



Survey of Modern Architecture in New Haven, Connecticut

Phase II
Inventory of
Historic Resources

June 2011



Connecticut Commission
on Culture & Tourism

NHPT The New Haven
Preservation Trust

Survey of Modern Architecture in New Haven, Connecticut

Phase II: Inventory of Historic Resources

June 2011

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David Bahlman, *Division Director*

Mary M. Donohue, *Project Director*

The New Haven Preservation Trust

John Herzan, *Preservation Services Officer*

Charlotte Hitchcock, *Survey Director*

A.H. Chadderdon, Amy Gagnon, Charlotte Hitchcock, Lucas Karmazinas,

Frank Pannenberg, Julie Rosen, Christopher Wigren, *Survey Team*

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Survey Director Charlotte Hitchcock skillfully coordinated the compilation of 123 historic resource inventory forms, preparing many herself and editing those submitted by survey volunteers A.H. Chadderdon, Amy Gagnon, Lucas Karmazinas, and Julie Rosen. Frank Pannenburg, Chris Wigren, and John Herzan reviewed each form and provided additional historical and technical information.

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Resource inventories similar to this report are based primarily on the format applied in the Historic Preservation in Connecticut series, compiled by the Connecticut Historical Commission (since replaced by the Historic Preservation and Museum Division of the Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism). The template for this study was provided by the Historic Preservation and Museum Division of the Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism and draws on the Historic and Architectural Resources Inventory for the Town of Simsbury, Connecticut, prepared in April, 2010, by Lucas Karmazinas of FuturePast Preservation, who in turn drew on survey work compiled by Philip S. Esser and Paul Graziano of Associated Cultural Resource Consultants and by Bruce Clouette of PAST Inc.

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John Herzan

Preservation Services Officer

The New Haven Preservation Trust

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Contents

Acknowledgments

I. Introduction	1
II. Method	3
III. Historic Resource Inventory form	5
IV. Historical and architectural overview	8
V. Bibliography	9
VI. Resources related to minorities and women	10
VII. Recommendations	12
VIII. List of resources	20
IX. Mapping	30

I. Introduction

This inventory represents the second phase of a project by the New Haven Preservation Trust (the Trust) to survey, document, and record resources related to the historical and architectural development of New Haven at the middle of the twentieth century.

In the years after World War II, New Haven became a nationally known laboratory for Modernist architecture and planning. Yale University and proximity to New York City brought new ideas and pioneering practitioners to the city, where they created landmark buildings and districts. Yale's own ambitious postwar building program resulted in a number of works that are internationally known. Some Yale-trained architects remained in New Haven when their education was finished and they, along with other local architects, also contributed to the architectural development of the city and the surrounding towns. Extensive coverage of New Haven buildings in the architectural press bears witness to the city's importance and influence.

At the same time, New Haven was embarking on one of the earliest, best-funded, and most ambitious urban renewal programs in the nation. In a well-intentioned effort to improve the life of its citizens, the city drastically reshaped its own landscape. Entire neighborhoods of housing and other buildings considered substandard were demolished to be replaced with new, better-designed construction that would embody the latest and most progressive ideas of urban planning and social thought. Again, the latest in high-quality architecture was sought. In later phases, the city pioneered the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings and neighborhoods, particularly in the Wooster Square neighborhood, as an urban renewal tool. As with non-renewal building, extensive coverage in the architectural press made New Haven's urban renewal program known around the country. While we now see that urban renewal was in many ways needlessly destructive and that many of the places that it created have proven to be as soul-destroying as the slums they replaced, the program still remains a highly significant historic and architectural event in New Haven's past, one that touched nearly every corner of the city.

In recent years, the Modernist era has increasingly received the attention of preservationists, as some

of its creations approach the 50-year baseline for National Register listing, as architectural and decorating fashion look to modernism for inspiration, and, sadly, as Modernist buildings begin to age and disappear. Experimental materials and building techniques sometimes fail, and changes in lifestyle focus attention on deficiencies. The demolition of the Veterans' Memorial Coliseum has been the most heavily covered Modernist preservation issue of recent years; others include the restoration of the Yale University Art Gallery and the opening of Philip Johnson's Glass House in New Canaan as a house museum in the spring of 2007, as well as the well-publicized but unsuccessful effort by the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation to prevent demolition of Paul Rudolph's Micheels house, in Westport.

In this context, the Trust decided to undertake a survey of Modernist-era resources in New Haven. Phase I of the project was an overview of the historical and architectural development of New Haven during the period 1931 to 1980. Covering the Great Depression, World War II, and the postwar urban renewal era, this period includes governmental relief projects of the 1930s that introduced the social aims that would later characterize urban renewal. Some of these, as well as other, private, projects also first introduced Modernist architecture to New Haven. The period ends with the last of the heroic Modernist buildings and the introduction of Post-Modernism, paralleling the Reagan-era efforts to dismantle the social programs of the urban renewal era and the Great Society. The overview, with the title "Tomorrow is Here: New Haven and the Modern Movement," was completed in June, 2008, by historian and preservation consultant Rachel D. Carley.

In Phase II, the Trust has undertaken a survey of sites related to the historical and architectural development of New Haven between 1931 and 1980. In this phase, the Trust has identified approximately 150 sites and completed Historic Resource Inventory forms for 123 sites, compiling descriptive and historical and architectural information as well as photographs. In addition, recommendations are provided for potential State and National Register listings and other preservation actions.

The goals of the survey have been:

1. To recognize and document an important era in New Haven's history, one that brought drastic change in the shape of the city and that had national, if not international, repercussions.
2. To recognize and document New Haven's extensive collection of Modernist architecture of the 1950s, '60s and '70s, much of it designed by leading practitioners.
3. To encourage careful renovation and adaptation of significant Modernist sites. The recognition afforded by a survey and, where appropriate, State or National Register listing, along with potential tax and code incentives, can make such work easier to accomplish in ways that preserve historic character.
4. To promote New Haven. The city's architecture represents a potential source of local pride and an attraction for visitors that we do not take full advantage of.

In the future, the Trust plans to continue the work in this survey with additional phases focusing on public education and preservation advocacy. Publications—possibly including books, articles, and brochures—and events such as lectures and tours can make the information produced by the survey available to the public. Technical assistance and advocacy will help encourage and guide the reuse of significant Modernist sites in the city.

The Modernist era brought transformational changes to New Haven, some for the better, some for the worse. By recognizing and understanding the significance of the era, by preserving its best sites, and by adapting others to meet the human needs of the city, we can honor our past and build a better future.

II. Method

Once the grant for Phase II was approved, the Trust's Board of Directors decided that it wanted the survey work to be done in-house, rather than hiring an outside consultant. Accordingly, a team was assembled under the overall management and oversight of Preservation Services Officer John Herzan, with Charlotte Hitchcock as survey director. Other Trust staff members, Anita Buckmaster and Jean Pogwizd, provided administrative support.

The survey team was made up of volunteers and graduate students in historic preservation and public history. Team members and their qualifications were:

- A. H. Chadderdon, retired professor of English
- Amy Gagnon, graduate student in public history
- John Herzan, architectural historian and preservationist
- Charlotte Hitchcock, historical architect and preservationist
- Lucas Karmazinas, historian and historical consultant
- Frank Pannenberg, architect
- Julie Rosen, graduate student in historic preservation
- Christopher Wigren, architectural historian and preservationist

To begin the inventory, the team compiled a preliminary list of possible survey subjects, with the understanding that the list would be refined and that more sites would be added during the survey process. The list was drawn from materials collected by Trust volunteers; among its principal sources were Rachel D. Carley's overview essay, "Tomorrow is Here: New Haven and the Modern Movement," Elizabeth Mills Brown's book, *New Haven: A Guide to Architecture and Urban Design* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1976), publications by the Alliance for Architecture, and architectural periodicals from the survey period.

The next step was to compare this list with existing surveys, which revealed that some significant sites from the era had already been identified and surveyed. A number of these earlier inventory forms were

incomplete; occasionally providing nothing more than a photograph and an address.

As the survey progressed, a decision was made to favor sites of architectural significance, as this fit the strengths of the survey team. Products of New Haven's urban renewal program — an historic event — were included in this focus, because Modernist architecture and planning were integral to the program.

It was also decided that in most cases the priority would be to add buildings to the existing inventory rather than revise existing forms. The exception to this principle was to prepare new inventory forms for sites that had modern-era significance not recognized in earlier surveys (for instance, 19th-century buildings rehabilitated under urban renewal).

Other priorities were identifying the work of local architects, paying attention to landscape architecture and urban planning, and, in a few cases, documenting threatened resources. At least one inventoried building was demolished while the survey was still underway. Some buildings initially identified were not inventoried because it was readily apparent that they had been substantially altered.

The original proposal for this survey outlined a time period from 1931 to 1980. However, the sites uncovered in actual work fell in a somewhat narrower period, from about 1935 to 1975. A few buildings were constructed later but had been planned during this period.

In consultation with John Herzan and Charlotte Hitchcock, team members chose sites which they would survey. Initial assignments were clustered by neighborhood, but as work progressed, researchers were assigned buildings by the same architect, in order to save research time. In addition to her oversight duties, survey director Charlotte Hitchcock also completed inventory forms for a number of sites.

In addition to field work, research for the survey took place in libraries and city offices. Principal resources included Elizabeth Mills Brown's guide to New Haven and Rachel Carley's historical overview. In addition, researchers consulted contemporary newspaper

articles, architectural periodicals, and other primary and secondary resources. City records, particularly the City Plan Department's library and Building Department and Assessor's records, were especially rich resources.

Once written, forms were reviewed by John Herzan, Frank Pannenberg, and Chris Wigren. Revisions were made by Charlotte Hitchcock.

III. The Historic Resource Inventory form

For each historic resource surveyed, an Historic Resource Inventory form was prepared. These forms were completed following a standard electronic document (.pdf format) created by the Historic Preservation and Museum Division of the Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism, the state agency responsible for historic preservation. Each form is divided into three main sections. These provide background, architectural, and historical information on the resource, and include the street number and name, owner(s), type of use, style of construction, approximate date of construction, construction materials and details, physical condition of the resource, character of the surrounding environment, description of the resource, architect/builder (if known), exterior photographs, and an historical narrative.

The majority of the fields on the Historic Resource Inventory form should be self-explanatory; however, explanations of several of the less obvious categories follow.

Historic Name

The historic name of a resource serves as an indicator of its historical significance. When referring to public or commercial buildings, churches or synagogues, etc., an historic name is based upon a structure's earliest known use.

Interior Accessibility

This was primarily a survey of exterior features. However, many of the buildings included are open to the public, and this information was included in survey forms where it could be ascertained. In addition, information on interiors was included where readily available. Where access was not readily available it was not sought.

Style

Since this was a survey of Modernist architecture, almost every building included is classified as "Modernist" in style. (There are one or two exceptions that use historicist styles but demonstrate modern construction or planning.)

In this inventory, the word 'modern' simply refers to

what is current or up-to-date. 'Modernism' is used to describe the architectural movement that arose in the 20th century and that aimed specifically at rejecting the past and embracing modern technology, materials, planning, and scientific method. It should be noted that many of its proponents insisted that Modernism was not a style, but rather a movement that transcended what they considered the purely decorative approach of styles. However, it is possible to give the term 'style' a broader meaning—as a menu of design and building choices that combine to characterize the building culture of a particular place or time. In that case, Modernism can indeed be considered a style.

However, Modernism was never a monolithic phenomenon; it contained sub-movements with readily identifiable stylistic characteristics. The survey team identified several such sub-classifications as appearing in New Haven. As used in the survey, they are listed and briefly described below. These classifications have been based on those appearing in Jeanne Lambin, *Preserving Resources from the Recent Past* (Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2007), pages 24-28, adapted to suit circumstances in New Haven.

International Style. Based on European Modernism as it developed in the 1920s and 1930s, particularly in the teaching of the Bauhaus and in the work of such pioneering architects as Walter Gropius, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier, and Marcel Breuer. Characterized by emphasis on functionalism in design, use of industrial materials, smooth surfaces, and light proportions, emphasis on volume rather than mass. Example: WHNC Radio building, 135 College Street.

Miesian. Minimalist in approach, generally featuring simple boxlike forms with an exposed (or expressed) steel frame and infill of glass, brick, or concrete block. Elegance of proportion and finish take the place of applied ornament, and structural details may be highlighted or even exaggerated for aesthetic effect. Exemplified by the work of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Example: Jet Cleaners, 687 State Street.

Formalism. Inspired by classical architecture without directly utilizing classical forms. Buildings are formal, symmetrical, and often feature portico-like covered

exterior areas. Proportions are slender, and materials are finely finished, typically aiming for elegance. Example: East Rock Lodge IBPOE, 87 Webster Street.

Brutalism. In contrast to Miesian and Formalist designs, Brutalism consciously rejected any attempt at elegance of detail or finish. Buildings are characterized by planning from the inside out—that is, for function, with scant concern for overtly artistic arrangement of forms. Forms are heavy, massive, and deeply sculptural, and surfaces are deliberately rough or unfinished. Example: Yale Art and Architecture building, 180 York Street.

Expressionism. Seeks by its design to express something about a building’s use or to evoke an emotional reaction. Characterized by unusual, dramatic forms, often intended to express movement or flight. Example: Ingalls Hockey Rink, 73 Sachem Street.

Post-Modernism. A reaction against Modernism, seeking to re-integrate historical and vernacular forms into architecture, but often in an ironic or mocking manner. Example: Dixwell Firehouse, 125 Goffe Street.

Date of Construction/Dimensions

Dates of original construction are based primarily on building permits in the New Haven Building Department, confirmed as needed by architectural and historical evidence, and archival research. The New Haven Assessor’s records were used to confirm and/or determine the dimensions of buildings.

Condition

Condition assessments were based on a visual investigation of the exterior of inventoried structures. It was not possible to give a detailed assessment of the structural condition of the resources, as extensive and interior assessments could not be conducted. Buildings listed as being in “good” condition lack any glaring structural problems. Those listed as “fair” had problems, including badly peeling paint, cracked siding and windows, or damaged roofs, which if

left unattended, could result in serious damage. “Deteriorated” indicates severe exterior problems and neglect, and was also used for one or two buildings slated for imminent demolition.

Other Notable Features of Building or Site

While many of the preceding fields list the basic details of a resource’s construction, specifically the style, original date, materials, structural system, roof type, and size, this section allows the surveyor to elaborate on a structure’s other architectural qualities. In the case of this survey it typically included a building’s orientation relative to the street, its footprint, height, roof structure and materials, window types, wall cladding, and porch details. As the state does not expect inventories of this nature to address the interiors of private buildings, interiors were described only where easily accessible, as for public or commercial buildings open to the public. This field also allowed the surveyor to comment on any substantial alterations made to a resource.

Historical or Architectural Importance

Assessing the historical significance of each resource required detailed archival research. The methods applied varied, depending upon the information available for each structure, but did not include a complete chain of title research for each resource. Local land records, maps, atlases, and architectural publications typically revealed the information necessary to confirm the dates given in the Assessor’s records. This research also served to build an historical narrative for each structure. These highlight the relationship between the building, its users, and, in many cases, the broader course of urban renewal in New Haven or the development of the Yale campus.

This field also contains information indicating how a particular resource exemplifies architectural qualities characteristic of the Modernist period. Architectural significance is assessed by evaluating a structure’s historical integrity. This is determined by judging whether it retains the bulk of its original material, if it

contributes to the historic character of the area, or if it is representative of an architect's work, an architectural trend, or a building period. Although many houses have been modified in some way, unless drastic alterations have been made, a building is likely to retain much of its historic character. Where possible, a building is also evaluated in the broader context of architectural development in the years covered by the survey, the work of the architect, or its place in the larger streetscape or neighborhood. In almost all cases, the discussion of importance is brief. This is an introductory survey, and the forms are not intended to be exhaustive. Rather, they indicate general areas of significance and summarize readily available information.

IV. Historical and architectural overview

The historical and architectural overview is contained in Phase I report, "Tomorrow is Here: New Haven and the Modernist Movement," by Rachel D. Carley, completed 2008.

V. Bibliography

An extensive bibliography is contained in Phase I report, "Tomorrow is Here: New Haven and the Modernist Movement," by Rachel D. Carley. In addition, the survey phase used the following resources:

Online resources

American Institute of Architects.

The AIA Historical Directory of American Architects.

<http://www.cthistoryonline.org/cdm-cho/index.html> This includes a list of all member architects prior to 1978 and three directory editions (1956, 1962, and 1970), which list basic biographical data and often cite significant commissions. It may be assumed that the AIA directory was consulted for nearly every inventory form, even if it is not cited on the form itself.

Bing Maps.

<http://www.bing.com/maps/> The aerial view function provides valuable information on building footprint and context.

Connecticut History Online.

<http://www.cthistoryonline.org/cdm-cho/index.html> A source for photographs and other visual materials, including photographs of the Redevelopment Agency now in the collection of the New Haven Museum.

Google Maps.

<http://www.google.com/maps/> The street-level view function provides information on buildings' appearance and surroundings.

Public records

Extensive use was made of City of New Haven records, particularly those of the City Plan Department, the Building Department, and the Assessor's Records, available online through <http://www.visionappraisal.com/>

VI. Resources related to minorities and women

The inventory includes several works by architects who were women. Two of these practiced in their own names:

- Natalie DeBlois, Skidmore Owings and Merrill: Conte School, 511 Chapel Street/15 Wooster Place (1962)
- Cloethiel Woodard Smith: Crown Tower, 123 York Street (1965)

Two other women practiced in partnership with their husbands and are not generally cited in the firm names or in published works.

- Jean Coolidge: see listings for Robert Coolidge
- Diana Granbery: see listings for E. Carleton Granbery or Granbery/Cash and Associates

A number of other sites inventoried are associated with African-Americans in New Haven.

- Dixwell urban renewal area: a predominantly African-American neighborhood
- Dwight urban renewal area: a neighborhood with a substantial African-American population
- Dixwell Avenue United Church of Christ, 217 Dixwell Ave. (1968, John M. Johansen)
- Mt. Bethel Missionary Baptist, 100 Webster St. (1973, King-lui Wu)
- Immanuel Baptist Church, 1324 Chapel St. (1973, Edward E. Cherry)
- Works by African-American architect Edward E. Cherry
- East Rock Lodge, IBPOE, 85 Webster St. (1967, Granbery/Cash & Associates)
- United House of Prayer for All People, 100 Dixwell Ave. (1980 , Edward E. Cherry)
- McCullough Court Apartments 110 Dixwell Ave. (1981 , Edward E. Cherry)
- B&L Plaza, 119 Dixwell Ave. (1973 , Edward E. Cherry)
- Dixwell Community Q House, 197 Dixwell Ave. (1967, Herbert S. Newman and Edward E. Cherry)
- Dixwell Avenue United Church of Christ, 217 Dixwell Ave. (1968 , John M. Johansen)
- Bethel AME Church, 255 Goffe St. (1975, Joseph Godkin)
- Trinity Temple Church of God in Christ, 275 Dixwell Ave. (1964 , Harrison E. Baldwin)
- Florence Virtue Homes, 139 Goffe St. (1964 , John M. Johansen)
- Henry & Jeanette Parker house, 13 Hughes Place (1971, Caswell Cooke)

Several buildings were designed by King-lui Wu, an Asian-American architect:

- Manuscript Society, 344 Elm St. (1961)
- Mt. Bethel Missionary Baptist, 100 Webster St. (1973)
- Medical building, 860 Howard Ave. (1975)
- Creative Arts Workshop, 80 Audubon St. (addition, 1978)

Although Jews are not generally considered a minority group per se, it is worth noting that a number of new synagogues were built during the period covered by the survey. Many of these were constructed by congregations displaced from their previous facilities by urban renewal.

- Jewish Home for the Aged, 169 Davenport Ave. (1974, Douglas Orr, de Cossy and Winder); older portions of this complex are already listed on the National Register
- Adas B'nai Jeshrun, 85 Greenwood St. (1957)
- Beth El Keser Israel, 85 Harrison St. (1960, Jacob Weinstein)
- Young Israel, 292 Norton St. (1958, 1978, Frank Chapman and Howard Philips)
- Westville Synagogue, 74 West Prospect St. (1957-58, Everett Bradley, Leo F. Caproni)

VII. Recommendations

Modern architecture and urban renewal played important roles in the development of New Haven after World War II. New Haven was nationally recognized for the extent and ambition of its building, both in terms of social betterment and of its goals of excellence in planning and architecture. Both Yale University and the city's urban renewal program specifically aimed to employ prominent leaders in the fields of architecture and planning. And in both cases the results were extensively published at the time and have been extensively studied ever since. As a result, a number of sites identified in this survey of Modernist architecture in New Haven, as well as Modernist sites identified in earlier surveys, appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Register recognizes sites that possess integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with one or more of the following areas:

- A. association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Since this survey has concentrated on Modernist architecture in New Haven, most of the sites identified are significant under criterion C—that is, for their architecture. The principal exception is urban renewal, which constitutes a significant historic event in the history of New Haven and the nation. Further study of New Haven's history during the 20th century will certainly reveal other sites that are significant for their association with historic events and persons.

Properties to be listed on the National Register generally should be at least 50 years old. However, Criteria Consideration G allows properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years to be listed if they are "of exceptional importance." As discussed below, a number of sites identified in this survey and earlier surveys in New Haven appear to qualify for listing under Criteria Consideration G.

Thematic nominations

The survey reveals two major thematic areas for which multiple property thematic nominations could be written. Both themes are of national significance and both possess the potential to include properties less than 50 years old because of their level of significance.

Theme: Urban Renewal in New Haven

This theme covers buildings, landscapes and plans created by, or resulting directly or indirectly from, the actions of the Redevelopment Agency between approximately 1950 and 1980. Because New Haven's urban renewal program generally worked on a neighborhood-wide basis, most of the urban renewal sites fall within potential historic districts. Within these districts, buildings that are less than 50 years old may qualify as contributing, even though individually they may not qualify. In some cases individual designations may be appropriate because sites possess exceptional significance, because subsequent actions have reduced the integrity of the district as a whole, or because owners' objections make districts politically impossible. Housing, as well as schools, fire stations and other community facilities are property types particularly characteristic of urban renewal efforts in New Haven. Attention should be paid to landscapes and urban planning as well as buildings themselves. In some cases, rehabilitation of older buildings under the auspices of the Redevelopment Agency adds another layer of

significance to buildings or districts already listed in the National Register—for example, in the Wooster Square historic district, which was one of the first urban renewal projects in the county to take advantage of a change in federal urban renewal funding to allow for rehabilitation rather than demolition of blighted property. In addition, churches and other properties built by individuals or groups displaced by urban renewal may qualify.

Potential districts covered by this theme include the following:

- Wooster Square: there is now a proposal to update this existing NRHD to add urban renewal significance. It may also be advisable to revise the boundaries of the current historic district to include sites relevant to the expanded period of significance.
- Dixwell urban renewal area: including properties on Dixwell Avenue, Webster and Goffe streets; and maybe Orchard and Henry streets as well.
- East Street urban renewal area: made up of commercial and light industrial structures erected east of I-91, including East, Franklin, Hamilton, and Wallace streets, as well as Grand Avenue.
- Downtown urban renewal area, including Chapel Square, Church Street commercial development, the Knights of Columbus building, parking garages along Crown and residential high-rises along Crown, George, and York Streets, and commercial/office buildings at College Street.
- The Oak Street Connector (Rte 34) presents a particular challenge. It was the first large-scale urban renewal project undertaken in New Haven, and the Connector is lined with prominent and significant buildings, scaled to the roadway itself. What holds these buildings together as a larger entity is the Connector, which is significant as an early freeway and as one of the first and most visible products of New Haven's urban renewal program. However, listing the Connector would doubtless attract opposition on several fronts, particularly in light of the city's efforts to replace much of it with surface streets.
- Hill urban renewal area, including Church Street South and Robert T. Wolfe apartments on Union Avenue, Tower One and Tower Two, Liberty Square, and schools and infill housing on the west side of Howard Avenue. This area may be better treated as two districts.
- Sargent Drive area: comprising buildings along Sargent Drive and the waterfront.
- Audubon Arts District urban renewal area: primarily on Audubon Street, but possibly including related resources on Orange Street, Whitney Avenue, and Lincoln Street.

In addition to these districts, a number of individual sites outside these areas are related to urban renewal efforts, either built by or under the direct auspices of the Redevelopment Agency, or by persons, commercial concerns or organizations displaced by urban renewal. Community facilities, including schools and park structures, are included in this group as representing the broader commitment to community improvement that motivated urban renewal.

- Prescott Bush Mall, 230 County St. (1965, Granbery/Cash and Associates)
- Newhall Gardens elderly housing, Daisy St. (1962, Granbery/Cash and Associates)
- Antillean Manor, 202 Day St. (1971, David Travers)
- Martin Luther King School, 580 Dixwell Ave. (1967, Damuck and Babbit; Charles Brewer, design consultant)
- Trade Union Plaza, 65 Dwight St. (1968, Victor Christ-Janer and Associates, with Davis, Cochran and Miller)
- Dwight Cooperative Townhouses, 99 Edgewood Ave. (1968, Gilbert Switzer)
- Ellsworth Avenue Fire Station, 120 Ellsworth Ave. (1968, Carlin, Pozzi and Associates)
- Seabury Cooperative Housing, 400 Elm St. (1972, William F. Pedersen and Associates)
- Matthew R. Ruoppolo Manor, 480 Ferry St. (1969-71, Gilbert Switzer)
- Valentina Macri Court, 109 Frank St. (1972, Frank Chapman)

- Waverly and George Street Housing, 578 George St. (1972, Ahlstrom and Lee); as well as the Valley Street Housing, built to the same plans.
- Fairbank Apartments, 201 Grand Ave. (1973, Westcott and Mapes)
- Donald Grant Mitchell Library, 37 Harrison St. (1964, Gilbert Switzer)
- William T. Rowe Tower, 904 Howard Ave. (1974, Herbert S. Newman and Associates)
- Quinnipiac School, 460 Lexington Ave. (1954, Perkins and Will, with Carleton Granbery; Dan Kiley, landscape)
- Lombard Fire Station/East Battalion Headquarters, 412 Lombard St. (1957, C. H. Abramowitz)
- Central Services Building, 34 Middletown Ave. (1957, Robert T. Coolidge and E. Carleton Granbery)
- East Rock Community School, 133 Nash St. (1972, Edward Larrabee Barnes)
- Ethan Gardens, 365 Orchard St. (1968, David Travers)
- Townhouse Apartments, 431 Orchard St. (1968, Gilbert Switzer)
- Coogan Pavilion, Edgewood Park, 740 Whalley Ave. (1961, Granbery/Cash and Associates)
- Houses moved and restored under urban renewal, University Pl. (c.1970)
- Whitney Avenue Fire Station, 352 Whitney Ave. (1962, Carlin, Pozzi and Millard)
- Warming House, East Shore Park, 300 Woodward Ave. (1970, Charles H. Brewer)
- Woodward Fire Station, Engine No. 5, 824 Woodward Ave. (1960 Carlin, Pozzi and Associates)

Theme: Modernist Architecture at Yale University

Under the leadership of presidents A. Whitney Griswold and Kingman Brewster, Yale consciously embarked on a building program that employed Modernist architects of national, and sometimes international, reputation. Many of these architects also spent time teaching at the university and were commissioned to design other buildings in New Haven, either for the city or for other clients. Many of Yale's Modernist buildings were published in architectural journals and were — and still are — widely known and influential in the development of Modern architecture. As a result, this theme as a whole and many individual buildings appear to qualify under Criteria Consideration G, for sites that have achieved significance in less than 50 years. Buildings identified in New Haven surveys that appear to meet the criteria for listing include the following (asterisks indicate buildings already listed on the State Register):

- Yale Center for British Art, 1080 Chapel St. (1973, Louis I. Kahn; completed by Meyers and Pellicchia)
- Yale University Art Gallery, 1111 Chapel St. (1953, Louis I. Kahn with the Office of Douglas W. Orr)
- Manuscript Society, 344 Elm St. (1961, King-lui Wu)
- Mansfield Street Apartments, 291 Mansfield St. (1960, Paul Rudolph)
- Becton Engineering and Applied Science Center, 15 Prospect St. (1968, Marcel Breuer and Associates)
- Kline Biology Tower, 219 Prospect St. (1964, Philip Johnson Associates)
- Kline Chemistry Laboratory, 243 Prospect St. (1964, Philip Johnson Associates)
- William B. Greeley Memorial Laboratory, 370 Prospect St. (1959, Paul Rudolph)
- Yale Computer Center, 60 Sachem St. (1961, Gordon Bunshaft of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; additions for School of Management, 1978, Edward Larrabee Barnes)
- *David Ingalls Rink, 73 Sachem St. (1957, Eero Saarinen)

- Beinecke Library, 123 Wall St. (1961, Gordon Bunshaft of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; Isamu Noguchi, sculpture)
- Kline Geology Laboratory, 210 Whitney Ave. (1963, Philip Johnson Associates)
- Yale University Press, 149 York St. (1959, Office of Carleton Granbery)
- *Art and Architecture Building, 180 York St. (1961-63, Paul Rudolph)
- Morse and Stiles Colleges and Yale Co-op, 302 York St. and 77 Broadway (1960, Eero Saarinen)

Theme: Mid-Twentieth Century Modern Residences in Connecticut, 1930-1979

In addition to the two thematic nominations recommended, this survey includes sites that could be nominated under the existing Multiple Property Submission, “Mid-Twentieth Century Modern Residences in Connecticut, 1930-1979.” The following houses are already 50 years old and appear to meet the criteria for listing under this theme:

- Jose Delgado house, 50 Autumn St. (1959)
- Mrs. E. T. Tuttle house, 107 Autumn St. (1959, E. Carleton Granbery)
- Edward and Margaret Logue house, 8 Reservoir Rd. (1953 Chester Bowles, Jr.). This house appears also to qualify for listing under Criterion B, as the home of New Haven’s development administrator from 1954 to 1960, during the urban renewal period.
- A. Lincoln Washburn house, 253 Saint Ronan St. (1961)
- Harold and Miriam Ratner house, 135 Seneca Rd. (1955, Harold Ratner)

A number of other houses identified in the survey are less than 50 years old; at this point we do not recommend any of them for listing under Criterion Consideration G; however, as they reach 50 years of age, they should be considered for listing.

Historic district listings

Southern Connecticut State University

The present campus of Southern Connecticut State University was established on the western edge of the city during the redevelopment era, and contains buildings designed for the most part by architects from New Haven or elsewhere in Connecticut. While none of these rise to the national significance of Yale’s Modernist buildings, they possess significance on a statewide and local level. The following buildings were identified, are at least 50 years old, and should be considered for National Register listing in conjunction with the campus plan as a whole; as other buildings reach 50 years of age they too should be considered for listing.

Seabury Hall — Residence hall (1959, Paul Schweikher and Earl Carlin)

Ralph Earl Hall – Fine Arts Building (1959, Tilney and Pedersen)

College Memorial Union – Old Student Center (1959, Carl R. Blanchard, Jr.) (currently under renovation)

Other National Register districts in New Haven should be evaluated for the possibility of revising them to include buildings and sites from the urban renewal and Modernist eras.

Individual property listings

The following sites are most highly recommended for individual listing on the National Register. Some fall within potential districts or thematic nominations discussed above, but if those larger nominations are not completed, individual listing is recommended. In a few cases the architects of these buildings are still practicing; those buildings should wait for listing until their architects have retired, allowing for an evaluation of the building's place in the architect's entire body of work.

- Christ Church parish house, 84 Broadway (1961, Granbery/Cash and Associates)
- Yale Center for British Art, 1080 Chapel St. (1973, Louis I. Kahn, completed by Pellecchia and Myers)
- Yale University Art Gallery, 1111 Chapel St. (1953, Louis I. Kahn with the Office of Douglas W. Orr).
- Richard C. Lee High School, 100 Church Street South (1964, Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates)
- Church Street South housing, 109 Church Street South (1969, ML/TW Charles Moore Associates)
- WNHC Radio Building, 135 College St. (1959, C. H. Abramowitz)
- Knights of Columbus building, 1 Columbus Plaza (1967, Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates)
- Trade Union Plaza, 65 Dwight St. (1968, Victor Christ-Janer and Associates, with Davis, Cochran and Miller)
- Dwight Co-op town houses, 99 Edgewood Ave. (1968, Gilbert Switzer)
- Fieldhouse, Hopkins Grammar School, 986 Forest Rd. (1937, Office of Douglas W. Orr; Robbins H. Miller)
- SNET office building, 300 George St. (1957, Office of Douglas W. Orr)
- Dixwell Firehouse, 125 Goffe St. (1973, Venturi and Rauch)
- Helene Grant School, 185 Goffe St. (1964, John M. Johansen)
- Central Fire Headquarters, 952 Grand Ave. (1961, Earl P. Carlin; Peter Millard, design associate)
- Liberty Square Homes, 9 Liberty St. (1962, Carl Koch and Associates)
- Mansfield Apartments, 291 Mansfield St. (1960, Paul Rudolph)
- Central Services Building, 34 Middletown Ave. (1957, Robert T. Coolidge and E. Carleton Granbery)
- EOC plaza, 200 Orange St. (1978, Paul Rudolph)
- Crawford Manor, 90 Park St. (1965, Paul Rudolph)
- Becton Engineering and Applied Science Center, 15 Prospect St. (1968, Marcel Breuer and Associates)
- Kline Biology Tower, 291 Prospect St. (1964, Philip Johnson Associates)
- William B. Greeley Memorial Laboratory, 370 Prospect St. (1959, Paul Rudolph)
- Edward and Margaret Logue house, 8 Reservoir St. (1953, Chester Bowles, Jr.)
- Armstrong Rubber Company building, 500 Sargent Dr. (1968, Marcel Breuer with Robert F. Gatje)
- Temple Street Garage, 21 Temple St. (1961, Paul Rudolph)
- United Church parish house, 323 Temple St. (1961, Pedersen and Tilney)
- Valley Street World War II housing, Valley Street, Victory Drive, Hilltop (1943, Office of Douglas W. Orr)
- Whitney Avenue Fire Station, 352 Whitney Ave. (1962, Carlin, Pozzi and Millard)
- Fire Station No. 5, 824 Woodward Ave. (1960, Carlin, Pozzi and Associates)
- Conte Community School, 15 Wooster Pl. (1960, Gordon Bunshaft and Natalie DeBlois of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill)

Design professionals

This survey has identified a number of architects, landscape architects, planners, artists, and designers who worked on building, landscape, or planning projects in New Haven during the study period. Two groups are of particular and complementary interest: first, nationally-known architects brought in by Yale or the city because of their position as leaders in their profession; and, second, local architects who formed the basis of a thriving local design scene. Efforts should be made to recognize both groups in National Register nominations.

A few of these professionals are still active, and their works probably would not be accepted as long as they continue to practice; however, once they retire their works should be considered for designation.

Nationally known design professionals

- Edward Larrabee Barnes
- Marcel Breuer
- Victor Christ-Janer
- John M. Johansen
- Philip Johnson
- Louis Kahn
- Dan Kiley, landscape architect
- Carl Koch
- Charles Moore
- Costantino Nivola, sculptor
- Isamu Noguchi, sculptor
- Eliot Noyes
- Perkins and Will
- Paul Rudolph
- Eero Saarinen, and his successors Kevin Roche and John Dinkeloo
- Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, particularly Gordon Bunshaft and Natalie DeBlois
- Chloethiel Woodard Smith
- Venturi and Rauch

Local design professionals

- Charles H. Abramowitz
- Vincent Amore
- Antinozzi Associates
- Chester Bowles, Jr.
- Charles Brewer
- Earl Carlin and associates Peter Millard and Paul Pozzi
- Frank Chapman
- Edward E. Cherry

- Robert Coolidge and Jean Coolidge
- E. Carleton Granbery and Diana Granbery
- Herbert S. Newman
- Douglas W. Orr, with William deCossy and Frank Winder
- William Pedersen, Pedersen and Tilney
- Roth and Moore
- James Skerritt, landscape architect
- Gilbert Switzer
- Jacob Weinstein
- Westcott and Mapes
- King-lui Wu

State Register of Historic Places

Designation on the Connecticut State Register of Historic Places should also be considered. While sites listed on the National Register or included in local historic districts are automatically added to the State Register, State Register listing alone may be appropriate in other cases, particularly for properties that do not reach the extraordinary level of significance that the National Register requires for properties less than 50 years old, or where the owner objects to National Register listing. The criteria for the State Register are the same as for the National Register, but the review process is less demanding.

National Historic Landmarks

The highest level of federal historical designation, National Historic Landmarks are places that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating and interpreting the heritage of the United States.

Because of their extraordinary significance in the development of Modernist architecture and/or in New Haven's nationally significant urban renewal program, the following sites should be considered for listing as National Historic Landmarks (asterisks indicate sites already listed in the Connecticut State Register of Historic Places).

- Yale University Art Gallery, 1111 Chapel St. (1953, Louis I. Kahn with the Office of Douglas W. Orr) and Yale Center for British Art, 1080 Chapel St. (1973, Louis I. Kahn; completed by Pellecchia and Myers): the first and last major works by Louis I. Kahn, one of the nation's leading masters of Modernist architecture.
- Temple Street Garage, 21 Temple St. (1961, Paul Rudolph): one of the key works by Paul Rudolph, a leading master of Modernist architecture, and one of the signature buildings of New Haven's urban renewal program.
- *Yale Art and Architecture Building, 180 York St. (1961-63, Paul Rudolph): a key work by Paul Rudolph, a leading master of Modernist architecture, and a key work in the changing face of Modernism in the 1960s.
- Beinecke Library, 123 Wall St. (1961, Gordon Bunshaft of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; sculpture by Isamu Noguchi): a collaboration between a leading Modernist architect known for institutional and corporate works in the International Style subset of Modernism, with a leading sculptor whose work sometimes expanded into landscape design.
- Becton Engineering and Applied Science Center, 15 Prospect St. (1968, Marcel Breuer and Associates): the best preserved building in New Haven by a former Bauhaus instructor who was instrumental in bringing Bauhaus ideals to America and particularly to Connecticut .
- *Stiles and Morse Colleges, 302 York St. (1960, Eero Saarinen): one of the last works of Eero Saarinen, a key figure in the development of Modernist architecture from the International style to more personal and expressive designs.
- Ingalls Rink, 73 Sagem St. (1957, Eero Saarinen): a key work by Eero Saarinen, a key figure in the development of Modernist architecture from the International style to more personal and expressive designs, and one of the key works in Yale's program of commissioning campus buildings by highly influential Modernist architects.
- Central Fire Headquarters, 952 Grand Ave. (1961, Earl P. Carlin; Peter Millard, design associate): an embodiment of New Haven's urban renewal program, one of the most extensive and most influential in the country, epitomized by one of the most notable public buildings produced by the urban renewal program.
- Dixwell Firehouse, 125 Goffe St. (1973, Venturi and Rauch): a landmark of urban renewal and of the beginnings of Post-Modernism.

VIII. List of resources

The following sites are included in Phase II of the Trust's survey of Modernist architecture in New Haven. Beginning on page 25 is a separate list of Modernist sites inventoried in earlier surveys of New Haven.

STREET	No.	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	ARCHITECT / LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT / ENGINEER
Audubon St.	70	Community Foundation	1989	Amore, Vincent C.
Audubon St.	80	Creative Arts Workshop Alterations	1978	Wu, King-lui
Audubon St.	80	Creative Arts Workshop	1972	Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates
Audubon St.	95	Audubon Court	1987	Newman, Herbert
Audubon St.	100	Neighborhood Music School	1968	Brewer, Charles
Autumn St.	50	Delgado, Jose	1959	Gualtier & Johnson
Autumn St.	70	Leavy, Stanley & Margaret	1967	Granbery/Cash & Associates
Autumn St.	107	Tuttle, Mrs.	1959	Granbery, E. Carleton & Diana
Bradley St.	58	Two-family house	1967	Rapp, Thomas
Bristol St.	114	Johnson, Edith M., Towers	1971	Newman, Herbert S., & Associates
Broadway	86	First National Bank	1951	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Carroll St.	21	Amore, Vincent C. & Dorothy	1967	Amore, Vincent C.
Chapel St.	424	Mansaver Industries	1963	Abramowitz, Charles. H.
Chapel St.	1311	Garden Street Tot Lot	1968	NH Redevelopment Agency
Chapel St. (at Olive St.)	630	State-Federal Building	1963	Damuck & Painchaud
Chapel St. (at Union St.)	680	Firestone Tire Company	1962	Goodwin, D.W., Firestone Company
Chapel St. (at Union St.)	698	Union Street Park	1965	Skerritt, James L.
Chapel St. (& Wooster Pl.)	511	Conte Community School	1962	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Gordon Bunshaft / Natalie de Blois
Church St. South	2	Doctors' Building	1963	Westcott & Mapes
Cliff St.	135	Wareck, Stephen & Barbara	1969	Sullivan, Daniel
College St.	135	WNHC Radio Building	1959	Abramowitz, Charles H.
County St.	220	Bush, Prescott, Mall	1966	Granbery/Cash & Associates
Court St.	6	Landscape	1961	Skerritt, James L.
Crescent St. - Fitch St	501	SCSU Dorothy R. Davis Hall	1969	Kane, Fairchild, Farrel, White & Rallis
Crescent St. - Fitch St	501	SCSU Connecticut Hall	1970	Blanchard, Carl R. Jr.

Crescent St. - Fitch St	501	SCSU Hilton C. Buley Library	1970	Antinozzi Associates
Crescent St.	501	SCSU Ralph Earl Hall (Fine Arts)	1959	Pedersen & Tilney
Crescent St.	501	SCSU Anne E. Seabury Hall	1959	Schweikher, Paul & Carlin, Earl
Crescent St.	501	SCSU Memorial Student Union	1959	Blanchard, Carl R. Jr.
Daisy St.	5	Newhall Gardens	1962	Granbery/Cash & Associates
Davenport Ave.	156	Zion Lutheran Church	1969	Granbery/Cash & Associates
Dixwell Ave.	100	United House of Prayer for All People	1980	Cherry, Edward E.
Dixwell Ave.	110	McCullough Court	1981	Cherry, Edward E.
Dixwell Ave.	119	B & L Plaza	1974	Cherry, Edward E.
Dixwell Ave.	275	Trinity Temple Church of God in Christ	1965	Baldwin, Harrison E.
Dixwell Ave.	580	Martin Luther King School	1968	Damuck & Babbit; Brewer, Charles
East St.	300	Otto Schultz Electric Company	1962	Woolley, Eben B.
East St.	410	Elm City Photo	1963	Hoechel, Julius
East St.	426	DeMuisis Brothers	1962	Perry & Travers; with Amore, Vincent C.
East St.	438	Edsan Chemical Company	1961	Pedersen & Tilney
Edwards St.	15	Firehouse 19	1974	Switzer, Gilbert
Ellsworth Ave.	120	Ellsworth Avenue Fire Station	1969	Carlin & Pozzi
Fair St.	20	Terminal Taxi	1961	Davis Cochran & Miller
Ferry St.	480	Ruoppolo, Matthew R., Manor	1969	Switzer, Gilbert
Ferry St.(at Grand Ave.)	355	Fairbank Apartments / NH Savings Bank	1973	Westcott & Mapes
Fillmore St.	162	Farnam Neighborhood House	1963	Labov, Harry W. & Joseph
Forest Rd.	851	Cornelius Residence	1963	Small, Roger
Forest Rd.	986	Hopkins Grammar School Old Gym	1938	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Fountain St.	200	Executive House	1963	Switzer, Gilbert
Frank St.	109	Valentina Macri Court	1972	Chapman, Frank C.
George St.	297	Peter James Apartments	1966	Simeone & Wendler
George St.	300	Southern New England Telephone Company	1959	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Goffe St.	148	St. Martin de Porres Co-op	1968	Polak & Sullivan

Goffe St.	244	Goffe Street Town Houses	1970	Cherry, Edward E.
Goffe St.	255	Bethel AME	1975	Godkin, Joseph I.
Grand Ave.	580	Grand Light & Supply	1963	Caproni, Leo F.
Grand Ave.	645	B. Rottman & Sons	1961	Pedersen & Tilney
Grand Ave.	656	Marzullo's Bakery	1963	Fletcher-Thompson, Inc.
Grand Ave.	657	DeLauro Park	1971	Kiley, Dan
Grand Ave.	835	Wozniak Meat Products	1963	Muzyka, J. D.
Grand Ave.	935	Lucibello's Italian Pastry	1963	Damuck & Painchaud
Grand Ave.	952	Central Fire Headquarters	1961	Carlin, Earl P.
Greene St.	265	Town House on the Park	1964	Mileto, William
Hamilton St.	60	New Haven Testing Lab	1967	Switzer, Gilbert
Hamilton St.	75	Uneeda Sales Company	1963	Pokras, Allan
Hamilton St.	80	Hi-Temp Corporation Repair Shop / Electronic Equipment	1963, 1976	Heyer, Richard F.
Hamilton St.	105	Cohen & Powell, Inc.	1964	Abramowitz, Charles H.
Harrison St.	37	Donald Grant Mitchell Library	1966	Switzer, Gilbert
Harrison St.	85	Beth El Keser Israel (BEKI)	1960	Weinstein, Jacob
Hillhouse Drive, East Rock Park		English Shelter	1953	Coolidge, Robert T. (& Jean)
Howard Ave.	904	William T. Rowe Tower	1975	Newman, Herbert S., & Associates
Hughes Place	13	Parker, Henry & Jeanette	1971	Cooke, Caswell
Ives Place	50	Ives, H. B., Company	1965	Caproni, Leo F.
Jefferson St.		Lenzi Park	1970	Kiley, Dan
Lombard St.	412	Lombard Fire Station, Engine Co. No.10	1957	Abramowitz, Charles H.
Mansfield St.	291	Mansfield Street Apartments	1960	Rudolph, Paul
Meadow St.	54	New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad	1948	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Middletown Ave.	34	Central Service Building	1957	Coolidge, Robert T. (& Jean)
Nash St.	133	East Rock Community School	1974	Barnes, Edward Larrabee
Norton St.	292	Young Israel of New Haven	1958, 1978	Chapman, Office of; Frank & Phillips, Howard
Ogden St.	255	Festa, Gene & Mae	1974	Festa, Gene
Olive St.	101	Paul Russo Apartments	1965	Simeone & Wendler

Olive St.	120	Friendship Houses	1967	Granbery/Cash & Associates
Orange St.	348	Jacobs Grudberg Belt & Dow	1976	Switzer, Gilbert & Associates
Orange St.	200	EOC Plaza - New Haven government center project	1978	Rudolph, Paul
Orchard St.	654	Eastern Press	1965	Carlin, Pozzi & Associates
Park St.	34	CT Mental Health Center	1966	Pedersen & Tilney
Printers Lane	30	Hoffman Press	1961	Hoechel, J.
Quinnipiac/Lexington Ave.	805	Quinnipiac School	1965	Perkins & Will, Carleton Granbery, Dan Kiley
Reservoir St.	8	Logue, Edward & Margaret	1955	Bowles, Chester, Jr.
Saint Ronan St.	253	Washburn, A. Lincoln	1961	Pedersen & Tilney
Saint Ronan St.	401	Angell, Mrs. J. R.	1966	Petchler, William
Saint Ronan St. (aka Whitney Ave.)	305	Bethesda Lutheran Church	1958	Orr, Douglas W., Office of (H. Dillingham "Ding" Palmer)
Sargent Dr.	400	Howard Johnson Motor Inn	1971	Slingerland, Boos & Fakas
Seneca Rd.	135	Ratner, Harold & Miriam	1955	Ratner, Harold L.
South Water St.	100	Chart House Restaurant	1974	Pereira, William L., Associates.
State St.	400	SNET Central Office Building No. 3	1975	Westcott & Mapes
State St.	687	Jet Cleaners	1966	Amore, Vincent C.
State St.	843	New Haven Central Hospital for Veterinary Medicine	1976	Amore, Vincent C.
State St.	1080	Ralph Walker Rink (Blake Field)	1968. 1975	Cahn Engineers, Granbery/ Cash & Associates
Stevenson Road	125	Geisinger House	1964	Amore, Vincent C.
Union Ave.	49	Wolfe, Robert T., Apartments	1972	Moore-Turnbull Assocs.
Union St.	37	Standard Tire Company	1962	deCossy, Vercelli, Winder
Union St.	87	Elm City Plumbing	1961	Abramowitz, Charles H.
Valley St, Victory Drive, Hilltop, Rock Creek	57	West Hills War Workers Housing	1942	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Valley St.	311	West Hills School	1950	Della Valle, Joseph
Valley St.	410	McConaughy Terrace	1948	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Wallace St.	178	Westinghouse Corporation	1962	Noyes, Eliot, and Caproni, Leo F.
Wallace St.	200	Teamsters Union, Local 445	1964	Kane & Fairchild

Wallace St.	205	Rashba, S., & Sons, Movers	1963	Gitlitz, Samuel
Warren St.	60	Winslow Celentano Housing	1965	Granbery/Cash & Associates
Webster St.	87	East Rock Lodge, IBPOE	1967	Granbery/Cash & Associates
Webster St.	100	Mt. Bethel Missionary Baptist Church	1973	Wu, King-lui
West Prospect St.	74	Westville Synagogue	1958, 1964	Bradley, Everett (1958), Caproni, Leo F. (1964)
Whalley Ave.	740	Coogan Pavilion (Edgewood Park)	1961	Granbery/Cash & Associates
Whalley Ave.	299	Tradesmans Bank	1956	Jost, Charles
Whalley Ave.	419	Whalley Center	1967	Schilling & Goldbecker
Whitney Ave. (at Audubon St.)	55	Office Building	1988	Roth and Moore
Woodward Ave.	300	Salpento Rink (East Shore Park)	1972	Brewer, Charles H.
Woodward Ave.	824	Woodward Fire Station, Engine No. 5	1960	Carlin & Pozzi
Wooster St.	139	Libby's Pastry Shop	1966	McGuerty, John
Wooster St.	158	Columbus Mall	1964	Carlin, Earl P.
York St.	123	Crown Court Parking Structure	1965	Smith, Chloethiel Woodard
York St.	149	Yale University Press	1960	Granbery, Carleton, Office of

The following is a separate list of Modernist sites inventoried in earlier surveys of New Haven.

STREET	No.	HISTORIC NAME	DATE	ARCHITECT / LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT / ENGINEER
Boulevard	1850	Ralph Affinito house	1958	
Broadway	65	Yale Co-op East	1974	Newman, Herbert S., & Assocs.
Broadway	77	Yale Co-op	1961	Saarinen, Eero
Broadway	84	Christ Church parish house	1961	Granbery, E. Carleton
Chapel Street	782	Loft Candies	1945	
Chapel Street	900	Chapel Square Mall	1965	Douglass, Lathrop
Chapel Street	926	Michael's Jewelers	1941	
Chapel Street	1080	Yale Center for British Art	1977	Kahn, Louis I.
Chapel Street	1111	Yale University Art Gallery	1953	Kahn, Louis I., with Orr, Douglas, Office of
Chapel Street	1156	Jewish Community Center	1952	Abramowitz, Charles H.
Chapel Street	1182	Commercial building	1950	
Chapel Street	1184	Park-Crest Building	1965	
Chapel Street	1203	Commercial building	1945	
Chapel Street	1226	Duchess Diner	1955	
Chapel Street	1294	office building	1950	
Chapel Street	1324	Immanuel Baptist	1973	Cherry, Edward E.
Chapel Street	1354	Health center	1963	
Chapel Street	1360	Commercial building	1958	
Chapel Street	1366	Mrs Emly's Bakery	1947	
Chapel Street	1401	Office building	1968	Switzer, Gilbert, and Matthew Blakely
Chapel Street	1423	Chapel Medical Center	1970	
Church Street	1	First New Haven Bank	1960	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Church Street	55	Connecticut Savings Bank annex	1972	Shreve, Lamb & Harmon Assocs.
Church Street	57	Southern Connecticut Gas	1972	Jones, Robert W.
Church Street	195	New Haven Savings Bank	1972	Pedersen, William F. & Associates
Church Street	227	Southern New England Telephone Headquarters	1937	Foote, R. W., and Douglas Orr
Church Street	234	Intra-State Developers, Inc.	1971	Bonsignore Brignati Goldstein & Mazzotta

Church Street	235	New Haven County Courthouse	1971	Pedersen, William F. & Assocs.
Church Street South	100	Richard C. Lee High School	1964	Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo & Associates
Church Street South	109	Church Street South housing	1969	ML/TW Charles Moore Associates
College Street	60	Laboratory of Epidemiology and Public Health	1963	Johnson, Philip, with Orr, Douglas, Office of
Columbus Avenue	360	Roberto Clemente School	1976	Pedersen, William F. & Associates
Columbus Plaza	1	Knights of Columbus	1967	Roche, Kevin, John Dinkeloo & Associates
Court Street	150	Federal Building	1976	Pedersen, William F. & Associates
Crown Street	215	Crown Street Parking Garage	1970	Granbery/ Cash & Associates
Crown Street	381	Yale Auto Service	1950	
Crown Street	386	Harry Zemina Auto Service	1940	
Crown Street	392	Cook's Bazaar	20 c.	
Crown Street	402	Lloyd's Garage	1960	
Davenport Avenue	169	Jewish Home for the Aged	1974	Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates
Day Street	202	Antillean Manor	1971	Travers, David
Dixwell Avenue	156	Shopping center	1968	
Dixwell Avenue	172	Florentino Building	1967	
Dixwell Avenue	197	Dixwell Community Q House	1967	Newman, Herbert S. & Cherry, Edward E.
Dixwell Avenue	217	Dixwell Avenue United Church of Christ	1968	Johansen, John M.
Dixwell Avenue	220	Christ Chapel New Testament	1967	
Dixwell Avenue	230	Dixwell Plaza	1968	Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates
Dwight Street	65	Trade Union Plaza	1968	Christ-Janer, Victor, & Associates, Davis, Cochran & Miller
Dwight Street	100	Calvary Baptist Church	1960	
Dwight Street	135	Commercial building	1950	
Dwight Street	245	Edward L. Stone house	1968	Moore, Charles
Edgewood Avenue	99	Dwight Coop Town Houses	1968	Switzer, Gilbert
Edgewood Avenue	130	Dwight, Timothy, School	1964	Noyes, Eliot, Schilling & Goldbecker
Edgewood Avenue	214	Commercial building	1970	Millard, Peter
Ellworth Avenue	505	Pannenburg, Frank & Peggy	1971	Pannenburg, Frank
Elm Street	336	Fitzwilly's (old fire station)	1977	Roth & Moore

Elm Street	344	Manuscript Society	1961	Wu, King-lui
Elm Street	400	Seabury Cooperative Housing	1972	Pedersen, William F. & Associates
Fowler Street	55	Ukrainian Orthodox Church	1974	Chapman, Frank, Architects
George Street	300	SNET	1957	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
George Street	425	Weller Funeral Home	1965	
George Street	465	town houses	1973	Simeone & Wendler
George Street	530	Gas station	1960	
George Street	578	Waverly and George Streets Housing	1972	Ahlstrom & Lee
Goffe Street	125	Dixwell Firehouse	1973	Venturi & Rauch
Goffe Street	139	Florence Virtue Homes	1964	Johansen, John M.
Goffe Street	185	Helene W. Grant School	1964	Johansen, John M.
Greenwood Street	85	Adas B'nai Jeshurun	1957	
Greenwood Street	85	Holy Trinity Church of God in Christ	1970	
Hallock Avenue	103	Albie Booth Boys' Club	1970	Davis Cochran Miller Baerman Noyes
High Street	121	Cross Campus Library	1968	Barnes, Edward Larrabee
Hillhouse Avenue	17	Health Services Center	1971	Westerman & Miller Associates
Howard Avenue	525	Hill Fire Station	1979	Carlin Pozzi Millard
Howard Avenue	789	Yale/New Haven Medical Center	1981	
Howard Avenue	860	Medical building	1975	Wu, King-lui
Howard Avenue		Bay View Park field house	1970	
Howe Street	19	Sherman F. Foote carriage house	1971	Environmental Design Group
Howe Street	65	Commercial building	1940	
Huntington Street	123	CT Agricultural Experiment Station	1959	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Laurel Road	137	Batoriewicz, Wadim	1971	Batorewicz, Valerie
Liberty Street	9	Liberty Square Homes	1962	Koch, Carl, & Associates
Liberty Street	81	Katherine Harvey Terrace	1961	Granbery/Cash & Associates
Long Wharf Drive	600	Teletrack	1979	Newman, Herbert S., & Associates.
Long Wharf Drive		Long Wharf park	1976	
Loomis Place	50	Foote School	1957	Perkins & Will and Granbery, E. Carleton

Loomis Place	55	Martin, John & Ruth	1967	Miller, Sidney T.
Morris Street	116	Quonset hut		
Ogden Street	269	deCossy, E. William	1972	deCossy, William
Orange Street	358	Charles T. McQueeney Apartments	1973	Chapman, Frank, Franklin Construction Company
Orchard Street	301	Orchard Medical Bldg.	1975	
Orchard Street	329	"Tax payer"	1965	
Orchard Street	365	Ethan Gardens	1968	Travers, David
Orchard Street	431	Townhouse Apartments	1968	Switzer, Gilbert
Park Street	90	Crawford Manor	1965	Rudolph, Paul
Park Street	130	Hartford National Bank	1960	
Park Street	268	Saint Thomas More	1938	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Prospect Street	15	Becton Engineering and Applied Science Center	1968	Breuer, Marcel, and Associates
Prospect Street	140	Donaldson Commons	1979	Newman, Herbert S., & Associates
Prospect Street	219	Kline Biology Tower	1964	Johnson, Philip, Associates
Prospect Street	243	Kline Chemistry Laboratory	1964	Johnson, Philip, Associates
Prospect Street	370	William B. Greeley Memorial Laboratory	1959	Rudolph, Paul
Prospect Street	511	Whitehall Apartments, Ivy Manor	1956	
Reservoir Street	45	Lathrop, Howard	1975	Lathrop, Howard
Sachem Street	60	Yale Computer Center	1961	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Bunschaft, Gordon
Sachem Street	60	School of Organization and Management	1978	Barnes, Edward Larrabee
Sachem Street	73	David Ingalls Rink	1957	Saarinen, Eero
Sargent Drive	40	Gant Shirtmakers	1970	Associated Construction & Engineering Co.
Sargent Drive	90	C. W. Blakeslee and Sons	1966	Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates
Sargent Drive	100	Sargent and Company	1963	Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates
Sargent Drive	150	Community Health Care Center	1970	Arneill, Bruce Porter, Office of
Sargent Drive	222	Long Wharf Market	1965	Granbery/ Cash & Associates
Sargent Drive	222	Long Wharf Theater	1965	Granbery/ Cash & Associates
Sargent Drive	500	Armstrong Rubber Company	1968	Breuer, Marcel, Gatje, Robert F.
Scranton Street	133	Apartments	1970	Ambrogio, Anthony, developer

State Street	1	Community Services Building	1965	Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates
Temple Street	21	Temple Street Parking Garage	1961	Rudolph, Paul
Temple Street	323	United Church Parish House	1961	Pedersen & Tilney
Temple Street	420	Helen Hadley Hall	1958	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Tower Lane	18	Tower One	1969	ML/TW Moore-Trumbull
Union Avenue	1	Dept of Police Services	1973	Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates
University Place	19	Matthews, John A. & Sharon	1972	Matthews, John A.
Wall Street	123	Beinecke Library	1961	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Bunshaft, Gordon
Wall Street	123	Beinecke Library	1961	Noguchi, Isamu
Whalley Avenue	95	Flagg Building	1952	
Whalley Avenue	245	Community Corrections Center	1975	Antinozzi Associates
Whitney Avenue	155	Security Insurance Company	1954	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Whitney Avenue	210	Kline Geology Laboratory	1963	Johnson, Philip, Associates
Whitney Avenue	221	Connecticut Medical Services Building	1957	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Whitney Avenue	260	Josiah Willard Gibbs Laboratories	1955	Schweikher, Paul, Orr, Douglas, Office of
Whitney Avenue	272	Nuclear Accelerator Laboratories	1953	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Whitney Avenue	272	Arthur W. Wright Nuclear Structure Lab	1964	Orr, deCossy, Winder & Associates
Whitney Avenue	291	Medical Building	1940	
Whitney Avenue	352	Whitney Avenue Fire Station	1962	Carlin, Pozzi & Millard
Whitney Avenue	691	First Church of Christ Scientist	1950	Orr, Douglas W., Office of
Whitney Avenue	704	First Presbyterian Church	1966	Dinkeloo, John
Winchester Avenue	915	Aquinas Hall, Albertus Magnus College	1965	Polak & Sullivan
York Street	100	University Towers and Madison Towers	1960	
York Street	123	Crown Tower	1965	Smith, Chloethiel Woodard
York Street	180	Art and Architecture Building	1961	Rudolph, Paul
York Street	302	Morse and Stiles colleges	1960	Saarinen, Eero
York Street (at South Street)		Memorial Unit, Yale-New Haven Hospital	1951	Orr, Douglas W., Office of

IX. Mapping

Sites inventoried in the survey can be found on a Google map located at

<http://tinyurl.com/NewHavenMod2011>