
7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Edgewood Historic District is located in the west-central portion of New Haven, Connecticut, approximately nine-tenths of a mile north/northwest of the New Haven Green. The district encompasses slightly more than 240 acres of land, 145 acres of which now form Edgewood Park. There are 232 major structures located within the district, with additional structures located in the park.

The district's most notable topographical feature is the West River, which runs through Edgewood Park in the eastern end of the district on a north-south axis. From the West River, the landscape rapidly rises about forty feet to Yale Avenue on the west. To the east of the West River the land rises about forty-five feet to a relatively level plateau which extends toward the east through the remainder of the district.

Edgewood Avenue, a broad boulevard which features a large central esplanade, forms the principal east-west artery through the heart of the district. Other east-west roads include portions of Chapel Street on the southern side of the district, and Elm and Maple Streets on the northern side of the district. Roads which extend through the district from north to south include portions of Sherman Avenue, Winthrop Avenue, Norton Street, Ellsworth Avenue, Boulevard and Brownell Street.

Most of the major structures in the district were built as single family houses between 1888 and 1920. Of the 232 major structures in the district, only one structure does not contribute to the district's historical and architectural significance. The two dominant styles of construction are the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The district boundary is formed on the west by the boundary of Edgewood Park, and on the south by the park and the rear property lines of those buildings fronting on Edgewood Avenue. On the east the boundary is formed by the west side of Sherman Avenue, and on the north by Elm Street and the park boundary.

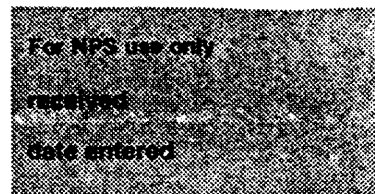
Edgewood Park

Edgewood Park is located on the west end of the district, between the Edgewood esplanade (Photograph #1) and Donald Grant Mitchell's former farm at Edgewood. A c. 1888 map by Mitchell shows the park and esplanade much as they are today.¹ The park is bounded on the east by West Park and Edgewood Avenues and Boulevard; on the south by Derby Avenue; on the west by Yale and West Rock Avenues and on the north by Whalley Avenue. It is bisected by Edgewood Avenue and Chapel Street, and the West River runs north and south across its length. A winding pedestrian road, as well as a number of paths run through the park, according to Mitchell's plan. The duck pond (Photograph #13) is a notable feature along the north side of Chapel Street. Only a few structures are located within the park, the largest being the modern ice-skating rink near Whalley Avenue. Other notable features of the park, which combines lawns with wooded sections, include the memorial to the USS Maine. This memorial, erected by the Allen M. Osborn Camp #1 United Spanish War Veterans, depicts a soldier holding a gun. The figure is executed in bronze taken from the ship and is mounted on a granite plinth. Other late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century features of the park include the aggregate lamp posts along the park road and several stone retaining walls. Perhaps the most impressive manmade feature of the park is the Edgewood Avenue Bridge (Photograph #12) which allows vehicular traffic to cross the West River and pedestrians to travel underneath to the south end of the park. A classically inspired balustraded terrace lines the water's edge. The metal truss bridge over the West River at Chapel Street is less ornate (Photograph #14).

Several newer adjuncts are also part of the park, including tennis courts, playground equipment, a picnic pavilion and various bridges over the river.

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Edgewood Park Historic District

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New Haven, CT

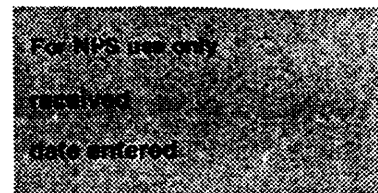
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1361-1403 Boulevard, 9-75 Brownell Street, 309-531 Edgewood Avenue, 672, 674, 676-78, 684-86, 688-90, 694-96, 722, 724, 726, 730-32, 736, 742, 746, 748-50, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 796, 808, 816, 822, 826-28, 830, 834-36, 840, 844, 866, 868, 870, 872-74, 876-78, 880, 882-84 Elm Street, 167-201 Ellsworth Avenue, 15-212-14 Maple Street, 142-196-98 Norton Street, 218, 220, 222, 226, 228, 232, 244, 248, 250, 256, 258, 262 Sherman Avenue, 1-7 West Park Avenue, 339-41 - 395 Winthrop Avenue.

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New Haven, CT Item number 6

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State Register of Historic Places, 1986

New Haven Preservation Trust City-Wide Survey, 1983

Deposited at: the Connecticut Historical Commission
59 S. Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

Connecticut: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites, Matthew Roth, Society for Industrial Archaeology: 1981. Lists Chapel Street Bridge.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

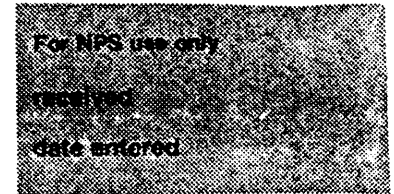
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Edgewood Park Historic District

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Edgewood Avenue Esplanade and Other Residential Parts of the District

While all the streets located within the district boast a wealth of intact turn-of-the-century residences, the most prominent single streetscape in the district continues to be Edgewood Avenue between Winthrop Avenue and Edgewood Park. The relatively large scale of the houses along this broad boulevard, in conjunction with the unusually well-maintained historic integrity and grand scale of the boulevard itself, effectively denotes this street as the principal access corridor between Edgewood Park and New Haven's downtown core.

Over 25% of the contributing structures in the district are located along this esplanade, while the remaining 75% are located on the side streets which cross Edgewood Avenue, and on Maple or Elm Streets or the section of Edgewood Avenue east of the esplanade. Less than 1% of the structures in the district were built before 1888, while the bulk of the buildings were constructed between 1889 and 1900. Approximately 100 buildings were constructed between 1889 and 1900. Approximately 100 buildings in the district were built between 1901 and 1920, most of these dating prior to World War I. Only one non-contributing structure is located within the district, at 186 Norton Street.

Nearly all the structures are residential in nature; although a few were built as multi-family dwellings, most were originally constructed as single-family houses. Over 90% are built of frame; shingles and clapboard sheathings predominate. A few have stucco facing on one or more stories.

The main styles represented in the district are Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and a transitional style which incorporates elements of both styles. The Queen Anne style seems to be the best represented in the district. A notable example of this style is the Dennis and Hannah Manning House at 469 Edgewood Avenue (Photograph #4). A typical example of the Colonial Revival style is the Newton H. Cox House at 190 Ellsworth Avenue (Photograph #16). A representative example of the full-blown transitional style is the Frank J. Schollhorn House, at 454 Edgewood Avenue. More striking than the stylistic differences of the houses within the district is the amazing similarity of form, which cuts across the various styles. Most of the houses are 2½ stories tall, and because they are located on rather narrow lots of similar size, they tend to be oriented with their narrow ends toward the street. The intersecting gable roof is the most common roof type, and all the styles tend to incorporate the use of 2-storied canted bays. Another common house form within the district is the American Foursquare.

Another factor which successfully unites the district, and which makes it an extension of the park, is the landscape plan. The treelined streets and uniform set-backs contribute to the sense of the district as a neighborhood.

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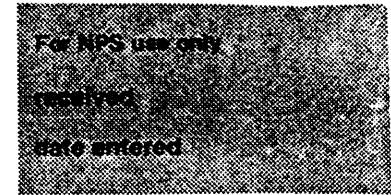
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Inventory

- C - Contributing Building
- NC - Non-contributing Building

Edgewood Park

- C Memorial to the USS Maine, destroyed in Havana Harbor on 2/15/1898. Bronze figure of a soldier by M. Marino on top of a granite plinth with a bronze tablet. Dates 1898 1902 engraved on plinth. Near corner of Edgewood and Boulevard.
- NC Ice Skating Rink (c. 1960). Wooden A-frame structure near Whalley Avenue on east side of river.
- NC Rustic Oriental style bridge over West River near Whalley Avenue.
- C Wooden footbridge (c. 1900) with stone buttresses across West River.
- C Edgewood Avenue Bridge. Three-spanned concrete bridge (c. 1900). Balustraded rail on span and along both sides of river (Photograph #12).
- C Chapel Street Bridge. Pratt pony truss bridge with wrought iron rail over river erected by the Berlin Iron Bridge Co. in 1884 (Photograph #14).
- NC Holocaust Memorial (1983). Plaza with memorial to victims of the holocaust on corner of Whalley and West Park Avenues.

Boulevard

- C 1361. Kipp-Powell House. (1900-07). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gambrel roof, asymmetrically placed cross gable, 3 bays wide.
- C 1365. A. H. Powell Development House. (1917). 2½-story frame Queen Anne style house. Gable roof, with 2-story projecting bay with gabled roof and mock half-timbering. Some Tudoresque features. Designed by C. E. Jay, built by J. W. Warner and J. L. Sherman.
- C 1366. Alice and Frank Brockett House. (1897-98). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide. Hipped roof dormer (Photograph #2).
- C 1370. George P. Butler House. (1895). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Composite roof-pyramid and gable combination -- 3 bays wide. Turned and sawnwork porch elements (Photograph #2).
- C 1374. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story Colonial Revival house. Composite hipped and gable roof, central pedimented dormer, 2 bays wide (Photograph #2).
- C 1377. Michael Kipp House. (1898). Substantial 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Composite roof-pyramid and gable. Turret-like dormer with modillion cornice.
- C 1378. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, corner turret with conical roof, Gothic window in gable peak, applied swag molding on porch.
- C 1395. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof with flared eaves, central hipped dormer, 3 bays wide. Asbestos siding.

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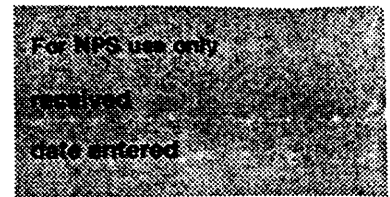
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Boulevard (cont'd.)

- C 1397. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 1398. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof with flared eaves, central hipped dormer, 3 bays wide.
- C 1401-03. Frank Brazos Tenant House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional style house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.

Brownell

- C 9. House. (c. 1920). 1½-story frame bungalow. Gable roof, engaged porch, 2 bays wide, shed roof dormers.
- C 11-15. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 19. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gable end to street, 2 bays wide.
- C 53-55. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gable end to street, 3 bays wide.
- C 59-61. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gable end to street, 3 bays wide.
- C 75. House. (c. 1920). 2½-story frame bungalow. Gambrel roof, 3-sided canted dormers, 2 bays wide, arched porch hood.

Edgewood Avenue

- C 309. House. (1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gable roof, 3 bays wide. Pedimented dormer.
- C 313-15. Marie J. Bradley Tenant House. (1895-96). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Turned and sawnwork porch elements.
- C 317. Alfred Blakeslee House. (1898-1902). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Composite hip and gable roof, central pedimented dormer.
- C 318-20. Frederick Reiser Building-East. (1905). 3-story brick Colonial Revival commercial/residential building. Modillion cornice, symmetrical 2-story 3-sided canted frame bays. Storefront modified in 1950s.
- C 322. Frederick Reiser Building. (c. 1907). 2½-story brick Colonial Revival house. Flat roof, 3 bays wide, modillion cornice, segmental arched window heads on 2nd floor. Broad round-headed arched window on 1st floor flanking entry.
- C 323. Weir-Griggs House. (c. 1889). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Decorative barge boards.
- C 327-29. Elvira Blakeslee Tenant House. (c. 1895). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2-bay facade (Photograph #7).

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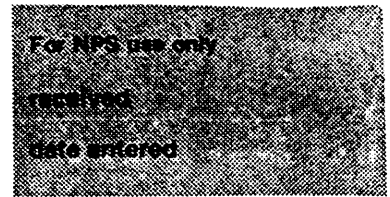
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Edgewood Park Historic District

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Edgewood Avenue (cont'd.)

- C 328. John R. Cummins House. (1867). 2-story frame Victorian Gothic house. Gable roof, asbestos siding.
- C 331. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide (Photograph #7).
- C 333. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Mock half-timbering in gable and porch pediment.
- C 334. Arlo Sperry House. (c. 1875). 2½-story frame Italianate house. Gable set toward street, 3 bays wide. Round-headed arched windows in gable.
- C 338. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 352. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 353. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Gable roof with asymmetrical cross gable balanced by corner turret with slate roof. Incompatible stone-faced alteration on 1st floor. Modified porch, aluminum siding.
- C 358. House. (c. 1915). 2½-story Colonial Revival house. Gable end toward street, 2 bays wide, wraparound porch. Aluminum siding.
- C 359. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Shingled gable with Palladian window.
- C 364-66. House. (c. 1915). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 365. Michael F. Campbell House. (1897). 2½-story frame Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide (Photograph #5).
- C 367. James F. English House. (1898). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide (Photograph #5).
- C 370-72. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable, 3 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 373-75. R. J. Miner Development House. (1899-1900). 2½-story Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide (Photograph #5).
- C 381-83. Dennis and Mary Ryan Tenant House. (1897-1911). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Pedimented gable.
- C 380. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide. Central hipped dormer.
- C 384. John M. and Adella M. Marvin House. (1907). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide. Central hipped dormer. Designed by Meloy and Beckwith, built by G. Wilbur Clark.
- C 385-87. Dennis and Mary Ryan Tenant House. (1897-1911). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Gable end toward street, 3 bays wide.

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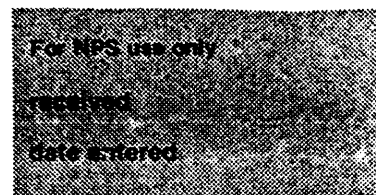
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Edgewood Park Historic District

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Edgewood Avenue (cont'd.)

- C 389. Ezra and Grace M. Fogg House. (1895). Substantial 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Hipped roof with cross, turret-like dormer. Elaborately shingled and clapboarded double gallery porch over 3/4 of facade.
- C 391. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 392. House. (c. 1903). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide. Central hipped dormer. Modified 2nd floor porch.
- C 394. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide. Central gabled dormer. Aluminum siding.
- C 397. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 398. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable. Aluminum siding.
- C 402. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Composite hipped and gabled roof, 3 bays wide. 3-story polygonal tower with onion roof. Central hipped dormer. Applied swag motifs. Aluminum siding.
- C House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 408. James R. Bradley House. (1898). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Gable end toward street, 2 bays wide, wraparound porch.
- C 409. William Trueman House. (1898). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, corner turret with conical roof, 3 bays wide, wraparound porch.
- C 411. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 2 bays wide, central dormer.
- C 412-14. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide.
- C 416. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Polygonal corner tower with gable roof. 1st floor porch modified.
- C 422-24. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 2 bays wide. Central hipped roof dormer.
- C 423. House. (c. 1905). 1½-story Colonial Revival house. Gambrel roof, 3 bays wide.
- C 427. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gable set toward street, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 428. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 2 bays wide. Central hipped dormer, hipped roof porch.
- C 433. John H. Shaw House. (1894-5). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Hipped roof, asymmetrically massed, hipped roof dormers (Photograph #6).

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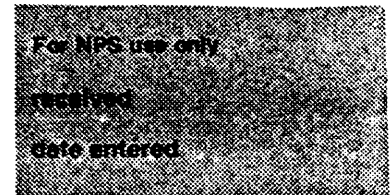
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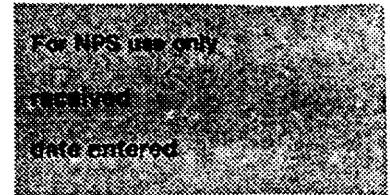


Edgewood Avenue (cont'd.)

- C 434. Granville and Annie Wright House. (1899). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable. Double gallery enclosed porch, asbestos siding.
- C 438-40. Lavallee and Morier House. (1894). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Scalloped wooden shingles, wraparound curved planes in gable. Modified porch.
- C 439. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Turned and sawnwork porch elements (Photograph #6).
- C 443. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Composite roof-hipped and gabled, 3 bays wide. Modillion cornice (Photograph #6).
- C 446-48. Annie and George A. Smith House. (1905). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide, 2-story polygonal turret, double gallery porch. Built by Richard C. Lowe.
- C 449. Richard and Amelia Meigs House. (1894-95). Substantial 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Gable roof, 2-story engaged turret with conical roof, large hipped roof dormer.
- C 450-52. Louis E. and Mae Jacobs House. (1899). 2½-story frame Queen Anne style house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Front porch modified. Vinyl siding.
- C 453. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide, asbestos siding.
- C 454. Frank J. Schollhorn House. (1897). Substantial Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Hipped roof, pedimented dormers, multiple canted bays, 3 bays wide. Pedimented porch hood has applied swag motifs (Photograph #3).
- C 457. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Engaged 2-story turret. Roof alterations, aluminum siding.
- C 460. Isaac H. Abramson House. (1896). Substantial 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Composite gable, hip and semi-octagonal tent roof. 2-story engaged turret, elaborate sawnwork and turned porch.
- C 463. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 464. Richard and Edna Meigs House. (1896-97). Substantial 2½-story Queen Anne Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Shingled gable, modillion cornice.
- C 468-70. Richard and Edna Meigs Tenant House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 469. Dennis and Hannah Manning House. (1895). Substantial 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. 3-story turret with a conical roof. Sheathed in a variety of shingles and clapboards. Oculus and arched windows (Photograph #4).
- C 473. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Gable set toward street, 2 bays wide. Shingled gable.

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Edgewood Avenue (cont'd.)

- C 481. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gambrel roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 485. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Palladian window in gable. Enclosed porch, aluminum siding.
- C 489-91. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Modillion cornice.
- C 493. Alfred W. Minor House. (1901). Substantial 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gambrel roof, Palladian window in gable, also on 2nd floor above entry.
- C 497. House. (c. 1915). 2-story frame Picturesque house. Gable roof, 2 bays wide. Porch has chamfered columns.
- C 505. House. (c. 1900). 2-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide. Central hipped dormer (Photograph #11).
- C 509. House. (c. 1905). 2-story stucco-faced Colonial Revival house. Gable end set toward street, 4 bays wide. Side entry (Photograph #11).
- C 511. House. (c. 1905). 2-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gable roof, 3 bays wide. Cobblestone exterior end chimneys. Central hipped dormer (Photograph #11).
- C 525. Charles & Ruth Morrison House. (1909). Substantial 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof with dormers, 3 bays wide (Photograph #11).
- C 531. Elmer E. Smith House. (1909). Substantial 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof with dormers, 3 bays wide (Photograph #11).

Elm Street

- C 672. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Sawn and turned porch elements.
- C 674. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable, roof, 3 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 676-78. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 684-86. House. (c. 1920). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gable roof, 5 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 688-90. House. (c. 1920). 2½-story Colonial Revival house. Gable roof, 5 bays wide, shed dormer.
- C 694-96. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 722. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Turned and sawn porch elements.
- C 724. William H. Nugent House. (1903). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Shingled gable, wraparound porch with turned and sawn ornaments.

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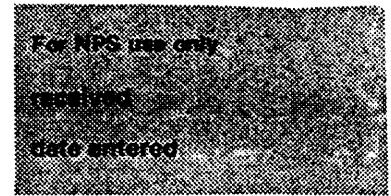
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Elm Street (cont'd.)

- C 726. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 730-32. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding. Modified porch.
- C 736. William H. States House. (1893). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Pedimented porch hood and wraparound porch with turned and sawn ornaments.
- C 742. House. (1909). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, pedimented dormers, 2-story canted bay on facade. Similar to #746, #748-50.
- C 746. House. (1909). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, pedimented dormers, 2-story canted bay on facade. Similar to #742, #748-50.
- C 748-50. House. (1909). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, pedimented dormers, 2-story canted bay on facade. Similar to #742, #746.
- C 784. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story Colonial Revival frame house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 786. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 788. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 790. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 792. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 796. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival House. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 808. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Composite hip and gable roof, 3 bays wide. Corner turret, sawn and turned porch elements.
- C 816. House. (c. 1910). 2-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gable roof, 3 bays wide, symmetrical cross gables.
- C 822. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide.
- C 826-28. Timothy E. Norton Tenant House. (1894-95). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2-story engaged turret. Decorative gable braces, wraparound porch.
- C 830. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, central hipped dormer.
- C 834-36. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide.

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Edgewood Park Historic District

Continuation sheet

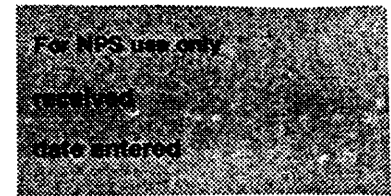
New Haven, CT

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Elm Street (cont'd.)

- C 840. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, flared eaves, 3 bays wide. Central pedimented dormer.
- C 844. Jesse W. Russell House. (1894). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2-story engaged turret. Decorative gable braces, wraparound porch.
- C 866. Bushnell-States Tenant House. (1897). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gambrel roof with gambrel cross gable, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in cross gable.
- C 868. Philo and Susan Bushnell House. (1897). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Composite hipped and gabled roof with central pedimented dormer. Applied swag decoration on frieze.
- C 870. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 872-74. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide.
- C 876-78. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne-Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Mock half-timbering in gable (Photograph #18).
- C 880. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide (Photograph #18).
- C 882-84. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable, 3 bays wide. Aluminum siding, modified porch.

Ellsworth Avenue

- C 167. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide.
- C 168-70. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable. Aluminum siding, modified porch.
- C 171. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 172. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable, applied molding above windows, modified porch.
- C 174-76. Edward J. Veazley House. (1896). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Modillion cornice, turned and sawn porch elements.
- C 175. Bradley-Nash House. (c. 1895). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Spindle design in gable brace and porch screen.
- C 177. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding, modified porch.
- C 178. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable, 2 bays wide.

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Edgewood Park Historic District

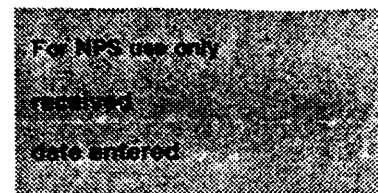
New Haven, CT

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Ellsworth Avenue (cont'd.)

- C 186. House. (c. 1900). 2-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Composite hipped and gabled roof, 2 bays wide. Round corner turret with conical roof (Photograph #16).
- C 190. Newton H. Cox House. (1894). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide (Photograph #16).
- C 195-97. Michael & Katherine Leary House. (1909). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Gable end toward street, 2 bays wide. (Photograph #16).
- C 196. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 200. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable, 4 bays wide. Enclosed entry.
- C 201. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide, mock half-timbering in gable.

Maple Street

- C 15. Carriage House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival carriage house. Hipped roof, gabled dormers, conical roof bay above entry. Vertical board siding.
- C 21-23. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 22. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Palladian window in the gable.
- C 24 Steven B. Warren House. (1893-94). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Shingled gable, sawn turned porch elements. Art glass window in stairwell.
- C 25. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Gable end set toward street, 2 bays wide. Shingled gable, sawn and turned porch elements (Photograph #8).
- C 28-30. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 29. Harry and Louise Grinnell House. (1894-96). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Composite hipped and gabled roof, 2 bays wide. Wraparound porch with sawn and turned elements (Photograph #8).
- C 32-34. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Sawn and turned porch elements. Aluminum siding.
- C 33. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Composite hipped and gabled roof, 2-story engaged turret, 3 bays wide. Palladian window on 2nd floor.
- C 36-38. Moses Dupuis House. (1894). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Shingled gable, turned and sawn work porch elements.
- C 37-39. Edward H. Ticknor House. (1894). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.

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Edgewood Park Historic District

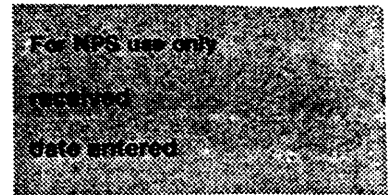
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Maple Street (cont'd.)

- C 40-42. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 41. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 75. Anne and Frederick Kirchoff House. (1895). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Pyramidal roof with cross gable wings, 2 bays wide. Pedimented gable over porch entry (Photograph #9).
- C 79. Emma K. Tuttle House. (1897). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Sawn and turned gable screen and porch elements (Photograph #9).
- C 112-14. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 115. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 117. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable, 3 bays wide, paired arched windows in gable, modified porch.
- C 118. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide, modified porch.
- C 122. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide, shingled gable.
- C 123-25. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide, modified porch.
- C 131. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide, wraparound porch, aluminum siding.
- C 135. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 156. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 157. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. 2-story addition on east side. Aluminum siding.
- C 158. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 159-61. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 165-67. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 169-71. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 175. Howard and Ella White House. (1909). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, central dormer, 2 bays wide.

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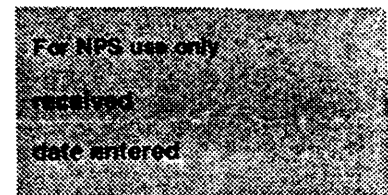
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Maple Street (cont'd.)

- C 179. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, central hipped dormer, 3 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 181-83. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, central hipped dormer, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 193. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 198. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame stucco and shingle-faced Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide.
- C 199. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, central hipped dormer, 4 bays wide.
- C 202-04. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 203. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, central hipped dormer, 3 bays wide.
- C 207. Charles Yeomans House. (1906). 1½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gambrel roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 208-10. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Palladian window in shingled gable.
- C 211-13. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 212-14. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 2 bays wide. Hipped roof dormers.

Norton Street

- C 142. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, central hipped dormer, 2 bays wide, aluminum siding.
- C 147. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable, 2 bays wide.
- C 148. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable, 2 bays wide, shingled gable.
- C 149. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable, 3 bays wide.
- C 153-55. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 154. House. (c. 1915). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof with flared eaves, central hipped dormer, 3 bays wide.
- C 165. Joseph Kegelmeyer House. (1901-02). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide. Wraparound porch, 3-story octagonal turret with conical roof.

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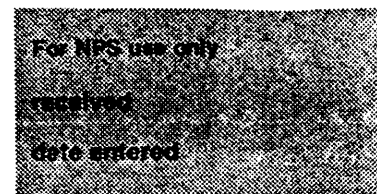
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Norton Street (cont'd.)

- C 166. Evans Russell House. (1897). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Gable roof, set gable end toward the street, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 167-69. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide, aluminum siding.
- C 170-72. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 171-73. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide, aluminum siding, modified porch.
- C 176-78. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gable set toward street, 3 bays wide. Modified porch.
- C 177. Irving B. Hitchcock House. (1893). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Gable roof, 2 bays wide. 2-story polygonal turret with conical roof. Aluminum siding.
- C 179-81. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gambrel roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 182. James H. McDonald House. (1895). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Gable end set toward street, 3 bays wide. Engaged 2-story turret with conical roof. Porch has been partially enclosed.
- NC 186. House. (c. 1960). 2-story brick Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide.
- C 192-94. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Composite hipped and gabled roof, 2 bays wide. Corner turret.
- C 196-98. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Modified porch.

Sherman Avenue

- C 218. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Composite hipped and gabled roof, central hipped dormer. Applied swag motifs on facade.
- C 220. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Shingled gable.
- C 222. J. Preston Strong House. (1893). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Shingled gable, sawn and turned porch elements.
- C 226. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide. Central pedimented gable. Modified porch.
- C 228. Henry H. Weed House. (1894-95). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Shingled gable, sawn and turned porch elements.
- C 232. Julius D. Hildreth House. (1895). Substantial 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival house. Intersecting jerkinhead gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable, wraparound porch.
- C 244. G. Wilbur Clark House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Georgian Revival house.

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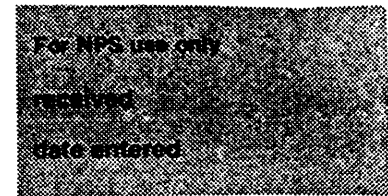
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Sherman Avenue (cont'd.)

- C 248. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide. Double pedimented dormer. Leaded glass transoms and sidelights on entry.
- C 250. Viva and William Barnum House. (1901). 2½-story frame Georgian Revival house. Composite hipped and gabled roof, with central hipped dormer. 3 bays wide.
- C 256. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Composite hipped and gabled roof, central pedimented dormer, 2 bays wide.
- C 258. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 262. James A. Church House. (1893). Substantial 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Composite roof, 3-story elliptical turret, sheathed in a variety of wood siding, wraparound porch.

West Park Avenue

- C 1. George E. Hall House. (1909). Substantial 2½-story stucco-faced Arts & Crafts/Tudor Revival house. Gable tile roof with symmetrical cross gables, wraparound porch. Mock half-timbering in the gable.
- C 7. Nathaniel B. Stone House. (1908). Substantial 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Intersecting gable roof, polygonal corner turret, 3 bays wide, wraparound porch.

Winthrop Avenue

- C 339-41. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gambrel roof with central gambrel cross gables and 2 pedimented dormers. 3 bays wide. Modified porch.
- C 345. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 3 bays wide with unusual semi-circular bays flanking entrance. 2 pedimented dormers.
- C 351. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Gambrel roof, 3 bays wide. Elaborate porch with fluted columns.
- C 353. House. (c. 1915). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Art glass window in stairwell.
- C 356. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 357. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 2 bays wide. Central gabled dormer.
- C 359. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Applied molded barge board. Modified porch, aluminum siding.
- C 362-64. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 3 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 365. House. (c. 1905). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, 2 bays wide. Central pedimented dormer. Aluminum siding.

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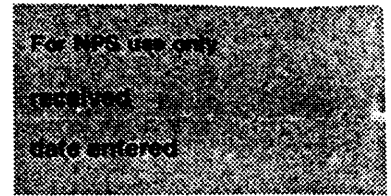
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Winthrop Avenue (cont'd.)

- C 366. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Composite gable and hip roof, central hipped former, 3 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 373. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 374. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, central pedimented dormer, 2 bays wide. Enclosed porch (Photograph #17).
- C 375. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide, mock half-timbering.
- C 376. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Gable roof with flared eaves, symmetrical cross gable, hipped dormer, 3 bays wide (Photograph #17).
- C 379-81. House. 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Palladian window in gable.
- C 380. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Queen Anne Colonial Revival transitional house. Gable roof with flared eaves, asymmetrical cross gable, hipped dormer, 3 bays wide (Photograph #17).
- C 382. House. (c. 1910). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Hipped roof, central hipped dormer, 2 bays wide. Partially enclosed porch.
- C 385. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Composite hip and gable roof, 2 bays wide. Aluminum siding.
- C 387. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Queen Anne house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide. Sawn and turned porch elements.
- C 389-91. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.
- C 395. House. (c. 1900). 2½-story frame Colonial Revival house. Intersecting gable roof, 2 bays wide.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–1920	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Criterion A & C

Specific dates see item #7

Builder/Architect see item #7

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Edgewood Historic District is New Haven's finest, most intact and cohesive example of a large residential neighborhood whose initial development was actively fostered by the city under the design and planning tenets embodied by the late nineteenth-century City Beautiful movement, a movement designed to achieve an harmonious balance between the natural and built environment within the context of the urban setting (Criterion A & C).

The architecture of the district is homogenous in terms of use, style, form and size, and has very few non-contributing structures. The dominant house type is a single family, frame structure set on a narrow city lot. The district includes examples of the work of several talented local architects, notably C. E. Jay, and the Bridgeport firm of Meloy and Beckwith. Edgewood Park, established in 1889, was one of the key factors in the development of the neighborhood as a residential area. The park is associated on several levels with Donald Grant Mitchell (1822–1908), an author and landscape architect who achieved national recognition during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Mitchell gave property to the city for the establishment of the park and was a principal in its design.

Mitchell was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and was a graduate of Yale College. After an initial venture with the Foreign Service in Europe he turned to literary pursuits, writing on a variety of subjects for several magazines. He also published several books. In 1855 he settled in New Haven, purchasing a large farm which he named Edgewood. Under his pen name of Ik Marvel he wrote about farming, home construction, and town planning in a series of books, using Edgewood as a model. In 1904 Mitchell was presented with an award by the New England Association of Park Superintendents and at that time Mitchell was acknowledged as having "laid the foundation for scientific and beautiful park building throughout this country." For many years Mitchell served as a landscape consultant with such prestigious clients as Princeton and Lafayette Colleges and the City of Alleghany, Pennsylvania. As an advisor to the Parks Commission of the City of New Haven, he set his personal seal on a city which was his home for over fifty years.¹

Architectural Significance

The architectural significance of this district lies mainly in the fact that it is one of the largest and most nearly intact late nineteenth-century residential areas in the city. It boasts a wealth of variations on the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, and most of these houses have been little altered since their construction. The district was intensively developed between 1892 and 1910, and the houses are nearly similar in size and materials. A remarkable richness of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architectural detail is evident in the district. These details are elegant, crisp and well executed. Substantial examples of the Queen Anne style such as the Nathaniel B. Stone House (1908), 7 West Park Avenue, are included in the district. The Stone House with its polygonal corner turret and wraparound porch, or the Steven B. Warren House (1893–94), 24 Maple Street, with the Art Glass window in the stairwell, have a number of fine details typical of the style and period. Excellent examples of the full-blown Colonial Revival style are evident in the three houses at 742–48 Elm Street (1909), with their symmetrical proportions and pedimented dormers. Another common form of the Colonial Revival style within the district is represented by the John M. and Adella Marvin House (1907) at 384 Edgewood Avenue. This hipped-roof structure has a central hipped dormer and three-bay facade sheltered by a large one-story porch. Only a few

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 240 acres

Quadrangle name New Haven, CT

Quadrangle scale 1: 24,000

UTM References See Continuation Sheet

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

Zone	Easting			Northing					

D

Zone	Easting			Northing					

E

Zone	Easting			Northing					

F

Zone	Easting			Northing					

G

Zone	Easting			Northing					

H

Zone	Easting			Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state n/a code county code

state n/a code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kate Ohno, Preservation Consultant, edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization New Haven Preservation Trust date 1986

street & number 254 College Street telephone (203) 562-5919


city or town New Haven, state Connecticut

12. 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 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission date July 24, 1986

For NPS use only

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

 date 9/9/86
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:  date 9/9/86
Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

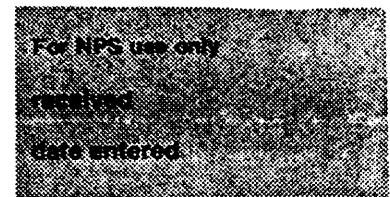
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Item number 8

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of the houses in the district have suffered greatly from unsympathetic additions or alterations, although forty-four have been sheathed in aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding, or have lost all or part of their original porches.

The preservation of Mitchell's landscaped esplanade in the center of Edgewood Avenue, and the presence of the landscaped side streets and Edgewood Park maintain Mitchell's original conception of the neighborhood.

History

Like many of the areas located along the fringe of New Haven's early to mid-nineteenth-century urban core, most of the district known today as Edgewood remained thinly settled and semi-rural prior to the end of the Civil War. Maps dating from the nineteenth century indicate that most of the settlement which had taken place in the area by the early 1870's consisted of approximately three dozen houses plus associated outbuildings; virtually all of these were located along the southern, northern and eastern fringes of the Edgewood area.

One of the principal reasons accounting for the sparse nature of settlement in Edgewood throughout the bulk of the nineteenth century was the existence of New Haven's large Old Alms House Farm complex in the heart of the district. New Haven first erected buildings for use as an alms/work house in the eastern end of the modern Edgewood district in 1800.

The farmland originally associated with these buildings, known as the Second Alms House, was extensive. It covered better than 250 acres of the land in the core of the modern Edgewood District between Sherman Avenue and the West River.

In the 1850's New Haven erected a new (Third) Alms House facility near the western end of Martin Street, now known as Edgewood Avenue. The move resulted from pressure put on the town to open up land along the eastern fringe of Edgewood for residential development. This demand for potential new housing sites was fostered by the population growth associated with the developing carriage manufacturing industry in the area known today as Dwight Street Historic District, the western side of which abutted the Alms House Farm lands laid out in 1800.

Following the opening of the Third Alms House facility, the town sub-divided and offered for sale roughly fifty acres of the eastern section of the Alms House farmland abutting the western side of the Dwight district (land between Winthrop and Sherman Avenues south of Maple Street) for development as housing sites. However, the bulk of the remaining acreage associated with the Alms House was intentionally retained by the town until 1874. In a town meeting that year, it was voted to purchase a farm in Westville and move the entire complex out of the Edgewood district. It was also decided at this meeting that the town should subdivide the remaining land for sale to individuals as building lots.²

Despite the fact that the decision was made to relocate the facility and open up its Edgewood holdings for sale and development in 1874, the relocation of the Alms House to Springside Avenue in Westville did not take place until 1888-89. The continued presence of the Alms House in the neighborhood inhibited sales of the building lots, but after 1889 the area experienced a virtual explosion in lot sales and house construction.

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As in many American communities which were becoming increasingly urbanized following the end of the Reconstruction era, the tenets of urban planning and design embodied in the movement known as the City Beautiful made a significant impact on the City of New Haven during the latter decades of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century. City Beautiful drew much of its essence from such precedents as the grand boulevards and linear gardenways designed and built in Paris in the 1850's and 1860's under the auspices of George-Eugene Haussman, the large public parks designed and built under the supervision of Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux in New York (Central Park-1858) and Brooklyn (Prospect Park-1867), as well as such classical Renaissance themes as rhythmic architectural continuity in streetscape design.

The pervasive influence of City Beautiful in New Haven during the decades surrounding the turn of the century is nowhere better reflected than in the approach which the City of New Haven took in fostering the development of its expansive Alms House Farm holdings as a residential subdivision in 1889. Working in conjunction with Donald Grant Mitchell, the designer of East Rock Park (1880), and one of the city's most prominent landscape architects and leading advocate of the concepts embodied in City Beautiful, the city laid out land along both sides of the West River as a large park based on the earlier East Rock model. The central east-west artery leading through the district to this new park, Martin Street, was totally redesigned, emerging as a broad avenue featuring a large park-like central esplanade. In recognition of Mitchell's design efforts, as well as his donation of a substantial portion of his own land along the western side of the West River for the new park, both Martin Street and the park were renamed for Mitchell's nearby farm, "Edgewood". The newly christened Edgewood Avenue led directly to Mitchell's estate, which was the next tract of land to be developed as a residential suburb in the early years of the twentieth century.

The City of New Haven's effort to ensure the development of the post-1889 Old Alms House Farm subdivision as a showpiece of modern urban planning and design was not limited to the creation of a new park and avenue. The city's intention that the subdivision be developed as a residential district featuring substantial, well-designed houses is reflected by the fact that the vast majority of the deeds granted to individuals for property in the subdivision after 1889 carried the following restrictive covenant:

...if at any time hereafter this property shall be used for any purposes other than for a residence, or if more than one dwelling house to accommodate more than two families be erected thereon, or if the first cost of such dwelling house shall be less than three thousand dollars, then the whole of said lot and all improvements thereon shall be forfeited and revert to the grantor, its successors and assigns forever.

Residential development in the Old Alms House Farm subdivision along the lines established by the city was basically complete by the second decade of the twentieth century. Most of the occupants were prosperous professional people or middle management in one of the city's many factories. Today, virtually all of the houses built during this period still stand. Most retain nearly all of their original exterior features.

End Notes

¹Barbara Lamb, "Donald Grant Mitchell and His Edgewood Farm," unpublished paper,

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1984, collection New Haven Colony Historical Society. See also Arthur Reed Kimball, "The Master of Edgewood," Scribner's Magazine, V.XXVII no. 2, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York: 1900. Dumas Malone, Ed., Dictionary of American Biography, V. 13-14, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York: 1934.

²Map of the Lay Out of Lots on the Old Alms House Farm from maps made by Cassius W. Kelly, Engineer, dated August 23, 1890, and September 26, 1891. Collection New Haven Colony Historical Society.

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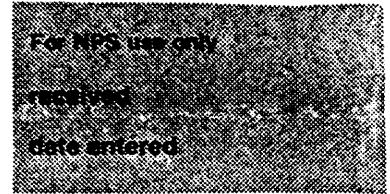
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Bibliography

Lamb, Barbara, "Donald Grant Mitchell and His Edgewood Farm," unpublished paper, collection New Haven Colony Historical Society, 1984.

Map of the Lay Out of Lots on the Old Alms House Farm from maps made by Cassius W. Kelly, Engineer, dated August 23, 1890, and September 26, 1891. Collection New Haven Colony Historical Society.

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Boundary Description

North: At the southeast corner of Whalley and West Rock Avenues running east along the line of Whalley Avenue to the corner of West Park Avenue cornering and running south with the west line of West Park Avenue to a point opposite the west boundary of #7 West Park Avenue, cornering and crossing West Park Avenue, and running north with the west boundary of #7 West Park Avenue, cornering and running east with the north boundary of #7 & #1 West Park Avenue to Pendleton Street, cornering and running south with Pendleton Street to a point opposite the north property line of #531 Edgewood Avenue, cornering and crossing Pendleton Street and running east with the rear property lines of the north side of Edgewood Avenue to the east line of Brownell Street, cornering, and running north with Brownell Street to the south corner of Elm Street, cornering and running east with Elm Street to the West corner of Sherman Avenue.

East: Cornering and running south with Sherman Avenue to the north corner of Edgewood Avenue.

South: Cornering and running west with Edgewood Avenue to a point opposite the west line of Hotchkiss Street, cornering and crossing Edgewood Avenue and running with the west line of Hotchkiss Street to the rear property line of #318-320 Edgewood Avenue, cornering and running west with the rear property lines of those buildings fronting on Edgewood Avenue to the west line of Boulevard, cornering and running south with Boulevard to the north corner of Derby Avenue, cornering and running west with Derby Avenue to the east corner of Yale Avenue.

West: Cornering and running with Yale Avenue to the east line of West Rock Avenue, cornering and running north with West Rock Avenue to the beginning.

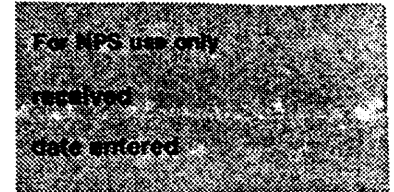
Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Edgewood District were delineated primarily on the basis of a map of the Old Alms House subdivision (c. 1892). Land records revealed the use of a restrictive covenant on lots in this subdivision. Buildings on lots which were sold prior to 1888 without this restrictive covenant were excluded unless their physical and visual characteristics clearly justified their inclusion on the basis of compatibility of period, scale and stylistic features. Approximately twenty of the structures included within the district fall into this category. Edgewood Park was included within the district because of its pivotal design relationship to the area's overall post-1888 development.

On the east the district abuts the Dwight Historic District. This district was developed during a different period, and exemplifies a different theme. The south boundary of the eastern edge of the district follows the axis of Stanley and Chapel Streets, an area which saw the greatest development activity during an earlier period than Edgewood. The southern boundary on the west side of the district is Derby Avenue, which marks the division between Edgewood Park and Memorial Park. The west boundary of the district follows Yale and West Rock Avenues. The buildings on the west side of this axis are mainly the product of post-World War I development efforts, while Edgewood Park occupies the east side of the axis. Most of the northern boundary of the district abuts the axis of Whalley Avenue, a commercial artery. Where the north boundary follows the boundary of Edgewood Park it excludes the former Hamilton Park property which was developed during the same period as the balance of the district by the Hubinger family. Hamilton Park was excluded from the district because it was developed by a different group, and in a less grandiose manner.

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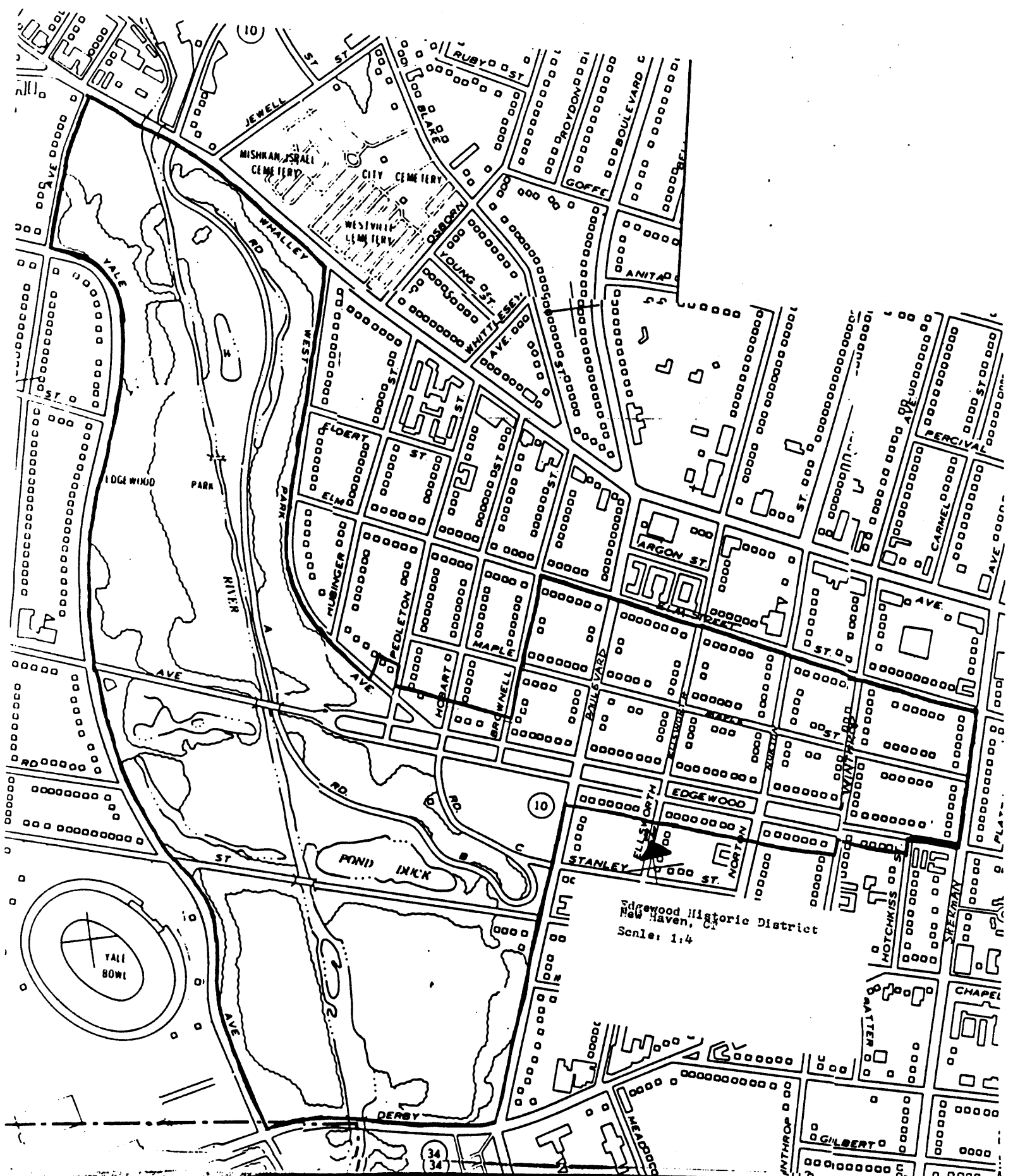
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UTM References

- | | | | |
|---|----|--------|---------|
| A | 18 | 670820 | 4576700 |
| B | 18 | 671170 | 4576420 |
| C | 18 | 671170 | 4575730 |
| D | 18 | 671180 | 4575800 |
| E | 18 | 671240 | 4575780 |
| F | 18 | 671280 | 4575940 |
| G | 18 | 672140 | 4575570 |
| H | 18 | 672100 | 4575360 |
| I | 18 | 672000 | 4575380 |
| J | 18 | 672000 | 4575360 |
| K | 18 | 671480 | 4575490 |
| L | 18 | 671300 | 4575000 |
| M | 18 | 670910 | 4575040 |
| N | 18 | 670730 | 4576480 |



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 Scale: 1:4

34
 34