

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDING AND STRUCTURES
HIST-6 NEW 5 77

528

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(203) 566-3005

| FOR OFFICE USE ONLY | |
|--|--|
| Town No.: | Site No.: |
| UTM | |
| QUAD: | |
| DISTRICT | IF NR. SPECIFY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> NR | <input type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Potential |

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME (Common) **Yale/New Haven Medical Center** (Historic) **1.State Hospital, 2. New Haven Hos., 3.Grace/New Haven Hos., 3. Yale/New Haven Hospital**

2. TOWN/CITY **New Haven** VILLAGE COUNTY **New Haven**

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location) **789 Howard Ave.**

4. OWNER(S) **Yale/New Haven Medical Center Inc.** Public Private

5. USE (Present) **Medical School/Teaching Hospital** (Historic) **Hospital**

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes No EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD Yes No INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE Yes No IF YES, EXPLAIN **During visiting hours and by request**

DESCRIPTION

7. STYLE OF BUILDING **1.Beaux Arts Classical** DATE OF CONSTRUCTION **Present buildings:1873-1981**
(multiple styles-most are **2.Modern and Post Modern**)

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

Clapboard Asbestos Siding Brick Other (Specify) _____

Wood Shingle Asphalt Siding Fieldstone

Board & Batten Stucco Cobblestone

Aluminum Siding Concrete Type: **Cast and** Cut stone Type: _____

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM **poured**

Wood frame Post and beam balloon

Load bearing masonry Structural iron or steel

Other (Specify) _____

10. ROOF (Type)

Gable Flat Mansard Monitor sawtooth

Gambrel Shed Hip Round Other (Specify) _____

(Material)

Wood Shingle Roll Asphalt Tin Slate

Asphalt shingle Built up Tile Other (Specify) _____

11. NUMBER OF STORIES APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS

12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)

Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN? (Alterations) IF YES, EXPLAIN

On original site Moved Yes No **Many additions, alterations, and demolitions in 150 year history.**

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Barn Shed Garage Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

Carriage house Shop Garden **Landscaped front and side yards, interior courtyards;**

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

Open land Wood-land Residential Scattered buildings visible from site

Commercial Industrial Rural High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS
Dense medical complex covering 3 city blocks. Complex is irregular in plan with buildings of different forms, heights, ages, materials, and detail. To the west lies the Hill residential neighborhood. To the north and east lies the Oak St. Connector.

(OVER)

DESCRIPTION (Continued)

17 OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

Complex: The Medical Center complex consists of 2 dozen or more buildings, built incrementally over a 100 year period in various forms, sizes, and styles. The group sprawl over 3 city blocks in an irregular and random pattern and are linked by skywalks and hallways. The complex is bounded on the south by Congress Ave., North by Park St., west by Howard Ave., and east by South Frontage Road. Between the buildings are landscaped lawns and courtyards as well as service roads, parking areas, and maintenance facilities. Some of the more notable buildings include Tompkins East (1873 by F.C. Withers), Boardman Administration Building (1917 by Henry C. Pelton), Sterling Hall of Medicine (1924 by Grosvenor Atterbury), Clinic Building (1929-31 by H.C. Pelton), Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Pavilion (1929-31 by H.C. Pelton), Sarah Wey Tompkins Memorial Pavilion (1931-32 by Pelton), Edward S. Harkness Memorial Hall (1955 by Gugler, Kimball and Husted), and Dana Clinic Building (1964 by

18 ARCHITECT

See above

BUILDER

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

SIGNIFICANCE

Architectural: The present Yale/New Haven Medical Center is a culmination of building history spanning 150 years. The first hospital was a "Greek Temple", with monumental portico and flanking symmetrical wings. It was designed by Ithiel Town in 1838 and held 15 beds. A second building program in the 1870s and 1880s brought High Victorian Gothic style pavilions designed by F.C. Withers. These brick buildings had polychrome surfaces, irregular profiles, and stick detail, all of which contrasted sharply with the formality of the earlier building. The complex was set on a large site and had landscaped yards and gardens. With the rapid population growth of the early 20th-c. the hospital underwent major changes in the 1920s and 30s. The Victorian buildings were all but destroyed and a large new complex was built. A Beaux Arts Classical scheme was adopted, most of it under the guidance of Architect, Henry C. Pelton. The new hospital had a center pavilion with symmetrical side

SOURCES

Brown, pg. 88.

Maps: 1851, 1868, 1879, 1888, 1911, 1923

New Haven Building Dept. Records

Hill, pg. 236

"Buildings and Grounds Of Yale University", published by the Yale University Printing Service, 1979.

"The Heritage of Connecticut's First Hospital", published by the Yale/New Haven Hospital, 1976

PHOTO

PHOTOGRAPHER

Alan Rutberg

8/1981

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Several (all face west)

NHPT, CHC Sheet #74

NAME

DATE

COMPILED BY

Preston Maynard

8/1981

ORGANIZATION

New Haven Preservation Trust

ADDRESS

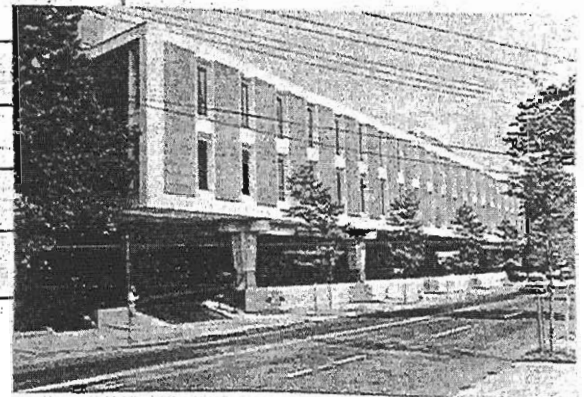
Box 1671, New Haven, Ct. 06507

20 SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21 THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

None known. Highways Vandalism Developers Other

Renewal Demolition Private Deterioration Zoning Explanation Further expansion



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South Prospect Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106

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For Buildings and Structures Yale/New Haven Medical Center
789 Howard Ave.

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| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| TOWN NO.: | SITE NO.: |
| UTM: 18 / - / - / - / - / - / - | |
| QUAD: | |
| DISTRICT: | S NR: ACTUAL POTENTIAL |

CONTINUATION SHEET

Item number: _____ Date: _____

#17. Building Description:

E. Todd Warner, Perkins, and Will), Laboratory of Clinical Investigation (1965 by Douglas Orr, deCosy, and Winder Assoc.) and Laboratory for Surgery Obstetrics, and Gynecology (1974 by Douglas Orr, deCosy, and Winder and Assoc.)

#19. Architectural and Historical Significance:

wings, all with classical details. Courtyards and sideyards were created around the various pavilions. The Yale Medical School expanded across Cedar St. from the Hospital and carried further this Beaux Arts Classical image. Since the Second World War, with the growth and consolidation of medical services, the Medical Center complex has evolved to its present state. Open spaces have vanished with the advent of new laboratories and facilities. The Beaux Arts symmetry of Peltons designs has been lost by random and irregular siting of buildings. And since the 1930s, there has been no unifying vocabulary for the new buildings, all were built in a modern or post modern era with little thought to the surrounding environment. The result is the chaotic physical plant that makes up the Medical Center. Several buildings of note include the Tompkins East Unit (the only surviving example of the 1870s hospital by F.C. Withers), the former Institute for Human Relations (now called the I Wing) by Grosvenor Atterbury (1929) with its Beaux Arts Classical front pavilion, and the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation by the Office of Douglas Orr, deCossey, Winder and Assoc. and E. Todd Wheeler, Perkins, and Will. (1964). This later building is a Post-Modern era building that seems to work well in the haphazard surroundings in which it is sited.

(Historical)

The history of the Yale/New Haven Medical Center is a history of health care and medical service that covers 150 years. It has been influenced by the rapid industrialization which took place in New Haven in the 2nd half of the 19th-c., by the great population increases that followed industrialization, by its association with the Yale Medical School, and by the developments in medical technology and planning of the mid 20th-c.

The original hospital was a small facility, built through private subscription, designed to serve seriously ill patients who needed to be isolated from the general population. New Haven was still a small city at this time and the hospital site was on the out-skirts of town. During the Civil War the Surgeon General of the United States took over the complex and made it a war hospital, tending to the needs of thousands of wounded and demoralized soldiers. Temporary barracks and tents were erected to house the men. The war also spurred industrialization in the city. The population increased dramatically as did the number of accidents caused by industrial processes. Large pavilions were added in the 1870s, the Farnum Operating Amphitheatre in the 1880s,

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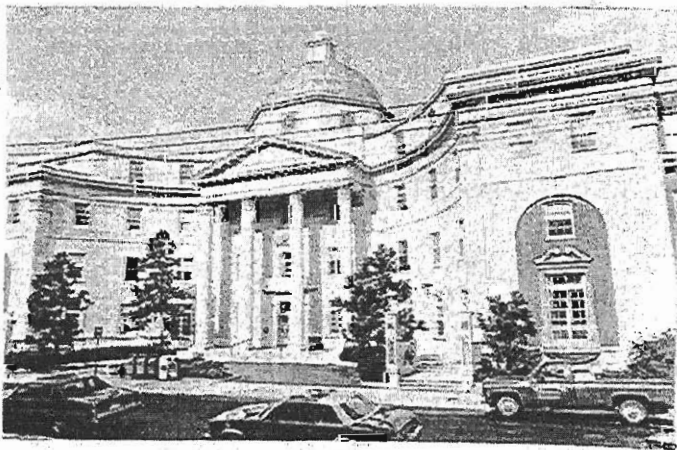
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(Historical Significance Continued)

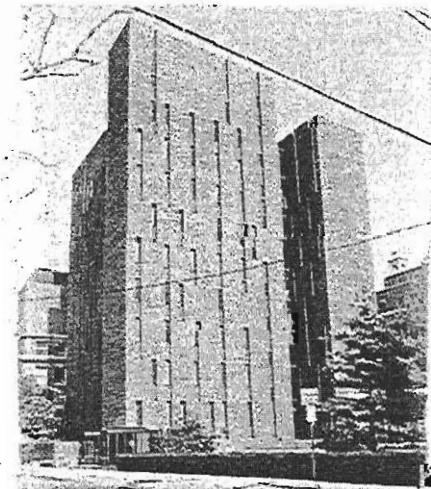
(which enhanced the role of the hospital as a teaching facility.) and a nurses training school was established in 1873.

In 1913 the Yale Medical School and the General Hospital signed a formal agreement to share facilities and services. At about the same time a shift was taking place in the public conception of hospitals and health care. As technological advances were made and the public's awareness of health care improved, the hospital became more and more a place for persons suffering from all kinds of disorders, and less an isolated place serving major infectious diseases. This growing public support for the hospital was dramatized in the building programs which were initiated in the 1920s and 30s. Almost all of the original hospital was destroyed and a new complex was built in a Beaux Arts Classical style. The Yale Medical School became firmly rooted to this location with the construction of the Sterling Hall of Medicine in 1924. The mid 20th-c. also saw consolidation of services. The New Haven Hospital and Grace Hospital formally merged in 1945 under the name of Grace/New Haven Hospital.

The years following the Second World War have seen a remarkable investment of public and private funds in medical research and technology which has created a physical plant of vast medical laboratories, teaching facilities, and patient care facilities. The numerous and varied components of the Hospital and Medical School were combined under one organizational unit, titled the Yale/New Haven Medical Center in 1974.



Former Institute for Human Relations



Laboratory for Clinical Investigation