DATA SHEET PHOZZ8591

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
AUG 1 1975
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED SED # 1975

NAME			1, 7, 2,18.7	Z)
HISTORIC Ne	w Haven City Hall a	ind County Cour	thouse (Annex)	
AND/OR COMMO)N			
LOCATI	ON .			
STREET & NUMB	ED	_		
	161 Church Street		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN N	ew Haven	VICINITY OF	#3-Robert N.	riaimo
STATE C	onnecticut	% ₱	New ^c ¶a∀en	885
CLASSIF	ICATION			
CATEGOR	X OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	SENT USE
X_DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	_BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDE
SITE OBJECT	PUBLIC ACQUISITIONIN PROCESS	ACCESSIBLE X YES: RESTRICTED	ENTERTAINMENT X_GOVERNMENT	
055501	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	SCIENTIFICTRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER	OF PROPERTY			
NAME Cit	y of New Haven			
STREET & NUMB	ER			
city, town Nev	· Haven	_ VICINITY OF	STATE Connection	eut
LOCATI	ON OF LEGAL DESC			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DE	EDS,ETC. Hall of Reco	rds		
STREET & NUMB	200 Orange S	t.		
CITY, TOWN	New Haven,		Connecticut	
REPRES	ENTATION IN EXIST	TING SURVEYS		
New I	laven Architecture:	Selections f	rom the Histori	c American
TITLE New	dings Survey (Numbe	r 9)		
Buil				
Build 1970		X_FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCA	L
Buil	Til of Congr		STATECOUNTYLOCA	L
Buile 1970 DEPOSITORY FOR	3	ess	STATECOUNTYLOCA	<u>L</u>

CONDITION

_EXCELLENT X_GOOD

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

__UNALTERED
X_ALTERED

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The New Haven City Hall was constructed in 1861-2 and designed by Henry Austin (1804-1891). To the left of City Hall and set back twentyfive feet further from the street is the old Courthouse (1871-3) designed by David R. Brown (1831-1910). Together the buildings provide a united facade marking the first phase of the High Victorian Gothic Style in America. Both buildings are three and one-half stories, constructed of brick, with facades faced with Portland and Nova Scotia stone. has a three part asymmetrical facade with the center section recessed. Until the upper portion was removed as a safety precaution in 1968, the most imposing element of City Hall was the clock and bell tower which terminated in a steep slate roof with dormers and clocks on four sides. The Courthouse has two matching flanking sections and a two-bay center section with a shallow recession above the first floor. Over the entrance is a bracketed stone balcony with pierced quatrefoil stone railing. Alternate bands of dark and light stone, some sections considerably weathered, transverse the facades of both buildings and create a polychrome Both buildings also have groupings of various size Tudor and Gothic arched windows; the mullions and inner arches of the City Hall windows have distinctive carved wood, rope moldings. City Hall's third and fourth story tower windows are encased in a two-story paneled wood tracery frame. The three arched portals on City Hall and the two on the Courthouse retain their original traceried wooden and glass entrance doors. Above the City Hall entrance is a stone arcade composed of eight arches supported by spiral colonnettes and a series of quatrefoils with carved foliate bosses. The central boss bears the date 1861. On the Courthouse the date A.D. 1871 is carved on a pier between the two central second floor windows. The initials "DRB" (for David R. Brown) are interwoven and carved in stone above a small arched passageway between the City Hall and Courthouse. Above the archway, a three story stone ligature rises between the two buildings. City Hall has two masonry dormers with pointed roofs separated by a pierced balustrade; the Courthouse has three similar dormers, the center one slightly taller to echo the height of the City Hall tower.

The interior of City Hall has a large central stairhall preceded by a polychrome tiled vestibule. A grand cast iron staircase leads to the council chambers and administrative offices on the second floor. Light is provided by a ceiling skylight. A walnut railing with foliate cast-iron bannisters leads up the stairs and surrounds the stairwell on both the second and third floors. Oak wainscoting and Gothicized door frames with carved tympana accentuate the interior. A contemporary white marble plaque on the second floor at the head of the stairs lists the members of the City Hall building committee, the architect, and the contractors. A similar black marble plaque appears in the same location in the Courthouse. Original City Hall building accessories include the oversize regulator clock above the marble plaque, the large walnut dais in the Aldermanic chamber, and marble fireplace mantles in several offices. The staircase and interior room arrangement of the Courthouse is similar to the City Hall, but more modest in scale and ornament.

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Connecticut Statewide Inventory of Historic Resources

1975

State

Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, CT 06106

orm No. 10-300a Rev. 10-74)

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Both buildings have undergone some alterations. In addition to the removal of the upper portion of the City Hall tower, an arched stone and brick carriageway at the northern front corner of the Courthouse has been demolished. A large elevator has been placed to the left front of the grand staircase in City Hall and a small elevator has been placed in the rear of the Courthouse. Glass walls on the second floor of the Courthouse now enclose the formerly open stairwell and on the third floor the entire stairwell has been covered by a floor. Other minor alterations consist of remodeled and subdivided room space.

¹The two buildings, their dates and architects are discussed in E. E. Atwater, <u>History of New Haven</u> (1887), pp. 462-3.

²The carriageway is visible in the line drawing, E. E. Atwater, History of New Haven, p. 462.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

DEDICO

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X.1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		

CICNIFICANCE CHECK AND INCTICVIDELOW

SPECIFIC DATES 1861-1862/1871-1873 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Henry Austin/David R. Brown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The primary importance of New Haven City Hall, or Hall of Records, as it was first called, is its identification as one of the first municipal buildings in New England and one of the first American buildings in the High Victorian Gothic style. The building exhibits a remarkable affinity for English taste, in particular Fuller and Jones Canadian Parliament, built in 1859 which has been suggested as a possible source for City Hall.

City Hall was also designed by the distinguished architect and New Haven resident, Henry Austin (1804-1891). Austin, who began his career with the architectural firm of Ithiel Town and A. J. Davis, opened his own New Haven office in 1837. In the succeeding fifty years, he was responsible for a substantial number of New Haven's more forceful structures, including the Gothic Revival library at Yale University and the Egyptian Rivival Grove Street Cemetery. The importance of Austin's New Haven architecture is generally recognized, as he designed eight of the eighteen buildings included in the 1964 Historic American Buildings Survey of New Haven. Two of the buildings surveyed were the City Hall and the James D. Dana House (1849), already placed on the National Register.

The County Courthouse, now called the Annex, was completed in 1873 and designed by David R. Brown, a former draughtsman for Austin. Brown, who designed a number of New Haven buildings, as well as the Connecticut Building at the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, is also credited by one historian with the initial design for City Hall.

The Courthouse was designed to compliment and reflect the Victorian Gothic style of City Hall. Together the buildings form one of the most impressive Victorian Gothic facades in New England.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Drawings and Photographs:

Watercolor drawing, front elevation of City Hall (New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven, Connecticut) Twenty architect's drawings (floor plans, elevations, exterior details) of City Hall (on loan to New Haven Colony Historical Society) 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA 101 ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY ___ **UTM REFERENCES** A 18 | 16 | 7,3 | 7,2 | 0 | 14.5 7.417.2.01 VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES STATE CODE COUNTY CODE CODE CODE STATE COUNTY **II** FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE Stephen J. Raiche Connecticut Historical Commission STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE 50 South Prospect St. 203-566-3005 CITY OR TOWN Hartford, Connecticut 06106 **ID**STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS: NATIONAL X LOCAL_ STATE. As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE TITLE STATE PRESERVATION OFFICER FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE ATTEST: **KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

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The two buildings stand in a preeminent position on the east side of the New Haven Green, itself a National Register Historic District. The City Hall and Courthouse are the physical link with the many city administrations that have helped shape over one hundred years of New Haven history. In the words of the noted architectural historian and Yale University professor, Vincent Scully, "they represent the increasingly rare, still living fabric of another past life style of the city that it would be infinitely poorer without,"

 $^{1}\text{C.}$ L. V. Meeks, "Henry Austin and the Italian Villa," $\underline{\text{Art}}$ Bulletin, 30 (1948), 145.

²Ibid.. 145.

³Henry F. Withey & E. R. Withey, <u>Biographical Dictionary of American Architects</u> (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 1956), p. 26.

Historic American Buildings Survey, New Haven Architecture (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1970).

⁵George Dudley Seymour, <u>New Haven</u> (Privately printed, 1942), p. 250.

⁶Quoted in Stanley Venoit, "Tower, Facade on City Hall Being Restored, New Haven Register, 3 April, 1975, p. 52.

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C. 1867 photograph (prior to construction of Courthouse) (Art Library, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut)

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Flint, Peggy, A Ten Years War, 1962-1972, The First Decade of the New Haven Preservation Trust (1973).

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Meeks, C. L. V. "Henry Austin and the Italian Villa," <u>Art Bulletin</u>, 30 (1948), 145-149.

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Whiffen, Marcus, American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles (1969), pp. 89-96 "High Victorian Gothic."

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