the application of later siding materials, such as aluminum, asphalt and asbestos, over original clapboards or wood shingles, and/or modifications to historic porch and window fabric (photographs 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 18, 25 and 26). A few buildings currently feature intrusive facade or side elevation additions, such as commercial fronts or rooms projecting outward above front porches (photographs 3 and 15). However, despite the intrusive character of these alterations, which are in most cases reversible, even the more extensively modified houses retain enough of their distinguishing original massing and/or detailing characteristics to merit their inclusion as contributing structures within the district, especially when considered within the visual context of their respective streetscapes as a whole. Most houses built between the 1870s and the end of the nineteenth century continue to retain distinguishing exterior details such as bracketed eaves and cornices, bargeboarded gable rakes and distinctive fenestration features (photographs 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25 and 26). Houses built prior to the 1870s, most of which incorporated few if any exterior detail embellishments in their original designs, derive their distinctive architectural character from their scale, massing and arrangement within the context of individual streetscapes.

The district has suffered relatively few losses to demolition or intrusions as a result of new construction since the turn of the twentieth century. This is particularly remarkable since the district has formed part of the City of New Haven's Hill neighborhood renewal and redevelopment target area since 1972. The district currently includes only 13 vacant lots and six structures deemed to be non-contributing due to their architectural and/or usage incompatibility, as well as their early twentieth-century construction dates. As a result, the district continues to retain an unusually cohesive identity as an historic entity.

An inventory of individual structures/sites located within the district is provided on the following pages. Inventory items are listed in the following format ;

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Tax Lot Number (Map-Block-Parcel)
Street Address
Contributing or Non-contributing

Construction date. Historic Name (if known).
Architect (if known). Builder (if known).
Brief description of structure.

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Description (cont.)

- 237-81-12
87 Carlisle Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof.
- 237-56-6
88-88½ Carlisle Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 3½-story Queen Anne-style multi-family frame dwelling with gable roof, bracketed cornice, original front porch.
- 237-81-13
89 Carlisle Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. 3-story Italianate-style frame house with low-hip roof.
- 237-81-14
93 Carlisle Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1860. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof.
- 237-56-7
94 Carlisle Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. Raised 2½-story Italianate-style frame cottage with gable roof, bracketed front porch cornice.
- 237-81-15
95 Carlisle Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story frame cottage with gable roof.
- 237-56-6
96 Carlisle Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1872. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof, single-story front addition.
- 237-81-16
97 Carlisle Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. 2½-story late 19th-century frame house with gable roof.
- 237-56-5
98 Carlisle Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1874. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, original front porch fabric intact.
- 237-81-17
101 Carlisle Street
Non-contributing
Built: ca. 1920. 3-story early 20th-century brick apartment building with shed roof, decorative brick detailing on front.

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Description (cont.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 237-56-3
104 Carlisle Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes. |
| 237-81-18
105 Carlisle Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes. |
| 265-57-20
120 Carlisle Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes. |
| 265-57-19
122 Carlisle Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, bulk of original front porch fabric intact. |
| 265-8-8
123 Carlisle Street
Non-contributing | Vacant lot. |
| 265-8-9
127-29 Carlisle Street
Non-contributing | Vacant lot. |
| 265-57-18.1
128 Carlisle Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, single-story front addition. |
| 265-57-18
130 Carlisle Street
Non-contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 3½-story Italianate-style frame dwelling with gable roof. Extensive exterior alterations. |
| 265-80-10
131 Carlisle Street
Non-contributing | Vacant lot. |
| 265-57-17
132-34 Carlisle Street
Non-contributing | Built: ca. 1915. 3-story Colonial Revival-style brick apartment building with flat roof topped by brick parapet. |
| 265-57-16
136 Carlisle Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1880. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, original porch fabric substantially intact. |

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Description (cont.)

265-57-15
138-40 Carlisle Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1890. 3½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with intersecting-gable roof, original front porch fabric intact.

265-80-13
143 Carlisle Street
Non-contributing

Built: ca. 1915. 4-story Colonial Revival-style commercial/residential brick structure with pressed-metal entablatures, flat roof, quoins on wall corners,

265-57-15
144 Carlisle Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1890. 3½-story Queen Anne-style frame dwelling with hip roof, first story modified for commercial use.

265-58-1
146 Carlisle Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1850. Lydia Bulkley House. 1½-story Greek Revival style frame house with gable roof, single-story storefront addition.

265-58-10
152 Carlisle Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.

265-58-9
160 Carlisle Street
Non-contributing

Built: ca. 1925. Trowbridge Recreation Center. 2-story Neoclassical-style brick structure with flat roof, flanking single-story wings.

265-59-1
166 Carlisle Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1874. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, bulk of original front porch fabric intact.

265-59-21
172 Carlisle Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.

265-59-20
174 Carlisle Street
Contributing.

Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.

265-59-19
178 Carlisle Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.

265-78-8
179 Carlisle Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1850. William Johnson House. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof, partially intact original front porch fabric.

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Description (cont.)

265-59-18
180 Carlisle Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.

265-35-7
82 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: 1886. August Reisinger Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof.

265-35-6
84 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: 1886. August Reisinger Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof.

265-35-5
86 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.

265-35-4
88 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: 1885. Daniel Linsley House. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with intersecting-gable roof, bargeboarded and bracketed gable rakes.

265-35-3
90 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.

236-23-1
93 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1880. 2½-story Gothic Revival-style frame house with gable roof, enclosed original front porch.

236-23-2
97 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, round-arch front gable window, addition appending southwest corner of original block.

236-23-3
99 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, paired round-arch front gable windows.

236-23-4
103 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1865. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, bulk of original front porch fabric intact.

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Description (cont.)

- 265-35-2
104 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 236-23-5
105 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, round-arch front gable window.
- 265-54-3
115 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, ca. 1970 single-story storefront addition.
- 265-54-4
117 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof.
- 265-53-9
118 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-54-5
119 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, paired round-arch front gable windows.
- 265-53-8
120 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: between 1867 and 1871. Lawrence Curtiss House. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, much of original window sash and trim intact.
- 265-54-6
121 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof.
- 265-53-7
122 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: 1882. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style detached frame house with gable roof, original front porch fabric intact.
- 265-53-6
124 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: 1882. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style detached frame house with gable roof, original front porch fabric intact.

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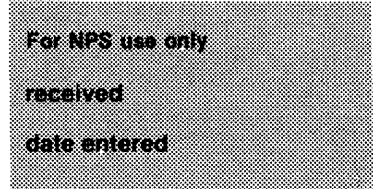
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Description (cont.)

- 265-54-8
125 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, paired round-arch front gable windows.
- 265-53-5
126 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: 1882. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style detached frame row house with gable roof, original front porch fabric substantially intact.
- 265-54-9
127 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof.
- 265-53-4
128 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: 1882. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, paired round-arch front gable windows.
- 265-54-10
129 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, round-arch front gable window.
- 265-53-3
130 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: 1882. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style detached frame row house with gable roof, original front porch fabric substantially intact.
- 265-54-11
131 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, round-arch front gable window.
- 265-53-2
132 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: 1882. Andrew C. Smith Development House. Built by Andrew C. Smith. 2½-story Italianate-style detached frame row house with gable roof.
- 265-58-3
154 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1840. Raised 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof.
- 265-57-14
155 Cedar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1865. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, segmental-arch front gable window.

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Description (cont.)

265-58-2
158 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1840. Lydia Bulkley House. Raised 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with hip roof.

265-80-14
169 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1840. Nathaniel and Simeon Jocelyn Development House. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof.

265-80-15
173 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1885. Francis Trowbridge Development House. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes, front gable screen.

265-80-16
175 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1885. Francis Trowbridge Development House. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes, front gable screen.

265-80-17
177 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1885. Francis Trowbridge Development House. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes, front gable screen.

265-80-18
179 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1885. Francis Trowbridge Development House. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof.

265-84-4
190 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1860. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof.

265-84-3
192 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1890. Caroline Trowbridge Development House. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes, front gable screen.

265-84-2
194-96 Cedar Street
Contributing

Built: ca. 1895. 2½-story Colonial Revival-style frame house with gable roof, gable-roofed dormers.

265-83-1
198 Columbus Avenue
Contributing

Built: 1854. South Congregational Church. Designed by Sidney Mason Stone. 2½-story Italianate-style brownstone church building with multi-story projecting central facade tower topped by Colonial Revival-style domed cupola.

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Description (cont.)

- 265-83-1
200 Columbus Avenue
Contributing
Built: ca. 1895. Sisters of Mercy, Sacred Heart Convent. 3½-story Jacobethan Revival-style brick structure with cross-gable roof, cut-brownstone trim.
- 265-83-1
202 Columbus Avenue
Contributing
Built: 1894. Sacred Heart School. 3-story Renaissance Revival-style brick structure with low-hip roof, central facade pavilion, polygonal cupola, cut-brownstone trim.
- 265-84-14
232-34 Columbus Avenue
Contributing
Built: ca. 1895. 2½-story Colonial Revival-style frame house with gable roof, gable-roofed dormers.
- 265-85-1
246 Columbus Avenue
Contributing
Built: ca. 1895. 3-story Colonial Revival-style multi-family brick dwelling with shed roof, main entablature embellished by modillions and triglyphs.
- 265-85-17
248 Columbus Avenue
Contributing
Built: ca. 1895. 3-story Colonial Revival-style multi-family brick dwelling with shed roof, main entablature embellished by modillions and triglyphs.
- 265-85-15
258-60 Columbus Avenue
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, 2-story front porch.
- 265-53-16
5 Edgar Street
Non-contributing
Vacant lot.
- 265-53-17
7 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style brick and frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-52-8
8 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof.
- 265-53-18
9 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.

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Description (cont.)

- 265-52-7
10 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, segmental-arch front gable window.
- 265-53-19
11 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-53-20
13 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: 1865. 2-story Italianate-style frame house with low-hip roof.
- 265-53-21
15 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-53-22
17 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-53-23
19 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-53-24
21 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-52-5
22 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. Raised 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof.
- 265-52-4
24 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. Raised 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof.
- 265-52-3
26 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1860. 2-story Italianate-style frame house with low-hip roof.

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Description (cont.)

- 265-52-2
28 Edgar Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-57-6
42 Liberty Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof.
- 265-57-5
44 Liberty Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. 3½-story Italianate-style multi-family frame dwelling with gable roof, bracketed main cornice.
- 265-57-4
46 Liberty Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. 3½-story Italianate-style multi-family frame dwelling with gable roof, bracketed main cornice.
- 265-57-3
48 Liberty Street
Non-contributing
1-story twentieth-century frame garage.
- 265-57-2
50 Liberty Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 3½-story Queen Anne-style frame structure with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 237-56-1
51-53 Liberty Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. 2-story Italianate-style brick house with shed roof, bracketed main cornice.
- 265-57-1
52-54 Liberty Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 3½-story Queen Anne-style frame dwelling with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes, first-story converted for commercial use.
- 237-81-19
57 Liberty Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, paired round-arch front gable windows.
- 265-80-7
58 Liberty Street
Non-contributing
Built: ca. 1910. 4-story Colonial Revival-style apartment building with flat roof.

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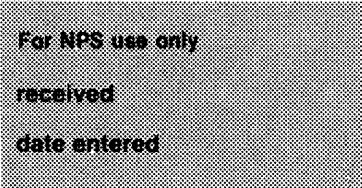
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Description (cont.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 237-81-20
59 Liberty Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1865. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, segmental-arch front gable window. |
| 265-80-6
60 Liberty Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1855. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 237-81-21
61 Liberty Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story mid-19th-century frame cottage with gable roof. |
| 265-80-5
62 Liberty Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1855. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 237-81-22
63 Liberty Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes. |
| 265-80-4
64 Liberty Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1855. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 265-80-3
66 Liberty Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1840. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 265-80-2
68 Liberty Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1840. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 265-83-1
70 Liberty Street
Contributing | Built: 1884. Church of the Sacred Heart Rectory. 2½-story Queen Anne-style brick structure with hip roof, ornate brick detailing on exterior. |

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Description (cont.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 264-82-15
125 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1860. 2-story mid-19th-century frame cottage with gable roof. |
| 264-82-14
127 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1860. 2-story mid-19th-century frame cottage with gable roof. |
| 237-81-9
128 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1840. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 237-81-8
130 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1840. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 264-82-13
131 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1860. 2½-story Greek Revival/Italianate-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 237-81-7
132 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1840. 2½-story Greek Revival style frame house with gable roof. |
| 264-82-12
133-35 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1880. 2½-story late 19th-century multi-family frame dwelling with gable roof. |
| 237-81-6
134 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1840. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 237-81-5
136 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1840. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 264-82-11
137-39 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1880. 2½-story late 19th-century multi-family frame dwelling with gable roof. |
| 237-81-4
140 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, recessed front porch with turned posts. |

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Description (cont.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 264-82-10
141 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, recessed front porch. |
| 237-81-3
142-44 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style multi-family frame dwelling with hip roof, two projecting front gable pavilions. |
| 264-82-9
143 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof. |
| 264-82-8
145 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, recessed front porch with turned posts. |
| 237-81-2
146 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, wraparound front porch with turned posts. |
| 264-82-7
147 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1895. 2-story Colonial Revival-style detached brick row house with shed roof topped by brick parapet, modillioned main cornice. |
| 237-81-1
148 Portsea Street
Non-contributing | Vacant lot. |
| 264-82-7
149 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1895. 2½-story Colonial Revival-style frame building with gable roof, modillioned main cornice, commercial first story. |
| 265-80-1
160 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 265-80-24
162 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, segmental-arch front gable window. |
| 265-80-23
168 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1840. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof. |

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Description (cont.)

265-80-22 172 Portsea Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1840. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof, ca. 1890 Queen Anne-style front porch.
265-80-21 174-76 Portsea Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof.
265-80-20 180 Portsea Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, segmental-arch front gable window.
265-80-19 184 Portsea Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
265-84-5 193 Portsea Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1865. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof.
265-84-6 197 Portsea Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1865. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof.
265-84-7 201 Portsea Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1865. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof.
265-84-8 205 Portsea Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1865. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof.
265-84-9 207 Portsea Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1865. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof.
265-84-10 211 Portsea Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, rounded southwestern corner sided with imbricated wood shingles.

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Description (cont.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 265-85-4
213 Portsea Street
Non-contributing | Vacant lot. |
| 265-85-5
221 Portsea Street
Non-contributing | Vacant lot. |
| 265-85-6
223-25 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1900. 2½-story Colonial Revival-style frame house with hip roof and three large hip-roofed dormers. |
| 265-85-7
227-29 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1840. 2½-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof, main entrance on eastern elevation. |
| 265-78-13
228 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with cross-gable roof, dual round-arch front gable window. |
| 265-78-12
230 Portsea Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, projecting 2-story facade window bay. |
| 265-57-7
85 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1895. 3-story Colonial Revival-style commercial/residential frame building with shed roof. |
| 265-57-8
87 Putnam Street
Non-contributing | Vacant lot. |
| 265-57-9
89 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1890. 3½-story Italianate-style multi-family frame dwelling with gable roof, bracketed main cornice. |
| 265-57-10
93 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1890. 3½-story Italianate-style multi-family frame dwelling with gable roof, bracketed main cornice. |

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Description (cont.)

265-57-11 95-97 Putnam Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1895. 3-story Italianate-style multi-family brick dwelling with shed roof, segmental-arch window openings.
265-57-11.1 101 Putnam Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1880. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof.
265-57-12 103-05 Putnam Street Non-contributing	Vacant. lot.
265-57-13 109-11 Putnam Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1885. 3½-story Italianate-style commercial/residential frame building with gable roof, bracketed main cornice.
265-58-4 113-15 Putnam Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1880. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, first story converted for commercial use.
265-58-4 117-19 Putnam Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, original turned front-porch posts.
265-58-5 121 Putnam Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1860. 2-story Italianate-style brick house with low-hip roof.
265-53-1 118-20 Putnam Street Non-contributing	Vacant lot.
265-53-30 122 Putnam Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof.
265-58-6 123 Putnam Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1870. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, round-arch front gable window.
265-53-29 126 Putnam Street Contributing	Built: ca. 1840. 2-story Greek Revival-style frame house with gable roof, ca. 1900 2-story porch.

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Description (cont.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 265-53-28
128-30 Putnam Street
Non-contributing | Vacant lot. |
| 265-58-7
129 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1860. 2-story mid-19th-century frame cottage with gable roof, facade addition. |
| 265-53-27
134 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1870. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bracketed front porch cornice. |
| 265-58-8
135 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, paired round-arch front gable windows. |
| 265-59-4
137-39 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1880. 2½-story late 19th-century frame house with gable roof, 2-story projecting window bays on facade. |
| 265-53-26
138 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1870. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, paired round-arch front gable windows. |
| 265-59-5
143 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 3½-story Queen Anne-style multi-family frame dwelling with gable roof, facade porch with turned posts. |
| 265-59-6
147 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes. |
| 265-53-25
140-44 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1895. 3-story late 19th-century commercial/residential frame building with flat roof. |
| 265-59-7
151 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1870. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof. |
| 265-59-8
153 Putnam Street
Contributing | Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes. |

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Description (cont.)

- 265-35-8
11 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, front porch with turned posts.
- 266-26-29
16 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-35-9
17 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, semicircular front gable window.
- 266-26-28
18 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-35-10
19 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, semicircular front gable window.
- 265-35-11
21 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 266-26-27
22 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with hip roof, gabled facade pavilion.
- 265-35-12
23 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, semicircular front gable window.
- 266-26-26
24 Rosette Street
Non-contributing
Vacant lot.
- 266-26-25
26 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca, 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, wraparound front porch with turned posts.

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Description (cont.)

- 265-35-13
29 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 266-26-24
32 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, wraparound front porch with spindlework frieze.
- 265-35-14
33 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bargeboarded gable-rakes, decorative wooden screens in gable peaks.
- 265-35-15
35 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: 1885. John J. Hackett House. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 266-26-22
36 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded front gable rakes.
- 265-35-16
37 Rosette Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with hip roof with central facade gable projection, bargeboarded facade gable rakes.
- 265-59-3
8 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, projecting 2-story facade window bays.
- 265-59-2
10-12 Salem Street
Non-contributing
Built: ca. 1910. 3-story Colonial Revival-style multi-family frame dwelling with flat roof topped by parapet, modillioned main cornice.
- 265-78-7
24 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.

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Description (cont.)

- 265-78-6
26 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.
- 265-78-5
28 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.
- 265-78-4
30 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.
- 265-78-3
32 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.
- 265-78-2
34 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1870. 1½-story Greek Revival-style frame cottage with gable roof.
- 265-78-1
36-38 Salem Street
Non-contributing
Built: ca. 1960. 1-story cinder block garage with flat roof.
- 265-84-11
47-49 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1895. 2½-story Colonial Revival-style frame house with gable roof, gable-roofed dormers.
- 265-85-3
48-50 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style multi-family frame dwelling with double-gable roof, paired front porches with turned posts and spindlework friezes.
- 265-84-12
51-53 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1895. 2½-story Colonial Revival-style multi-family frame dwelling with gable roof, gable-roofed dormers.
- 265-85-2
52-54 Salem Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style multi-family frame dwelling with double-gable roof, paired front porches with turned posts and spindlework friezes.

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Description (cont.)

- 236-23-7
46 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1860. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, paired round-arch front gable windows.
- 236-23-6
48 Spreing Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, 2-story front porch.
- 265-53-10
61 Spring Street
Non-contributing
Built: ca. 1910. 1-story brick commercial structure with flat roof. Converted for residential use in later years of 20th century.
- 265-53-10
63 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1865. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, segmental-arch front gable window.
- 265-35-1
64 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: 1882. Amos Nickerson House. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-53-11
65 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with cross-gable roof, round-arch front gable window openings.
- 265-35-32
66 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof.
- 265-53-12
69 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof.
- 265-35-30
70 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, tripartite front gable window with multi-pane sash.
- 265-35-29
72 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca, 1890. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, gable pavilion on side elevation.
- 265-53-13
73 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, segmental-arch front gable window.

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Description (cont.)

- 265-53-14
75-77 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, segmental-arch front gable window.
- 265-35-28
76 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with cross-gable roof, Eastlake-style front porches.
- 265-53-15
79-83 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. Raised 2-story Italianate-style stucco-covered masonry house with gable roof, bracketed cornice.
- 265-35-27
80 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, ornately detailed wooden front porch.
- 265-35-26
82 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, front porch with spindlework frieze.
- 265-35-27
84 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, bargeboarded gable rakes.
- 265-52-9
85 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1865. Raised 2-story Italianate-style frame house with low hip roof, projecting cornices over front window openings.
- 265-35-24
86-88 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1895. 3½-story Colonial Revival-style commercial/residential brick building with gable roof, ornately detailed main entablature.
- 265-52-10
87 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1875. 2½-story Italianate-style frame house with gable roof, segmental-arch front gable window.
- 265-52-11
89 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1880. 2½-story late 19th-century frame house with gable roof.
- 265-52-12
91 Spring Street
Contributing
Built: ca. 1885. 2½-story Queen Anne-style frame house with gable roof, front porch with spindlework frieze.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input 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 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)

Criteria A, B, C

Specific dates See Item 7 **Builder/Architect** See Item 7

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Trowbridge Square Historic District is historically significant as New Haven's most intact and cohesive surviving example of a working-class residential neighborhood which was planned and developed as such during the nineteenth century. (Criterion A) The district is also significant for the association between its initial plan and early development and Simeon Jocelyn, one of New Haven's foremost social reformers and real estate developers of the antebellum era. (Criterion B) The district is architecturally significant for its retention of a large and relatively well-preserved contiguous array of modest houses which illustrate and document the development of working-class residential architecture over the course of the final two-thirds of the nineteenth century. (Criterion C)

Historical and Architectural Summary

The area in which the district lies had an unsavory reputation in the early decades of the nineteenth century. Separated from the built-up part of the city by the salt marshes of the West Creek (whose course is now marked by Route 34, the Oak Street Connector: See USGS map) and bordering on docks and tanneries, it appears to have been one of the shanty settlements that grew up on the fringes of town. At the turn of the century the high ground along Columbus Avenue was known as Sodom Hill. The district itself, hopefully named Mt. Pleasant, was referred to as a "plaque spot." By 1812 development seems to have been contemplated. A map of that date shows a grid of streets laid out in the form of two large squares delineated by Howard Avenue, Columbus Avenue, Putnam and Water Streets, each square similar in size to one of the nine squares of the city. The area is labeled "Oyster Point Quarter." It is known that James Hillhouse owned a great deal of land in the Oyster Point Quarter which he was attempting to develop. It is also known that Hillhouse was concerned in other sections with ensuring an orderly growth of the expanding city and perpetuating the grid of the nine squares beyond its original limits. It seems highly likely that the initial blocking out of the neighborhood was strongly influenced by him. The project, however, was premature. The depression of 1807-25 intervened temporarily arresting the city's expansion, and little new building took place. (A documented account of Hillhouse's activities in the area is given in the Howard Avenue National Register nomination, the initial development of Howard Avenue being integrally related to that of Spireworth.)

The modern history of the district dates from 1830. In that year, Simeon Jocelyn formed a business partnership with local builder/architect Isaac Thompson. The two men immediately purchased slightly more than 15 acres of undeveloped land in the district, laid out Portsea, Carlisle, Putnam, Salem and Liberty Streets and subdivided most of the land along these new streets into small building lots. The layout of this subdivision, which the two men christened "the Village of Spireworth," was designed as a miniature version of the city's original nine-square settlement plat. Like its model, the central square of the village ("Spireworth Square") was reserved for use as an open public space.¹

The project as a whole, which included Howard Avenue, was typical of the vertically inte-

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 26

Quadrangle name New Haven

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References See continuation sheet

A

Zone	Easting			Northing			

B

Zone	Easting			Northing			

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

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

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

Edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Dorothea Penar, Asst. Technical Services/ J. Paul Loether, Dir., Technical Services

organization New Haven Preservation Trust

date March 1, 1985

street & number P. O. Box 1671

telephone 203-562-5919

city or town New Haven

state Connecticut 06507

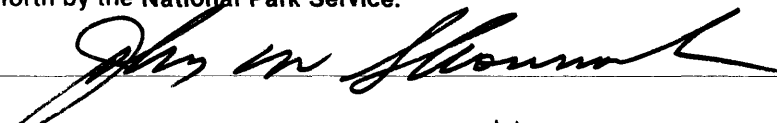
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national X 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

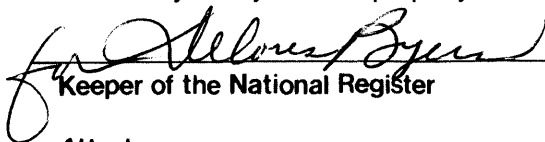
date July 26, 1985

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date 9/12/85


Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Significance (cont.)

grated neighborhoods of the nineteenth century.

The degree to which the concept for the physical layout of the village can be attributed to Jocelyn or Thompson individually remains unclear. The fact that Thompson was a self-professed "architect" suggests that he probably bore primary responsibility for the design. However, the concept of establishing the village as a model residential community for members of the city's low-income population, a temperate and egalitarian village populated by blacks and whites living in peaceful harmony, is undoubtedly attributable to Jocelyn.

A native resident of New Haven, Simeon Jocelyn (1799-1879) was an early nineteenth-century Congregational minister who was strongly influenced by the "liberal jospel of responsibility" of his era, which charged the more fortunate members of society with the duty of educating and uplifting as well as maintaining the poor, ignorant and disadvantaged.² Jocelyn's subscription to this philosophy led him to become one of the city's more active and outspoken local proponents of temperance and, in particular, abolitionism. For example, as a means of providing for the "spiritual betterment" of the city's black population, he helped organize a black church known as the United African Society in 1820, and officiated at church services and related functions for the ensuing 14 years. In conjunction with several like-minded men, including his brother, the noted artist and engraver Nathaniel Jocelyn, Simeon spearheaded an unsuccessful attempt to establish a "college for colored people" in New Haven in 1831. During the antebellum (continued)

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Significance (Cont.)

years, he also emerged as a leading spokesman for the American Anti-Slavery Society, an organization which he helped found in 1833.³

Like most prominent men of his era, Jocelyn was also quite active as a businessman and real estate speculator/developer. In cooperation with his brother, he operated a highly successful engraving firm in the city. The profits generated by this firm enabled Jocelyn, in conjunction with various partners, to embark upon a number of real estate ventures throughout the city during the 1820s and 1830s; these ventures included the 40-acre Franklin Square subdivision in the eastern portion of the city, one of the largest planned subdivisions laid out in the city prior to the final decades of the nineteenth century.⁴

While the Village of Spireworth was not the largest real estate project initiated by Jocelyn, it proved to be the most significant of his ventures. It was the only project in which Jocelyn is known to have actively attempted to combine his passion for real estate speculation with the moral imperatives embodied in the "liberal gospel of responsibility." Jocelyn's desire to establish and develop the village as a harmonious community in which the city's poor and disadvantaged, a high proportion of whom were blacks, could achieve spiritual, moral and (hopefully) economic "betterment" was reflected in the very choice of the new village's name, which "...alluded to 'a slender spindling sort of grass' that grows only in poor soil."⁵ It was also reflected in restrictive covenants placed in deeds granted for individual lots in the village during the 1830s and 1840s, which stipulated that no "ardent spirits" could be sold on the property, that the property could never be sold or rented to persons of "disreputable character," and, in some cases, that sale or rental of the property to "colored" individuals would not be refused solely on that basis.⁶ The settlement of blacks in the village during the 1830s and early 1840s was further encouraged by the construction and transfer of title for a small school (no longer extant) for blacks on Carlisle Street facing the square to members of the village's growing black population and the donation of a lot on Salem Street opposite the square to these same individuals "solely for the erection of a House of Worship," in 1834.⁷

By the mid-1830s, a number of property owners who held land abutting the eastern and southern sides of the original nine-squares of the village, such as Henry Hotchkiss, who owned and operated a ropewalk slightly south of Putnam Street, and Elijah Prindle, began extending village roads through their properties and subdividing land along these extensions for sale as small building lots. While most deeds granted for these new lots specify their location as "Mount Pleasant" rather than "Spireworth," from a social, economic and architectural standpoint, by the mid-1840s, the blocks lying immediately east and south of the village's original nine-squares were beginning to emerge as integral components of a still lightly populated, but nonetheless physically expanding low-income neighborhood.⁸ For example, the 1845-46 New Haven City Directory lists 66 individuals living in the area by that year. Of these individuals, about half were occupying two-dozen small frame houses which had been built within the village's original nine squares;

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Significance (cont.)

extant examples of these houses include 154, 158, and 169 Cedar Street, 66 and 68 Liberty Street, and 168 and 172 Portsea Street (see photographs 2, 13, and 7). The remaining half lived in similarly modest frame houses built in the blocks along the fringe of the village core, such as the range of houses erected between 1838 and 1845 for Elijah Prindle along the southern side of Portsea Street east of Liberty Street (photograph 3), and the range of houses (no longer extant) erected during this same period along the southern side of Putnam Street to the east and west of Liberty Street on land owned by the Hotchkiss family. This city directory also indicates that virtually all of those living in the area were employed as common laborers performing menial tasks. It also indicates that by this time that the area's population was predominantly black (58%) and that blacks and whites were thoroughly integrated in terms of location of residence within the district.

Despite the activities of Jocelyn and his brother Nathaniel, who had succeeded Thompson as Simeon's partner in the mid-1830s, and developers such as Prindle and the Hotchkisses, by 1851, less than 50 houses had been built within the expanded village area.⁹ The reasons for the limited extent of development in the area by the early 1850s are still not fully understood; it was probably due in some measure to the severe depression of the real estate market which accompanied the financial panics which swept the nation in 1837 and 1839. Having made extensive investments in local real estate ventures in the years immediately preceding these panics, developers such as the Jocelyns found themselves financially over-extended by the early 1840s and, unable to recover, bankrupted by the mid-1840s.

By the early 1850s, most of the still-substantial portions of undeveloped land at Spireworth Mount Pleasant had been acquired by other speculators/developers. The most significant of these were members of the Trowbridge family, a "merchant dynasty" who had owned large tracts of land along the harborfront nearby to the east since the Colonial era, and Gerard Hallock. Thomas Trowbridge and Gerard Hallock spearheaded the construction of the South Congregational Church on the northwestern corner of Liberty Street and Columbus Avenue in 1851; they also appear to have provided the wherewithal to make improvements to the district's square, such as the erection of the extant granite and cast-iron fence, about this same time (photographs 10 and 20).¹⁰ While Hallock engaged in some speculative housing construction and sold lots in the southern portion of the district (where most of his land was located) to small-scale builder/developers over the ensuing decades, it was Thomas Trowbridge and other members of his family who assumed the role as the district's principal speculative developers between the 1850s and the 1890s, a fact reflected by the renaming of the district's square for the family during the 1880s.

The Trowbridge family's involvement in the development of the area after 1850 appears to have been motivated primarily for the purpose of financial investment and gain. However, their development of the area over the course of the remaining decades of the century did follow the area's early development pattern in at least one major respect; virtually all of the houses which the Trowbridges had built during this period were designed for sale or rental to members of the city's growing lower-income working-class population.

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The Trowbridge family was responsible for the construction of a high proportion of the small, stylistically reduced worker's cottages built around and near the square during the second half of the nineteenth century. For example, in the 1850s, the family had a range of small dwellings constructed along Carlisle Street opposite the square; they had the northern side of Portsea Street opposite the square built up in the 1860s (photograph 8); during the 1870s members of the family built the groups of small cottages lining Salem Street at the square's western end, and along the southern side of Carlisle Street just east of the square (photographs 10 and 1); in the 1880s, the family had the small Queen Anne-style cottages on Cedar Street facing the eastern end of the square built (photograph 14).¹¹

By the mid-1860's, the Trowbridge family and Gerard Hallock had also begun to sell off some of their holdings in the district to local builder/developers, the most significant and active of whom was Andrew C. Smith. Smith's initial involvement in the area seems to have been as a builder; he appears to have constructed a number of the houses erected for the Trowbridges in the early 1860s. By the late 1860s, Smith had purchased most of the land lying along both sides of Cedar Street between Putnam and Spring Streets from the Trowbridges and Hallock, as well as a number of other scattered lots throughout the district. On most of these lots, he erected Italianate-style houses with low-hip or gable-to-street roofs. While somewhat larger and featuring slightly more elaborate exterior details than the workers' cottages built in the area for the Trowbridges, Smith's houses nonetheless exhibit a modesty of scale and design typically associated with nineteenth-century workers' housing (photographs 12 and 23).

The continuing growth and development of the district as a working-class residential locus from the 1860s through the end of the nineteenth century was closely associated with the concurrent development and expansion of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad.

In the 1860s, the railroad began to erect major repair and terminal facilities along the mud flats of the city's harbor, which lay adjacent to the eastern side of the district. The construction and expansion of these facilities over the ensuing decades fostered an ever-increasing need for unskilled and semi-skilled as well as skilled labor, which created, in turn, a constantly growing demand for cheap housing in the area.

As in other growing industries in New Haven during the second half of the nineteenth century, the railroad's principal source for unskilled and semi-skilled labor was the city's growing population of Irish immigrants. By the mid-1870s, most blacks who had been living in the district in previous decades appear to have relocated to other neighborhoods in the city, such as the upper Hill and Dixwell, while Trowbridge Square and its environs developed into one of the city's principal lower-income Irish working-class neighborhoods. The district's emergence as a predominantly Irish area was tangibly reflected by the purchase and conversion of the 1851 South Congregational Church in 1875 by the district's Irish Roman Catholics for use as the Church of the Sacred Heart (see photograph 20).¹²

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Significance (cont.)

The district's growth and consolidation as an Irish working-class neighborhood continued through the earliest years of the twentieth century. Throughout most of the district, new construction was limited to erecting infill structures, such as the few multi-unit brick apartment buildings and frame tenements erected along Columbus Avenue just west of Salem Street (232-34, 246, 248 and 258-60 Columbus Avenue) and Portsea and upper Salem Streets (223-25 Portsea Street, 47-49, 48-50, and 52-54 Salem Street) in the late 1880s and 1890s. The only significant redevelopment of sites to have occurred prior to the twentieth century was located in the block framed by Columbus Avenue and Liberty, Portsea and Cedar Streets, where the parishoners of the Church of the Sacred Heart demolished a group of mid-nineteenth century frame structures prior to erecting the present school, convent and rectory buildings in the mid-1890s (photographs 21 and 22). During these latter decades of the nineteenth century most of the houses which currently line Rosette Street were constructed by developers for sale or rental to Irish workers from the nearby railyards. Laid out in the 1880s, Rosette Street was the last street opened in the district. Located just north of the railroad culvert which forms the district's southernmost boundary, and lined with small modest Stick and Queen Anne/Colonial Revival-style cottages (see photographs 25 and 26), this street formed the southernmost terminus of concentrated residential development in the Trowbridge Square district prior to the turn of the twentieth century.

The overall physical character of the district experienced relatively few changes following the turn of the twentieth century. The most significant of these changes was the demolition of roughly a dozen and one-half houses, including a group of small workers' cottages erected for the Trowbridges across from the southern end of the square in the 1850s; these cottages were replaced in 1925 by the extant Trowbridge Recreation Center, a brick Neo-classical-style structure designed by the locally prominent architectural firm Brown and Von Beren.¹³ However, during the early years of the twentieth century, the principal ethnic background of the district's population began to shift. As members of the area's upwardly mobile Irish-American population began to moving out to the expanding middle-class "streetcar suburbs" along the city's northern and western fringes, they were increasingly replaced by Italian immigrant families. City directories indicate that by the onset of World War II, the district's population was dominated by Italian-American workers and their families. Following World War II, the ethnic character of the neighborhood began to shift again. As more and more of the district's Italian-Americans moved to the developing suburban areas in adjacent towns, the district began to experience an influx of black and hispanic families. Today, the district's population is dominated by these latter two ethnic minorities.

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Significance (cont.)

The district derives its distinctive architectural character primarily from its retention of substantially intact, first-generation streetscapes comprised of extremely small and modestly scaled, stylistically reduced residences built over the course of six decades for members of the city's working-class population. Encompassing a relatively complete range of popular vernacular residential building styles and forms from this era, the houses which dominate these streetscapes not only continue to reflect the area's historic pattern and period of development; they also serve as one of the city's most intact and cohesive surviving catalogues documenting the evolution of nineteenth century workers' housing, providing, in the words of one noted local architectural historian, "... a contribution to American 19th century urbanism of a rare sort."¹⁴

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Significance (cont.)

End Notes

1. See "New Haven Land Records:" Vol. 78, pp. 485, 507, 532; Vol. 79, pg. 291; Vol. 82, pg. 115; Vol. 84, pg. 159. See also Map of the City of New Haven from Actual Survey (Jocelyn, Darling and Company, 1830); and Elizabeth Mills Brown, New Haven: A Guide to Architecture and Urban Design (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1976), pg. 94. A number of deeds for property sold by Jocelyn and Thompson in the "Village of Spireworth" during the early 1830s refer to a plat map of the subdivision which had been drawn up in 1830. Despite an intensive search, this map (assuming it still exists) could not be found.
2. Unlike most local men who were ordained as Congregational ministers during this era, Simeon Jocelyn did not attend Yale University. His preparation for the ministry was provided under the private tutelage of Reverend Dr. Nathaniel Taylor, pastor of the city's Center (Congregational) Church. Taylor, who became widely known for his preachings in favor of the "liberal gospel of responsibility" in the early nineteenth century, also lectured at Yale during this period. See Mary Beth McQueeney, "Simeon Jocelyn, New Haven Reformer," in Journal of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, Volume 19, Number 3 (New Haven: The New Haven Colony Historical Society, September, 1970), passim.
3. For this and a more detailed account on Simeon Jocelyn, see McQueeney, "Simeon Jocelyn, New Haven Reformer." Jocelyn is also known to have been actively associated with other prominent reformers of the period, such as William Lloyd Garrison. Along with Samuel May and Arnold Buffum, Jocelyn and Garrison served as counselors for and supporters of efforts by Prudence Crandall to establish a school for "young ladies and little misses of color" in Canterbury, Connecticut during the early 1830s. See David Poirier, Margaret Nareff and Marion Leonard, "Documents, Dirt and Architectural Fabric: Archaeology of the Prudence Crandall Restoration Project" (Paper presented at the CNEHA 1981 Annual Meeting, Windsor, Connecticut).
4. J. Paul Loether and Dorothea Penar, New Haven Historic Resources Inventory, Phase III: Northern New Haven (New Haven: The New Haven Preservation Trust, 1983), pp. 12-17.
5. Brown, New Haven: A Guide to Architecture, pg. 94.
6. For examples, see "New Haven Land Records," vol. 85, pp. 269 and 372; Vol. 83, pp. 462 and 463.
7. "New Haven Land Records," Vol. 84, pg. 323.
8. A number of deeds which Jocelyn granted for land along the western side of Howard Avenue during the 1830s contain the notation "lying at Spireworth," suggesting that Jocelyn

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Significance (cont.)

End Notes (cont.)

intended (or at least hoped) that the village would expand beyond the original nine-square plat which he and Thompson laid out in 1830, whether through his own efforts or the efforts of adjacent landowners such as Prindle.

9. Building count derived from Hartley and Whiteford, Map of the City of New Haven and its Environs (Philadelphia: Collins and Clark, 1851).
10. Brown, New Haven: A Guide to Architecture, pg. 94.
11. Susan Ryan and Preston Maynard, New Haven Historic Resources Inventory, Phase I: Central New Haven (New Haven: The New Haven Preservation Trust, 1982), Inventory Items Number 684, 87, 836 and 70. See also Brown, New Haven: A Guide to Architecture, pg. 94.
12. Ryan and Maynard, New Haven Historic Resources, Inventory Item Number 185. See also, Brown, New Haven: A Guide to Architecture, pg. 94.
13. Brown, New Haven: A Guide to Architecture, pg. 94.
14. Brown, New Haven: A Guide to Architecture, pg. 94.

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"Map of the City of New Haven from Actual Survey." Jocelyn, Darling and Company, 1830.

From a Survey made for the City of New Haven by the United States Coast Survey, Sheet No. 6: New Haven, Connecticut, 1877.

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Geographical Data (cont.)

<u>Point</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	18	673200	4573720
B	18	673230	4573660
C	18	673330	4573680
D	18	673350	4573550
E	18	673240	4573520
F	18	673250	4573460
G	18	673160	4573450
H	18	673180	4573420
I	18	673210	4573420
J	18	673250	4573260
K	18	673210	4573260
L	18	673220	4573220
M	18	673080	4573100
N	18	672940	4573660

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Geographical Data (cont.)

Verbal Boundary Description

North: From the junction of the western property line of 258-60 Columbus Avenue and the southern line of Columbus Avenue; proceed east along the southern line of Columbus Avenue to the western property line of 250-52 Columbus Avenue; then south along the western property line of 250-52 Columbus Avenue to the southern property line of 250-52 Columbus Avenue, then east along the southern property line of 250-52 Columbus Avenue to the eastern property line of 250-52 Columbus Avenue; then north along the eastern property line of 250-52 Columbus Avenue to the southern line of Columbus Avenue; then east along the southern line of Columbus Avenue to the western line of Liberty Street; then south along the western line of Liberty Street to a point due west of the northern property line of 149 Portsea Street; then east across Liberty Street and along the northern property line of 149 Portsea Street, continuing east along the northern property line of the lots fronting the northern side of Portsea Street to the eastern property line of 125 Portsea Street.

East: From the junction of the northern and eastern property lines of 125 Portsea Street; proceed south along the eastern property line of 125 Portsea Street, continuing across Portsea Street south along the eastern property line of 128 Portsea Street to the northern property line of 87 Carlisle Street; then east along the northern property line of 87 Carlisle Street to the eastern property line of 87 Carlisle Street; then south along the eastern property line of 87 Carlisle Street, continuing across Carlisle Street and south along the eastern property line of 88-88½ Carlisle Street to the southern property line of 88-88½ Carlisle Street; then west along the southern property lines of the lots fronting the southern side of Carlisle Street and across Liberty Street to the western line of Liberty Street; then south along the western line of Liberty Street to the northern line of Putnam Street; then west along the northern line of Putnam Street to the eastern line of Cedar Street; then south along the eastern line of Cedar Street to the northern property line of 131 Cedar Street; then east along the northern property line of 131 Cedar Street to the eastern property line of 131 Cedar Street; then south along the eastern property lines of the lots fronting the eastern side of Cedar Street, continuing across Spring Street and south along the eastern property line of 46 Spring Street to the southern property line of 46 Spring Street; then west along the southern property line of 46 Spring Street to the eastern property line of 48 Spring Street; then south along the eastern property line of 48 Spring Street, continuing along the eastern property lines of 99, 97, and 93 Cedar Street to the southern property line of 93 Spring Street; then west along the southern property line of 93 Cedar Street to the eastern line of Cedar Street; then south along the eastern line of Cedar Street to the northwestern line of the railroad right-of-way.

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Geographical Data (cont.)

Verbal Boundary Description (cont.)

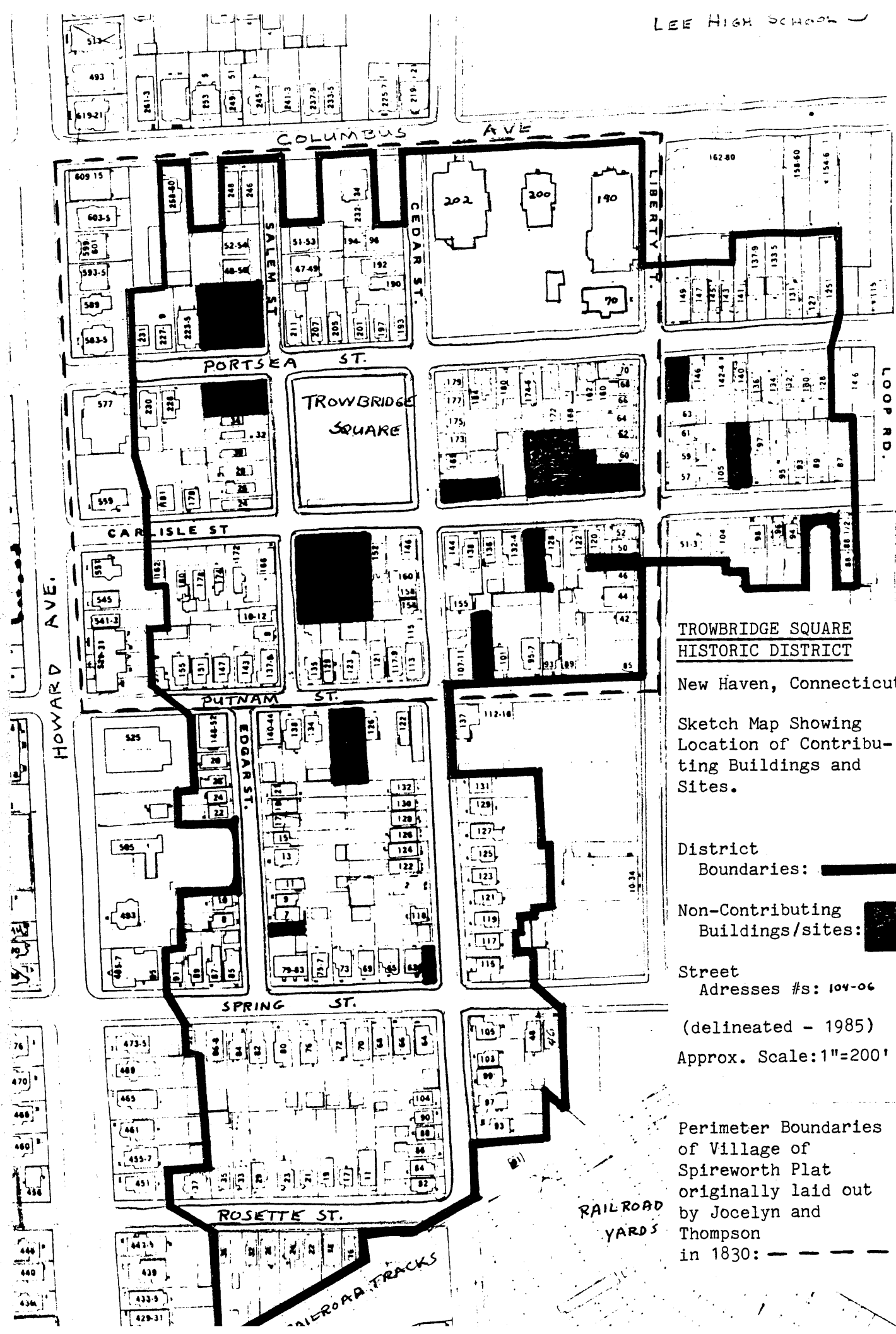
South: From the junction of the eastern line of Cedar Street and the northwestern line of the railroad right-of-way; proceed southwest along the northwestern line of the railroad right-of-way to the western property line of 36 Rosette Street.

West: From the junction of the northwestern line of the railroad right-of-way and the western property line of 36 Rosette Street; proceed north along the western property line of 36 Rosette Street, continuing north across Rosette Street to the junction of the northern line of Rosette Street and the eastern property line of 451 Howard Avenue; then north along the eastern property lines of the lots fronting the eastern side of Howard Avenue (crossing all intervening side streets) to the northern property line of 231 Portsea Street; then east along the northern property lines of 231 and 237 Portsea Street to the western property line of 258-60 Columbus Avenue; then north along the western property line of 258-60 Columbus Avenue to the southern line of Columbus Avenue.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Trowbridge Square Historic District were delineated on the basis of those physical characteristics which today visually distinguish the district from the surrounding portions of the city, as well as from the standpoint of the district's thematic unity as a locally rare, substantially intact lower income residential neighborhood which developed between the 1830s and the turn of the twentieth century.


The district's western boundary is defined by the immediate shift which occurs in the scale and/or siting characteristics of the residential structures which dominate the eastern side of Howard Avenue, which unlike Trowbridge Square developed as a fashionable middle and upper-middle income neighborhood during the final third of the nineteenth century. The district's southern boundary is defined by the culvert right-of-way initially laid out for use by the New Haven Railroad during the mid-nineteenth century. This culvert not only forms a distinct physical terminus for the southern end of the district; it also marks the southernmost extent of concentrated residential development in the area by the turn of the twentieth century. The district's northern and eastern boundaries were delineated on the basis of the immediate shifts which occur between the period, scale, design and/or concentration characteristics between the district's buildings and those structures which today dominate the northern side of Columbus Avenue and Church Street South; these structures include Roche, Dinkeloo and Associates expansive Lee High School (1964) and Charles Moore Associates 1969 Church Street South low-income housing complex. These basic boundaries were modified to exclude vacant lots which along the district's perimeters, such as those found along the western side of Edgar Street, whenever possible.




TROWBRIDGE SQUARE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

New Haven, Connecticut

Sketch Map Showing
Location of Contributing
Buildings and Sites.

District
Boundaries: 

Non-Contributing
Buildings/sites: 

Street
Addresses #s: 104-06

(delineated - 1985)
Approx. Scale: 1"=200'

Perimeter Boundaries
of Village of
Spirowth Plat
originally laid out
by Jocelyn and
Thompson
in 1830: 