

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received OCT 17 1988

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A

and or common COLONIAL HOUSES OF BRANFORD THEMATIC RESOURCE

2. Location

street & number See inventory forms N/A not for publication

city, town Branford N/A vicinity of

state Connecticut code county New Haven code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial
	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: offices

4. Owner of Property

name See inventory forms

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Branford Town Clerk

street & number Town Hall - 1019 Main Street

city, town Branford state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historical and Architectural Survey of Branford See continuation sheet has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1984-1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission

city, town 59 South Prospect Street Hartford

state Connecticut

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>See inventory forms</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Summary

This thematic group of 23 houses includes all known plain-style houses of the colonial and early national period in the Town of Branford, Connecticut, which appear to meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. They are all of post-and-beam timber-frame construction and have clapboarded or wood-shingle exteriors. Most have a center-chimney plan with large brick or stone chimney stacks still visible. Most have 5 or 3-bay facades along the broad side of the house and a centered entrance. Except for a single gambrel-roofed example, all have gable roofs with the ridgeline parallel to the street; eight have a lean-to or "saltbox" form created by the extension of the rear roof slope. The majority are 2 1/2 stories, with three houses having 1 1/2 stories. Three exhibit a double overhang in which the second and attic stories extend 6 to 8 inches beyond the stories below.

Exterior decoration on most of the houses is simple, with little beyond a molded surround, sometimes with a flared header, to distinguish the doorways. Others, however, exhibit more elaborate entrance treatments which show Georgian or Federal influences, although none could be said to follow any "style" of architecture. The houses have been dated from c.1700 to c.1820. Most of the 18th-century examples display steeply pitched roof slopes with little eave overhang, while the houses from the latter decades, or houses that were remodeled in that period, display a moderate roof slope and cornice returns or embellishment. Two examples have flared porch hoods over front entries, a regionalism of the New Haven area.

The houses are scattered throughout the town on old transportation routes, with a particular concentration on the Main/East Main Street corridor, which is the former King's Highway or Boston Post Road (see distribution map). Their settings range from rural to in-town locations surrounded by commercial and residential development. Most are sited close to a road or street, but others are set back from present roadways on large lots. With the exception of these larger parcels, the lots presently associated with the houses are small, typically 1/2 to 1 1/2 acres, and historic outbuildings are limited to seven barns and nine sheds associated with 14 of the properties. Several of the houses are included in proposed National Register historic districts.

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Section number 6 Page 1 Colonial Houses of Branford
Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Representation in Existing Surveys (continued):

State Register of Historic Places
1988 - State

Records deposited with: Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

The following properties included in the thematic group were listed on the State Register of Historic Places as of 1975:

- 12 Bradley Street, Timothy Bradley house
- 154 Damascus Road, Zaccheus Baldwin house
- 161 Damascus Road
- 94 East Main Street, Samuel Beach house
- 242-250 East Main Street, John Tyler house
- 260-268 East Main Street, Solomon Tyler house
- 675 East Main Street, Eliphalet Howd house
- 699 East Main Street, Edward Frisbie house
- 37 First Street, Blackstone house
- 213 Leete's Island Road, John Hoadley house
- 340-408 Leete's Island Road, Hezekiah Palmer house
- 690 Leete's Island Road, John Rogers house
- 30-46 Linden Avenue, Elias Pond house
- 124 Main Street, Harrison house

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 6 Page 2 Colonial Houses of Branford
Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Representation in Existing Surveys (continued):

736-756 Main Street, Isaac Palmer house
200 Pine Orchard Road, Norton house
9 Totoket Road, Isaac Hoadley house

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (continued)

The following properties included in the thematic group are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

124 Main Street, Harrison house, listed 10/10/75
240 Stony Creek Road, Edward Frisbie house, listed 5/16/85

The following properties included in the thematic group are contributing buildings in the proposed Branford Center National Register Historic District:

94 East Main Street, Samuel Beach house
736-756 Main Street, Isaac Palmer house

The following property is a contributing building in the proposed Old Guilford Road National Register Historic District:

690 Leete's Island Road, John Rogers house

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Representation in Existing Surveys (continued):

The following property is a contributing building in the proposed
Stony Creek/Thimble Islands National Register Historic District:

340-408 Leete's Island Road, Hezekiah Palmer house

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Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Description (continued):

Information on the Survey

The nomination is based on a comprehensive survey of the historical and architectural resources of Branford completed between 1984 and 1986 by architectural historian S. Ardis Abbott and architect Robert B. Hurd. The survey, sponsored in part by the Architectural Preservation Trust of Branford, Inc., canvassed the entire town and was completed according to the guidelines of the Connecticut Historical Commission. The survey identified 60 houses of colonial-period construction out of a total of nearly 500 inventoried sites. Except for the Edward Frisbie house, 240 Stony Creek Road (Photograph 21), listed on the National Register 5/16/85, the preparers of this nomination have discovered no omissions to the universe of colonial-period houses and believe the survey to be inclusive. No attempt was made to locate archeological resources; this limitation has no effect on the comprehensiveness of the nomination, which is based upon architectural themes as shown in a particular type of structure.

Selection Criteria for Nominated Sites

The comprehensive survey of Branford's historic resources identified 60 houses, dating from c.1700 to c.1820, of colonial-type construction. Grouping them under the inclusive heading "Colonial Houses of Branford," the survey report explained that the houses represent a standard New England housing type characterized by a rectangular 2 1/2 story form with a steeply pitched gable or gambrel roof, a 3 or 5-bay facade, a center chimney, clapboard or wood shingle siding, and window sash with small multiple panes. Originating in the late 1600s, this house type became the standard dwelling form throughout New England in the 18th century; in Branford the form predominated between c.1700 and c.1790, but was still being constructed in the initial decades of the 19th century.

Houses were included in the nomination based on the degree to which they exhibited the identifying characteristics of the house type. Those which were altered from their basic rectangular form with gable or gambrel roof and a 3 or 5-bay facade were excluded from consideration. The remaining houses were next evaluated on the retention of a center chimney, clapboard or wood-shingle siding, and original or reproduction window sash. Those which retain a majority of these characteristics qualified for inclusion in the nomination. On the basis of this selection process, 23 houses were judged to meet National Register criteria for eligibility.

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Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Description (continued):

Thirty-eight houses identified in the survey were dropped from consideration for lack of architectural integrity: they had numerous additions, altered fenestration, modern exterior materials, or they appeared to be primarily from a later period (e.g., Federal or Greek Revival houses with portions alleged to have been made over from an 18th-century predecessor). Houses were not excluded from consideration simply because of later modifications, but were evaluated on whether the present appearance of the house supported the themes of the nomination.

Integrity of Included Houses

The houses composing the thematic group have all been altered in various ways over time. However, unlike the properties excluded from the nomination, these 23 houses still retain their basic character as examples of colonial-period construction. The theme of 18th-century architecture is largely one of simplicity and form, rather than specific materials. Thus, the post-and-beam framework, the arrangement of the facade, the location of the chimney, and the shape of the roof are more significant than the type and use of exterior materials. Indeed, relatively little genuine 18th-century exterior material has survived on any of the houses in the nomination; as with most structures from this period, wooden roof shingles, clapboards, and small-pane window sash are primarily the result of replacement-in-kind over time or a result of conscious historic restoration.

The houses in the thematic group have been altered through two processes: the updating of doors and cornices in subsequent 19th-century architectural styles and the 20th-century restoration of houses to their historic appearance. Federal or Greek Revival doorways are found on eight of the 23 houses (Photographs 1, 2, 4, 14, 18, 21, 22, and 23). These later entry treatments do not compromise the houses' original form, and, in some cases, such as the Greek Revival doorway at 736-756 Main Street (Photograph 18), are notable in their own right. The Federal doorway on 30-46 Linden Road (Photograph 16), with its attenuated pilasters, smooth frieze, and projecting cornice, is original to the house, yet despite the 19th-century construction date and the stylistic embellishment of the doorway, in form and overall character the house is essentially an example of colonial-period construction.

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Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Description (continued):

Restoration activity has generally enhanced the historic appearance of the houses with appropriate siding, door treatments, rebuilt center chimneys, and window sash. Other work, although not entirely inappropriate, does not represent typical 18th-century practices; examples include reconstructed chimneys on 675 East Main Street (Photograph 9), 37 First Avenue (Photograph 11), 124 Main Street (Photograph 17), and 200 Pine Orchard Road (Photograph 20). The 1938-39 restoration of the Harrison house, 124 Main Street (Photograph 17), by noted restoration architect J. Frederick Kelly, while perhaps viewed as inappropriate by modern standards, is significant as the work of Kelly and as an example of the development of restoration theory and technology in the 20th century. In all cases, however, whether through survival or restoration, the nominated houses retain the distinctive framing, fenestration, roof profile, and chimney size and placement characteristic of colonial-period construction.

Format of the Nomination

The nomination follows the instructions in "How to Complete National Register Thematic Group Nomination Forms - Interim Guidelines." Individual inventory forms are included for the 21 houses not already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These are "Historic Resources Inventory - Building and Structures" forms devised by the Connecticut Historical Commission, and include a physical description, comments on alterations, and a statement of significance for each property. For this nomination all property owners were verified in Branford records, the acreage and deed reference were added to the identification section, and UTM map coordinates were filled in. All sites, including those already listed on the National Register, are illustrated in 8" x 10" photographs accompanying the nomination, and all are plotted on a general location map and on the two U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps which cover Branford. Inventory forms for the following properties are included:

- 12 Bradley Street, Timothy Bradley house, c.1730, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding.
Photograph 1.
- 154 Damascus Road, Zaccheus Baldwin house, 1775-1800, 2 1/2 stories, 4-bay facade (asymmetrical), central chimney, clapboard siding. Photograph 2.

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Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Description (continued):

- 161 Damascus Road, c.1750, 1 1/2 stories, lean-to form, 3-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard and wood-shingle siding. Photograph 3.
- 186 Damascus Road, Timothy Baldwin house, c.1819, 2 1/2 stories, side addition, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding. Photograph 4.
- 94 East Main Street, Samuel Beach house, 1790, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding, double overhang, eaves slightly flared, flared porch hood at front entry. Photograph 5.
- 242-250 East Main Street, John Tyler house, c.1710, 2 1/2 stories, lean-to form, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding, flared porch hood at front entry. Photograph 6.
- 260-268 East Main Street, Solomon Tyler house, c.1770, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard and wood-shingle siding. Photograph 7.
- 391-411 East Main Street, 1691-1720, 2 1/2 stories, lean-to form, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding; moved from Guilford c.1927. Photograph 8.
- 675 East Main Street, 1730-1775, Eliphalet Howd House, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding, double overhang, boxed cornice with dentil molding. Photograph 9.
- 699 East Main Street, 1685-1750, Edward Frisbie House, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard and wood-shingle siding. Photograph 10.
- 37 First Avenue, Blackstone house, 1735-1750, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding. Photograph 11.
- 29 Flat Rock Road, 1750-1800, 1 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding. Photograph 12.
- 213 Leete's Island Road, John Hoadley house, c.1810, 2 1/2 stories, lean-to form, 5-bay facade, central chimney, wood-shingle siding. Photograph 13.

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Section number 7 Page 5 Colonial Houses of Branford
Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Description (continued):

- 340-408 Leete's Island Road, Hezekiah Palmer house, 1800-1830, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, wood-shingle siding. Photograph 14.
- 690 Leete's Island Road, John Rogers house, 1750-1760, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding, cornice with dentil moldings. Photograph 15.
- 30-46 Linden Avenue, Elias Pond house, c.1810, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, clapboard siding. Photograph 16.
- 736-756 Main Street, Isaac Palmer house, c.1810, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard and wood-shingle siding. Photograph 18.
- 23 North Harbor Street, Thomas Harrison house, c.1725, 1 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, gambrel roof, central chimney, clapboard siding. Photograph 19.
- 200 Pine Orchard Road, Norton house, 1715, 2 1/2 stories, 3-bay facade, lean-to form, central chimney, clapboard siding; moved from Madison c.1940. Photograph 20.
- 15 Sunset Hill Road, Orrin Hoadley house, 1785-1815, 2 1/2 stories, 3-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding. Photograph 22.
- 9 Totoket Road, Isaac Hoadley house, c.1757, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, wood-shingle and clapboard siding. Photograph 23.

The following properties are already listed on the National Register and form part of the thematic group:

- 124 Main Street, Harrison house, 1690-1725, 2 1/2 stories, lean-to form, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding, double overhang. Photograph 17.
- 240 Stony Creek Road, Edward Frisbie house, c.1790, 2 1/2 stories, 5-bay facade, central chimney, clapboard siding. Photograph 21.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates See inventory form **Builder/Architect** See inventory forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary

The 23 houses that constitute the Branford thematic group are significant because they embody the distinctive characteristics of the type, period, and method of construction of Connecticut's 18th-century domestic vernacular architecture (Criteria C). With their post-and-beam construction, 5 or 3-bay facades on the broad side of the house, gable roofs (some with lean-to rear additions), large central chimneys, clapboarded and wood-shingled exteriors, small-pane sash, and simple exterior decoration, these houses typify the 18th-century Connecticut house. In addition, each of the houses is historically important as a link to Branford's origins as a farming community and active seaport in the 18th century (Criteria A). They stand as tangible reminders of the early days of settlement in a community that has experienced rapid and extensive development in the post-World War II decades.

Historic Context: Settlement and Development of Branford

Originally part of the New Haven colony, the Town of Branford was settled in 1644 by a group of English settlers recruited from Wethersfield by the leaders of New Haven. They were joined the next year by settlers from New Haven under the leadership of the Reverend Abraham Pierson. The land had been purchased from the Mattabeseck Indians, who called the area Totoket or "land of the tidal river." The colony thrived due to productive cropland and its location on the Branford River, which provided the only deep harbor between New Haven and New London. In time the settlement took the name Branford after the English town Brentford, the birthplace of some of the town's initial settlers.

Settlement and improvements in this period focused on what is now Branford Center; the community's first church stood near the present town cemetery on Montowese Street. In 1699 John Taintor willed part of his houselot to the town to be used as the site of a new meeting house and common; the new and larger meeting house was erected there in 1701. The present Main Street, which followed an early Indian path, was already a major thoroughfare and ran along the south side of the Green (South Main Street). West of the church was "Whipping Post Hill" where the stocks and pillory were a reminder of the civil authority that reinforced the divine mandate of the church. There are no extant buildings in Branford associated with this initial 17th-century settlement period; although several houses in the thematic group occupy known sites of 17th-century houselots, the 1984–86 survey was unable to document any structures built earlier than 1700.

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Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Significance (continued):

The 18th century in Branford was characterized by expansion and economic prosperity. In this period Branford rivaled New Haven in commercial importance and functioned as a major port for coastal trade. Wharves on the Branford River extended north to Mill Plain and the port shipped out agricultural products to points as far north as Maine, bringing back lumber and fish. This prosperity is reflected in the town's extensive collection of 18th-century houses. Clustered around the town center and spreading out along the Post Road (the present Main Street) and main roads leading to the coast, these houses are a vital record of Branford's 18th-century history and development.

By 1800 Branford's tide of prosperity had slowed and the town was losing population. The Revolutionary War had afflicted the town with high taxes, interrupted its commerce, and decimated its shipping fleet. Many of the town's families were emigrating to Vermont, New York, and Ohio and in 1810 Branford's population reached its low point of 1,932. As seafaring declined in this period, agriculture remained the basis of the local economy, supplemented by the small-scale industrial development just beginning to take place.

Change came slowly to Branford. After the railroad arrived in 1852, the town's shoreline experienced some residential, summer-resort, and industrial growth. But it was not until after World War II that the town assumed its present suburban character.

Historic Context: 18th-Century Connecticut Architecture

The 23 historic houses in this thematic group typify 18th-century house construction in Connecticut. All have the characteristic post-and-beam structural system and most have clapboarded exteriors, a reflection of the abundant timber resources available to early settlers. The floor plans of the houses generally represent the common arrangement of grouping major rooms around a central chimney, providing fireplaces for rooms on either side of the central stack and another for the kitchen at the rear. This plan is also reflected in a symmetrical facade, always on the broadside of the house, with an arrangement of windows around a centered entry; both 3 and 5-bay facades were common and the houses in this thematic group include examples of each.

Common variants on this basic plan are represented in the thematic group. The house at 154 Damascus Road (Photograph 2) has an asymmetrical 4-bay facade which may indicate it originally had a

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Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Significance (continued):

"half-house" plan in which there was only a single large room on one side of the chimney; additional bays were likely added later to the other side of the chimney to form the present center chimney plan. Another variant is the 1 1/2 story house, commonly called a "cape," with a 2-room plan formed by two rooms on either side of the central chimney, sometimes with a back room formed by a rear lean-to (Photographs 3 and 12). This 1 1/2 story plan has been identified as a particular late 18th-century house type found throughout the Connecticut River Valley and along Long Island Sound. A final variant is the gambrel roof form exhibited by 23 North Harbor Street (Photograph 19), the only 18th-century gambrel roofed structure identified in the survey. An adaptation of the gable roof form, the gambrel roof provided additional attic space.

The houses in the thematic group include two typical 18th-century features which vanished from common building practice by the beginning of the 19th century: the rear lean-to and the use of overhanging stories. The lean-tos, whether original construction or later additions of the rear roof slope, enabled additional room to be added to a house without adding additional back upstairs rooms and are a common feature in 18th-century Connecticut housebuilding (Photographs 3, 6, 8, 13, 17, and 20). The use of overhangs at the second and attic stories is also found on many 18th-century Connecticut houses. Although this practice may reflect the need to offset mortise joints in construction of the frame, the overhangs may also simply be a decorative custom (Photograph 5, 6, and 9). A less common period feature, apparent on two of the houses, is a flared pent roof over the front doorway (Photographs 5 and 6). This feature has been identified as a localistic building custom of the New Haven area.

The houses in the thematic group are also representative of 18th-century vernacular architecture in the simplicity of their exteriors. Although some doorways have been changed through remodeling in the Greek Revival style or are 20th-century restorations, the houses exhibit good examples of the typical 18th-century entry: a doorway with a surround of simple molded boards with a flared header, transom lights, or a crown molding across the top (Photographs 9, 10, and 20). The door is usually of paneled construction and both single and double doors are represented. The influence of more formal architecture is evident in the doorway at 675 East Main Street (Photograph 9): it exhibits Georgian influences in its paneled double doors, pilasters, row of small rectangular transom lights, and decorative cornice with denticulated molding.

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Section number 8 Page 3 Colonial Houses of Branford
Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Significance (continued):

Although these houses represent a building tradition associated with 18th-century New England, the form continued to be constructed into the initial decades of the 19th century. In spite of their later construction date, the five early 19th-century houses included in the nomination are properly regarded as good examples of the form.

Moved Buildings

Two of the houses in this thematic group have been moved; both were relocated when they were threatened by new development. The house at 391-411 East Main Street (Photograph 8) was moved from Guilford c.1927 to make way for construction by the Connecticut Water Company. The Norton house, 200 Pine Orchard Road (Photograph 20), was moved c.1940 from Madison and restored in 1953. It is not known if the houses were moved intact or were dismantled and reconstructed. The character of their original location is unknown; they are presently set back from the road on spacious lots. In spite of having been moved, the two houses are included in the thematic group because they are appropriately restored examples of colonial-period construction which support the architectural themes of the nomination.

Planning Activities

Most of the nominated houses are listed in Connecticut's State Register of Historic Places and receive consideration in the statewide planning process for historic sites. Locally, the Architectural Preservation Trust of Branford, Inc. and the Branford Historical Society have supported preservation activities and have sponsored public information events to promote interest in the town's historic resources, including the nominated houses.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property See inventory forms

Quadrangle name Branford and Guilford

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated properties include the house identified by map, block, and lot numbers on the inventory forms. In each case this includes the house and historic outbuildings, but excludes excessive acreage. All properties are three acres and under.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries N/A

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bruce Clouette and Allen Johnson, Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization Historic Resource Consultants **date** May 19, 1988

street & number The Colt Armory
55 Van Dyke Avenue **telephone** (203) 547-0268

city or town Hartford **state** Connecticut

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

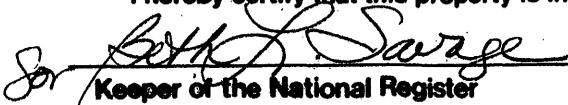
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission **date** October 5, 1988

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

 **date** 12-1-88
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service

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Section number 9 Page 1 Colonial Houses of Branford
Thematic Resource, Branford, CT

Major Bibliographical References (continued):

Books and Articles:

Carr, John C. (comp.). Branford. Branford: Branford Tercentenary, 1935.

Hill, Everett G. New Haven and Eastern New Haven County. New York: S.J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1918.

Keith, Elmer D. Some Notes on Early Connecticut Architecture. Hartford: Antiquarian and Landmarks Society, 1976; reprint of 1938 ed.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Colonial Houses of Branford TR
State New Haven County, CT

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|
| Cover | <u>Substantive Review</u> | for Keeper | <u>Beth L. Savage 12-1-88</u> |
| 1. House at 391--411 East Main Street | <u>DOE/OWPER CRJ 10/11/88</u>
Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Beth L. Savage 12-1-88</u> |
| 2. Pond, Elias, House | <u>DOE/OWPER CRJ 10/11/88</u>
Substantive Review | for Keeper | <u>Beth L. Savage 12-1-88</u> |
| 3. Baldwin, Timothy, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Alvord Byrum 12/1/88</u> |
| 4. Baldwin, Zaccheus, House | | for Keeper | <u>Alvord Byrum 12/1/88</u> |
| 5. Beach, Samuel, House | | for Keeper | <u>Alvord Byrum 12/1/88</u> |
| 6. Blackstone House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Alvord Byrum 12/1/88</u> |
| 7. Bradley, Timothy, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Alvord Byrum 12/1/88</u> |
| 8. Frisbie, Edward, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper | <u>Alvord Byrum 12/1/88</u> |
| 9. Harrison, Thomas, House | | for Keeper | <u>Alvord Byrum 12/1/88</u> |
| 10. Hoadley, Isaac, House | | for Keeper | <u>Alvord Byrum 12/1/88</u> |

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Multiple Resource Area
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Name Colonial Houses of Branford TR
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Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 11. Hoadley, John, House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Alonzo Byers 12/1/88
Attest _____
- 12. Hoadley, Orrin, House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Alonzo Byers 12/1/88
Attest _____
- 13. House at 161 Damascus Road Entered in the
National Register Keeper Alonzo Byers 12/1/88
Attest _____
- 14. House at 29 Flat Rock Road Entered in the
National Register Keeper Alonzo Byers 12/1/88
Attest _____
- 15. Howd, Eliphalet, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth L. Savage 12-1-88
Attest _____
- 16. Norton House Substantive Review Keeper Beth L. Savage 12-1-88
Attest _____
- 17. Palmer, Hezekiah, House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Alonzo Byers 12/1/88
Attest _____
- 18. Palmer, Isaac, House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Alonzo Byers 12/1/88
Attest _____
- 19. Rogers, John, House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Alonzo Byers 12/1/88
Attest _____
- 20. Tyler, John, House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Alonzo Byers 12/1/88
Attest _____

giving

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Name Colonial Houses of Branford TR

State New Haven County, CT

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

no message

21. Tyler, Solomon, House

~~Substantive Review~~

For Keeper *[Signature]* 12-1-88

Attest _____

22.

Keeper _____

Attest _____

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Keeper _____

Attest _____

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Keeper _____

Attest _____