

PROPERTY NAME

East Rock Park, New Haven, CT

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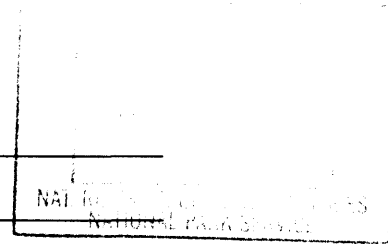
United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: East Rock Park

Other Name/Site Number: NA



2. LOCATION

Street & Number: Davis, Orange & Rock Streets; East Rock Road; Park Drive

Not for publication: NA

City/Town: New Haven & Hamden

Vicinity: NA

State: CT County: New Haven Code: 009 Zip Codes: 06511, 06517

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private:

Public-local: x

Public-State:

Public-Federal:

Category of Property

Building(s):

District: x

Site:

Structure:

Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

6

1

1

6

14

Noncontributing

8 buildings

1 sites

1 structures

 objects

10 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National

Register: NA

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: LANDSCAPE Sub: park

Current: LANDSCAPE Sub: park

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: Queen Anne, Shingle,
Tudor Revival

Materials:
 Foundation: STONE, traprock, brownstone
 Walls: STONE, STUCCO, WOOD

 Roof: WOOD, ASPHALT
 Other Description: _____

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

East Rock Park is a 427-acre kidney-shaped parcel of land lying partially in northeast New Haven and partially (221 acres) in southeast Hamden, Connecticut. The park is about two-thirds of a mile wide by 1 3/4 miles long, oriented in a north-south direction. See District Map. Parkland in Hamden is owned by the City of New Haven. The park's character-defining topographical feature is the 365-foot-high basalt/traprock outcropping which is surmounted by Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument (Figure 1, Photograph 2). Most of the park's naturalistic acreage is given over to woodlands (Photographs 6, 9).

Around the park's north and west edges are several different neighborhoods of housing primarily in Revival styles from the early to mid-20th century (Photograph 4), together with Lake Whitney, a historic part of the New Haven water system. To the east and south are areas of mixed residential and commercial structures from the same time period. On Whitney Avenue at the northwest corner of the park the Eli Whitney Museum and covered bridge, on the site of Eli Whitney's early manufacturing works, abut the park but like the Lake Whitney dam and waterfall are not part of the park.

East Rock is the largest of several adjoining traprock/basalt outcroppings that include Whitney Peak (300 feet) to the north and Indian Head (310 feet) and Snake Rock (205 feet) to the southeast. East Rock is the most dramatic, with almost vertical rock sides forming the roughly semicircular south and west elevations as seen in a postcard view (Figure 1). Below these elevations is the valley of the Mill River, which includes

within the park large marshlands and meadows (Photograph 10) with the sports facilities Rice Field (Photograph 2), Blake Field, and College Woods. The land slopes downward from these stony peaks more gradually to the east and north, terminating in meadows along the north/northeastern borders.

The park displays extensive deciduous and conifer tree cover, especially on the peaks and eastern slopes, with many varieties represented. Scattered on the hillsides are groupings of ornamental and wild shrubs, including rhododendrons and mountain laurels.

Built improvements in East Rock Park are also extensive. A complex system of paved roads (Photographs 6, 9) and walking trails wends through the park, crossing Mill River in three places over modern spans. Trowbridge Drive, which runs up to the peak, and the upper part of English Drive are closed to vehicular traffic but heavily used by bikers and pedestrians, including bird watchers. Both roadways are scheduled for repairs in 1997.

Three entrances are marked by ca.1890 stone gates. Whitney Gate, located in the west boundary where Whitney Drive joins Whitney Avenue, is the largest, most elaborate, and best maintained (Photograph 8). It consists of quarry-faced brownstone ashlar piers and flanking curved walls. English Gate, at the southern end of English Drive, is similar in design but built of traprock with longer curved walls. Bishop Gate, on State Street, consists of traprock piers only, without curved walls; the gate and roadway to which it leads are now closed. Trowbridge Gateway (1976) is an area of improved landscaping at the northwest corner of the intersection of Orange and Cold Spring Streets, rather than a conventional gate.

Fieldstone, traprock, and cobblestone walls are found in many places, for example as retaining walls along the State Street edge of the park and as safety features along Hillhouse Drive near the summit.

At the Park Drive entrance is the Pardee Rose Garden (1922), two acres in size (Photograph 20). A traprock retaining wall protects the formal garden, north of the entrance road into the maintenance area, from the street. The Pardee memorial plaque (Photograph 21) is flanked by stone steps through the wall. The garden overall is rectangular with many small flower beds arranged around the central shelter in a symmetrical design. The shelter, which is an arched open-sided pavilion with a diameter of approximately eight feet, stands on a raised earthen platform.

Atop East Rock are the English Shelter (1953) for picknicking and Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument (1887; Figures 1, 2; Photograph 12), Moffitt & Doyle, sculptors. While it was erected in the post-Civil War era, Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument is dedicated to New Haven men who served in four wars: the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. The monument consists of a tall round shaft of smooth, finished granite rising from a massive square pedestal of rock-faced granite ashlar (Photograph 13). Four bronze female figures are seated at the corners of the pedestal (Photograph 14), and one stands atop the shaft. Four bronze bas-relief panels are set between the statues at the base of the shaft (Photograph 14).

The distance of 110 feet from grade to the top of the crowning statue of the monument is a little less than one-third of the height of the bluff. The monument is approached from all four sides by five 18"-wide steps that form a stylobate 40' square. The top step is 4' wide, to provide a promenade all around the pedestal. The base of the

shaft, resting on the pedestal, is composed of a sculptured wreath, four courses of smooth stepped granite, and a ring of 13 raised stars.

A second much smaller monument stands at a bend in Hillhouse Drive near the summit. Now a pedestal alone, it formerly supported a bronze bust of one-time New Haven Mayor Henry G. Lewis, who served 1870-1877. (Photograph 11). The granite pedestal is in the classical tradition. Names of the sculptor, Enid Vandell, and architect, Richard H. Hunt, are in raised lettering in the base. Bronze plaques once affixed to the dado are missing as well as the bust.

East Rock Park provides many 20th-century recreational and athletic facilities, including ball diamonds, tennis courts, children's playgrounds, and the Ralph Walker Rink (skating-ca.1978, Photograph 1). In College Woods the original ca.1915 brick comfort station abuts a ca.1985 imaginative open wooden-frame Pavilion (Photograph 3) and a playground. The ca.1985 Ranger Station, constructed as an easterly addition to the 1915 building, repeats the earlier architectural features such as quoins. The Ranger Station houses a museum of birds and fish.

Principal architectural interest in the park is centered in the complex of 11 buildings dating from ca.1900-1970 which form the park's maintenance center, just south of the Pardee Rose Garden. The Park Director's Residence is one of the group. His house, on the western edge of the cluster, is a two-story Tudor Revival cross-gabled dwelling with light beige stucco walls and dark brown trim (Photograph 16).

An original barn, ca.1900, is nearby. It is a large 70' x 35' two-story Shingle/Colonial Revival-style building with weathered-shingle siding and roof (Photograph 15). In the U-shaped front (south) elevation the central entrance is recessed between cross-gabled pavilions, each two stories high and three bays wide. The 8-over-8 single-glazed replacement windows were installed as part of an extensive rehabilitation carried out in 1983/1984 at which time all shingles were replaced and structural repairs were made. The steep main roof is capped by a small wood-shingled cupola having flared pyramidal roof topped by a horse weathervane. The building appears to be little used.

A second large 1 1/2-story barn faces east in the cluster's main yard. Covered with asbestos shingles, it has large central cross gables, characteristic of the Queen Anne style, on both front and rear elevations (Photograph 17). Because it is sited on a bank, loading doors in the rear (west) cross gable are accessible at grade by an arched brownstone roadway (Photograph 18). This building houses items of original equipment such as an 1898 planing machine, a lathe driven by belts and pulleys, and a forge. Other buildings in the maintenance cluster are greenhouses, storerooms, garages, and warehouses of various sizes, materials, and ages. The one-story glass-and-metal-frame greenhouse has a 30' x 20' main block with recessed flanking 30' x 10' wings. Centered in the front (east) elevation of the main block is a 1-bay projecting pavilion containing the main entrance. This pavilion has a barrel-vaulted roof and radial glazing above the door.

The condition of the park, both as to historic integrity and maintenance, is fair. The historic road system and plantings planned by Mitchell appear to be mostly intact, although the roads originally were not paved and guard rails have been added. Arbors and seating which created a pleasant ambience have been diminished. The two bridges, constructed in mid- to late-20th century, are well executed. The East Rock Road bridge is a steel arch, ca.1940s, while the 1991 concrete span with classical features at Orange

Street carefully replicates the 1920 original visually (Photograph 5). Maintenance atop East Rock is currently limited, with one monument seriously vandalized and the paths not in good condition. The Pardee Rose Garden is in the process of renovation. The skating rink on park grounds and the school split off from the park are negatives, but despite the changes, the integrity of Mitchell's plan remains in place and the relationship of the park to the river and surrounding neighborhood is intact.

Inventory

C and NC in the first column indicate whether the resources are considered to be contributing or non-contributing to the historic and architectural significance of the district. Dates are taken from the Historic Resource Survey Inventory Form and occasionally determined by visual approximation.

Cold Spring Street, College Woods

- NC Comfort and Ranger Station ca.1915, ca.1985.
1-story brick building with round-arched front entrance, few windows, irregular ground plan. Hipped roof has overhang. Constructed in two sections, Comfort Station ca.1915, Ranger Station ca.1985. Houses restrooms and museum of birds and fish. (Photograph 3)
- NC Pavilion ca.1985. Imaginative open-timber framework of natural wood. (Photograph 3)

English Drive at View Street

- C English Gate ca.1890. Traprock piers and curved walls.

State Street

- C Pardee Rose Garden 1922. Memorial plaque on the stone wall bordering the garden states, "PARDEE ROSE GARDEN/PLANTED AND MAINTAINED UNDER/THE WILL AND BEQUEST OF/WILLIAM SCRANTON PARDEE/OF THIS CITY AS A/LASTING MEMORIAL OF HIS MOTHER/NANCY MARIA ENGLISH PARDEE/MCMXXII." (Photographs 20, 21)
- C Bishop Gate ca.1890. Traprock piers.
- NC Ralph Walker Rink ca.1978. Skating rink. (Photograph 1)

State Street Maintenance Buildings

- C Director's Residence ca.1900. Steep gabled roofs; 2-over-2 replacement windows. 6-bay front (west) elevation of T-plan main block terminates in cross-gabled wing at south end. Main entrance off-center in the front elevation. Second-story wall above entrance features half-timbering. (Photograph 16)
- C Sheep Barn ca.1900. Large 2-story Shingle/Colonial Revival-style building. Southeast of Director's Residence. Weathered wood-shingled rectangular building, oriented east/west. Fenestration and doorways arranged symmetrically; flushboard door centered in south elevation flanked by two sets of 6-light single-sash windows; two shed-roofed wall dormers with 8-over-8 sash at second story; north elevation massing similar to south. (Photograph 15)
- C Queen Anne Barn ca.1900. Large 1 1/2-story building covered with asbestos shingles, on west side of yard. (Photographs 17, 18)
- C Garage. 1930s. 2-story traprock, brick, and stucco L-shaped building on east side of yard (Photograph 19).
- NC Multi-Use Building 1920, alterations 1970. At north edge of yard, attached to greenhouses. 1-story frame and brick 60' x 30' utility space; 24' x 30' 2-story townhouse apartments.
- C Storage Building ca. 1900. North of multi-use building. 1 1/2-story, shingled, steep gable roof and louvered roof monitor.
- NC Storage Building ca.1890. West of (behind) 1 1/2-story barn. 1-story, shingled, deteriorated.
- C Greenhouses ca.1920. At northeast corner of yard.
- NC Warehouse 1981. South of main yard. 1-story 60' x 100' metal prefabricated building.
- NC Warehouse 1970s. South of main yard. High 1-story cinder-block 30' x 120' building with abutting 28' x 34' section.
- NC Shed 1970s.

Summit

- C Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument 1887.
At base of column, recessed double doors, facing city on southwest side of pedestal, lead to interior. Over doorway is raised lettering in granite reading "GETTYSBURG PORT HURON FORT FISHER 1861- 1865." Bronze bas-relief above lettering depicts General Robert E. Lee surrendering to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox. On next face of

pedestal, to southeast, is bronze tablet in central recess listing names of New Haven men who died in the Civil War. Lettering above reads "BUNKER HILL BENNINGTON SARATOGA 1775-1783," and bas-relief is scene of Cornwallis surrendering to General George Washington at Yorktown. Northeast side has "LAKE ERIE LAKE CHAMPLAIN NEW ORLEANS 1812-1815" over false doors, with a sculptured panel of Commandant Oliver Hazard Perry's flotilla at Lake Erie, while the northwest side reads "PALO ALTO MOLINO DEL RAY CHAPULTEPEC 1846-1848" over a second recessed tablet of more names of Civil War dead. Bas-relief shows a triumphant General Winfield Scott entering Mexico City. (Photographs 12-14)

C Mayor H.G. Lewis Monument ca.1930s. Neo-Classical granite pedestal.

NC English Shelter 1953. Picnic facility.

Whitney Avenue at Whitney Drive

C Whitney Gate ca.1890. Brownstone piers and curved walls. (Photograph 8)

Other

C Walls ca.1900. Brownstone and traprock retaining and free-standing walls along roadways and at edges of park.

NC Recreation facilities ca.1940s/1980s. Playing fields, baseball diamonds, playgrounds. (Photograph 2)

C East Rock Road Bridge ca.1940s. Steel arch span.

NC Orange Street Bridge 1991 Concrete near replica of 1920 original. (Photograph 5)

PROPERTY NAME

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United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally:___ Statewide: x Locally:___

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A___ B___ C x D___

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):

A___ B___ C___ D___ E___ F___ G___

Areas of Significance:	Period(s) of Significance		Significant Dates
<u>LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>1880s</u>	<u>1930s</u>	_____
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>1900s</u>	<u>1940s</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Donald Grant Mitchell, Olmsted Brothers, Beatrix Farrand

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Summary

East Rock Park is significant historically because its creation was a major component in the City of New Haven's late-19th-century park development program fostered by leading citizens. The park has continued to play an important role as a balance to the area's dense urban conditions. It is significant architecturally because the landscape architects responsible for design, Donald Grant Mitchell and Olmsted Brothers, were of national stature. They achieved outstanding success in creating a naturalistic environment in accord with landscape standards of their era. Maintenance buildings constructed early in the park's history are good examples of their styles, and have been well preserved. Intrusions into the park, notably the skating rink and school, have occurred, but East Rock and its crowning monument have become New Haven's trademark and Mitchell's 19th-century basic plan is still in place.

History

The creation of East Rock Park was the result of several factors. Perhaps the most important was the recognized need for more public open space as New Haven's population grew steadily in the late 19th century. Compounding the problem was the sale of several small city parks, including Hamilton Park, for residential development. Another factor was concern about the threat of inappropriate development and exploitation of East Rock, which together with West Rock has always been a natural feature that city residents perceive as key to the city's identity. During the mid-19th century, the rock had been quarried, owners had operated an inn on the summit, and an eccentric owner had built an ark and charged admission.

A group of prominent citizens, including President Noah Porter of Yale College, Simeon Baldwin, Donald Grant Mitchell, and Henry T. Blake, led the effort to establish the park. Yale and several other land owners donated property, and with considerable encouragement the city acquired East Rock through eminent domain. Because of widespread public concern about the city's ability to own and manage the park, the Connecticut General Assembly chartered the East Rock Park Commission in 1880 to hold the land as an independent, non-political entity, but in 1889 the commission was reconstituted as the New Haven Commission of Public Parks. Acquisition of park land continued until the 1930s, when East Rock Park reached its present size.

The park commission implemented plans prepared by Donald Grant Mitchell. His designs focused on East Rock itself. Within about ten years, most of the road system was in place, with sections named after donors who included some of the city's most influential citizens. The earliest road, Farnam Drive, dates from 1884. Erection of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in 1887 was the culmination of a widespread desire to mark the summit of East Rock appropriately and honor war dead.

Further improvements and changes have occurred over time. Olmsted Brothers' plans in the 1920s resulted in modifications to the course of Mill River and the creation of the playing fields at Rice Field (1921) and Blake Field (1933). The Pardee Rose Garden, a gift of William S. Pardee, dates from 1922. More recent improvements include the Ralph Walker Hockey Rink (ca.1978) in Blake Field and the ca.1976 redesign of College Woods to offer a park ranger station and new playground facilities.

The city has reclaimed some park land for other purposes. In 1956 the city took 33.5 acres at the corner of Orange Street and Mitchell Drive for construction of Wilbur Cross High School. Other land along Mitchell Drive subsequently was filled for parking lots serving adjacent factories.

A serious threat to park integrity occurred in the 1960s, when the State of Connecticut planned to build a highway connector through the park along Mill River. Citizen protests, which included 1964 legal action by the "Save Our Park Committee" against the state highway commissioner, stopped the plans, although the park did lose 7.6 acres for Interstate 91.

Landscape Architecture

East Rock Park is an impressive example of the naturalistic style, which was in the forefront of landscape planning at the time of the park's creation. East Rock itself is one of the most dramatic natural formations in the northeastern United States, long recognized for its geologic and aesthetic value. Donald Grant Mitchell and Olmsted Brothers, who are credited with the layout, were leading figures in late 19th-/early 20th-century landscape design. Despite some insensitive alterations, the park retains much historic integrity, substantially maintaining its artistic value.

The park typifies the naturalistic style's emphasis on informal, pastoral design. Significant physical features of East Rock and, to a lesser extent, the Mill River flood plain are respected and complemented through the curvilinear layout of the road system, the rustic stone retaining walls, and the care with which the summit of East Rock was not overimproved with facilities. (Photograph 12) Mitchell stated there is "little need for decorative gardening upon the mountain mass ... The largest charm ... must always lie in its commanding views--its savagery of cliffs and of windswept wild tufts of foliage." (Mitchell Papers) The one formal element, the later (1922) Pardee Rose Garden, is located so as not to compete with the natural beauty of East Rock. The result, as expected with the naturalistic style, is a design that almost appears unplanned.

The park also contains many fields and facilities for active recreation, for both children and adults. These elements, which have been added over time, illustrate the transition from the 19th-century design emphasis on passive recreation to more comprehensive modern planning. Their placement, while respecting East Rock, required extensive filling of Mill River marshes beginning in 1921, which wrought considerable damage to the river environment.

Donald Grant Mitchell (1822-1908), a New Haven resident responsible for the original park layout on East Rock in 1882, was a noted 19th-century author, agriculturalist, and landscape designer, and a leading figure in New Haven park and city planning. Despite changes over time and only partial implementation of his plans, the park retains much historic integrity. Alterations in the vicinity of East Rock have been less damaging than in the lower reaches of the park near the Mill River. Generally, Donald Grant Mitchell's intention to leave the natural beauty of the summit relatively undisturbed by a designed layout is respected in the present appearance.

Mitchell also prepared the original plans for Edgewood Park (for which he donated part of his own farm), Fort Hale Park, and Bay View Park, all in New Haven. His design talents earned him a national following.

Olmsted Brothers was among the most highly respected landscape architecture firms in the United States during the first half of this century, active in the planning of many significant sites and city park systems. In East Rock Park, records suggest that their input was key in the layout along Mill River (Photograph 7) and the creation of the Rice Field meadows and athletic facilities (Photograph 2). The files include plans and sketches for plantings, bridges, and the rose garden colonnade (Olmsted Brothers, East Rock Park, Job #5313, 1915-1931).

Beatrice Farrand (1872-1959) worked with the New Haven Parks Department 1939-1941 to design a lilac garden in the North Meadow. Yale University, for which Farrand was landscape architect at the time, although she preferred to be known as a landscape gardener, donated 750 lilacs, some of which survive. More will be replanted in spring 1997 with a view eventually to re-connecting the lilac area with the Pardee Rose Garden.

Architecture

Architects for the buildings in the park maintenance area are unknown, but the Colonial Revival/Shingle-style Sheep Barn, Queen Anne-style barn, and Tudor Revival-style Director's Residence are outstanding examples of their styles. Built primarily for utility, the large barns nevertheless make strong architectural statements. The Shingled Barn combines the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles, a practice that was not uncommon toward the turn of the century. Its well-proportioned pavilions and dormers create a more cohesive better-thought-out design than usually found in barns. The building was constructed to house sheep; it was the Sheep Barn in the era when sheep were used instead of mowing machines.

The same is true of the Queen Anne barn where proportions and details reflect the architectural style to an unusual degree for a barn. Site-specific, the design takes advantage of the hillside location with a fine brownstone bridge and roadway to the second floor on the rear.

The Director's Residence, which continues to be the home of the park director, is the most consciously decorative building in the group, using the Tudor Revival style widely popular in urban residential neighborhoods at the time. It has been altered more than the barns.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, larger than many buildings, at 110 feet is the second tallest Civil War monument in the state, surpassed only by Hartford's Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Arch and only by six feet. The sculptors, John M. Moffitt (1837-1887) and Alexander Doyle (1857-1922), submitted the competition-winning design and were awarded the contract to supply the monument. It follows the classical tradition of sculpted female allegorical figures at base and top as taught in European schools of sculpture and design, in contrast to the often-preferred American penchant for realism in sculpture.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- Previously Listed in the National Register.
- Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # _____
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other: Specify Repository: Department of Parks, Recreation, and Trees, City of New Haven

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATAAcreage of Property: 427

UTM References: Zone Northing Easting Zone Northing Easting

A	<u>18</u>	<u>4578380</u>	<u>675460</u>	B	<u>18</u>	<u>4576660</u>	<u>676000</u>
C	<u>18</u>	<u>4575800</u>	<u>675180</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>4576760</u>	<u>674620</u>
E	<u>18</u>	<u>4577800</u>	<u>674700</u>	F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal Boundary Description:

The district boundary is shown by the dotted line on the accompanying District Map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is the present boundary of the park, which is essentially the land originally purchased, with subsequent acquisitions and small divestments.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: David F. Ransom, Consultant, reviewed by John F.A. Herzan, National Register Coordinator

Org.: Architectural Historian

Date: July 1996

Street/#: 33 Sunrise Hill Drive

City/Town: West Hartford

State: CT

ZIP: 06107

Telephone: 860 521-3387

List of Photographs

Photographs #1, 11, 13-19 were taken by D.F. Ransom in July 1996. Photographs #2, 4-10, 12, 20, 21 were taken by G.E. Andrews in January 1995. Negatives are on file at the Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, CT.

Photograph 1

Ralph Walker Rink
View Southeast

Photograph 2

Rice Field and East Rock
View northwest

Photograph 3

College Woods Pavilion
and Ranger Station
View east

Photograph 4

Livingston Street
View north

Photograph 5

Orange Street Bridge
View northwest

Photograph 6

East Rock Road and
Bridge over Mill River
View east

Photograph 7

Mill River to Pedestrian
Bridge
View north

Photograph 8

Whitney Gate
View northeast

Photograph 9

Farnam Drive toward
Mill River
View southwest

Photograph 10

Mill River Valley
from Farnam Drive
View southwest

Photograph 11

Mayor Lewis Monument
View southeast

Photograph 12

Summit
View southeast

Photograph 13

Soldiers' and Sailors'
Monument
View northeast

Photograph 14

Detail of Photograph 13

Photograph 15

Sheep Barn
View north

Photograph 16

Park Director's Residence
View northeast

Photograph 17

Queen Anne Barn
View northwest

Photograph 18

Queen Anne Barn
View southeast

Photograph 19

Garage
View northwest

Photograph 20

Pardee Rose Garden
View west

Photograph 21

Pardee Rose Garden Plaque
View west

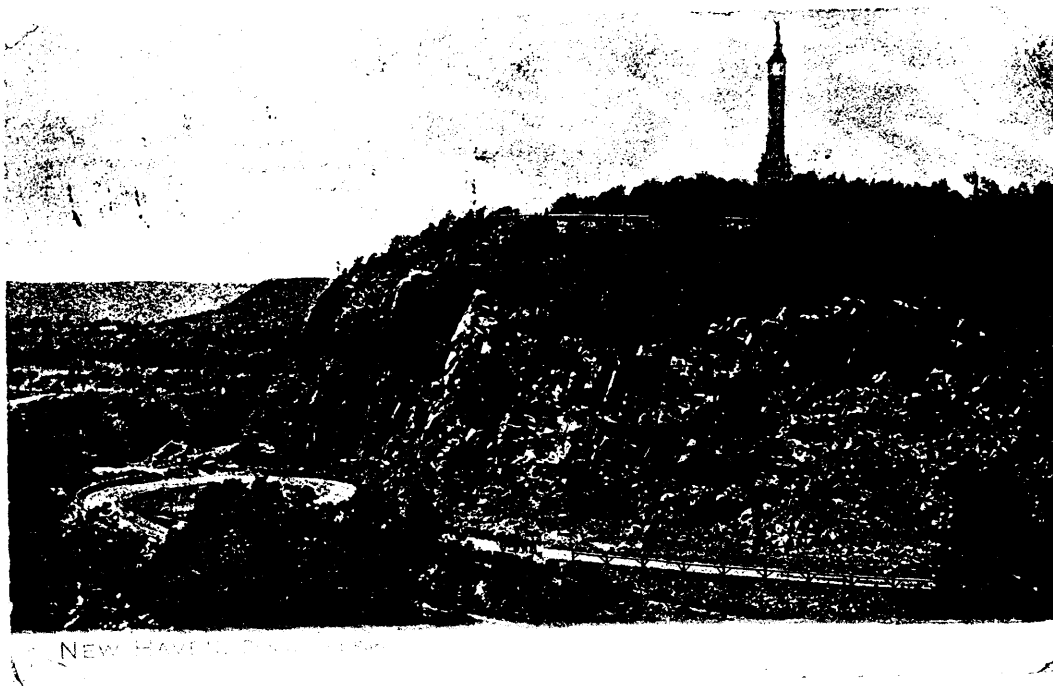


Figure 1

Post card view of East Rock.

Soldier's Monument on East Rock, New Haven, Conn.

Wm. H. Mumford, New Haven, Conn. 1857

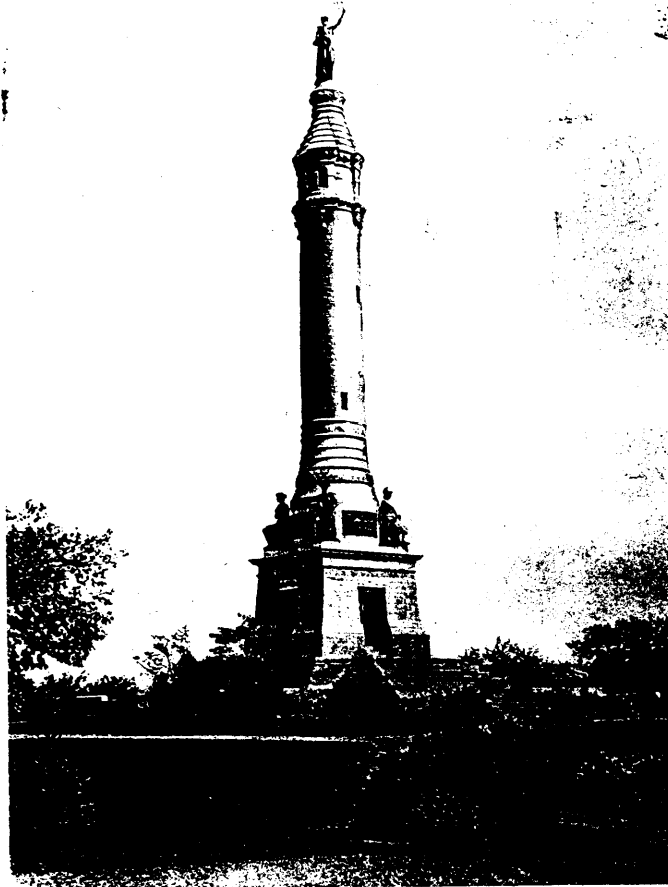


Figure 2

Post card view of Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument before anti-vandalism changes were made at base.



EAST ROCK PARK

District Boundary Photo key

Hamden
New Haven

- KEY**
- Soldiers and Sailors Monument
 - Beginning or self-guided nature trail
 - Meadow
 - Marsh
 - Paved road
 - Gate
 - Cliff
 - Summit
 - Parking
 - Trail
 - Side trail
 - Fire road
 - Park property
 - Trails**
 - White circle
 - White rectangle
 - Blue circle
 - Blue rectangle
 - White triangle
 - Red triangle
 - Red rectangle
 - Yellow rectangle
 - Yellow triangle
 - Orange rectangle



For information call East Rock Ranger Station 787-6086
Published by Friends of East Rock Park 1989



Artwork and drafting by Kate Flaegan

