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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Deacon's Point Historic District other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Multiple--see Continuation Sheet city, town Bridgeport state Connecticut code CT county Fairfield code 001 zip code 06607

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 6/30/92 State or Federal agency and bureau: Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: Date: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: [x] entered in the National Register. [ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] determined not eligible for the National Register. [ ] removed from the National Register. [ ] other, (explain:). Signature of the Keeper: [Signature] Date of Action: 8/21/92

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling  
COMMERCIAL/specialty store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling  
DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
COMMERCIAL/specialty store  
COMMERCIAL/restaurant  
COMMERCIAL/organizational

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate  
Queen Anne  
Gothic  
Bungalow/Craftsman  
Renaissance  
Shingle Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
walls WOOD/weatherboard  
WOOD/shingle  
roof Asphalt  
other Wood  
Stone  
Metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Deacon's Point Historic District is a residential enclave located on the east shore of Yellow Mill Pond, an arm of Bridgeport's inner harbor. It was laid out as a planned housing development and contains 79 structures, most of which date from the last third of the 19th century. Situated for the most part on unusually deep plots and architecturally distinguished from surrounding structures, the houses of the community form a recognizable historic entity in the midst of the city's East End, a neighborhood characterized by more intense early-20th-century developments.

Deacon's Point is located on the west side of the peninsula that constitutes Bridgeport's East End district, at the halfway point between Boston Avenue (U.S. Route 1) to the north and the waters of Bridgeport Harbor to the south. The district boundaries on the west extend to within 100 feet of the millpond (the intervening space is primarily landfill dating from the early years of the present century). The north boundary is within a half-block of the main rail trackline through the city, and the south boundary is one block north of Connecticut Avenue (Connecticut Route 769), a major east-west thoroughfare. The city's central business district is located one mile to the west, and the Connecticut Turnpike (Interstate 95) is three blocks south at its closest point. The district, situated on level terrain at the foot of Old Mill Hill, is spread over four blocks. The grid street pattern is oriented on a southeasterly--northwesterly direction, a contrast to the north--south axis of the remainder of the area's roadways (see map, Item 10, Figure 1). There are a handful of vacant lots, and no open parklands, within the district parameters.

The housing stock of Deacon's Point exhibits characteristics common to suburban developments constructed at this time outside many of Connecticut's rising industrial centers. Most of its individual structures were set back at least 20 feet from the streets behind shaded lawns. Similar spacing between houses contributed to a park-like quality. The typical 150-foot lot depth provided space for a horse or cow barn, vegetable garden and fruit plantings. Houses were usually of wood-frame construction, clapboarded or shingled or a combination of both, and almost universally two-and-one-half stories in height. Housing units most frequently consisted of six rooms, including formal parlor and dining room. Special features--facade-length verandas, ventilated towers or attic spaces, and movable-louvered window blinds--were incorporated to deal with hot and humid summer weather conditions.

Deacon's Point's component structures can be divided into three distinguishable categories based on their period of origin. Following is a capsule description of each:

1. Mid-Victorian Houses are those constructed between the onset of development in March of 1866 and the elevation of the neighborhood into the Borough of West Stratford in 1873.

See continuation sheet

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Ethnic Heritage/European  
Ethnic Heritage/Other

Period of Significance

1866--1919

Significant Dates

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Lamson, Harrison A.

Palliser, Palliser & Company

Lambert, Henry A.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

### SUMMARY PARAGRAPH:

The Deacon's Point Historic District is an intact 19th-century residential neighborhood, a well-preserved enclave composed primarily of cottage-type dwellings. It is reflective of working-class housing ideals at the close of the Civil War and the onset of intensive industrialization in Bridgeport. With its situation on a promontory in a salt-water inlet, its spacious lot sizes, and its distinguished if modest architecture, it provided the city's mechanics and factory hands with a pleasant living environment beyond the reach of the already polluted and congested urban center across the bay. Deacon's Point's residents enjoyed extensive shoreline vistas to the south against the backdrop of the 140-foot elevation of Old Mill Hill, a setting especially suited to the romantic architectural creations of the Victorian era.

### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The history of Deacon's Point prior to its subdivision and present development can be traced to the remote past. Almost certainly it was the site of a Native American seasonal encampment or village, as sizable shell middens were noted during the 19th century on the shores of Yellow Mill Pond at the (then) foot of Holly Street, and a burial ground was unearthed nearby at the base of Old Mill Hill (south side of Barnum Avenue opposite Mill Hill Avenue) in 1892. Perhaps more importantly, and indicative that this was a place of religious significance, it was the location of the "Pow Wow or Medecine Camp" described at length in Orcutt's History of Stratford and Bridgeport (published 1884) as consisting of concentric circles of rounded stone posts. As of this writing, however, no formal archeological investigation has been undertaken.

Deacon's Point derives its name from its first owner of record, Philip Groves, who was awarded this tract in the division of the "New Field" by the Town of Stratford in the 1640s. Groves, whose house lot was at the southwest corner of Main Street and South Avenue in Stratford center, was appointed ruling elder at the establishment of the Stratford Church in 1639, serving in that capacity until his death in 1676. In 1642 he was made the first Deputy of the town; in 1654 he was appointed, by the Court of the Connecticut Colony, Assistant to the Magistrates, and in 1660 was made one of the Grand Jury of the Colony. He laid out a cartway between his homelot and his plantation at Deacon's Point that survived as part of South and

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Bridgeport City Directories, 1866--1970  
City of Bridgeport Building Department Records  
City of Bridgeport Land Records  
Historic Houses file, Historical Collections, Bridgeport Public Library  
Historic Maps file, Historical Collections, Bridgeport Public Library  
News Clipping file, Historical Collections, Bridgeport Public Library  
Orcutt, Rev. Samuel W. History of Stratford and Bridgeport (1884)  
Palliser, George and Charles. Model Homes for the People (1876)  
Palliser, George and Charles. Palliser's American Cottage Homes (1878)  
Stratford Historical Society collections  
Town of Stratford Land Records  
United States Census Records  
Wilcoxson, Howard. History of Stratford (1939)

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): n/a

- 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: n/a

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property Approximately 16.5

UTM References

A 18 | 653370 | 4560640  
Zone Easting Northing

C 18 | 653430 | 4560610

B 18 | 65134410 | 456106310  
Zone Easting Northing

D 18 | 651341610 | 456106110

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Deacon's Point Historic District includes all that portion of the City of Bridgeport bounded as follows: Beginning at a point of intersection of the east street line of Seaview Avenue and the north property line of land now or formerly of Forrest & Minnie Gnat; thence easterly for a distance of 80.30 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the east property line of land now or  formerly of Forrest & Minnie Gnat;

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries are consistent with that tract divided into building lots at the close of the Civil War. To the north is an industrial district fronting on Crescent Avenue and the main rail trackline through the city. To the south is another industrial area constructed over the filled-in easterly branch of Yellow Mill Creek, which in the last century made Deacon's Point a true promontory  jutting into the harbor. The east

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By** Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

name/title Charles W. Brilvitch, Historian

organization City of Bridgeport date March 16, 1992

street & number City Hall (Room 211) 45 Lyon Terrace telephone 203/576-7222

city or town Bridgeport state Connecticut zip code 06604

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STREET AND NUMBER LOCATIONS:

Deacon Street: 47, 90, 98-100, 109, 110, 121, 128, 129-31, 134-6, 137-9, 145-7, 146-8,  
152, 153-5, 161-3, 166-8, 169-73, 175, 183, 184-6, 188-90, 189, 195, 204, 205;

Holly Street: 84-6, 98-100, 105-7, 110-12, 115-17, 120, 138, 146, 149, 157, 158-60, 163,  
167-9, 170, 177, 180, 188, 189;

Seaview Avenue: 1422-8, 1425, 1435, 1436-8, 1441-3, 1450, 1464-6, 1487-91, 1492-6, 1499-  
1501, 1506-8, 1509-11, 1512-14, 1515-19, 1518, 1522-32, 1523-5, 1529-33, 1536-42, 1547-9,  
1554-60, 1557, 1565-7, 1569-71;

Williston Street: 22-4, 26-32, 36-40, 54, 64, 72, 73, 82, 94-6, 101-3, 102-4, 111.

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They number 26 of the 79-building total, and are so remarkably homogenous as to suggest a common origin in a single builder's handbook or construction firm. Typically, these houses are balloon-framed, two-and-one-half stories in height. The most common expression of this mode has a low-pitched front-gable roof set with an arcuated attic light, a vernacular adaptation of the Italianate style (see especially Photographs 3, 6, and 20). Variant examples are found with flat or hip roofs (Photograph 12), or with more steeply pitched gables set with lancet-arch windows, a type which has been termed Victorian Gothic in this nomination (right, Photograph 7). Virtually all of these houses are three bays in width, with a veranda running the breadth of the facade. On Williston Street are a number of double houses with side-gable roofs which otherwise reflect the characteristics described above (none illustrated).

2. Late Victorian Houses include those structures built during the era of the Borough of West Stratford (1873--1889) and in the first decade after incorporation into the City of Bridgeport. Comprising nearly half the total (37 out of 79 buildings), they are a substantially diversified group that includes ambitious architect-designed single-family residences (left background, Photograph 7) and duplexes (Photographs 2 and 8); small-scaled speculator-built cottages on minimal plots (Photograph 21); and the first tenements and commercial blocks that marked the advent of urbanization (Photograph 9). Of key importance are two houses (1422-8 and 1450 Seaview Avenue--Photographs 1, 2, 4, and 5) designed by Bridgeport's Palliser architectural firm, the plans of which were published nationally in the 1870s (Figure I), and a row of Queen Anne-styled two-families along the water side of Seaview Avenue (1487 through 1567, odd-numbered side--Photograph 8) developed by Warren H. Lamson and designed by his son, Harrison. Oh Holly, Williston, and Deacon Streets the infill houses of this period generally reflected the scale of the pre-existing structures around them (Photographs 13, 14, and 15), while the more urban scale of the easterly side of Seaview Avenue above Holly Street was the first major departure from the suburban village pattern (Photograph 9).

3. Early-20th-Century Buildings number 16, constructed between 1900 and the conclusion of World War I. Bridgeport at this time was a rapidly expanding manufacturing center, and any remaining land within such close proximity of the city center and factory districts was too valuable for the erection of single-family residences on commodious plots. Economics thus dictated that all domestic construction (with a single exception at 204 Deacon Street) be of multi-unit buildings, ranging in type from richly detailed two-family flats with stained-glass windows, fireplaces, and oak interior woodwork (left, Photograph 17) to hulking six-unit "railroad flat" apartments (similar to Photograph 9). On Deacon and Holly Streets the houses of this period again seemed to be somewhat respectful of their predecessors in context; Williston Street and Seaview Avenue saw marked changes in their streetscape with the addition of large-scaled structures. Even these, however, are few enough in number and accomodating enough in design to be substantially tempered by the presence of the 19th-century suburban cottages that surround them.

The majority of the district's dwellings have been covered over with some form of artificial siding. This is demonstrably a reversible alteration, as the original siding materials and decorative treatment clearly remain in place beneath the later obfuscation.

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C--Contributory Structures

NC--Non-contributory Structures

- C ALFRED A. CURRY HOUSE, 47 Deacon Street (left background, PHOTOGRAPH 7)--Shingle Style, 1890, 2 stories plus attic, side gable roof, center entrance, asbestos siding. Henry A. Lambert, architect. Built as income property by William E. Pleadwell at rear of his houselot (see 1425 Seaview Avenue, below); sold to Curry, employee of Union Metallic Cartridge Company, in 1895.
- C ALONZO W. HYDE HOUSE, 90 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Italianate, 1866, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, aluminum siding. Built for joiner.
- C ALONZO W. HYDE FLATS, 98-100 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Queen Anne 4-unit apartment, 1892, 2 stories plus attic, hip roof, paired center entries, aluminum siding. Built as income property.
- C JOHN H. FOLEY HOUSE, 109 Deacon Street (foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 18)--Italianate, 1866, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asphalt siding. Built for builder.
- C OBADIAH HYDE HOUSE, 110 Deacon Street (PHOTOGRAPH 19)--Italianate, 1866, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asphalt siding. Built for carpenter.
- C WILLIAM S. BURR HOUSE, 121 Deacon Street (center, PHOTOGRAPH 18)--Italianate, 1866, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asbestos siding. Built for carpenter.
- C GEORGE A. PARKINGTON HOUSE, 128 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Italianate, 1866, 2 stories plus attic, flat roof, side entrance, vinyl siding. Built for partner in firm of Brown & Parkington, grocers.
- C HOWSON E. WILLMORE HOUSE, 129-31 Deacon Street (third from left, PHOTOGRAPH 18)--Victorian Gothic, 1871, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asbestos siding. Built for cartridge maker.
- C CHARLES M. NAYLOR HOUSE, 134-6 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Queen Anne with later modifications, 1892, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, aluminum siding. Built for bridge carpenter.
- C FREDERICK J. FRENCH HOUSE, 137-9 Deacon Street (extreme background, PHOTOGRAPH 18)--Italianate, 1866, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, vinyl siding. Built for cutter.

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- C OTTO CHALBURG FLATS, 145-7 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Colonial Revival, 1906, 2 stories plus attic, side gable roof, center entrance, vinyl siding. Built as income property by Singer Sewing Machine Company employee.
- C CHARLES H. SCHAEFFER FLATS, 146-8 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Victorian Gothic, 1889, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, paired side entries, aluminum siding. Built for cabinet maker.
- C HENRY R. CHAFFEE HOUSE, 152 Deacon Street (PHOTOGRAPH 20)--Italianate, 1866, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asphalt siding. Built for mechanic.
- C CHARLES M. NAYLOR FLATS, 153-5 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Foursquare 2-family, 1901, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, paired side entries, vinyl siding. Built for bridge carpenter.
- C GUSTAVE CHRISTIANSEN FLATS, 161-3 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Queen Anne 2-family, 1901, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof with octagonal corner tower, center entrance, vinyl siding. Built for carpenter.
- C LYMAN F. WARNER HOUSE, 166-8 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Italianate, 1866, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asphalt siding. Built for mechanic.
- C ANDREW SWANSON FLATS, 169-73 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Foursquare 2-family, 1901, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, paired side entries, aluminum siding. Built for employee of Bullard Machine Tool Company.
- C JULIUS SCHOENFELDT HOUSE, 175 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Victorian Gothic, 1891, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asbestos siding. Built for shoemaker.
- C AUGUST MILLER HOUSE, 183 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Victorian Gothic, 1891, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, aluminum siding. Built for employee of Monumental Bronze Company.
- C CUSHMAN/SHULL HOUSE, 184-6 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Foursquare 2-family, 1913, 2 stories plus attic, side gable roof, paired side entries, stucco first story with asbestos siding above. Originally occupied by Alton C. Cushman, employed at Crane Valve Company, and Joseph C. Shull, employed at Bridgeport Brass Company.
- C SPODNICK/DOWER/FOHRHOLTZ HOUSE, 188-90 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Foursquare triple-decker, 1915, 3 stories plus attic, flat roof, paired side entries, clapboard and wood shingle siding. Originally occupied by Joseph Spodnick, laborer; Frank Dower, employed at Bridgeport Brass Company, and Rudolph Fohrholtz, oil dealer.
- C JOSEPH RUZICKA HOUSE, 189 Deacon Street (third from right, PHOTOGRAPH 21)--Victorian Gothic, 1891, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asbestos siding. Built for employee of J.S. Fray & Company, cutlery manufacturers.

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- C HENRY SEYFERT HOUSE, 195 Deacon Street (second from right, PHOTOGRAPH 21)--Victorian Gothic, 1891, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, aluminum siding. Built for laborer.
- C JOHN H. BURKE HOUSE, 204 Deacon Street (not illustrated)--Bungalow, 1912, 1½ stories, front and side gable roof, side entrance, asphalt siding. Built for salesman.
- C GUSTAVE FOHRHOLTZ HOUSE, 205 Deacon Street (foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 21)--Victorian Gothic, 1892, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, wood shingle siding. Built for railroad employee.
- NC MICHAEL PIEGER FLATS, 84-6 Holly Street (not illustrated)--Foursquare 4-family, 1916, 2 stories plus attic, flat roof, paired center entries, vinyl siding. Built for employee of Bridgeport Screw Company; substantially altered in 1990 remodeling from original design.
- C THOMAS BLAGRIFF HOUSE, 98-100 Holly Street (foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 10)--Italianate with later modifications, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof. Moved from original location facing Seaview Avenue 1910; new gambrel-roof facade added to former north side wing with paired side entries; asphalt siding. Originally built for carpenter.
- C FIRST OLIVER C. SMITH HOUSE, 105-7 Holly Street (not illustrated)--Queen Anne, 1900, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, clapboard and wood shingle siding. Built as income property by assistant treasurer of Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company.
- C JOSEPH R. LOCKWOOD HOUSE, 110-12 Holly Street (center, PHOTOGRAPH 11)--Italianate, 1866, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asbestos siding. Built for carpenter.
- C SECOND OLIVER C. SMITH HOUSE, 115-17 Holly Street (not illustrated)--Queen Anne, 1900, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof with octagonal corner tower, side entrance, clapboard and wood shingle siding. Built as income property by assistant treasurer of Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company.
- C WESLEY H. BOTSFORD HOUSE, 120 Holly Street (foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 11)--Italianate, 1867, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, wood shingle siding. Built for ornamenter.
- C WALLACE M. BOTSFORD HOUSE, 138 Holly Street (background, PHOTOGRAPH 10)--Italianate, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, hip roof, center entrance, vinyl siding. Built for mechanic.
- C SECOND FREDERICK VAN de BOGERT HOUSE, 146 Holly Street (not illustrated)--Victorian Gothic, 1889, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, vinyl siding. Built for employee of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company (see 180 Holly Street, below, for earlier residence).

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- C AARON W. WALLACE HOUSE, 149 Holly Street (PHOTOGRAPH 12 and foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 13)--Italianate, 1868, 2 stories, flat roof, flank entrance, asphalt siding. Built for bakery owner.
- C JOHN BELLINSKI HOUSE, 157 Holly Street (second from left, PHOTOGRAPH 13 and background, PHOTOGRAPH 15)--Queen Anne, 1900, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, vinyl siding. Built for employee of Challenge Cutlery Company.
- C HOWSON E. WILLMORE FLATS, 158-60 Holly Street (extreme background, PHOTOGRAPH 14)--Italianate with later modifications, 1871, originally 2 stories with flat roof, side-gabled 3rd story and other additions made 1911; paired side entries, clapboard and wood shingle siding. Built as income property by cartridge maker who resided at 129-31 Deacon Street (above).
- C JOSEPH HEE HOUSE, 163 Holly Street (third from left, PHOTOGRAPH 13)--Queen Anne, 1891, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, vinyl siding. Built for employee of Sewing Machine Cabinet Company.
- C GEORGE ODDY HOUSE, 167-9 Holly Street (third from right, PHOTOGRAPH 15)--Victorian Gothic, 1878, 2 stories plus attic, side gable roof, center entrance, clapboard and wood shingle siding. Built for moulder.
- C JAMES F. CRUDINGTON HOUSE, 170 Holly Street (third from left, PHOTOGRAPH 14)--Italianate, 1871, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, center entrance, vinyl siding. Built for mechanic.
- C OWEN KELLY HOUSE, 177 Holly Street (second from right, PHOTOGRAPH 15)--Victorian Gothic, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, vinyl siding. Built for teamster.
- C FIRST FREDERICK VAN de BOGERT HOUSE, 180 Holly Street (second from left, PHOTOGRAPH 14)--Italianate, 1885, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asbestos siding. Built for employee of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company.
- C PETER CLARK HOUSE, 188 Holly Street (foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 14)--Queen Anne, 1890, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, vinyl siding. Built for employee of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company.
- C THOMAS and CHESTER CRANSON HOUSE, 189 Holly Street (foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 15)--Victorian Gothic, 1892, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, clapboarded. Built for laborer and for employee of Bridgeport Chain Company.
- C GEORGE H. ZINK JR. HOUSE, 1422-8 Seaview Avenue (PHOTOGRAPH 2 and foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 1)--Victorian Gothic double house, 1878, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, flank entries, asphalt siding. Built for cabinet maker; virtually identical to Plate 20 in 1878 Palliser's American Cottage Homes (see Figure 1) and almost certainly the work of that firm.

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- C WILLIAM E. PLEADWELL HOUSE, 1425 Seaview Avenue (center, PHOTOGRAPH 7)--Italianate, 1884, 2 stories plus attic, flat roof, side entrance, clapboarded. Built for silver plater at Holmes & Edwards Silver Company; first story remodeled 1958 to house Hairenik Armenian Center.
- C SYLVESTER BLINN HOUSE, 1435 Seaview Avenue (right, PHOTOGRAPH 7)--Victorian Gothic, 1866, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, wood shingle siding. Built for joiner; apparently moved from rear portion of lot and stylistically updated 1884.
- C ELDRIDGE E. PADDOCK HOUSE, 1436-8 Seaview Avenue (PHOTOGRAPH 3 and second from right, PHOTOGRAPH 1)--Italianate, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asphalt siding. Storefront added to front of south-side ell 1933. Built for meat market owner; listed as headquarters of Lyndhurst Yacht Club in 1910 City Directory.
- C EDWARD HEISSENBERG HOUSE, 1441-3 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Queen Anne 2-family, 1893, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, paired side entries, asphalt siding. Built for baker.
- C WILLIAM W. OSBORN HOUSE, 1450 Seaview Avenue (PHOTOGRAPHS 4 and 5 and third from right, PHOTOGRAPH 1)--Victorian Gothic, 1876, 2 stories plus attic with 3-story corner tower, front and side gable roof, side entrance, asphalt siding. Built for machinist; first published as Design No. 22 in George Palliser's Model Homes for the People (released 1876; see Figure 1 for 1878 version), this was prototype of extensively copied plan.
- C WILLIAM WATERHOUSE HOUSE, 1464-6 Seaview Avenue (PHOTOGRAPH 6)--Italianate, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asphalt siding. Built for carpenter; housed Jacob Dubb's cigar factory 1899--1913.
- C RELDEIF/SQUIRE HOUSE, 1487-91 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Queen Anne 2-family, 1896, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, vinyl siding. Harrison G. Lamson, architect; originally occupied by Elise Reldeif, widow of Henry, and William F. Squire, conductor for Bridgeport Traction Company.
- C NATHANIEL WORDIN BLOCK, 1492-6 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Queen Anne commercial and apartment block, 1892, 3 stories, flat roof, octagonal corner tower, center entries, aluminum siding. Built as income property by physician.
- C FRINKHANS/MORGAN HOUSE, 1499-1501 Seaview Avenue (foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 8)--Queen Anne 2-family, 1897, 2 stories plus attic, hip roof with octagonal corner tower, side entrance, vinyl siding. Harrison G. Lamson, architect; originally occupied by P.J. Frinkhans, employed at Holmes & Edwards Silver Company, and Louis H. Morgan, employed at Bridgeport Morning Telegram.
- C WILLIAM B. TURNER HOUSE, 1506-8 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Foursquare 2-family, 1910, 2½ stories, front and side gable roof, paired side entries, asphalt siding. Built for employee of Crane Valve Company.

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- C PLEADWELL/AULD HOUSE, 1509-11 Seaview Avenue (second from left, PHOTOGRAPH 8)--Queen Anne 2-family, 1896, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, asbestos siding. Harrison G. Lamson, architect; originally occupied by William E. Pleadwell, silver plater (see 1425 Seaview Avenue, above, for his earlier residence), and John Charles Auld, moulder.
- C JACOB SHAFER FLATS, 1512-14 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Queen Anne 4-unit apartment, 1889, 2 stories plus attic, hip roof, paired center entries, clapboard and wood shingle siding. Built as income property by real estate broker.
- C COFFEY/KENNEDY HOUSE, 1515-19 Seaview Avenue (third from left, PHOTOGRAPH 8)--Queen Anne 2-family, 1899, 2 stories plus attic with octagonal corner tower, side entrance, asphalt siding; storefront extended across first story of facade 1933-35. Harrison G. Lamson, architect; originally occupied by James Coffey and by William F. Kennedy, employed at American Ordnance Company.
- C EDWIN HOPKINS HOUSE, 1518 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Queen Anne, 1899, 2 stories plus attic, side gable roof, clapboard and aluminum siding. Built for Bridgeport Brass Company employee.
- C TOOTHILL/PALLETTE HOUSE, 1523-5 Seaview Avenue (fourth from left, PHOTOGRAPH 8)--Queen Anne 2-family, 1899, 2 stories plus attic, hip roof with octagonal corner tower, side entrance, asphalt siding. Harrison G. Lamson, architect; originally occupied by Robert Toothill, machinist at American Ordnance Company, and Augusta Pallette, widow.
- C SECOND JAMES F. McNAMARA BLOCK, 1522-32 Seaview Avenue (third from left, PHOTOGRAPH 9)--Italian Renaissance commercial and apartment block, 1904, 3 stories, flat roof, center entries, asbestos and asphalt siding. Built as income property by wholesale meat and provisions dealer and grocer.
- C WILES/BUTLER HOUSE, 1529-33 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Queen Anne 2-family, 1897, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, clapboard and wood shingle siding. Harrison G. Lamson, architect; originally occupied by Frank Wiles, employed at Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and James Butler, chief foreman at Bridgeport Traction Company.
- C FIRST JAMES F. McNAMARA BLOCK, 1536-42 Seaview Avenue (second from left, PHOTOGRAPH 9)--Italian Renaissance commercial and apartment block, 1900, 3 stories, flat roof, center entries, asphalt siding. Built for wholesale meat and provisions dealer and grocer.
- NC HART/YOUNG HOUSE, 1547-9 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Queen Anne 2-family, 1899, 2 stories plus attic, original roof type undiscernable, flank entrance, asphalt siding; storefront extended across facade first story and attic story completely reconstructed. Harrison G. Lamson, architect; originally occupied by Mary A. Hart and by John E. Young, employed at American Ordnance Company.

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- C JAMES F. McNAMARA FLATS, 1554-60 Seaview Avenue (foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 9)--Italian Renaissance, 1899, originally 3-unit apartment with commercial space, 2 stories, flat roof, paired center entries, clapboard and asphalt siding. Southwest corner storefront converted to fourth apartment unit 1941. Built as income property by wholesale meat and provisions dealer and grocer.
- C JAMES BUTLER HOUSE, 1557 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Queen Anne, 1899, 2 stories plus attic, hip roof, side entrance, asbestos siding. Harrison G. Lamson, architect; originally occupied by chief foreman at Bridgeport Traction Company (see 1533 Seaview Avenue, above, for his earlier residence).
- C SCRIBNER/WEIDENHAMMER HOUSE, 1565-7 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Queen Anne 2-family, 1899, 2 stories plus attic, hip roof with octagonal corner tower, side entrance, vertical wood siding (not original). Harrison G. Lamson, architect; originally occupied by T.R. Scribner and John M. Weidenhammer, both employed at American Ordnance Company.
- C DART/CRAIG HOUSE, 1569-71 Seaview Avenue (not illustrated)--Foursquare 2-family, 1909, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, asbestos siding. Originally occupied by Frederick A. Dart, mason, and Robert Craig, employed at American & British Manufacturing Company.
- C NATHAN KAUFMAN HOUSE, 22-4 Williston Street (not illustrated)--Foursquare triple-decker, 1907, 3 stories, flat roof, paired side entries, clapboard and wood shingle siding. Built as income property.
- C FIRST MATTHEW J. BROWN TENEMENT, 26-32 Williston Street (not illustrated)--Foursquare 6-unit apartment, 1904, 3 stories, flat roof, paired center entries, vinyl siding. Built as income property.
- C SECOND MATTHEW J. BROWN TENEMENT, 36-42 Williston Street (not illustrated)--Foursquare 6-unit apartment, 1904, 3 stories, flat roof, paired center entries, vinyl siding. Built as income property.
- C JOHN B. CUZNER HOUSE, 54 Williston Street (not illustrated)--Italianate, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, vinyl siding. Built for foreman.
- C MATTHAUS SCHNEIDER HOUSE, 64 Williston Street (not illustrated)--Victorian Gothic, 1884, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, asbestos siding. Built for employee of Bridgeport Brass Company.
- C SOPHIA SCHNEIDER HOUSE, 72 Williston Street (not illustrated)--Queen Anne, 1896, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable roof, side entrance, clapboard and wood shingle siding. Built for widow of Matthaus Schneider (see 64 Williston Street, above).
- C JOHN WIRTH HOUSE, 73 Williston Street (PHOTOGRAPH 16)--Italianate, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, aluminum siding. Built for polisher.

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- C GEORGE H. ZINK HOUSE, 82 Williston Street (foreground, PHOTOGRAPH 17)--Italianate, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, side entrance, clapboarded. Built for foreman at Bridgeport Brass Company.
- C SIGMUND BOHRER HOUSE and MORTUARY, 94-6 Williston Street (center, PHOTOGRAPH 17)--Craftsman 2-family, 1919, 2 stories plus attic, front and side gable gambrel roof, side entrance, brick first story with wood shingle siding above. Built for undertaker.
- C JOHN MULLOY HOUSE, 101-3 Williston Street (not illustrated)--Italianate double house, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, side gable roof, paired center entries, asphalt siding. Built for boot and shoe maker.
- C JAMES CLEARY HOUSE, 102-4 Williston Street (not illustrated)--Italianate double house, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, side gable roof, paired center entries, asbestos siding. Built for laborer.
- C JOHN DELAHUNT HOUSE, 111 Williston Street (not illustrated)--Italianate double house, 1868, 2 stories plus attic, front gable roof, center entrance, wood shingle and vinyl siding. Built for mason.

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Stratford Avenues in Stratford and Stratford, Union, and Central Avenues in Bridgeport. In the colonial era this was known as "Peacock's Lane" after John Peacock, who farmed the land immediately to the east of Deacon's Point and resided at Stratford center just to the south of Groves.

On January 20, 1673, Groves sold his "27 acres of upland" to William and John Curtis, whose descendants were to retain possession for almost 140 years (Stratford Land Records, Volume 1, page 110). This same tract changed hands again on March 9, 1812, when the Curtis heirs sold it for 250 pounds to Pixlee Judson (Stratford Records, Volume 31, page 37). Finally, in the last transaction involving the entire tract, Henry Judson, son of Pixlee, sold 26¼ acres to Francis O'Come on December 28, 1847, "said tract of land (being) known by the name of Deacon's Point" (Volume 37, page 553). The price paid was \$1200.

Scant biographical information has come to light regarding O'Come, progenitor of the Deacon's Point development. He is listed in records as a ship's caulker, and first came to West Stratford from Bridgeport in 1839, when he purchased one of Edwards Johnson's houselots on the south side of Stratford Avenue. His surname would appear to be Irish in origin, yet Census records indicate he was born in Connecticut in January, 1800, a date prior to known Irish immigration to eastern Fairfield County. Despite his apparent wealth (\$8000 in real estate alone in the 1860 Census, for example) and his importance in West Stratford's developmental history, he was accorded only a minimal obituary in the Bridgeport Standard upon his death on March 24, 1883.

Apparently O'Come had the wherewithal to let his purchase lie fallow until significant development opportunities presented themselves. As the land was of unusual fertility and relatively free from stone, it is probable that the tract was rented to farmers from Old Mill Hill for crop and hay production during the ensuing two-decade period. A contemporary painting of Yellow Mill in the possession of the Stratford Historical Society shows the waterfront to have been heavily wooded.

Immediately after the cessation of Civil War hostilities, Bridgeport's industrial base experienced a rapid expansion. The Standard of December 28, 1865, cited the "unexampled prosperity with which our city has been blessed" in an article entitled "The Progress of Bridgeport." It described some 16 new manufacturing concerns that had commenced operations in the preceding months, along with construction and site acquisition activity by other firms which would make the year 1866 "ever memorable in the history of Bridgeport." Among those factories enumerated were the Bridgeport Brass Company and the Williams Silk Manufacturing Company, the two plants with perhaps the most significant effects on development prospects in West Stratford.

An acute shortage of available housing for industrial workers soon manifested itself. Describing the new silk factory on August 21, 1865, the Standard predicted, "(This establishment) will bring to our city new citizens who will become permanent residents. At present time it is next to impossible to find houses to accommodate the increasing population. Will not some enterprising contractor put up a few blocks to meet the demands of the public?" In the following months that newspaper took up the housing crisis as something of a crusade. A January 20, 1866, article, "More Houses Wanted," warned "We shall soon become the chief

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manufacturing city of the state. . . .The scarcity of suitable dwelling houses is a serious inconvenience and is a clog to our prosperity. It must be remedied in some way or our progress will be so hampered as to direct elsewhere the channel of industry that is now centering towards our city." A February 12 item added "Something must be done and that speedily in the way of dwelling houses to meet the demands of these industrial establishments. We ought to have at least two hundred more dwelling houses at moderate rents." Again, on February 17 it predicted "Building materials are high, and so is real estate, but the price of real estate will certainly fall if our prosperity is checked (by the housing shortage)."

On January 2, 1866, the Standard noted perhaps the pivotal event in Francis O'Come's decision to undertake the development of his Deacon's Point land: "The horse railroad is now completed. . . .The cars will commence running on Thursday next." For the first time the property had what it had always lacked--ready access. Public transportation within a quarter mile now made Deacon's Point extremely desirable for the construction of housing for workers unable to afford private carriages. March 12, 1866, marked the initial appearance in the Standard of O'Come's lot offering, which read "FOR SALE--Twenty of the most desirable building lots ever offered in this vicinity, situated a short distance beyond Yellow Mill Bridge, in plain view of the Sound and Bridgeport Harbor. These lots are all one acre each, of light, dry, and early gardening land, and the price is less than the 'seven by nine' city lots where one cannot stretch without trespass. To see plans and get particulars call on STAPLES, 12 State Street."

O'Come appears to have concentrated his lot sales on Beach Street (now Deacon Street) in the initial wave of activity, with the result that the street was soon built up as a showcase of the neighborhood's potential. A number of the pioneer purchasers were listed in City Directories as joiners, builders, and carpenters, perhaps attracted to the community by the prospect of future work as development progressed. Lots generally sold for between \$250 and \$300, substantially less than the \$1200 to \$2000 charged for smaller building sites nearby in East Bridgeport's Pembroke City development.

The Williams Silk Company, in close proximity to Deacon's Point and seemingly so ripe with promise during the heady days of its construction in 1865 and 1866, failed in 1867, and as a result development came to a virtual standstill. The year 1868, however, saw a major rebound in activity, and West Street (Seaview Avenue), Center (Holly) Street, and Williston Street were as built up as Beach Street by the end of that construction season. In 1869 the New York Tap and Die Works, the first major industrial operation to be erected in West Stratford, opened immediately to the north of Deacon's Point, resulting in a spate of new housing construction.

The westerly portions of Stratford township, which included Deacon's Point, Lake Village to the north of it, and the Ely & Wheeler development at the south tip of the peninsula, grew rapidly in the postbellum period, while the older, agriculturally oriented portions of the town stagnated or declined. For this reason, these newer communities combined in 1873 and incorporated as the Borough of West Stratford to provide increased services to residents. Immediately, two new schoolhouses were constructed, roads improved, and police and fire departments organized. In 1883, a 600-foot bridge was built connecting the southerly

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tip of Deacon's Point to the mainland, and West Street became a portion of "Sea View Avenue." This connection established, the Standard observed on May 6, 1883, that "East of Sea View Avenue houses are springing up like mushrooms." The previously acquired suburban character, however, was maintained throughout the years of the Borough's existence.

In 1889 West Stratfordites wanted out of their association with the older town altogether and sought union with the bustling city on the opposite side of the bay. A plebiscite was taken, and consolidation with Bridgeport was approved by an overwhelming margin. The old Borough was rechristened the East End, and within a short time was experiencing another watershed in construction activity. The Standard of September 15, 1891, took note of the progress: "The Southern district and the West End (of Bridgeport) have each had their boom and now the East End is in full enjoyment of a marvelous growth. Within two years this district has been changed from an inconvenient city-conducted suburb to one of the most pleasant residential portions of the city. But especially during the last spring and summer its growth has been phenomenal."

For the first time since its original layout, Deacon's Point began to lose some of its insularity and separate community identity as the farmland to the east long known as "Peacock's Possessions" was developed for housing and the easterly branch of Yellow Mill Pond (called "Peacock's Creek" in old deeds) was filled in. City Directories in the 1890s no longer listed "Deacon's Point" after residents' street addresses. New factories were built along the railroad across the northern edge of the district--the old New York Tap and Die Works was taken over by the Holmes & Edwards Silver Company in 1882 and greatly expanded (it was to become the International Silver Company in 1930); to the east of it the John S. Fray Hardware Manufacturing Company and the Bridgeport Chain Company erected large plants within a few years after consolidation. Across the millpond the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, American Ordnance Company, and American and British Manufacturing Company provided employment to many Deacon's Point residents.

The ethnic composition of the neighborhood began to change after 1889, reflecting the population of the city of which it was now a part. Deacon's Point's original homebuilders were predominantly from old New England families, with representatives of the local Irish community (James Cleary, John Delahunt, Owen Kelly, and John Mulloy) as well as a few Germans (John Cuzner, George Zink). This ethnic mixture remained relatively stable throughout the Borough period. With the building boom following consolidation, there was a surge in the number of new German residents, and Joseph Ruzicka, forerunner of a sizable Slovak migration to the neighborhood, built a house on Deacon Street in 1891. By the first decade of the present century there were significant concentrations of Swedes on Deacon Street (probably attracted by the opening of the Swedish Baptist Bethel Church around the corner at 291 Bunnell Street in 1907), and Central European Jews on Williston Street (Congregation Ein Jacob was organized nearby at 748 Connecticut Avenue in 1916).

During the first half of the 20th century, however, Deacon's Point was most noted as the center of Connecticut's largest Armenian community. The first individual with a recognizable Armenian surname, John Armaganian, was listed in the City Directory for 1910 at 145 Holly Street. A year later he was joined by Vrvio Kabonian at 141 Holly Street and Harry

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Kerbekian at 143 Holly Street. By the time the 1913 Directory was published, Dick Armoozian's restaurant and coffee house at 1536 Seaview Avenue sat at the center of a small but thriving community. Many of the Armenian newcomers were skilled silversmiths who found employment at the adjoining Holmes & Edwards Silver Company. The number of immigrants increased dramatically following the launching of an overt policy of genocide against Armenians on their native soil by the Turkish government in April, 1915. Newspaper accounts of the period reveal the presence of an especially robust ethnic enclave at Deacon's Point through the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. The Armenian Revolutionary Federation maintained a headquarters on Holly Street (no longer extant) that was visited by the President of the short-lived (1919--1920) Armenian Republic. There were frequent parades and national and religious festivals.

Many first and second-generation Armenian-Americans moved to the suburbs after 1950. The Armenian Community Center closed in the 1960s, and the Armenian Apostolic Church was relocated to Trumbull in 1972. The African-American community, which is predominant today, can be traced back to 1938 at Deacon's Point. In that year the Langston family, operators of a neighborhood cleaners, moved to 1557 Seaview Avenue.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

The Deacon's Point Historic District is significant as a rare survivor in the context of Bridgeport's built environment. It comprises an intact 19th-century residential neighborhood that is still a readily discernable entity in the midst of later, 20th-century industrial and residential sprawl. The architecture of its individual components, while modest in comparison with that of the city's more opulent Victorian-era neighborhoods (e.g. Golden Hill, Seaside Park, or Washington Park), nevertheless still exhibits recognizable stylistic influences. The cottage-like qualities of most of Deacon's Point's dwellings as well as their suburban-scaled spatial relationships have been preserved to the present day in relatively intact condition.

The initial wave of building activity between 1866 and 1871 was almost certainly undertaken without the benefit of professional architects. The simple cottages of this period were adorned on their exteriors with stock windows, doors, porch posts, and attic gable lights to distinguish them from one another, yet their basic plans varied but little (see especially Photographs 3, 6, 12, 16, and 20). In the 1870s the neighborhood reached something of a pinnacle of architectural distinction when the architectural firm of Palliser, Palliser & Company designed their "Model Towered Cottage" at 1450 Seaview Avenue for W.W. Osborn (Photographs 4 and 5). The plans for this house were published and distributed nationally in the 1870s and 1880s, and duplicate structures were erected in many states. A nearby double house (1422-28 Seaview Avenue) also appears to have been the work of that firm (Photograph 2).

The latter years of the 19th century saw the architectural enhancement of the Deacon's Point district. Yellow Mill Pond, opened to cleansing tidal flow by the demolition of the old mill dam in 1889, began to attract some fine residences to its periphery. Architect Henry A. Lambert designed a classic shingle style cottage to grace the shore at the foot of Deacon Street in 1890 (left background, Photograph 7). Later, a distinguished row of Queen Anne

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stacked duplexes along Seaview Avenue was designed by Harrison G. Lamson, who is credited with introducing this mode to Bridgeport (Photograph 8). Many of his similar commissions were published in the Scientific American Architects and Builders Edition in the period 1897--1902. At the turn of the century, businessman James F. McNamara set about creating a neighborhood commercial center for Deacon's Point with a trio of Renaissance-styled blocks at the juncture of Seaview Avenue and Williston Street (Photograph 9).

Relatively few additions were made to the community's building stock after 1900, and the last house to be built there was completed in 1919. In appearance today the entire district remains highly suggestive of its 19th-century origin, the vicissitudes of some lost architectural detailing or the addition of artificial siding corrupting its integrity but slightly. No uncomplimentary 20th-century structures have been erected to compromise its streetscapes (the two buildings listed as Non-Contributory are so designated as the result of substantial remodelings that deviate fundamentally from their original designs).

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UTM REFERENCES (Continued):

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O	18	653560	4560360
P	18	653550	4560330
Q	18	653520	4560340
R	18	653520	4560290
S	18	653420	4560340
T	18	653420	4560350
U	18	653360	4560370
V	18	653310	4560410
W	18	653320	4560470
X	18	653360	4560440
Y	18	653390	4560500
Z	18	653380	4560600

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (Continued):

thence southerly for a distance of 32.56 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the north street line of Williston Street; thence easterly for a distance of 267.45 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the west property line of land now or formerly of Charlie Lee Bevel; thence northerly for a distance of 150.35 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the north property line of land now or formerly of Charlie Lee Bevel; thence easterly for a distance of 150.45 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the east property line of land now or formerly of Harry Lukachic etals; thence southerly for a distance of 80 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the north property line of land now or formerly of John & Sally Green; thence easterly for a distance of 39 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the east property line of land now or formerly of John & Sally Green; thence southerly for a distance of 253.5 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the north property line of land now or formerly of Simon & Anna Petrik; thence easterly for a distance of 31.20 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the west property line of land now or formerly of William J. Mobley; thence northerly for a distance of 4 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the north property line of land now or formerly of William J. Mobley; thence easterly for a distance of 22.90 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the east property line of land now or formerly of William J. Mobley; thence southerly for a distance of 173 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the south street line of Holly Street; thence westerly for a distance of 13.03 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the west property line of land now or formerly of Alfred & Kathleen Jones; thence southerly for a distance of 131.40 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the north property line of land now or formerly of Betty Jones; thence easterly for a distance of 78.70 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the east property line of land now or formerly of Otto & Rita Sidarweck; thence southerly for a distance of 70 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the south property line of land now or formerly of Otto & Rita Sidarweck; thence westerly for a distance of 18 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the east property line of land now or formerly of Otto & Rita Sidarweck; thence southerly for a distance of 150 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the south street line of Deacon Street; thence easterly for a distance of 57.94 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the east property line of land now or formerly of Walter & Helen Dzikowski; thence southerly for a distance of 141.30 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the south property line of land now or formerly of Walter & Helen Dzikowski; thence westerly for a distance of 429.58 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the west property line of land now or formerly of Miguel & Maria Gonzalez; thence northerly for a distance of 43.65 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the south property line of land now or formerly of Joseph Ballaro; thence westerly for a distance of 163.25 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the east street line of Seaview Avenue; thence northerly for a distance of 95 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the south street line of Deacon Street; thence westerly for a distance of 180 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with a point opposite the west property line of land now or formerly of the William A. Skene Company; thence northerly for a distance of 150 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the north property line of land now or formerly of the William A. Skene Company; thence easterly for a distance of 4.5 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the west property line of land now or formerly of Mary Walls;

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (Continued):

thence northerly for a distance of 54.25 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the north property line of land now or formerly of Mary Walls; thence easterly for a distance of 158.9 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the west street line of Seaview Avenue; thence northerly for a distance of 174.35 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the north property line of land now or formerly of Cilco Terminal, Inc.; thence westerly for a distance of 115 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the west property line of land now or formerly of Beatrice Peaster; thence northerly for a distance of 291.84 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the present or former south street line of Williston Street; thence northwesterly for a distance of 144.80 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the north property line of land now or formerly of Victoria Raines; thence easterly for a distance of 150 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the east street line of Seaview Avenue, thence southerly for a distance of 92.60 feet, more or less, to a point of intersection with the place of origin.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (Continued):

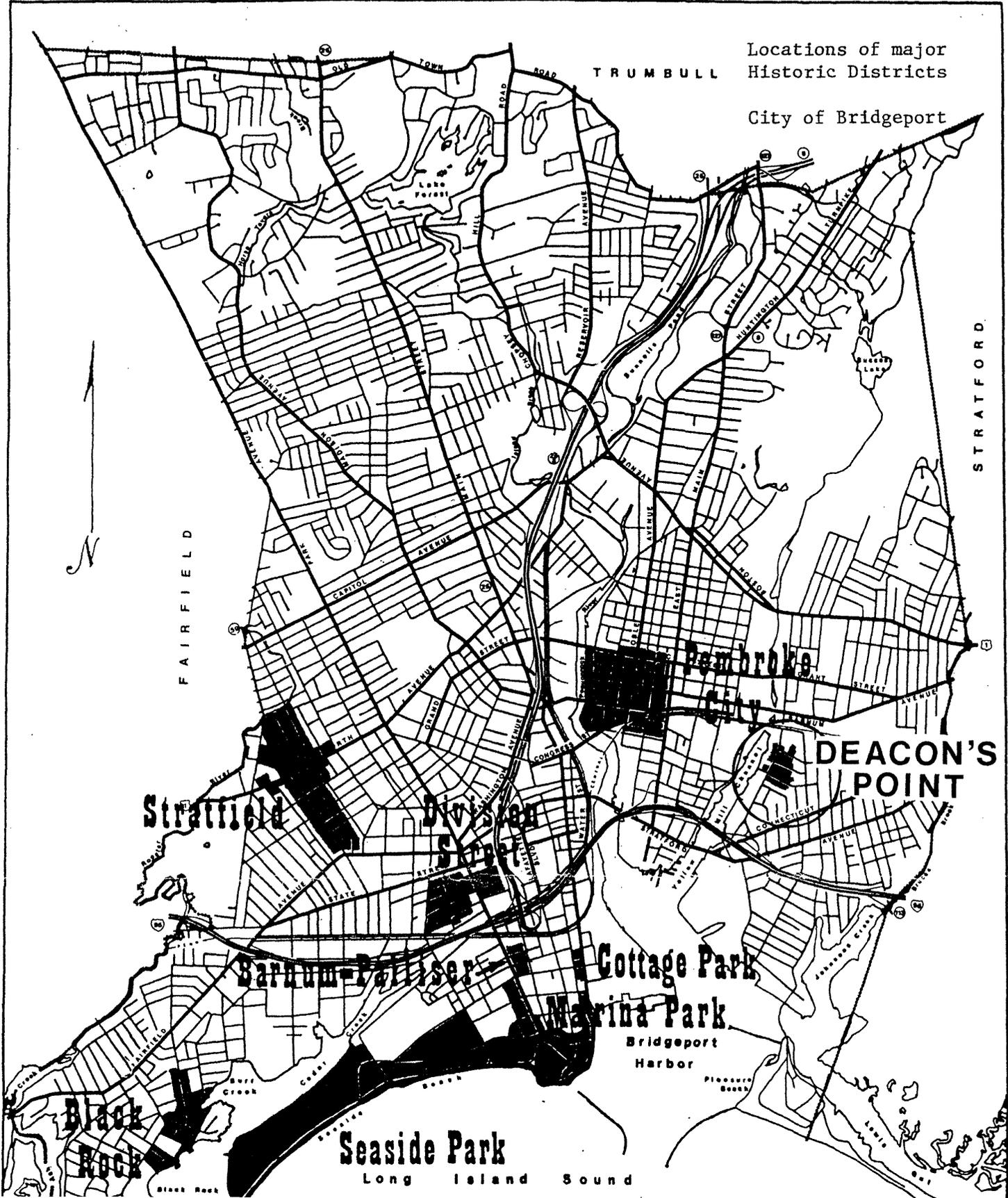
boundary is formed by the line of a former roadway, Peacock's Lane, which separated that tract developed by Francis O'Come in the 1860s from the land of William Bunnell, whose Bunnell Street development of the first decade of the present century is characterized by densely packed three and six-unit tenements on small urban-scaled plots. These structures differ markedly from those included within the district. The west boundary is formed by the rear property lines of those houses facing Seaview Avenue on the west side. The land between this boundary and the waterfront, consisting of one-time mud flats filled in during the present century, is currently occupied mainly by automobile junk yards. Also excluded from the district is a large two-story brick industrial building dating from 1919 on the west side of Seaview Avenue opposite Holly Street.

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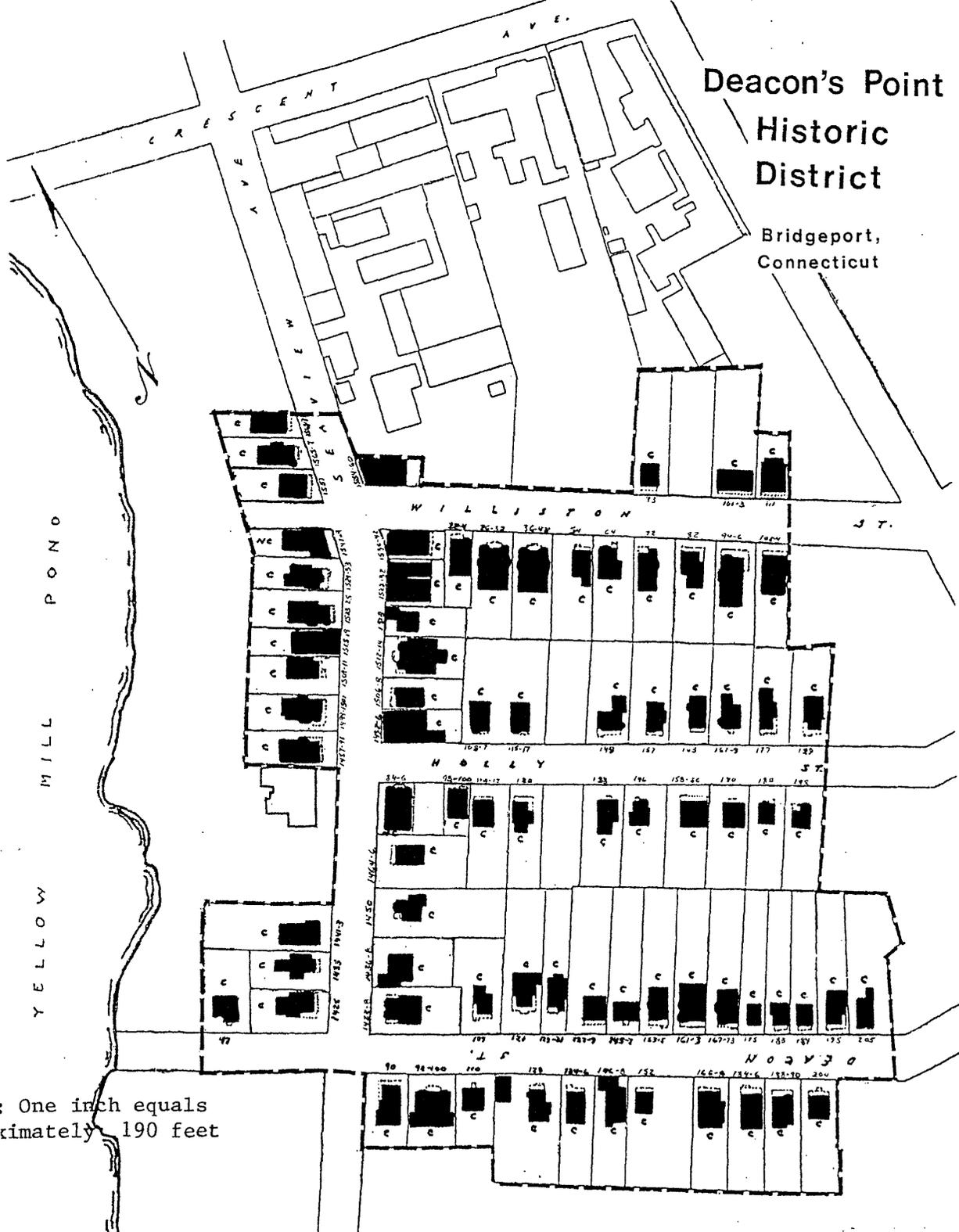
Section number 10 Page Figure 1



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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SCALE: One inch equals  
approximately 190 feet

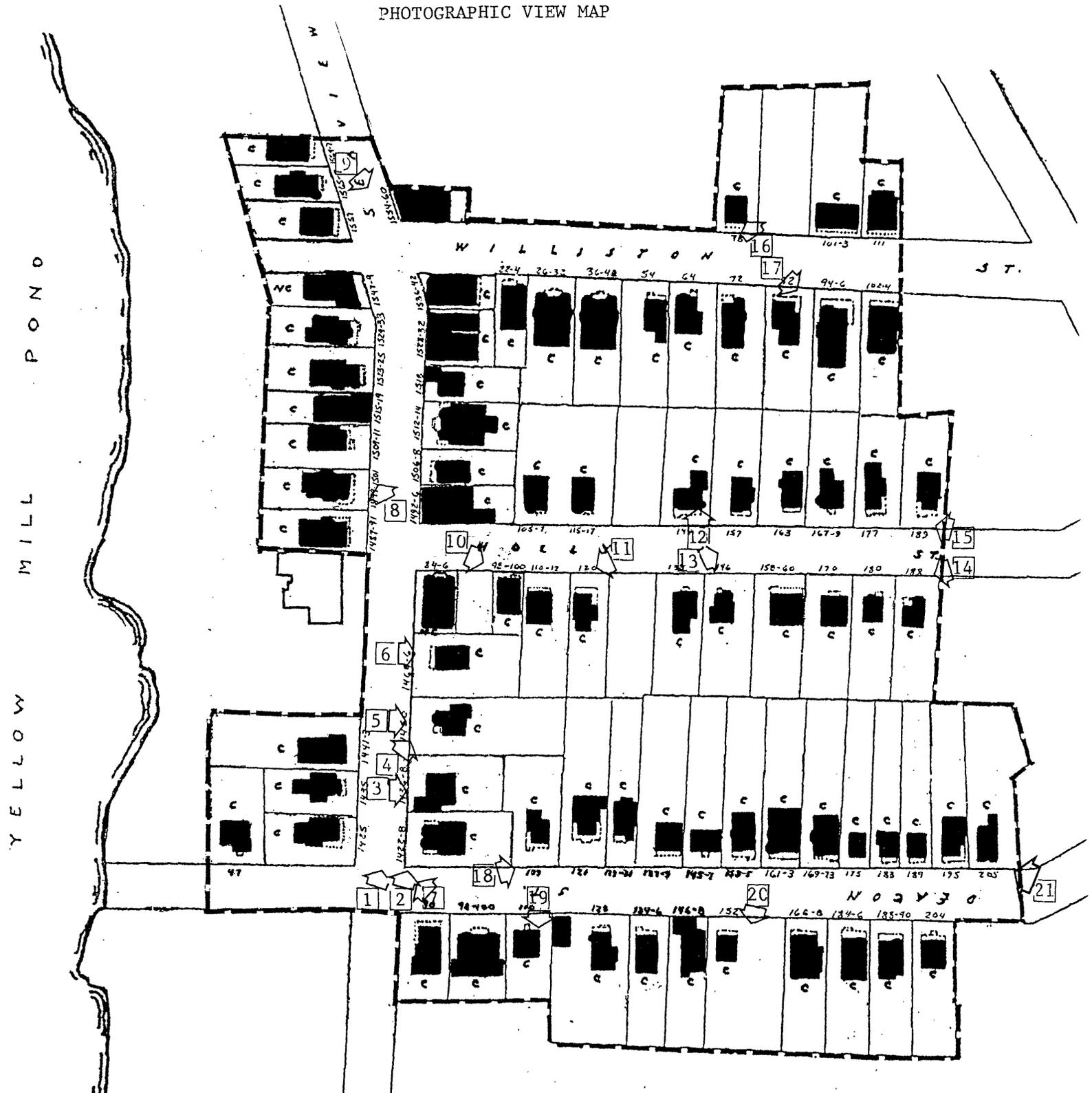
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DEACON'S POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT  
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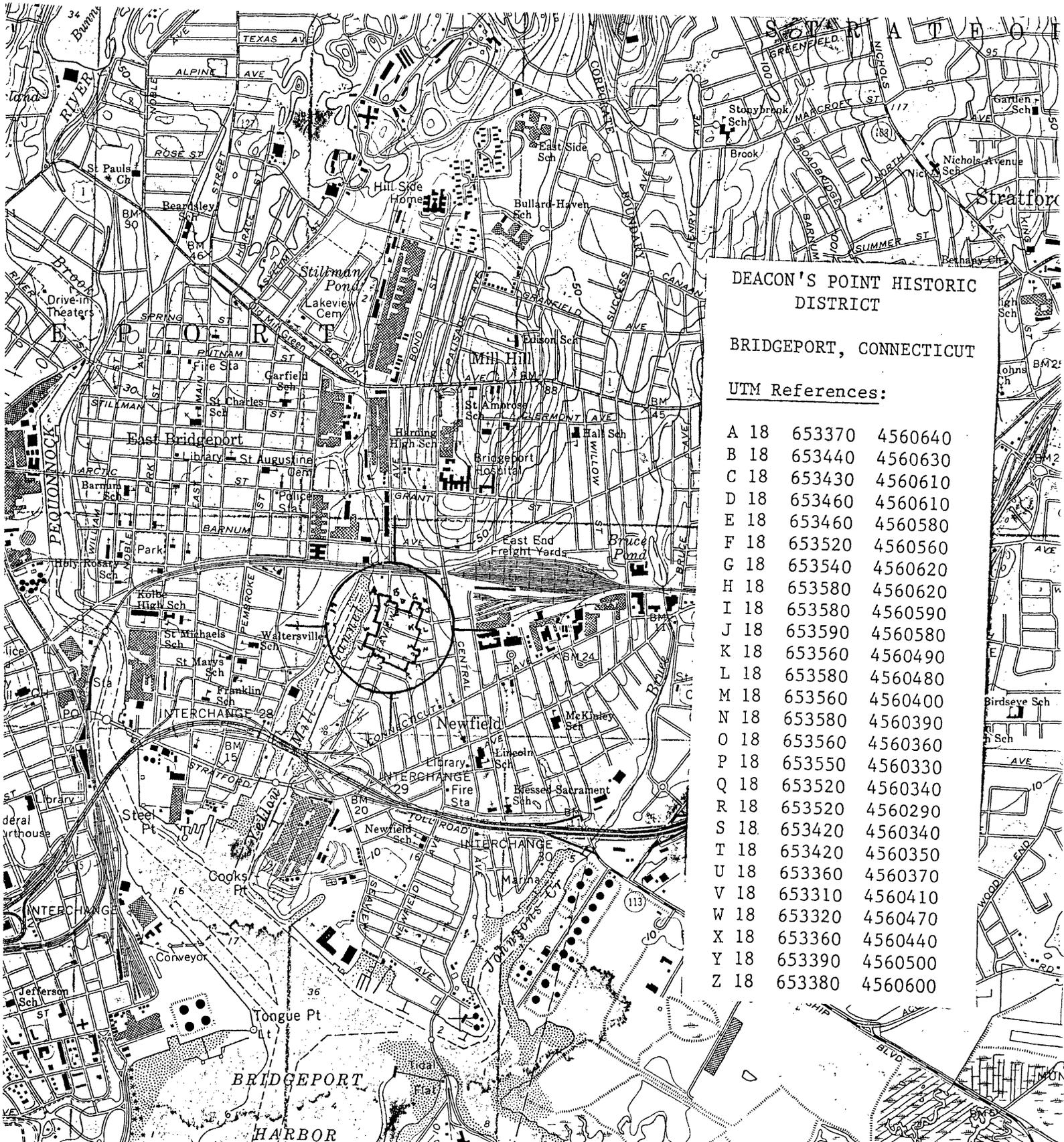
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW MAP



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UTM References:

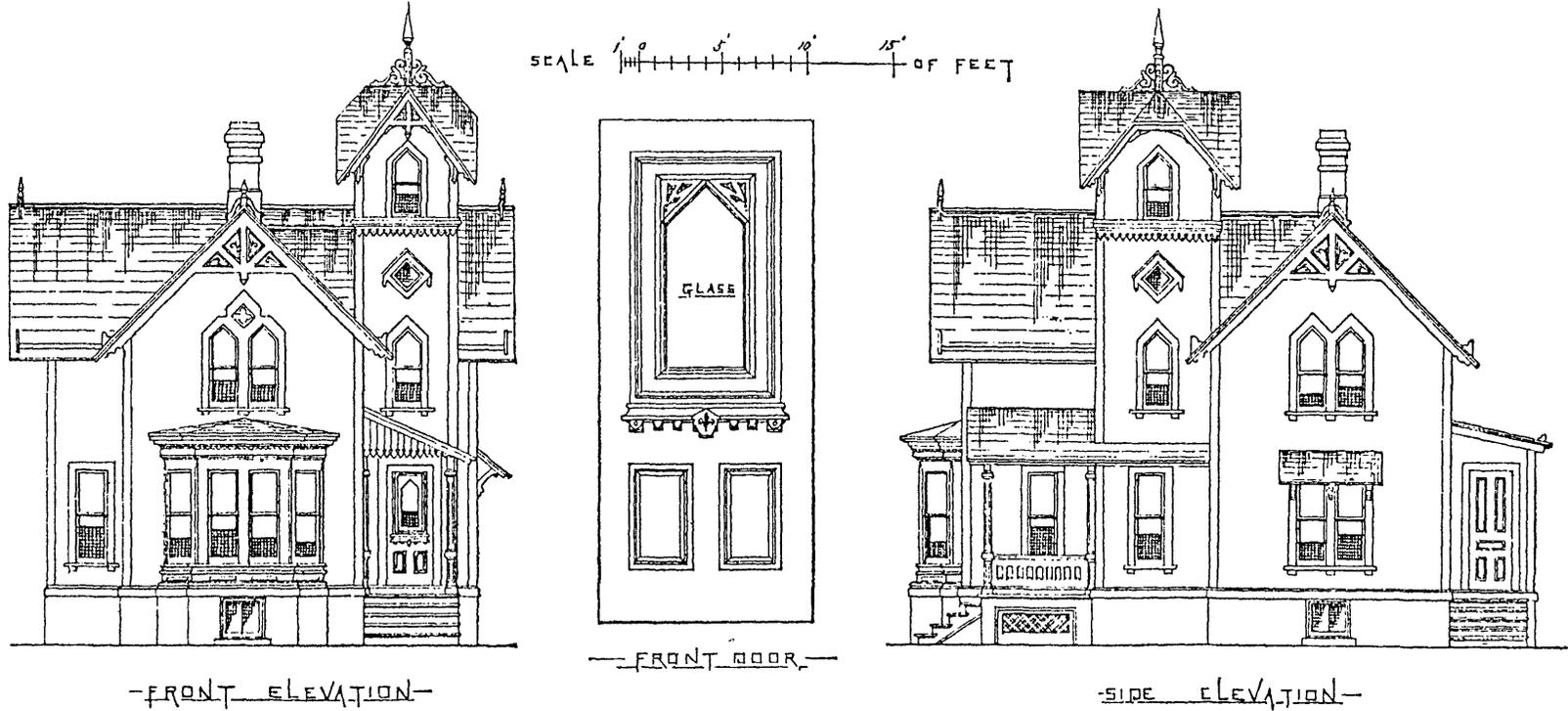
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B 18	653440	4560630
C 18	653430	4560610
D 18	653460	4560610
E 18	653460	4560580
F 18	653520	4560560
G 18	653540	4560620
H 18	653580	4560620
I 18	653580	4560590
J 18	653590	4560580
K 18	653560	4560490
L 18	653580	4560480
M 18	653560	4560400
N 18	653580	4560390
O 18	653560	4560360
P 18	653550	4560330
Q 18	653520	4560340
R 18	653520	4560290
S 18	653420	4560340
T 18	653420	4560350
U 18	653360	4560370
V 18	653310	4560410
W 18	653320	4560470
X 18	653360	4560440
Y 18	653390	4560500
Z 18	653380	4560600

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

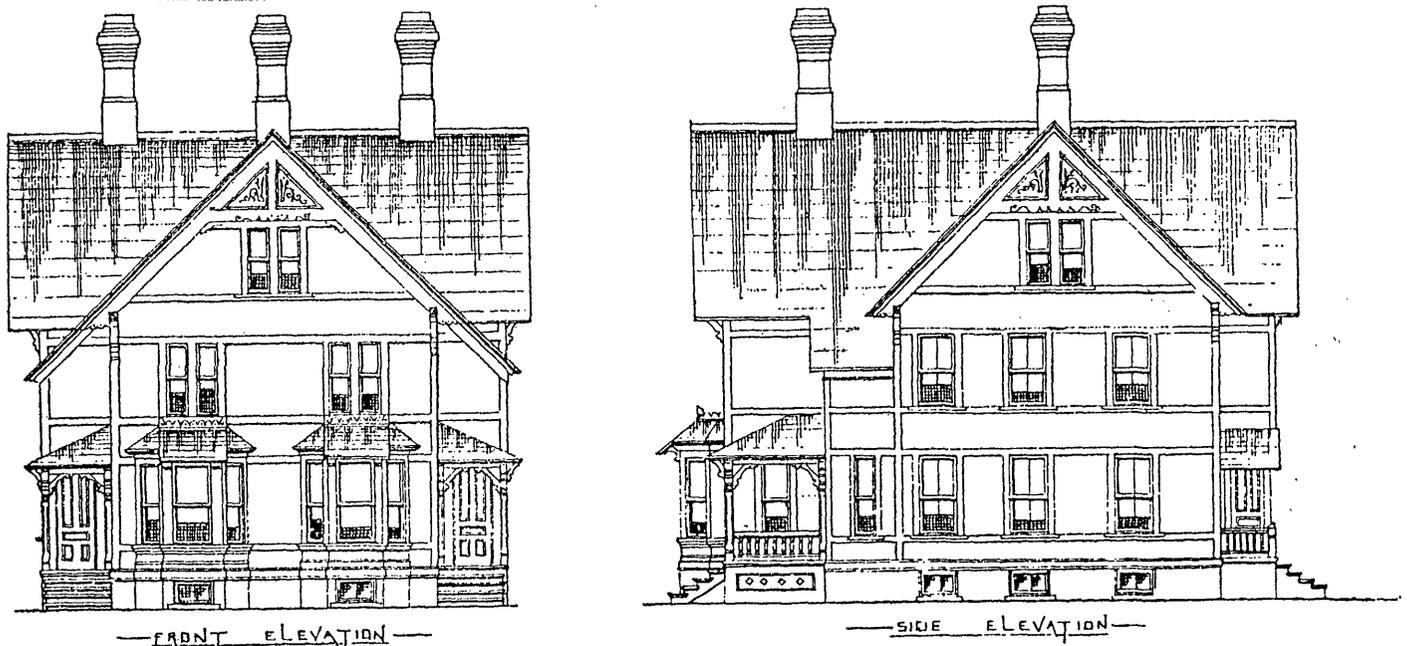
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

DEACON'S POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page FIGURE I



1878 designs from Palliser's American Cottage Homes: Above, original plans for the W.W. Osborn House, 1450 Seaview Avenue (PHOTOGRAPHS 4 and 5); below, design similar to George H. Zink Jr. House, 1422-8 Seaview Avenue (PHOTOGRAPH 2).



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92001019

Date Listed: 08/21/92

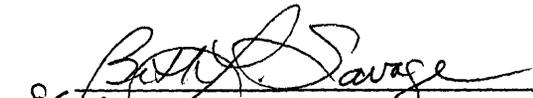
Deacon's Point Historic District  
Property Name

Fairfield  
County

CT  
State

N/A  
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

08/21/92  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Criteria Considerations

Criteria exception B does not apply to the district as a whole because only relatively few properties within the district have been moved.

This information was confirmed with John Herzan, CTSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)