

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Church Hill Historic District

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

### 2. Location

Street & number: 293 Elm St; 2 Locust Ave; 4-61 Main St; 183 Oenoke Lane; 5-40 Oenoke Ridge; 0-63 Park Street and Extension; 18-130 and 132 Seminary St; 7-88 St. John Place

City or town: New Canaan State: Connecticut County: Fairfield

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national          statewide          local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

    A          B          C          D

<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;"><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></td> <td style="width: 30%;"><b>Date</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>		
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>			
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>				

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

---

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

---

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

---

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>73</u>	<u>18</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>78</u>	<u>18</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure

RELIGION/religious facility, church-related residence

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum, monument/marker

FUNERARY/cemetery

LANDSCAPE/park

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure

RELIGION/religious facility, church-related residence

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum, monument/marker

FUNERARY/cemetery

LANDSCAPE/park

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate, Victorian Eclectic, Queen Anne

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival

OTHER

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood, brick, stone, stucco, metal

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary Paragraph

The Church Hill Historic District is a 37-acre mixed residential and civic district near the center of New Canaan, Fairfield County, Connecticut. The district is centered around “God’s Acre”<sup>1</sup>, a greensward associated with the early settlement of New Canaan, and runs along Main Street, Oenoke Ridge, St. John Place, and Seminary Street, following parcel lines on both sides of each street. The boundary is drawn to exclude non-historic subdivisions along short dead-end streets that extend from the main streets in the district. The district encompasses a total of 100 resources (75 contributing buildings, including two previously listed; 4 contributing structures, 1 contributing site, 2 contributing objects, and 18 non-contributing buildings). 21 properties in the district are within the Church Hill Local Historic District, established in 1963 (Figure 4). They are marked by a # in the data table.

Two contributing buildings have been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The John Rogers Studio was declared a National Historic Landmark on December 21, 1965, and was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 (NRIS 66000881). The Theophilus Fitch House, listed as the Maxwell Perkins House, 63 Park Street, was listed on May 6, 2004 (NRIS 04000415). This documentation does not supersede either property’s individual listing.

<sup>1</sup> The term “God’s Acre” historically refers to the concentration of churches and adjacent green space near the center of New Canaan, including the Congregational Church that is oriented toward the greensward and the nearby St. Michael’s Church.

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

## Narrative Description

### Setting

The Church Hill Historic District (the district) covers the high, rounded hill known as Church Hill, a small section of Oenoke Ridge, and lower Oenoke Ridge, in the neighborhood northwest of Center Village in New Canaan, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Church Hill was the site of the original 1731 Congregational meetinghouse that was the nucleus of the newly formed parish of Canaan from the existing town of Norwalk. A mid-nineteenth-century meetinghouse (Congregational Meetinghouse) now stands at the hill's crest, opposite a triangular church green, that also serves as a town park (God's Acre); other religious buildings in the district are oriented around God's Acre, maintaining the typical orientation of eighteenth-century New England. Oenoke Ridge extends to the west from Church Hill, which is traversed by Oenoke Ridge and Main Street from the northwest to the southeast, and Park Street from north to south. Several streets (Seminary Street and St. John Street) extend west from the Park Street along the lower portion of Oenoke Ridge. The varied topography, irregularly shaped lots, and building types around a central green space give the district a quiet, residential and early town center quality, contrasted with the regular street grid and closely spaced building of New Canaan's commercial core of, immediately to the south. The district is primarily residential, and encompasses large, single-family houses dating from the mid-eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries; several multifamily or duplex dwellings built in the late eighteenth to mid-twentieth centuries; and smaller, single-family, early to late twentieth-century houses. In recent years, large, single-family dwellings have replaced some historic buildings. The district includes the Hanford-Silliman House and John Rogers Studio on the New Canaan Museum and Historical Society property and encompasses three churches: the Congregational Meetinghouse; St. Mark's Episcopal Church, now St. Michael's Lutheran Church; and the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Resource descriptions for key and representative properties are arranged by street, running approximately north to south and east to west. God's Acre and Park Street, near the center of the district, are described first, followed by Oenoke Ridge and Main Street to the north, and St. Johns Place and Seminary Street to the west. Smaller appendages off these primary streets are inserted into the abutting street's description where they occur.

### Park Street

**God's Acre, 0 Park Street (18<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing site, photograph 1)** is a triangular, 0.65-acre, east-sloping site bound by Park Street to the west, Main Street to the northeast, and Park Street Extension to the southeast. It is opposite the Congregational Meetinghouse and consists of a steeply sloped lawn extending to the street pavement and planted with ornamental shade trees. **God's Acre Marker (1908, contributing object)** is a small, low, light grey granite rectangular stone embossed with the words "God's Acre." The Congregational Church of New Canaan placed the marker near the top of the hill to commemorate the park's historical association with the church as a cemetery. At the east corner of God's Acre, and facing east down Main Street, is the **Wayside Cross (1923/1984, contributing object)**, a Celtic cross carved from travertine limestone imported from Rome, erected in 1923 (NCMHS 2022a). It consists of a two-tier, octagonal stone plinth; a molded, square base; a tapered, square shaft with carved and embossed motifs on the east side; a Celtic cross with a carved grape vine motif; and a cross-gable cap filled with a patriotic eagle design. The shaft's motif depicts figures from each of the nation's wars up to that point—the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. The cross is set within a small boxwood-edged planting. A bronze plaque honoring

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

casualties of World War II and the Vietnam War installed in 1984 is on an angled, concrete slab abutting the base of the cross on the east.

God's Acre was historically used as a cemetery (see **Criterion A – Exploration and Settlement**); however, there is no extant aboveground evidence of graves. No comprehensive Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey has been undertaken by a trained archaeologist, thus the site may contain unmarked burials and potentially significant archaeological resources, particularly those associated with the site's functions as a school, an extension of the Congregational Meetinghouse, then later as a cemetery, and finally, the subsequent more than 100 years of use as an open greensward.

**Congregational Meetinghouse, 1 Park Street (1842–1843/1913/1953–1954, contributing building, photograph 2)** is an east-facing, symmetrically massed, wood-frame, Greek Revival-style meetinghouse with a pavilion facade and a three-tiered tower and steeple. The church was built by carpenter John Jennings to the published designs of Minard Lafever (Carley 2014f). Several additions off the rear elevation have created a rambling extended building of low-pitch gable-roof, one- and two-story blocks. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has a molded rake, cornice returns, and deep eaves. The walls are clad with wood clapboards with corner boards, a dentiled cornice above a broad fascia board, and square pilasters along the facade. The five-bay facade has a centered three-bay, two-story, projecting pavilion containing a double-leaf entrance flanked by single entrances. Doors are wood-paneled, with and without glazing, and balanced with windows in the second story above. The bays flanking the pavilion have windows in the first and second stories. The tower's square plinth base rises from the pavilion's pedimented roof and has flanking parapet walls with decorative trim details. The plinth tier is clad in clapboards and has a dentiled cornice and Greek lintels on each elevation. A flush board-clad, octagonal shaft forms the second tier and contains narrow louvred vents, paneled decorations, and clock faces, all surmounted by a dentiled cornice. The upper tier is an eight-sided, steeply pitched steeple clad in vertical boards with decorated facets. The side elevations of the meetinghouse have four bays with two-story windows. Fenestration consists of multi-light wood sash windows in wood surrounds with molded Greek lintels and bracketed sills. The interior has a three-sided gallery supported by Corinthian columns and a pulpit flanked by columns (not original). The organ was rearranged in 1996. A side-gable, one-and-one-half-story rear addition dates to 1913 and is massed and styled similarly to the original meetinghouse. A one-story addition, constructed in 1935–1954 on its north elevation, is Traditional Minimalist style.

**Elisha Silliman House, 1 Park Street (1822, contributing building, photograph 3)** also known as the Philopaedean Seminary or Church Hill Institute, is an east-facing, two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, center-hall, wood-frame, Federal-style house that stands north of the Congregational Meetinghouse. It has an asphalt shingle-covered, side-gable roof pierced by paired brick, internal chimneys on the gable ends. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and terminate at a molded cornice. The center entrance is sheltered by a gable portico with columns and an arched open gable. The entrance has a wood paneled door with sidelights with circular muntin patterns and a fanlight with incised feather-and-dart border. The windows are singly arranged with six-over-six sash in simple wood surrounds with a beveled lintel. The gables have oval sash windows. West of the house is a side-gable, three-car **Garage (late-20<sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing building)** built into the west-sloping grade.

**Husted-St. John House, 46–48 Park Street (1742/1999/2004, contributing building, photograph 4)** is a north-facing, two-story, altered Georgian-style house that was converted into two condominium units in 2004. The oldest portion is a three-bay-by-four-bay, symmetrical, center-chimney, side-gable house that was expanded with the construction of a southeast one-story, side-gable addition and a south one-story, shed-roof addition in 1999. Its roof is covered in wood shingles, is pierced by a brick chimney, and has a mold cornice, rake, and broad fascia board. The walls are clad with clapboards and have corner boards

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

with a beaded edge. The foundation is fieldstone. The north elevation has a centered entrance sheltered by a partial-width, hip-roof porch that is supported by Tuscan columns. The entrance has paneled surrounds and contains a wood paneled door. A secondary entrance is in the north bay of the west elevation, sheltered by a shed-roof portico with matching columns and entablature. The secondary entrance has molded trim and a paneled surround, and contains a glazed, wood paneled door. Fenestration on the oldest section of the building is balanced on each elevation and consists of nine-over-six wood sash windows in wood surrounds with molded lintels; windows on visible elevations have louvred wood shutters. The east gable contains a fanlight with a false keystone. A wood picket fence with large square posts runs along Park Street, and a garden terrace with cobble and brick paving, dry-laid stone retaining walls, and ornamental plantings is north of the house. A drive along the northern property line leads east to another two-unit condominium (see 10 and 12 St. John Place).

**First Church of Christ, Scientist, 49 Park Street (1953, contributing building, photograph 5)** is an east-facing, two-story, front-gable, Classical Revival-style, wood-frame building with a partial-width, pedimented temple portico and a three-tier tower. The church was designed by Nelson Breed of Wilton, Connecticut (NCHS 1951b:130–131). It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof with molded cornice and minimal eave overhang. A brick chimney pierces the ridgeline at the west elevation. The walls are clad in wide weatherboard with corner boards and a molded belt course. The building sits on a brick foundation, which is exposed on the south by the sloping site. The full-height portico consists of four Doric columns supporting a broad architrave and sheltering a flush board-clad projecting center bay. Broad, brick steps ascend to the portico. The lowest tier of the tower consists of a square, weatherboard-clad tier with circular windows with molded surrounds and false keystones on all elevations; it is surmounted by a wood balustrade with wood urns at each of the corner posts. The second tier is an octagonal, heavily molded shaft with wood paneling. The upper tier is an open, octagonal pavilion with arched openings, wood balustrade, broad architrave, and a metal sheet-covered bonnet roof with a spherical finial. The side elevations of the church have five bays; the center three bays are filled with two-story, arched, multilight windows; and the four flanking bays have twelve-over-twelve sash windows in the first story and eight-over-eight sash windows in the second story. The basement story contains secondary entrances and tripartite sash windows on the south elevation.

**Theophilus Fitch House, 63 Park Street (1836, contributing building, photograph 6)** is an east-facing, two-story, high-style, Greek Revival-style, wood-frame house with a three-bay facade under a full-height colonnade. The house was constructed by local master carpenter Hiram Crissy. The house has a low-pitch, front-gable roof that forms a pedimented gable with molded soffit and fascia boards and contains a Palladian window with ornate wood molding. A pair of exterior wall brick chimneys rise above the roof on the north elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with the exception of the facade, which is flush boards. Four fluted, Doric-order wood columns and corresponding pilasters support a broad cornice that wraps around the entire building. The temple front shelters a side-hall entrance with heavily molded surrounds, transom, and sidelights, offset south of two windows. The south elevation has a porch surmounted by a balcony from the second story. The side porch has fluted posts, a turned balustrade, and broad entablature. Two-story, shed roof additions project off the west side of the north and south elevations. The rear (west) elevation has one-story appendages: a half-circle, wood shingle-clad room; and a hip-roof addition with an integral porch. A mortared fieldstone retaining wall runs along the east and south property boundaries. West of the house is a two-story, wood-frame **Garage (ca. 1950, 1985, contributing building)** that was raised to two stories in 1985. It has a front-gable roof, wood clapboard-clad walls, and a parged foundation. The north elevation has two garage bays filled with modern sliding doors, below a wood louvred and shuttered hayloft opening.

Church Hill Historic District

Name of Property

**Oenoke Ridge and Main Street to Locust Avenue**

Fairfield, Connecticut

County and State

**Frederick F. Fisher House, 40 Oenoke Ridge (1929, contributing building, photograph 7)** is a north-facing, two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, reserved Tudor Revival-style house with flanking one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof wings. It has a slate-covered roof with brick chimneys on the north and south slopes. The walls are common-bond brick enclosing a steel frame. The house has an asymmetrical, four-bay facade with a projecting, gable-roof entrance bay offset to the east. The entrance bay incorporates a fanlight, multi-pane sidelights, and a wood paneled door. Fenestration consists of narrow, paired, multi-light steel casement windows with brick sills and lintels; first-story windows are taller than the second story's windows. The east wing has two garage bays and a monitor dormer with metal cladding. Shutters have been recently removed, as evidenced by brick stains.

**Second Episcopal Manse, 24–30 Oenoke Ridge (ca. 1870, contributing building, photograph 8)**, also known as Rogers Lodge, is an east-facing, two-story, side-gable, wood-frame, Victorian Eclectic-style house with a large, front-gable rear wing with gable dormers and a cross-gable. It has a wood shingle-covered, low-pitch roof pierced by a brick ridgeline chimney and clapboard-clad walls with corner boards. The house has a molded rake, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, wood finials at the gable, corner brackets, and a plain fascia board. Its evenly spaced, four-bay facade has an entrance in the bay second from the north and windows in the first and second stories of the other bays. The wood-frame door with upper glazed panels is sheltered by a hip-roof hood with large carved brackets. Fenestration consists of six-over-six wood sash windows with wood surrounds, molded lintels, and louvred wood shutters. The rear wing has decorative cross braces and finials on the gable. The gable dormers have paired, multi-light casement windows. A dry- and mortared stone wall surmounted by a picket fence runs along the north side of the property, with a double-leaf gate at the driveway. There are two non-contributing, wood-frame buildings in the southeast corner of the parcel and not visible from the public right-of-way: a **Garage (ca. 1950, contributing building)** and an **Outbuilding (ca. 1950, contributing building)**.

**Hanford-Silliman House, 13 Oenoke Ridge (ca. 1764, contributing building, photograph 9)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, center-chimney, Georgian-style building with a two-story, gable-roof rear addition. The house has a wood shingle-covered gable roof and clapboard-clad walls with a plain frieze and cornice with small modillions. The house sits on a stone block foundation and has a large, brick central chimney and a secondary brick chimney piercing the ridge of the rear addition. The entrance is centered in the facade and has a classically inspired, open-gable portico with Doric columns and slender pilasters, a wood-panel door, and a transom with circle-pattern muntins. Above at the roofline, a broad, pedimented wall gable contains a fanlight fitted with diamond muntins and a key. Fenestration generally consists of twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows in plain, projecting surrounds. A **Tool Museum, 13 Oenoke Ridge (ca. 1930, altered 1970, non-contributing building)** is north of the house in a small, wood-frame building originally constructed as a garage and converted into a display/storage building in 1970. It is a south-facing, two-bay-by-five-bay, one-story, building with a wood shingle-covered pent roof with a small octagonal ventilator at the ridge. The walls are clad in wood shingles and sit atop a concrete block foundation. Fenestration consists of six-over-six replacement wood sash windows. A small, square **Wellhouse, 13 Oenoke Ridge (18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> century, contributing structure, photograph 9)** with a wood shingle-covered hip roof is east of the house. The walls are composed of wood panels, open wood lattice, and pilasters. The cornice is decorated with brackets.

Two contributing buildings east of the house were moved onto the property in the mid-twentieth century. **Rock School, 13 Oenoke Ridge (1799, contributing building)** is a rectangular, one-story, one-room building that was the first public school in New Canaan. It has a wood shingle-covered, side-gable roof



Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

and clapboard-clad walls that sit on a concrete block foundation clad in slate. Its west elevation contains a door offset to the north of two six-over-six wood sash windows. The building was moved from its original location at Canoe Hill and Laurel roads (outside district) onto the New Canaan Museum and Historical Society campus in 1973.

**John Rogers Studio, 13 Oenoke Ridge (1877–1878/1960, contributing building, NHL 1965, photograph 10)** is a west-facing, rectangular, two-story, wood-frame, Gothic Revival-style building. It has a scallop-pattern, wood shingle-covered, front-gable roof with a shed-roof dormer skylight on the north slope. It is decorated with a incised bargeboard, wood finial, rounded rafter tails, and knee braces. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with cornerboards, board-and-batten cladding in the gables and lower course, and a splayed baseboard. The foundation is concrete blocks. The facade has an entry offset to the south of a single diamond-light window. The entry has paneled, double-leaf doors. Both the entry and window are sheltered by similar shed hoods with oversized brackets. The gable above has a four-light, diamond-shaped window. The studio was designed by noted Boston, MA, architectural firm Peabody & Stearns. The building was moved from the site of the Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 111 Oenoke Ridge (outside district) onto the New Canaan Museum and Historical Society campus in 1960 and was restored by the Society.

The **Town House, 13 Oenoke Ridge (1825–1826/ca. 1965, 2000, contributing building, photograph 11)** is a rambling building composed of a mid-nineteenth-century, Federal-style house; a one-story, late twentieth-century reproduction commercial building that was constructed in 1977; and a two-story, twenty-first-century addition that was designed to resemble a barn. The house has an asphalt shingle-covered side-gable roof and clapboard-clad walls atop a stone foundation. has a symmetrical, five-bay, southwest-facing facade with a Doric column, pedimented portico (not original) and a plain frieze. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof at the ridge between the eastern two bays and at the west gable end. The entrance is filled with a wood-panel door with sidelights and transom. A short, two-story hyphen attaches the house's north elevation to a late twentieth-century, side-gable, two-and-one-half-story addition. A two-story hyphen attaches the house to the reproduction commercial building (Cody Drug Store), which has a front-gable, glass-fronted facade. The northwest rear portion of the building, which houses a library wing, called the Lindstrom Room for long-time Historical Society director Janet Lindstrom. It was designed in 2000 by New Canaan architect Richard Bergmann, who lived at 63 Park Street until 2019, when he moved to Florida. It is a front-gable, board-and-batten-clad building with a fieldstone foundation, a glazed cupola, and multi-pane, fixed windows and double-leaf doors on the north elevation.

**St. Mark's Episcopal Church/St. Michael's Lutheran Church, 5 Oenoke Ridge (1833, 1857–1858/late 20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building, photograph 12)**, which became St. Michael's Lutheran Church in 1962, is a south-facing, Greek Revival-style building with Italianate alterations and a late twentieth-century addition off the rear.<sup>2</sup> It has an asphalt shingle-clad, front-gable roof fronted by a three-tier tower and octagonal spire with alternating clapboards and decorative wood shingle cladding. The tower and renovations to the church were designed by New York City architect Henry C. Dudley of the firm Wills and Dudley and completed in 1857–1858 (St. Mark's Episcopal Church 1841–1891:59). The church sits on a stone foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with a wide fascia board under the cornice and pilasters at the corners. The flush-board facade has a centered, double-leaf, arched entrance with paneled doors and arched panels above, all within a heavily molded surround. A two-panel, rectangular, stained-glass window surmounts the entrance within the tower's first tier. The second tier has

<sup>2</sup> In 1963, St. Mark's Episcopal Church moved to a new building at 111 Oenoke Ridge (outside district), and sold the building at 5 Oenoke Ridge to St. Michael's Lutheran Church. The new St. Mark's building was listed in the National Register in 2021 (NRIS 100006054).

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

two diamond-pane, slender, arched windows with narrow hoods and a dentiled cornice. The third tier is octagonal and has a dentiled cornice, incised frieze boards, and a slender arched opening on the south filled with wood louvres. The spire has four, small, arched wood-louvred vents. The building's side elevations are four bays filled with slender, paired arched, stained-glass windows surmounted with a small circular window, all within an arch wood surround with tracery panels. The rear addition is a two-story, L-shaped building with an asphalt shingle-covered, gable roof and vinyl siding-clad walls. The concrete foundation rises in pre-cast concrete corner posts to support a pre-cast concrete cornice. Fenestration consists of fixed, plate-glass windows arranged asymmetrically across the walls. The east portion of the addition, which may predate the aforementioned addition, has a pair of windows with a segmental surround on the south elevation. A **Parsonage, 5 Oenoke Ridge (late 20<sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing building)** northwest of St. Mark's Episcopal Church has a side-gable roof, vinyl siding, and six-over-six windows.

**Joseph Scofield House, 4 Main Street (1839/late 20<sup>th</sup>–early 21<sup>st</sup> century, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-story, three-bay, front-gable, Greek Revival-style house with a large similarly styled east addition and a rear addition. The house has an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof with pedimented gables, a broad cornice with small windows in the fascia board, and fanlights in the gables. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with paneled pilasters at the corners and flush board cladding along the first story of the facade. The facade elevation has a pedimented portico (non-historic) sheltering an entrance offset to the east by two windows with paneled surrounds. A wraparound porch covers the south and east elevations of the east addition, sheltering modern French doors. The rear addition, built in the late twentieth to early twenty-first century, is two-and-one-half-stories and has modern casement windows, a shed-roof dormer, and a two-car garage.

**Lucy Weed Cottage/Marilla Dan House, 12 Main Street (ca. 1840/ca. 1910, contributing building, photograph 13)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, four-bay-by-five-bay, American Four Square-style, wood-frame building on a sloped site. Originally constructed ca. 1840, the house was significantly altered ca. 1910 into its current form (Carley 2015b). The house has an asphalt shingle-covered, low-pitch hip-roof with low shed dormers, splayed ridgeline, and overhanging eaves. A brick chimney pierces the roof west of the peak. The house has wood clapboard-clad walls that extend over the basement level on the east side and a non-visible foundation. A non-historic, full-width, hip-roof porch covers the facade, sheltering an offset entrance and a recessed secondary entrance on the east. Fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows in plain surrounds and three-light windows in the dormers.

**Henry B. Rogers House/Hillside, 18 Main Street (1859, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, Victorian Eclectic-style, wood-frame house with a large rear addition. It has an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof and wood clapboard-clad walls with seawave patterned fascia board. The house sits on a fieldstone foundation, and brick chimneys pierce the roof at the ridge line and on the north gable end. A porch with paired square posts and an incised balustrade wraps around the facade and east elevation, sheltering an offset entrance and flush board cladding. The segmental-arch entrance has multi-light side lights and a wood-panel door. The bay to the west is filled with three narrow, arched windows. The west elevation has a two-story, hexagonal bay with decorative wood shingles cladding and carved panels. Windows on the facade are tall, three-part windows with flat-arch tops within a pagoda-motif frame, flanked by decorative, louvred wood shutters. An arched, sash window is in the gable peak. The rear addition has a brick foundation, sequential two- and one-story sections, and minimal trim details. Fenestration is generally six-over-six sash window. A **Garage, 18 Main Street (late 20<sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing building)** is a two-bay, front-gable, wood-frame building east of the Henry B. Rogers House. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof, wood clapboard cladding, and a concrete foundation.

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

**Scoville-Scheweppe House, 35 Main Street (ca. 1888, contributing building, photograph 14)** is a north-facing, two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, wood-frame, transitional Italianate-Queen Anne-style house. It has a wood shingle-covered, hip roof with centered cross wall gables and a two-story, gable-roof rear addition. A brick chimney rises from the center of the hip roof. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with corner boards and stringcourses separating the stories and scallop-pattern wood shingles in the gables. The gables have carved rake trim and boxed overhanging eaves. A one-story, hip-roof porch wraps around the facade and east elevation and has a circular pavilion on turned wood posts with solid brackets at the corner. The single entrance is offset to the east by two sash windows and to the west by a small, square multi-light window. The facade's second story has two wide-set sash windows and an elongated sash window in the gable above. The west elevation has a hexagonal window bay and a one-story addition. Fenestration consists of original, two-over-two wood sash windows in wood surrounds with projecting sills. Southeast of the house is a front-gable, one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame **Carriage House (ca. 1888, contributing building)** with an eastern, two-story, shed-roof ell. It has a wood shingle-covered roof; vertical, flush board-clad walls; and wood paneled hayloft opening on the second story. The first story has a paneled garage door offset west of a two-over-two sash window, and the gable has a six-light fixed window.

**Seymour Comstock House, 38 Main Street (ca. 1808, contributing building, photograph 15)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, Federal-style, wood-frame house with a two-story addition on the east elevation. It has a wood shingle-covered, side-gable roof pierced by a pair of brick chimneys centered just south of the ridgeline; another brick chimney pierces the ridgeline of the addition. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and sit atop a stone foundation. The centered, double-leaf entrance is filled with wood paneled doors with sidelights and pilasters, surmounted by a flattened-arch fanlight with a carved surround and keystone. Fenestration consists of twelve-over-twelve sash in the main block and six-over-six sash in the addition, both with plain surrounds with lintels.

A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable **Carriage House, 38 Main Street 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building** is attached to the northwest corner of the house. Its roof is clad with wood shingles and has three gable dormers and a hip-roof cupola. It has board-and-batten cladding and mixed six-over-six sash and six-light fixed windows. A one-story, shed-roof appendage extends to the west with a one-story hyphen attaching it to the house on the east. The two-bay facade has a double-leaf, board-and-batten door to the east and a flattened-arch pass-through to the west. A forecourt to the south is paved in asphalt and lined in cobblestones. A one-story, wood-frame **Shed (1920, contributing building)** is north of the carriage house and mostly obscured from view.

**Edson Bradley House, 46 Main Street (1840-1841, contributing building, photograph 16)**, also known as the Albert Comstock House or Comstock-Benson House, is a two-story, side-hall-plan, high-style, Greek Revival-style house with a two-story, pedimented portico with four paneled, square columns. It has an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof with a shed-roof extension and cross gable on the east and west, covering two additions. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof at the ridgeline. The fascia has several three-light cornice windows. The facade has flush board cladding, and the rest of the walls are clad in wood clapboards with paneled corner boards and a broad cornice and fascia board. The house has a brick foundation. The facade pediment contains a fanlight and shelters the wood paneled door with a transom and paneled pilasters. A one-story porch with paneled posts and a geometric balustrade covers the east elevation to a secondary entrance on the east addition. A rear porch has a turned wood balustrade and posts with brackets. Fenestration consists of two-over-two replacement sash and six-light full-height windows, both with molded lintels and wood surrounds. A southwest-facing, one-story, wood-frame **Outbuilding (early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building)** is north of the house. It has an asphalt

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

shingle-covered side-gable roof; clapboard-clad walls; and a parged foundation. The only visible window on the southeast elevation is a six-over-six wood sash window.

A north-facing, two-story, front-gable, Neoclassical Revival-style, brick-clad condominium, **41 Main Street (1966, contributing building, photograph 17)**, with multiple residential units is on the south side of Main Street. The building is rectangular with a gabled wing that extends off the east elevation. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof with a brick, ridgeline chimney and pedimented gables. The walls are brick and whitewashed. The north elevation has a single pedimented entrance offset to the east by a three-sided, copper-roofed bay with single-paned windows. The entrance contains a glazed, wood-frame door with a transom with circular muntin designs. Fenestration is typically one-over-one and six-over-six vinyl windows with brick sills and louvred wood shutters. A second condominium building, **45 Main Street (1966, contributing building)** stands to the south. It is a north-facing, two-story, side-gable, Neoclassical Revival-style, brick-clad building that contains multiple residential units. It is located behind (south) 41 Main Street and was developed concurrently. Its roof is covered in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a central cross gable and a ridgeline brick chimney. The brick walls terminate at a small cornice and minimal eave overhang. Fenestration is generally single and triple, six-over-six sash windows with brick sills and louvred, wood shutters.

**St. Mark's Episcopal Church Rectory, 51 Main Street (1881, contributing building, photograph 18)** is a north-facing, two-story, asymmetrically massed, wood-frame, Queen Anne-style house with a hip roof and multiple intersecting gable appendages. The house was likely designed using available published plans and specifications by Bridgeport architects Palliser, Palliser & Co. (St Mark's Church 1841–1891:112–113). The roof has an asphalt shingle-covered roof with a plain soffit, eave overhangs, and brackets holding a carved rake board. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with belt courses and wood shingles in the gables and in panels on the facade elevation. The building has a brick foundation, and a chimney that pierces the hip roof on the north slope. A hip-roof extension covers a facade porch with horizontal stick decorations, curved brackets, geometric wood railing, and turned posts. Fenestration across the building is varied and includes square fixed windows with geometric muntin divisions; sash windows with geometric muntins in the upper and two lights in the lower; and multi-light fixed windows. The gable windows have wave-patterned sills and false trusswork integrated into their lintels. A non-historic, side-gable, wood-frame, two-car **Garage (late 20<sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing building)** is south of the house. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof, vertical board-clad walls, and a concrete foundation.

**H.B. Rogers Co./Silliman Store, 54–56 Main Street (ca. 1840/2022, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame duplex that was originally constructed as a mixed-use building. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof with deep overhangs and vinyl siding-clad walls atop a stone foundation. A full width porch with bracketed, turned posts shelters a pair of entrances flanked by single windows. The second story has two pairs of windows. The side elevations have singly arranged two-over-two, replacement windows. The north elevation has a two-story porch enclosed with ribbon windows on the second story and open with turned posts below. The building was extensively renovated in 2022, which included the replacement of all windows and doors, foundation repairs, and porch alterations.

**Vine Cottage, 61 Main Street (1859/2011–2012, contributing building, photograph 19)** is a north-facing, two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, high-style, Gothic Revival-style house with Queen Anne-style details. Its roof has a center cross gable and is covered in imitation-slate, scallop-patterned, asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with corner boards and a belt course between the second story and the gables, which are clad in scallop-patterned wood shingles. The foundation is stone. The

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

house has a hexagonal tower on the northeast corner that rises a full three stories to a steep-pitched, flared hip roof with a carved wood finial; and a two-story tower with a steep-pitched hip roof and wood finial on the west elevation. The tower is decorated with brackets on the cornice, and the house's gables feature an intricate bargeboard and molded soffit. A full-width porch covers the facade elevation and wraps around the west elevation; it has turned wood posts, wood balustrade, and an arched incised valance. The five-bay facade has a center entrance filled with a paneled door and diamond-paned sidelights. Fenestration is generally one-over-one sash windows with wood surrounds and projecting lintels; the windows were replaced in 2011-2012. The center gable has a Gothic arched opening filled with a four-light window with a peaked fanlight above and paneling below. The three-story tower's windows have diamond panes in the upper sash.

**The Old Morgue, 2 Locust Avenue (1840/ca. 1920s, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-story, front-gable, Greek Revival-style building, currently housing residential and commercial units. The building was renovated about the 1920s. It has an asphalt shingle-covered, front-gable, pedimented roof. A brick chimney rises above the roof on the west elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboard, except for the shed-roof addition, which is clad in aluminum siding. The main block has a broad cornice and paneled pilasters at the corners and dividing the facade into three bays. The facade pediment contains an oculus window with four false keystones. The facade's first story has a recessed centered entrance and six-over-six wood sash windows with lower panels and wood surrounds behind paneled posts and a broad cornice. Fenestration consists of six-over-six wood sash windows and one-over-one replacement sash. A one-story, shed-roof addition covers the east elevation; the south porch is clad in clapboard, and the rear is concrete block.

### St. John Place to Oenoke Lane

**Francis Weed House/Congregational Church Parsonage, 7 St. John Place (1896, contributing building, photograph 20)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, Queen Anne-style house with a nearly symmetrical facade. It has an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof with a large projecting, intersecting gable flanked by gable dormers. The walls are clad in wood clapboards on the first story, square wood shingles on the second story, and alternating pattern-cut wood shingles in the gables, divided by horizontal stringcourses. The first story has corner boards, a splayed baseboard, and a stringcourse at the second story, which overhangs out over the board. The foundation is rough faced, uncoursed stone blocks. A one-story porch with flat-arched openings, square posts, and wood balustrade shelters the central front entrance and wraps around the southeast corner of the building. The entrance has a single door flanked by windows. Fenestration on the first and second stories consists of one-over-one sash windows (replaced and original); and one-light, awning-type windows, arranged singly or in groupings of two or three, and within beveled wood surrounds with molded lintels. Windows in the gables above are multi-light casement (replaced). A two-car, hip-roof, wood-frame **Garage (early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building)** is northwest of the house. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof; slightly battered, wood shingle-covered walls with a molded cornice, and a concrete foundation.

Opposite the eastern terminus of St. John Place at Park Street is **10-12 St. John Place (1983, non-contributing building)**, a west-facing, two-story, front-gable, two-unit condominium building that was designed to resemble a late nineteenth-century, Queen Anne-style cottage. It has a wood shingle-covered roof pierced by a ridgeline brick chimney and wood shingle-clad walls. The house has deep overhanging eaves with molded trim at the cornice and rake; a molded fascia board between the first and second stories; and a shed-roof extension on the south elevation. The walls are clad in alternating square- and scallop-patterned wood shingles. The main entrance is located within a recessed, enclosed porch on the north elevation. The facade also has a projecting splayed-hip-roof bay on the south and a pair of windows

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

centered in the second story. Immediately east of the house is a front-gable, one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame **Carriage House (late 19<sup>th</sup> century/1983, non-contributing building)** that was converted into a two-car garage and possibly relocated in 1983. The roof has a molded rake and deep overhanging eaves. The walls are clad in vertical boards divided by two stringcourses above the first story. The gable contains a hayloft open covered by a vertical-board door over the south bay and a pointed-arch, two-over-two wood sash window centered in the gable above. The window has a wood surround and a molded lintel. The garage sits at the basement level of the house on a shallow terrace.

**James Howard Bailey House, 17 St. John Place (1927, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-story, asymmetrically massed, masonry, Tudor Revival-style house with two distinctive towers: a square, hip-roof tower; and a round, conical-roof tower. The house was designed by New York architect Frank J. Forster. The house has a rough-faced slate-covered, steeply pitched, side-gable roof. The towers rise from the west and east sides of the side-gable roof, and a gable-roof wing projects from the south elevation. A brick chimney pierces the west-sloping roof of the square tower, and a fieldstone chimney fills the gable end of the south addition. The walls are constructed of flat-laid fieldstone and brick, sometimes used as nogging within half-timbered walls. Fenestration is varied and is typically diamond-paned, metal casements, singly or in pairs within heavy wood frames and surrounds. The house sits on a rocky hill above the surrounding landscape and is mostly obscured by vegetation and ivy. A wall with a gate runs eastward from the house to partially enclose a flagstone-covered, front courtyard.

**Charles Russell House, 24 St. John Place (1910/1980 contributing building, photograph 21)** is a north-facing, two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, brick, Colonial Revival-style house that has been converted into several condominium units. It consists of a symmetrical, five-bay block with a two-and-one-half-story, irregularly massed ell on the west elevation and a one-story, wood-frame ell with a second-story porch on the east elevation. It has an asphalt shingle-covered side-gable roof with gable dormers consisting of three dormers with flat roof extensions on the five-bay main block and two gable dormers on the west ell. The five-bay block has gable-end chimneys, and the west ell has a chimney on the south slope. The walls and foundation are constructed of brick on a steel frame with a header stringcourse at the foundation and brick soldier-bond, splayed lintels above the openings. The centered entrance has a glazed, wood panel door, fanlight transom, and a molded wood surround and is sheltered by a gable-roof porch with Tuscan columns, a segmental-arch open gable, and broad frieze boards. First-story windows are generally six-over-six wood sash windows in blind segmental-arch openings with wood sills and paneled wood shutters. Second-story and dormer windows are typically six-over-six wood sash windows with wood sills. The three dormer windows on the five-bay main block are flanked by narrow, fixed, single-pane windows. The porch on the east elevation has square posts, a wood balustrade, and shed roof. The building was expanded to the west in 1980 with a design by prominent New Canaan Modernist architect Victor Christ-Janer.

A seven-car, brick **Garage (1950, contributing building)** is northwest of the house. It consists of a four-bay, saltbox-form eastern section and a side-gable, three-bay western section; both attached and facing north. The garage bays have modern doors and are separated by paneled posts. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has minimal eave overhangs with vinyl-clad trim.

**25 St. John Place (1904, contributing building, photograph 22)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, symmetrical, three-bay, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style house with a large two-story rear addition and a one-and-one-half-story east addition. It has a wood shingle-covered, side-gable roof with three pedimented dormers and an off-center brick, ridgeline chimney. The walls are clad in wood shingles and terminate at a dentiled cornice and molded rake. The facade has a centered entrance under a large portico with paired Doric-order columns and a flat roof surrounded by a lattice-pattern balustrade with

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

paneled posts. The entrance consists of a paneled wood door, a molded surround, and a transom and sidelights that have circular muntin patterns. The first and second-story flanking bays have single, six-over-one, wood sash windows in molded surrounds and paneled shutters. The second-story center bay has an arched, sash window. The west elevation has a three-sided window bay. Fenestration consists of original, six-over-one, wood sash windows and several six-over-six sash replacement windows. The east addition contains a double-wide garage and side-gable roof with two gable dormers. The rear addition is clad in wood shingles and wood paneling with pilasters dividing the window bays. It has single-light casement windows arranged in pairs.

**37 St. John Place (1907, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with characteristic cladding and fenestration. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof with flared eaves and a pair of second-story, gambrel-roof dormers connected by a shed-roof extension and surmounted by a pair of low-pitch, shed-roof dormers in the attic above. The walls are clad in wood shingles and have a broad stringcourse between the first and second stories. The foundation is parged. A nearly full-width, shed-roof porch with a solid, wood shingle-clad balustrade; paired, square posts; a broad frieze; and rubblestone piers shelters an entrance in the west bay. The entrance has a paneled wood door with full-height diamond-pane sidelights. The east bay has a tripartite window consisting of an eight-over-one sash window flanked by narrow six-over-one sash windows. The second-story dormers each have paired six-over-one sash windows, and the attic dormers have eight-light fixed windows (west dormer has plywood infill). The rear elevation has a porch, and the west elevation has a one-story, projecting bay with a four-part, diamond-paned window with a wood shingle-clad hood above. A dry-laid stone retaining walls runs north from St John Place along the house's east elevation before turning east. The sunken area to the east contains a small, intermittent stream.

North of the house at the rear of the lot is a **Cottage, 37 St. John Place (1948, contributing building)**. The cottage is a west-facing, one-over-one-half-story, side-gambrel, wood-frame house with two double-wide garage additions off the north elevation. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof with two shed-roof dormers on the west elevation and wood shingle-clad walls. Its two-bay facade elevation has a single entrance offset to the north by a multi-light picture window. A solarium porch with a hip roof covers the south elevation, where a brick chimney pierces the roof.

**43 St. John Place (1903, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, rectangular, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style house. It has an asphalt shingle-covered, low-pitch hip roof with gable dormers centered on each elevation and splayed eaves. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with corner boards and a narrow fascia board. It has a symmetrical, three-bay facade with a full-width porch on the first story and a projecting hexagonal bay centered above. The porch has simple wood posts and balustrades. The centered entrance contains a wood-paneled door with sidelights and a five-light transom. Fenestration consists of fifteen-over-fifteen sash windows on the first story and nine-over-nine sash windows on the second story, all with wood surrounds, cornices, and sills; some have louvred wood shutters. The dormers (not original) contain six-over-six sash windows. A granite block retaining wall lines the street in front of the house, only broken where a concrete sidewalk leads to the house and where it curves to follow a driveway along the east boundary. The driveway leads to a mid-twentieth-century **Garage (mid-20<sup>th</sup> c., contributing building)**. The garage has one-car bay with a paneled wood door, a front-gable roof, and board-and-batten cladding.

**44 St. John Place (1976, non-contributing building)** is a north-facing, one-and-one-half-story, mansard-roof house designed as a modern interpretation of the French Provincial-style, but extensively altered in 2017. It is composed of a rectangular, three-bay building with ell on the east and south elevations. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has four arched wall dormers across the facade. A brick chimney rises

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

above the roof on the west elevation. The walls are wood-frame-- clad in brick veneer with a vertical header belt course above the first-story windows. The entrance is in the east bay beneath a porch with Tuscan-order columns and a balustrade above. The south elevation of the east ell has a colonnade, and the second story has a shed-roof dormer clad in clapboard. Fenestration consists of large, one-over-one vinyl sash windows with a one-light transom on the first-story windows. Originally, the east ell was one-story with a deck terrace above. This was removed for the addition of a half-story around the time the original multi-light, double-leaf windows were replaced.

**49 St. John Place (ca. 1899, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, rectangular, gable-on-hip-roof, Queen Anne-style house. It has a wood shingle-covered roof with hip-roof dormers on all elevations. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and have a molded cornice and broad fascia board. The dormers have similar trim but are clad in wood shingles. The house has a shed-roof, full-width porch that wraps around the east elevation. The porch has an offset gable with vertical timber framing that aligns with the entrance beneath; fluted, square posts, a wood balustrade; and shallow-arched arbor lattice. East of the entrance is a large, single-pane window. Fenestration is generally two-over-two, elongated sash windows in wood surrounds with paneled shutters. The dormers contain pairs of one-over-one wood sash windows.

**George Kellogg House, 50 St. John Place (1890, contributing building, photograph 23)** is a north-facing, two-over-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame, Queen Anne-style house that retains a high level of features and characteristics of the style. It has an asphalt shingle-clad gable roof with a cross gable and deep eave overhangs. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the gable intersection. The walls are clad primarily in wood clapboards with cornerboards; scallop-patterned wood shingles are applied within stringcourses between the first and second stories, and in the gables. The foundation is rusticated concrete blocks. The facade elevation has twelve-light windows on the first story, one-over-one sash windows on the second, and a hexagonal, two-story window bay with a gable roof with a carved bargeboard, brackets, and a narrow cornice. A shed-roof porch with turned wood posts, brackets, and a low balustrade wraps around the east bay of the facade and the east elevation with an angle at the corner. The double-leaf entrance is located on a diagonal wall sheltered by the porch. It has wood-panel doors with an upper leaded light. A narrow panel with a matching upper leaded light is on the north elevation, immediately west of the entrance. A matching porch is on the south side of the west elevation. Fenestration is generally one-over-one replacement sash windows in wood surrounds with molded lintels. The facade gable contains a one-over-one sash window flanked by shorter windows within a ogee-arch surround and hood.

**55 St. John Place (1898, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style house. It has a wood shingle-covered, side-gable roof with pedimented dormers and large brick chimneys that rise from the gable ends. The walls are clad in wood shingles. It has a symmetrical, three-bay facade with a centered portico. The portico has Doric-order columns and shelters a door surmounted by a fanlight, keystone, and tympanum detail. The entrance is flanked by two-story, three-sided bay containing multi-paned picture windows. The house has rear additions and a large **Outbuilding (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building)** that are partially hidden from the public right-of-way. The outbuilding is a two-story, side-gable, wood-frame building that may have been originally constructed as a carriage house or early garage. Its cladding matches the house, and it has several garage bays with wood-paneled doors. A fence-top, mortared fieldstone wall (**Wall and Gate [early 20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing structure]**) lines St. John Place and the driveway that leads east of the house to the outbuilding. It has square posts and picket fence segments. A double-leaf gate with large, Colonial Revival-style posts with urn-shaped newels leads to the house's entrance, and another along the driveway.



Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

**62 St. John Place (ca. 1920, contributing building)** is a north-facing, two-and-one-half-story, side-gambrel, wood-frame house with Dutch Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style features. It has a wood shingle-covered gambrel roof with a shed-roof extension of the upper roof over the facade and a small shed-roof dormer with three-light windows. Massive fieldstone chimneys pierce the roof at the gable ends. The shed-roof extension has exposed rafter tails, and the lower gambrel roof eaves are supported by decorative carved brackets. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and sit atop a fieldstone foundation. The three-bay facade has a central entrance sheltered by a gable-roof hood with carved brackets, carved rake, and half-timbering in the open gable. The entrance consists of a glazed, wood-frame door with multilight sidelights and wood panels; it is flanked by paired windows. Fenestration consists of twelve-over-one wood sash windows in wood surrounds. A one-story addition covered by a second-story deck is off the rear elevation. A gable-roof, wood-frame **Garage (ca. 1920, contributing building)**, which dates to the construction of the house, is immediately to the south and not visible from the public right-of-way.

**68 St. John Place (ca. 1912, contributing building, photograph 24)** is a north-facing, two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style house with a symmetrically composed three-bay central core. Two-story ells extend from the east and west elevations; the west ell connects to a front-gable addition with a garage in the exposed basement level. The building has a wood shingle-covered, side-gable roof pierced by gable-end, brick chimneys on the central core and a wood shingle-clad chimney on the west addition. A shed-roof dormer contains two arched, multi-light windows recessed behind pilastered framing. The walls are clad in wood shingles and sit atop a brick foundation. The entrance is sheltered under an open pediment portico on Doric-order columns with wood balustrades. The entrance has a multi-light, wood-frame door with side panels and pilasters and surmounted by a fanlight transom. East of the entrance is a hexagonal window bay with a copper roof, and west of the entrance is a pair of six-light casement windows. Other windows on the building are generally twelve-light replacement windows in narrow wood surrounds with solid incised and louvred shutters. Quarter lunettes flank the chimneys on the gable ends of the central core. A mortared fieldstone retaining walls runs the length of St John Place and curves south at the driveway. A wood-frame **Outbuilding (ca. 1920, contributing building)** is in the southeast corner of the parcel and not visible from the public right-of-way.

**71 St. John Place (ca. 1907, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style house. It has a wood shingle-covered, paired front-gable roof with a center hip-roof connector, and a wing to the east that contains a garage. The walls are clad in wood shingles. The centered entrance is sheltered by a large, loggia-like porch, which supports a three-sided bay on the second story. Fenestration is varied and includes single and grouped windows, typically six-over-six wood sash. The house is set back from the street and is obscured from view from the public way by vegetation.

**76 St. John Place (ca. 1910, contributing building, photograph 25)** is a north-facing, two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style house with full-width shed-roof dormers on the side elevations. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof and wood shingle-clad walls. It sits on a fieldstone foundation that has a one-car garage on the south elevation where the grade slopes southward. A brick chimney is on the north elevation, immediately east of the gable. A gable-roof vestibule projects from the east end of the facade elevation and contains a glazed, wood-panel door with a louvred vent above. A one-story, shed-roof ell projects from the east side of the south elevation and contains a secondary entrance. An enclosed porch projects from the north side of the west elevation. Fenestration generally consists of irregularly massed, six-over-one wood sash windows with wood surrounds, arranged singly or in pairs, under shallow shingled hoods. There are several segments of dry-laid stone walls and retaining walls west of the building.

Church Hill Historic District

Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut

County and State

**88 St. John Place (ca. 1926, contributing building)** is a north-facing, one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style, Cape type house at the corner of Oenoke Lane and St. John Street. It has an asphalt shingle-covered, side-gable roof with two gable dormers and vinyl siding-clad walls. A brick, gable-end chimney rises from the east elevation. One-story, shed-roof ells are on the east and south elevations. A front-gable bay containing the primary entrance projects from the center of the facade. It contains a glazed, wood-frame door flanked by wood pilasters that support a dentiled cornice with an arched multi-light window above. The side elevations of the bay have multi-light windows. Fenestration on the facade consists of six-over-six replacement sash windows in wood surrounds with dentiled cornices and sills; the building's other windows do not have cornices. The west elevation has a hexagonal window bay with a copper roof, while the east addition has a pair of sash windows with a false keystone in the wood surround's cornice. Louvred shutters are installed on some of the windows.

**183 Oenoke Lane (1951, contributing building)** is an east-facing, restrained Colonial Revival-style, two-story, side-gable, wood-frame house with an attached two-story garage connected to the house by a one-story hyphen. The house has an asphalt shingle-covered roof, vinyl siding-clad walls, and a poured concrete foundation. It has a three-bay facade with a centered entrance under a gable porch with Tuscan-order columns. Fenestration consists of one-over-one vinyl sash windows, except for a three-part picture window north of the entrance. A stone wall runs along Oenoke Lane and Seminary Street.

### **Seminary Street to Elm Street**

The house at **18 Seminary Street (1998, non-contributing building)** is a north-facing, two-story, L-shape, astylistic building with a side-gable center section connecting two front-gable, projecting ells. It was built on the site of the former Samuel Cooke Silliman House. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and the walls are clad in wood clapboards with corner boards and a simple cornice. The foundation is not visible. The center five-bay section has a full-width porch with square, Doric posts and covered by a projecting second story. The cross gables have single, paired, and groupings of four windows and vents in the top of the gables. Fenestration contains modern, eight-over-eight sash windows with wood sills and lintels. The west ell contains three garage bays on the first story.

**George E. Raymond House, 32 Seminary Street (ca. 1888, contributing building)** is a north-facing, rambling, two- and one-story, Victorian Eclectic-style house. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof of intersecting gables decorated with carved rafter tails, broad rakes with Queen Anne-style carving, and trusswork in the upper gables. A brick chimney rises above the roof on the west elevation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with corner boards and scallop-patterned, wood shingles in the gables above a string course. The main, two-story house is on the west and is connected via a one-story hyphen to a two-story, front-gable ell with a gable addition off the north elevation. The main entrance, offset bay two windows to the west, is sheltered under a square-post porch (not original) with a shed roof. Fenestration consists of single, one-over-one sash replacement windows in simple wood surrounds, sills, and lintels, arranged in a balanced manner across the facade. The window in the gable end has frame-like muntins. A front-gable, wood-frame **Garage (1974, non-contributing building)** is southwest of the house. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof, weatherboard walls, and a double-wide, glazed garage door on the north elevation.

**Charles Hazen Russell Garage, 33 Seminary Street (1910, contributing building)** is a west-facing, two-story, hip-roof, astylistic, brick building that was originally constructed as a garage and chauffeur's quarters, and has been extensively altered when converted into a single-family dwelling, possibly in the late twentieth century concurrent with the construction of the free-standing garage. The building has a low-pitch, asphalt shingle-covered roof pierced by two brick chimneys. A one-story, shed-roof, flush

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

board-clad ell wraps around the west and north elevations of the building. The primary entrance is in the ell and consists of a glazed wood panel door. Fenestration consists of single-pane casement windows in groupings of two and four on the second story and six-over-six sash windows on the first story. A two-car, wood-frame **Garage (1981, non-contributing building)** with an eastern brick ell is northeast of the house. The garage bay is clad in shiplap and vertical board and contains two modern garage doors. The east ell has three-light fixed windows and a wood cornice. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

**Long School, 40 Seminary Street (1835–1836, contributing building)** is a north-facing, one-story, front-gable, wood-frame house that was originally constructed as a schoolhouse. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof that is intersected by a gable ell off the south side of the east elevation and pierced by a brick ridgeline chimney at the center of the roof. The walls are clad in wood shingles and have a broad rake. The foundation is parged where visible. The building has two entrances: one in a shed-roof, enclosed porch off the east elevation; and another on the north elevation of the east ell. The east ell entrance is filled with a glazed, paneled wood door with sidelights. Fenestration is generally single six-over-six sash replacement windows in heavy wood surrounds with lintels and sills.

**Bertha Lockwood Dana House, 41 Seminary Street (1928, contributing building, photograph 26)** is a south-facing, three-bay-by-two-bay, two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style house with a flat-roof, one-story east ell atop a basement-level garage. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and the walls are clad in wide asbestos siding. The foundation is fieldstone, which matches the gable-end chimney on the east elevation and the ridgeline chimney just west of center. The center entrance is sheltered by a flat-roof porch with Tuscan columns and a broad architrave. The entrance contains a paneled wood door behind a storm door, sidelights and a transom. Fenestration is arranged singly and consists of eight-over-eight replacement sash with wood surrounds and paneled shutters. The east ell has a single garage bay with a shed-roof hood on the basement level; a hexagonal, bay window on the first story; and a roof deck with a simple balustrade above. The landscape is terraced with fieldstone retaining walls to accommodate the east-sloping site.

**Emma C. Clark House, 45 Seminary Street (1929, contributing building)** is a south-facing, two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, Colonial Revival-style, wood-frame house. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof pierced by three gable dormers. The walls are clad in wide wood shingles and terminate at a molded cornice and boxed eaves. The centered entrance is sheltered by a gable-roof portico with Tuscan columns and has sidelights and a fanlight transom. The entrance is flanked by oversized eight-over-eight sash windows on the first and second stories. Fenestration is symmetrical and generally consists of eight-over-eight windows on the first story and six-over-six windows on the second story and attic. A screened porch projects from the west elevation. The landscape is terraced and has stone and concrete stairs leading to the entrance and picket fences lining the upper lawn area.

**Orange S. Brown House, 46 Seminary Street (ca. 1905, contributing building)** is a north-facing, one-and-one-half-story, rectangular, wood-frame, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house with a side-gambrel roof and partial-width porch. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof with a shed-roof dormer across the facade and roof returns that cross the gambrel ends. The walls are clad in wood shingles and rise to a molded cornice, broad fascia board, and rake. The foundation is not visible. The facade porch has a hip roof, Tuscan columns, and a wood balustrade that shelters an entrance flanked by windows. Fenestration consists of paired one-over-one, wood sash windows with wood surrounds, sills, and lintels on the first story. The gambrel ends and shed-roof dormer contains diamond-pane casement windows in groupings of three. The western bay in the shed-roof dormer has been replaced with a four-light window. A fanlight with a molded surround and false keystone is in the upper gambrel ends. A single-bay, front-gable, wood-

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

frame **Garage (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building)** is south of the house. It has wood shingle-clad walls, a molded rake, and a wood paneled garage door surmounted by an eight-light transom.

**Hiram Terrell House, 52 Seminary Street (1857–1867/ca. 2000, contributing building)** is a north-facing, five-bay, two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Federal-style house. Its side-gable roof is covered in wood shingles and pierced by a brick, ridgeline chimney. The walls are clad in weatherboard. The center entrance has a single, paneled wood door with upper glazing and is surrounded by Tuscan-order pilasters and a simple architrave. Fenestration is symmetrically arranged and consists of six-over-six, wood sash windows in beveled surrounds. The gable ends have three, four-light windows (not original). A two-story, hip-roof, contemporary garage wing is immediately adjacent to the east elevation of the house. It has a standing seam-covered roof, board-and-batten-clad walls, and a concrete foundation. The north elevation has a single garage bay offset by a pair of sash windows to the west. The second story has fixed, four-light windows. Although attached to the house, this building reads as a separate building. The garden area immediately north of the house is enclosed by a picket, wood fence with paneled posts with dentiled caps and wood urns. A stone retaining wall and stone steps divide the garden area from the asphalt-paved driveway to the east.

**Watts Comstock House, 58 Seminary Street (ca. 1858, contributing building, photograph 27)** is a north-facing, two-story, five-bay, expanded saltbox-type, astylistic house with large east and south additions. The east addition is a staggered, side gable-roof, one-and-one-half-story addition; and the south addition is a two-story extension of the saltbox form. The house has an asphalt shingle-covered, side-gable roof pierced by a large brick chimney just north of the ridgeline. The east addition also has a brick chimney. It has wood clapboard-clad walls with corner boards, and it sits on a stone foundation. The center entrance is sheltered by a small, shed-roof porch with square posts. The entrance contains a paneled wood door surmounted by a three-light transom. Fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows with wood lintels, sills, and louvred shutters; second-story windows on the facade elevation are three-over-three sash. A small, front-gable, board-and-batten-clad **Garage (20<sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing building)** is south of the house and accessed by an asphalt-paved driveway.

**Baptist Minister's Residence, 66 Seminary Street (1872, contributing building)** is a north-facing, one-and-one-half-story, high-style, Second Empire-style house. It has a steeply pitched, wood shingle-covered mansard roof pierced by gable dormers and a large tower at the northeast corner. The dormers have deep overhanging eaves and contain segmental-arch windows with a triangular motif above. The mansard roof projects over a heavily bracketed, deep overhanging cornice, and the walls are clad in wood clapboards. The two-and-one-half-story tower has a hexagonal spire above a bracketed cornice and Gothic arched windows with wood surrounds and sills. A full-width, flat-roof porch on the east elevation has arched spandrels, brackets, and Tuscan-order posts. It shelters the primary entrance in the south bay and a window to the north. The entrance is filled with a paneled wood door within a molded surround. Fenestration consists of two-over-two, wood sash windows with molded lintels, sills, and louvred shutters. A **Picket Fence (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing structure)** lines Seminary Street in front of the house with an opening at a gravel drive that runs along the east elevation. It is constructed of octagonal, wood turrets with wood shingle-clad roofs and finials, and low, incised pickets. A late nineteenth-century, front-gable, wood-frame **Outbuilding (ca. 1890, contributing building)** is south of the house and not visible from the public right-of-way.

**Building 1, 70 Seminary Street (2020, non-contributing building)** and **Building 2, 70 Seminary Street (2020, non-contributing building)** are on the site of the former mid-nineteenth-century Amanda Weed House, which was demolished prior to 2020. The two houses are two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame buildings with asphalt shingle-covered roofs, wood shingle-clad walls, and concrete

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

foundations. They have shed-roof dormers, single garages, and recessed entries. Fenestration generally consists of two-over-one sash windows, arranged singly or paired. Building 1 is closest to the street and faces east, and Building 2 is at the rear and faces north, where both share an asphalt-paved driveway.

**76–82 Seminary Street (late 20<sup>th</sup> century, non-contributing building)** is a west-facing, side-gable, two-story, wood-frame, condominium building. The building has four identical, contiguous units that step down the south-sloping grade. The asphalt shingle-covered roof is pierced by a brick chimney on the south wall of each unit on the roof's east slope. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with corner boards and vertical board infill in the gable ends. The west elevations contain a garage bay, an entrance covered by a gable porch, and a hexagonal window bay on the first story and three windows above. Fenestration consists of eight-over-eight sash windows in wide surrounds with molded lintels. The north elevation has a projecting two-story bay on the west with a hexagonal window bay on the first story.

A **Stone Culvert, Seminary Street (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing structure)** carries Seminary Street over an unnamed, intermittent stream that runs north-south. It is constructed of a large, corrugated metal pipe with mortared fieldstone headwalls on the north and south sides of the road. The walls rise approximately one foot above the road grade.

**Benjamin Offen House, 88 Seminary Street (1880, contributing building)** is a north-facing, two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame, Queen Anne house with an octagonal tower in the northeast corner. The building has an asphalt shingle-covered roof with a cross gable on the east, and vinyl siding-clad walls. A brick chimney rises above the roof on the east elevation and from the ridgeline. The foundation is mortared fieldstone. The three-bay facade consists of the tower covering the east bay and a front-gable porch covering the remaining two bays. The porch has turned wood posts and balustrade, and a wood shingle-clad pediment. The entrance in the west bay is filled with a modern door. Fenestration consists of replacement one-over-one sash windows in vinyl surrounds. A front-gable, wood-frame, one-car **Garage (1915, contributing building)** is southwest of the house. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof and vinyl siding-clad walls.

**James A. Fairty Duplex, 92–94 Seminary Street (1905, contributing building)** is a north-facing, two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, reserved Queen Anne-style duplex. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof pierced by a brick ridgeline chimney and edged in a narrow cornice. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with corner boards, and the foundation is fieldstone. The four-bay facade has a full-width, hip-roof porch with turned wood posts and a simple wood balustrade. It shelters two entrances in the center bays flanked by single windows. Fenestration consists of one-over-one replacement sash windows in wood surrounds with narrow lintels. A porch is on the rear elevation. A mid-twentieth-century, two-car, front-gable, wood-frame **Garage (1950, contributing building)** is south of the house. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof, shiplap-clad walls, and wood-paneled doors with four-light glazing.

**August E. Tuttle House, 96 Seminary Street (1880, contributing building)** is a north-facing, two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame, transitional Italianate-Queen Anne-style house. It has an asphalt shingle-clad roof pierced by a center ridgeline brick chimney. The walls are clad in vinyl siding, and the foundation is fieldstone. A shed-roof, one-story addition covers the south elevation. The primary entrance, offset to the east by two windows, is sheltered by a shed-roof portico with turned wood posts and a wood balustrade. Fenestration consists of two-over-two wood sash windows with aluminum storm windows, contained within vinyl surrounds and flanked by louvred shutters. The window in the gable is one-over-one replacement sash, as are some windows on the side elevations. South of the house is a one-car, front-gable, wood-frame **Garage (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building)** with Queen Anne-

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

style details. It has asphalt shingle-covered roof with a rounded rake, scallop-patterned wood shingles in the gable and square wood shingles covering the walls, and a wood-paneled garage door.

**Eleazer Bouton House, 97 Seminary Street (before 1753, contributing building, photograph 28)** is a south-facing, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, saltbox-type house. It has an asphalt shingle-covered, side-gable roof pierced by a center, brick, ridgeline chimney and a centered gable dormer. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with corner boards, and the dormer is covered in scallop-pattern wood shingles. The foundation is fieldstone. A one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the east elevation. A full-width porch with a shed-roof extension supported by columns and edged with a simple wood balustrade covers the facade elevation. The center entrance has a simple wood surround and is flanked by single windows. Fenestration dates to the early twentieth century and consists of three-over-three wood-frame sash windows, arranged singly or in pairs. A mortared stone **Wellhouse (19<sup>th</sup> century, contributing structure, photograph 26)** sheltered by an asphalt shingle-covered gable roof supported by square posts is southeast of the house. A picket gate provides access on the south elevation. The land surrounding the house and wellhouse is terraced with a fieldstone retaining wall on the south parcel boundary.

**102 Seminary Street (2005, non-contributing building)** is a two-story house with an asphalt shingle-covered hip roof with projecting gables, wood shingle-clad walls, and a concrete foundation. It replaced the former nineteenth-century J. Lounsbury House on this site. Contemporary interpretations of nineteenth-century dwellings were incorporated into the building's features, including sidelights and a transom around the entry, six-over-six sash windows, and a blind segmental arch in a window bay.

**Augustus S. Tuttle House, 108 Seminary Street (after 1878, contributing building)** is a northwest-facing, two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame, reserved Italianate-style house with a one-story, shed-roof, rear addition. The house's wood shingle-covered roof has a northeast cross gable and is pierced by a brick ridgeline chimney. The walls are clad in wood clapboards with corner boards. The foundation is not visible. A full-width, hip-roof porch covers the facade elevation and has Tuscan columns and a simple wood balustrade. The porch shelters the main entrance offset by a window to the west; the entrance has a glazed wood-frame door. The second story above contains three windows. A single-run, wood staircase leads to a secondary entrance on the second story of the southwest elevation. Fenestration consists of two-over-two wood sash windows in wood surrounds with sills and lintels. East of the house is a front-gable, two-car, wood-frame **Garage (1920, contributing building)** with original, double-leaf, glazed, wood-paneled doors. It has a wood shingle-covered roof with a louvred cupola. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and have a plain rake and soffit board.

**Joseph Aschauer Duplex, 112 Seminary Street (ca. 1912, contributing building, photograph 29)** is a northwest-facing, one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, Dutch Colonial Revival-style, side-by-side duplex. It has an asphalt shingle-covered, side-gambrel roof pierced by three pedimented dormers on the facade and two ridgeline brick chimneys. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and sit atop a fieldstone foundation. A full-width, hip-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns shelters a pair of entrances flanked by windows. A one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof addition and a one-story, hip-roof addition project off the southeast elevation. Fenestration consists of paired, single-pane casement; single, single-pane casement; single and paired, one-over-one sash; and single, elongated, one-over-one sash windows. South of the duplex is a four-bay, side-gable, concrete block and wood-frame **Garage (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building)**. It has an asphalt shingle-covered roof with a shed-roof extension on the northeast elevation. The walls are constructed of concrete blocks, except for the shed-roof extension, which is wood paneled. The northwest-facing elevation has three car bays filled with modern, sliding, aluminum doors north of a single, glazed, wood-paneled door.

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

**122 Seminary Street (2001, non-contributing building)** is a northwest-facing, two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame house with an asphalt shingle-covered, side-gable roof; wood shingle-clad walls; and a poured concrete foundation. It replaced the former, late nineteenth-century Owen Martin House. The house was designed with architectural characteristics common in Colonial-era buildings, such as a symmetrical, five-bay facade; eight-over-twelve and eight-over-eight sash windows; and a wood-paneled entrance with sidelights and a five-light transom. It has a two-story garage ell on the southwest.

**128 Seminary Street/285 Elm Street (ca. 1865, contributing building, photograph 30)** is a northwest-facing, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame house with reserved Italianate-style details. Its roof is covered in asphalt shingles and pierced by a brick chimney at the ridgeline. The walls are clad in asbestos siding, and the foundation is fieldstone. It has a five-bay facade with a center entrance sheltered by a shed-roof porch with fluted Tuscan columns. The entrance contains a glazed, wood-panel door with a four-light transom above. The flanking windows are full-height four-over-four, wood sash windows with thicker vertical muntins; covered by two-light, wood-frame storm windows; and surrounded by wood trim. Four windows at the cornice above are three-over-three wood sash. The windows on the side elevations have been replaced with one-over-one wood sash windows. A shed-roof, one-story ell covers the southeast elevation. An **Outbuilding (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building)** is northeast of the house and functions as a garage and workshop. It has an asphalt shingle-covered, hip-roof; asbestos siding-clad walls, and a parged foundation. The northwest elevation contains a single, glazed, wood-paneled garage door offset to the north by a single entrance. The side elevations contain single-pane fixed and one-over-one sash windows in wood surrounds, and secondary entrances.

**132 Seminary Street (1867–1879/2010, non-contributing building)** is northwest-facing, two-story, front-gable, wood-frame, Italianate-style house. The house was extensively altered in 2010 with the replacement and rearrangement of its entrances and fenestration; removal of the chimney; and removal of trim elements. It has two, staggered, asphalt shingle-covered gable roofs. The walls are clad in wood clapboards, and the foundation is parged fieldstone and concrete. The south gable-roof portion is an addition constructed onto the smaller, original building. The primary entrance is on the northwest elevation of the addition and is sheltered beneath a shed-roof porch. Fenestration consists of two-over-two replacement sash windows in wood surrounds.

**293 Elm Street (ca. 1865, contributing building)** is a northwest-facing, two-story, irregularly shaped, Italianate-style house at the acute intersection of Seminary and Elm streets. The building has a trapezoidal footprint with a projecting rectangular bay on the narrow side that faces the intersection. It has a low-pitch hip roof with a narrow cornice and wide-overhanging eaves, and stucco-covered walls atop a parged foundation. The northwest facade elevation has a centered entrance flanked by single windows, and windows in the bays above. The wood-paneled door and the windows have molded wood surrounds. Fenestration across the building is symmetrical and balanced between the first and second stories; it consists of one-over-one vinyl sash in molded wood surrounds. A partial-width, flat-roof porch with square posts and a wood-block balustrade is on the northeast elevation.

### Statement of Integrity

The Church Hill Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association as a cohesive residential and institutional district developed as early as the mid-eighteenth century around a meetinghouse and church green, and then primarily between ca. 1880 and ca. 1920 with the town population's expansion and growth adjacent to the Center Village. The district retains a substantial number of early residential and key ecclesiastic properties constructed in popular architectural styles of their day, such as Federal, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival.

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

Contributing buildings and structures retain their character defining features, such as fenestration patterns and architectural ornament, and including modifications that occurred during the period of significance. There are a few modern intrusions, vacant lots, or demolitions within the district, and most of the modern construction is designed in Neoclassical Revival or contemporary styles and has limited visual impact on the character of the district. The review of exterior changes provided by the oversight of the Church Hill Local Historic District since its establishment in 1963 has been a key factor in preserving the character of the core of the district and the neighborhood. Some historic buildings within the district have been determined to be non-contributing and lack integrity due to extensive alterations and loss of historic material after the period of significance. All other historic buildings retain sufficient integrity to convey their associations with the historic development of Church Hill and surrounding neighborhoods. Several smaller resources—fences, gates, wellhouses, and culverts—built during the historic period also contribute to the feeling and setting of the district and are associated with the residential resources.



Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

**Church Hill Historic District  
New Canaan, Connecticut  
District Data Sheet**

Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot No.	Historic Name/Use	Address	Est. Date	Style/Form	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Photo Number(s)
T/242/1	God's Acre #	0 Park Street	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Landscape	Site	C	1
T/242/1	Wayside Cross #	0 Park Street	1923/1984	Marker	Object	C	None
T/242/1	God's Acre Marker #	0 Park Street	1908	Marker	Object	C	None
L/204/884	Congregational Meetinghouse #	1 Park Street	1842-1843, 1913, 1953-1954	Greek Revival	Building	C	2
L/204/884	Elisha Silliman House #	1 Park Street	1822	Federal	Building	C	3
L/204/884	Garage #	1 Park Street	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	NC	None
T/43/838/4 6, T/43/838/4 8, T/43/838/ MAIN	Husted-St. John House #	46-48 Park Street	1742/1999 /2004	Georgian	Building	C	4
L/19/812	First Church of Christ, Scientist #	49 Park Street	1953	Classical Revival	Building	C	5
L/18/81	Theophilus Fitch House *#	63 Park Street	1836	Greek Revival	Building	C	6
L/18/81	Carriage House *#	63 Park Street	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	C	None
L/204/860	Frederick F. Fisher House #	40 Oenoke Ridge	1929	Colonial Revival	Building	C	7
L/204/859	Second Episcopal Manse #	24-30 Oenoke	Ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic	Building	C	8

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot No.	Historic Name/Use	Address	Est. Date	Style/Form	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Photo Number(s)
		Ridge					
L/204/859	Outbuilding #	24-30 Oenoke Ridge	Ca. 1950	No Style	Building	C	None
L/204/859	Garage #	24-30 Oenoke Ridge	Ca. 1950	No Style	Building	C	None
T/42/88	Hanford-Silliman House #	13 Oenoke Ridge	Ca. 1764	Georgian	Building	C	9
T/42/88	Tool Museum #	13 Oenoke Ridge	ca. 1930/1970.	No style	Building	NC	None
T/42/88	Wellhouse #	13 Oenoke Ridge	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> c.	No style	Structure	C	9
T/42/88	Rock School #	13 Oenoke Ridge	1799/1973	No style	Building	C	None
T/42/88	John Rogers Studio *#	13 Oenoke Ridge	1877-1878/1960	Gothic Revival	Building	C	10
T/42/88	Town House #	13 Oenoke Ridge	1825-1826/ca. 1965	Federal	Building	C	11
T/42/81	St. Mark's Episcopal Church/St. Michael's Lutheran Church #	5 Oenoke Ridge	1833/late 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Greek Revival	Building	C	12
T/42/81	Parsonage #	5 Oenoke Ridge	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	NC	None
T/42/82	Joseph Scofield House #	4 Main Street	1839/late 20 <sup>th</sup> -early 21 <sup>st</sup> c.	Greek Revival	Building	C	None
T/42/873	Lucy Weed Cottage/Marilla Dan House #	12 Main Street	Ca. 1840, ca. 1925	American Four Square	Building	C	13
T/42/84	Henry B. Rogers House/Hillside #	18 Main Street	1859	Victorian Eclectic	Building	C	None

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot No.	Historic Name/Use	Address	Est. Date	Style/Form	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Photo Number(s)
T/42/84	Garage #	18 Main Street	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	NC	None
T/43/820	Scoville-Schwepe House #	35 Main Street	Ca. 1888	Italianate/Queen Anne	Building	C	14
T/43/820	Carriage House #	35 Main Street	Ca. 1888	No Style	Building	C	None
T/42/85	Seymour Comstock House #	38 Main Street	Ca. 1808	Federal	Building	C	15
T/42/85	Carriage House #	38 Main Street	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	C	None
T/42/85	Shed #	38 Main Street	1920	No Style	Building	C	None
T/42/86	Edson Bradley House #	46 Main Street	1840-1841	Greek Revival	Building	C	16
T/42/86	Outbuilding #	46 Main Street	Early to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	C	None
T/43/821	Condominiums #	41 Main Street	1966	NeoClassical Revival	Building	C	None17
T/43/834	Condominiums #	45 Main Street	1966	NeoClassical Revival	Building	C	None
T/43/822	St. Mark's Episcopal Church Rectory #	51 Main Street	1881	Queen Anne	Building	C	18
T/43/822	Garage #	51 Main Street	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	NC	None
T/211/840	H.B. Rogers Co./Silliman Store	54-56 Main Street	Ca. 1840/2022	Queen Anne	Building	C	None
T/43/823	Vine Cottage	61 Main Street	1859	Gothic Revival	Building	C	19
T/221/839	The Old Morgue	2 Locust Avenue	1840	Greek Revival	Building	C	None
L/204/849	Francis Weed House/ Congregational Church Parsonage #	7 St. John Place	1896	Queen Anne	Building	C	20

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot No.	Historic Name/Use	Address	Est. Date	Style/Form	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Photo Number(s)
L/204/849	Garage #	7 St. John Place	Early to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Queen Anne	Building	C	None
T/43/838/1 2, T/43/838/1 1	House #	10-12 St. John Place	1983	No Style	Building	NC	None
T/43/838/1 2, T/43/838/1 1	Carriage House #	10-12 St. John Place	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> c./1983	No Style	Building	C	None
L/204/848	James Howard Bailey House #	17 St. John Place	1927	Tudor Revival	Building	C	None
L/19/813/1 -9, L/19/813/MAIN	Charles Russell House	24 St. John Place	1910/1980	Colonial Revival, Mid-Century Modern	Building	C	21
L/19/813/MAIN	Garage	24 St. John Place	1950	No Style	Building	C	None
L/204/847	House	25 St. John Place	1904	Colonial Revival	Building	C	22
L/204/846	House	37 St. John Place	1907	Dutch Colonial Revival	Building	C	None
L/204/846	Cottage	37 St. John Place	1948	Colonial Revival	Building	C	None
L/204/845	House	43 St. John Place	1903	Colonial Revival	Building	C	None
L/204/845	Garage	43 St. John Place	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	C	None
L/19/87	House	44 St. John Place	1976	French Provincial	Building	NC	None
L/204/844	House	49 St. John Place	Ca. 1899	Queen Anne	Building	C	None
L/19/86	George Kellogg House	50 St. John Place	1890	Queen Anne	Building	C	23

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot No.	Historic Name/Use	Address	Est. Date	Style/Form	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Photo Number(s)
L/204/843	House	55 St. John Place	1898	Colonial Revival	Building	C	None
L/204/843	Outbuilding	55 St. John Place	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Colonial Revival	Building	C	None
L/204/843	Wall and Gate	55 St. John Place	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Colonial Revival	Structure	C	None
L/19/84	House	62 St. John Place	Ca. 1920	Craftsman/Dutch Colonial Revival	Building	C	None
L/19/84	Garage	62 St. John Place	Ca. 1920	No Style	Building	C	None
L/19/83	House	68 St. John Place	Ca. 1912	Colonial Revival	Building	C	24
L/19/83	Outbuilding	68 St. John Place	Ca. 1920	No Style	Building	C	None
L/204/893	House	71 St. John Place	Ca. 1907	Colonial Revival	Building	C	None
L/19/82	House	76 St. John Place	Ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	Building	C	25
L/19/81	House	88 St. John Place	Ca. 1926	Colonial Revival/Cape	Building	C	None
L/20/934	House	183 Oenoke Lane	1951	No Style	Building	C	None
L/18/846	House#	18 Seminary Street	1998	No Style	Building	NC	None
L/18/847	George E. Raymond House	32 Seminary Street	Ca. 1888	Victorian Eclectic	Building	C	None
L/18/847	Garage	32 Seminary Street	1974	No Style	Building	NC	None
L/19/814	Charles Hazen Russell Garage	33 Seminary Street	1910	No Style	Building	C	None
L/19/814	Garage	33 Seminary Street	1981	No Style	Building	NC	None
L/18/84	Long School	40 Seminary Street	1835–1836	No Style	Building	C	None

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot No.	Historic Name/Use	Address	Est. Date	Style/Form	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Photo Number(s)
L/19/810	Bertha Lockwood Dana House	41 Seminary Street	1928	Colonial Revival	Building	C	26
L/19/811	Emma C. Clark House	45 Seminary Street	1929	Colonial Revival	Building	C	None
L/18/85	Orange S. Brown House	46 Seminary Street	Ca. 1905	Dutch Colonial Revival	Building	C	None
L/18/85	Garage	46 Seminary Street	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	C	None
L/18/86	Hiram Terrell House	52 Seminary Street	1857–1867/ca. 2000	Federal	Building	C	None
L/18/87	Watts Comstock House	58 Seminary Street	Ca. 1858	No Style	Building	C	27
L/18/87	Garage	58 Seminary Street	20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	NC	None
L/18/88	Baptist Minister's Residence	66 Seminary Street	1872	Second Empire	Building	C	None
L/18/88	Picket Fence	66 Seminary Street	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Structure	C	None
L/18/88	Outbuilding	66 Seminary Street	Ca. 1890	No Style	Building	C	None
L/18/89	Building 1	70 Seminary Street	2020	No Style	Building	NC	None
L/18/89	Building 2	70 Seminary Street	2020	No Style	Building	NC	None
L/18/810/ MAIN, L/18/810/1 —4	Condominiums	76–82 Seminary Street	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	NC	None
	Stone Culvert	Seminary Street	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	N/A	Structure	C	None
L/18/811	Benjamin Offen House	88 Seminary Street	1880	Queen Anne	Building	C	None
L/18/811	Garage	88 Seminary	1915	No Style	Building	C	None

Church Hill Historic District  
 Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
 County and State

Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot No.	Historic Name/Use	Address	Est. Date	Style/Form	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Photo Number(s)
		Street					
L/18/812	James A. Fairty Duplex	92-94 Seminary Street	1905	Queen Anne	Building	C	None
L/18/812	Garage	92-94 Seminary Street	1950	No Style	Building	C	None
L/18/813	August E. Tuttle House	96 Seminary Street	1880	Italianate/Queen Anne	Building	C	None
L/18/813	Garage	96 Seminary Street	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Queen Anne	Building	C	None
L/20/883	Eleazer Bouton House	97 Seminary Street	Before 1753	Cape	Building	C	28
L/20/883	Wellhouse	97 Seminary Street	19 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Structure	C	28
L/18/814	House	102 Seminary Street	2005	No Style	Building	NC	None
L/18/815	Augustus S. Tuttle House	108 Seminary Street	After 1878	Italianate	Building	C	None
L/18/815	Garage	108 Seminary Street	1920	No Style	Building	C	None
L/18/816	Joseph Aschauer Duplex	112 Seminary Street	Ca. 1912	Colonial Revival	Building	C	29
L/18/816	Garage	112 Seminary Street	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	C	None
L/18/817	House	122 Seminary Street	2001	No Style	Building	NC	None

Church Hill Historic District  
 Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
 County and State

Assessor's Map/Plat/Lot No.	Historic Name/Use	Address	Est. Date	Style/Form	Resource Type	Contributing Status	Photo Number(s)
L/18/818	House	128 Seminary Street/285 Elm Street	Ca. 1865	Italianate	Building	C	30
L/18/818	Outbuilding	128 Seminary Street	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> c.	No Style	Building	C	None
L/18/819	House	132 Seminary Street	1867–1879/2010	Italianate	Building	NC	None
L/18/820	House	293 Elm Street	ca. 1865	Italianate	Building	C	None

C – Contributing resource

NC – Non-contributing resource

Resources with an asterisk (\*) have been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Resources with a pound sign (#) are within the Church Hill Local Historic District.



Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration and Settlement  
Community Planning and Development  
Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1742-1973  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1742 Husted-St. John House, 46-48 Park Street constructed, oldest extant building  
1842-1843 Congregational Meetinghouse, 1 Park Street built on site of 1732 meetinghouse (not extant)  
1973 Rock School moved to campus of NCMHS

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Bergmann, Richard  
Breed, F. Nelson  
Christ-Janer, Victor  
Crissy, Hiram (builder)  
Dudley, Henry C. (Wills and Dudley)  
Forster, Frank J.  
Jennings, John (builder)  
Palliser, Palliser & Co.  
Peabody and Stearns

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Church Hill Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration and Settlement and Community Planning and Development, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Under Criterion A, the district is significant for its association with, and enduring retention of, buildings, landscape elements, and transportation networks associated with the earliest settlement of New Canaan, including the establishment of churches centered around a green common space, and the laying out and development of residential streets beginning in the mid-eighteenth century. Under Criterion C, the district is significant for its collection of well-designed residential, civic, and ecclesiastic buildings in a variety of popular styles dating from the mid-eighteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, including Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival. If future analyses demonstrate the presence of archaeological deposits at God's Acre, the district may be eligible under Criterion D for its contribution to the interpretation of the site's eighteenth- and nineteenth-century civic and ecclesiastical use.

The period of significance for the Church Hill Historic District begins in 1742, the construction date of the Husted-St. John House, 46–48 Park Street, the oldest building, and ends in 1973 with the relocation of the 1799 Rock School from near the intersection of Laurel and Canoe roads to the campus of the New Canaan Museum and Historical Society.

---

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**CRITERION A – EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT and COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Church Hill Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration and Settlement and Community Planning and Development for its association with, and enduring retention of buildings, landscape elements, and transportation networks associated with the earliest settlement of New Canaan and the town's institutional and residential development in the eighteenth through mid-twentieth centuries.

**Eighteenth-Century New Canaan**

The area that would become New Canaan was settled ca. 1700 as the towns of Stamford and Norwalk. In 1700, the proprietors of Stamford and Norwalk had begun to parcel out the "common" acreage at the Stamford-Norwalk line to 75 individuals. The settlers occupied lands 5 miles long and 3.5 miles wide on both sides of the Five Mile River that flowed into Long Island Sound at present-day Rowayton. In 1674, a boundary, known as the Perambulation Line, was established between the two towns and extended from the harbor in a straight line 37½ degrees west of north to the perpendicular Colony Line between

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Connecticut and New York (Bayles et al. 1969:2; Hoadly 1873:329–331; King 1981:7–9; NCHS 1951a:218–222).

The Connecticut General Assembly established the Congregationalist Canaan Parish (now New Canaan) in northwestern Norwalk and northeastern Stamford in 1731, and residents were expected to participate in, and financially support, the state church. Residents who were not Congregationalists were excused from paying taxes in support of the Congregationalist minister in town, provided they could “conveniently” attend their chosen church. The Congregational Church was constructed on Church Hill, also known as God’s Acre.<sup>3</sup> The first meetinghouse was built in what is now the roadbed at the corner of Park Street and St. John’s Place, at the south edge of God’s Acre. The building was replaced in 1750–1752, built just south of the current edifice (NCHS 1951a:14). The triangular hillside now known as **God’s Acre (18<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century)** was formally deeded to the “Proprietors of the Parish of New Canaan” in 1773, after which time it was used as a cemetery for the Congregational Church for nearly 200 years (Figure 4) (see **Nineteenth-Century New Canaan** section).

God’s Acre was a locus of religious activities as early as 1732, when a meetinghouse was constructed for Canaan Parish adjacent to the site, at or near the current location of the **Congregational Meetinghouse, 1 Park Street (1842–1843, 1913, 1953–1954, contributing building)**. The moniker “God’s Acre,” which is not intended to proscribe the size of the lot, is a term often used for cemeteries, particularly those in a churchyard (Webster 2010). In New Canaan, the triangular plot of land across from the Congregational Meetinghouse known as God’s Acre was sold to the residents in the Canaan Parish in 1773 by Norwalk residents William Boulton and Jonathan Husted, stating that they were granted “all the common land where their Meeting House standeth and thirty rods from the meetinghouse that is common and highway there” (quoted in Town Greens 2022).

The residents of what became the town of New Canaan were initially farmers, raising cereal crops including wheat, rye, corn, and oats, as well as potatoes and other vegetables (Congregational Church 1935:24). A few houses were constructed near the meetinghouse, but generally dwellings were separated from each other by large farms (NCHS 1949:157). Industrial development was confined to small water-powered grist, saw, and fulling mills, along with blacksmith shops, which supported the agricultural economy (Clouette 1989). Much of the development in the district during this century was centered around Oenoke Ridge and God’s Acre, eventually radiating outwards to the west and south along the primary roads that frame the. By the early nineteenth century, the population reached 1200 and the Center Village began to develop as an extension of the God’s Acre area as the center of civic life (NCHS 1949:88). As a result of later development, only a small number of eighteenth-century buildings remain extant in the district, discussed below.

The Episcopal Church in Connecticut began in 1705 when a Church of England missionary settled in Stratford and then established the first parish in 1707. The present-day St. Mark’s Episcopal Church began with the organization of Episcopalian St. Paul’s Parish in Norwalk in 1737 and St. John’s Parish in Stamford in 1741 (Pennypacker 1964:3). In 1762, the first Episcopal church in Canaan Parish was organized in response to congregants who wanted to worship closer to home rather than having to travel to Norwalk or Stamford (Pennypacker 1964:8–9). The first church was constructed in 1764 on West Road (west of Oenoke Ridge).<sup>4</sup> Church records indicate that it was not consistently used, initially due to the lack of a minister, and later due to the American Revolution as many congregants were Loyalists. In

<sup>3</sup> God’s Acre is a Local Historic District established on June 27, 1963, and is listed on the Connecticut State Register but is not National Register listed (CTHP 2019).

<sup>4</sup> 1764 is accepted as the year St. Mark’s Church was officially founded (Pennypacker 1964:10).

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

1789, what is now the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America formally separated from the Church of England, due in part to a Church of England requirement that clergy swear allegiance to the British monarch (Pennypacker 1964:16–17; Hain and Shattuck 2004:53) In 1791, the first Episcopal Society of Canaan Parish was formed, separate from the Stamford and Norwalk Episcopal churches, but provided financial compensation to the ministers of Stamford and Norwalk who preached at Canaan Parish for at least part of each year (Pennypacker 1964:18–19). Church services were held in the 1764 church until 1832, when the congregation purchased a parcel on what became known as God’s Acre (named for to the concentration of churches in that spot) near the town center. In 1833, a new wood-frame, Greek Revival-style **St. Mark’s Episcopal Church, 5 Oenoke Ridge (1833)** was constructed. Bishop Thomas Church Brownell (1779–1865) consecrated the new building on May 6, 1834, and the letter of consecration provides the first instance of the congregation being known as St. Mark’s Church (Pennypacker 1964:8–13, 19, 25–27).

In 1742, Jonathan Husted purchased a dwelling house and shop, **Husted-St. John House, 46–48 Park Street (1742)**, from Henry and Mary Inman, who had themselves purchased the land the year before from John Betts. Husted owned the property until 1764, when it was sold to Lt. David St. John of Stamford. At that time the property was described as consisting of a house, barn, and fruit trees. St. John served on a committee of inspection charged with purchasing clothing for men serving in the Revolutionary War and was the New Canaan highway surveyor, sealer of weights and measures, and a town selectman. The property remained in the St. John family until 1919 when it was sold to Helen M. Ashwell (Carley 2012).

In 1753, Hezekiah Bouton acquired the **Eleazer Bouton House, 97 Seminary Street (before 1753)** from his father Eleazer. At that time, the property consisted of three acres of land, the house, a barn, a shop, and an orchard. The property was sold out of the Bouton family in 1785 when Samuel Hanford Jr. of Norwalk purchased it; Hanford conveyed it to Abraham Weed Jr. in 1790, who in turn conveyed it in 1793 to cabinetmaker Stephen Craft. Craft, who owned the property until 1820, was known for making flax and wool spinning wheels for women in New Canaan (Carley 2012). Through the mid-nineteenth century, the house was a rental property occupied by shoemakers and other tradesmen; by 1867 the property was owned by S.A. Weed, who continued using the house as a rental property (Carley 2012; Beers 1867).

In 1761, weaver Stephen Hanford (1735–1782) purchased 10 acres of land on what is now Oenoke Ridge, where he built the **Hanford-Silliman House, 13 Oenoke Ridge (1761–1764)**, living there with his wife Jemima (d 1767) and their daughters Ruth and Dinah, and his second wife Sarah and their son George, until his death (NCMHS 2022b). During the American Revolution, Hanford wove flannel for the Continental Army in an adjacent outbuilding, and the house itself was used as a tavern (*Bridgeport Post* 1957). After Stephen’s death, Sarah sold the house and surrounding land to Elisha Leeds, who subsequently gave the property to his daughter Martha and her husband, Dr. Joseph Silliman (NCMHS 2022b).

Several households in New Canaan during the late eighteenth and early-to-mid-nineteenth centuries included enslaved and free people; unlike their southern counterparts, households with enslaved people of color would have had only a few, rather than vast numbers of enslaved people to work in the fields and manor houses (Congregational Church 1935:26; NCHS 1949:189). No households within the district have been definitively identified as having enslaved people in them, but Jonathan Husted, who owned 46–48 Park Street for several years, is recorded in 1772 as enslaving at least two people, a woman named Candace, and a nine-year-old boy named Simms or Onesimus, who may have been Candace’s son (NCHS 1951a:419). Husted’s primary residence, 16 West Road, is north of the district at the intersection of West Street and Oenoke Ridge (NCHS 1951a:419). Later, free people of color were recorded in the

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

1820 census as living in the households of Elisha Leeds Silliman, Richard Fairweather, and Joseph Silliman (US Census 1820).

### **Nineteenth-Century New Canaan**

Through most of the nineteenth century, New Canaan's economy and character were rooted in agriculture and light manufacturing, as exemplified by the family farms on what would become Waveny near the south end of town and small, wood-frame manufacturing buildings in and near the district. Beginning in the 1830s, weekend and summer visitors, mostly from New York City, sought respite in the town's agrarian, quiet country setting (King 1981:222, 278). Access to New Canaan improved with the arrival of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad in 1868, with stops at Talmadge Hill and New Canaan village. By the mid-1890s, the modern amenities of a reliable water supply and electric lights were available (King 1981:242–244).

#### *Civic and Institutional Buildings*

About 1800, New Canaan's first public school was constructed near the south end of God's Acre, remaining in place until 1835. It is also likely that a signpost, and perhaps the town's whipping post, were also located on or near the greensward.

In 1801, the Congregational Church and Town formally separated, and the members of the Congregational church formed an ecclesiastical society (NCHS 1951:13). At that time, only six streets existed in New Canaan: Main Street; Park Street or White Oak Shade Ridge; Oenoke Avenue or Haynes Ridge; East Avenue, formerly Carter Street Road; Locust Avenue, formerly known as Clapboard Hills Road; Summer Street; and Seminary Street, formerly called Brook Street (NCHS 1949:161). Several churches and schools were constructed in the district through the nineteenth century, along with residences for clergy associated with the churches (Figure 4).

The earliest extant building associated with the religious life of New Canaan is the **Elisha Silliman House, 1 Park Street (1822)**, constructed for Elisha Leeds Silliman (ca. 1793–1850) and his wife Amelia (NCHS 1951a). Silliman was the son of Dr. Joseph Silliman and grandson of Reverend Robert Silliman, the minister of the Congregational Church from 1741 to 1771 (Carley 2015c). The house was later used as the parsonage for the Congregational Church, discussed below.

In 1825, the **Town House, 13 Oenoke Ridge (1825)** was built on land purchased from Joseph Silliman (NCHS 1949:192). The two-story building provided space for town offices on the first story, and the local Masonic Lodge, established that same year and initially meeting in members' homes, rented the second story for 20 years, renting it for \$20 per year (NCMHS 2022c; Harmony Lodge 2022).<sup>5</sup> In 1835, the town voted that the Town House should be opened for public worship by any religious denomination that wished to apply to use the space (NCHS 1949:193). In 1841, the town moved the Town House to the south to align it with St. Mark's Church along the street end, and extended by 12 feet. In 1843, the town voted to rotate the Town House so the south end faced the street, and the building extended by another eight feet. The Town House remained in use for town business until 1864 (NCHS 1951a:97).

---

<sup>5</sup> In later years, Harmony Lodge No. 67 rented space from the International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), and in 1916, the lodge purchased a former Baptist Church turned theater, renovating for use as the lodge. In 1954, the Lodge moved to its permanent home at 231 Main Street (outside district), in the former Methodist Church (Harmony Lodge No. 67 2022).

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

In 1840, the Congregational Church community began the construction of the current **Congregational Meetinghouse, 1 Park Street (1842–1843)** on land donated by David S. Rockwell. The church was built and finished on the interior by Weston, Connecticut, carpenter James Jennings using plans purchased from noted New York architect Minard Lafever (1798–1854) by Rev. Theophilus Smith (NCHS 1951a:12–15; Carley 2014f). The building was expanded in 1877 with the addition of a lecture room and choir hall above the pulpit (Carley 2014f).

Several academies or seminaries were established in the district in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, including the New Canaan Academy, founded in 1815 by a group of proprietors including Richard Fairweather; the New Canaan Seminary, established in 1834; and a small school at the corner of Park and Seminary streets (not extant) referred to as the “old red schoolhouse,” which may have been attended by girls and boys whose families did not send them to any of the private academies (NCHS 1951a:404–405; NCHS 1949:204).<sup>6</sup> Many of the schools, including the Academy, were taught by young Yale graduates, providing instruction in Latin, Greek, mathematics, chemistry, and philosophy. The original Academy building appears to have been demolished and a new building, the **Seymour Comstock House, 38 Main Street (ca. 1808)**, constructed, both by Richard Fairweather on a 30-acre lot. Fairweather had a small shop to the north of the house, where he made hats (NCHS 1949:174). About 1833, Fairweather sold a portion of his land to the Episcopal Church, which constructed **St. Mark’s Episcopal Church, 5 Oenoke Ridge (1833)**.

The old red schoolhouse was the District School No. 1 for Canaan Parish, one of ten such schools, and had formerly been a blacksmith’s shop belonging to David St. John. In 1835, the schoolhouse was sold, likely to Theophilus Fitch, for \$25, and lessons were moved to a two-room schoolhouse called the **Long School, 40 Seminary Street (1835)**. The building remained in use as a school until 1854, when it was converted into a private residence (NCMHS 2022d).

In 1834, the **Elisha Silliman House** was purchased by Silas Davenport, who opened a boys’ boarding school, the Philopaedean Seminary, in the house, subsequently enlarging the building to its present dimensions and constructing a schoolhouse adjacent to it, connected by a two-story passage (NCHS 1949:206–207; Carley 2015c). By 1837, the building was sold to David S. Rockwell, who took over the school and ran it until the eve of the Civil War (1861–1865). By that time the school was known as the Church Hill Institute due to its location and surroundings (NCHS 1949:206). The school remained in operation until 1867 when it was purchased by prominent New York surgeon and summer resident Willard Parker Sr. (Carley 2015c). The building was reconfigured in ca. 1881 to move the connecting wing to the west to form the back of the **Second Episcopal Manse; Rogers Lodge, 24 Oenoke Ridge (ca. 1870)**, and the schoolhouse was moved to become an addition to the building (NCHS 1949:207–208). The Silliman house was later a summer home for William M. Grosvenor, the dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City; he sold it in 1921 to Lucinda Bateson (Carley 2015c). In 1927, the Congregational Church acquired the building from Bateson for use as a parsonage, which continues to the present (Carley 2015c).

The **God’s Acre** cemetery was among at least six other cemeteries in use by the late eighteenth century in New Canaan. It was continuously used for burials beginning 1773, and reached its capacity by the mid-nineteenth century; the last burial was in 1857 (King 1971:9; King 2022). The cemetery grounds had become overgrown, and about 1866, as part of a general beautification effort in the town before the nation’s Centennial celebrations, headstones, but likely not the graves themselves, were removed from the

---

<sup>6</sup> Seminary Street, originally called Brook Street, is believed to have been renamed for the old red schoolhouse at its eastern terminus (NCHS 1949:212).

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

cemetery on God's Acre, and reinstalled in the Parade Hill (approximately 0.8 miles northwest) and Lakeview (approximately 0.8 miles southeast) cemeteries. God's Acre became, and has since been maintained as, a public open space greensward (NCHS 1965; CCNC 2021).

About 1867, the Second Episcopal Manse was converted for use as a residence for the Parker's caretaker and it remained in the Parker family until the end of the nineteenth century. In 1926, St. Mark's Episcopal Church purchased the property for use as a rectory, which remained in use until 1949 when it was sold to a private owner; the property remains a private residence (Carley 2014b).

In 1872, farmer Watts Comstock constructed a meetinghouse for the Baptist society, likely the building at 177 Cherry Street (outside district), along with a fine, Second Empire-style residence for the town's Baptist minister at **66 Seminary Street (1872)** (Carley 2011).

### *Commerce and Manufacturing*

In the early nineteenth century, the economy of New Canaan shifted from being predominantly agricultural to that of shoe manufacturing, bolstered by its proximity to coastal trading centers. By 1818, 50,000 pairs of shoes were manufactured in New Canaan each year, and by 1860, New Canaan was the third largest shoe manufacturer in the country and was first in manufacturing women's shoes (Congregational Church 1935:24; Johnston 1951). However, in the years just before the Civil War, factories in town still manufactured shoes by hand, rather than installing automatic sewing machines, which would spell the demise of the industry as factories could not keep up with wartime demand (NCMHS 2022e). One such shoe manufacturer was Edson Bradley (1815–1886), who built a fine, high-style Greek Revival-style house at **46 Main Street (1840–1841)** on a lot purchased from Seymour Comstock. Bradley was a partner in a prominent shoe manufacturing concern, Bailey and Benedict, overseeing the New York office of his firm from his home in New Canaan. In 1861, the New Canaan shoe industry collapsed, and with it, Bradley lost his fortune. As a result, he sold the house to Seymour Comstock's son Albert in 1871 (Carley 2015e).

In 1838, S.C. Silliman Jr. purchased a lot from Seymour Comstock and constructed a wood-frame store at **54–56 Main Street (1838)**, where he ran a general store for many years. In 1853, Silliman sold the building to shoemaker Edson Bailey, who in turn sold the building to Albert S. Comstock (1831–1909) and Henry B. Rogers (1839–1905), and the two men began a clothing manufacturing business (NCHS 1949:215). By 1878, Rogers was in business for himself at 54–56 Main Street and manufactured bicycling clothes for men and boys (Carley 2015a; Bedford and Lucas 1987d).

In 1840, Joseph Scofield constructed a two-story, wood-frame Greek Revival-style building at **2 Locust Avenue (1840)** on land purchased from Seymour Comstock. The building was immediately leased to the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, later the Friendship division of the Sons of Temperance, of which Scofield was a member. The second floor was used as a dance hall, and had a ceiling painted to resemble the night sky. Within a few years, the second story became the meeting space for the temperance society, and the first story was used as warehouse space by Comstock and J.N. Hall, then stored shoemaking supplies until Scofield sold the building to Russell L. Hall. Hall was a furniture dealer and undertaker on Main Street, and used the Locust Street building to store caskets and as a morgue, lending the building its common name, the "old morgue" (NCHS 1951a:203). The building remained in use as a morgue until 1911, then sat vacant until 1920 after which time it was again used for storage. In 1928, Veterans Club, Inc. purchased the building; Veterans Club, Inc. acted as a holding company for the Howard Bossa Post No. 653 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Numerous veterans' groups and others used the building for meetings until 1946, when the Veterans of Foreign Wars moved into a larger building on South Avenue and subsequently sold the building to a private owner who used the building as a residence



Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

and commercial space. In 1953, the Visiting Nurse and Hospice of Fairfield County purchased the building, which is home to the New Canaan Thrift Shop (NCHS 1951a:204–205; NCMHS 2022f).

### *Residential Development*

In the early years of the nineteenth century, residential buildings in the district were generally constructed on large lots, but as the century progressed, lots were subdivided into smaller parcels (Figure 5), with some deeded to family members and others sold off. By the end of the century, development in the district was expanding to the west along Seminary Street and St. John Place and south along Main Street toward the Center Village.

One of the first high-style buildings constructed in the district was the **Theophilus Fitch House, 63 Park Street (1836)**. Influenced by architectural pattern books like Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter* (1830) and the rise of architecture as a practice in the United States and elsewhere, houses grew in scale and visual complexity (Upton 1984:112, 116). Local master carpenter Hiram Crissy (1799–1845) built the house for Fitch, his blind brother Philo, and their widowed mother, Hannah, on the site of the first district school (see **Builders and Architects** below).

In 1837, Seymour Comstock (1803–1902), proprietor of a well-known general store, Comstock & Co. (not extant), purchased the house at 38 Main Street from Richard Fairweather. Shortly thereafter, Comstock began selling off one-acre lots which were built up with fine homes in popular architectural styles of the time for prominent residents, including the **Joseph Scofield House, 4 Main Street (1839)** and the **Edson Bradley House, 46 Main Street (1840–1841)**. By 1844, Mercy Scofield Hoyt owned a house on the east side of Joseph Scofield's lot, designated **12 Main Street (ca. 1840)**; in 1844 Hoyt sold the property to Linus St. John Benedict (Carley 2015b). The property passed through a variety of owners, including two pairs of sisters, Lucy and Elizabeth Weed and Mary Dan and Marilla Dan Weed. In 1910, while under the ownership of Mary Dan and Marilla Dan Weed, the house was renovated into an American Four Square-style building (see **Criterion C – Architecture**).

In the mid-nineteenth century, local builder and clerk for the St. Mark's Episcopal Church vestry, Sereno E. Ogden, built several speculative houses on Forest Street and Locust Avenue, along with banks and commercial buildings. He likely built the **Henry B. Rogers House/Hillside, 18 Main Street (1859)** for use by the church, as the 1860 census records Reverend William H. Cook living at the property with his wife and their household (Carley 2015d). By 1866, however, the house belonged to Henry B. Rogers (1839–1905) and his wife Mary Louise (1838–1886). Rogers' clothing manufactory was down the hill at 54–56 Main Street. The Rogerses lived in the house for about 10 years before building another house at 62 Park Street (not extant). They subsequently rented 18 Main Street to a series of tenants until 1927, when Henry Lawrence Whittemore purchased the property (Carley 2015d).

In 1879, Irish gardener Owen Martin (1840–1910) purchased land and buildings across three lots along what is now Seminary Street from the State of Connecticut. The houses at **128 Seminary Street (1867–1879)**, and **132 Seminary Street (1867–1879)** were all built prior to Martin's purchase of the property. A house at 122 Seminary Street was demolished in the early twenty-first century, and a new house was constructed in 2001; the remaining houses from the Martin properties are extant (Bedford and Lucas 1987a, b, c).

In 1889, the former Dr. Samuel St. John (1813–1876) estate was platted out into 26 house lots on both sides of St. John Street by Francis E. Weed (1841–1915) and his business partner George Kellogg (1840–1914). The St. John property had been all but destroyed by a fire in 1876, leaving only St. John's

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

astronomical observatory (not extant) and other outbuildings intact; Weed's son converted the observatory into a photography studio and held art exhibitions in the space (Carley 2014d).<sup>7</sup> Kellogg constructed the first house on the street at **50 St. John Street (1890)**, and six years later, Weed built his own house at **7 St. John Street (1896)**. In 1923, Kellogg's son subdivided the property into five lots, with three on St. John Place and two on Seminary Street to the south, and subsequently sold them off (Carley 2014c,d).

### *Summer Visitors*

New Canaan first became a popular summer destination in the 1870s, following the 1868 arrival of an 8-mile-long spur line off the New York and New Haven Railroad (later the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad) with stops at Talmadge Hill and in the center of town. The railroad and, by 1897, a reliable water supply and electricity, led to an ever-increasing flow of New Yorkers coming to New Canaan to escape the city (ConnecticutHistory.org 2018; Bayles et al. 1969:12; Johnston 1951).

Some of the earliest summer residents in New Canaan were drawn by the presence of Willard Parker Sr., a professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Parker established his summer residence on Oenoke Ridge in the north end of town in 1867, which led one of his patients, nationally known sculptor John Rogers, to move to New Canaan in 1870 and to establish a summer residence and studio (**John Rogers Studio [1877–1878]**) there by 1877 (King 1981:222–223).<sup>8</sup> Rogers was highly regarded for his popular figurine groupings, which were mass-produced in plaster, inexpensive, and widely available. He initially rented the **Husted-St. John House, 46–48 Main Street** as a summer cottage, before building his own home outside the district on Oenoke Ridge (Carley 2012). Parker sold property to other friends and colleagues, and a small enclave of summer residents was formed on Oenoke Ridge (King 1981:224). The number of summer residents continued to increase through the end of the nineteenth century, and prominent New Yorkers and others developed summer estates of various sizes, creating a community of part-time upper-class residents (King 1981:245).

Along with summer residents, New Canaan became a bedroom community of New York City for well-to-do doctors and other professionals who commuted into the city via the railroad, the depot for which was at the foot of Park Street. In 1888, six trains left the depot daily, increasing to 15 by 1907, concurrent with the electrification of the line. As a result, New Canaan gained a reputation for an upper-class suburb (Clouette 1989).

### **Twentieth-Century New Canaan**

In the opening years of the twentieth century, New Canaan's fortunes were tied to small businesses and an influx of tourist dollars. Small shops lined the streets of the village center and, by 1908, two inns were in operation for summer visitors who did not own property in town (King 1981:278). A growing artistic class emerged, with architects, artists, and writers summering in New Canaan and added to the existing mix of well-to-do New Yorkers and others (King 1981:279). A small colony of artists began about 1904, when painter Augustus M. Gerdes built a house on Gerdes Road, south of the district. He was followed by

---

<sup>7</sup> Samuel St. John was a professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy at Western Reserve College in Hudson, Ohio, then became a professor of chemistry, natural history, and medical jurisprudence at the Western Reserve College Medical College in 1843. By 1856 he returned to his native New Canaan after accepting a position in the chemistry department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York (CWRU 2022).

<sup>8</sup> Rogers' studio and summer residence were originally situated north of the current New Canaan Historical Society property, on land that is now associated with St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 111 Oenoke Ridge.

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

landscape painter Ernest Albert, who had a studio on Old Stamford Road, and Howard M. Hartshorne, who had a house on Park Street, both of which were outside, but near, the district (King 1981:280). Despite the influx of summer residents, New Canaan village remained a small, quiet commercial node surrounded by rural countryside.

Beginning in the early 1920s, as more summer and weekend visitors to the country traveled by car than train, major roads through Fairfield County in Connecticut, particularly the Boston Post Road, grew ever more congested. The proposed solution was what would be known as the Merritt Parkway, completed in 1938 (National Register listed 1991, NRIS 91000410), which prohibited heavy trucks and provided grade separation and a park-like landscape.

In the early twentieth century, God's Acre became a focus of the Congregational Church and the townspeople. In 1908, the Congregational Church placed the **God's Acre Marker, 0 Park Street (1908)**, a stone marker embossed with "God's Acre" near the top of the hill in an effort to re-mark the church cemetery (Dinan 2021). In 1916, the New Canaan Civic League, formed in 1910 to improve life in the town, started Christmas Eve caroling at God's Acre that included the Town Band, established in 1831. A Christmas tree lighting was added in 1917, and these traditions continue today (Dinan 2015; CCNC 2021). In 1923, the town's War Memorial Committee in cooperation with the Congregational Church erected the **Wayside Cross, 0 Park Street (1923)** at a prominent, highly visible corner of God's Acre at the intersection of Main Street and Park Street Extension as a memorial to the veterans of the American Revolution (1775–1784), the Civil War (1861–1865), the Spanish-American War (1898), and World War I (1914–1918). A ceremony was held on September 9, 1923, attended by 1,500 people (CCNC 2021; NCMHS 2022a).

In 1924, noted literary editor Maxwell Perkins (1884–1947) and his wife Louise purchased the **Theophilus Fitch House, 63 Park Street**. Perkins discovered, and was the editor for, literary luminaries of the time including Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and Thomas E. Wolfe. Perkins described the house to Fitzgerald in a letter, "It has the face of a Greek temple and the body of a spacious New England farmhouse" (quoted in Cunningham 2003). Like many others in New Canaan, Perkins commuted into New York City, boarding the train at the station near his house (outside the district) (Cunningham 2003).

### *Residential Development*

Much of the residential development in the district in the early twentieth century was centered on St. John and Seminary streets, with some houses built on formerly empty lots, while others replaced earlier buildings. Some buildings were constructed for their owners, but others were speculative construction of middle-class housing, which was common in emerging New England cities and towns, including New Canaan, through the second half of the nineteenth and into the early twentieth centuries. Speculators purchased large lots of land and subdivided them into smaller home lots, sometimes laying out additional cross streets or small, dead-end streets to increase the number of street frontage lots. Builders employed common, popular forms and styles, and, after construction, often lived near or in the areas they developed. Builders were influenced by surrounding buildings, plan and style books, and magazines such as *Scribner's*, which catered to the middle-class and published popular articles on architecture (Warner 1973:121–123, 127, 130–131; Adams et al. 2020).

Several likely speculative houses were constructed on Seminary Street in the first quarter of the twentieth century, including the **James A. Fairty Duplex, 92–94 Seminary Street (1905)**, and the **Orange S. Brown House, 46 Seminary Street (ca. 1905)**. Design covenants also influenced the style or form of

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

buildings. An example of this in the district is the **Bertha Lockwood Dana House, 41 Seminary Street (1928)**. The covenant in the deed for 41 Seminary Street required that single-family houses be constructed in order to “retain its character and residential neighborhood,” such as the (quoted in Carley 2011b).

In 1910, the **Charles Russell House, 24 St. John Place (1910)** was constructed for New York lawyer Charles Hazen Russell (1845–1912), who practiced in Brooklyn and summered in New Canaan. Russell was also a member of the NY State Assembly and state senator. During World War I, the house was owned by Homer Cummings and his wife, who subsequently sold the property to Baroness Sarah Maria Stokes Halkett and her sister Helen Olivia Phelps Stokes in 1932. During World War II, the Colonial Company converted the building to multi-family housing in an effort to address a housing shortage. The house was expanded to encompass more apartments in 1980 by New Canaan Modernist architect Victor Christ-Janer (Carley 2014g).

In 1927, lumberman James Howard Bailey demolished the St. John Observatory to make way for a large, Tudor Revival-style house, **17 St. John Place (1927)** designed by Frank J. Forster. Bailey owned of the Hatch and Bailey Lumber Company in New Canaan (see **Criterion C – Architecture**).

#### *Civic and Institutional*

The St. Mark’s Episcopal Church congregation remained in its 1833 church until the mid-twentieth century, when the congregation had increased in size and outgrown its building complex, resulting in a decision to build a new church on a different, larger site. Due to overcrowding, parents kept children home from Sunday School. Furthermore, any enlargement of the 1893 parish hall would constrict already cramped parking areas, and remove any possibility of expanding the 1833 church, which only seated 250 (Finnie 2001:4; SMC 2011:4). In 1948, the church started a 10-year planning process that culminated with construction of the new St. Mark’s Episcopal Church, Church School, and Parish Hall (1959–1961), outside the district, designed by prominent Stamford architects Sherwood, Mills and Smith on the former estates of Dr. and Mrs. James W. McLane and prominent sculptor John Rogers (1829–1904) and his wife Harriet on Oenoke Ridge.<sup>9</sup> Not wanting to see the old church demolished or left to sit vacant, the old St. Mark’s Episcopal Church at God’s Acre was sold to St. Michael’s Lutheran Church, a mission church of St. John’s Lutheran Church in nearby Stamford, in April 1962 (Finnie 2001:77; St. Michael’s Lutheran Church 2022). The God’s Acre church continues to be used by St. Michael’s. As part of the construction, the buildings on the Rogers property were removed; most of them were demolished, but Rogers’ studio (NHL 1965, NR listed 1966) was moved a short distance to the south to the grounds of the New Canaan Historical Society, where it remains.

In 1953, the **Church of Christ, Scientist, 49 Park Street (1953)** was built on the site of the 1742 St. John-Ashwell House. The congregation began to meet in 1907, and was formally recognized by the First Church of Christ, Scientist in 1923. Prior to constructing its new church on Church Hill, the Church of Christ met in the Playhouse building on Elm Street for two years, then rented a floor in a commercial building in the Center Village until the congregation purchased a building at 79 Elm Street (outside district). About 1951, the congregation purchased the lot at 49 Park Street and built their current church, which was designed by architect Nelson N. Breed of Wilton, Connecticut (1890–1976) to fit harmoniously with the adjacent Congregational Church and St. Mark’s Episcopal Church (NCHS House Files 1951b:130–131). In 1959, The Congregational Church purchased the **Francis E. Weed House, 7 St. John Street** for use as a rectory, which continues to the present (Carley 2014d).

<sup>9</sup> St. Mark’s Episcopal Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2021 (Adams and Pineo 2020).

Church Hill Historic District

Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut

County and State

By the middle of the twentieth century, New Canaan residents became concerned about alterations to the historic character and built fabric of the town. Residents were long cognizant of the town's history, as in 1889, the New Canaan Historical Society was founded to "bring together and arrange the historical events of the town of New Canaan, the genealogies of the families who have lived in the town, to form a library and to collect relics and curiosities, to form a museum" (NCMHS 2022e). The historical society initially met at the home of Albert Comstock, and focused on collecting materials in preparation for the town's centennial anniversary. By 1891, the society moved into a room in the library, and later moved into new quarters when a new library was built in 1913. The historical society remained at the library until 1963 when it moved to its current campus (New Canaan Library 2018).

In the mid-twentieth century, the New Canaan Historical Society began to acquire buildings through purchase and donation in order to preserve them for future generations. In 1957, the society acquired the **Hanford-Silliman House** from descendants of the Silliman family, Philip K. and Margaret Houston; the house had been in the Silliman family for 126 years (NCMHS 2022b). The building was intended to be used for meetings and other small gatherings, rather than a museum, but over time, the use shifted to predominantly that of a house museum (*New York Times* 1957). In 1963, the historical society purchased the **Town House** from St. Michael's Lutheran Church, and subsequently moved its headquarters to the building (NCMHS 2022c). A garage behind the Hanford-Silliman House constructed ca. 1930 (**Tool House**) was altered for use as display space in 1970 (Geary 2023). In 1973, the **Rock School (1799/ca.1933, 1973)** was threatened with demolition by a developer and subsequently moved to the campus of the New Canaan Historical Society after having been moved ca. 1933 to save it from demolition when the intersection of Laurel and Canoe Hill roads (outside the district), its original location, was reconfigured (NCMHS 2022g).

In 1962, likely in response to alterations to historic buildings, increasing infill density, and concerns about protecting the town's historic core, Town Meeting voters appointed a Historic District Study Committee, charged with investigating the "historic significance of the buildings, structures, features, places or surrounding to be included in the proposed Historic District and designate the area to be included therein," (quoted in NCHDSC 1962). As a result of the study committee's investigation, the Church Hill Local Historic District was established in 1963, encompassing 20 properties, all of which are within the Church Hill Historic District, along the east side of the district (Figure 6): 20 Oenoke Lane, 24 and 40 Oenoke Ridge, the First Congregational Church, God's Acre and a strip of common land in front of the Congregational Church, 17 St. John Place, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 18 Seminary Street, 63 Park Street, 7 St. John Place, 35 Main Street, Church Hill Walk, 51 Main Street, 46 Main Street, 38 Main Street, 18 Main Street, 12 Main Street, 4 Main Street, St. Mark's Episcopal Church/St. Michael's Lutheran Church, and the New Canaan Historical Society property (Historic District of New Canaan, Conn. 2002).

## CRITERION C – ARCHITECTURE

The Church Hill Historic District is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level for its collection of well-designed residential, civic, and ecclesiastic buildings in a variety of popular architectural styles dating from the mid-eighteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. The relatively intact development of single-family and duplex dwellings and churches, representing a continuum of popular architectural styles, includes the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. Residential buildings outside the district include more modest examples, including vernacular interpretations of popular styles, as well as notable Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern houses.

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

The churches in the district are examples of high-style Federal, Greek Revival, and Classical Revival architecture. Several nineteenth-century schools also remain, although they have been adapted and modified as residences. During the second half of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries, the prevailing architectural styles in New Canaan were Federal, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival, and are represented in the extant residential buildings surrounding God's Acre and along Main Street and Oenoke Ridge. The latter half of the nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth centuries, when the district experienced the most residential development, were dominated by the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Seminary Street and St. John Place have the highest density of these styles, in addition to examples of other contemporaneous styles, such as Italianate, Tudor Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival. Some historic buildings represent vernacular forms of popular styles or are classified as astylistic due to alterations that removed any stylistic elements.

### Mid-Eighteenth to Mid-Nineteenth Centuries

The earliest houses in the district were built in the Georgian style, which gained favor in the eighteenth century for its symbolic representation of order and sophistication through the use of symmetry, formal public facades, and the geometric division of building mass through ornamentation. Georgian buildings typically exhibit a paneled center entrance with an elaborate entablature supported by pilasters; dentiled cornices; and double-hung, multi-pane windows arranged symmetrically (McAlester 2013:201). Two examples of Georgian architecture in the district from the mid-eighteenth century are the **Hanford-Silliman House, 13 Oenoke Ridge (ca. 1764)** and the **Husted-St. John House, 46–48 Park Street (1742, 1999, 2004)**, both of which have large center chimneys, symmetrical facades, and ornamented entries. The district contains one Georgian Cape-type dwelling, the **Eleazer Bouton House, 97 Seminary Street (before 1753)** that retains its original massing, exterior materials, and associated **Wellhouse (19<sup>th</sup> century)**, but was altered in the early twentieth century with Craftsman-style features.

The Federal style represented a progression of the previous Georgian style with more elegant, slender features derived from the work of brothers Robert and James Adam in Britain and was popular in port cities along the eastern seaboard (McAlester 2013:222, 232). During the Federal period, the first trained architects emerged in the Northeast, notably Charles Bulfinch (1763–1844), who primarily worked in Boston, Massachusetts; Samuel McIntire (1757–1811) in Salem, Massachusetts; and Alexander Parris (1780–1852) in Portland, Maine. The Federal house plan is similar to its Georgian predecessor, though with a wider variety of interior configurations, a shift from the common center entry/center hall configuration favored by the Georgian style (McAlester 2013:218). Federal-style buildings often had a five-bay-wide, symmetrical facade and were two or three stories high, but the style can also be seen in single-story Capes of varying widths. The majority of early Federal-style houses in New England are wood frame and have few exterior elaborations beyond a fanlight, elaborate door surround, and/or decorative cornice moldings; brick was favored in the American South, but is also found, to a limited extent, in New England (McAlester 2013:218). Windows developed to have narrower muntins and larger panes of glass than Georgian-style windows (McAlester 2013:220). Three buildings built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century—**Elisha Silliman House, 1 Park Street (1822)**, **Town House, 13 Oenoke Ridge (1825–1826, ca. 1965)**, and the **Seymour Comstock House, 38 Main Street (ca. 1808)**—are well-preserved examples of five-bay, center entry houses that retain their elaborate door surrounds.

By the 1830s, Greek Revival-style architecture was the dominant style in the region, from modest farmhouses to more ornate civic and institutional buildings (Cunningham 1992:18). Greek Revival-style architecture adopted the form and massing of ancient Greek temples, most often replicated in wood rather than stone. Typical dwellings had end-gable roofs with enclosed gables and porticos supported by multi-story fluted columns and engaged pilasters. Where the portico was absent, elaborate trim, pilasters,

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

pedimented gables, and vertical massing of windows and exterior elements were applied to side-gable or end-gable buildings (McAlester 2013:246–248). Most churches constructed in the mid-nineteenth century used the Greek Revival style, as it adapted well to ecclesiastic and civic buildings. The district has two Greek Revival-style churches: the **Congregational Meetinghouse, 1 Park Street (1842–1843, 1913, 1953–1954)** built by carpenter John Jennings of Weston, Connecticut to a designs purchased from Minard Lafever; and the **St. Mark’s Episcopal Church/St. Michael’s Lutheran Church, 5 Oenoke Ridge (1833, 1857–1858)**, with Italianate-style tower and alterations designed by Henry C. Dudley of the New York City firm of Wills and Dudley (Carley 2014f; St. Mark’s Church 1841–1891:59). The district contains several high-style residential examples, such as the **Theophilus Fitch House, 63 Park Street (1836)**, a notable, well-preserved, temple-front building with fluted columns and molded lintels; the **Edson Bradley House, 46 Main Street (1840–1841)**, a large, temple-front building with square paneled columns, and full-height, first-story windows; and the **Joseph Scofield House, 4 Main Street (1839)**, an end-gable building with multi-story pilasters, a broad frieze, pedimented gable, and paneled pilasters on the first story windows. Within the district, Greek Revival-style architecture occurs along the main streets radiating from God’s Acre and would have been owned by the most prominent citizens.

### **Italianate and Victorian Architecture, Mid- to Late Nineteenth Century**

Houses constructed during the mid-to late nineteenth century in the district were predominantly Italianate or Victorian in style. These styles reflected the growth of wealth in the region and were far more ambitious in form and ornamentation than the earlier symmetrical building types (Cunningham 1992:26). The Italianate style was most popular from 1840–1885, and generally falls into one of two types: an end-gable roof type or a simple hip-roof type. Most Italianate buildings were constructed as two- or three-story buildings topped with roofs with bracketed eaves and sometimes a square cupola. Their fenestration was often two-over-two sash with bracketed hoods, and many examples had one-story porches (McAlester 2013:283–285). The Italianate style is less prevalent in the district when compared to other styles, and the extant buildings are not high-style dwellings. The **Scoville-Schewpe House, 35 Main Street (ca. 1888)** is the largest, most ornate of Italianate-style buildings but better represents a transitional Italianate-Queen Anne-style house than an example of the former. Most of the district’s Italianate buildings are clustered at the west end of Seminary Street near Elm Street. These smaller, vernacularly adapted Italianate dwellings include **293 Elm Street (ca. 1865)**, a two-story, hip-roof variation; and **128 Seminary Street/285 Elm Street (ca. 1865)**, a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay, symmetrical-facade variation; both built about 1865. Other examples, such as the **August E. Tuttle House, 96 Seminary Street (1880)** and **Augustus S. Tuttle House, 108 Seminary Street (after 1878)**, blend Italianate features with the Queen Anne style, which emerged in the last quarter of the century (see following section).

Victorian revival styles of the second half of the nineteenth century included Gothic Revival, Second Empire, and later Victorian Eclectic architecture that preceded the emergence of the Queen Anne style. These styles were characterized by steep-pitch roofs decorated with elaborate bargeboards and cross gables. Buildings took symmetrical or asymmetrical forms, often with a one-story entry or full-width porch. Ornamentation continued to window and door openings, which had pointed arches, hoods or decorated lintels, and narrow forms (McAlester 2013:266–268). The most common form, as seen on the **Vine Cottage, 61 Main Street (1859)**, was a symmetrical, side-gable building with a prominent center cross-gable. End-gable forms often had decorative trim in the gable and around entries, and are represented in the district by the **John Rogers Studio, 13 Oenoke Ridge (1877–1878, 1960, NHL)**, designed by Peabody and Stearns, and the **Henry B. Rogers House/Hillside, 18 Main Street (1859)** (see **Builders and Architects** below). The small, highly decorated **Baptist Minister’s Residence, 66 Seminary Street (1872)** is designed in the associated Second Empire style with a tower and a

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

characteristic mansard roof. The residence also has a matching **Fence** with turreted gate posts. It, like the other examples referenced, retains a high level of integrity and character-defining features.

### **Queen Anne and Revivalism Architecture, Late Nineteenth to Mid-Twentieth Centuries**

By the end of the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the neighborhoods around New Canaan's Center Village, including Church Hill, were becoming increasingly residential. The Greek Revival and Italianate styles had largely been supplanted in the Church Hill Historic District by the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, with small numbers of Dutch Colonial Revival, Tudor, and Victorian Eclectic buildings. Unlike the earlier residences in the district, new residences embodied a wider variety of styles intended to project their owner's status to the town.

The Queen Anne style, which became popular in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, is abundant throughout most of the country and appears often in the district. The hallmark of this style is its eclecticism. Motifs of preceding styles and contrasting materials combined to decorate complex building forms and irregular massing. Characteristic elements include decorative wood shingles, corner turrets, multi-part gables, corbelled chimneys, exaggerated fenestration massing, and wraparound porches. The Queen Anne style is represented by several high-style examples in the district. Two houses, the **St. Mark's Episcopal Church Rectory, 51 Main Street (1881)** and the **Francis Weed House/Congregational Church Parsonage, 7 St. John Place (1896)**, are good examples of the side-gable variation with symmetrical fenestration. The St. Mark's Episcopal Church Rectory also incorporates two towers and elaborate bargeboard trim. The Building Committee obtained building plans and budget within two weeks, under the direction of the Rector, Rev. George S. Pine, of Bridgeport suggesting the use of available published plans and specifications by Bridgeport architects Palliser, Palliser & Co. (St Mark's Church 1841-1891:112-113) More reserved examples in the district are **49 St. John Place (ca. 1899)**, which has a hip roof and elongated windows, and the **George Kellogg House, 50 St. John Place (1890)**, an asymmetrically massed variation with a wraparound porch and decorative shingle patterns.

The Colonial Revival style did not gain momentum in America until the more dominant Queen Anne style fell out of favor in the 1910s. The Colonial Revival period, which began in the United States with the 1876 American centennial and 1893 Columbian Exposition, was a time marked by social upheaval and a yearning for the more tranquil, orderly days of the colonial era. These characteristics were manifested architecturally in buildings that reflected the earlier Georgian and Federal styles with Post-medieval, Dutch, and English Colonial influences. Buildings were typically symmetrical with gambrel, hip, or steeply pitched gable roofs, frequently punctuated by dormers. Decorative characteristics of earlier styles—including center entrances with fanlights and/or sidelights, Palladian windows, and details such as columns, floral swags, and balustrades on a larger scale than their colonial antecedents—were typically incorporated into the designs of Colonial Revival-style buildings. The Colonial Revival style is well represented in the district in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century houses with a wide range of characteristics, including asymmetrical and symmetrical plans; front doors accentuated with decorative pediments supported by pilasters, fanlights, and sidelights; porches supported by slender columns; and the liberal use of Classical details (McAlester 2013:408, 414). Most examples are along Seminary Street and St. John Place, and date to the early twentieth century. The **Charles Russell House, 24 St. John Place (1910)** is a five-bay, brick, high-style building with Georgian details, which are similarly used in a three-bay variation at **25 St. John Place (1904)**. Asymmetrical examples, either with side-gable roofs like **68 St. John Place (ca. 1912)** or end-gable roofs like **76 St. John Place (ca. 1910)**, have off-center entrances and variances in fenestration patterns that gives them the character of cottages or rambling Colonial-era dwellings.



Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Other variations and forms of Colonial Revival architecture are dispersed in the parts of the district developed in the early twentieth century. The district has several Colonial Revival-style houses from the early twentieth century built in the Dutch Colonial subtype with gambrel roofs. The **Joseph Aschauer Duplex, 112 Seminary Street (ca. 1912)** and **37 St. John Place (1948)** are large, side-gable houses with gable and gambrel dormers. A smaller house, the **Orange S. Brown House, 46 Seminary Street (ca. 1905)** has a single shed-roof dormer and a lower pitched roof with flared eaves. The **Frederick F. Fisher House, 40 Oenoke Ridge (1929)** is one of the few brick houses in the district and is a restrained example of the Colonial Revival style.

The district's only Tudor Revival-style building, the **James Howard Bailey House, 17 St. John Place (1927)**, is an excellent example of the style and incorporates steep-pitch slate roofs, irregular massing, half-timbering and brick cladding, massive chimneys, towers, and multi-light windows. The building was designed by Frank J. Forster (1886–1948), a New York architect who specialized in French Revival houses (Carley 2014e) (see **Builders and Architects** below). The **Lucy Weed Cottage/Marilla Dan House, 12 Main Street (ca. 1840, ca. 1910)** as modified from its original construction is the only American Four Square represented in the district and has a low-pitch roof with splayed eaves, a three-bay facade, and a full width porch.

The Craftsman style was one of the most popular styles for smaller houses built in the United States in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The style originated in southern California but quickly spread throughout the country through pattern books and magazines. It quickly faded from popularity, however, and few examples were constructed after about 1930. Craftsman-style houses typically have low-pitch side-gable roofs, exposed rafter tails, and full- or partial-width engaged porches supported by square posts, and are typically one to one-and-one-half stories in height (McAlester 2013:567–569). While there are no Craftsman-style buildings in the district, the Dutch Colonial-style house at **62 St. John Place (ca. 1920, contributing building)**, incorporates many features of the style, such as exposed rafter trails, wood cladding, and rustic fieldstone chimneys.

The modest Colonial Revival-style Cape form, based on colonial antecedents, emerged in the twentieth century through the efforts of many New England architects and builders, including Royal Barry Wills (1895–1962). Wills studied architectural engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1918, and opened his own practice in Boston in 1925 focused on designing residences for middle- and upper-middle-class clients (Wills 2014:22). Only one example of the twentieth-century Cape type in the district, the house at **88 St. John Place (ca. 1926, contributing building)**, dates to the period of significance. A few examples of other popular early to mid-twentieth-century house forms and styles are scattered throughout the district, primarily built as infill or in primarily Colonial Revival-style neighborhoods.

The Classical Revival style, which originated in the United States from classical precedents in the 1820s and 1830s, became popular again between 1900 and 1920 and again from about 1925 to 1950, primarily for use in banks and institutional buildings. Classical Revival-style architecture emphasized hip and side-gable roofs and columns, elaborate at first but becoming simpler and slenderer (McAlester 2013:435–438). The temple-front commercial building form was typically characterized by the placement of a row of columns or piers to create an open porch across the facade or recessed within an enframed facade. The designs drew inspiration from Roman antiquity but did not follow strict guidelines. A particularly notable example of a Classical Revival-style building in the district is the **First Church of Christ, Scientist, 49 Park Street (1953, contributing building)**, which was designed by Nelson Breed of Wilton, Connecticut to fit harmoniously with its neighboring churches (NCHS 1951b). The First Church of Christ, Scientist, has a projecting pediment supported by full-height Ionic columns and surmounted by a square tower

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

topped with an octagonal lantern ornamented with Ionic pilasters. Oculus windows are centered in each face of the tower and have molded surrounds with false keystones at top and bottom, and each side. Two examples of slightly later, NeoClassical Revival residences in the district are the condominium buildings at **41 Main Street (1966, contributing building)** and **45 Main Street (1966, contributing building)**, which were designed to fit harmoniously into the neighborhood, and display characteristic elements of the NeoClassical Revival including massing, gable roof with cross wings, and pedimented entrances.

The majority of the contributing outbuildings in the district are detached one-story, one-to-two-bay, wood or concrete-block garages built in the late nineteenth through early-to-mid-twentieth centuries. Several carriage houses, associated with well-designed single-family houses remain extant in the district, such as those at **10–12 St. John Place (late 19<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building)**, **63 Park Street (early 20<sup>th</sup> century, contributing building)**. There are several small-scale features throughout the district that reflect the stylistic evolution of the buildings, including wellhouses and stone perimeter walls.

### **Builders**

*Hiram Crissy (1799–1845)*

Little is known about builder Hiram Crissy, who was active in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. He was a master carpenter in New Canaan who built fine, high-style buildings such as the Theophilus Fitch house at 63 Park Street, and was a Deacon of the New Canaan Congregational Church.

*John Jennings*

Little is known about carpenter John Jennings of Weston, Connecticut, who built the First Congregational Church following the designs of architect Minard Lafever. Jennings also built the Congregational Church in Warren, Connecticut in 1820 (WCHS 2023).

### **Architects**

*Richard Bergmann*

Richard Bergmann studied architecture at the University of Illinois and moved to New Canaan in the 1960s. He lived at 63 Park Street and had his office on Main Street. In 2018, he and his wife moved to Florida. Bergmann designed the Latham House in New Canaan, and other projects. He served as chairman of the board of the New Canaan Historic District Commission for 25 years and was active in other design advisory capacities to the town (New Canaan Advertiser 2018).

*F. Nelson Breed (1890–1976)*

Franklin Nelson Breed, known as Nelson, (1890–1976), considered the finest Colonial Revival architect in the neighboring town of Wilton, trained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. He moved to Wilton in 1930 and remained a life-long town resident. He designed more than 50 houses and commercial buildings in Wilton, and completed numerous additions and renovations, including the doorway of the ca. 1770 Sloan-Raymond-Fitch House owned by the Wilton Historical Society (Vairo and Karmazinas 2018:42–43; WHS 2023). His new house designs are fine examples of the Georgian Revival style, and his work is notable for its excellent proportions and detailing. Nelson designed a stone shed and greenhouse at Weir Farm National Historic Site in Wilton, and his wife, well-known local landscape architect Vera Poggi Breed (1890–1967), designed the sunken garden. Nelson Breed served as the first

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Chair of the town's local Historic District Commission established in 1962 (Find A Grave 2014; Olausen et al. 2015; Vairo and Karmazinas 2018:42–43 and 45).

*Victor Christ-Janer (1915–2008)*

Victor Christ-Janer (1915–2008) was a prominent Modernist architect in New Canaan who, along with Marcel Breuer, Philip Johnson, and other Modernist architects in town, helped make New Canaan a center of Modern residential architecture. He designed numerous residences, as well as developed campus plans for Carnegie-Mellon University, Wooster College, and the State University of New York at Westbury (Pogrebin 2008).

*Henry C. Dudley (1813–1894), Wills and Dudley*

Henry C. Dudley was an English-born, important American ecclesiastical architect of the mid-nineteenth century. He was based in New York City after he emigrated there in 1851, and worked in the partnership with English-born Frank Wills (1822–1857) as Wills and Dudley, until Wills' death. In addition to his work in New Canaan, he designed Gothic Revival-style episcopal churches in Middletown, Simsbury, Stratford, and Waterbury, Connecticut, as well as in Alabama, New Jersey, New York, and Tennessee, Wills and Dudley. He was a charter member of the American Institute of Architects in 1857 and served on the Board of Directors (HBC 2023; Withey and Withey 1970:182–183).

*Frank J. Forster (1887–1948)*

Frank J. Forster was a New York-based architect who studied architecture at the Cooper Union School in New York, followed by professional training in Europe. He established his own architectural firm by about 1910, and was well-known for his French Provincial designs (Withey and Withey 1970:215). He won the Architectural League medal for domestic architecture in 1927 and 1929, and received the Better Homes in America medal in 1933. In the mid-twentieth century, he placed first in a design competition for New York City slum clearance projects, and was architect of the Harlem Clearance Project (*Hartford Courant* 1948).

*Minard Lafever (1797–1854)*

Minard Lafever was born in Morristown, New Jersey, and trained as a carpenter and architect. He was active in New York in the 1830s–1850s, where he designed churches, houses, and institutional buildings in the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles. Between 1829 and 1850, he published five widely used architectural design handbooks that helped spread the popularity of the Greek Revival style (Withey and Withey 1970:359)..

*Palliser, Palliser & Co. (1877–ca. 1903)*

Palliser, Palliser & Co. was an internationally known architecture firm and publisher of architectural design books in Bridgeport, Connecticut and New York City. Through publications such as *Model Homes for the People* of 1876 and *American Architecture* of 1888 intended to raise the quality and design of architecture for all levels of society, brothers George and Charles Palliser designed and influenced buildings throughout the country (Brilwitch and Herzan 1982:8-2).

*Peabody and Stearns (1870–1917)*

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

The prominent Boston architectural firm of Robert Swain Peabody (1845–1917) and John G. Stearns (1843–1917) was established in 1870, and remained in practice until both men died within a few days of each other in 1917. The firm was known for high-style residential design in popular styles of the day including Renaissance Revival, Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival. They designed a smaller number of commercial and civic buildings including libraries museums, and train stations, as well as buildings for several colleges and universities (Withey and Withey 1970:462–463, 568).

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Adams, Virginia H. and Gretchen Pineo

2021 *National Register of Historic Places Nomination – St. Mark’s Episcopal Church, 111 Oenoke Ridge, New Canaan.* Fairfield Co., Connecticut, NRIS 100006054.

Adams, Virginia H., Gretchen M. Pineo, Kristen Heitert, Tracy Jonsson, Edward L. Bell, and Betsy Friedberg

2020 *National Register of Historic Places Nomination – Malcolm X-Ella Little Collins House, 72 Dale Street, Boston.* Suffolk Co., Massachusetts, NRIS 100005455.

Anonymous

n.d. Undated Map of New Canaan, CT. Map No. 023 NC. On file, New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

1771 A Map Showing a part of New Canaan Parish. On file, New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

Bayles, Lois B.

1976 *Canaan Parish and the American Revolution.* New Canaan Advertiser, New Canaan, CT.

Bayles, Lois, Mary Louise King, F., and David Lapham

1969 *The Story of Waveny.* New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

Bedford, Steven, and Nora Lucas

1987a *Historic Resources Inventory – Building and Structures, 122 Seminary Street.* On file, Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

1987b *Historic Resources Inventory – Building and Structures, 128 Seminary Street.* On file, Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

1987c *Historic Resources Inventory – Building and Structures, 132 Seminary Street.* On file, Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

1987d *Historic Resources Inventory – Building and Structures, 54–56 Main Street.* On file, Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

Beers, Frederick W.

1867 *Atlas Map of Fairfield County.* New Canaan. Beers, Ellis & Soule, New York, NY.

Beers, J. H. & Co.

1899 *Commemorative Biographical Record of Fairfield County, Connecticut, Containing Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens, and Many of the Early Settled Families.* Chicago, IL.

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Brilwitch, Charles W. and John Herzan, editor

1982 *National Register of Historic Places Nomination – Palliser–Barnum Historic District, Bridgeport.* Fairfield Co., Connecticut. NRIS 82000995.

*Bridgeport Post*

1957 “Historical Society Appeals for \$100,000 in New Canaan.” November 14, p. 14.

Carley, Rachel

2011a *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: 66 Seminary Street, New Canaan.* On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

2011b *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: 41 Seminary Street, New Canaan.* On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

2012 *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: 46–48 Park Street, New Canaan.* On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

2014d *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: Francis Weed House/Congregational Church Parsonage, 7 St. John Place, New Canaan.* State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford CT.

2014b *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: 24 Oenoke Ridge, New Canaan.* On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

2014c *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: James Howard Bailey House, 17 St. John Place, New Canaan.* State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford CT.

2014f *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: 1 Park Street, New Canaan.* On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

2014g *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: Charles Russell House, 24 St. John Place, New Canaan.* State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford CT.

2014c *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: George Kellogg House, 50 St. John Place, New Canaan.* State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford CT.

2015c *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: Congregational Meetinghouse, 1 Park Street, New Canaan.* State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford CT.

2015b *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: Lucy Weed Cottage/Marilla Dan House, 12 Main Street, New Canaan.* State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford CT.

2015d *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: Henry B. Rogers House/Hillside, 18 Main Street, New Canaan.* State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford CT.

2015e *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: Edson Bradley House, 46 Main Street, New Canaan.* State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford CT.

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

2015a *Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory—Buildings and Structures: H.B. Rogers Co., 54–56 Main Street, New Canaan.* State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford CT.

Case Western Reserve University (CWRU)

2022 “St. John, Samuel,” *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*. <https://case.edu/ech/articles/s/st-john-samuel>, accessed December 2022.

Chace, J.

1856 *Clark’s Map of Fairfield County, Connecticut.* Richard Clark, Philadelphia, PA.

Clouette, Bruce and John Herzan

1989 *Church Hill Historic District National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility.* On file, Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development/Historic Preservation, Hartford, CT.

Congregational Church of New Canaan, The (CCNC)

2021 A Special Message about God’s Acre. April 23. The Congregational Church of New Canaan, New Canaan, CT. <https://godsacre.org/a-message-from-the-pastor-2/>, accessed December 2022.

Connecticuthistory.org

2018 Summer Crowds Flocked to New Canaan and Stayed. <https://connecticuthistory.org/summer-crowds-flocked-to-new-canaan-and-stayed/>, accessed May 2018.

Cunningham, Jan

1992 *Historic Preservation in Connecticut, Volume I – Western Coastal Slope: Historical and Architectural Overview and Management Guide.* Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

2003 *National Register of Historic Places Nomination – Maxwell Perkins House, 63 Park Street, New Canaan.* Fairfield Co., Connecticut. NRIS 04000415.

D. H. Hurd & Co.

1893 *Town and City Atlas of the State of Connecticut.* South Part of Fairfield County. D.H. Hurd & Co., Boston, MA.

Dinan, Terry

2015 ‘A Sacred and Treasured New Canaan Tradition’: A History of Christmas Caroling at God’s Acre. *New Canaanite*, December 18. <https://newcanaanite.com/a-sacred-and-treasured-new-canaan-tradition-a-history-of-christmas-caroling-at-gods-acre-34446>, accessed December 2022.

Dinan, Michael

2020 “‘We Have To Resolve It’: First Selectman Says Ownership of God’s Acre Must Be Established.” <https://newcanaanite.com/we-have-to-resolve-it-first-selectman-says-ownership-of-gods-acre-must-be-established-3491199>, accessed December 2022.

2021 “Congregational Church: Dispute with Town Regarding Ownership of God’s Acre To Continue through Summer.” <https://newcanaanite.com/congregational-church-dispute-with-town-regarding-ownership-of-gods-acre-to-continue-through-summer-4504509>, accessed December 2021.

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

Dolph & Stewart

1931 *Atlas of Fairfield County, Conn.* New Canaan. Dolph & Stewart, New York, NY.

Fairchild Aerial Survey Co., Connecticut Air National Guard

1934 Aerial Survey of Connecticut 1934 photograph 04769. Connecticut State Library, Hartford, CT.  
<https://cslib.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p4005coll10/id/7024>, accessed September 2022.

Find a Grave

2014 Franklin Nelson Breed. Find a Grave Memorial ID: 129591057.  
<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/129591057/franklin-nelson-breed>, accessed May 2023.

Finnie, David H. (editor)

2001 *New Canaan: Texture of a Community 1950–2000*. New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

Finnie, David H.

2001 *Faith, Hope and Architecture: How St. Mark's, New Canaan, Built a New Church, 1955–1961*. St. Mark's Episcopal Church, New Canaan, CT.

Geary, Nancy

2023 Personal communication with authors, July 17.

Gillespie Bros.

1888 *The Stamford Directory, 1887–8*. Gillespie Bros., Printers and Binders, Stamford, CT.

Glaser, Leah S.

2008 Connecticut History: Dynamic Tensions: Conservation and Development up to the 1920s.  
<https://connecticuthistory.org/dynamic-tensions-conservation-and-development-up-to-the-1920s/>, accessed April 2018.

Gottfried, Herbert, and Jan Jennings

2009 *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors: 1870–1960*. W.W. Norton & Co., New York, NY.

Griswold, Mac, and Eleanor Waller

1991 *The Golden Age of American Gardens: Proud Owners and Private Estates, 1890–1940*. Harry N. Abrams and Co. with the Garden Club of America, New York, NY.

Hahn, Arthur.

2019 *They Call(ed) New Canaan Home*. Arthur Hahn. – New Canaan Library 974.6 H.

Hain, David, and Gardner H. Shattuck Jr.

2004 *The Episcopalians*. Church Publishing, New York, NY.

Halstead, Vera Colton

1949 *The Story of Flatt Ridge, Darien*. Unpublished history. On file, New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.



Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Harmony Lodge No. 67

2022 "History of Harmony Lodge." <https://lodgelocator.com/harmony-67/page/history-of-harmony-lodge>, accessed December 2022.

Hartford Courant

1902 "Recent Deaths: Seymour Comstock." January 29, p. 15

1948 "Frank J. Forster." March 5, p.4.

Historic Buildings of Connecticut

2023 Henry Dudley. <http://historicbuildingsct.com/tag/henry-dudley/>, accessed May 2023.

Hoadly, Charles J.

1873 *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut 1636–1776*. Case, Lockwood, and Brainard, Hartford, CT.

Hunter, Christine

1999 *Ranches, Rowhouses, and Railroad Flats*. W. W. Norton & Co., New York, NY.

Karr, Ronald Dale

2017 *The Rail Lines of Southern New England*. Branch Line Press, Pepperell, MA.

Johnston, Laurie

1951 "New Canaan Marks Its 150<sup>th</sup> Year As a Town but It's Really Over 300." *New York Times*, July 5, p.27.

King, Mary Louise

1971 *The Making of Main Street*. New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

1981 *Portrait of New Canaan: The History of a Connecticut Town*. New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

2022 *History of New Canaan Cemetery Association*. Lakeview Cemetery, New Canaan, CT.

Lynn, Catherine, and Christopher Wigren

1991 *National Register of Historic Places Nomination – Merritt Parkway*, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, NRIS 91000410.

McAlester, Virginia

2013 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Melillo, Andrew R.

2019 *Documentary Report, God's Acre, Park Street and Main Street, New Canaan, Connecticut*. Report prepared for Kevin Moynihan, First Selectman, and Tom Stadler, Administrative Officer, Town of New Canaan, CT.

Minor, Henry R.

1917 *Map of the Town of New Canaan Conn. Compiled from Actual Surveys*. Henry R. Minor C.E., So. Norwalk, CT. On file, New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

Church Hill Historic District

Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut

County and State

*New Canaan Advertiser*

2018 Town landmark changes hands as Bergmanns head south (Sep. 14).

New Canaan Congregational Church

1935 *Canaan Parish, 1733–1933*. New Canaan Advertiser, New Canaan, CT.

New Canaan Historic District Study Committee

1962 Report of the Historic District Study Committee of New Canaan. Report submitted to Connecticut Historical Commission and the Planning and Zoning Commission of New Canaan.

New Canaan Historical Society (NCHS)

1934 The Diary of the Rev. William Drummond, 1772, Including the Journal of Family Visitation, with Explanatory Notes. *Canaan Parish 1733–1933, Being the Story of the Congregational Church of New Canaan*.

1943 The New Canaan Historical Society Annual, Vol. I, June 1943:44. New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

1944 The New Canaan Historical Society Annual, Vol. I, No. 2. June 1944:34. New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

1946 The New Canaan Historical Society Annual, Vol. I, No. 4. June 1946:29. New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

1949 *Readings in New Canaan History*. The New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

1951a *Landmarks of New Canaan*. New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

1951b House Files, New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

1952 The Pre-History of New Canaan. The New Canaan Historical Society Annual, Vol III, #2. July 1952. New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

New Canaan Library

2018 “Our History.” <https://www.newcanaanewlibrary.org/our-history>, accessed December 2022.

New Canaan Museum and Historical Society (NCMHS)

2022a “New Canaan Now & Then: Wayside Cross.” <https://newcanaanite.com/new-canaan-now-then-wayside-cross-6575191>, accessed December 2022.

2022b “Hanford-Silliman House 1764.” <https://nchistory.org/portfolio/hanford-silliman-house/>, accessed December 2022.

2022c “Town House.” <https://nchistory.org/portfolio/the-town-house/>, accessed December 2022.

2022d 40 Seminary Street file. New Canaan Museum and Historical Society Archives, New Canaan, CT.

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

2022e “About.” <https://nchistory.org/about/>, accessed December 2022.

2022f “New Canaan Now & Then: The Thrift Shop.” October 6. <https://newcanaanite.com/new-canaan-now-then-the-thrift-shop-6780795>, accessed December 2022.

2022g “The Rock School 1799.” <https://nchistory.org/portfolio/the-rock-school/>, accessed December 2022.

New Canaan Railroad

2018 New Canaan Railroad History. <https://vizettes.com/nccr/about/history.htm>, accessed May 2018.

*New York Times*

1957 “New Canaan to get Colonial Residence.” March 24.

Olausen, Stephen, Laura Kline, Kristen Heitert, and Gretchen Pineo 2015 *National Register of Historic Places Documentation – Weir Farm National Historic Site*, Wilton, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. NRIS 03000284.

Pennypacker, John

1964 *St. Mark’s and Its Forebears: the First 200 Years, 1764–1964*. St. Mark’s Parish, New Canaan, CT.

Pogrebin, Robin

2008 “Victor Christ-Janer, Modernist Architect, Dies at 92.” *New York Times*, May 8, <https://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/08/arts/design/08christ-janer.html>, accessed December 2022

Price & Lee Co., The

1926 *New Map of New Canaan Conn.* The Price & Lee Co., New Haven, CT. On file, New Canaan Historical Society, New Canaan, CT.

1929 *The Stamford Directory 1929*. The Gillespie Bros., Inc., Printers, Stamford, CT.

Raymond, Perry E., and Stephen B Hoyt.

1952 The Pre-History of New Canaan. *New Canaan Historical Society Annual*: Vol. III, No. 2, July 1952.

Reyman-Lock, Daryn

2021 Report on God’s Acre Ownership, prepared for the Town of New Canaan, CT.

St. Mark’s Episcopal Church

1841– *St. Mark’s Church P.E. Records, Vol. II, Parish and Vestry Meetings*. St. Mark’s Episcopal

1891 Church, New Canaan, CT.

2011 *Historical and Architectural Guide*. St. Mark’s Episcopal Church, New Canaan, CT.

St. Michael’s Lutheran Church

2022 “Our History.” <https://www.stmichaelslutheran.org/history.html>, accessed December 2022.

Church Hill Historic District

Fairfield, Connecticut

Name of Property

County and State

Salmon, Genevieve C.

1966 *The Story of New Canaan*. Hersam Publishing Company, New Canaan, CT.

Upton, Dell

1984 "Pattern Books and Professionalism: Aspects of the Transformation of Domestic Architecture in America, 1800–1860." *Winterthur Portfolio*. Vol 19, no. 2/3, p. 107–150.

Vairo, Stacey and Lucas Karmazinas

2018 *Historic and Architectural Resources Inventory for the Town of Wilton, Connecticut, Phase II*. Scheller Preservation Associates, LLC and FuturePast Preservation. On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Hartford, CT.

Warner Jr., Sam Bass

1973 *Streetcar Suburbs: The Process of Growth in Boston 1879–1900*. Athenaeum, New York, NY.

Warren Connecticut Historical Society (WCHS)

2023 Warren Congregational Church. <https://warrenthistoricalsociety.org/historic-sites/warren-congregational-church/>, accessed May 2023.

Wilton Historical Society

2023 Museum: Sloan-Raymond-Fitch House, c. 1770. <https://wiltonhistorical.org/about/museum/>, accessed May 2023.

Withey, Henry F., and Elsie Rathburn Withey

1970 *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (deceased)*. Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., Los Angeles, CA.

---

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # Rogers Studio, CT-351

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

Name of repository: New Canaan Historical Society

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

---

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 37 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A. Latitude: 41.150949	Longitude: -73.496160
B. Latitude: 41.150402	Longitude: -73.496162
C. Latitude: 41.150418	Longitude: -73.495490
D. Latitude: 41.149769	Longitude: -73.495201
E. Latitude: 41.149781	Longitude: -73.494755
F. Latitude: 41.149386	Longitude: -73.494852
G. Latitude: 41.149387	Longitude: -73.494348
H. Latitude: 41.148240	Longitude: -73.493290
I. Latitude: 41.147472	Longitude: -73.495678
J. Latitude: 41.147092	Longitude: -73.495571
K. Latitude: 41.146619	Longitude: -73.496837
L. Latitude: 41.146469	Longitude: -73.498376
M. Latitude: 41.145626	Longitude: -73.500252
N. Latitude: 41.145532	Longitude: -73.500863
O. Latitude: 41.146473	Longitude: -73.499869
P. Latitude: 41.146816	Longitude: -73.500158
Q. Latitude: 41.147223	Longitude: -73.498993
R. Latitude: 41.147768	Longitude: -73.499332
S. Latitude: 41.148284	Longitude: -73.497694
T. Latitude: 41.149583	Longitude: -73.498414
U. Latitude: 41.150057	Longitude: -73.497636
V. Latitude: 41.150524	Longitude: -73.497846

**Or**

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Church Hill Historic District National Register boundary encompasses 37 acres in New Canaan, Connecticut, comprising the following property lots as shown on the attached map:

L/18/81; L/18/84-89; L/18/810-820; L/18/846-847; L/19/81-84; L/19/86-87; L/19/810-814; L/20/883; L/20/934; L/204/843-849; L/204/859; L/204/884; L/204/893; T/211/839-840; T/242/1; T/42/81-82; T/42/84-86; T/42/88; T/42/873; T/43/820-823; T/43/834; T/43/838/11; T/43/838/12; T/43/838/46; T/43/838/48; T/43/838/MAIN.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary of the Church Hill Historic District encompasses residential, civic, and ecclesiastic buildings and a historic landscape and road pattern associated with the early development of New Canaan, Connecticut, and its subsequent expansion into the mid-twentieth century. The boundary was drawn to encompass a cohesive residential and ecclesiastic/civic neighborhood primarily composed of buildings constructed in the mid-eighteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries, and includes mid- to late twentieth-century infill buildings which were constructed in architectural styles sympathetic to the existing building stock. North and west of the district are areas of more recent construction on larger, less densely built up lots, and to the south is Center Village, the historic and present-day commercial core of New Canaan, which developed separately from the Church Hill Historic District.

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Gretchen Pineo, Architectural Historian; Jill Miller, Architectural Historian; Virginia H. Adams, Sr. Architectural Historian; Jill Chin, Associate Architectural Historian  
organization: The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL)  
street & number: 26 Main Street  
city or town: Pawtucket state: Rhode Island zip code: 02860  
e-mail vadams@palinc.com  
telephone: (401) 728.8780  
date: May 2023

---

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Church Hill Historic District

City or Vicinity: New Canaan

County: Fairfield State: Connecticut

Photographer: Gretchen Pineo

Date Photographed: October 3, 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 30. God's Acre, 0 Park Street, facing south from Main Street.
- 2 of 30. Congregational Meetinghouse, 1 Park Street, facing northwest.
- 3 of 30. Elisha Silliman House, 1 Park Street, facing northwest.
- 4 of 30. Husted-St. John House, 46-48 Park Street, facing southeast.
- 5 of 30. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 49 Park Street, facing northwest.
- 6 of 30. Theophilus Fitch House, 63 Park Street, facing southwest.
- 7 of 30. Frederick F. Fisher House, 40 Oenoke Ridge, facing southwest.
- 8 of 30. Second Episcopal Manse, 24-30 Oenoke Ridge, facing southwest.
- 9 of 30. Hanford-Silliman House and Wellhouse, 13 Oenoke Ridge, facing north.
- 10 of 30. John Rogers Studio, 13 Oenoke Ridge, facing southeast.
- 11 of 30. Town House, 13 Oenoke Ridge, facing north.
- 12 of 30. St. Mark's Episcopal Church/St. Michaels Lutheran Church, 5 Oenoke Ridge, facing north.
- 13 of 30. Lucy Weed Cottage/Marilla Dan House, 12 Main Street, facing north.
- 14 of 30. Scoville-Schwepe House, 35 Main Street, facing southeast from St. Johns Place.



Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

- 15 of 30. Seymour Comstock House, 38 Main Street, facing northeast.
- 16 of 30. Edson Bradley House, 46 Main Street, facing north.
- 17 of 30. 41 Main Street, facing northwest.
- 18 of 30. St. Mark's Episcopal Church Rectory, 51 Main Street, facing south.
- 19 of 30. Vine Cottage, 61 Main Street, facing southwest.
- 20 of 30. Francis Weed House/Congregational Church Parsonage, 7 St. John Place, facing northeast.
- 21 of 30. Charles Russell House, 24 St. John Place, facing south.
- 22 of 30. 25 St. John Place, facing northwest.
- 23 of 30. George Kellogg House, 50 St. John Place, facing south.
- 24 of 30. 68 St. John Place, facing south.
- 25 of 30. 76 St. John Place, facing south.
- 26 of 30. Bertha Lockwood Dana House, 41 Seminary Street, facing northwest.
- 27 of 30. Watts Comstock House, 58 Seminary Street, facing southeast.
- 28 of 30. Eleazer Bouton House and Wellhouse, 97 Seminary Street, facing northwest.
- 29 of 30. Joseph Aschauer Duplex, 112 Seminary Street, facing east.
- 30 of 30. 128 Seminary Street/285 Elm Street, facing southeast from Seminary Street.

Church Hill Historic District  
 Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
 County and State

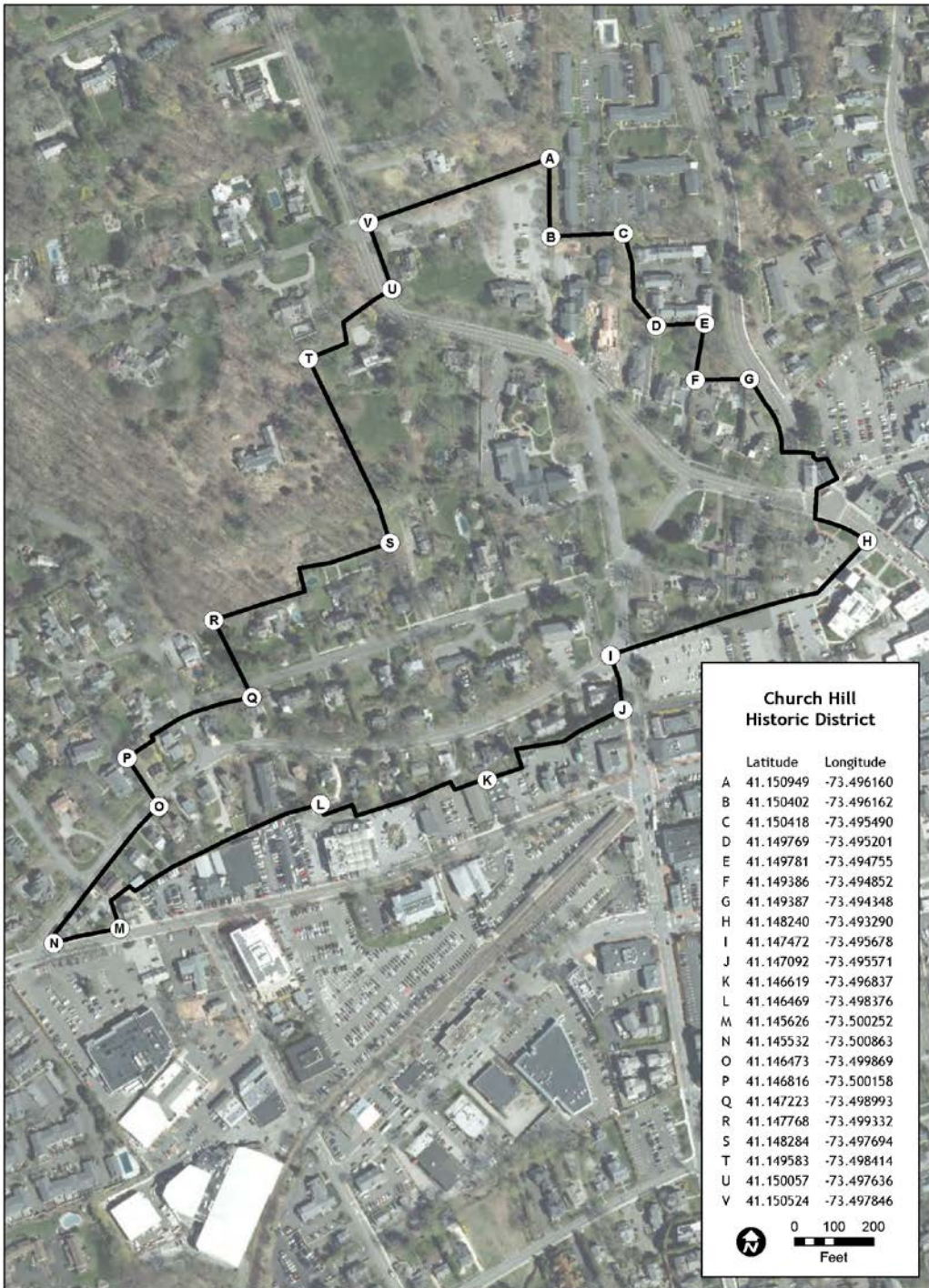


Figure 1. Church Hill Historic District Coordinate Map.

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State



Figure 2. Church Hill Historic District Assessor's Map.

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State



Figure 3. Church Hill Historic District National Register District Map and Photo Key.

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

### Historic Figures



Figure 4. 1837 woodcut showing the God's Acre area, with the cemetery in the foreground (NCHS 1949:191).

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

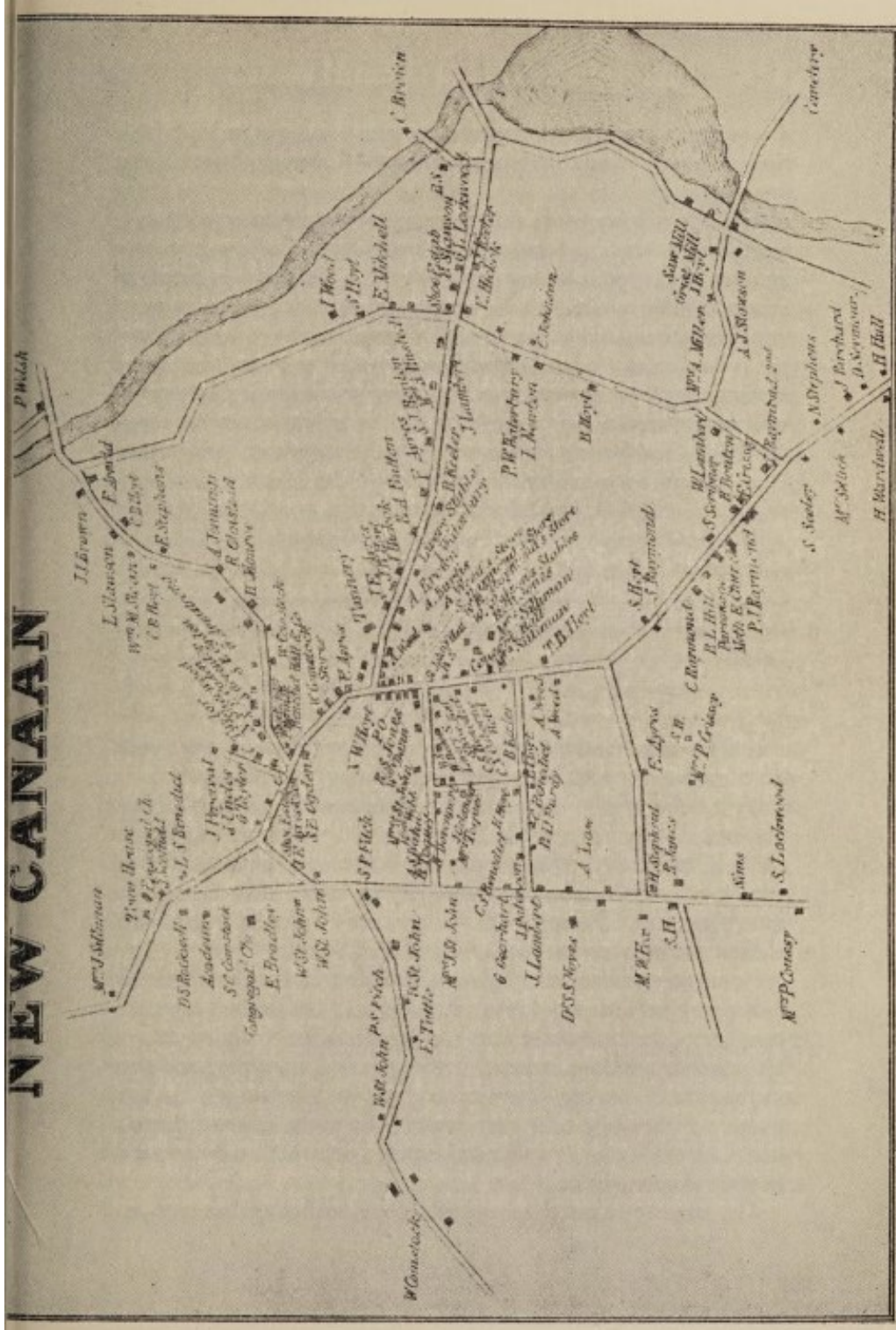


Figure 5. New Canaan in 1857, showing development of Church Hill Historic District area (NCHS 1949:211).

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

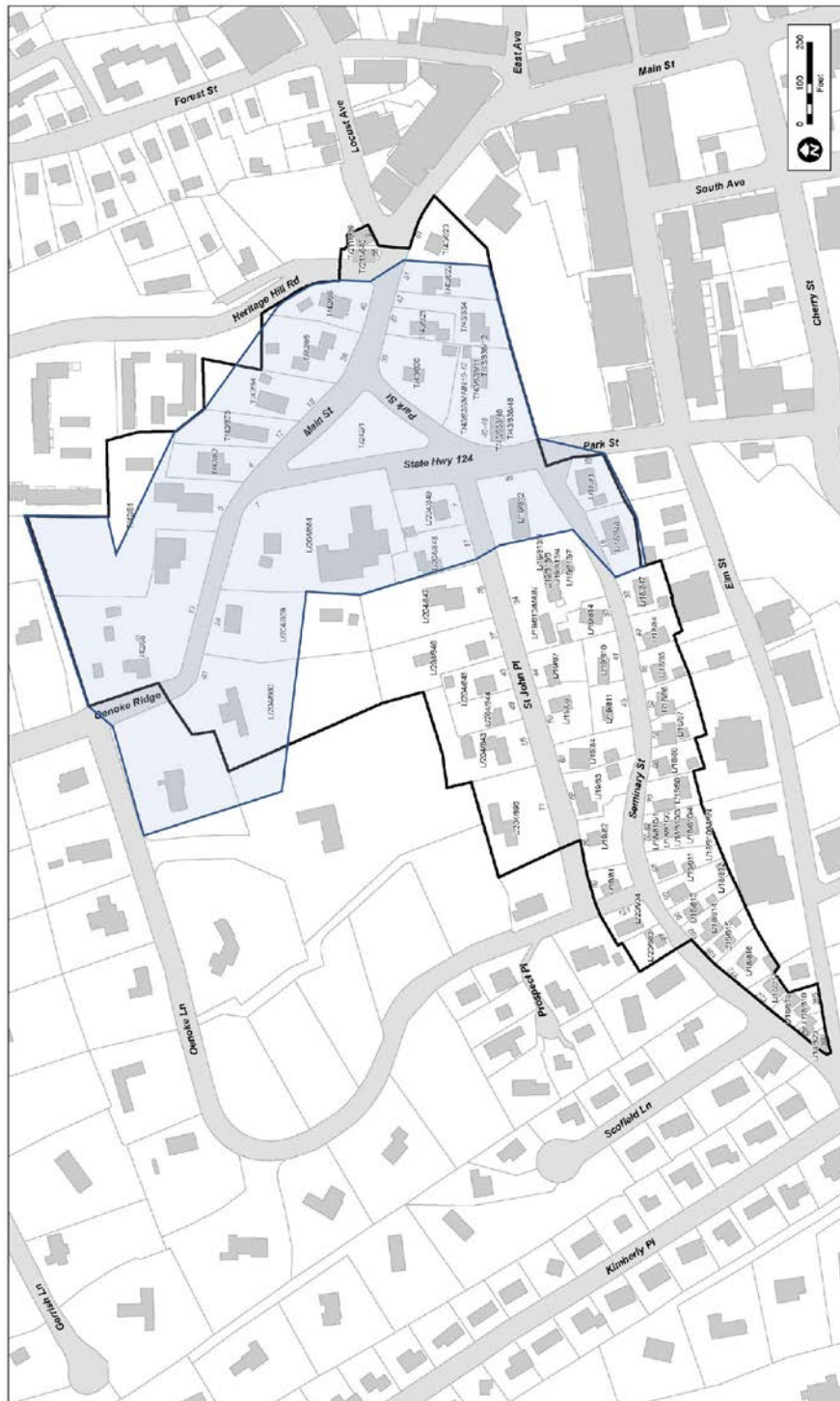


Figure 6. Church Hill Historic District map (black outline) with New Canaan Local Historic District boundary overlaid (blue).

Church Hill Historic District  
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut  
County and State

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



**Church Hill National Register Historic District Photograph Sheets**



1 of 30. God's Acre, 0 Park Street, facing south from Main Street.



2 of 30. Congregational Meetinghouse, 1 Park Street, facing northwest.



3 of 30. Elisha Silliman Houses, 1 Park Street, facing northwest.



4 of 30. Husted-St. John House, 46-48 Park Street, facing southeast.



5 of 30. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 49 Park Street, looking northwest.



6 of 30. Theophilus Fitch House, 63 Park Street, facing southwest.



7 of 30. Frederick F. Fisher House, 40 Oenoke Ridge, facing southwest.



8 of 30. Second Episcopal Manse, 24–30 Oenoke Ridge, facing southwest.



9 of 30. Hanford-Silliman House and Wellhouse, 13 Oenoke Ridge, facing north.



10 of 30. John Rogers Studio, 13 Oenoke Ridge, facing southeast.



11 of 30. Town House, 13 Oenoke Ridge, facing north.



12 of 30. St. Mark's Episcopal Church/St. Michaels Lutheran Church, 5 Oenoke Ridge, facing north.



13 of 30. Lucy Weed Cottage/Marilla Dan House, 12 Main Street, facing north.



14 of 30. Scoville-Schweppe House, 35 Main Street, facing southeast from St. Johns Place.





15 of 30. Seymour Comstock House, 38 Main Street, facing northeast.



16 of 30. Edson Bradley House, 46 Main Street, facing north.



17 of 30. 41 Park Street, facing northwest.



18 of 30. St. Mark's Episcopal Church Rectory, 51 Main Street, facing south.



19 of 30. Vine Cottage, 61 Main Street, facing southwest.



20 of 30. Francis Weed House/Congregational Church Parsonage, 7 St. John Place, facing northeast.



21 of 30. Charles Russell House, 24 St. John Place, facing south.



22 of 30. 25 St. John Place, facing northwest.



23 of 30. George Kellogg House, 50 St. John Place, facing south.



24 of 30. 68 St. John Place, facing south.



25 of 30. 76 St. John Place, facing south.



26 of 30. Bertha Lockwood Dana House, 41 Seminary Street, facing northwest.



27 of 30. Watts Comstock House, 58 Seminary Street, facing southeast.



28 of 30. Eleazer Bouton House and Wellhouse, 97 Seminary Street, facing northwest.



29 of 30. Joseph Aschauer Duplex, 112 Seminary Street, facing east.



30 of 30. 128 Seminary Street/285 Elm Street, facing southeast from Seminary Street.