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NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Marlborough House  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 226 Grove Street  not for publication  
city, town Bristol  vicinity  
state CT code CT county Hartford code 003 zip code 06010

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	_____ objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
John W. Shannahan 08/03/93  
Signature of certifying official Date  
John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:)

Debra Bryan 9/2/93  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the National Register

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Georgian Revival

foundation Brick  
walls Brick  
roof Slate Tile  
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Marlborough House, the home of Edward Ingraham, was designed by Richard Henry Dana, Jr., and constructed in 1929 by the Torrington Building Company of Torrington, Connecticut. It is a large Georgian Revival-style residence located on the brow of East Ridge, near the crest of Federal Hill, a residential neighborhood of Bristol, around which the present town of Bristol developed from as early as the eighteenth century (Photograph 1). The Walnut Street boundary of the Federal Hill National Register Historic District is two blocks east of the property.

Marlborough House is located at the eastern cul de sac of Grove Street (#226), a quiet, tree-lined residential side street. This large and imposing residence is irregularly massed, with a steep slate hipped roof. It is built with the rosy red brick commonly used in the construction of Colonial Revival-style buildings.

The 2.7-acre estate retains its original setting: the property acquired by Ingraham at the time the house was constructed in 1929. Its facade overlooks an expansive one-acre lawn west of the house which forms the entire southern edge of the 200 Grove Street block. To the east, facing the Farmington Valley, the back yard slopes steeply downhill and terminates in a tennis court (built in 1977) and a wood. An attached two-story garage fronts on Grove Street to the north of the house. The southern facade faces a formal garden area. An older frame house, purchased by Ingraham in 1936, is situated on the southern perimeter of the front lawn, but never played a role in the family's estate. A house at 214 Grove Street, which occupied a section of lawn adjacent to the driveway, was purchased and razed in 1944.

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The Georgian Revival-style house is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. The main block is rectangular, but a two-story wing projects from the facade to the west, allowing natural light to illuminate rooms from three different directions. A two-story kitchen wing is set back from the facade on the north elevation of the house and has a pyramidal slate roof. The attached garage has a hipped slate roof. Two end chimneys and two interior chimneys dominate the roofline, each corbelled and capped with granite.

The facade is five bays wide and is surmounted by three widely spaced semi-circular copper-clad arched dormers. An elegant entry portico is centered on this facade (Photograph 1). A modillion cornice enriches the upper stories. Some six-over-six double-hung windows are used, although the ground-floor facade has six-over-nine sash. Brick lintels are laid in a radial pattern with cast-stone keystone in the center. The sills are cast stone. The first-floor shutters are paneled and the second-floor shutters are louvered.

The main entrance consists of an arched portal; the curved underside is sheathed with molded panels and capped by a keystone. The entrance is sheltered by an elliptical portico supported by Doric columns; Doric pilasters flank the entryway. Doric colonettes flank the paneled entry door. Above the door is a fanlight.

The Grove Street (north) elevation includes the kitchen wing, attached garage, and a court delineated by brick walls capped with granite slabs (Photograph 2). A very large window illuminates the servants' stairwell and is surmounted by a blind fanlight.

The rear (east) elevation overlooks a patio which runs nearly the length of the house (Photograph 3). This patio is surrounded by brick walls capped with granite slabs. A covered porch abuts the patio and its roof is supported by two Doric columns, and it is surmounted by a balustrade with turned balusters. Demi-lune windows under the porch face south. There is a central two-story bay window, and a single-story bay window is to the south. Two triple dormers view the panorama of the Farmington Valley below. Shed dormers illuminate the garage.

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The southern elevation also has a two-story bay window (Photograph 4). Three semi-circular arched dormers are located on the third floor. A door with a bracketed stoop opens onto the formal garden. A massive exterior end chimney capped in granite looms over this facade. At the southern end of the garden is a square brick gazebo. A weathervane is mounted on its turret roof. The formal garden is divided from the front lawn by a brick wall.

On the interior, a marble-floored foyer provides access through arches to a stair hall on one side and a coatroom on the other (Photograph 5). The stair hall opens onto the public rooms: library, living room, and dining room. The dogleg stair is illuminated by a large arched window. The limed red oak balustrade matches the living room and dining room woodwork.

The huge living room running nearly the entire length of the house is its centerpiece (Photograph 6). Two bay windows (east and south) provide light for the large room. The fireplace is flanked by floor-to-ceiling pilasters and a paneled overmantel. Both crown and picture molding surround the room. The floor, the mantel, and the window and door surrounds are limed red oak.\*

The paneled dining room features two built-in china cupboards with butterfly shelves, flanked by rosette-capped fluted pilasters (Photograph 7). The fireplace has a marble surround and hearth. Fluted pilasters flank the overmantel. A bay window with a built-in window seat faces east. As in the living room, both crown and picture molding are used. A pantry opens off the dining room, with a kitchen beyond.

The paneled library has three sets of built-in pine shelves. Crown and picture molding are used to enrich the room (Photograph 8). The room projects in a westerly direction and light enters from three directions. A fireplace with a granite surround and hearth on the eastern wall is flanked by concealed cabinets.

\*Conversation with Edward Ingraham, III, Vergennes, Vermont, November, 1992.

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The second floor is bisected by a long central hallway (Photograph 9). Two archways define entrances to the master bedroom and nursery wing to the south and three children's rooms to the north. Another arch is located at the northern end of the hall leading to the service stairway and three maids' rooms. All decorative molding on the second and third floors is oak.

The master suite bedroom has a fireplace with a ceramic tile surround on the west wall. A bay window on the south wall illuminates the room. A dressing room with a large bathroom opens onto the master bedroom. All bathrooms in the house are decorated with a border of colorful ceramic tiles. The nursery has a fireplace with a tile surround on the south wall. The tiles are decorated with birds and rosettes typical of tiles of that era made in Zanesville, Ohio.

A large linen room with eight glazed cabinets separates two children's bedrooms on the west side of the hallway. On the east side of the hall is a large sitting room area with a fireplace (Photograph 10). The mantelpiece frieze is decorated with reeded hearts and diamonds above a fret surround. On the north end of the hall, a children's bedroom contains a fireplace with brick surround.

The third floor contains three maids' bedrooms, two guest rooms, and a studio with a fireplace. The rooms above the master bedroom and nursery have fireplaces with ceramic tile surrounds. A bell system used to summon the live-in servants is still in place.

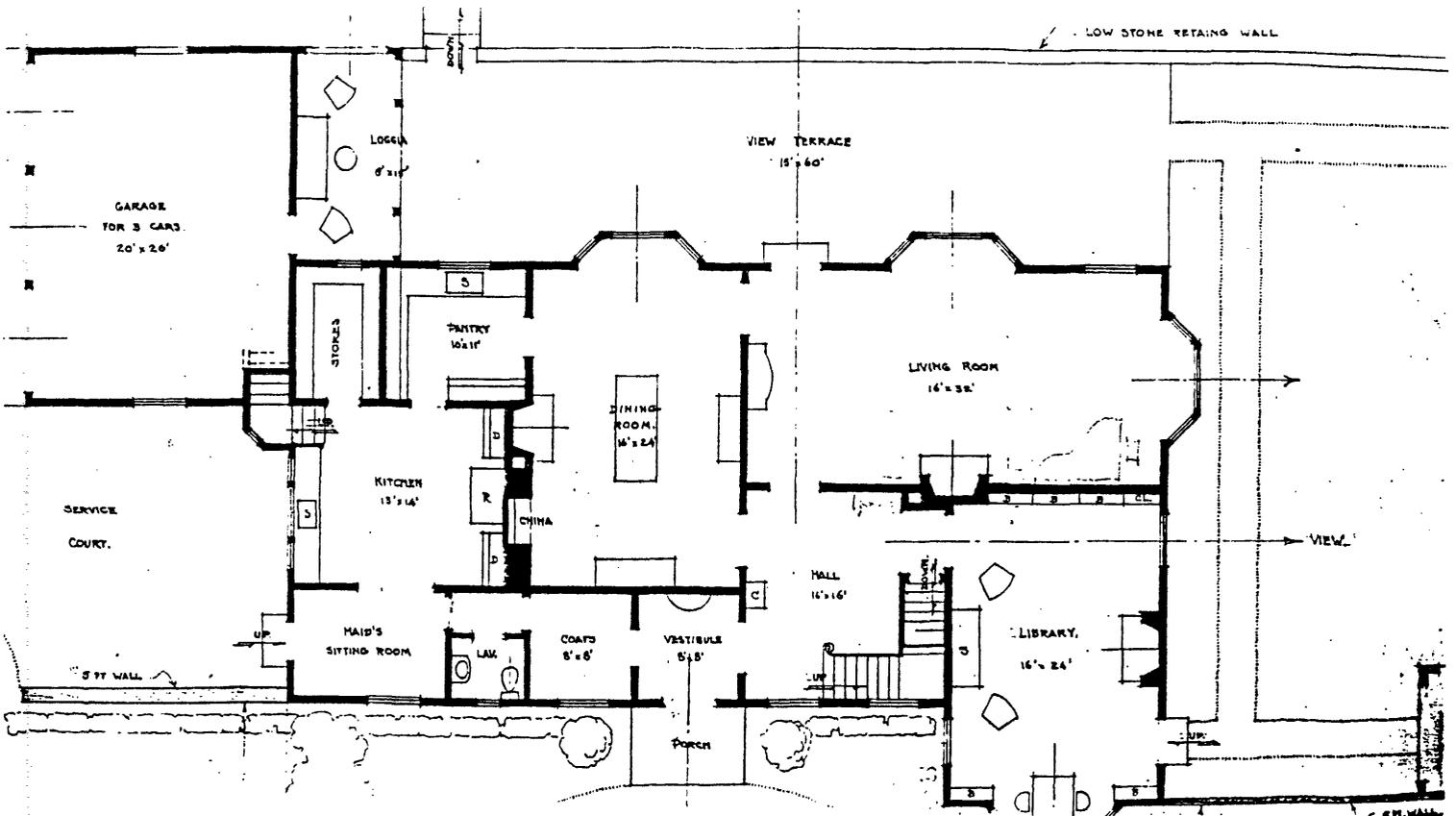
The basement is finished and contains several rooms, including one which is illuminated by windows on the south.

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Marlborough House, Bristol, CT



Building Sketch - Marlborough House - First Floor

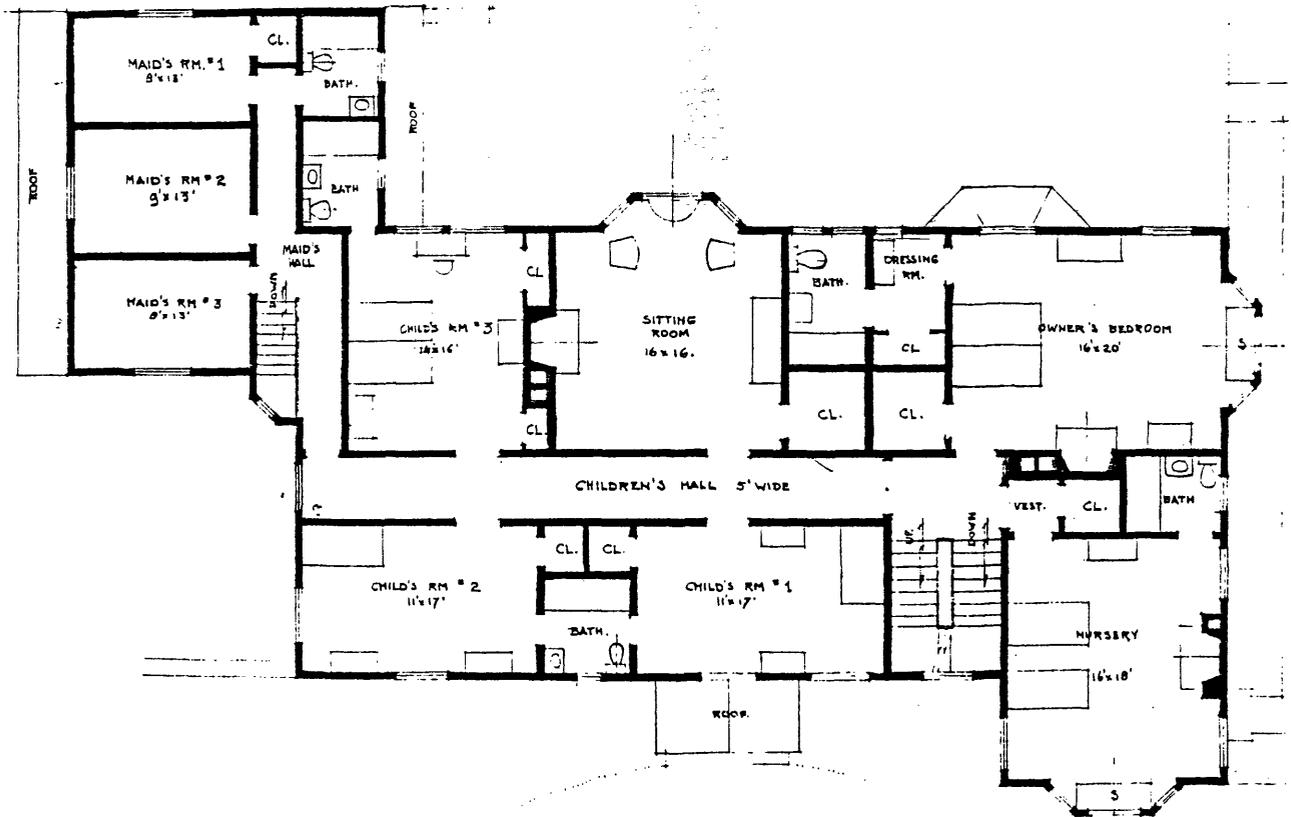
Design Development Plan

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Marlborough House, Bristol, CT



Building Sketch - Marlborough House - Second Floor

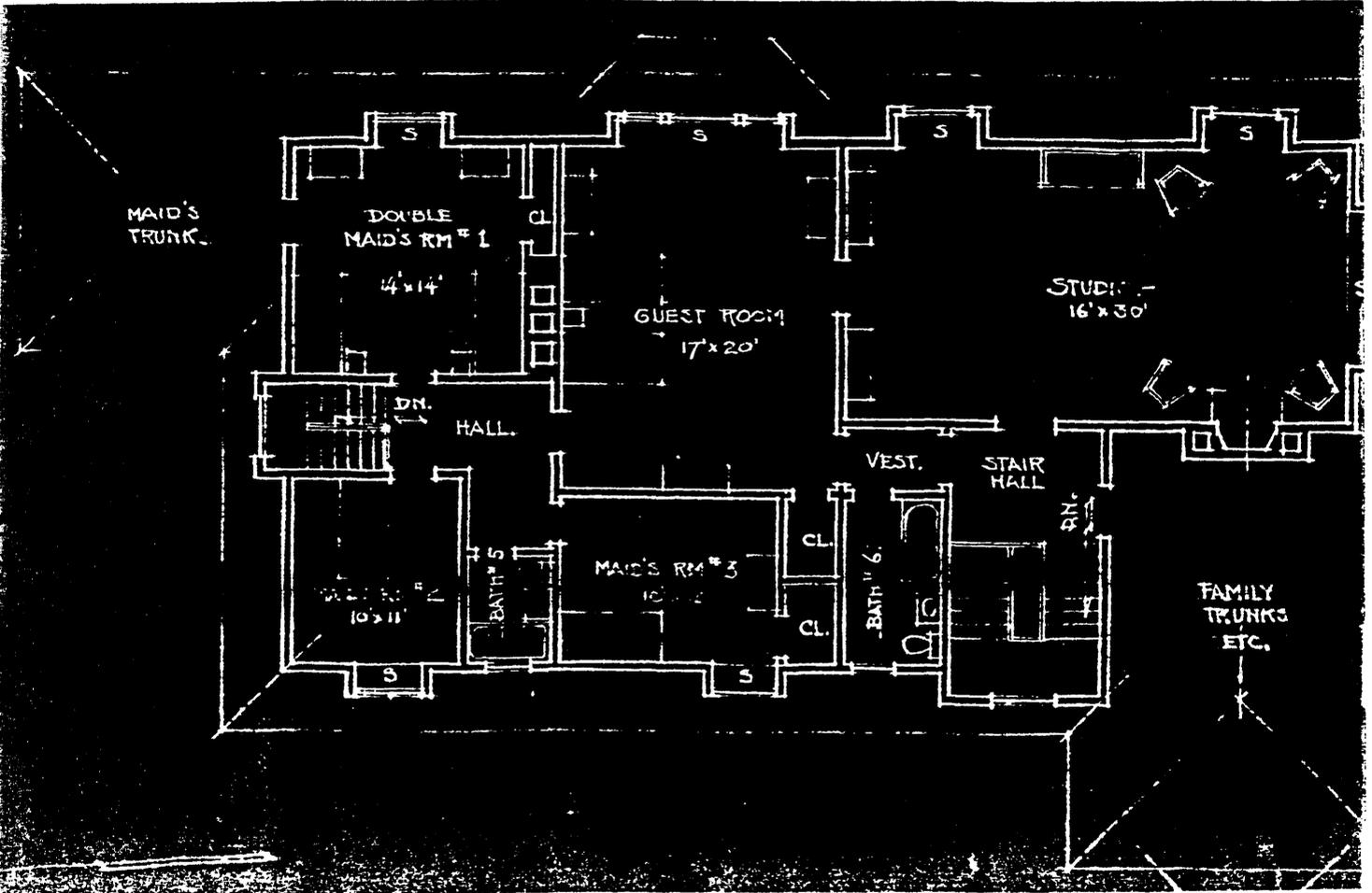
Design Development Plan

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Marlborough House, Bristol, CT



Building Sketch - Marlborough House - Third Floor

Design Development Plan

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1929  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
  
Cultural Affiliation    N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1929  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person    N/A

Architect/Builder    Richard Henry Dana, Jr.

Torrington Building Co., Torrington, CT

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

Marlborough House is significant as an outstanding example of Georgian Revival domestic architecture in Bristol. Although Bristol has one other house of similar style by the same architect, Marlborough House is distinguished by its size, handsome proportions, elaborate details, and high degree of craftsmanship. It is a well-preserved example of the kind of large residence built in the early twentieth century by the leading industrial families of Bristol. Built for Edward Ingraham, the scion of a respected family of clock manufacturers, Marlborough House is representative of the type of house built for a Bristol industrialist. Marlborough House is the work of an important architect, Richard Henry Dana, Jr. He had a distinguished career and produced an impressive array of major residential commissions.

Architectural Significance

Marlborough House is one of the most architecturally distinguished Georgian Revival-style houses in Bristol.[1] The house is viewed on first approach across a vast expanse of lawn which drops down to sidewalk level only when it reaches Bradley Street. Its beautifully proportioned facade is enhanced by the use of costly and elegant materials, subtly patterned brick, and custom-designed details. The elegant entrance becomes the focal point of the building and combines bold and delicate moldings with a beautifully designed fanlight transom.

See continuation sheet

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Marlborough House, Bristol, CT

The same attention to creating a complex and richly textured setting is also exercised on the interior. The marble-floored foyer and monumental stair recall on a slightly smaller scale the great public and private buildings of an earlier age. The fireplaces of the main rooms of the first floor are well-proportioned and carefully detailed and utilize materials of high quality and design. Complex moldings and paneling are used throughout the house to give a variety of finishes while maintaining a formal appearance.

The greatest significance of the property in terms of its importance to the town of Bristol is in the architecture and craftsmanship of the house. Located at the brow of East Ridge overlooking the Farmington Valley, the house serves as a cornerstone to a neighborhood that contains nearly a dozen large residences of the period, all of which lie just outside the boundaries of the Federal Hill Historic District. Designed by one of the Northeast's leading practitioners, it retains the highest degree of preservation of the original fabric. It is representative of early twentieth-century materials and construction techniques and technology and expresses the social standing and prosperity of the Ingrahams, one of the most prominent industrial families of Bristol.

The architect, Richard Henry Dana, Jr. (1879-1933), was the grandson of both Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-1882), the poet, and Richard Henry Dana (1815-1882), author of Two Years Before the Mast (1840). Dana's childhood memories may have shaped his taste in architecture since Longfellow lived in one of New England's finest Georgian mansions, the Vassal House in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Dana held degrees from both Harvard and Columbia, and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts from 1904 to 1906. He was employed by Delano & Aldrich, and later worked for William W. Bosworth and Trowbridge & Livingston. He was a fellow classmate of Edward Ingraham, having received his B.F.A. from Yale in 1910, and became an instructor in architecture at that university (1908-1916) [2].

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Dana formed a partnership with Henry Killam Murphy (1877-1954) in 1908. The firm of Murphy & Dana of New York was prolific and respected. Murphy was the son of a New Haven industrialist and a graduate of Yale. Influenced by Ecole des Beaux Arts ideals, Murphy was associated with the Atelier Masquery, then in the first years of the twentieth century with two New York architectural firms, Tracy & Swartwout, and Delano & Aldrich. In 1906 he opened his own architectural practice. He received his B.F.A. from Yale in 1913.

The two men brought to their practice an impressive combination of practical experience in building and scholarly interest in historical styles. Although their mainstay was residential design, their institutional buildings were also numerous and notable. The firm designed buildings mainly in New York and Connecticut, but both men were responsible for designs for structures in China through their involvement in the Yale-China Association. The partnership was dissolved in 1920 and Murphy's distinguished career continued, founded on his work in the Far East. Dana later designed other large residences in Connecticut, including many in Litchfield County, such as Topsmead for Edith Chase, and the Morton Treadway House (1924) in Bristol. The Colonial Revival Townsend Treadway House (1915) and the First Congregational Church (1914) were the partnership's only documented commissions in Bristol [3].

#### Historical Background

Marlborough House was built by Edward Ingraham (1887-1972), who was the first son of William S. Ingraham (1857--1930), grandson of Edward Ingraham (1830-1892), and great grandson of cabinetmaker Elias Ingraham (1805-1885). Elias Ingraham founded the E. Ingraham Company in 1835. By the 1840s, Bristol became the undisputed clock-producing center of the world. Under Edward Ingraham's direction, the E. Ingraham Company reached its apogee as one of the world's two largest watch and clock manufacturers in the 1950s.

Bristol society and commerce during the early twentieth century were controlled by the owners of the town's major industries: the Ingraham, Barnes, Treadway, Sessions, and Dunbar families [4].

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Edward Ingraham attended Phillips Andover Academy. He graduated from Yale University in 1910, as did two other prominent Bristol industrialists who were close friends: Fuller F. Barnes and Morton C. Treadway (who later became a brother-in-law). As soon as he graduated from college, he began working in the lower echelons of the E. Ingraham Company on North Main Street in Bristol. He was a paymaster and billing clerk (1910-1912), a traveling salesman (1912-1916), and a purchasing agent (1918-1927). He married Alice Patti Pease (1887-1951) in 1918 and fathered four daughters and a son at his residences on 42 Bradley and 44 Broadview Streets. In 1927 Ingraham succeeded his uncle, Walter A. Ingraham, as president of the E. Ingraham Company. Shortly thereafter, he built Marlborough House, named after Elias Ingraham's birthplace, Marlborough, Connecticut. The company did very well during the Depression years because of the wristwatch business (new in 1930), the radio cabinet business (new in 1932), and a new method of assembly for 30-hour alarm clocks [5].

During World War II, the War Production Board closed down the clock and watch industry and the factory was converted to wartime use. Clock and watch manufacturing returned after the war. Edward Ingraham married Ethel Leishman Beach (1895-1980) in 1952. In the same year he founded the Bristol Clock Museum, which was renamed the American Clock and Watch Museum in 1958.

Edward Ingraham retired in 1954, succeeded by his brother Dudley. The first company president from outside the Ingraham family took over in 1956. The company opened a modern plant on Redstone Hill Road in 1964, three years before the Illinois conglomerate of McGraw-Edison bought the company in 1967 [5]. McGraw-Edison's Bussman Manufacturing Division made fuses at the site until April 1991. It was the last remnant of Bristol's clockmaking industry [6].

Edward Ingraham was the author of two works; he chronicled the history of the E. Ingraham Company and also wrote a nostalgic account of life in Bristol before the turn of the century [7]. Ingraham died in 1972 at the museum he had founded. He left an estate in excess of \$1.5 million. His wife moved to West Hartford, and the house was purchased by Brian C. Hennessey, M.D., the current owner [8].

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Marlborough House, Bristol, CT

Endnotes

- [1]. The current owner is in possession of the original plans for the house. Dana designed another Georgian Revival residence in Bristol, the Morton Treadway House (1924). Other large Colonial Revival-style houses built in early twentieth-century Bristol include the Georgian Revival-style Copper Ledges (1925, Harold Hayden, Bristol architect), and the Townsend Treadway House (1915, Richard Henry Dana, Jr., architect). On Grove Street there is an excellent example of the Neoclassical style in the Burwell House (1918, Walter Crabtree, architect), and an eclectic Shingle-style house built by Bristol inventor and architect Joel Case. Also on Grove Street was the Page mansion (1917, Walter Crabtree, architect), an example of the Tudor style, which has been demolished. Chimney Crest (1930, Earle Bishop, architect) is another Tudor style residence one block east of Marlborough House; it is the largest residence in Bristol. The architectural jewel of Bristol, Beleden (1908, Samuel Brown, architect), is Second Renaissance Revival-style and is situated a few blocks southwest on Bellevue Avenue. See C. Hourihan, Federal Hill (Bristol: Bristol Development Authority, 1985).
- [2]. Jeffrey William Cody, Henry K. Murphy, An American Architect in China, 1914-1935, Ph.D. Dissertation, August 1989, Cornell University, pp. 15-24, 360-365. See also Richard Henry Dana, Jr., Richard Henry Dana, (1879-1933) Architect (New York: Connecticut Printers, Inc., 1965). The material found in this tribute was drawn primarily from the Avery Library archives at Columbia University, and does not represent Dana's complete oeuvre. Of the three known Dana commissions in Bristol, only the Morton Treadway House is mentioned. Dana's work is well represented in the contemporary architectural literature (see below). See also William Adams Delano, "Memoirs of Centurian Architects," The Century 1847-1946 (New York, NY: The Century Association, 1947), p. 221.

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- [3]. Ibid., see also Jeffrey William Cody, "Steady Ships in a Storm: the Architecture of the International Banking Corporation in China," Citicorp in China, Shirley Lin, ed. (Hong Kong: Citibank/Citicorp, 1989); Reuben Holden, Yale in China (New Haven, CT: 1964); "Recent Country Houses from the Designs of Murphy & Dana, Architects," Architectural Forum, 30, 143 (1919); Architectural Record, 34, 260 (1913); Architectural Record, 51, 115 (1922); Architectural Forum, 33, 79 (1922); Architectural Record, 52, 403 (1922).
- [4]. Eddy N. Smith, Bristol, Connecticut (Hartford, CT: City Printing Co., 1907), pp. 407-408; Bruce Clouette and Matthew Roth, Bristol, Connecticut, a Bicentennial History, 1785-1985 (Canaan, NH: Phoenix Publishing, 1984), pp. 144-150.
- [5]. Encyclopedia of Connecticut Biography, Vol. 6 (New York, NY: The American Historical Society, 1919), pp. 5-7; The Bristol Press, March 22, 1928, p. 5; History of Hartford County, Connecticut, Vol. III (Hartford, CT: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1928), pp. 1284-1285; Connecticut History Makers, Vol. I, ed. E. Robert Stevenson (Waterbury, CT: American-Republican, Inc., 1919), pp. 164-165; Who's Who in New England, Vol. 4 (Chicago, IL: A.N. Marquis Co., 1949), p. 327; The Bristol Press, Feb. 19, 1951; History of Connecticut, Vol. III (New York, NY: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1962), pp. 158-159; The Bristol Press, Feb. 2, 1972, p. 1; The Bristol Press, Dec. 1, 1972; The Bristol Press, Nov. 17, 1976, p. 8; The Bristol Press, Mar. 20, 1980.
- [6]. The Bristol Press, Nov. 18, 1992, p. 1.
- [7]. Edward Ingraham, Reminiscences of Edward Ingraham - Clockmaker, Vol. I, Notes On the Clock Industry (unpublished notes deposited at the American Clock and Watch Museum, Bristol, Connecticut, 1962); Edward Ingraham, Reminiscences of Edward Ingraham - Clockmaker, Vol. II, Random Wanderings (unpublished notes deposited at the American Clock and Watch Museum, Bristol, Connecticut, 1962).
- [8]. The Bristol Press, Dec. 27, 1992, pp. J1, J2.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property \_\_\_\_\_ 2.7 acres \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References

A	1 8	6 7 1 8 6 0	4 6 1 6 2 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 8	6 7 1 8 9 0	4 6 1 6 1 7 5

B	1 8	6 7 2 0 6 0	4 6 1 6 2 7 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 8	6 7 2 0 9 0	4 6 1 6 2 0 5

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

This is the lot which has historically been associated with Marlborough House.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Bristol Land Records, Vol. 117, P. 553; Vol. 933, P. 262.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By** reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Kate Ohno and David Reisner, Ph.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
 organization Greater Bristol Preservation Trust \_\_\_\_\_ date January, 1993 \_\_\_\_\_  
 street & number 100 Oakland St. \_\_\_\_\_ telephone 203-585-1818 \_\_\_\_\_  
 city or town Bristol \_\_\_\_\_ state CT \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 06010 \_\_\_\_\_

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Clouette, Bruce, and Roth, Matthew, Bristol, Connecticut, a Bicentennial History, 1785-1985 (Canaan, New Hampshire: Phoenix Publishing, 1984).

Hourihan, C., Federal Hill (Bristol, Connecticut: Bristol Development Authority, 1985).

Peck, Epaphroditus, A History of Bristol, Connecticut (Hartford, Connecticut: The Lewis Street Bookshop, 1932).

Smith, Eddy N., Bristol, Connecticut (Hartford, Connecticut: City Printing Co., 1907).

Marlborough House, Bristol, CT

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1. Facade of Marlborough House and lawn. Camera facing SE. Photograph by Ohno (11/92).

Photograph 2. Grove Street elevation of Marlborough House. Camera facing S. Photograph by Ohno (11/92).

Photograph 3. Rear elevation of Marlborough House. Camera facing W. Photograph by Ohno (11/92).

Photograph 4. South elevation of Marlborough House. Camera facing N. Photograph by Ohno (11/92).

Photograph 5. Foyer looking from stair hall. Camera facing N. Photograph by Ohno (11/92).

Photograph 6. Living room fireplace and bay window. Camera facing S. Photograph by Ohno (11/92).

Photograph 7. Dining room detail of china cabinets. Camera facing W. Photograph by Ohno (11/92).

Photograph 8. Library detail. Note exact copy of original painting of Edward Ingraham. Camera facing S. Photograph by Ohno (11/92).

Photograph 9. Second-floor hallway. Camera facing N. Photograph by Ohno (11/92).

Photograph 10. Second-floor sitting room. Camera facing E. Photograph by Ohno (11/92).