UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 23 1904

DATE ENTERED MAR 2.5 1000

SEE INS	TRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES (			5	
1 NAME	THEALERNIES	JOHN EETE AT ETOAD			
HISTORIC	First Congregati	onal Church of Ea	st Ha <b>ven</b>		
AND/OR COMMON	Old Stone Church	·			
2 LOCATION					
STREET & NUMBER	251 Main Street		NOT FOR BURLICATION		
CITY, TOWN			NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR		
	East Haven N/A	VICINITY OF	3rd		
STATE	Connecticut	CODE 09	COUNTY New Haven	CODE 009	
3 CLASSIFICA	TION				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE	
DISTRICT _	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
	K PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC	
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	X_RELIGIOUS	
OBJECT _	_IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
-	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION	
	N/A	NO	MILITARY	OTHER:	
OWNER OF P	PROPERTY				
NAME	The First Congre	egational Church o	of East Haven, Co	nn., Inc.	
STREET & NUMBER	251 Main Street				
CITY, TOWN			STATE		
	East Haven N/A	VICINITY OF	CT		
5 LOCATION C	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION			
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.	East Haven Town	Clerk			
STREET & NUMBER					
OUTY TOWN	250 Main Street		OTATE		
CITY, TOWN	East Haven		STATE CT	_	
6 REPRESENT	ATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS			
TÏTLE	Historic America	an Buildings Surve	ey		
			·		
DATE	1937	XFEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL		
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Library of Congr	ress			
CITY, TOWN	Washington		STATE DC		

#### CONDITION

CHECK ONE

**CHECK ONE** 

\_EXCELLENT X<sub>GOOD</sub>

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED \_\_RUINS \_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_UNALTERED X.ALTERED

X\_ORIGINAL SITE \_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE
The Old Stone Church, the meetinghouse of the First Congregational Church of East Haven, occupies a prominent position in the town's commercial center. Several busy roads come together at this point, and nearby are the Town Hall, banks, and other businesses. The church, the tallest and largest building at this intersection, is made more visible by its large, open lot. The church consists of a gable-roofed, 2½-story structure, seven bays wide, 50 X 73', with a steeple attached to the west gable end. It was begun in 1772 and dedicated in 1774; George Lancraft was the builder and is creditted with the design.

The walls of the church are a coursed ashlar of hewn red sandstone quarried in nearby Fair Haven. The original lime mortar is obscured by repointing in modern cement mortars. There is a projecting base or water table and a belt course at the level of the tops of the first of two tiers of windows. All door and window openings are spanned by stone lintels with splayed ends. The roof is carried on wooden king-post trusses now reinforced with steel, and was redone with new slates in 1935.

The steeple has three stages. The tower is square in plan, and of the same stone as the main building. It has square windows at each level corresponding to those in the church, but the windows are somewhat smaller, as the church's were lengthened during the extensive remodelling of 1850. The tower is higher than the ridge of the church, since it has an additional story with clock faces on threesides. The wooden belfry and tall spire date from 1859. The belfry has arched louvered openings framed by Corinthian columns and elaborate pediments. This steeple is the building's third: from 1774 to 1797 only the stone part was In 1797 a belfry and spire were built, but blew down a few months later, whereupon another, somewhat taller belfry and spire were constructed. In the church is the old copper weathervane from this second steeple.

The main entrances to the church are now in the west wall, on either side of the tower. Originally, the main entrance was in the center of the south wall, the long side of the church, with another on the south side of the tower. Immediately opposite the main entrance, halfway up the north wall, was a pulpit window. In 1850, the church was completely remodelled inside and out. The church was re-oriented by moving the pulpit to the east end, and the old entrance and pulpit window were blocked up. The windows were lenghtened at this time, new galleries and seats were installed, and a vestibule was created at the west end. The present pulpit is flanked by Corinthian columns supporting a heavy entablature.

The church shares its lot with several related buildings: a free-standing chapel built to the east in 1874 is 12 stories high with a gable roof at right angles to that of the meetinghouse. Its walls are constructed of a similar In 1923 the two buildings were connected by a low brick parish house. The latest addition was in 1952, a two-story brick and cinderblock education wing built on the north end of the parish house part. These additions are low and inobtrusive, and in no way obscure the form of the old part of the church. Across the front of the lot is a cast-iron fence, a series of tall, round arches, installed in 1868.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

First Congregational Church of East Haven (Old Stone Church)
East Haven, CT

**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 1

Existing Surveys:

Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register 1978 - Federal

Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service Washington, DC

State Register of Historic Places 1975 - State Connecticut Historical Commission Hartford, CT

#### AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<b>X_</b> RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<b>X</b> ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

**PERIOD** 

built 1774 remodeled 1850

BUILDER/ARCHITECT George Lancraft, builder

1-1-6

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The East Haven Congregational Church, known as the Old Stone Church, has great architectural significance for Connecticut: only a handful of pre-Revolutionary meetinghouses (all greatly altered or restored) have survived, despite the importance these structures once had in their communities. Although it has been altered over time, the East Haven Church retains much of the characteristic form of the eighteenth-century meetinghouse (Criterion C). Secondly, the church has local historical significance (Criterion A), deriving from the role of the church in 18th-century Connecticut. The architectural value of the site, as well as its historical associations, justify the inclusion of the church on the National Register, even though religious properties are not normally eligible.

Built in 1774, the East Haven Church is the oldest stone meetinghouse in New England. But the material itself had little consequence for the design, which closely followed the pattern used in wooden churches throughout the region: a boxy 2½-story structure, with a steeply-pitched gable roof, having much of the appearance of an outsized dwellinghouse. The entrance was always centered on the broad side, with a pulpit window on the opposite wall. A tower, if present, was not an integral part of the structure, but rather an appendage at one end. The design reflected both the doctrine and the practice of the Congregationalists. Meetinghouses were unconsecrated, practical buildings, suitable for both religious and secular purposes; they were not intended to add to God's glory or overawe the faithful. The interior arrangement, with the pulpit high up on the long side, showed the authority of the minister and the importance of his preaching, with even the back seats and galleries close to the pulpit.

The East Haven Church exemplifies this ideal in several respects. The main block of the building has the clear, simple lines and steep roof characteristic of the 18th-century meetinghouse. The tower is an appendage, rather than part of a unified composition. The most severe alteration, of course, is the rearrangement of the interior and consequent removal of the main (south) entrance and the pulpit window opposite. Like nearly every other of its contemporaries, the East Haven Church was remodelled in the 19th century to accommodate changing tastes and religious practices. The present spire is decidedly Victorian in its overly-elaborate Classicism; the original had a simple open belfry and a plain spire, much like that on the Farmington (Connecticut) meetinghouse. Here again, however, a great number of 18th and early 19th-century churches in Connecticut lost their original towers, either to the Victorian remodellers, or the 1938 hurricane. Despite its alterations, the East Haven meetinghouse remains an important cultural resource, one of barely a half-dozen of its type in the state, and the only one built of stone.

The builder of the church was George Lancraft (died 1808), an immigrant from Flanders. Lancraft, who lived in nearby Fair Haven, is creditted with building another stone building, a 1767 house in East Haven. Lancraft was not

9 MAJOR BIBL	IOGRAPHICAL REF	ERENCES	Alike was a series of the series
"Bicentennial, E	ast Haven Congregation	onal Church." Pam	nphlet, New Haven: n.gub., 197
Clark, Daniel J.	"Historic Sermon .	1911." No i	.mp•
Eversull, Harry Tuttle, Mor	K. The Evolution of ehouse & Taylor, 1924	an Old New Engla	and Church. New Haven:
	(continued)	)	UIM NOT VERIFIED
10 GEOGRAPHI			
ACREAGE OF NOMINAT	TED PROPERTY C. 2½		
QUADRANGLE NAME UTM REFERENCES		PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24 000
A 1 8 6 7 8  ZONE EASTING C	2,2,0 4,5 7,1 6,0,0	B ZONE EAST	TING NORTHING
EL L		l FLILL	
GL		<u> </u>	
VERBAL BOUNDAR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
The nominat Map 122.	ed property is that s	shown as Parcel l	.33, East Haven Assessor's
LIST ALL STA	TES AND COUNTIES FOR PROP	ERTIES OVERLAPPING ST	ATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
STATE N/A	code N/A	COUNTY N/A	CODE N/A
11 FORM PREP	ARED BY		
NAME / TITLE	Bruce Clouette, (	Consultant	
ORGANIZATION			DATE
CTCCT A WHADED	Connecticut Histor	rical Commission	June 28, 1979
STREET & NUMBER	59 South Prospect	Street	TELEPHONE (203) 566-3005
CITY OR TOWN	Hartford		STATE CT
12 STATE HIST	ORIC PRESERVATION	ON OFFICER CI	
	HE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE		
NATION <i>A</i>		TATE_X_	LOCAL
hereby nominate this procedures s		nal Register and certify that	vation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I t it has been evaluated according to the
TITA F		The same	DATE
OR NPS USE ONLY	Connecticut Historica:	DED IN THE NATIONAL RE	GISTER February 9, 1982
Allons	Sym HATTON DECISION	Entered in the National Register	DATE 3/25/82
TTEST!	NATIONAL REGISTER		DATE
CHIEF OF REGIST	RATION		

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### United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

First Congregational Church of East Haven (Old Stone Church)

Continuation sheet

East Haven, CT

Item number



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precisely the architect, however, as this function was shared with the congregation's building committee. It was the committee who drew up the specifications for materials and dimensions, even adding 13' to the length of the building after it had been started. The ad hoc nature of the design is further illustrated by the controversy over whether the building should have a tower, the congregation voting first one way, then the other even as the walls were rising. Although church tradition says that the committee visited Old South Church in Boston and intended to imitate it, the meetinghouse needed no specific precedent: it was a traditional design, supervised and executed by a masterful builder.

At the time of its construction, Congregationalism was the established religion of Connecticut, and the church served important public purposes, as well it might, since it was financed through property taxes. The church was a rallying point for the militia during the Revolution, as citizen-soldiers gathered to resist the British. In 1779, a British landing party burned several homes and fields and looted the church of its silver.

The remodelling of the church in the 1850s in part reflects changes in the religious outlook of the Congregationalists. The introduction of the organ and more music, the softening of the hard line against elaborate church furnishings, and the less authoritarian position of the minister allowed the church to be remodelled along more conventional (for the Victorian period) lines. The changing of the position of the pulpit, the rebuilding of the steeple in a Classcial mode, and the fancier interior treatment are typical of the changes many Congregational churches underwent in the 19th century, and are interesting in their own right for what they reveal about changes in the religious ideas of the congregation.

Finally, some attention must be paid to the building's role as a landmark. For more than two centuries, the Old Stone Church has been a dominating feature of the center of East Haven. Its high tower, impressive stone walls, and its very antiquity have symbolized the town for generations of East Haven's citizenry.

<sup>1</sup> 

By meetinghouse is meant a Congregationalist house of worship. King's Chapel (an Anglican church) antedates the East Haven building.

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**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

ITEM NUMBER 9

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