

56-930

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dr. Mary B. Moody House

Other names/site number: Chetstone

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 154 East Grand Avenue

City or town: New Haven State: CT County: New Haven

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

<u>Mary B. Dunne / Deputy SHPO</u>		<u>3/13/17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other (explain:)

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper

5/1/17  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:   
Public – Local   
Public – State   
Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)   
District   
Site   
Structure   
Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>          </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling  
HEALTH CARE / medical office

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN / Gothic

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Dr. Mary B. Moody House is a large Late Victorian Gothic-style house in Fair Haven Heights, a residential district east of the Quinnipiac River in New Haven, Connecticut. The house sits on a 0.63-acre property. The main section of the dwelling is a 2 ½ story block with a tower dominating the southwest corner. Oriented toward the west, the wood frame house has elaborate Late Victorian Gothic-style detailing on the south and west elevations, including lancet arches and medieval-inspired ornamentation. Less elaborate detailing is incorporated into the designs of the north and east elevations. The house retains a high degree of integrity in design and materials, including original windows, stone foundation, extensive exterior wooden detailing, and a patterned slate roof. The dwelling is recessed from the road; mature trees and mowed lawn defining the building lot. A low-stone wall covered in vegetation separates the house lot from the street.

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### Narrative Description

The house located at 154 East Grand Avenue is a Late Victorian Gothic-style, wood-frame building constructed circa 1886.<sup>1</sup> It is a rare surviving example of the large Victorian period houses in the Fair Haven Heights residential section of New Haven, and it is associated with the development of the neighborhood

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<sup>1</sup> Deed, Lester P. Mallory to Lucius and Mary B. Moody, 2 September 1886, Book 392, page 84. Records of City Clerk, New Haven, Connecticut. The Mallory family had bought the former Babcock estate circa 1870 and subdivided it. The southern portion of the Babcock estate is the site of the Moody House.

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for suburban estates during the late nineteenth century. The dwelling currently is sited on a 0.63-acre lot in the north central section of Fair Haven Heights. The house once occupied a larger parcel; residential lots were subdivided from the east and west limits of the original site and developed in the 1960s with modest ranch houses. Despite these parcel changes, the Moody House retains its picturesque setting, defined by mature landscaping and curvilinear driveway. A stone wall defines the house lot and extends from Summit Street to Sherland Avenue, providing visual evidence of the original lot size. Two sets of stone piers demarcate the driveway leading to the dwelling. A two-story dwelling sits to the north of the Moody House. Visual observation suggests that dwelling and Moody House were constructed around the same time; however, this secondary dwelling, as well as the adjacent ranch-type houses, are located on separate parcels from the Moody House and are not subject to this current nomination.

The immediate neighborhood is defined by late-nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings as well as those constructed during the mid-twentieth century. Earlier buildings generally rise two stories in height, while those constructed during the mid-twentieth century are one-story ranch-type dwellings. Sidewalks line the streets and small strip of lawn separates the roadway from the sidewalk. Dwellings generally are uniformly sited on building lots.

The design of the dwelling embodies the exuberance and eclecticism of the Late Victorian Gothic style. The core structure is an intersecting gable form dominated by a single-bay rectangular tower that pierces the roof plane and terminates in an exaggerated bell-cast, hipped roof with flaring, bracketed eaves and roof cresting. The dwelling is enlivened by projecting wall bays, abundance of windows, a deep wrapping porch, tri-foil gable screens, pedimented window hoods, decorative wooden bracing, eave brackets, staggered roof heights and types, and an interior brick chimney with deep corbelled cap. The overall design is integrated fully, with the greatest degree of architectural elaboration focused on the south and west elevations. The mass of the building is relieved through the use of scale and attenuation of architectural elements and ornamentation. The combination of variety in form, high level of ornamentation and vertical emphasis creates an airy and dramatic architectural composition.

The house, oriented toward the west, is of wood frame construction. Typical of the Victorian period, the footprint for the house consists of a compound asymmetrical plan, owing to its projecting bays and wings. The foundation is dressed, coursed stone. The exterior wall planes largely are sheathed in narrow width clapboards. A one-story porch curls around the southwest corner of the building; another porch shields the secondary entrance on the east end of the south elevation. The primary roof is cross gabled sheathed in slate, as are the roofs over the porches and windows. The polychrome roof of the tower also is slate with variations in color creating a geometric pattern (Photograph #5). A brick chimney pierces the roof at the north end.

The south and west elevations are significantly more elaborate than the remaining elevations, likely a consequence of their orientation towards the main thoroughfares of Sherland and East Grand Avenues (Photographs #1 and #2). The asymmetrical west elevation features a projecting bay at the center, the tower springing from the south slope of the roof, and elaborate woodwork characteristic of the entire building. The windows are primarily one-over-one; decorative treatment of the windows varies (Photographs #9 and #10). On the south elevation alone, windows with pointed-arch upper sash and plain surrounds are found above windows capped by gabled window hoods featuring cross bracing and decorative brackets (Photograph #11). At the north end of the west elevation, a band of four windows sits underneath a line of decorative gables on a pent roof supported by decorative brackets while the windows of the adjacent bay are capped by delicate scroll motifs and a single gable.

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Late Victorian Gothic style elements continue on the porch found at the southwest corner and the south elevation. That one-story porch is constructed in wood with heavy posts and braces that reference medieval building systems (Photographs #7 and #8). Decorative Gothic features used on the porch include quatrefoils, trefoils, and lancet arches. The south elevation features a three-bay wide gable section with a projecting bay on the east corner. The upper section of the gable has decorative vergeboard and crossbracing typical of the Gothic Revival style. Window treatments of the south elevation are slightly less elaborate than the west elevation, but still include pointed-arch upper sashes, false shaping to create the appearance of pointed arches, and gabled window hoods.

The east and north elevations received significantly less ornamentation than other elevations (Photographs # and #4). The east elevation does have Gothic elements, including the shaped vergeboard on the north end, but it is much less elaborate than the south and west elevations. Window treatments on the east elevation are significantly less elaborate than the other three sides of the Moody House, while the windows on the north elevation feature pointed upper sashes and gabled window crowns.

The Moody House has 4,355 square feet of living space, an unfished basement of 1,621 square feet, and porches of 510 square feet.<sup>2</sup> The asymmetrical floorplan is typical of this period and the original circulation patterns and spatial divisions are largely intact. The main entrance opens to a stair hall with an open straight stair with turned balusters, complex handrail, and massive newel (Photograph #13). Double parlors separated by original pocket doors lead to a small dining room (Photographs #15, #16, and #17). The kitchen occupies the northeast corner of the house (Photograph #18). The second floor features four bedrooms surrounding the central landing (Photograph #19). The attic space is largely open, with one partition wall enclosing the north end.

The interior of the Moody house retains a high degree of materials integrity. Narrow floorboards, wooden panel doors, plaster ceiling medallions, and wooden baseboards survive in the majority of the interior spaces. Interior window and door surrounds continue the Gothic Revival designs found in the exterior design including quatrefoil decorative elements and chamfered corners with lambs' tongues. Rooms on the second floor retain their marble sinks, inlaid flooring and Gothic Revival door surrounds (Photographs #20 and #21). Alterations to the interior include replacement flooring in the kitchen and some replacement of the ceiling plaster.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the interior of the Moody House is the elevator, located at the north end of the entrance hall. The elevator is lifted via a hand crank; the gears and rope are extant. The interior of the elevator shaft and cab are built of wood (Photographs #22 and #23).

The dwelling's irregular footprint reflects the irregularity of the surrounding landscape. Architectural features are employed throughout to link the dwelling to its landscape. The generous use of windows helps open the dwelling to the exterior. Vantage points for enjoying the landscape are reflected in the dwelling's complex building plane through the use of the tower, projecting bays, and deep wrapping porch.

Because the building is on its original site, its integrity of location is intact. However, development surrounding the house has cut into the original lot, affecting integrity of setting. Since these smaller lots hold low-rise, buildings of diminutive scale, the impact is modest. The house is the central focus of the lot and retains its mature landscape, thus retaining a noteworthy degree of the original setting. Historic photos

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<sup>2</sup> Entry for 154 East Grand Avenue, Real Property Database, Office of the Assessor, New Haven, CT. Available online at <http://gis.vgsi.com/newhavenct/Parcel.aspx?Pid=4574>

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of the period indicate that the house did not have elaborate or ornate landscaping; thus, the current location and setting are consistent with the historic appearance.

The Dr. Mary B. Moody House retains a high degree of integrity of design and materials. Exterior features are largely intact, including the elaborate woodwork, original doors, original windows, and patterned slate roof. The Late Victorian Gothic style has not been compromised and remains abundantly evident in the lancet arches, medieval-inspired ornament, elaborate vergeboards, and decorative window surrounds. Alterations to the interior have been minimal; circulation patterns and general spatial use within the house are consistent with historic patterns.

As Fair Haven Heights developed, many of the larger estates built during the Victorian era were demolished or significantly altered.<sup>3</sup> The Dr. Mary B. Moody House is a remaining extant example. Despite the reduction in lot size, the house retains its historic appearance and clear ties to the Fair Haven Heights of the late nineteenth century.

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<sup>3</sup> Doris B. Townshend, *Fair Haven: A Journey Through Time*. (New Haven: New Haven Colony Historical Society, 1976), 91.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY (Women's History)

**Period of Significance**

1886 - 1903

**Significant Dates**

1886: House constructed

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Dr. Mary B. Moody House is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for its local-level significance under Criterion A in the category of women's history and Criterion C in the category of architecture. As a woman-operated medical practice from 1890 to 1903, the property meets Criterion A for its association with a community of female physicians who contributed to the advancement of women in the medical profession in greater New Haven. Dr. Moody was the first female graduate of the medical school at the University of Buffalo, the first female member of the American Association of Anatomists, and an advocate for the health of women and children throughout her career. She resided in the house from 1886 to 1903 and used it as her medical office for 13 years during the prime of her career, from 1890 to 1903. The house also meets Criterion C in the category of Architecture as a notable example of the Late Victorian Gothic style and as one of the last remaining Victorian-era estates in the Fair Haven Heights neighborhood of New Haven.

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The period of significance extends from 1886, the approximate construction date of the house, when the Moody family acquired the property, to 1903, the last year Dr. Moody operated her medical practice in the building.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Women's History

The Dr. Mary B. Moody House, 154 East Grand Avenue, is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for its local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with the advancement of women in the medical profession in greater New Haven during the late nineteenth century. Dr. Mary B. Moody was one of several women physicians practicing in New Haven, rejecting Victorian period mores that dictated that a married woman with children not seek a career outside the home.

Dr. Mary Moody was born Mary Blair in 1837 near Barker, New York, a small town about 40 miles northeast of Niagara Falls near Lake Ontario. Mary was one of seven children born to Edson, a farmer, and Caroline, a poetess published under the name "Waif Woodland." In 1860, she married Lucius Moody, a school administrator. Shortly after their marriage, the couple moved to Buffalo, New York where Lucius entered the insurance business. The Moodys had seven children by 1873; the oldest, Lucius Wilbur, died in infancy.<sup>4</sup>

In 1874, Mary became the first female student at the School of Medicine at the University of Buffalo, now the State University of New York at Buffalo. Dr. Moody's pursuit of a medical career during this era, particularly after marriage and children, rejected societal mores that emphasized the domestic sphere for women, particularly women of the middle and upper classes. Although women did seek education and careers in greater numbers during this period, those pursuits generally were more acceptable when they were extensions of well-established domestic roles, such as nursing.<sup>5</sup>

A quarter of a century had elapsed since an American medical school had graduated its first female student when Elizabeth Blackwell matriculated from Geneva Medical College in 1849. Since that time, women seeking to become doctors were limited to a few coeducational medical schools and medical schools dedicated to the education of female physicians. Female-centric medical schools, such as the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania established in 1850, were viewed as suspect and irregular in their teaching, placing their graduates at a further disadvantage. Female physicians also were denied clinical training as interns by hospitals, which greatly curtailed the ability of these women to obtain their license to practice. In response, women's hospitals forged links to women's medical schools to provide the necessary

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<sup>4</sup> "Dr. Mary B. Moody, Old Binghamton Resident is Dead," [Moody Obituary], *Binghamton Press*, 28 August 1919; "Lucius W. Moody," *Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County, Connecticut*. (Chicago: J. H. Beers & Co., 1902), 1542-1543.

<sup>5</sup> Susan M. Cruea, "Changing Ideals of Womanhood During Nineteenth-Century Woman Movement," *General Studies Faculty Publications*, 2005. Available online at [http://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=gsw\\_pub](http://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=gsw_pub) (Accessed 27 February 2016).

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clinical instruction. Despite these obstacles, the number of female physicians grew. By 1880, 2,432 female doctors practiced in the United States.<sup>6</sup>

Connecticut women who sought to become physicians had to obtain their medical degrees out of state. These women attended medical schools in Massachusetts, New York, or the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.<sup>7</sup> Many of the women physicians were general practitioners; however, they emphasized specialties of importance to women: pediatrics, gynecology, or obstetrics.<sup>8</sup>

Along with Hartford, New Haven was one of Connecticut's largest cities and attracted large concentrations of doctors, both male and female.<sup>9</sup> Dr. Moody was a member of the community of women physicians that included Lucy Creemer Peckham and Mary P. Dole, among others, practicing in New Haven during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

New Haven's first regular women physician was Lucy Creemer Peckham (1842-1923). Dr. Peckham was educated as a nurse at the New Haven Training School for Nurses before obtaining her medical degree from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1885. She founded a medical practice in New Haven soon after. Like the discrimination Dr. Moody faced at the University of Buffalo, Dr. Peckham faced similar discrimination while practicing as the first female physician in New Haven.<sup>10</sup>

Dr. Adelaide Lambert was another pioneering physician practicing in New Haven during the period. Dr. Lambert helped establish Grace Hospital, a facility where homeopaths and eclectics could practice, in 1899.<sup>11</sup> Alice Ford of New Haven became a member of the obstetrics staff. Another female doctor, Julia E. Teele, served as the first resident and head of Lowell House, a social settlement in New Haven. Dr. Teele later went on to establish her own social settlement for Italian women.<sup>12</sup> Like Dr. Peckham, Mary P. Dole relocated to New Haven after earning her medical degree. Dr. Dole was raised and educated in Massachusetts before moving to practice medicine in New Haven. Dr. Dole chose New Haven because she had friends residing in the city, and the city's proximity to the country appealed to her.<sup>13</sup>

Within this community of established women doctors Dr. Moody established her medical practice. Like her fellow female physicians, she faced discrimination and skepticism. As with her contemporaries, she also supported organizations that promoted women's health.

In 1896, Dr. Moody published her remembrances of her time at the University of Buffalo medical school. Moody characterized her time at Buffalo warmly but not without problems. Harassment by fellow students included catcalls, deliberately excessive smoking around her, and "other manifestations of ill breeding."<sup>14</sup> Students were not the only offenders; one professor made his position clear on the education of female

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<sup>6</sup> Meryl S. Justin, "The Entry of Women into Medicine in America: Education and Obstacles, 1847-1910." n.d. Available online at <http://www.hws.edu/about/blackwell/articles/womenmedicine.aspx> (Accessed 27 February 2016).

<sup>7</sup> Toby A. Appel, "'A Woman Can Practice Medicine': Connecticut Women Physicians, 1865-1920," *Connecticut History Review*, Vol. 55, No. 1, Spring 2016, p. 14.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 18.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 12.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 22.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 19.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 17.

<sup>14</sup> Mary Blair-Moody, "College Life for Women Twenty Years Ago," *Buffalo Medical Journal*. Vol. XXXV, No. 11, June 1896, p. 856.

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physicians, as recalled by Dr. Moody: “‘No lady will wish to study medicine,’ with the emphasis on lady.”<sup>15</sup> However, she was not without her advocates at the school. Professors ensured she had access to clinical training. She was permitted to bring her young children to class during long lecture days. Her fellow students did not willfully crowd her out of lectures or prevent her from viewing treatments during clinic visits. In one instance, her colleagues meted out some student justice against a student who had led some of the harassment against her:

...however, one day that one of the ringleaders in this movement was discovered in some such trick, I do not know just what, was doubled up and handed over the tops of the iron seats from one man to another from the back row right down to the desk and rolled over that in no gentle manner to the lecturer’s usual place...It was done quite sternly, almost silently, and must have required no small amount of muscular force, as he was not a slight fellow to whom this dose was administered.<sup>16</sup>

Moody graduated from medical school in 1876 and worked as a physician in Buffalo. While in Buffalo, she advocated for preventive medicine, lectured at the Women’s Gymnasium, and participated in the establishment of the Dispensary for Women and Children.<sup>17</sup>

In 1885, the Moodys and their children moved to New Haven, where Lucius Moody established the Connecticut office for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Dr. Moody quickly established herself as a physician in New Haven. Based on city directories for this period, Dr. Moody was one of several female physicians in New Haven, including Dr. Lucy Creemer and Dr. W. H. H. (Isadora Hull) Murray. Dr. Moody established her practice at 746 Chapel Street in New Haven, but by 1890 her offices were located at her house on East Grand Avenue.<sup>18</sup> City directories describe Dr. Moody as a physician without a specific specialty identified; however, given her various philanthropic efforts, she likely focused on medical care of women and children. She maintained memberships in various medical associations, such as the Connecticut Medical Society, National Medical Association, American Microscopical Association, and she was the first woman to join the American Association of Anatomists.<sup>19</sup>

In addition to her medical career, Dr. Moody was active in several local organizations. She was on the board of the Calvary Industrial Home, which provided shelter for homeless men, as well as president of the Women’s Auxiliary of the Mt. Carmel Children’s Home and the local chapter of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union. In 1894, Dr. Moody and her son, Robert, traveled to Brooklyn to participate in the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1895, Dr. Moody traveled to New Orleans to speak of her experiences in medical school at the Association for the Advancement of Women.<sup>20</sup> In her spare time, Dr. Moody also enjoyed travel, photography, botany, and driving.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p 855.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p. 856.

<sup>17</sup> Francis E. Willard and Mary A. Livermore, eds. *A Woman of the Century: Fifteen Hundred Biographies with over 1,400 Portraits, Volume II*. (New York: Mast, Crowell, & Kirkpatrick, 1897), 514.

<sup>18</sup> *New Haven City Directory 1887*. (New Haven: Price, Lee, & Co, 1887), 392; *New Haven City Directory 1890*. (New Haven: Price, Lee, & Co, 1890), 593.

<sup>19</sup> Willard and Livermore, 1897, p. 514.

<sup>20</sup> Moody Obituary, 28 August 1919; “In the Name of Science, Well Known Educators Gather in Brooklyn,” *New York Tribune*, 17 August 1894; “Advanced Women End Their Congress,” *Times-Picayune* (New Orleans), 9 November 1895.

<sup>21</sup> “Moody, Mary Blair.” *Who’s Who in New England*. (Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co., 1909), 660.

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In 1903, Lucius Moody died. Dr. Moody relocated to Pasadena, California in 1905, likely to be closer to her two sons in California.<sup>22</sup> Dr. Moody returned to Connecticut, residing with her daughter in New Haven until her death in 1919.<sup>23</sup> The family retained the New Haven property until 1912, when the property was sold to Albert Haasis, who renamed the property Chetstone.<sup>24</sup> Haasis, an executive with the Dixon Pencil Company, died in 1946. The house changed hands several times before the current owners purchased the property in 2003.<sup>25</sup>

The dwelling at 154 East Grand Avenue was associated with Dr. Moody during the period 1886 to 1912. During this period, Dr. Moody's life, professional accomplishments and involvement in organizations for social reform are associated with the emerging public and professional role of educated, middle class women during the Progressive Era (1890 -1920). As a practicing physician, Dr. Moody was one of the small number of female physicians who graduated from a coeducational medical school in the late nineteenth century, a time when aspiring female doctors generally were trained at women's medical colleges affiliated with women's hospitals.

Dr. Moody's leadership roles in the Calvary Industrial Home, the Women's Auxiliary of the Mt. Carmel Children's Home and the local chapter of the Women's Christian Temperance Union illustrate her active involvement in social reform movements organized to address the problems associated with urbanization, immigration and industrialization. Women reformers often adopted housing and domestic issues during the Progressive Era, and Dr. Moody's involvement in organizations supporting homeless men, at risk children, and in addressing domestic violence linked to alcohol were congruent with this trend. Dr. Moody's career as a physician and as a social reformer illustrates the professional advancement and active civic involvement of educated, middle class women during a period of Victorian period mores.

Only two properties associated with Dr. Moody during her period as a medical doctor are extant: the Moody House and her former medical office at 746 Chapel Street in New Haven. The building at 746 Chapel was constructed in 1832 and a new stone façade was added to the lower two stories of the Chapel Street elevation in 1921.<sup>26</sup> The Moody's home in Buffalo, at 187 North Pearl Street, and the Women and Children's Dispensary, formerly at 404 Michigan in Buffalo, have been demolished. The medical school at the University of Buffalo, located at the time of Dr. Moody's studies at the intersection of Virginia and Main Streets, also has been demolished. Her home in Pasadena, addressed at 475 East Walnut, was replaced with a gas station; her medical office in Pasadena was not identified.

#### Criterion C: Architecture

The house meets Criterion C for local-level significance as a notable example of the Late Victorian Gothic Revival style in the Fair Haven Heights neighborhood of New Haven. It is one of the few surviving substantial Late Victorian-era dwellings in this section of New Haven and is representative of the former character of the neighborhood. Much of the area now consists of smaller scale post-war residential development that has encroached on former estates.

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<sup>22</sup> "Items of Interest," *The Woman's Medical Journal*, Volume XV, No. 8, August 1905: p. 183.

<sup>23</sup> Moody Obit, 28 August 1919.

<sup>24</sup> Townshend, *Fair Haven: A Journey Through Time*. p. 93.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 93; Deed, Mary B. Moody to Albert L. Haasis, 1 July 1912, Book 689, Page 285, Records of City Clerk, New Haven, Connecticut; Deed, Gordana D. Lam to Ian and Carolyn Christmann, 26 June 2003, Book 6469, Page 62, Records of City Clerk, New Haven, Connecticut.

<sup>26</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Ninth Square Historic District, New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut, National Register #84001135.

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The Moodys elected to build their dwelling in Fair Haven Heights, a neighborhood located on the east side of the Quinnipiac River that was incorporated into the city of New Haven in 1881. The inland woods and rural character of the area attracted those wishing to locate in a more picturesque suburban setting rather than in the denser, older sections of New Haven. Around 1886, the Moodys constructed the house on a lot subdivided from a larger, earlier estate.<sup>27</sup> The house is an exuberant expression of the Late Victorian Gothic style of the late Victorian period and one of the few surviving buildings dating from this period in this section of Fair Haven Heights.

The Late Victorian Gothic was a popular Romantic architectural style during the late nineteenth century that referenced medieval buildings and interpreted their associated characteristics in new architectural designs. Common features include lancet arches, stained glass, half-timber ornamentation, towers and wall bays, and steeply pitched and crested roofs. Stone was a popular primary construction material for Late Victorian Gothic style buildings, particularly for civic, ecclesiastical, and academic contexts, as illustrated by Yale University and New Haven's City Hall. Domestic examples frequently were executed in wood. The development of the style allowed for the expression of Late Victorian Gothic characteristics through less costly wooden construction and facilitated the integration of mass-produced architectural elements and ornamentation into domestic designs. The style and the emphasis on picturesque rural settings was cultivated by the Andrew Jackson Downing and Alexander Jackson Davis through such work as *Cottage Residences* (1842), and continued through the late Victorian period in eclectic examples emphasizing verticality and often incorporating incised ornamentation influenced by the designs of the architect Charles Eastlake (1836-1906).<sup>28</sup>

Architectural pattern books promoting Victorian period designs and the availability of mass-produced architectural components and millwork popularized architectural styles and made components and ornamentation widely accessible to middle class consumers in the late nineteenth century. Pattern books were circulated widely throughout the region and may have provided inspiration for the Moody House's unique and refined design.

While neither an architect nor direct pattern book design have been documented through the archival record in association with the Moody House, the quality of the design, as illustrated through the integration of building form, massing, scale, materials and ornamentation, suggests a sophisticated understanding of both design principles and then-current architectural style. The house design includes several features and architectural conventions that reoccur in pattern book publications. These elements include elaborate gable screens, timber banding of wall planes, highly irregular roof profiles, elaborately corbelled chimneys, and integrated rectangular towers.

The exterior of the Moody House expresses the Late Victorian Gothic style through its lancet arches, quatrefoils and trefoils as repeating ornamental features, pointed-arch windows, decorative vergeboards with crossbracing, and gabled window crowns. These design features are executed in wood, allowing a freer interpretation of the Gothic style.

Buildings influenced by Gothic architecture extant in New Haven include several in the Quinnipiac River Historic District, located along the Quinnipiac River approximately three blocks west of the Moody House. The district includes High Victorian Gothic (East Pearl Street Methodist Church and the entrance gates for the Fair Haven Union Cemetery) and Gothic Revival (St. James Episcopal Church). As with the Moody House, Gothic Revival found its expression in Late Victorian Gothic in the wood frame residential buildings

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<sup>27</sup> Ibid., p. 87, 93.

<sup>28</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005), 197-200.

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of the district. These buildings (such as 577 Quinnipiac Avenue and 896 Quinnipiac Avenue) are considerably more modest in scale and ornamentation than the Moody House.<sup>29</sup>

The Moody House was once one of many suburban estates in Fair Haven Heights constructed as the neighborhood became a desirable location for new wealthy residents. Iveston, built by the Speaker of the House of the Connecticut Assembly Charles Ives, consisted of 18 acres and had a large Italianate-style house on the north side of Clifton Avenue. At Clifton and Russell Streets, a twenty-four room mansion was built for James H. King, purportedly the former head of the American Tobacco Company. The publisher of the *New Haven Palladium*, James F. Babcock, built a mansion in 1863 on his 30 acres in Fair Haven Heights between Clifton Street and East Grand Avenue. The Moody House stands on a property that was once the southern portion of the Babcock estate. To the north of the Babcock house, oyster dealer Henry R. Smith constructed his home in 1882.<sup>30</sup>

During the late nineteenth century, development patterns in Fair Haven Heights changed from larger estates to smaller, more modest homes, many built on speculation. The pattern of subdividing larger estates to smaller homes continued into the twentieth century, as evident in the low-slung ranch buildings now surrounding the Moody House. Iveston, along with the King and Smith houses, eventually were demolished, leaving the Moody House as one of few surviving examples of the estates that once developed in Fair Haven Heights.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Quinnipiac River Historic District, New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut, National Register #8400139

<sup>30</sup> Townshend, *Fair Haven: A Journey Through Time*, p. 91-92.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 93; New Haven Historical Resources Inventory, Phase II: Eastern New Haven, New Haven Preservation Trust, 1981, p. 47-48. Available online at <http://www.cityofnewhaven.com/CityPlan/pdfs/HistoricInventory/NH%20HRI%20The%20Annex.pdf>

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Moody, Mary Blair, M.D. "College Life for Women Twenty Years Ago," *Buffalo Medical Journal*. Vol. XXXV, No. 11, June 1896.

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Dr. Mary B. Moody House  
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Shumway, Floyd and Richard Hegel, eds. *New Haven: An Illustrated History*, Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1981.

Townshend, Doris B. *Fair Haven, A Journey Through Time*. New Haven: New Haven Colony Historical Society, 1976.

Various, *New York Times*.

Welter, Barbara. "The Cult of True Womanhood," *American Quarterly* Vol 18, No. 2 (Summer 1966): 151-174.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.63 acres

Dr. Mary B. Moody House  
Name of Property

New Haven County, CT  
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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.306670 Longitude: -72.881692

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

AD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the nominated property follow the current property boundaries for Map 097, Block 1017, Lot 02000 filed with City of New Haven's Assessor Office.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for the Moody House include the historic property associated with Dr. Mary B. Moody during her time as one of a handful of women physicians in New Haven during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The original Moody lot has been encroached on to the east and west by mid-twentieth century development, but the house retains its primacy within the neighborhood. The boundaries include the current lot size and configuration of the property located at 154 East Grand Avenue. No other resources are known to be associated with the Moody House.

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New Haven County, CT  
County and State

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lindsay S. Hannah / Senior Project Manager  
organization: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
street & number: 309 Jefferson Hwy, Suite A  
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70121  
e-mail: lhannah@rcgoodwin.com  
telephone: 504.837.190  
date: October 2016

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## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Dr. Mary B. Moody House

City or Vicinity: New Haven

County: New Haven

State: CT

Dr. Mary B. Moody House  
Name of Property

New Haven County, CT  
County and State

Photographer: Lindsay S. Hannah

Date Photographed: December 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0001:  
Southwest corner of the Dr. Mary B. Moody House. Camera pointed northeast.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0002:  
South elevation of Moody House. Camera pointed north.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0003:  
East elevation of Moody House. Camera pointed west.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0004:  
Northeast corner of Moody House. Camera pointed southwest.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0005:  
Tower at southwest corner of Moody House. Camera pointed northeast.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0006:  
Main entrance door on south elevation. Camera pointed east.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0007:  
West end of porch on southeast corner of house. Camera pointed north.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0008:  
View of porch on west elevation. Camera pointed north.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0009:  
Detail of window on south end of west elevation. Camera pointed northeast.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0010:  
Detail of window on north end of west elevation. Camera pointed east.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0011:  
Detail of brackets at northwest corner of house.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0012:  
Detail of secondary entrance on east elevation. Camera pointed north.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0013:  
First floor stairhall. Camera pointed northeast.

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CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0014:  
Pocket doors between parlors on first floor of Moody House. Camera pointed north.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0015:  
Dining room located at northwest corner of first floor of Moody House. Camera pointed east.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0016:  
Ceiling medallion in dining room.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0017:  
Mantel on south wall of dining room. Camera pointed southeast.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0018:  
The kitchen of the Moody House, located in the northeast corner of the house. View back towards the dining room. Camera pointed west.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0019:  
Second floor stair hall. Camera pointed south.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0020:  
Room located on the second floor at the southeast corner of the house. Camera pointed south.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0021:  
Representative sink found in several of the bedrooms at the Moody House. East wall of bedroom at southwest corner of second floor. Camera pointed east.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0022:  
Door to elevator shaft on second floor. Camera pointed north.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0023:  
Interior of elevator shaft, underside of elevator cab.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0024:  
Basement of the Moody House. View towards exterior door located east elevation. Camera pointed east.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0025:  
Stairhall from kitchen leading to the basement. Camera pointed east.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0026:  
Attic of the Moody House. South wall of central portion of attic with view of north face of triple windows in gable on south elevation. Camera pointed south.

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CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0027:  
Top floor of tower located at southwest corner of the building. Camera pointed north.

CT\_New Haven County\_Dr. Mary B. Moody House\_0028:  
View towards New Haven from tower. Camera pointed west.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



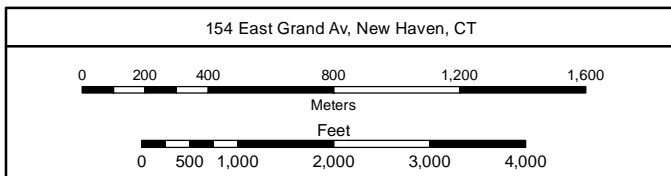
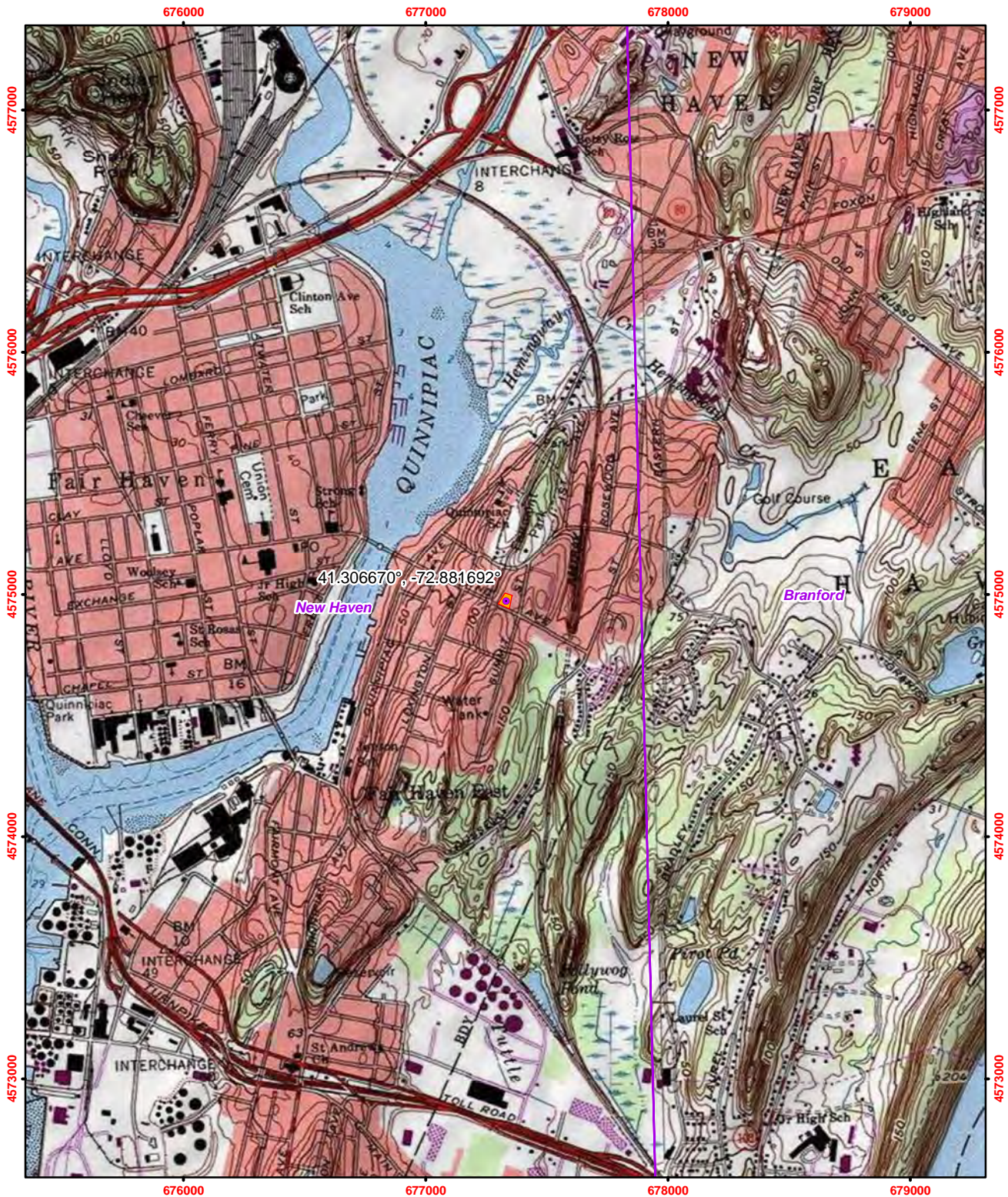


Figure 1. USGS Quad Map

- 154 East Grand Av
- USGS 24k Quad Sheet Boundary



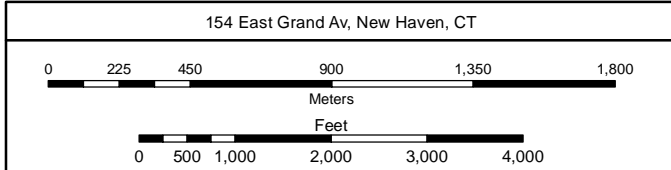
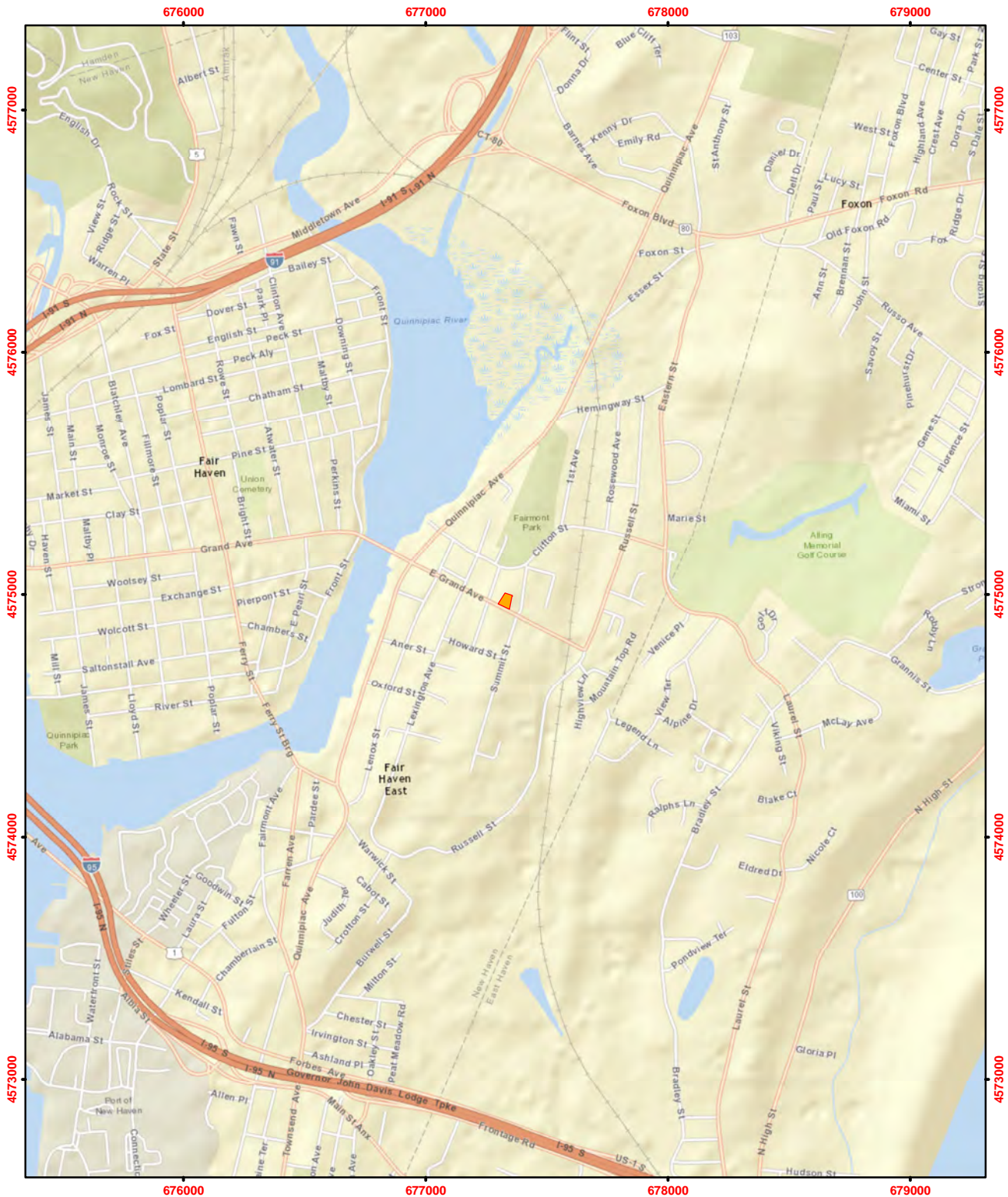



Figure 2. Locational Map

 154 East Grand Av



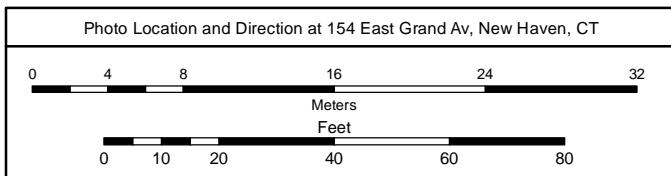


Figure 3. Photo Locator Map

- East Grand Av Photo Locations
- 154 East Grand Av



























































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:       Date of Pending List:       Date of 16th Day:       Date of 45th Day:       Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLG  |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      5/1/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278      Date

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Certified Local Government Program  
Chief Elected Official's Comment Form  
For Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

District/Property Name Dr. Mary B. Moody House

Address (For individual nomination) 154 East Grand Avenue  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

As Chief Elected Official for City of New Haven  
(Name of Municipality)

I hereby:

- Approve  
 Do not Approve

of the submission by the State Historic Preservation Officer of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the district/property noted above to the National Park Service for review and listing of the resource on the National Register of Historic Places.

Isui N. Harp  
Name /Signature

Mayor  
Title

5-18-16  
Date



Certified Local Government Program  
Historic District Commission Form  
For Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

District/Property Name Dr. Mary B. Moody House (Chetstone)  
Address (For individual nomination) 154 East Grand Avenue

As Historic District Commission Representative City of New Haven  
(Name of Municipality)

I hereby:

- Approve
- Do not Approve

of the submission by the State Historic Preservation officer of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the district/property noted above to the National Park Service for review and listing of the resource on the National Register of Historic Places.

Thomas Kimberly  
Name/Signature

clerk/commissioner New Haven  
Title Historic District Commission

6/8/16  
Date



March 13, 2017

Mr. Roger Reed  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Subject: Dr. Mary B. Moody House, New Haven County, Connecticut, National Register Nomination

Dear Mr. Reed:

The following National Register nomination materials are submitted for your review:

- Printed cover sheet
- 2 CLG response forms, from New Haven Mayor Toni Harp and the local Historic District Commission
- CD of National Register text. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the New Haven Clock Company Factory to the National Register of Historic Places.
- CD of Digital Photographs

This National Register nomination was approved by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Review Board on June 15, 2016. The CLG response was positive and is enclosed for your records. No other letters of support or objection were received for this nomination.

If you have any questions, or if this office can be of assistance, please call Jenny Scofield at 860-256-2766.

Sincerely,

Jenny Scofield,  
National Register Coordinator, CT SHPO

Enclosures