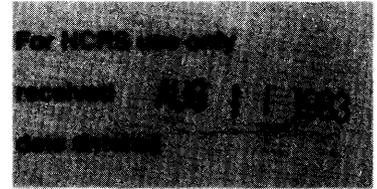


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic West Village

and/or common Dwight Street Historic District

2. Location

street & number (see continuation sheet) N/A not for publication

city, town New Haven N/A vicinity of Third congressional district

state Connecticut code 09 county New Haven code 009

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<u>N/A</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of N/A state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Municipal Building, Tax Assessor's Office

street & number 200 Orange Street

city, town New Haven state CT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records CT Historical Commission 59 South Prospect St.

city, town Hartford state CT

7. Description

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Dwight Street Historic District is a roughly square, 20-block commercial and residential neighborhood of modest, 19th- and early 20th-century structures lying near the center of New Haven, Connecticut. The area, which is laid out in a traditional grid-pattern street plan, is traversed by Elm Street, Edgewood Avenue, Chapel Street and George Street, each of which is a major, east-west city thoroughfare (Figure 1). The Dwight Street Historic District is bounded on the north by heavily commercialized Whalley Avenue, which diverges from the regular grid street plan of the Dwight Street area; to the west, by the later-developed Sherman Avenue neighborhood¹; to the south by a large area of vacant land cleared for the proposed Route 34 connector; and to the east by the Yale University campus (Figure 1). The district has 629 buildings.

The district's street pattern remains largely unchanged since the resolution of its plan during the third quarter of the 19th century. The historical development of the area is apparent in the presence of many 19th-century dwellings in the section closest to the center of the city, or the district's eastern edge, and in the predominance of later 19th-century dwellings toward the western edge.

The Dwight Street District is characterized by a low, residential scale which is readily identified by a prevalence of two and three-story, 19th-century buildings. The north-south side streets are generally tree-lined, and feature closely set rows of 19th- and turn-of-the-century frame or brick dwellings set back from the street by shallow front yards and paved sidewalks (photograph 1). In general, these streets retain a greater percentage of their 19th-century building stock than do the east-west arteries. Many of the houses stand in rows of two or three nearly identical structures, reflecting 19th-century real estate speculation patterns throughout the district. Traces of the area's history in light manufacturing are apparent in a few clusters of 19th-century shop structures situated in the middle of some blocks. No significant industrial activity remains today.

Building uses and types in the Dwight Street Historic District are varied. The major portion of the building stock is residential and reflects development patterns associated with the carriage and other, lesser industries of New Haven during the second and third quarters of the 19th century. There is a wide range of housing types: single, two-family, and multi-residential houses and small apartment buildings, and larger, three-to-five-story apartment blocks (photographs 4-18). Many buildings along the major arteries of the district have been converted for commercial use on the ground floor. One of the district's large industrial buildings remains (photo 20), as do some utilitarian structures associated with the building and carriage trades (photos 27 and 28). The area also contains a few entirely commercial and office structures, most of which were built during the last 30 years. Institutional uses are also represented. The Dwight Place Congregational Church, an excellent example of the Romanesque Revival Style, built in 1871, is a monumental neighborhood landmark situated near the center of the district (photograph 3).

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Dwight Street Historic District, New Haven, CT

Continuation sheet

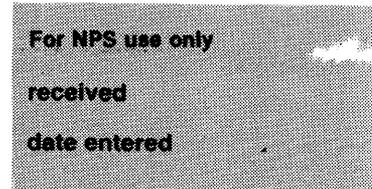
Location

Item number

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1



<u>STREET</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Auburn Street	113-121 118
Beers Street	17-109 30-52
Chapel Street	1179-1469 1180-1386
Crown Street	371-401 370-408
Day Street	67-141 106-266
Dwight Street	95-285 42-288
Edgewood Avenue	15-285 10-274
Elm Street	361-639 336-648
Garden Street	5-9 2-32
George Street	421-583 424-670
Gilbert Street	5-103 2-106

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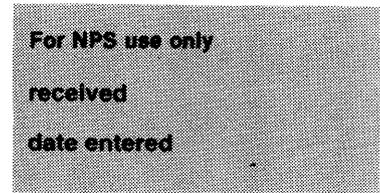
Dwight Street Historic District, New Haven, CT

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<u>STREET</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Greenwood Street	85-161 108-160
Howe Street	17-135 32-142
Kensington Street	33-111 10-110
Lynnwood Place	19-39 16-40
Orchard Street	217-503 220-490
Park Street	90-282
Platt Street	20-52
Scranton Street	95-141 98-138
University Place	1-23 2-20
Waverly Street	16-20

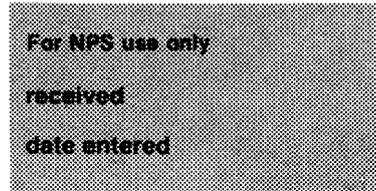
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Dwight Area Historical and Architectural Resources Survey

1979 Local

CT Historical Commission, 59 So. Prospect St.

Hartford, CT

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It is the neighborhood's high proportion of Victorian dwellings that visually identifies the Dwight Street District. A rich sampling of 19th and early 20th-century New England residential architecture is represented, often in simplified, vernacular forms of the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. The multiple as well as single-occupancy residential form is exhibited in each of the architectural periods except late 18th century.

The district's early to mid 19th-century evolution as a working class neighborhood is clearly reflected in its wealth of modest, wood-frame, single and two-family houses. Most structures of this category were constructed by workers in the carriage or building trades, wishing to live in proximity to their places of employment, or by land speculators and housing developers, who foresaw the spread of the city westward. The first streets to be built upon in the Dwight District were the east ends of Edgewood (then called Martin) and Elm, and the north end of Park Street, or at the districts northeast corner. Typical examples of the Federal and Greek Revival modes which remain from this early 19th-century period are 234-236 Park Street and 91 Edgewood Avenue (photographs 4 & 5). The Park Street house is one of a few remaining duplex dwellings built in the Dwight area during the Federal period. Constructed during the early years of the area's establishment as a center of light industry, the two-family house type was the most popular residential building type of the neighborhood throughout the 19th century. A simple clapboard frame structure with a gable roof and windows set directly below the cornice line, typical of early 19th-century residential architecture, here presents a double doorway, the only element belying its double capacity arrangement. Later additions of a gabled porch and 2/2-pane-windows represent a fashion-conscious Victorian updating.

Another characteristic dwelling type of the Dwight Street Historic District is the vernacular Greek Revival house (photograph 5). Featuring a three-bay front with a classical entrance porch and a closed-gable pediment, the house at 91 Edgewood Avenue typifies the early 19th-century single-family housing stock of the area. Several such houses remain in the northeast section of the district, some as Greek Revival rows. Their concentration in the area conveys a vivid impression of the neighborhood's mid-19th-century appearance. Many such houses in the district are a slightly smaller-scale and less elaborate version of this house, while consisting of the same, formal features (photographs 6 & 7). The house may have been a popular type with the more prosperous resident workers in the area's carriage and building industries.

Drawn initially by the establishment of a branch of the carriage industry there in the late 1820s, the population of the area rapidly increased with the growth of other related and non-related light industries, such as the manufacture of carriage parts, daguerreotype case factories and the building trades. Accordingly, local stores, services and taverns were established, providing further growth. The second

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significant building phase reflects this period of New Haven's westward development, with speculators buying up whole blocks and constructing rows of two-family early Victorian houses to rent to district workers unable to afford building their own houses. These dwellings (photographs 8, 9, 10, 11) accorded their inhabitants a more elaborate facade in the Italianate and Queen Anne styles, providing one shared the house with another family.

Typical of the later 19th century is the multi-family Victorian house at 111 Kensington Street, built c. 1880 (photograph 9). Entire rows comprised of such houses remain, dominating the architectural character of the area. This particularly well-preserved example exhibits the cross floor plan and the steeply pitched gable roof characteristic of speculative housing of the 1880s. The decorative woodwork of the porch and the gables, including polygonal shingles and Stick style timbering, gives a sense of splendor and fashion to this working-class neighborhood. The multi-family aspect of this house type is visible in the presence of two entrances, either set side-by-side at the front, or with one situated in the front wall of a cross wing. The two and three-family frame dwelling form continued through the early decades of the 20th century, in the Colonial Revival style (photograph 12). Scores of these two house types remain in the district.

A fourth residential building type which appeared in the area continued the early pattern of the multiple dwelling while introducing a more urban architectural character. This was the brick double house, often Italianate or Renaissance-derived in its architecture, and three stories tall (photographs 13 and 14). Other multi-family structures of the time display bowed and projecting bays (photograph 15). This is a larger type which would have contained several living units, and would not have been considered as fashionable as the rowhouse.

Such structures, built as investments by developers, were to be partially or entirely rented out, and reflect the increasing need for cheap housing in the district beginning in the 1890s and continuing through the period of the First World War. The raised basement, the large window openings with stone trim, and the prominent, bracketed cornice are typical features of this building type and period.

While primarily working-class in population and physical appearance, the Dwight neighborhood did contain a few wealthy areas. Lynwood Place, opened after 1880, was developed largely by professionals associated with local businesses, industries and nearby Yale University. Built in response to new fire codes, the residences of this street are brick. The building at No. 40 Lynwood Place is one of the few originally private townhouses of the Dwight area. Unlike the rowhouse, this building type is free-standing and features more elaborate architectural detail.

Another upper-class pocket centered around Dwight Place, an area at

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the south end of Dwight Street. Today, several large, elaborate residences built by local, small-time industrialists remain in the area. These houses, built in the Italianate and Queen Anne styles, reflect a higher level of architectural sophistication than their working-class counterparts in the surrounding area. Representing the upper-class suburban ideal is the Sisk Funeral Home, built as a private residence on Dwight Place in 1894 (photograph 17). Designed by the prominent New Haven architect William Allen, this house asserts its upper-class character through its size, elaborate surface woodwork, tall hip roof, exaggerated chimney stack heights and over-sized Palladian windows.

A final, dominant residential type of the Dwight area is the World War I-era apartment building. One of the more elegant facades of this period is the limestone and brick-faced Richmond Building on Park Street, which displays Tudor Revival forms in its tripartite bays and stonework openings (photograph 18). Historical revival forms, as in the diluted Neo-Gothic doorway and parapets of the Lynwood Apartments, prevail in the early 20th-century architecture of the district's large buildings (photograph 19).

Few industrial structures remain in the district. The only major building associated with the area's light manufacturing history is the Mathusheck Piano Manufacturing Company, now converted to residential use (photograph 20). While extensively altered earlier in the century, the building's size suggests the importance of the piano manufacturing in the district during the period following the Civil War.

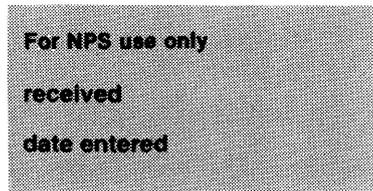
One of the largest structures in the district and a prominent visual landmark is the Dwight Place Congregational Church on the corner of Chapel and Dwight Streets (photograph 3). The building's 1871 construction date reflects the presence of a prosperous Yankee population in the district during and after the Civil War years. The congregation hired David R. Brown, a Henry-Austin trained, New Haven architect, to design the building, which is Italian Renaissance Revival in style. The facade is composed of a center pavilion flanked by three-story square towers. The ground story consists of a series of broad, arched doorways which are set off by pilasters and smooth voussoirs. Tall two-story narrow arched windows rise in the pavilion and towers and are flanked by alternately reeded and smooth quoins. The upper towers, which are missing their spires, have quarter-round columns at the corners and denticulated cornice moldings. Attached to the back of the church is a two-story Renaissance Revival parish house. A third tower, with spire, originally rose over the apse of the church.

During the first quarter of the 20th century, buildings continued to be designed in historical revival styles. The Jessie J. Scranton School at 98 Scranton Street, built in 1905, a Neo-Colonial brick structure typical of institutional architecture of the time, and the Augusta Troup Junior High School (photograph 21), a Neo-Gothic building of 1923, are contrasting area examples of their eclectic architectural

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period. The latter structure is a massive, three-story brick block with broad, two-story, Neo-Gothic-arched windows with concrete tracery. The large end pavilions are nearly blank wall planes, each detailed only by a tall, Neo-Gothic niche set at the second story. At the time of its construction, the building was the second of six public junior schools in New Haven. Like the larger apartment buildings of its time, the school's size mirrors the increase in the Dwight area's population from an influx of arms industry workers during and after the First World War.

Despite the construction of many five and six-story apartment buildings during the 1920s and 30s, and a number of public housing and institutional redevelopment projects of recent decades, the scale of the Dwight area has remained residential. The conversion of 19th-century dwellings to commercial use has considerably affected the street-level appearance of some sections, but a situation of "benign neglect" and the continued residential use of the area has allowed the survival of a major portion of the 19th-century working and middle-class housing stock.

NOTE: CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES IN THE DWIGHT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

In the Dwight Street Historic District a contributing structure is one whose scale, proportions and materials are considered to be visually harmonious with the 19th-and early 20th-century character of the area. While this overall character is defined largely by intact rows of 19th-century, two-and three-story frame or brick dwellings, structures of other types which have historical associations with that housing stock, such as apartment buildings, schools, churches, and industrial buildings, are also considered to contribute. Buildings under 50 years of age are considered non-contributing (NC). This category constitutes six percent of the total number of buildings in the Dwight Street Historic District.

Non-contributing structures are buildings or complexes which are 50 years or less of age and which by their design or loss of architectural integrity are considered to be visually disruptive to the 19th-and early 20th-century character of the area.

¹An 1890 map of the area, entitled "Map of the Lay Out of Lots on the Old Alms House Farm" (Office of the New Haven Town Clerk), shows that the newly subdivided lots on both the east and west sides of Sherman Avenue and the blocks to the west had not yet been developed by 1890. Therefore, because of its evolution as distinct from the light-industrial beginnings of the section immediately to the east, Sherman Avenue has been excluded from the nominated Dwight area district.

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INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

AUBURN STREET

- 113 1889 Queen Anne dwelling. 2 stories with attic. Gable roof. Full front porch. Asbestos siding.
- 117 - ca. 1855 Italianate vernacular dwelling. 2 stories with attic. Gable roof. Entry porch. Asbestos siding.
- 121 ca. 1855 Late Greek Revival/Italianate multi-family dwelling. 2½ stories. Gable roof. L-shape plan. Asbestos siding.
- 108 ca. 1859 Late Greek Revival with Italianate elements. 2 stories. Italianate wing with arched windows and blocked cornice. Flat gable roof. Asbestos siding.

BEERS STREET

- 17 ca. 1850 Late Greek Revival dwelling. 2½ stories. Gable roof. 3 bay with offset entrance. Full front Greek Revival porch. Asbestos siding.
- 21-25 ca. 1875 Italianate brick dwellings (2), joined by a 1979 addition. Gable roofs.
- 29 ca. 1855 Victorian vernacular with Greek Revival elements. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Aluminum siding. New porch.
- 33 ca. 1860 Victorian vernacular dwelling. 2½ stories, Gable roof. Asphalt siding. Steep gable roof with wide, overhanging eaves and carved rafter ends. Cross gable plan. Very deep front gable supported by paired thin columns extending full height of front and meeting in open-work arch below eaves. 2nd storey balcony with turned spindles. Original front entrance.
- 37-39 ca. 1865 Late Greek Revival with Italianate elements. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Paired 2/2 attic lights are segmental-arched. Asbestos siding.
- 43 1856 Greek Revival with Italianate elements. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Offset 3 story tower with hip roof and paired arching windows. Full front Greek Revival porch. Asphalt siding.
- 49 ca. 1880 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard and wood shingle with stickwork in bargeboard of main gable. Full front porch with gable marking offset entrance. Small square lights in tripartite attic window.

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- 51 ca. 1885 Victorian vernacular. 2½ stories. Steep gable roof. Full front porch extended by 2nd storey in 3rd bay. Clapboard 1st floor; asbestos siding in uppers. Double attic window.
- 55 ca. 1885 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Steep gable roof. Clapboard with Stick Style applied boards. Bargeboards. Original entry. Colonial Revival full front porch.
- 59-61 ca. 1875 two family attached brick Queen Anne rowhouse. Two entrances paired at center and share common gabled porch. Original doors with sunburst designs. Segmental-arch windows. Terra-cotta decorative tiles and frieze in cornice.

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- 71-73 Myron Esdaile (71 Beers St.) ca. 1920, Queen Anne, 2½ stories, asbestos siding, asphalt shingle roof. Garage. Re-siding.
- 77-79 Arthur Smith (77 Beers) ca. 1875, Victorian Vernacular, 2½ stories, asbestos siding, asphalt shingle gable roof. Garage. Re-siding.
- 81-83 Christine E. Burrell et al (81 Beers) ca. 1872, Greek Revival/Italianate, 2½ stories, clapboard, asphalt shingle gable roof, carriage house.
- 85 Dennis R. Franklin and Arnita G. (85 Beers), 1880, Victorian Vernacular, 2½ stories, asbestos siding, asphalt shingle roof. Re-siding, porch added to the first floor.
- 89 Jeannette M. Green (89 Beers) ca. 1895, Victorian vernacular. 2½ stories, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle gable roof. Re-siding and the owner is projecting an addition.
- 93-95 Maud Leal (93 Beers) ca. 1914, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, clapboard and wood shingle gable, gabled roof.
- 97-99 Lillian Pierce (97 Beers) ca. 1885, triple decker, 3 story multi-family housing, clapboard, flat roof. Colonial Revival porches on half of each floor.
- 105-107 Archilles N. Haskos (1616 Chapel Street) ca. 1885, Italianate Row-house, 3 stories, brick, flat roof, porches replaced.
- 109 The Church of God and Saints of Christ (109 Beers) ca. 1869, Vernacular with Queen Anne elements, West elevation remodeled, clapboard with concrete facing on the west elevation, gable roof, 1½ stories.
- 30 Gladys C. and Woodrow Nelums (30 Beers) 1869, Victorian Vernacular with Italianate elements, 2½ stories, aluminum siding, asphalt shingle gable roof. The gabled entrance portico has curvilinear brackets.
- 34-36 Hesung Urun Koh (310 Yale Avenue) 1890, Italianate, 2 stories, brick, flat roof, porch replaced, the middle bays have porches, while the end bays are octagonal projections.
- 42 Charles W. Rice Jr. and Alice L. (42 Beers) ca. 1890, Italianate, clapboard, aluminum siding on east elevation, 2½ stories, asphalt shingle gable roof. The entrance has a door with thin, long transom with molded surround. Re-siding on east; porch enclosed on 2nd floor, south.

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46 (George R. Libby & Surv., 46 Beers St.) ca. 1890, Queen Anne 2½ stories, clapboard and wood shingle gable, asphalt shingle gable roof, front porch intact. South Addition to 2nd loor, west wing added.

52 (Mark A. Gaddy & Juanita L. & Surv., 52 Beers St.) ca. 1875, Italianate with Greek Revival elements, 2½ stories, rectangular in plan, asphalt siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, garage. Re-siding; south: addition near rear.

CHAPEL
STREET

1179-1183 (Vincent D. Gagliardi: 1130 Townsend Avenue), ca. 1940, Commercial/Vernacular with modern elements, 1 story, brick, composite facing, flat roof.
NC

1187 (Sarah Spector: 1187 Chapel) ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, brick, gable roof, ornate detailing, addition to the east elevation. L-shaped. Large center dormer with classical ornament projects prominently from a flat cross gable in the roof's front face.

1191-1193 (Joseph Frederick: 1191 Chapel), ca. 1875, French Second Empire, aluminum siding, mansard roof, 2½ stories, re-siding, addition in the rear, all windows have been replaced.

1195 (Yale University; 451 College St.), ca. 1895, Queen Anne, brick, wood shingle gable, sandstone, 2½ stories, asphalt shingle gable roof, store-front added.

1201 (Yale University; 451 College St.), ca. 1847, Vernacular with Italianate elements, 2½ stories; aluminum siding. Asphalt shingle hip-roof. Extensive ca. 1895 re-siding. Cubic structure with rear addition in brick.

1203-1215 ELD Realty Incorporated (1203 Chapel) ca. 1945, Commercial Vernacular, 2 stories. The upper story consists of a horizontal window band broken by vertical aluminum panels above and below. Below this are 8 storefronts in 2 distinct groups on either side of the entrance to the office level. The 4 western fronts are faced in brick, the 4 eastern fronts are faced in off-white composite. Flat roof.
NC

1217-1227 Lawrence and Eugene and Da Schaffer (1209 Chapel) ca. 1930, Commercial Vernacular, 2 story commercial building. Brick and Limestone trim, flat roof.

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- 1237-1243 Bonded Realty Inc. (422 Winthrop Avenue) ca. 1875/1890, Commercial Vernacular/French 2nd Empire and refaced extensively in 1940's, 2½ story brick and stucco front section, flat roof, commercial building.
- 1245 Lee Chuk and Suey Hing Lee and Far (1245 Chapel) ca. 1885, Vernacular with Italianate elements. 2½ stories; stucco front only, blue stone lintels and sills. Asphalt shingle roof. extensive 1st floor renovation, garage.
- 1249 Nathan E. Bassett (290 Orange Street) ca. 1905, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, 2½ stories clapboard, asphalt shingle hip roof with gable projection.
- 1255 Morris Schatz (1255 Chapel Street) ca. 1873, French 2nd Empire, 2½ stories. Vertical wood siding on the front only, asbestos siding on other elevations, asphalt shingle mansard roof. Extensive alterations ca. 1970.
- 1263 Edward N. and Ida L. Lipson & Surv. (46 Appletree Lane, North Haven) ca. 1945, commercial Vernacular, 1 story, stucco and blocked concrete, asphalt shingle gable roof.
- 1267 Dwight Place Congregational Church (1267 Chapel St.) 1871, Italian Renaissance Revival, 2 stories, limestone & concrete, flat roof. Rear addition 1904, steeples removed. Center pavillion flanked by 3 storey square towers.
- 1275 Herbert M. Short and B. C. Ardell (618 Orange Street) ca. 1920, 20th Century eclectic with Neo-Classical elements, 3 stories, brick, flat roof. The central bay forms a shallow octagon at the 2nd and 3rd storeys.
- 1287 Burwell, Cox, Smith & Crimmins, Inc. (1287 Chapel St.) 1877, High Victorian Gothic, brick, 2½ stories, gable roof. Addition in the rear. Dynamic roofline with square tower, bracketed. Windowsills, porch stair, watertable, string course are of sandstone.
- 1289-1297 Luigi Bernardo (c/o Herman Press, 1297 Chapel Street, New Haven) ca. 1930, commercial Vernacular, 2 stories, brick, flat roof.
- 1303-1305 Kevin Vanoist (231 Green Street) (Walter Camp Birthplace) ca. 1865, French Second Empire with Victorian Gothic elements, 2½ stories, aluminum, asphalt shingle mansard roof. Residing. Very detailed ornament on central dormer of facade.
- *1327-1329 Ronald Baia and Anthony Adinol (404 Spring Street 06510) ca. 1900, 20th Century Eclectic. Flat roof. This 4 story.

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building is sheathed in stucco incised to resemble ashlar masonry. The facade consists of 2 full height octagonal bays and 2 bays of 1/1 windows with stone sills.

- 1331-1333 Ronald Baia and Anthony Adinol (404 Spring Street 06510) ca. 1900, 20th Century eclectic with Italian Renaissance elements. Brick, 4 stories, flat roof. Storefront was added. Two flat octagonal bays project at the 2nd and 3rd storeys.
- 1335-1337 Miklos and Sonjia Deutsch (1335 Chapel) ca. 1844/20th Century. Commercial/French 2nd Empire. Asbestos siding and brick addition, 2½ and 2 stories high. Mansard roof on the original, flat roof on addition. Storefront added; re-siding.
- 1339-134 United States of America (1 Financial Plaza, Hartford) The Wilson Apartments. ca. 1920. 20th Century Eclectic with Neo-classical elements. 3 stories, brick, flat roof.
- 1343-1345 United States of America (1 Financial Plaza, Hartford) The Darlington, The Wilson Apartments, 1915. 20th Century Eclectic with Neo-classical elements. 3 stories, brick, flat roof.
- 1361 Richard R. Dantonio (210 Ferry Street 06489) , 1855. Greek Revival/Italianate, 2½ stories, aluminum siding, brick addition. Gable roof, flat roof on brick addition.
- 1363 Jas. J. and Lynn F. Monahan and Surv. (1363 Chapel) ca. 1885, High Victorian Gothic. Brick, mansard roof. 2½ stories. L-shaped row house.
- 1367-1369 Stephen J. and Helen L. Papa (1367 Chapel) ca. 1865, Late Greek Revival. Asbestos siding first, asphalt siding 2nd floor. Asphalt shingle gable roof, 2½ stories.
- 1371 Stephen J. and Helen C. Papa (1367 Chapel) ca. 1865, Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories.
- 1373-1377 Orville McFarlane (1373 Chapel) St. Claire Apartments. ca. 1920, 20th Century Eclectic with Colonial Elements. Brick, flat roof. 3 stories.
- 1379-1381 Stephen J. Papa and Helen C. (1367 Chapel) unknown date of construction, Greek Revival clapboard sides, wood shingle front, brick rear addition. Gable roof of asphalt shingles. 2 stories. Re-siding, brick additions.

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- 1385 Stephen J. Papa and Helen C. (1367 Chapel) unknown date of construction, Greek Revival. Clapboard. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Storefront additions.
- 1389 Noel L. Barstein and Peter S. Lion (1389 Chapel) ca. 1869. French 2nd Empire. Asphalt siding, brick front addition, asphalt shingle mansard roof. 2½ stories; additions.
- 1395 Frank B. Pesanelli (1395 Chapel) ca. 1855, Greek Revival. Aluminum siding, Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2 stories. Re-siding.
- NC 1401 Bruce F. Lehman (100 Homewood Avenue, North Haven) 1968, photo 22 Contemporary, Wood shingle shed roof of asphalt shingle, 2½ stories.
- 1403-1405 Frederic C. DeVita (32 Elm St.) ca. 1920, Bay Front Tenement with Neo-Classical elements. Wood shingle on 2nd and 3rd floor, stucco on 1st floor, flat roof. 3 stories.
- 1407-1415 Robert F. Cramer (51 Knollwood Drive, Branford) 1925, 20th Century Eclectic, brick, flat roof. 3 stories. Has a parapet roofline and lime stone details including quoins, key stones, window sills, cornice and 1st floor string course.
- NC 1423 Chapel Medical Center (1423 Chapel) ca. 1970, Contemporary, beige brick, flat roof. 3 stories.
- 1427 Fernando J. Louis (227 Plains Road) ca. 1860, Greek Revival Italianate, Clapboard, asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. First floor front lights have been filled. Building is T-shaped with single bay wings on each side.
- 1435 Mario Divienzo (301 Orchard Street) ca. 1890 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, clapboard, gable roof. 2½ stories. The principal gable roof is interrupted on the south front elevation by a conical roof surmounting an engaged tower at one end and a gable roof projecting over an oriel at the other.
- 1441 Chapel Medical Building, Inc. (1441 Chapel) 1865/1960, French 2nd Empire and 20th Century Eclectic. Aluminum siding, brick, 2nd floor south elevation. Flat asphalt roof (partly) and older mansard roof. 2½ stories. 2nd floor front wing added, re-siding.
- 1447 Rosalyn Kaye (50 Byron Place) 1926, 20th Century Eclectic with Elizabethan elements. Brick, flat roof, 3 stories. The flat roof is interrupted by gables surmounting the 2 storey oriels which flank the entrance bay.

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- 1455 Luca E. Celentano (1447 Chapel) 1891, Queen Anne, clapboard and wood shingle, asphalt shingle gable roof, 2½ stories. The gable whose ridge pole runs parallel to the street is interrupted on the south elevation by an engaged, 3 stor. round tower and a large inset dormer which also breaks the cornice line. The tower which is round on the 3rd floor becomes octagonal on the floors below
- 1469 Historic name: Plymouth Congregational Church (1469 Chapel Street) Temple Kesir Israel. 1900, Romanesque Revival, rusticated brown stone. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 3 stories. In the traditional European manner, a center gabled section is flanked by square towers of unequal heights which contain the entrances.
- 1180 K and P Realty Company (1365 Boulevard) ca. 1880/1940, Queen Anne/Commercial Vernacular. Aluminum siding on gable. Gable roof with flat roofed addition. 2½ stories. Extensive additions and alterations.
- NC 1182 K and P Realty Company (1365 Boulevard) ca. 1950, Commercial Vernacular. Rubblestone panels on north facade, flat roof. 1 story.
- 1184-1194 Joseph Gale (advocate, 385 Pine) ca. 1965, contemporary, glass and aluminum panels (north facade). Flat roof, 2 story. Box-like.
- NC
- 1198 Lillian Flederman (1198 Chapel) Historic name: Dr. Henry Bronson Home. 1869, Italianate, clapboard, gable roof of asphalt. 2½ stories. First floor storefront, replaced porch. Building surmounted by a gabled roof whose ridgepole is parallel to the street. The middle entrance bay is distinguished by a small pediment.
- 1204 Arthur Fisher (214 Clark Avenue 06405) 1858, Greek Revival, aluminum siding. Re-siding. Larger than other buildings in size than many of the period in this area.
- 1210 Paul J. Istas and Olive R. (1210 Chapel) 1858, French 2nd Empire. Clapboard mansard asphalt shingle roof. 2½ stories. Compatible wing to rear (south)
- 1214 Westwood Investment (115 Westwood Road) Historic Name: Haddon Hall Apartments. ca. 1917, 20th century with Mediterranean Elements. Brick, flat roof, 4 stories. The north facade is capped by a small crenelated parapet below which projects a heavy cornice with large close-spaced brackets.

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- 1220 Leon L. and Mildred Horton and Surv. (1220 Chapel) ca. 1884, High Victorian Italianate. Brick, the roofline has a principal hip roof from which several gables and chimneys thrust. 2½ stories. 1st floor offices added.
- 1226 Finer Diners Incorporated (1228 Chapel) Common Name: Elm City Diner. ca. 1930 Moderne. Polished Aluminum siding, flat roof. 1 story.
- 1288-1290 Sisk Brothers Inc. (128 Dwight Street) ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Clapboard, and wood shingle gable. The north facade has porches on the 2nd floor over the entrance and on the 1st floor. Asphalt shingle roof. 2½ stories.
- NC 1294 Edwin F. Schaefer (WPLR) (16 Lunar Drive Woodbridge, CT.) ca. 1950, Contemporary. Blocked concrete, flat roof. 2 stories.
- 1302 Chapel Medical Group (1308 Chapel), ca. 1880, Queen Anne. Clapboard and wood shingle. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Basically rectangular structure surmounted by transverse gables and sheathed with expressive surface decoration.
- 1308 Chapel Medical Group (1308 Chapel) 1854, Greek Revival with contemporary brick addition. Asbestos siding, gable roof. 2 stories. Re-siding.
- NC 1324 Immanuel Baptist Church, Incorporated (1324 Chapel) ca. 1973, contemporary, poured concrete, gable roof, 1 story.
- 1330 The Howe Corporation (49 Oak Avenue, Shelton, CT.) 1857, Late Greek Revival. Aluminum siding, gable roof, re-siding and wings added to east and west. 2½ stories.
- 1334 Anthony W. and Laura Ann Gabriele (1334 Chapel) ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Wood shingle gables and brick main structure. The entrance bay gable has ornamental barge boards with flowered discs at the ends and with brackets supporting the corners. Gabled porch and roof of asphalt shingles. 2½ stories. Wing added to the west.
- 1342 Elihn and Lillian Lumpkin (1890 Dixwell Avenue, Hamden) ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding, porch and doors replaced. Transverse gables with ornamental barge boards, peak ornaments and brackets at the corners.
- 1346 Edward F. and Frances P. Czepiga (Prospect Court, Woodbridge, CT.) ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Brick with gables sheathed in slate. 2½ stories. Gabled roofline, the face of the gable portico

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roof has a recessed panel in front of which are turned
spindles.

- NC 1354 Regis Health Club: Humana, Incorporated owners. (1354 Chapel)
ca. 1963, Contemporary. Brick with flat roof. 4 stories.
- 1360 Donald Halprin and Ellen Charney (1360 Chapel) ca. 1950,
Commercial Vernacular. Brick with flat roof. 1 story.
- 1366 Anna E. and John J. McDonnell (1366 Chapel) brick with flat
roof. 1947, Commercial Vernacular. 1 story.
- 1370 Jas Camarano (419 Whalley) ca. 1848/ca. 1870, Italianate/
French 2nd Empire. Aluminum siding. Asphalt shingle mansard
roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding, porch replaced. Two dormers
house segmental arched windows with decorative jambs. The
pedimented dormers have incomplete cornice returns and an
overhang supported by brackets. Originally a flat-roofed
Italian villa was later given mansard roof.
- 1376-1378 Sherwin S. Fishman (323 Orchard) ca. 1905, Queen Anne/Colonial
Revival. Wood shingle with gable roof. 2½ stories. Colonial
Revival porches on west bay of the front.
- 1380-1386 Patricia Mitchell (1450 Chapel) ca. 1920, Commercial Vernacular.
Brick sized concrete on north elevation. Flat roof. 2 stories.
Storefront replaced. The end bays feature oriels with bellcast,
skirted bases.
- CROWN STREET
371-373 Dorothy S. Weiss (371 Crown) ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Neo-Classical.
Brick with sandstone trim. Gable roof, 3 stories.
- 377 C. T. Burke (109 Quinnipiac Avenue, North Haven) ca. 1835,
Greek Revival. Aluminum siding. Gabled roof of rolled as-
phalt. 2½ stories. Re-siding.
- NC 381 ca. 1950, Commercial Vernacular. Brick with a flat roof. 1 story high;
I-shaped in plan.
- 395 C. T. Burke (109 Quinnipiac Avenue, North Haven) ca. 1865/1848.
Italianate/Creek Revival. Clapboard with a gabled roof. 2½
story major front addition to smaller house. This house
consists of 2 distinct sections, front (south) and rear (north)
built of different scales and styles in the same general period.

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- 397 Arthur E. Fisher (213 Clark, Branford) ca. 1843, Federal/
Greek Revival. Clapboard and aluminum siding, asphalt shingle
gabled roof, 2½ stories. Rear addition, re-siding. Fanlight
gable, window with keystone, straight pediments above its
front windows with sills supported on shallow brackets.
Heavy moulded triangular pedimented door with a sunburst on its
sympanum.
- 401 C. T. Burke (109 Quinnipiac Avenue, North Haven) ca. 1855, 186,
Greek Revival. Wood shingle. Gabled roof. 2½ stories, 3 bays.
Additions to its west and north (rear) sides. Large brick
carriage house in the rear.
- 370 Grace C. and Horn You Dong (271 Crown) ca. 1840, Greek Revival.
Asbestos siding, asphalt shingles, gable roof. 2½ stories.
Shallow gable roof features a plain cornice with return and a
narrow, 4 sectioned rectangular gable window. A bracketed
door, whose supports have been replaced, is a later 19th-
century addition as is the flat roofed porch.
- 374 Grace C. and Horn You Dong (271 Crown) ca. 1840, Greek Revival
Gabled roof of asphalt shingles. 2½ stories. Closed entry
porch, stuccoed chimney, rear frame, are all 20th-century
alterations.
- 378 Jas Matsagas (200 Bayard, North Haven) ca. 1850, Greek Revival.
Wood shingles with asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories.
Entry porch has been enclosed and a new side star was added.
- 380 John's and Dan's Bazaar of Beauty, Inc. (380 Crown) ca. 1840-
1860, Greek Revival with contemporary addition. Aluminum
siding, asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding.
- 382-384 Joseph and Rose Collucci and Surv. (293 Benham Hill Road,
West Haven) ca. 1890. Queen Anne. Brick with wood shingle
ornament. Asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Front
yard paved, west shed dormer. The front facade is 2 bays
with paired lights under a shallow shingle overhang to the
east and 2 panelled doors to the west. Elaborate gabled
roof porch on main facade.
- 386-390 John and Gertrude Robertson (120 Fairview Avenue) ca. 1940,
20th century industrial. Brick with flat roof. 1 story.
- 392-400 Dorothy Weingarten et al (109 Church Street) 1847/20th Century,
Italianate/Commercial Vernacular. Stucco and brick, flat
roof. 1 and 2 story additions in brick along the building's
west and south sides, with further additions to the south of
the 2 storey stucco original structure.

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NC 402-408 Steven A. and Tson Su Chin (590 Dogwood, Orange, CT.) ca. 1960, Commercial Vernacular. Blocked concrete. Flat asphalt shingle roof. 1 story.

DAY
STREET

67 Robert R. Fisher (67 Day Street) ca. 1870, Italianate. Clapboard, original siding, gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding, door in gable face and fire escape have been replaced.

109 Paul Petonito (1341 North High Street, East Haven) ca. 1845, Greek Revival. Asbestos siding with clapboard addition. Asphalt shingle gabled roof. Addition to southeast corner (rear) re-siding. Gable with simple incomplete box cornice. Entrance on south end of the facade has an entablature with wide frieze resting on classical pilasters on either side of the door.

135 Edward Knight (135 Day Street) ca. 1900, Vernacular with Colonial Revival elements. Original wood shingle, flat roof. 3 stories. Re-siding. 3 bays in width, the middle of which has shallow porches on each floor.

141* The New Haven Savings Bank ca. 1925, 20th Century Eclectic, brick, flat roof. 3 stories.

106 Charles P. M. and Laurina Mon Cillo (106 Day Street) ca. 1885 Queen Anne/Greek Revival. Aluminum siding. Asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Extensive additions ca. 1900, re-siding.

148 Joannes E. Hymon (148 Day Street) ca. 1875, High Victorian Italianate. Brick with a shed roof. 2 stories. Projecting south bay which contains its entrance. Elaborate wooden freize and architrave.

152 Anastasia Chukonova (152 Day Street) ca. 1875, High Victorian Italianate. Brick with bluestone sills. Shed roof, 2 stories. Basement lights bricked, bracketed cornice like 148 Day St.

158 The National Ukranian Home (162 Day) ca. 1915. Bay-Front Colonial with Neo-Colonial elements. Front facade faced with yellow brick. Flat roof. 3 stories. Octagonal bay to the north. Roofline is not parapetted and has a wide cornice with dentils.

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162 The National Ukrainian Home (162 Day) ca. 1920, Bay front with Neo-Colonial elements. Brick, with composite concrete for details, blocked concrete on rear building. Flat roof. 3 stories and only 2 stories on the rear building which houses a school, an addition erected in 1965.

206-266 United States of America (206 Day) Common name: Antillean
NC photo 23 Manor. 1971. contemporary. Stucco with blocked and poured concrete, flat roof, 4 stories.

DWIGHT

95 Jack D. Hassler and Rene A. Noury (95 Dwight) ca. 1914, Neo-Colonial. Brick and concrete. Gable roof on the principal section with a gambrel roof on the smaller wing extending back from the rear (east) elevation. 2½ stories. Fire-escape to east added, and moved from its original site ca. 1960's.

101 Jack D. Hassler and Rene A. Noury (95 Dwight) ca. 1890-1895, Colonial Revival/Queen Anne. Dark yellow brick. Asphalt shingle hipped roof. 2½ stories. The symmetrical facade composed of 3 bays has a center entrance and center gable which interrupts the low hip roof. Porch, the length of the facade is classical in design: Corinthian columns and pilasters support a heavy cornice and central shallow pediment.

105-107 Josephus and Joanna S. Luciw (105 Dwight) ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Clapboard with wood shingle gables and dormers. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Much surface texture and applied ornament. Slender 2 storey porch on facade.

109 Samuel P. and Gearlene M. Salters (3 Tyler Road, Milford, CT.) ca. 1905, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Beige brick and asphalt shingle hipped roof. 2½ stories. Porch rail replaced, fire escape on south side added.

115 Jack D. Hassler and Rene A. Noury (95 Dwight) ca. 1869. Late Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard with a gable roof. 2½ stories. L-shaped wing added to the rear (east) a wing to the north, and a 2nd storey octagonal oriel to the south.

119 Theodore A. Schaffer (119 Dwight) ca. 1890. Late Victorian Gothic. Brick with gable roofs. 2½ stories. The faces of the gables are partially clapboarded and partially corner-cut shingles. An L-shaped porch wraps around from the front to the south elevation. The porch has exposed rafters which have curvilinear ends.

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- 125-127 Brian J. and H. Catherine Skinner (70 High Street) ca. 1895, Queen Anne. Brick with asphalt shingle gable roofs. 3 stories. The building has been refinished with a thin plaster. Rectangular in plan, this building features 2 projecting octagonal end bays. The cornice line on the facade features a corbelled battlement pattern.
- 131 Gilbert Noble and A. Harris Stone (131 Dwight) ca. 1895, Queen Anne. First floor is yellow brick with the rest done in clapboards. Slate gable roofs. 2½ stories. The south side entry porch removed and has had some brick replaced. The major north-south axis and south-front facade projection feature palladian-derived gable windows surrounded by East-lake ornament. The full front porch sweeps to a circular extension on the south.
- NC 135 William Rocco and Edward Candela (194 Beacon Avenue) ca. 1950. Commercial Vernacular. Brick with a flat roof. 1 story.
- 163-165 Jeffrey A. Goldstein and Eric B. Goldstein (163 Dwight) ca. 1890, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with gable roof. 2½ stories. On the first floor, a porch wraps around from the front (west) to the first bay of the north elevation.
- 169 Lee Chuh (169 Dwight) ca. 1880, Queen Anne. Clapboard with a asphalt shingle gabled roofs. 2½ stories. Full front porch replaced.
- 175 Margaret C. Hubbard (175 Dwight) ca. 1885 Queen Anne. Clapboard with wood shingle gables. Gable roof. 2½ stories. All gables are heavily ornamented.
- 179 Herbert M. Short and Ardelle B. C. (618 Orange Street) ca. 1927. 20th Century Eclectic with Tudor elements. Brick with a flat roof of built up asphalt. 4 stories. The front (west) elevation of this structure is detailed in a pressed stone battlement, and a berel int, pressed stone band above the 3rd floor windows.
- 183-185 Arthur Fisher and Richard Patz (55 Marvel Wood Drive) ca. 1880, Italianate with Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard. Hip roof of rolled asphalt. 2 stories. 2nd story front porch enclosed. Colonial revival elements. The porch columns and 2nd story string course.
- 189 Arthur Fisher and Richard Patz (55 Marvel Wood Drive) ca. 1865, Victorian

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- 193 Ca. 1825, Federal/Greek Revival. Clapboard with a gabled roof. 2 stories high. Columns missing on front porch.
- 199 Ca. 1840, Federal/Greek Revival. Vertical wooden sheathing. Asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Re-siding. Fluted Doric columns on porch.
- 203 Ca. 1910, Commercial Vernacular. Wood panels on the west facade, shed roof of built up asphalt. 1 story high. Altered facade.
- 215 Ca. 1860, Italianate. Clapboard, asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Additions to the side and bay projection.
- 217 Ca. 1850, Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories high. The face of the gable is lit by a half elliptical window and has incomplete cornice returns at its base.
- 219 Ca. 1880, Queen Anne. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories high. The gable houses a Palladian derived window. The gable end projects over the facade, supported by scroll-like modillions.
- 223 Ca. 1880, Italianate row house. Brick; gable roof. 2½ stories high. A 2 story full-front Colonial Revival porch has been added.
- 227 Ca. 1850, Greek Revival. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2 stories and an attic. A projecting bay has been added to the south side of the building's front elevation(west).
- 229 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2 stories high. Fire escape added.
- 235 1863, Greek Revival. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2 stories high. Shed roof wing added to east (rear). Gabled roof porch on the south side of the facade.
- 239 Ca. 1835, Greek Revival. Clapboard; rolled asphalt gabled roof. 2½ stories high. A Queen Anne entrance porch has been added and has a south, flat-roofed 2 storey addition. The gabled entry porch has turned posts and a shingled gable end.

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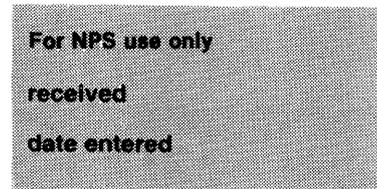
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- 245 Ca. 1845/1895, Greek Revival with Queen Anne elements. Clapboard on the first floor, wood shingle on the second floor. Asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Extensive Queen Anne alterations; interior dates from 1968. An octagonal tower with steep conical roof and bell finials stands on the southwest corner.
- 251 Ca. 1905 Colonial Revival. Central entrance, gable roof, 2½ stories, shingle.
- 263 Ca. 1862, Greek Revival/Italianate. Asbestos siding, gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Re-siding. The structure has a wide soffit with deep return and paired 2/2 gable windows.
- 267-277 Ca. 1874, Italianate Row House. Brick, 3½ stories high. 6 unit row with 3 bay houses. Continuous cornice. Lintels, sills and watertable are of sandstone. The north bay entrances have bracketed, flat-roofed entry porches with chamfered posts and joined by wooden arches.
- 279 Ca. 1890, Bow Front/Late Victorian Italianate. Brick; flat roof of rolled asphalt. 3 stories high.
- 283-285 Ca. 1885, Bow Front/Late Victorian Italianate. Brick with a flat roof. 3 stories high. Undergoing residential rehabilitation. Sandstone lintels and sills have vermiculated surfaces.
- 42 Ca. 1877, Italianate Row House. Brick with an asphalt shingle shallow gabled roof. 3 stories high. Heavy cornice with brackets and molding. Windows have stone lintels and sills.
- 44 Same as no. 42 Dwight.
- NC 48 1941, Twentieth Century Eclectic with Tuscan elements. Brick, gabled entry bay flanked by taller towers. Capping the towers are red tiled pyramidal roofs. 2-3 stories high. Major rear (west) addition.
- 56 Ca. 1864, Italian Villa with Greek revival details. Wood shingle beaverboard; asphalt shingle roof. 2 stories high. Square in plan with a symmetrical facade composed of 3 bays: with the central bay projecting slightly forward. Paired ionic columns with panelled pedestals support the flat roof of the porch. The windows of the facade have elegant, curvilinear pediment hoods, different on each floor, resting on ornate curvilinear brackets.

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- 74 Ca. 1900, Queen Anne. Brick with wood shingle gables. slate hip roof. 2½ stories high. Window and door have been replaced, and new entrance added (south). 2 story octagonal bay on the south end and a small gabled dormer.
- 80 Ca. 1895, Colonial Revival. Wood shingle, asphalt shingle hipped roof. 2½ stories high. The 1st floor is dominated by a full front porch whose 4 sets of paired Doric columns support a flat roof with a cornice.
- NC 100 Ca. 1960, contemporary. Poured concrete; flat roof. 2 stories high. This white, cut stone church is rectangular in plan with a 3 story tower on the southeast corner.
- 102-116 1927, Twentieth Century Eclectic with Neo-classical elements. Brick and ornamental concrete. The roof is flat at the back of the courtyard and pyramidal on the arms of the roof. Building is V-shaped. A Loggia joins the arms of the "V" and forms an entrance courtyard. 3 stories high.
- 120 1926, Twentieth Century Eclectic. Brick and pre-cast concrete; flat roof. 6 stories high. Above the pilasters and stretching across the facade is a brick band with diamond patterned brickwork at the parapet.
- 128 1894, Queen Anne. Clapboard. The core of the building is a rectangular mass surmounted by a pyramidal roof with a copper finial. From this and on the front (west) area semi-circular tower with conical slate roof and 2nd floor octagonal bay with a slate gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Concrete block addition to rear (west), the entrance glass vestibule has been added.
- 136 1918, Twentieth Century Eclectic with Neo-Classical elements. Brick and pre-cast concrete for ornaments. Flat roof; 3 stories high. Fire escape on east elevation has been added. The front entrance has a cornice with classical moldings and a heralding shield surmounting the cornice.
- 170 Ca. 1879, Queen Anne. Aluminum siding. Gable roof; 2½ stories high. Re-siding.
- 176 Ca. 1860, French Second Empire. Aluminum siding. Rolled asphalt bell cast, mansard roof and a flat roofed addition to the west. 3 stories high. Re-siding. Irregular in plan and elevation.

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- 180 Ca. 1855, Greek Revival. Aluminum siding, asphalt shingle gable roof with a flat roofed addition on the south. 2½ stories high. Additions: bay on east, 2 story wing on south; re-siding; altered porch.
- 182-184 Ca. 1845, Greek Revival/Gothic Revival. Asbestos siding; asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Front facade openings, re-siding. L-shaped unroofed porch is a recent addition.
- 188 Ca. 1840, Federal/Greek Revival. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Appears to have large rear addition central front entrance porch with Egyptian columns with papyrus leaf capitals.
- 192-194 Ca. 1850, Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard; rolled asphalt gabled roof. 2 stories high. The porch is supported by 2 engaged and 2 detached pillars (rectangular) with molded capitals and resting on pedestals.
- 216 1919, Colonial Revival. Stucco and concrete asphalt shingle. Shallow hipped roof with a tile skirt. 2 stories high.
- 222 Ca. 1850, Italianate. Aluminum siding. Rolled asphalt hipped roof. Re-siding; porch addition; 3rd story addition. Its porch rests upon a concrete base with simple square columns supporting the flat roof. 3 stories high, 3 bays wide.
- 226 Ca. 1860, Greek Revival. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Additions of a front 3-sided bay and porch.
- 228 Ca. 1860, Greek Revival. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gabled roof. Flat roofed porch in southern bay of the facade. 2½ stories high. Addition to West side.
- 232 Ca. 1848, Italianate. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gabled roof with flat roofed additions on the north, south and polygonal bay under porch. 2½ stories high. The attic has 3 bays of small, vertical mullioned, eye brow windows.
- 236 Ca. 1870, Italianate Row house. Brick with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. 3 stories and attic. No. 238 added to the north side of no. 236; curvilinear brackets added as part of the restoration. The roofs wide overhanging eaves rest upon curvilinear scroll brackets.

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- 264-268 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard on No. 268, wood shingle on No. 264. Brick addition and foundation. Asphalt shingle gable roof on No. 268, hipped roof on No. 264. 2½ stories high. The two structures have been joined by a single bay, 1 story brick section which holds the main entrance. The full front colonial revival porches have been joined and have a center stair.
- 272-274 1865, Late Greek Revival/Italianate. Asbestos siding. Flat roofed porch, projecting flat roof bay. Gabled roof on main structure. 2½ stories high. Re-siding. On the first floor, a flat roof porch provides a balcony for the 2nd floor.
- 276 Ca. 1867/1898, Victorian Gothic/Queen Anne. Clapboard with wood shingle ornament. Gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Vestibule added to entrance doorway. Irregular floor plan and complex roofline. The 2 storey porch is elaborate and has pairs of panelled posts with turned ballustrades. Curvilinear brackets decorate the cornice of the 1st and 2nd floors.
- 282-284 Ca. 1855, Greek Revival/Italianate. Aluminum siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories high. Fire escape added on the north, re-siding. The gable facing the street, has incomplete cornice returns and small gable window. Flat roofed porch is located on the northern end of the front facade.
- 288 1858, Italianate. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories high. Addition to west side, vestibule to entrance. The porch forms a semi-circular arc and wraps around the building's south elevation.

EDGEWOOD

- 15 Ca. 1825, Federal/Greek Revival. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories high. 19th century door hood added. Delicate sectioned Federal fanlight with keystone in its gable end. Bracketed gabled hood above entrance.
- 17 Ca. 1820, Federal/Greek Revival. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories high. New clapboard on facade. The eastern bay entrance has a molded architrave resting on pilasters inside of which the recessed door stands. Rear additions and one bay frame addition along west side.
- 21 Ca. 1875, Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories high. L-shaped in plan. The main facade's eastern door is topped by a gabled wood on paired brackets.

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- 27 1926, Twentieth Century Eclectic. Brick with a flat roof. 3 stories high with a parapet and a wood panelled frieze. Entrances have crested iron and class cantilevered hoods.
- 33 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne with Romanesque Elements. Wood shingle and brick with asphalt shingle gable roofs. 2½ stories high. The west entrance is deeply recessed behind a brick Romanesque arch which forms its entry porch.
- 37 Ca. 1835, Greek Revival. Asbestos siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2 stories high. Plain cornice with return but no gable light on main entrance. At its east bay entrance is an architruved entry porch with fluted Doric columns.
- 61 Pre 1800, Vernacular Colonial. Asphalt siding with salt box roof. 1½ storey high. Re-siding, stair and entry hood added.
- 65 Ca. 1890, French Second Empire. Brick with a Halifax mansard roof, which becomes a shed roof towards the rear of the structure. 2½ stories high. Two dormers with full triangular pediments on ionic pilasters exist on the blue slate tiled mansard. The westernmost of the buildings 2 bays is octagonal.
- 67 Ca. 1820, Federal/Greek Revival. Asbestos siding, with asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories high. Re-siding.
- 73 Ca. 1835, Greek Revival. Asphalt siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories high. Re-siding. The structure has been altered with the addition of a Colonial Revival doorframe and imitation brick siding.
- 75 Ca. 1835, Greek Revival. Asphalt siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2 stories high. Re-siding. On the first storey there is a flat-roofed entry porch with Tuscan columns.
- 85 Ca. 1850, Italianate. Asbestos siding with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. 2 stories high. Re-siding the pilasters and sidelights which once framed the entrance have been covered with wood panels and a metal awning has been added.

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- 91 Ca. 1835, Greek Revival. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gabled roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high. The door frame has been replaced, but the stocky flat roofed entry porch on fluted columns remains and enhances the building's proportions.
- NC 99 1968 3 story concrete-block and wood-faced multi-family housing.
- 133 Ca. 1870, Italianate. Asbestos siding with asphalt shingle gabled roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high. Entry porch replaced, re-siding. The building has an octagonal bay projecting on its east side.
- 135-137 Ca. 1895, Neo-Romanesque. Brick with a flat roof. 3 stories high. The 3 story brick entrance porch is flush with the outer face of the projecting octagonal bays and is cut by 2 Romanesque arches at each floor.
- 157 Ca. 1874, Late Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard and brick with an asphalt shingle gabled roofs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high. The main facade sports an incomplete cornice return and a flat-roof porch with brackets in the eaves and large brackets above the chamfered posts.
- 161-165 Ca. 1909, Triple Decker. Asbestos siding with a flat roof. 3 stories high. Re-siding. Composed of 3 identical floors, this residence has polygonal end bays and Colonial Revival porches on each floor, the third floor porch has a ballustrade but no roof.
- 171-173 Ca. 1909, Bay Front Triple Decker with Neo-Colonial elements. Aluminum siding with flat roof. 3 stories high. The 2nd and 3rd floor porches have been removed.
- 191 Ca. 1866, Late Greek Revival/Italianate. Asbestos siding. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high. This almost square house is surmounted by a gable roof whose ridgepole runs parallel to the street, interrupting the roof is a transverse gable which projects over the facade and rests on modillions.
- 199 ca. 1858, Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard and brick foundation with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, 3 bay facade with a portico protecting the east bay entrance. Wing added to the rear.
- 201 Ca. 1870, Greek Revival/Italianate. Asphalt siding with gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high. Re-siding, entrance canopy added, shed roof ell added.

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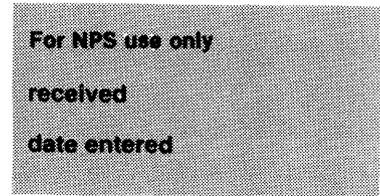
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- 203-205 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Original surface was clapboard, which has been re-sided in asbestos; asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Part of porch replaced. Projecting from the first floor, a shed roof porch accents the entrances with small pediments sheathed with imbricated shingles.
- 207-209 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Original surface was clapboard, which has been re-sided with aluminum. Asphalt shingle gabled roofs. 2½ stories high. Exterior very similar to No. 203-205 Edgewood.
- 211-213 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Original surface was clapboard, which has been covered with asbestos siding. Asphalt shingle gabled roofs. 2½ stories high. Part of porch replaced. Very similar to No. 203-205 Edgewood.
- 215-217 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Clapboard with wood shingle gables. Asphalt shingle gable roofs. 2½ stories high. First floor brick storefront added. Similar to No. 203-205 Edgewood. It differs slightly from its 3 neighbors to the east, because a transverse gable projects to the west facing Orchard Street as well as projecting to the east the west elevation, unlike the others, has no octagonal bay.
- 227 Ca. 1897, Queen Anne. Clapboard with wood shingle gables; asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories high. Facing the street, the gable houses a window, whose pilaster jambs support a semi-circular panel inset with a sunburst pattern and small bull's eyes. The porch's sharp gable roof rests on beaded turned posts whose caps are incised with a floral pattern.
- 229 Ca. 1860, Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard with a gable roof. 2½ stories. A wing has been built to the side and the porches were added ca. 1900.
- 231 Ca. 1878, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with gable roofs. 2½ stories high. Ornaments have been removed. A Colonial Revival porch seems to have been added to part of the 2nd and all the first floor.
- 233 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne. Original surface was clapboard, which has been covered with asbestos siding. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories high. The porch on the 2nd floor has been enclosed.

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- 235 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne with Stick Style elements. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories high. Gabled portico with peak ornament and bargeboards, similar to the main gable, shelters the entrance.
- 275 Ca. 1890, Commercial Vernacular with Italianate elements. Clapboard with a rolled asphalt gable roof. 1 story high.
- 285 Ca. 1925, Twentieth Century Eclectic with Federal elements. Brick with a flat roof; 3 stories high. This 8 bay wide apartment block has projecting end bays. The middle 4 bays are surmounted by an applied pediment which projects slightly above the roofline.
- 16 Ca. 1825, Federal/Greek Revival. Wood shingle with asphalt shingle gable roof; 2½ stories high. Re-siding. Flat roofed entry porch is supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters.
- 20 Ca. 1845, Greek Revival. Clapboard with a gable asphalt shingle roof. Projecting bay on east elevation has been added. The gable roof of the portico features a reverse cut scallop wood trim in its tympanum. 2½ stories high.
- 24-26 Ca. 1892, Queen Anne. Brick and clapboard with cut slate scallop patterned timpani. 3 stories. The portico roof curves and rests upon Tuscan columns, featuring dentil trim above its frieze. Rectangular in plan with transverse gabled roof.
- 28 Ca. 1845, Greek Revival. Asbestos siding with asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding. Stick style entry porch has turned posts and barge boards on its gable ends.
- 64-70 Ca. 1895, High Victorian Italianate. Brick with sandstone ornament. Very shallow gable roof. 2½ stories. Cornice has paired brackets and a parallel frieze and eyebrow lights in its center bays. The entry porch with parapet rail is divided into halves by frame arches and ornamented with drop finials, trellis work and turned posts.
- 76-78 ca. 1900, Commercial Vernacular with Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard with a shed roof. 1 story high, square in plan with a recessed entrance.

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- 102 Ca. 1940, Colonial Revival. Brick with an asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories.
- NC 130 1964, Contemporary ^{school bldg.} ^ Crushed stone, stucco, blocked concrete. Windowless. Flat roof; in the center section it becomes a mansard roof. 1 story Rear addition ca. 1970.
photo 24
- 162 Ca. 1875, Italianate with Victorian Gothic elements. Flat roof. 3 stories. It has an overhanging soffit with dentils, it frieze and 3rd story string course are of terra-cotta tile.
- 164 Pre. 1880. Late Greek Revival. Brick and clapboard with an asphalt shingle gabled roof. 3 stories. Roof raised to permit additional story.
- 166-168 Ca. 1885, Italianate with stick style elements. Clapboard with a flat roof. 3 stories. Porch posts replaced. Square in plan, 5 bays wide with single entrance wings projecting near the rear of the east and west elevations. The entrance porch is gabled with brackets and stands on wrought iron posts.
- 198 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard and wood-shingle gable, topped with an asphalt shingle gable. 2½ stories. The full front Colonial Revival porch is 2 stories at the entrance bay and enclosed on the 2nd floor.
- 200 Ca. 1840, Greek Revival. Asbestos siding with an asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding, short tri-part gable light.
- 202 Ca. 1840, Greek Revival. Aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding and porch added.
- 204 Ca. 1840, Greek Revival. Aluminum siding topped with an asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. 3 bays wide, modern porch wood added.
- NC 214 Ca. 1970, Contemporary. Unpainted blocked concrete, flat roof. 1 story. Square plan. Projecting corner entrance. Windowless.

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- 218-220 Ca. 1885, Vernacular with Italianate Elements. Asbestos siding, flat roof. 3 stories, 6 bays wide. A store-front has been added.
- 224-226 1908, Bay Front Tenement with neo-colonial elements. Brick with flat roof. 3 stories, 3 bays wide. Bracketed, dentilled cornice. The Colonial Revival entry porch is unsound.
- 228 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Asbestos siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding. "L"-shaped in plan. The gabled entry porch has a spindle valance and stands on turned posts.
- 230 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding. "L"-shaped in plan, has been completely stripped of its detailing by the aluminum siding.
- 244 Ca. 1870, Italianate. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Plain cornice with deep return, wide soffit and a wide frieze. The original chamfered post entry porch has had a 2nd story, Colonial Revival addition.
- 248-250 Ca. 1905, Colonial Revival. Wood shingle with a hipped roof. 2½ stories. The entrance is in the western bay and has a 2 bay Colonial Revival porch. Shallow octagonal bays project from the east and west elevations, on the east rising to 3 stories with a semi-independent roof.
- 256-258 Ca. 1900, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Asbestos siding with an asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding. "T"-shaped in plan, has carved rafter ends, solid barge boards, and a gable apron with applied ornament. The entrance bay projects slightly and holds the double leaf original doors.
- 260 Ca. 1875, Victorian Gothic. Asbestos siding with board and batten on the gable ends. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding, facade window trim gone. The Gothic style barge boards and gable apron are especially attractive with cut out scroll and incised 6 pointed star motifs. The main entry porch has elaborate solid ornament.

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- 266 Ca. 1878, French 2nd Empire. Asphalt siding with a slate mansard roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding, a full front Colonial Revival porch (2 stories at the entrance bay) has been added. The east elevation's corbelled chimney with inset panel is also notable.
- 270 Ca. 1875, Victorian with Eastlake elements. Asphalt siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding, the full front Colonial Revival porch (2 stories at the entrance) has been added. The elaborate cross-piece gable apron contains cutwork hex designs, incised scrolls, a center drop pendant and large sawtooth-edged brackets with cutwork designs and bosses. House is 3 bays wide.
- 274 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding with asphalt shingle gable roofs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding. The eastern entrance bay holds a wide entry porch protected by a vigorous down-sweeping section of the roof. The west bay is a projecting, tower-like octagonal bay with conical roof, bracketed cornice and small dormer.
- ELM STREET
361-363 Ca. 1871/1920, Italianate Row House. Brick with a shallow gable roof. 3 stories. The roof has been raised and the dorways have been changed. The entrances in the 3rd and 6th bays have fan and side lights under balconied entrance porches with Corinthian columns. All lintels and sills are granite, as is the watertable.
- 367 Ca. 1919, Neo-Classical Revival. Brick with limestone trim. Flat roof with a front parapet. 6 bays wide, its entrance occupies the 2 center bays. 5 stories high.
- 371-375 Ca. 1840, Greek Revival. Asbestos siding. The main building has a gable roof, two 1 storey flat roofed store-fronts have been added to the building's east side. The original structure is $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high.
- 403 Ca. 1855/1966, Greek Revival/Italianate, clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. The interior was altered in 1966 by Charles Moore.
- 435 Ca. 1887, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Woodshingle with an asphalt shingle gabled roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Entrance surround has been added.

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- 473 Ca. 1865, Italianate. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. 2nd porch story has been added. The building's east wing holds the entrance, facing east.
- 475 Ca. 1908 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with a wood shingle gable. Asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Some windows have been boarded and new porch posts put in. The gable end projects to the outer face of the building's east octagonal bay with a drop pendant at the intersection.
- 477-479 Ca. 1910, Colonial Revival. Clapboard bays with a flat roof. 3 stories with end octagonal bays.
- 485 Ca. 1875, Italianate. Asbestos siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2 stories. Re-siding, the windows have been replaced and new porch posts have been added. Full front porch on main entrance which wraps around to the east elevation.
- 487 Ca. 1870, Italianate. Asphalt siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. The west bay on the 1st floor has been converted into a commercial front with corner entrance and plate lights mostly boarded. An addition to the north entailed raising sections of the original roof.
- 495 Ca. 1870, Italian Villa. Clapboard with a flat roof. 2½ stories. Porches have been replaced and the attic on the south elevation has been enlarged. The east elevation has a projecting bay.
- NC 517 ca. 1940, Commercial. Brick with a flat roof. 1 story high.
- 529 Ca. 1870, Victorian. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. A small cupola caps the roof. A wide overhang and wide fascia distinguish the cornice line of the 5 bay facade. The middle 3 bays of the 1st floor are protected by a flat roof porch with turned posts and corner brackets.
- 549 ca. 1911, Industrial. Brick on side elevations and foundation; composite panels on front and part of the side. Flat roof. 1 story high. The front section has been refaced and a concrete block addition built to the rear.

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- NC 559 ca. 1971, Commercial Vernacular. Brick with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 1 story high.
- 569 1885, Queen Anne. Clapboard, gables surfaced with ornamental bargeboards. Asphalt shingle gabled roofs. 2½ stories. The 1st floor has a projecting bay (east) which repeats the lintel above its triple window. The gable roof porch combines the barge boards and sunburst in the peak with columns detailed with delicate foliate capitals and balustrade of widely spaced turned spindles with segmental arches between.
- 571 Ca. 1870, Italianate. 2½ stories, clapboard. Wings projecting from the side elevations have shed roofs which continue the line of the main asphalt shingle gabled roof. The 3 bay facade has an entrance porch; its overhang rests on paired brackets.
- 577 Ca. 1870, Victorian Gothic. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. On the 3 bay facade, a shed roof porch protects the first floor.
- 581 Ca. 1870, French 2nd Empire. Mansard roof. 2½ stories. Two gabled dormers house segmental arched windows and feature small brackets in the slopes and the eaves. The east bay porch has a flat roof with brackets lining the overhang.
- 587 Ca. 1870, Italianate Villa. Clapboard with a flat roof. 2 stories. Porch posts replaced. The front view gives the appearance of a Greek cross. A shed roof porch on the 1st floor has a moulded overhang and cornice.
- 591 Ca. 1875, French 2nd Empire. Aluminum siding with a mansard slate roof. Re-siding, the portico has been replaced. 3 dormers are gabled with cornice returns. The west elevation has an octagonal 2 storey bay with a flat roof.
- 599 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with wood shingle on the gable. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. A shed roof porch dominates the first floor. To the rear (north) of the property stands a nice well-maintained carriage house/barn.

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- 601-603 1888, Queen Anne. Clapboard first floor, wood shingle on 2nd floor and on gable. Asphalt shingle gable roofs. 2½ stories. These twin attached houses are mirror images of each other. The center section of the house has porches. The 2nd floor has a shed roof which continues the slope of the principal gable, and the first floor has a gable facing the street.
- 607 Ca. 1886, Late Greek Revival/Italianate. This clapboard residence has a principal gable roof facing the street, a flat roof projecting to the west and a transverse gable projecting to the east. 2½ stories. A porch has been added and the 2nd floor has been enclosed.
- 611 Ca. 1883, Italianate. Clapboard and aluminum siding on the south elevation. Asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding on front, a Colonial Revival porch was added to the 1st floor after the turn of the century.
- 617 Ca. 1888, Victorian Gothic/Queen Anne. Asbestos siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding, a wing has been added to the east. The added enclosed porches on the 2nd floor and attic level obscure the facade.
- 621-623 Ca. 1903, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with wood shingle gables. Asphalt shingle gabled roofs. 2½ stories. The east side of the south facade has an octagonal bay; the west has a Colonial Revival porch with 2 entrances on the first floor. The east elevation beneath the gable has another 2 storey projecting bay.
- 625-627 Ca. 1850, Greek Revival with Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard. Facing the street the asphalt shingle gable roof has incomplete cornice returns. The added 2 story flat roofed porches cross the south facade, the projecting bay has been added also. The structure is 2½ stories high.
- 631 Ca. 1885, High Victorian/Colonial Revival. Brick with a Halifax style mansard roof. 2½ stories. The 2nd story porch has been screened. The porch on the first floor, which is an addition, has a gable; its overhang is supported by brackets. This porch has paired columns on panelled pedestals and a turned balustrade.

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- 635 Ca. 1885, High Victorian/Colonial Revival. Brick with a Halifax style mansard roof of asphalt shingle. The west side on the main facade is recessed on the 2nd floor and forms a porch.
- 639 1862, Greek Revival. Asbestos siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding, shed roof addition to northeast. The windows on the front floor are larger than those on the second floor. The full front porch protects the 1st floor with its flat cornice roof supported by chamfered posts. Three-quarters of the east elevation projects slightly.
- 336 ca. 1861, Greek Revival/Commercial Vernacular. Brick with a flat roof. 2 stories high and rectangular in plan. Stepped parapet above the front facade. A brick faced projection has been added to the east side and it does not conceal the soldiered belt course, clue to the building's original main facade.
- 340-342 Ca. 1850/1920, Greek Revival/Colonial Revival. Wood shingle with gable roofs. This 2½ story duplex consist of a standard 3 bay Greek Revival building to which extensive additions and structural changes have been made. The 2 entrances with Colonial Revival frontis pieces occupy the center bay.
- NC 344 1962, Contemporary. The only opening in this builing's rock-faced granite facade is a recessed glass bay on its eastern side which contains the entrance. Flat roof, 1 story.
- 348 1804, Federal/Greek Revival. Clapboard, gabled roof, possibly of wood shingles. 2½ stories. "L"-shaped in plan with a large center chimney. A flat-roofed entry porch with fluted Ionic columns and pilasters frames the west bay entry.
- 350 1882, High Victorian Italianate. Brick with a flat roof. 3 stories. The front porch which crosses the facade has been replaced by a concrete stoop. The building has several original entrances, including 1 beneath the front stairs, 1 in the east "L"-shaped section, and 2 in the rear.
- 356 Ca. 1925, Twentieth Century Eclectic with neo-Gothic elements. Brick with a flat roof. This 3 story high structure has a stepped parapet and a center projecting octagonal bay with entrance.

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- 362 1883, Queen Anne. Brick with slate gable roofs. 2½ stories. The porch has been removed. Imbricated shingles cover the gable ends.
- 366-366½ 1876, Italianate. Brick with a shallow gable roof. 2½ stories. A 3rd bay with entrance has been added at the ell's west end. A colonial Revival frontice piece doorway has been added to the main entrance but the oval light door remains.
- 372-376 Ca. 1845, Greek Revival. Asbestos siding. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. This house has had its first floor converted to commercial use and two 1 story flat-roofed storefronts have been added to its east side, set back 10 feet from the main building's front.
- 400-406 1972 contemporary multi-story concrete block apartment complex. Rectangular in plan. Large parking lot on west side.
NC
photo 25
- 424 1844/1934. Italianate with Neo-Classical elements. Stucco with a flat roof. 2 stories with a contemporary 2 stor rear (south) wing and large 1 storey commercial vernacular addition with entrance on the west side. It has a small hip roof cupola and carved parapet.
- 434-436 Ca. 1895, Colonial Revival. Clapboard first floor with wood shingles on the 2nd floor. Asphalt shingle gable roofs. 2½ stories. Its eastern octagonal bay is met by the 2 story Colonial Revival entry porch with double leaf doors on both floors.
- 438 Ca. 1850, Greek Revival. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gable roofs. 2½ stories. The door awning has been added.
- 442 ca. 1940, Art Moderne. The five square bays are very large with narrow spaces between and filled with thick glass tiles. Flat roof; 1 story high. The fourth bay with stepped parapet holds the main entrance with very large clear glass surround.
- 446 Ca. 1843, Greek Revival with Queen Anne elements. Asbestos siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories with a full front porch which has spindle apron, bosses, cut out brackets and turned posts. An enclosed bay projects onto the porch at the 2nd story. A 1 bay addition exists in the middle of the west side.

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- 454 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gable roofs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Imbricated shingles on the gable ends. On the building's east side is a single bay projection with ornamented frieze.
- 458 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gable roofs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. It is almost identical to number 454 Elm Street.
- 462 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gables. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Almost identical to numbers 458 and 454 Elm Street.
- 466 Ca. 1884, Queen Anne with Eastlake elements. Asbestos siding with asphalt shingle gable roofs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories with an addition to the rear.
- 470 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne with Eastlake elements. Asbestos siding with a gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding; the porch has been expanded and closed.
- 474-476 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne with Eastlake elements. Asphalt siding with asphalt shingle gabled roofs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding. Its wide major east-west cross gable axis is cut by 2 cross gable projections which form the front facade's end bays. These 2 end bays are octagonal below the projecting gable roofs.
- 486 Ca. 1855, Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Rear period addition. Its Italian Villa style entry porch with shallow hip roof is broad and heavily scaled, with wide plain frieze which curves down at the corners where it meets posts with recessed shaft panels.
- 492 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Its 1st floor has been converted to storefront. A gable entry porch with carved rafter ends and turned posts protect the west side door, which is original.

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- 494 Ca. 1840, Greek Revival. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories.
- 496 Ca. 1860, Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard with aluminum siding on the front. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories.
- 506 Ca. 1875, Italianate. Stucco with a flat roof. 3 stories with a flat roofed, bracketless entry porch.
- 512-514 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. A new 2 story gable roof entry porch protects the 2 doors in the western bay.
- 516-518 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding. Its beautiful full front porch, 2 stories at the entrance bay, has valance and rail of fat ball spindles and lacelike scalloped trim at its valance's lower edge.
- 520 Ca. 1893, Queen Anne. Asphalt siding with a steep gabled roof. 2½ stories. The eaves have been trimmed to the facade line.
- 522-526 1887, Italianate. Stucco with a flat roof. 3 stories. The porch has been removed and additions have been built to the rear. It has a wide soffit whose few remaining brackets have bosses, as does the frieze.
- 530 1882, Queen Anne. Aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding, the porch has been removed.
- 536-538 Ca. 1910, Bay Front Tenement with Neo-Colonial elements. Wood shingle covered bays with the central bay built in brick. Shed roof, 3 stories high, very similar to no. 540-542 Elm Street.
- 540-542 Ca. 1910, Bay Front Tenement with Neo-Colonial elements. Brick central bay with side bays sheathed in asbestos siding. Shed roof, 3 stories high.

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- 544-546 Ca. 1925, Bay Front Tenement with Neo-Colonial elements. Clapboard first floor, wood shingle 2nd and 3rd floors. Flat roof, 3 stories high. In a variation of the standard style, its center bays form a shallow octagonal projection rather than the end bays.
- 554-556 Ca. 1900, Bay Front Tenement with Neo-Colonial elements. Brick with a flat roof. 3 stories. 6 bays wide with end octagonal bays. Below its parapet is a bracketed cornice.
- 570 1870, Italianate. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gabled roofs. 2½ stories. The flat-roofed entry porch, with corner brackets and scalloped edging has been given 2 wood replacement posts. A wide porch with details like the entry porch runs along the east elevation and protects a single storey octagonal bay.
- 572-574 Ca. 1920, Triple Decker, aluminum siding with a flat asphalt shingle gable roof. 3 stories. New entry porch. A short pseudo-mansard edges this building's flat roof and creates a wide soffit.
- 580 Ca. 1880, Queen Anne. Clapboard with wood shingle gables. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories.
- 584 Ca. 1870, French 2nd Empire. Clapboard with arc asphalt shingle mansard roof. 2½ stories. The front facade is 3 bays wide and has 2 dormers. The entry porch has complex scroll brackets at the frieze, a center drop pendant, chamfered posts and a balcony above.
- 590 Ca. 1927, Colonial Revival. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. 2 stories. 2 bays on each end of this west elevation project forward with their own hip roofs.
- 632 1924, Neo-Gothic. Brick with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 1½ stories. At the building's northeast corner stands a square 2 story tower with castellated roofline. There is a brick addition to the rear.

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638-640 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard on the 1st floor and wood shingle on the 2nd floor and the gable. Asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. It has a steep, broad gable end lined with a plain cornice with return and a full east-west cross gable section which projects to form a gambrel-roofed octagonal bay on the east elevation.

642 Ca. 1876, Italianate. Aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories, residing. The full front 2 story Colonial Revival porch has been added to the facade.

648 1869, Italianate. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. The plain cornice with return has a deep soffit. A full front Colonial Revival porch 2 stories at the entrance bay, has replaced the original.

GARDEN ST.

5-7 1912, Neo-Colonial. Asbestos siding with a flat roof. 3 stories. A deteriorated 2 story Colonial Revival porch with 3rd floor balcony stands at its 2 southern bays.

9 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Clapboard with wood shingle gable ends. Asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. 2 bays with an entrance protected by a broad entry porch, ornamented with bargeboards, spindle valance and turned posts on the south.

2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ca. 1890, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Asphalt siding with a gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding. The gable is lit by a Palladian-derived window and has boxed incomplete cornice returns. An octagonal bay slightly projects from the south side and porches cover the north side of the 2nd floor and the entire 1st floor.

4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ca. 1890, Queen Anne/Eastlake. Asbestos siding with a gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding. The gable facing the street has wide bargeboards and a peak ornament, half timbered and bossed. The gable roof of the porch flares near the bottom on the north and front sides, but continues down on the south, creating a low and large overhang.

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6-6½ Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Asbestos siding with asphalt shingle gabled roofs. 2½ stories. The porch has been enclosed.

8 Ca. 1880, Late Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. The entrance porch has a flat roof and ornamental fascia below, columns and stick balustrade.

10-12 Ca. 1910, Vernacular/Neo-Colonial. Clapboard with a flat roof. 3 stories. "I"-shaped plan and 3 stories, 4 bay facade. The 2 middle bays form octagonal projections.

22-24 Ca. 1910, Vernacular/Neo-Colonial. Wood shingle with a flat roof. 3 stories. Porches on 2nd and 3rd floor removed. The middle of the 4 bay facade form octagonal projections.

26 Ca. 1860, Greek Revival. Clapboard with a gable roof. 2 stories. A small projecting wing has been added on the south.

28 Ca. 1860, Greek Revival. Asbestos siding with a gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding.

30 Ca. 1860, Greek Revival. Clapboard with a gable roof. 2 stories. A wing on the rear (west elevation) has been added.

32 Ca. 1880, Queen Anne. Clapboard with wood shingle gable ends. Asphalt shingle gable ends. 2½ stories. The porch's wide overhang is supported by Eastlake corner brackets and turned posts.

George St.

421 Ca. 1893, Queen Anne. Asphalt siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding. A bracketed porch with enclosed additions runs along the building's east side in the rear.

NC 425 Ca. 1965, Commercial Vernacular. Brick with a flat roof. 1 story, Windowless.

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- 445 Ca. 1860, Greek Revival. Clapboard and brick. Asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. 2 storey brick addition on the rear with a flat roof and projecting cornice. A single story "L"-shaped porch projects from the front facade and wraps around the east facade for half its length.
- 447 1889, Queen Anne. Clapboard on the 1st floor, wood shingle on the 2nd floor. Asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. The porch has been enclosed and some windows have been replaced. The gabled roofed 2 bay entry porch has bargeboards and panelled ornament.
- 451 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Clapboard and wood shingles on the 1st storey and gable peak. Asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. The front (south) facade is articulated in 2 bays, the east a chamfered bay window 2 stories high, the west a square bay 2 stories high with a 2 story entry porch.
- 455 Ca. 1890, Greek Revival with Queen Anne elements. Clapboard 1st floor and gable. Wood shingle 2nd floor. Hipped slate roof with finial on its added northwest section and a shallow gable roof on its front section.
- 475-481
NC Ca. 1970, Contemporary. Brick with a flat roof which forms a metal panelled mock mansard on the front facade. 3 stories high.
- 501 Ca. 1837/Ca. 1860, French Second Empire. Narrow, beaded clapboard shows through the asbestos siding. Slate mansard roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Extensive alterations. The roofline is accentuated by wrought iron cresting (broken). Entry porch on fluted pilasters and new posts.
- 511 1896, Queen Anne. Clapboard and wood shingle. Rectangular residence with a steep transverse slate gabled roof and a cylindrical bay with conical roof on the south east corner. The porch on the first floor bows around the western corner of the front. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories.
- 515 Ca. 1900, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard and imbricated shingles on 2nd floor and gable. Asphalt shingle hipped roof which is interrupted by substantial hip roofed dormers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Flat roofed porch. The east elevation has an octagonal bay below a large dormer.

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- 519 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Brick with stuccoed and timbered gables. Asphalt shingle gable roofs. 2½ stories. The door (2nd floor) has been replaced with a window, the fenestration has been changed on the side elevations, the porch has been replaced and the building has been re-painted. The west elevation has a large semi-circular bay with a conical roof.
- 525 Ca. 1855, Late Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard and asbestos siding. Low asphalt shingle gabled roof. 2½ stories. Additions to east, residing, and porch replaced.
- NC 563 1958, Contemporary with Neo-Byzantine elements. Greek Orthodox Church. Gabled center section is flanked by 2 brick octagonal towers capped with gold leaf dome roofs and finials in the shape of crosses. 2 stories. Brick.
- 529 Ca. 1901, Queen Anne. Brick with wood shingle gables. Asphalt shingle gabled roofs. 2½ stories. The south front gable has barge boards inset with panels and discs rest on brackets at the corners; it is faced with scalloped and imbricated shingles.
- 573 Ca. 1897, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Asbestos siding with gable roofs. 2½ stories. Re-sided. A porch shelters part of the 2nd and the entire 1st floor.
- 579-581 Ca. 1914, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Stucco with a gable asphalt shingle roof, whose ridgepole runs parallel to the street. 3 gables project towards the street. The 2 end gables surmount slightly projecting octagonal bays. 2½ stories.
- 583 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with intersecting gable roofs. 2½ stories. 2nd story porch is screened and has an overhanging flat roof which rests on elaborate, bulbous turned posts with turned spindle valance. On the 1st floor, paired pedestalled columns have applied rows of half spheres. A turned balustrade completes the porch.
- 424-426 Ca. 1900, Victorian Eclectic. Brick with a gable roof. 2½ stories. Porch posts replaced. The roofline of the front facade exhibits a full entablature, detilled and with circular windows in the frieze. This entablature is broken at center above the main entrance by a molded pediment.

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- 430 Ca. 1880, Queen Anne. Clapboard with imbricated shingles on the gable. Asphalt shingle gable roofs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Enclosed rear porch. The entrance is to the right of the front elevation, beneath a gabled entry porch. Above this rises a single gabled bay, projecting 2 or 3 feet from the main structure.
- 434 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with wood shingle on the gable peaks. The steep hipped roof has transverse gables projecting from its side faces; the front gable is off-center to the left.
- 438 Ca. 1860, Italianate. Clapboard, rolled asphalt hipped roof. 2 stories. The front elevation sports a 1st story Colonial Revival porch addition extending the width of the facade, and a small 2nd storey porch, which is also an addition, over the entrance to the left of the facade.
- 442 Ca. 1850, Greek Revival with Queen Anne/Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Porch and octagonal bay have been added.
- 450 Ca. 1960 Neo-Federal brick commercial structure. 2 story Gable roof. Symmetrical, 5 bay facade with central, 2 story columned portico capped by a pediment.
- 512 1890, Queen Anne. Clapboard and woodshingle gable end. Asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. The entrance, shielded by an entry porch with spindle valance and turned posts, exists in the eastern bay.
- 514-516 Ca. 1885, High Victorian/Italianate. Brick with clapboard gable ends. Truncated hip roof with full east-west cross gable section. The building's entrance has a Colonial Revival doorway with leaded side lights and a Colonial Revival entry porch with balcony above

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- 518 Ca. 1875, French Second Empire. Clapboard with a slate bell-cast. Mansard roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. The 2 bay facade includes an original octagonal bay whose moulded cornices are bracketed.
- 522 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Asbestos siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Porch added, the building has been re-sided.
- 524-526 Ca. 1855, Greek Revival. Aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2 stories. Re-siding. "L"-shaped, it is 3 bays wide with recessed single bay wings on east and west and a period 1 bay addition on the south-west.
- NC 530-536 Ca. 1960, Commercial Vernacular. Aluminum siding panels, flat roof. 1 story The windows have been filled in.
- 542-544 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with a tall truncated asphalt shingle hip roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. A 2 storey flat-roofed Colonial Revival porch on slender column fills the center bay.
- 550 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival. Brick with an asphalt shingle gambrel roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Interior renovation 1979, brick has been repainted. The upper section of the broad gable end is based with ornamental terra-cotta tiles of floral and ball-in-saucer design. The full front porch has a gray slate roof which peaks at the western entrance bay.
- 572-576 Ca. 1880, Italianate Row House. Brick with a shallow gable roof. 3 stories. The six bays have sandstone lintels and sills. The double entry porch has center drop pendants and applied ornament on the capitals of the incised posts.
- 590 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle hipped roof. With several gable projections. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories with an addition to the rear.

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- 594 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Clapboard and wood shingles on the gable. Asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. This "L"-shaped building has a 3 story octagonal bay in the east side whose squared 3rd story is supported by console brackets with drop finials. The elaborate 1st shed-roofed porch covers the entire length of the front facade, its roof is gabled at the building's off-center, main entry.
- 596-598 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival, brick with an asphalt gabled roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. The porch on no. 598 has been replaced as has sandblasting stripped the brick coloring. A recessed 2 bay section with a gabled dormer joins 2 identical 3 bay facades. No. 596 has its original door and entry porch. No. 598 has a solid enclosed full front brick porch.
- 600 1889, Queen Anne. Clapboard and wood shingles on the gable end. Asphalt shingle gabled roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. The frame entry porch is a recent replacement.
- 608-612 Ca. 1920, Apartment Block with Neo-Classical elements. Brick with flat roof. 2 stories. The building has a dentilled cornice, ornamented frieze and parapet roof line, as well as quoins, window sills and keystones of composite material.
- 620 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne. Aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding. The porch has been replaced. The gable houses a triple window and projects forward to the front face of the eastern octagonal bay.
- 624 Ca. 1905, Neo-Georgian. Asphalt siding with a hipped roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding. The three bay facade includes a shallow octagonal end bays on the 2nd storey only and large tripart windows with diamond pane upper borders on the first. The full-front porch features heavy fluted columns of variegated design.
- 628 Ca. Queen Anne. Asphalt siding with asphalt shingle gable roofs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories, re-siding, rear additions. It has a full east-west cross gable section which projects substantially on the west elevation and extends on the building's east elevation to form a 3 stor octagonal bay, squared on the 3rd story This is echoed by an attached octagonal tower at the building's northeast corner which is rounded at its 3rd story and features a conical roof with a crowning finial.

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- 630-632 Ca. 1915, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. The building's projecting entrance is ornamented by a fanlight and side lights.
- 634-636 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Brick with slate gable roofs. 2½ stories. The roof and gable ends are sheathed in hexagonal slate tiles.
- 646 Ca. 1898, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding with intersecting gable roofs. 2½ stories. Re-siding. The west side of the facade is recessed slightly and has steep hip-roofed porches.
- 648 Ca. 1888, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard first floor and wood shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. The porch has been enclosed.
- 660 Ca. 1882, Italian Villa. Aluminum siding. "L"-shaped with an asphalt shingle gable roof and a flat-roofed tower rising in the bend of the letter "L". 2½ stories. Re-siding. The east portion of the facade also has a flared gable roof and a porch on the first floor. Octagonal bays appear on both side elevations.
- 666 Ca. 1880, Late Greek Revival/Italianate. Aluminum siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories, re-siding. The gable roof overhangs the facade with deep incomplete cornice returns.
- 670 Ca. 1915, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with wood shingle gable ends. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Porch posts replaced the wide flat-roofed porch protects the double door entrance. The porch has a cornice and modillions in the soffit of the overhang.

GILBERT AVE.

- 5 Ca. 1880, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with wood shingle gable end. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Its Colonial Revival full front porch is enclosed on the 2nd storey above the east bay entrance.
- 7-9 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding with asphalt shingle gable roofs. 2½ stories. Re-siding. Very similar to no. 5 Gilbert Avenue.

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- 43-45 Ca. 1915, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard, wood shingle on the 2nd floor. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. 1st floor porch supports replaced. The 2 bays consist of a shallow octagonal bay and, on the west, a bay containing 2 entrances. The 2 story enclosed entry porch with paired half columns is reached on the 2nd floor by a door deeply recessed behind a wide-rounded archway.
- 47-49 Ca. 1915, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard, wood shingle on the 2nd storey. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. This building is very similar to no. 43-45 Gilbert Avenue.
- 53 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with wood shingle gable. 2½ stories. 2 story Colonial Revival entry porch is 2 stories.
- 55 Ca. 1915, Vernacular. Asphalt siding with flat roof. 2 stories. Porch enclosed ca. 1970.
- 59 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Asphalt siding with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 1½ stories. Re-siding. The 2 storey entry porch is enclosed above to form a small room with 3 windows.
- 85-87 Ca. 1915, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with wood shingle on the gable ends. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Full front Colonial Revival porch.
- 89-91 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with wood shingle on the gable ends. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Full front Colonial Revival porch.
- 95 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne. Asbestos siding. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding. Single story full front porch with spindle valance and turned posts.
- 101-103 Ca. 1895, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard and wood shingle gable end. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. The Colonial Revival entry porch is enclosed on both stories.
- 2 Ca. 1875, Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard, gable roof. 2½ stories. A Colonial Revival porch has been added to the east two bays of the 2nd and to the entire 1st floor.

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- 6 Ca. 1870, Italianate. Vinyl siding. Flat roof. 2 stories. Re-siding. Entrance has a flat roofed porch with a plain fascia beneath.
- 10 Ca. 1873, Victorian Vernacular. Clapboard with a gable roof. 2½ stories. Flat roof addition to the west rear. 2 storey porch.
- 14 Ca. 1879, Italianate. Asbestos siding with a gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding. 2 story porch. The first floor porch has turned posts and balustrade. The second floor porch is flat roofed and covers only the east bay of the front facade.
- 16 Ca. 1872, Italian Villa/Victorian Gothic. Clapboard with board and batten on the gable face. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Colonial Revival porches on first and second floors on the north facade area later addition.
- 20 Ca. 1880, Victorian Gothic with Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard. Main gable roof intersected by a secondary gable roof. 2½ stories. The porches on the 1st and 2nd floor dominate the facade and are a later addition. Both have square columns resting on clapboarded balustrades and classical cornices.
- 34 Ca. 1870, Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. The main facade (north) is surmounted by a gable with deep cornice returns Paired round arched windows illuminate the gable face.
- 40 Ca. 1878, Italianate with Eastlake elements. Clapboard with a gable roof. 2½ stories. Gabled roof porch on the west bay of the facade.
- 44 Ca. 1881, Italianate. Aluminum siding with a gable roof. 2½ stories. Re-siding, entrance porch added.
- 50 Ca. 1879, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with asbestos siding on the gable ends. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories. Porches have been added to the north, also a wing to the east and openings have been made on the 1st floor.

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- 54 Ca. 1870, Italianate. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. 2nd floor porch has been added over the entrance.
- 56-62 Ca. 1915, Neo-Colonial. Clapboard and wood shingle. Flat roof. 2 stories. The two storey porches are a replacement. This double house is composed of 2 mirror-image structures.
- 68 Ca. 1870, Italianate. Brick with a flat roof. 2 stories. The porch has been replaced. The roof sports the typically Italianate heavy cornice with deep eaves.
- 72 Ca. 1875, Greek Revival/Italianate with Queen Anne elements. Aluminum siding. Gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding, addition to the east. The first floor has a shed roof.
- 92 Ca. 1885, Queen Anne. Wood shingle on the gables and aluminum siding. Gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding, a wing to the rear (south) has been added. The entrance porch in the first floor east side repeats the same motifs displayed in the gable.
- 98 Ca. 1880, Late Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard with an asphalt shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Colonial Revival porches on the first and second floor have been added.
- 100-102 Ca. 1881, Italianate with Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard with a wood shingle gable roof. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. This basically rectangular house has been modified by the addition of a 1 storey wing to the east and Colonial Revival porches.
- 106 Ca. 1890, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Asbestos siding on gable ends, asphalt siding on the rest. Asphalt shingle gable roof. $3\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Re-siding, additions: 1 storey with flat roof to the west. Colonial Revival porches on first and 2nd floor.
- GREENWOOD ST
- 105-107 Ca. 1915, Vernacular. Asphalt siding with a flat roof. 3 stories. Re-siding, storefront blocked.

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- NC 85 ca. 1970 1½ storey concrete-block church. Gable roof.
Flanking single-story wings.
- 113 ca. 1895 Victorian vernacular dwelling. 2½ stories. Gable roof.
Queen Anne entry porch. Palladian attic window. Asbestos siding.
- 111 1894 Queen Anne dwelling. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard with
shingled gable. Bargeboard and carved rafter ends.
- 121-123 ca. 1920 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof.
Clapboard with shingled gables.
- 125-127 ca. 1915 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof.
Clapboard with shingled gables. Full front Colonial Revival porch
is 2 stories high at the northern bay above the double leaf
French doors.

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- 131 ca. 1900 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard and wood shingle on gable ends. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Porch posts and foundation replaced. Full front Colonial Revival porch has been enclosed.
- 133 ca. 1900 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard and wood shingle on gable ends. Gable roof. 2½ storeys. Porch posts and foundation altered; fdtn cemented. Full front Colonial Revival porch.
- 135 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. Clapboard and wood shingle on gable ends. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Squared 2nd story bay.
- 137 ca. 1900 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Asbestos siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Porch, re-sided.
- 153 ca. 1885 Victorian with Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard with asphalt shingle gable roof. 2 story Full front Colonial Revival porch, recently enclosed.
- 157 ca. 1895 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard and wood shingle on gable ends. Some asphalt shingle siding. 2½ stories; 2 story entrance porch has decorative woodwork. Octagonal bay.
- 159 ca. 1830 Federal /Greek Revival. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ story Entrance porch replaced.
- 161 ca. 1900 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard and wood shingle. 2½ stories. 2 story entry porch on south bay of front elevation.
- 108-110 ca. 1925, Commercial Vernacular. Clapboard and wood shingle. Flat roof. 2 stories. Storefront remodeled.
- 112-114 ca. 1925 Colonial Revival. Clapboard with flat roof. 2 stories. 2 story front porch with pediment, centered on front elevation.
- 116-118 ca. 1925 Colonial Revival. Clapboard with flat roof. 2 stories. Front porch same as above.
- 120-122 ca. 1925 Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Porches replaced.
- 124-126 ca. 1905 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard. Flat roof. 2 Stories. Gabled east porch with paired columns resting on shingled pedestals.
- 132-134 ca. 1915 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Porches altered.
- 136 ca. 1880 Italianate/Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stor . 2 story Col. Rev. porch.

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- 142 ca. 1890 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Alum. siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Porch replaced.
- 144 ca. 1880 Italianate. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Partly re-sided, bracketed cornice.
- 148-150 ca. 1890 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard with wood shingle on gable ends. Gable roof. 2½ stories. 2 storey Colonial Revival porch on main elevation.
- 152 1884 Vernacular/Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Ground floor porch replaced; dormer added.
- 158 ca. 1870 dwelling. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2 Stories. First floor obscured by the enclosed Colonial Revival porch.
- 160 ca. 1850 Greek Revival. Asbestos siding. Gable roof. 2 stories. Later additions to south.
- HOWE ST
- 17 (Roosevelt Apts) ca. 1925 Twentieth Century Eclectic with Neo-Classical elements. Brick. Flat roof. 3 stories. Plain facade with a few half-circle windows.
- 19 1885 Queen Anne. Brick. Tall hip roof with gable projections. 2½ stories. Extensive exterior renovations in 1979. Ornamental woodwork on porch. Plate glass windows with sectioned borders.
- 33-35 ca. 1865 Italianate rowhouse. Brick. Low gable roof. 3 stories. Original entrances (2) replaced with Classical Revival type.
- 37 ca. 1855 Italianate rowhouse. Flat roof. 3 stories. Segmental-arch entrance with brackets and pilasters. Round-arched 3rd floor windows. Bracketed cornice.
- 39 ca. 1845 Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Front window replaced with plate glass, large opening. Later 19th century projecting bay above entry.
- 41 ca. 1860 Greek Revival/Italianate. Asphalt siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Front has Palladian-derived window (20th century). 20th cen. Neo-Classical entry porch.
- 45 ca. 1915, Commercial Vernacular with Colonial Revival elements. Aluminum siding with brick additions to the east and south. The 4 bay center structure has octagonal end bays and a gable roof. First floor has been extensively remodelled with a ca. 1970 brick commercial front and aluminum shed roof. 2½ stories high. A flat roofed single story yellow brick addition runs along the building's east side and joins the single bay 2 story brick garage on the building's south side.

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- NC 65 ca. 1940 Commercial with Moderne elements. Brick; front sheathed with glass panels. Horizontal chrome ornament. Flat roof.
- 75-77 1848 Greek Revival. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2 stories. Front door and window added later.
- NC 85 ca. 1950 Commercial. One story. Concrete block with brick facing. Flat roof.
- 87 ca. 1855 Greek Revival. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Original fenestration and entrance.
- 89 ca. 1905 Commercial. Brick with concrete block storefront. 2 stories. Flat roof. Metal-trimmed fixed window panes with narrow casement side lights typical of early commercial style.
- 91 ca. 1925 20th century Eclectic with Tudor elements. Brick. Flat roof. 4 stories. Castellated parapet.
- 95 ca. 1835 Greek Revival. Brick and wood shingle. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Extensively altered.
- 97-99 ca. 1845 Italianate. Clapboard. Hip roof. 3 stories. Flat-roofed cupola. Full-front Colonial Revival porch of 2 storeys with 3rd floor balcony. Gabled entrance porch with console brackets; original double-leaf front door.
- 101 ca. 1845 Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard. Hip roof. 2 stories. with attic. Flat-roof entry porch with fluted Ionic columns and dentilled cornice.
- 103 ca. 1865 Italianate rowhouse. Brick. Shed roof. 3 stories. Heavy, bracketed cornice.
- 105 ca. 1850 Greek Revival/Italianate. Clapboard. Gable roof. 3 stories; 3rd story added later. 2 story front entry porch with Tuscan columns and flat roof.
- 107 ca. 1860 Italianate. Stucco. Hip roof. 2 stories. Metal entry porch (later) on front elevation.
- 109 ca. 1860 Late Greek Revival. Aluminum siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Octagonal side bay; 2-story octagonal oriel on south side.
- 115 ca. 1875 Victorian Gothic with Stick Style elements. Brick. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Entry porch enclosed.

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-
- 100 ca. 1925 Apartment block with Neo-Classical elements. Brick. Flat roof.
6 stories. 3 bay facade.
- 122 ca. 1925 Commercial with Neo-Classical elements. Brick. Flat roof.
1 story. Gas station.
- 140-142 ca. 1885 Late Victorian Italianate. Bow-front, brick. Flat roof.
Town house. Prominent, bracketed cornice. Bay window added.

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- 127-129 ca. 1880 Rowhouse with Victorian Gothic elements. Brick. Gable roof. 3 stories. 2 three-bay units. Decorative stick woodwork on porches.
- 131-133 ca. 1879 Rowhouse with Italianate elements. Brick, Gable roof. 3 stories. Double entrance has wood canopy with denticulated cornice and is bracketed. Three units. Original double-leaf doors.
- 32-36 ca. 1940 Commercial Moderne vernacular. Brick. Shed roof. 3 stories.
NC Renovated storefront.
- 44-52 YMCA/YWCA 1924 and 1931 brick complex with concrete trim. Jacobethan Revival. 4½ stories with slate gable roofs. Building has two rectangular sections joined at center by a deeply recessed pavilion containing main entrance. Planar facades with occasional multi-story bays; arched ground story windows and entry. Cluster chimneys. Entrance bays gabled at roofline.
- 68 ca. 1925 Commercial. Brick. Flat roof. One story. 2 storefronts with entrances in recessed central bay.
- 70 ca. 1928 Twentieth Century Eclectic with Neo-Classical elements. Brick. Flat roof. 6 stories. Apartment bldg, 3 central bays form projecting pavilion. 9-bay.
- 80 ca. 1928, Twentieth Century Eclectic with Neo-Classical elements. Brick. Flat roof. 6-story apartment building. 4-bay. Quoins, sills, lintels and string course of composite material resembling limestone.
- 84 ca. 1928 Early Twentieth Century Eclectic with Neo-Classical elements. Brick, Flat roof. 6 story, 9 bay apartment building. Shallow center pavilion framed by quoins. Composite trim material.
- 88 ca. 1835 Greek Revival. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Identical to 90-90½ Howe St.
- 90-90½ ca. 1835 Greek Revival. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stories. c. 1900 flat-roof storefront added to south side.
- 94 1886 Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival. Hip roof, slate, with gables. Main gable ornamented with bargeboards and brackets. Brick with white stone trim. Gabled entry porch on north side. 2½ stories.
- 96 ca. 1940 Commercial. Concrete. Flat roof. 1 stories. Plate glass
NC storefronts.
- 98 ca. 1885 Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival. Brick. Gable roof, slate. Transverse gables. 2½ stories. Porch removed. Terra cotta tiles in gable ends.

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KENSINGTON STREET

- 33-35 Abdur Rahim Wali (33 Kensington) ca. 1920, bay front tenement with Colonial Revival elements. Originally clapboard, now asbestos sided. Flat roof. 3 stories high. Porches removed.
- 37-39 Neighborhood Housing Association (37 Kensington) ca. 1920 bay front tenement with Neo-Classical elements. Clapboard with wood shingles on 3rd floor. Flat roof. 3 stories high. Poor condition.
- 41-43 John Yopp (41 Kensington) ca. 1920 bay front tenement. Clapboard with wood shingle on 3rd floor. Flat roof. 3 stories high. Dormers with pediment caps on north and south sides. Two story porches.
- 45-47 Terrance R. Gilbert (252 Silvan Valley Road, Orange CT) ca. 1920 Triple-decker with flat roof. Aluminum siding. 3 stories high. South side features a projecting bay; north side has wide porches.
- 49-51 Winifred Craig (27 Quinnipiac Ave., North Haven CT) ca. 1894 Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style. Clapboard with wood shingle gables. Asphalt shingle gables. 2½ stories high. A 2 story Colonial Revival porch shelters north side of facade.
- 55 Henry McKay (184 Butler St., Hamden CT) ca. 1894 Queen Anne/Colonial. Clapboard; asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories high. The main west gable projects over an octagonal bay in the facade.
- 59 Henry McKay (184 Butler St., Hamden CT) ca. 1893 Queen Anne. Clapboard with wood shingle gables. Asphalt shingle gable roof. 2½ stories high. Colonial Revival porches added.
- 65-67 Elvin Wiggins (101 Locust ST., Milford CT) 1890, High Victorian Gothic. Brick; flat roof. 3 stories. New storefront added on ground floor; multi-family apts in upper stories.
- 73-75 Neighborhood Housing Inc. (8 South Forest Circle, West Haven CT) ca. 1875 Italianate rowhouse. Stucco; flat roof. 3 stories high. Entrance porches project from 2 middle bays.

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- 79 ca. 1895 Italianate. Brick. Flat roof. 3 stories. Entrance porch has bell-cast mansard roof interrupted by a central gable.
- 83 ca. 1875 Italianate. Brick. Flat roof. 3 stories. 3 bays. Porch removed.
- 87 ca. 1875 Victorian with Romanesque Revival elements. Brick. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Porches have been enclosed.
- 91 ca. 1880 Italianate with Queen Anne elements. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stories. c. 1900 Colonial Revival porches.
- 95 ca. 1885 Victorian with Colonial Revival elements. Asbestos siding. Gable roof. 2½ stor
- 99 ca. 1885 Victorian with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard and asbestos siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Colonial Revival porches.
- 103 ca. 1875 Italianate. Stucco. Flat roof. 3 stories. Porches have been removed.
- 107 ca. 1875 Italianate. Brick. Flat roof. 3 stories. Porches have been removed. Gabled window hoods.
- 111 ca. 1880 Queen Anne. 2½ stories with hip roof. Large transverse gables.
- 10 ca. 1855 Greek Revival. 2½ story clapboard house with gable roof. Enclosed shingle gable-roof Colonial Revival porch.
- 12 ca. 1855 Greek Revival house. 2½ stories, aluminum siding, gable roof. Porch added.
- 28 ca. 1855 Greek Revival house. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Later, full-front, hip-roof addition, single storey.
- 32 1849/1865 addition. Victorian. Asbestos siding with mansard roof. 2½ stories. Queen Anne porch with gable roof and sunburst gable ornament.
- 40 ca. 1870 Italianate house. Aluminum siding, 2½ stories. Gable roof. Flat-roof entry porch.
- 44 ca. 1855 Late Greek Revival/Italianate house. 2½ stories, gable roof. Porch added later.

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- 48 ca. 1865 Late Greek Revival house. Asbestos siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Flat roof entry porch.
- 54 ca. 1870 Italian Villa Style with Colonial elements; house. Aluminum siding. Flat roof. 2½ stories. Porch altered.
- 58-60 ca. 1870 Victorian Gothic house. Clapboard and board-and-batten on 2nd floor. Flat roof. 3 stories. Entrance bays re-sided.
- 66-68 ca. 1880 Queen Anne house. 2½ stories. Clapboard and shingle; brick ground floor. Gable roof.
- 72 ca. 1880 Queen Anne house. Brick; shingle gable end. Gable roof. Porch has been removed.
- 76 ca. 1880 Queen Anne house. Brick on lower story, shingle in gables. 2½ stories. Full front porch has been removed.
- 84 ca. 1915 Queen Anne house with Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard with wood shingle in gable. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Identical to No. 88 Kensington St.
- 88 ca. 1915 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with Shingle Style elements. Clapboard with wood shingle in gable ends. Gable roof. 2½ stories. 2 bay. North octagonal bay. Full front 2 story Col. Rev. porch capped by balcony with broad arch opening on 2nd floor; shingled.
- 92 ca. 1858 Late Greek Revival/Italianate. Asbestos siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. New shed roof entrance porch.
- 96 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stories; 2 bay.
- NC 100-102 ca. 1940 Neo-Colonial. Brick. Gable roof. 2½ stories, 5 bay.
- 106 ca. 1892 Victorian Gothic with Eastlake elements. Clapboard with wood shingle gable ends. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Porches with ornamental turnings in woodwork.
- 110 ca. 1880 Victorian Gothic. Aluminum siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Entrance and chimney altered.

LYNWOOD PLACE

- 19-21 ca. 1898 Queen Anne house. Brick and clapboard siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. 4 bay duplex. Symmetrical facade with center Col. Rev. entry porch.
- 23 1890 Neo-Tudor house. Stucco and brick with ½-timbering, 3 stories. Continuous dormers extend across roof; 2 symmetrical ½-timbered gables.

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- 33 1886 Queen Anne house with Eastlake elements. Brick with clapboard gable. Multi-gabled roof. 2½ stories. Porch with turned columns, pilasters and pediment.
- 35 ca. 1885 Italianate house. Brick; 2 stories. Decorative woodwork in entry porch; some alteration.
- 37-39 ca. 1885 Queen Anne house. Brick; gable roof. 3½ stories. Flat-roofed projecting center bays.
- 16 ca. 1887 Queen Anne. Clapboard and slate shingle. Steep slate gable roof. 2½ stories. Garden wall addition on Lynwood. Porch with bargeboard jigsaw with sunrise pattern.
- 18 ca. 1893 Queen Anne. Brick. Steep gable roof. 2½ stories. Decorative woodwork in gabled porch.
- 22 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. Brick. gable roof. 2½ stories.
- 26 1885 Queen Anne. Brick; c.1975 stucco addition to front. 2½ stories. Gable roof. South side octagonal bay remains.
- 28 ca. 1885 Queen Anne. Clapboard and brick. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Eastlake style porch on front, ground floor.
- 34 ca. 1885 Italianate townhouse with Neo-Classical elements. Brick. Shallow gable roof. 3 stories; 3 bay. Stone-enframed doorway. Retains Classical, blocked cornice.
- 36-38 ca. 1882 High Victorian Italianate. Brick. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Center 2 bays are flat roofed and flanked by gabled 2-bay ends. Cast iron and glass canopy with triangular glass infilled support.
- 40 1883 Italianate rowhouse. Brick. Gable roof. 3 stories. Entry porch removed. Octagonal 2 story bay in north bays beside the south front entry.

ORCHARD STREET

- 217 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. Clapboard with gable roof. 2½ stories. Shingled front gable. Shed roof shelters 1st floor.
- 221 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. Clapboard and brick; wood shingle on gable ends. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Shed roof shelters 1st floor.
- 229-231 ca. 1870 Italianate. Asbestos siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Structure possibly moved after 1911. Porches have been added. Colonial Revival porch.

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- 233 ca. 1912 commercial vernacular. Clapboard. Flat roof. 1 story.
- 235 ca. 1915 commercial vernacular. Brick with vertical boards on west side. 1 story. Flat roof. West side connected to 20 Gilbert Ave. by a shed structure.
- 247-249 ca. 1912 Queen Anne/Colon 1 Revival. Clapboard. 2½ stories. Gable roof. 2 storey porch on north side of front.
- 253-255 ca. 1913 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. 2 storey Colonial Revival porch.
- 257-259 ca. 1885 Queen Anne. Asbestos siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories, 3 bays wide.
- 285 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. Clapboard with wood shingle on gable ends. New brick facing on front. Gable roof. 2½ stories. New entry porch. South-facing gable end projects over a 2 story octagonal bay to form a 3rd story balcony ornamented with turned posts.
- 289 ca. 1885 Queen Anne. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ story Tripartite south window. Lattice work arches spring from lattice balustrade on porch.
- 301 ca. 1975. Flat roofed, single story concrete block structure. Commercial.
- 311 ca. 1870 Victorian Italianate. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Flat roofed porch shelters 1st floor. Gables contain round-arch windows with bracketed hoods.
- 323 ca. 1886 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. Clapboard. Gable roof. 2½ stories. New facing on west side.
- 329 ca. 1965, Commercial Vernacular. 1 story. simple concrete block structure with a concrete "brick" facing and plate glass storefront. Flat roof.
- 353 ca. 1880 Queen Anne. Asbestos siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. The 2-storey flat-roofed entry porch is screened at the 2nd storey and has fluted and turned posts and a spindle valance and rail detail.
- 357 ca. 1855 Greek Revival. Aluminum siding. Gable roof. 2½ stories. 2 stor Colonial Revival addition to front.
- NC 365 ca. 1968 Modern. Brick. 2 story with mock mansard roof. Aluminum siding over brick. Multi-family public housing.
- 381 ca. 1872 Greek Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Italianate porch to rear.
- 385 ca. 1855 Greek Revival. 2 stories. Gable roof. Asphalt siding with

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- 385 cont'd a full-front wood shingle porch with gable roof. Several later additions to south side.
- 389 ca. 1855 Greek Revival/Italianate. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding. Full front porch, gabled, with turned posts, spindle valance, corner brackets and a new rail.
- 393 ca. 1897 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Asphalt siding. Large, screened in flat-roofed entry porch has garlands in frieze - Colonial Revival style.
- 423 ca. 1870 Italianate. 2 stories. Flat roof. Asphalt siding. Recessed entrance in ell; entry porch supported at corner by single chamfered post.
- 431 1968 contemporary multi-family housing. Attached 2 story townhouse units. Flat roof. Shingle.
- 437 ca. 1882 Late Greek Revival/Italianate. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding. New porch supports.
- 441 ca. 1840 Greek Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Aluminum siding. Structure was moved from its original location between 1859 and 1868. Queen Anne style full front porch with gable over entry bay.
- 445 ca. 1860 Greek Revival. 2 stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding.
- 449 ca. 1890 Italianate. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding. North bay entrance has transom lights and flat-roofed entry porch.
- 453 ca. 1880 Italianate/Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding.
- 457 ca. 1858 Victorian Vernacular with Italianate elements. 1 story. Gable roof. Clapboard. Probably moved from original site between 185 and 1859. Entry porch added.
- 461-463 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Asphalt siding. End-bay entrance porches with solid arched openings decorated with bargeboards and turned posts.
- 491 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard. Colonial Revival porch continues along south side and is 2 stor at entrance.
- 495 ca. 1880 Italianate. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard. Full-front Colonial Revival porch is 2 stories at the entrance bay and has curvilinear cornice brackets with cut-out teardrop centers and dropped finials.

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- 499 ca. 1875 Italianate. 2½ stories. Gable roof. 1st floor clapboard; 2nd floor wood shingle; shingle gables. Full-front, 2 story Colonial Revival porch, enclosed on 2nd floor.
- 503 ca. 1880 Italianate. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard. Full-front 2-story Colonial Revival porch.
- 220-222 ca. 1880 Queen Anne. 2½ story Gable roof. Clapboard. Full-front porch with spindle valance has shingled gables at each entrance.
- 232 1924 Eclectic. Synagogue. Brick with flat roof. 2 stories. End towers with octagonal bellcast cup domes and Star of David finials flank facade. Roofline is a round-arched parapet with limestone trim and drop pendants.
- 248-250 ca. 1905 Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival. Clapboard 1st floor and wood single 2nd floor and gable ends. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Broad, 2-story Colonial Revival entrance porch.
- 254-256 ca. 1905 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof. 1st floor clapboard; 2nd floor wood shingle.
- 260-262 ca. 1905 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Aluminum siding.
- 264-266 ca. 1925 Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard. Colonial Revival porch is 2 stories.
- 358 ca. 1895 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding.
- 366 1858 Italianate. 2 stories. Flat roof. Aluminum siding.
- 370 ca. 1865 Victorian Gothic. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard.
- 374-376 ca. 1897 Victorian Vernacular with Renaissance Revival elements. 2 stories. Flat roof. Stone. Front porch with Ionic stone columns.
- 378-380 ca. 1867 Italianate. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard.
- 384 ca. 1867 French Second Empire. 1½ stories. Mansard roof. Asbestos siding. Colonial Revival porch.
- 390 ca. 1872 Italianate. 2½ stories. Hip roof. Asphalt siding. The cornice line at the facade projects upwards at the middle bay to form a substantial semi-circle with decorative edge molding. Middle-bay entrance porch has flat roof with bracketed cornice.
- 410 ca. 1850 Victorian Vernacular. Low, gabled-roof 2 story structure partially obscured by 1 storey brick storefront attached.
- 414 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. Brick with wood shingles in gables. 2½ stories.

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- 414 cont'd Gable roof. Shed-roofed porch with gable over north side entry.
- 420 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding. Decorative woodwork in main gable and in gabled porch.
- 424 ca. 1870 Italianate. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard. Entrance porch gabled with brackets.
- 428 ca. 1870 Italianate. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gabled roof. Clapboard. Full front porch.
- 432 ca. 1860 Late Greek Revival. 2 stories. Gable roof. Aluminum siding.
- 436 ca. 1872 Italianate. 2 stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding.
- 440 ca. 1903 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard with shingled gables. Gabled Colonial Revival porches.
- 444 ca. 1865 Late Greek Revival. 2 stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding.
- 448 ca. 1865 Late Greek Revival. 2 stories. Gable roof. Aluminum siding.
- 452 ca. 1867 Late Greek Revival/Italianate. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard.
- 456-458 ca. 1870 Victorian Vernacular with Italianate elements. $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gambrel roof. Asbestos siding. Bracketed porch with flat roof shelters middle bay.
- 490 1865 Late Greek Revival/Italianate. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard. Entrance porch has square columns and stick balustrade.

FARK STREET

90 Crawford Manor (NC)

98-100 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Brick.

104-106 ca. 1895 Queen Anne/Romanesque Revival. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Brick. The end bays of the four-bay facade form projecting towers and have gable roofs on console brackets.

NC 130 1960 Contemporary. 2 stories. Tile and concrete. Flat roof.

136-140 ca. 1835, Greek Revival with Federal elements. 3 simple contiguous structures. Original Greek revival house is rectangular in plan, 3 bays wide, clapboard, gable roof, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories high. Several additions, all flat-roofed, first floor has storefront addit.

162 ca. 1895 Queen Anne. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Brick facade has overhanging eave with denticulated cornice, and wood frieze with laurel wreath reliefs spaced between attic windows.

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- 166-168 ca. 1875 High Victorian Italianate. Brick. 3½ story double house. Shallow gable roof. Each of the two buildings that comprises this structure has two bays of arched windows with voussoir lintels. The first floor features porch entrances on the outer bays. Porch canopy rests on large brackets.
- 170-172 ca. 1895 Victorian Italianate. 3 stories. Brick. Shed roof.
- 174 1890 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Lower floors are brick; shingle gables. Gable roof. Bracketed cornice.
- 196-198 ca. 1900 Early 20th Century Eclectic. 3½ stories. Low gable roof. Brick with an octagonal oriel clad in copper at 2nd and third floors of the 2-bay facade. Entrance has heavy, rusticated stone arch with iron screen in radiating arch pattern. First floor is rusticated.
- 202-204 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Brick with wood shingle gables. Slate gabled roof. Southern bay of facade features a flat-roof porch sheltering 2 paneled wood entrance doors (original).
- 206 ca. 1840 Greek Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard. Colonial Revival porch.
- 216-220 1867/ ca. 1912, Industrial/ Twentieth century Eclectic. 4 storeyed stuccoed structure in V-plan, has a flat roof with mock rafter ends projecting under the wide overhanging eaves. The facade consists of 7 bays with 2 bays projecting, end pavillions and a center entrance with wide iron and glass cantilevered canopy. Flat roof; extensive alterations have been made to the building.
- 224-228 ca. 1910 apartment block with Neo-Classical elements. Brick. 4 stories. 7 bays. Shed roof. Ell wings has terra cotta frieze featuring terra cotta relief of bundled acanthus leaves.
- 234-236 ca. 1815 Federal house. 2 stories. Gable roof. Clapboard. Full front porch added c. 1850 has latticed gable and paneled ornament.
- 246 ca. 1905 20th Century Eclectic. Brick. Flat roof. 3 stories. 3 bay facade has polygonal end bays of 2 stories. Arched frame porch with strapwork-carved spandrels.
- NC 248-258 1937 commercial vernacular with Dutch Colonial Revival elements. 1½ stories. Brick. Slate gambrel roof with shed dormers in front. 1st floor is divided into storefronts, each of which has large glass display windows with sectioned transom lights.
- 268-276 ca. 1938 20th century Eclectic. Brick. Gable roof. 1 story. Gable roof surmounted by cupola and spire. Wings capped by hipped roofs (almost pyramidal) with chimneys to north and south of each wing.

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- 20-22 ca. 1930 Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Clapboard. Gable roof. Large, centered hipped dormer is prominent feature.
- 26-28 ca. 1900 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Aluminum siding. Steep pitched roof with centered front cross-gable containing diamond-pane window. The three bay facade consists of a south octagonal bay, a center bay with large, 1/1 lights, and 2 entrances in the north bay. Porch roof serves as balcony.
- NC 30 ca. 1935 Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Shingle gable roof. Nearly identical to 20-22 Platt St.
- 32 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Wood shingled first floor.
- 42-44 ca. 1920 Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Full front Col. Rev. porch has half-columns which rest on a continuous base of rock-faced concrete blocks.
- 46-48 ca. 1895 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Asbestos siding. Gable roof. Queen Anne porch with turned half-posts, brackets and miniature spindle rail.
- 50-52 Union Temple. ca. 1895 Queen Anne dwelling. 2½ stories. Clapboard with wood shingle gables. Two -stor Colonial Revival entry porch, 2 bays wide.
- SCRANTON STREET
- 95 1905 Neo-Classical school building. 2 storeys. Hip roof. Brick. A solid rectangle, the building's two end and center bays project forward slightly.
- 97 ca. 1895 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Asbestos siding. Gable roof. Full front Colonial Revival porch.
- 121 ca. 1890 Queen Anne. 1½ stories. Gable roof.
- NC 133 ca. 1970 modern commercial vernacular. Vertically-sided. 2 stories. Flat roof.
- 137 ca. 1905 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard with wood shingle in gable.
- 141 ca. 1905 Queen Anne/Colonial Revival. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Colonial Revival porch.
- 98 ca. 1915, Vernacular with Colonial Revival elements. Six bays wide with end octagonal bays. Asphalt siding with a flat roof. 3 stories high.

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136-138 ca. 1890 Victorian vernacular with Italianate elements.
2½ stories. Gable roof. Asphalt siding.

UNIVERSITY PLACE

- 1 ca. 1888 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard with wood shingles in gable. Cross plan. Projecting octagonal bay on south side.
- 5 ca. 1880 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Cross-gable roof. Asbestos siding. Single bay projections from the north and south elevations.
- 7 ca. 1890 Victorian with Gothic and Italianate elements. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Full front brick porch comprised of two distinct sections; an ornamental hood over the door supported by chamfered posts with brick bases, and a simple flat-roofed porch across the remaining two bays.
- 9 ca. 1860 Early Victorian with Colonial Revival elements. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding.
- 11 ca. 1870 Victorian vernacular with Italianate elements. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard. Moved from original site in 1969. Tall, flat-roofed entry porch with chamfered posts and corner brackets. "L" shaped plan. Two-storey octagonal bay on east elevation.
- 13 ca. 1870 Italianate with Victorian Gothic elements. 2½ stories. Cross-gables. Clapboard with board-and-batten gables. Moved from original site in 1969.
- 15 ca. 1862 Early Victorian with Italianate elements. 2½ stories. gable roof. Moved in 1969. Late Greek Revival, flat-roofed entry porch. Asbestos siding.
- 17 ca. 1885 Queen Anne. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard with wood shingle on gables. Moved in 1969.
- 19 ca. 1870 Italianate with Victorian Gothic elements. Clapboard with board-and-batten on gable ends. Gable roof. 2½ stories. Moved in 1969. Wide overhanging eaves supported by large brackets. Bargeboard with cross-piece with drop finial. Board-and-batten gable ends bordered by bargeboards.
- 21 ca. 1870 Italianate with Victorian Gothic elements. 2½ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard with board-and-batten on gable ends. Moved in 1969; porch removed.

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- 23 ca. 1870 Victorian Gothic with Stick Style elements. Multi-gable roof, 3 stor mansard-roofed-tower. Main block is $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Very ornate; prominent Italianate entry porch.
- 2 ca. 1865 Early Victorian with Italianate elements. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Later, 2 story Colonial Revival porch.
- 4 ca. 1860 Italianate/Victorian Gothic. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Asbestos siding. Flat-roofed entry porch has heavy corner brackets, keystones in arches and pilasters.
- 6 ca. 1860 Early Victorian with Greek Revival and Italianate elements. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Alum. siding.
- 8 ca. 1865 Early Victorian with Greek Revival and Italianate elements. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard, Flat roofed entry porch is embellished with large corner brackets, smaller cornice brackets, keystones in arches, and stands on chamfered posts.
- 20 ca. 1880 Victorian vernacular with Queen Anne elements. $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories. Gable roof. Clapboard. Shed roofed entry porch.
- WAVERLY STREET
- 16 ca. 1905 Bay-front tenement with Colonial Revival elements. Clapboard with flat roof. 3 stories. The facade consists of two bays, the northern and octagonal bay, the southern has entrances on each floor. 2 story Colonial Revival entry porch with 3rd floor balcony.
- 18 ca. 1905 Bay-front tenement with Colonial Revival elements. 3 stories. Flat roof. Asbestos siding. Identical to No. 16 Waverly St.
- 20 ca. 1860 Early Victorian with Greek Revival elements. 2 stories. Gable roof. Aluminum siding. Box cornice with incomplete returns.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1812-1860; 1880-1915 **Builder/Architect** multiple (See Inventory)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Dwight Street Historic District is significant architecturally both for the quantity and quality of its 19th-century housing stock. An extremely high proportion of its total building stock consists of a full range of 19th- and early 20th-century architectural styles, including notable examples of the Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival modes. Many dwellings appear in pairs or rows of three or four, a feature which contributes essentially to the historical character and scale of the neighborhood. Both single and multiple family dwellings are present, ranging from unusual, Federal period duplexes, to Italianate rowhouses and World War I-vintage, five-story apartment buildings. As a rich and varied representation of domestic building types, the housing stock of the Dwight Street Historic District serves as an exceptionally clear documentation of the area as it evolved from a light industrial community into an urban neighborhood of New Haven. (Criterion C)

The Dwight Street Historic District is historically significant as one of the 19th-century communities in New Haven which contributed importantly to the city's development as a leading, national center of carriage manufacturing. Two of the industry's largest factories, the Hooker & Osborne Co., and the Stephen M. Weir Co., operated here from the 1850s to the 1880s, as did several smaller carriage factories and supporting industries. In 1860, the Dwight Street area branch of the industry employed more than 200 area residents who are known to have lived primarily on Edgewood, Day, and Park Streets.¹ (Criterion A)

The Dwight Street area has continued to evolve as an area distinct from the center of New Haven, retaining its historically heterogeneous social complexion, and its mix of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional uses. Today this character is vividly reflected in the neighborhood's remarkable physical integrity.

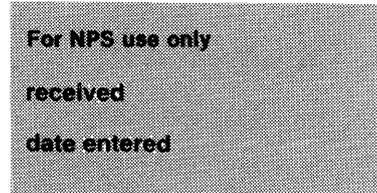
Historical and Architectural Development

Described as "little more than plain farmland and plain farm building"² from personal memory by Col. Gardner Morse in a lecture given in 1887, the area of the Dwight Street Historic District remained an expanse of open, flat, undeveloped land on the west edge of the Yale College campus until the late 1820s. The Derby Turnpike (Route 34 and Chapel Street) and Samaritan Street (Elm Street) already led west through the territory, roughly paralleling Whalley Avenue, by then a bustling commercial thoroughfare. Samaritan Street, so-called as it led to the City Almshouse, was marked by a scattered collection of lowly shacks inhabited by a poor Black population, probably workers on nearby farms.³ To the southwest lay the

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Town Farm, which no longer stands, a cluster of barns and buildings surrounded by open farmland.

The gradual transformation of this area into an early 19th-century urban community of grid-pattern streets lined with small, two-story houses and shops came about with the rise of industry in New Haven following the War of 1812. The expansion of the city's early industries during this period, notably the manufacture of guns, clocks, hardware and paper, had called for increased access to major ports for the shipping of fuel supplies and raw materials. In response to this need, the Town of New Haven in 1825 embarked on an ambitious plan to link the port with northern New England and eventually the St. Lawrence River by way of a canal to lead up the Farmington River Valley. The construction of the New Haven to Farmington segment of the canal attracted hundreds of laborers to the city, and its completion in 1838 temporarily boosted the growth of the city's industry. The continued growth of the labor population and local economy were largely responsible for the development of the Dwight Street area. As the population swelled and the value of land around the center of town increased, speculators rushed to take advantage of the sudden need for housing, purchasing whole sections, laying out streets and subdividing blocks.

One of the industries to arise from expanded trade was the manufacture of carriages. Improvements and refinements in the design of the passenger carriage by New Haven entrepreneur James Brewster had resulted in a convenient, alternative form of travel to riding horseback or driving by the cumbersome and uneconomical stage coach. The sudden popular appeal of Brewster's lightweight, stylish carriages soon prompted several others to set up carriage shops around the edge of New Haven's center. Early on, Brewster had sent one of his carriages to the south, precipitating, almost immediately, an eager new market which would grow to become the New Haven industry's major means of support until the Civil War. The Dwight Street area became the site of several carriage shops during the early 1830s when early successes and the need to expand drove their proprietors to relocate in the nearest undeveloped areas, such as along York, High, and Park streets. The first few carriage factories established during the 1820s would soon spawn offshoot shops and parts manufacturies throughout the city. The convenient rise of the Connecticut hardware industry was both stimulated by and facilitated the development of carriage manufacturing. The increased use of the lightweight carriage would itself contribute to the growth of the city by supplying a convenient, economical, and efficient mode of transportation, making new areas more accessible.

During the early 1830s, speculators were buying up large parcels of land west of York Street and laying new streets to attract the new working population interested in building homes near their places of employment. One of these was Sydney Hull, a retired New Haven tailor who bought land west of York Street and in 1831 proceeded to extend Crown and George Streets as far as Park and Howe Streets.⁴ With the newly created access to these north-south side streets, people began moving into the area. Lots on Park,

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Howe, and Martin (Edgewood) Streets drew the first wave of settlers, selling for \$5 to \$10 a foot.⁵ Several simple frame dwellings remain from this period, typically featuring Federal and Greek Revival-style entrance porches (photographs 5 and 6). William P. Greene, a wealthy Norwich man, was another investor who acquired large tracts in the south part of the district, opening George and West Chapel Streets.⁶ Areas farther west were being opened as well. In 1835, J. C. Parker advertised "City Lots in New Haven at Public Auction . . . at his Sales Room Church Street, New Haven,"⁷ leaving a map showing 73 lots located along Garden Street between Martin Street (now Edgewood) and Whalley Avenue. Development proceeded slowly during the 1840s and 1850s, concentrating around the area east of Orchard Street and south of Elm Street. By 1840, all the present cross streets in the area had been opened.⁸ In 1827 Henry Hooker and John V. Osborne had built a large carriage shop on the west side of Park Street, between Edgewood Avenue and Elm, thereby attracting residential development to the neighboring blocks.

One of the houses surviving from this period at 234-236 Park Street is an unusually early example of a multiple-family residence, a type which was to set the trend for much of the area's later residential construction (photograph 4). In this house, a street elevation displaying the symmetry and proportion characteristic of vernacular, early Federal domestic architecture is adapted to a vertically-stacked, two-family house plan by a doubling of the traditional central entrance. As in many Dwight Street area houses built later in the century, such a scheme made for more affordable, owner-occupied housing. This kind of housing would continue to draw workers into the Dwight area.

Another house type characteristic of early 19th-century architecture in the district (and throughout New Haven) is the vernacular, single-family, Greek Revival dwelling (photograph 5). This house type, one of which stands at 91 Edgewood Avenue, was probably built by a merchant or shop owner in the 1830s and is one of the more elaborate of its kind in the area. Although it features an entrance portico which is slightly grander than most, and a closed gable and accompanying brick sidewalk, this house nonetheless typifies the housing stock of the area as it appeared at the end of the second quarter of the 19th century.

Ongoing advancements in industrial processes lent essential impetus to the growth of the New Haven carriage industry during the 1830s. The introduction of steam power in the area during the 1830s allowed for the mechanization of formerly manual-powered processes. George T. Newhall, a New Haven carriage manufacturer, had observed the use of steam power in Providence, Rhode Island, factories, and was responsible for its introduction in New Haven as a more cost-effective and productive means of powering the machines of the carriage builders.⁹ By 1860, the general use of steam in area industries had made New Haven a leading national center of manufacturing. In the carriage industry, the mid-century adoption of specialization in the manufacture of parts, and the introduction of the assembly-line had

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helped boost New Haven carriage production to over 7,000 vehicles per year. A \$1.6 million business by then, carriage production in New Haven was higher than in any states except Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. New Haven had become a leading world center of carriage production.¹⁰

The Dwight Street area was, by 1860, a community composed principally of resident artisans and laborers, of which approximately one-third were employed by one of the carriage firms in the district. The remaining two-thirds consisted largely of builders, blacksmiths, painters, and general laborers, some of whom may have worked in conjunction with the carriage factories.¹¹ The Hooker & Osborne and Stephen M. Weir factories remained the area's leading carriage firms and were soon to generate several smaller shops in the northeast corner.

Of industrial sites remaining in the Dwight Street District, the best encompass utilitarian structures associated during the 1870s and 1880s with the Stephen M. Weir Carriage Factory and the F. H. Russell & Company Lumber Yard (photographs 27 and 28). The remaining buildings consist of a long, single-story frame "repository" or shed used for the display of carriages for sale by the Weir Factory. To the east is a two-story brick building with a gable roof and cupola (photograph 27), far left), also associated with the carriage trade, according to an 1880 city map. Toward the middle of the block, and directly north of these buildings, is another frame shed and a two and one-half story brick structure, part of the Russell Lumber Yard (photograph 28).¹² According to the 1860 New Haven City Directory, both the carriage industry, its supporting trades, and building concerns drew residents to the Dwight area. According to the Dwight Area Historical Architectural Resources Survey (1979),

Men connected with the factories lived close to their places of employment. Carriage workers, the largest group - with more than 160 men - settled around Park Street. Daguerreotype case makers lived near Peck's Day Street factory. However, the approximately 80 workers in the building trades, the second largest single group, tended to work independently and thus lived throughout the Area. The Dwight Area was also home to these men's employers: Stephen Weir, Stephen Peck, the Blakeslee family and Elihu Larkins all lived within the neighborhood.

The Civil War recharged New Haven's arms industry, and while confederate losses had all but eliminated the Southern market for pleasure carriages, demand for military wagons and local customers were to sustain New Haven production. Post-war growth, adding 23,000 to the city's population between 1860 and 1880, pressed on the Dwight and other areas beyond the "nine squares," encouraging the construction of many, new multi-family houses.¹³ The establishment of the horse railroad in 1860,

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facilitated travel within the city and encouraged the development of the Dwight Street District.

Many rows of three and four duplex and triplex dwellings remain on Elm, Kensington, Day and Orchard Streets from this period of intense housing development. One of the district's major developers was Thomas N. Hotchkiss, an area contractor with a workforce of 70, who built 25 houses on Edgewood Avenue and Kensington Street between 1850 and 1875.¹⁴ Typically, the new houses were rented out to incoming workers and their families. The building trend continued with the establishment of several more carriage factories during the late 1860s. By 1870 the number of area shops had increased to 11, accounting for approximately one-quarter of the total number of carriage factories in New Haven, and the growth of the Dwight District.¹⁵

Several multiple-family dwellings of the type built by Hotchkiss remain in the vicinity. Typical of the hundreds of post-Civil War houses built by such developers is 111 Kensington Street, a large, two-family, Queen Anne frame dwelling (photograph 9). Often built in rows of three and four structures, this multiple-family cross-plan house type still predominates in the district. The type is uniform in its basic plan and massing, but varies widely in the elaboration and design of its details. The present residential scale and character of the Dwight District is largely attributable to the extensive remaining collection of these houses. Another speculative housing type of the period was the three-story, three-family, railroad plan frame dwelling. Many remain in the Dwight area and are typical of New Haven's housing stock.

As no large carriage factory buildings remain in the area, their appearance is known only from descriptions by Elihu Atwater in his History of New Haven, written in 1888. He describes the Hooker and Osborn factory on Park Street as a "three-story wooden building, 78 by 200 feet in dimensions."¹⁶ Another Park Street shop, belonging to Seabrook & Smith, was a "five-story building, 66 by 116 feet in area, equipped with all the latest tools and machinery."¹⁷ This firm employed 30 workers and produced wagons and carriages of various types and styles. According to an 1879 aerial sketch of the City of New Haven,¹⁸ the Stephen M. Weir plant was a rectangular, four-story, gabled roof structure which faced Elm Street and extended back as far as a residential lot on Edgewood Avenue. One hundred men worked here during 1870s and 1880s.¹⁹

One area of industry unrelated to carriage manufacturing was the production of daguerreotype cases at the Samuel Peck factory on the southeast corner of Day and Chapel Streets. The firm, which operated from 1852 into the 1890s, employed at least 35 area residents in 1860.²⁰ The size of the plant in 1879, a large, three-story, multi-bay structure built around a central courtyard, suggests that either the total number of employees was considerably larger than 35, or that the firm grew substantially between 1860 and 1879.²¹ Certainly the factory's presence contributed importantly to the development of the Dwight District's west end.

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Standing among the carriage factories on Park Street was the Matusheck Piano Manufacturing Company, a large, four-story brick structure built in 1868 (photograph 20). From 1878 to 1888 the J. Newman Company used the building for the manufacture of corsets. Further down Park Street, between Elm and Chapel, stood an oleomargarine plant.²²

A few of the area's wealthier manufacturers and professionals lived within the district, and some of their residences remain in the Dwight Place section (now lower Dwight Street) and on Lynwood Place. Dwight Place was not developed until the early 1860s, when land on its west side was sold and subdivided into larger house lots. A few leading New Haven professionals, such as Sherman F. Foote, an officer in the New Haven Seamless Rubber Company, and a prosperous merchant, Smith Merwin, built large, 19th-century Queen Anne-style residences in the area. In 1894, another affluent resident, Frederick P. Newton, built the large house at 128 Dwight Street (photograph 17). Once part of a row of stately, late-Victorian residences set back from the street on spacious lots, the Newton House is an exceptionally well-preserved and outstanding example of the late Queen Anne style, and is one of the few residences of New Haven's 19th-century industrialist class remaining in the Dwight area.

One section which vividly documents the increasingly urban residential scale and character of the district during the 1880s is Lynwood Place. Opened and developed in 1880 on land sold by the Hooker and Osborne Company, Lynwood Place became a fashionable enclave of expensively built, brick dwellings and townhouses designed to comply with new city fire laws. One resident of the street was Walter B. Law, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Booth & Law Company, manufacturers of paint, varnish, and oils.²³ His elegant townhouse, 40 Lynwood Place, clearly reflects the taste for a more sophisticated, urban house type (photograph 16). With its projecting bays and prominent, bracketed cornice, the well-preserved Italianate townhouse is a valuable reminder of New Haven's prospering upper class during this period of post-Civil War industrial expansion. The presence of seven other brick houses built as multiple dwellings contributes to the street's urban character. Rental units on this street, however, were decidedly middle class, and were often leased out to people associated with Yale University.²⁴

More typical of the area's urban development, however, were simpler rowhouse structures containing lower-cost apartments and rental rooms. Built throughout the district in response to the housing shortage after the turn of the century, many were of the bow-front type, as in No. 98 Scranton Street (photograph 15). The Dwight Street area remained largely Yankee until after the Civil War, with a small Black population that increased steadily following the war. In 1850, two churches, the Baptist Immanuel and St. Luke's, served this community which, according to the Dwight Area Architectural and Historic Resources Survey, was scattered throughout the district. City directories after 1860 show that Blacks lived on nearly every street in the area, revealing an integrated neighborhood. Many came from New York City, some having been driven away by

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competition from arriving European immigrants. It appears that Black settlement in New Haven was not associated with any specific activity in the Dwight area. Most factories did not hire Blacks until the 1860s, and few were permitted to apprentice as artisans; hence many Blacks worked as laborers, waitresses, barbers or domestic servants.

Among the newcomers to New Haven during the last two decades of the 19th century were large groups of Jewish, Italian and Polish immigrants. Oak Street, now the vacant area bordering the district on the south, was one of the three, major Jewish settlements in New Haven in the 1880s. By the 1890s, many of the new residents had moved into two and three-family dwellings on Gilbert Avenue, Greenwood, Orchard and Waverly Streets. This southwest section of the Dwight district became a stable, mixed Jewish-Yankee neighborhood with its own synagogue, school and stores. Today, Beth Israel Synagogue, founded in 1914 (232 Orchard Street), and the Scranton Street School are institutional landmarks of this period in the neighborhood's history. As a group, the Jews did not enter the carriage or other existing New Haven industries; rather, they worked independently as merchants, craftsmen or peddlars.²⁵ Waverly, Day, and Scranton Street remained heavily Jewish until the turn of the century, when Italian and Polish immigrants began moving onto Gilbert Street. As the more prosperous second generation of area Jews moved west into the more fashionable, suburban Sherman Avenue and Edgewood Park neighborhoods in the 1930s and 1940s, the Jewish population of the southwest area dwindled. Further influxes of native and immigrant workers were drawn by the area's arms industry, resulting, as in many Northeastern cities, in a severe housing shortage. During this World War I period many revival-style apartment buildings and "triple-decker" structures were built along George, Chapel, and Howe Streets to house these foreign-born populations.

With the post-World War II migration of upwardly mobile residents out of the district and the conversion of many buildings to multi-residential use, the district gradually evolved as a poorer residential and commercial area. A low owner-occupant ratio and the growing transient population contributed to the area's decline during the 1940s and 50s. During the 1960s, the area's Black population, representing the latest influx of ethnic groups to move into the area, rose from 7 to 20 percent, an expansion of the "Hill" community, situated south of the Dwight area. Altogether, however, the movement to the suburbs, the increased commercialization of the district and the deterioration of its building stock caused the population to decrease by 35 percent between 1940 and 1970.

Various city plans to improve the area developed during the 1950s and 1960s resulted in the clearance of large, block-size tracts, such as the Oak Street neighborhood at the district's southern border and several blocks at the center of the district. While the Oak Street area has remained vacant, the interior tracts were developed largely with low-scale, residential modern housing complexes for low-income families and the elderly. The Timothy Dwight School (photograph 24) was built in 1964, replacing the 100-year old structure on the Edgewood Avenue site. Another

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city project was the re-routing of University Place as a U-shape street and the relocation and restoration of several late 19th-century houses around its outer edge. Some private rehabilitation and restoration efforts exist in isolated cases throughout the Dwight Street Historic District; however, the building stock of certain areas, such as Orchard and Kensington Streets, remains extensively deteriorated.

While decline and demolition have characterized the recent history of the Dwight area, "benign neglect" has allowed the survival of many buildings and the retainment both of block fronts and architectural details.

The Dwight Street Historic District is a historically and architecturally significant 19th-century residential neighborhood whose fabric vividly documents its evolution as a working-class community and its important contribution to the industrial and social development of the city of New Haven.

¹Brian Cornelius, "Residents of the Dwight Area of New Haven as listed in the 1860 City Directory."

²Col. Gardner Morse, "Recollection of the Appearance of New Haven," pg. 91.

³Ibid pg. 92.

⁴Ibid pg. 103.

⁵Ibid pg. 106.

⁶Ibid pg. 106.

⁷J. C. Parker, "City Lots in New Haven," (map).

⁸Patten's New Haven Directory, 1840, (map).

⁹Edward E. Atwater, History of the City of New Haven, p. 557.

¹⁰Richard Hegel, Carriages from New Haven, p. 18.

¹¹Cornelius, Op. Cit.

¹²1880 New Haven City Map.

¹³Floyd Shumway and Richard Hegel, Ed, New Haven, An Illustrated History, p. 55.

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¹⁴Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, Dwight Area Survey, Vol. II Item 306.

¹⁵Benham's New Haven Directory, 1870-71.

¹⁶Atwater, p. 561.

¹⁷Ibid, p. 565.

¹⁸Bailey and Hazen, "The City of New Haven, Conn. 1879." (map).

¹⁹Dwight Area Survey, Vol. I p. 14.

²⁰Ibid p. 15.

²¹Bailey and Hazen, Op. Cit.

²²Dwight Area Survey, Op. Cit. p. 14.

²³Ibid. Vol. p. 17.

²⁴Ibid. Vol. III Item 521.

²⁵Ibid. Item 519.

²⁶Ibid. Vol. p. 22.

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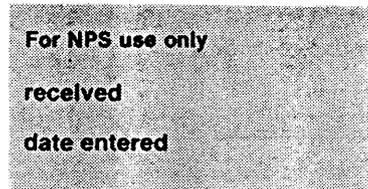
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| 13. | | 672260 | 4574700 | | | | |
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| 30. | | 672300 | 4575640 | | | | |
| 31. | | 672480 | 4575600 | | | | |

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Dwight Street District is comprised of the area in the City of New Haven bounded as follows:

Map 314 - Block 192

Proceeding northerly, on to block 192, excluding parcel numbers 1 and 2 along their eastern boundaries, thence excluding parcel number 3 along its southern boundary, thence in the northerly direction excluding parcel numbers 3, 4, and 5 along their eastern boundary, excluding parcel 5 along its western boundary up to the eastern boundary of parcel number 6, excluding parcels 6, 7, and 8.

Map 317 - Block 197

Thence northerly excluding parcels number 16, 17, 18, 19 along their eastern boundary, then about 40 ft. due west along parcel 19's north boundary to exclude parcels 20 and 1 along their eastern boundary

thence, proceeding in the eastern direction along George Street to the intersection of George Street and Orchard Street, the boundary runs up Orchard Street in the northern direction till the intersection of Orchard Street and Chapel Street, thence it continues due west to the intersection of Chapel Street and Sherman Avenue, always excluding block 213.

Map 318 - Block 242

Thence northerly along the western boundary of and including parcel number 1, thence easterly about 100 feet along the northern boundary of parcel number 1, thence northerly about 50 feet along parcel number 30's western boundary, to include parcel numbers 30 and 29 along their northern boundaries, thence about 76 feet due south along the eastern boundary of parcel number 29, thence along the northern boundary of parcel number 28 and about 20 feet of parcel number 27's northern boundary, thence proceeding in the northerly direction along the western boundary of parcels number 23, 22, 21, 20 and 19 (including all of these), thence westerly, along the southern boundary of parcels number 14, 13, 12 and 11, (including all these), thence northerly along the eastern boundary of parcels number 8, 9, and 10 (excluding these from the district).

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Proceeding northerly to block 263, the boundary runs along the western boundary of and including parcel no. 23, thence easterly along the northern boundary of parcel number 23, thence northerly about 100 feet along the eastern boundary (and excluding) parcel numbers 2 and 3, thence westerly about 69.5 feet along the southern boundary of parcel no. 22, thence 50 feet along parcel no. 22's western boundary, thence about 25 feet along the southern boundary of (and excluding) parcel no. 5, thence 45 feet along its eastern boundary, thence 26 feet along parcel no. 20's southern boundary, thence 55 feet along the eastern of parcel no. 6, dividing parcels 7 and 19, the boundary connects the eastern boundaries of parcels 20 and 18. Thence northerly about 50 feet then easterly for about 10 feet thence 100 feet northerly to include parcels 17 and 16, thence proceeding northeasterly to include parcels no. 15, 14, 13 and 12.

Map 319 - Block 281

Proceeding thence along the western boundary of parcel 32, excluding parcels 35, 34, 33, thence along the northern boundary of parcels 32, 31, 30, connecting the northern boundary lines of parcels 30 and 28 in an oblique line, thence proceeding along parcel 27's northern boundary, thence northerly about a 100 feet along the western boundary of parcel 26, thence along the northern boundaries of parcels 26, 25, 24, 23, 22 (including all of these), thence connecting the northern boundaries of parcels 22 and 15 (cutting across part of parcel no. 9) onto

Block 282 - Map 295

Thence along the northern boundary of parcel 6 and along the eastern boundary of parcels 6, 5, 4 and 3, along parcel 3's southern boundary (including parcels 6, 5, 4, 3), thence due south along the edge of Orchard Street about 200 feet, to the intersection of Orchard Street and Elm Street, thence along Elm Street, about 640 feet, excluding everything north of Elm Street, onto parcel 31, along its western boundary about 101 feet, thence due west about 51 feet along parcel 30's southern boundary, thence along its western boundary on to the western and northern boundaries of parcel 30.1, thence along the northern boundary of parcels 29 and 28, thence about 30 feet due north on to the northern boundaries of parcels no. 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, including all of these.

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Map 296 - Block 284

Thence along the northern boundary of parcel 20, thence about 27 feet along the northern boundary of parcel 14 turns in the northerly direction along the western boundary of parcel 7.1 and turns along the northern boundary of parcel 7.1 and proceeds for about 47 feet thence goes about 22 feet due north and from there goes ca. 148 feet along the northern boundary of parcel 7; the district includes all the named parcels.

Proceeding to block 285, to the northern boundary of parcel 22, thence connecting the northern boundary of parcel 22 with the northern boundary of parcel 6, the district's boundaries run through about 24.6 feet of the northern boundary of parcel 6 thence turns northerly to include parcels 5 and 4. Everything south of this district boundary is included.

Map 280 - Block 286

Thence along the northern boundary of parcel 3.1 turning south along the eastern boundary of parcels 3.1, 3 and 2.1 thence proceeding along the northern boundary of parcels 11 and 12 thence due south along the eastern boundary of parcel 11 as it ends in Elm Street, thence continuing along Elm Street due east until the intersection of Park Street, turning south on Park Street and running always along Park Street, the district includes blocks 271, 249, 229, (Map 279) 217. On block 201 the district boundary runs along the eastern boundary of parcels 9, 10 and 11, turns due west along the southern boundary of parcels 11, 8, 7, 6, and 5, proceeding due south along the eastern boundary of parcels 4, 14, 13 (the district includes all these parcel numbers) thence proceeding along North Frontage Road till the intersection of New Frontage Road and Howe Street, turns north up to the intersection of Howe Street and George Street, turns west along George Street, till the intersection of George Street and Dwight Street, thence due south along Dwight till the intersection of Dwight and North Frontage Road; the district excludes block no. 176 (map 298), thence to block 25 and due west along the south boundary of parcel 13

Map 315, thence at Day Street due north till the intersection of Day Street and George Street, thence due west along George Street, till the intersection of George Street and Waverly Street, thence due south along Waverly, excluding block no. 1292 (map 315 on to block 1290, thence the district boundary resumes at the southern boundary of lot 17, all the way, due west, to the eastern and then southern boundary of parcel 4, thence proceeding south along Orchard Street till the intersection of Orchard St. and Scranton Street, thence due west along Scranton St; the district includes block 1288.

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Map 314 - Block 173

Proceeding to Block 173 the district line runs along Scranton Street, due west, till the east boundary of parcel 8 thence it turns south and runs along the east boundary of lots 6, 5, 4, and 3, where it turns due west to run along the southern boundary of parcel 3, on to block 172 where it resumes at the southern boundary of parcel 13, runs due west, along the southern boundary of parcel 7; parcels no. 13, 11, 10, 9, 8, and 7 are included. Thence the district boundary proceeds to block 1279, to the southern boundary of parcel 6, thence along its northwest boundary and turns due west along its north boundary to resume on parcel 5's western boundary.

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The boundary of the Dwight Street Historic District is shown as the red line on the accompanying maps entitled "Dwight Street District boundaries," and "Dwight Street National Register Historic District," the large color-coded map). A verbal boundary description based directly on the New Haven Tax Assessor's maps is also attached (see following pages).

The boundaries of the Dwight Street Historic District were drawn based on residential development patterns associated with the carriage and other, lesser industries of New Haven during the second and third quarters of the 19th century. Physical factors distinguishing the district from the surrounding city, such as the architectural unity of the district's 19th-century residential building stock, and character changes in building scale and land use were also considered in delineating the district's boundaries. For this reason, St. Raphael's Hospital, Waverly and Day Street Housing (photograph 1); Trade Union Plaza and Crawford Manor (photograph 2) have been excluded from the district. The same criteria - incompatibility in scale and use - were applied in determining which structures do not contribute to the historical or visual integrity of the district.

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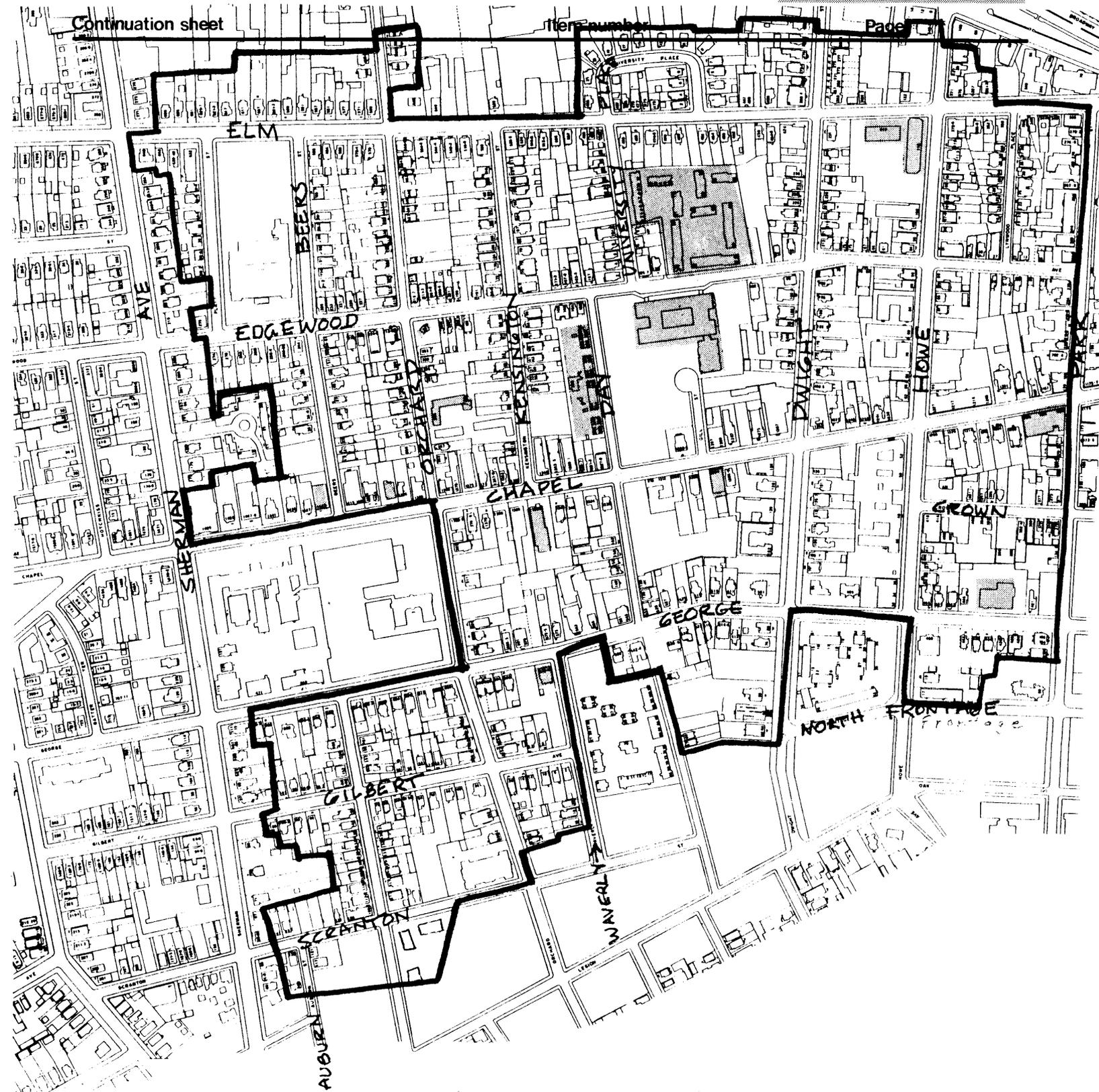
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