

PH 0353535

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 7 1977

DATE ENTERED JUL 15 1977

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL PATRIES - COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS NAME

HISTORIC

Wheeler-Seecher House

AND/OR COMMON

 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 552 Amity Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Bethany VICINITY OF 5th - Ronald A. Sarasin
STATE Connecticut CODE COUNTY New Haven CODE 009 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES RESTRICTED

YES UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER

 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mrs. Conrad Baker

STREET & NUMBER

552 Amity Road

CITY, TOWN

Bethany

VICINITY OF

STATE

CT

 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS ETC Bethany Town Clerk

STREET & NUMBER

Town Hall - 512 Amity Road

CITY, TOWN

Bethany

STATE

CT

 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1941

X FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CONTROL

4-18-77

HISTORIAN

accept
D. Garrow
5/3/77

URAL HISTORIAN

4-18-77

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory

Review

TEW UNIT CHIEF

ACCEPT

TEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Hunting
6-6-77

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL IF KNOWN PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Wheeler-Beecher House sits close to a state highway in a wooded rural area of Bethany. The house is surrounded by trees and bushes and is somewhat obscured by them. It is a frame dwelling, 2½ stories tall, with the ridge of its gable roof parallel to the road. A two-story ell original to the house extends from the south rear of the building. Built onto the north side of this ell is a shed-roofed room and extending from the south side there is another low wing. The latter 20th-century addition is nearly invisible from the road. Three brick chimneys rise above the modern-shingled roof, two in the main house and one built into the brick rear wall of the ell, which accommodated the kitchen. The house's original clapboards have been replaced by aluminum ones, but the projection of the trim is sufficient to allay any deleterious effects. The underpinning is of cut brownstone laid as a regular ashlar.

The central bay of the five-bay main facade is the most richly elaborated part of the exterior. The entranceway is sheltered by an open-pedimented portico which is supported by two fluted Ionic columns and corresponding pilasters. The former are replacements of square columns which in turn may have replaced original Ionic columns. The portico's soffit is paneled. The entablature of the portico is made up of a frieze with triglyphs, a row of dentils, diminutive block-like cornice brackets, and cornice moldings, including a rope-turning. The six-paneled door is flanked by partial sidelights glazed in a pattern of gracefully curved lead and, like the sidelights, applied floral lead ornaments. Concentric with the fan-light is a wooden band of elliptical cut-outs, with a scalloped decoration along the edges. The ellipses have strapwork within them which repeats the geometry of the sidelight leading.

Above the entrance is a Palladian window whose three sections are divided by fluted Ionic pilasters resting upon carved brackets. The capitals are enriched with pearl and egg-and-dart moldings. The round-headed part has muntins in the form of interlacing arches, and above is a molded arch with keystone. The caps to the side parts are made up of a triglyphed frieze and a boldly projecting, dentillated cornice. Above the Palladian window, the roof is brought forward as a flattened gable, suggesting a pediment.

The main cornice echoes on a larger scale the portico cornice; it follows along the lines of the front gable as well as forming a partial return across it. There are narrow panelled pilasters at the corners of the house. The trim around the windows, which have 12/12 sash, consists of a molded architrave with crossers. A cornice like that on the Palladian window. The cornice over the side entrances is similar but has the shallow brackets like the portico. Despite the introduction of modern sheathing materials, the exterior has retained much of its historical appearance. Although some dentils and volutes are missing or damaged, the exterior details, which are of prime importance, are largely intact.

The interior is arranged on the central hall plan. The hallway is open (the stairs are enclosed off to the left) and is divided into thirds by two arched openings. Each molded arch with carved keyblock is supported by two square fluted columns set into the wall. The cornice of the hall is quite elaborate and, like the capitals of the columns and the arches, has a rope-turn molding as one of its elements. Opening off the hall through a reproduced archway is the north front room. The mantel around the small brick fireplace is in the Adam style, with a pair of

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

PREHISTORIC

1400-1499

1500-1599

1600-1699

1700-1799

1800-1899

1900-

COMMUNICATIONS

CONSERVATION

ECONOMICS

EDUCATION

ENGINEERING

EXPLORATION

INDUSTRY

INVENTION

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC

ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC

AGRICULTURE

ART

COMMERCE

COMMUNICATIONS

CONSERVATION

ECONOMICS

EDUCATION

ENGINEERING

EXPLORATION

INDUSTRY

INVENTION

SPECIFIC DATES 1807 - built

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wheeler-Beecher House is one of the few examples of Federalist architecture in West Virginia. It was built in 1807 by David Hoadley, a builder/architect of the period; he is as well as the more formal United Church of Christ style. His ability to transfigure commonplace ornamentation is evident.

The Wheeler-Beecher House is conventional in its basic design, except that the gable over the Palladian window is converted into a two-story pediment (as at Canterbury) is declined. The Adam style decorative options, and in some houses, number to the point of clutter. This is partly resulting from its traditional lack of scale of the ornamentation.

The house's finely executed details, beautiful variety of light moldings, are arranged with propriety and skill.¹ The tiny dentils in the portico, side entrance which is narrow and light, floating upon columns. Another nice effect is the arch lights and repeats their leading in the side entrance. A mark of Hoadley's craftsmanship is the appreciation at close range: the portico's egg-and-dart carving in the Ionic pilasters of the side entrance. The window caps has been much admired; as a contrast, the Palladian window caps have a molded cornice without the brackets.

The interior also has several notable features: the fluted columns, the arches in the hall, the complete with built-in benches. The woodwork, beautiful mantels are interesting because the scheme in the formal rooms is different. Garlands, festoons, fluting, ellipses and cornices and mantels. The scale of these elements in the carving on the edges of the mantels embodies the Adam vocabulary: geometric motifs and the portico and Palladian window. The mere inclusion of the typical components of the Adam style, with which Hoadley integrated these details, a unified design.

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Wheeler-Beecher House

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two

fluted columns on each side. Above each pair is a panel with a carved female figure; in the middle is a panel with a floral carving and between the panels are festooned garlands. The mantelshelf has breaks over the decorative panels. Along the edge of the shelf are carved festoons and below the shelf is a band of fluting. On either side of the fireplace are two large cupboards outlined by arches with moldings similar to those in the hall. The cupboards were originally either alcoves or doorways. The other front room has a mantel nearly as formal but it has single columns and urn carvings. Under the window sills of this room are elliptical panels. Like the north front room, this room has arched recesses (both doorways) flanking the fireplace and an elaborate dentillated cornice.

The back rooms and upstairs chambers are much simpler with plainer cornices and uncarved pilastered mantels. The north back room and chamber above have been greatly modified due to the house's division into apartments. The kitchen in the ell has a square fireplace with oven; there is a smoke chamber in this stack in the attic. In the ell on the second floor and extending into the southeast quarter of the main house was a large ballroom (now partitioned) with matched mantels at each end and a seat, largely intact, built into the wall around the perimeter of the room. The mantels have paired pilasters above which are carved elliptical panels. Running above the opening is a band of fluting. The corners of the central panel have fan carvings, and the edge of the mantelshelf is carved with a stylized festoon decoration and a rope-turn molding. The festoons are repeated in the room's complex cornice.

Although the interior has been partitioned into apartments, the formal rooms, including the hallway and ballroom, have retained their important woodwork intact. The elaborate arches, cornices and mantels continue to be the focus of attention.

SIGNIFICANCE

NAME ONE
LITERATURE
SCIENCE

CHECK ONE
ECONOMICS
—HISTORY —ART
—SCIENCE —LITERATURE

PERIOD	ART	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	MUSIC
1400-1450	ROMANESQUE	COMMERCE	ROMANTICISM	RENAISSANCE
1450-1500	GOTHIC	ECONOMICS	ROMANTIC	CLASSICAL
1500-1550	ARCHITECTURE	DEMONSTRATION	ROMANTIC	CLASSICAL
1550-1600	ART	INDUSTRY	ROMANTIC	CLASSICAL
1600-1650	COMMERCE	DEMONSTRATION/REFORM	ROMANTIC	CLASSICAL
1650-1700	COMMUNISM	INDUSTRY	ROMANTIC	CLASSICAL
1700-1750	—	INVENTION	ROMANTIC	CLASSICAL

SPECIFIC DATES 1807 - BUILT

BUILDER/ARCHITECT David Headley

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wheeler-Beecher House is one of the most outstanding examples of Adam-style or Federalist architecture in Connecticut. It was designed and built in 1807 by David Headley. Headley (1774-1839) was the outstanding Connecticut builder/architect of the period; he is best known for a series of country churches as well as the more formal United Church in New Haven. Headley's strength was his ability to transfigure commonplace forms with a rich variety of elegant ornament.

The Wheeler-Beecher House is conventional in form and proportion. The only exception is the gable over the Palladian window, but even here the opportunity to make it into a two-story pediment (as in the Prudence Crandall House in Canterbury) is declined. The Adam style allowed architects a wide range of decorative options, and in some houses, these were exercised in both size and number to the point of clutter. This house has a certain simplicity, however, partly resulting from its traditional lines but more importantly, from the delicate scale of the ornamentation.

The house's finely executed details fulfill Robert Adam's prescription of "a beautiful variety of light moldings, gracefully joined, delicately enriched and arranged with propriety and skill."¹ For example, the very fine brackets and tiny dentils in the portico, side entrance and main cornices produce a cornice which is narrow and light, floating upon rather than crushing the supporting columns. Another nice effect is the arch above the fanlight; it rests on the sidelights and repeats their leading in the strapwork within the elliptical cut-outs. A mark of Headley's craftsmanship is the embellishment of areas which can only be appreciated at close range: the portico soffit, the rope moldings, or the egg-and-dart carving in the Ionic pilasters of the Palladian window. The treatment of the window caps has been much admired; as a consideration of proportion, perhaps, they have a molded cornice without the brackets, lighter than the other cornices.

The interior also has several notable features, including the unusual square fluted columns, the arches in the hall, the enclosed stairway, and the ballroom complete with built-in benches. The woodwork is exceptionally refined. The beautiful mantels are interesting because, despite a common form, each mantel scheme in the formal rooms is different. Everywhere are rope moldings, dentils, garlands, festoons, fluting, ellipses and other carved devices embellishing arches, cornices and mantels. The scale of these details is small and often understated, as in the carving on the edges of the mantelshelves. In many ways the house embodies the Adam vocabulary: geometric motifs, freely accepted Classical elements, and the portico and Palladian window. The value of the house goes beyond the mere inclusion of the typical components of the style, however, because of the skill with which Headley integrated these details, with repetition and variation creating a unified design.

¹ Quoted in Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture since 1780 (Cambridge, Mass., 1969), 25.

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three

Little is known of the house's first owner, Darius Beecher, a wealthy man who soon after building the house went West and lost his fortune. From 1844 to the end of the 19th century the dwelling was owned by the Wheeler family. It also served as a kind of social center: its ballroom was used for events and meetings by a local church.

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INVENTORY - NOMI

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Wheeler-Beecher House

Sharpe, W.C.7 "Interesting
New Haven: Tuttle, Noyes
Oil painting of the house, possession of the owners

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Barton, Alice B. Elijah's Old House and Community Buildings. Bethesda: Bethesda Library Association, 1972.
- Corwin, Margaret B. "The Shadwell Ranch - a House," Colonial Dames No., State Library.
- Kelly, J. Frederick. Early Connecticut Architecture, Second Series. New York: William Helburn, Inc., 1931. Enlarged drawings and photos of details.
- . Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut. New York: Dover, 1963.

1 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1 1/2

UTM REFERENCES

A	1	8	1	6	5	7	5	10
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING						
C								

B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING						
D								

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

2 LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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3 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Bruce Clouette, Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE

AUGUST 20, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

59 South Prospect Street

TELEPHONE

(203) 566-3005

CITY OR TOWN

Hartford

STATE

CT

4 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-653), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

SHPO

DATE 11-28-77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 7/1/77

DATE 6/14/77

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ATTEST:

ROBERT C. STONE