

NEW HAVEN HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
PHASE I: CENTRAL NEW HAVEN

PROSPECT HILL

Boundaries

Starting at the intersection of Winchester Avenue and Goodrich Street, the boundaries are as follows:

North: Goodrich Street east to Prospect Street; Prospect Street north to the Hamden/New Haven town line; town line to Edgehill Road; Edgehill Road north to the north lot line of Cliff Street (or the north line of Edgerton Park, 145 Edgehill Road); to Whitney Avenue;

East: Whitney Avenue south to Cliff Street; on the south side of Cliff Street the boundary continues along the rear lot lines of the west side of Whitney Avenue to Grove Street (except for the property on the north-west corner of Sachem Street and Whitney Avenue, Peabody Museum at 170 Whitney Avenue, which is included);

South: Grove Street west to Ashmun Street.

West: Ashmun Street to Lock Street; Lock Street east to rear lot lines of west side of Prospect Street; Prospect Street north to rear lot lines of south side of Prospect Place to rear lot lines of west side of Mansfield Street; north to Sachem Street; rear lot lines of north side of Sachem Street east to rear lot lines of west side of Prospect Street; rear lot lines of west side of Prospect Street north to Huntington Street, Huntington Street west to Winchester Avenue; Winchester Avenue north to Goodrich Street.

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Historical and Architectural Summary

Prospect Hill encompasses a high ridge stretching north from Grove Street to beyond the Hamden town line. Only the top part of the ridge on the west side, and the east face all the way to Whitney Avenue properties, are included in this survey sector for the sake of architectural cohesiveness. Also included is the south ascent of the hill, the area around Hillhouse Avenue, the development of which has many social and architectural parallels with the neighborhood further north but is now, for the most part, given over to academic and office facilities of Yale University. The spine of the sector is the axis from Hillhouse Avenue, through Pierson-Sage Square, to St. Ronan Street and Edgehill Road, to the Hamden town line. Along the ridge are concentrated predominantly architect-designed residences built for middle and upper income families representing many prominent businessmen, or civic and educational leaders in the community, characterizing the original development of the sector as a whole. The sector retains much of its original historic character, especially in the northern section above Edwards Street.*

I. 1638 - 1784

The area was barely inhabited in the 17th and 18th centuries. As high, hilly ground between major routes to the north and west (Long Lane, now roughly Whitney Avenue, and West Lane) some distance from east and west creeks, and no major roads cut through the area.

II. 1784 - 1825

In the late 18th century much of the Prospect Hill area was purchased by James Hillhouse (1754-1832), and is represented on early maps as the "Hillhouse Quarter" (most of what remained, especially in the northeastern part of the sector near Whitney Avenue, belonged to inventor and early industrialist Eli Whitney, see under Whitney Avenue Sector). Hillhouse, a prominent local lawyer and legislator, had helped plan the subdivision of New Haven's original nine squares in 1784, and doubtlessly speculated in the northern corridor as a likely direction for the town's residential expansion.

In 1792 Hillhouse laid out a 150 foot wide private avenue, soon known as Temple Avenue (later Hillhouse Avenue) at the southern tip of the ridge, even

* Much of the material for this sketch was taken from the author's Prospect Hill NRD Nomination and Preliminary Draft Hillhouse NRD Nomination, see Prospect Hill bibliography.

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though the area was still virtually unpopulated. Hillhouse embellished the avenue with a double row of Elm trees, grown on his own farm in Meriden, in conjunction with his Elm plantings on the New Haven Green, the Yale campus, and other key areas of the city. He was assisted by Jeremiah Day (1773-1868), later an important Connecticut minister and President of Yale University. From the beginning the idea of the avenue was to create a restricted residential community, with a new Hillhouse mansion projected for the hill at the head of the avenue, then called Temple Square (Hillhouse was living at that time in a Georgian-style house on the north side of Grove Street -- when the present Temple Street was extended north of Grove Street in 1815 the house was moved).

Concurrent with his planning of the avenue, Hillhouse purchased several small parcels of land on the west side of the present Prospect Street, and helped 32 other prominent New Haven citizens organize themselves into a corporation to purchase these lands and establish the City's first planned cemetery in 1796-1797 (see Inventory Item #388).

Hillhouse's residential project proceeded slowly at first. Only one house was constructed on the avenue by 1800 (the Nathan Beers house, northwest corner of Grove Street, demolished). Two new cross streets were laid out in the early 1800's (First and Second Streets, the present Sachem and Trumbull Streets). Around 1807 Hillhouse built a small Federal-style house on the site of the present #28 Hillhouse Avenue (now moved to 87 Trumbull Street, see Inventory Item #941) which he rented to Yale professor Benjamin Silliman. But Hillhouse temporarily abandoned further development of the avenue after he suffered severe financial losses following the Embargo of 1807.

A new impetus for the project arose, however, in the early 1920's. Impressed by the success of the Erie Canal in New York, Hillhouse promoted the idea of a major canal which would connect the rich, upper Connecticut River Valley with the port of New Haven. The Farmington Canal Company was chartered in 1822, and the canal was completed between 1825 and 1835, with Hillhouse serving as President and Superintendent of Construction until his death in 1832. In conjunction with the canal, Hillhouse dug a small basin on his own property between the newly-extended Temple Street and Whitney Avenue (now filled in as a parking lot). Henry Farnam, a later resident of the avenue (see Inventory Item #446), acted as chief engineer. While the canal venture was wrought with financial difficulties, it did boost the City's economy and the growth of the avenue neighborhood which the canal bisected on its way to the harbor. Hillhouse conveyed all his land in the area to his son, James Abraham Hillhouse (1789-1841), a writer and poet and heir to his father's projects. James Abraham began planning Sachem's Wood, the Hillhouse estate in 1825, in collaboration with his personal friend, architect Ithiel Town, and Town's new assistant, Alexander Jackson Davis. The design of the mansion introduced the Greek Revival style into the city, and was indeed one

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of the earliest full-blown examples of the style for residences in the country; it would change the direction of the city's architectural development in the next period.

III. 1825 - 1845

As in the previous period, historical and architectural developments continued to be concentrated in the southern tip of the sector through the 1840's.

In 1826 a wealthy friend of the family built the second, and last, Federal-style house on the avenue (Inventory Item #442). The completion of Sachem's Wood in 1828-1829 encouraged the New Haven Common Council, in 1830, to change the name of Temple Avenue to Hillhouse Avenue, both to avoid confusion with the nearby street and as a tribute to the elderly Sachem. The new temple-style mansion, with a great prostyle Ionic portico in antis, signaled a new trend in architectural design, from the reliance on builders and carpenters' handbooks, to the use of French and English illustrated archeological folios such as Stuart and Revett's The Antiquities of Athens (volumes published from 1762). The popularity of new style is evidenced by the construction of a Greek-temple Connecticut State House on the New Haven Green in 1828, also designed by Ithiel Town. On Hillhouse Avenue, between 1830 and 1840, five more Greek Revival mansions were constructed (at the present, #6 is demolished, #34 is demolished, #35 is extant, #38 is demolished, and #46 is extant; see Inventory Item #'s 443 and 447). Four and possibly all five of the new houses were designed by the Town and Davis firm.

Several important changes affecting the avenue and its surrounding neighborhood took place during the 1840's. James Abraham Hillhouse and Ithiel Town died, in 1841 and 1844 respectively, ending their mutual control over the architectural development of the neighborhood. A local protege of Town, Henry Austin, was selected to design the wall and gateway enclosing the Grove Street Cemetery, which would bring the Egyptian Revival style to New Haven. And, in the middle of the decade, the Farmington Canal was drained and prepared as the bed for the New Haven and Northhampton Railroad.

IV. 1845 - 1865

The new railroad, cutting diagonally across the southern portion of the district, was completed in 1847. A small depot and roundhouse were constructed between lower Hillhouse Avenue and Temple Street (operating only from 1848-1849). Leaders of the railroad project were Henry Farnam and Joseph Earl Sheffield, both later avenue residents. The emergence of the railroad ushered in social and economic changes for the city which dramatically changed the rate and style of development on the avenue. It also signaled a renewed interest in science and technology, resulting in the founding of Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, first located in the Hillhouse Avenue area.

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Following the Grove Street Cemetery commission, Henry Austin went on to succeed A.J. Davis as a major architect of new Italianate and Italian Villa houses on Hillhouse Avenue which pioneered the trend in antebellum architecture throughout the city, although it was Davis who attempted the first forays into the style (see Inventory Item #'s 451 and 940). Broad-eaved Italian Villas and picturesquely composed Italianate residences, opening up possibilities of less historical, more creative design, began to line the avenue (see, for example, Inventory Item #'s 438, 439, 444, 448, 449 and 450).

The new Scientific School was founded in 1847 largely as the result of efforts on the part of Benjamin Silliman, Sr., a resident of Hillhouse Avenue. Two of his neighbors, his own son and John P. Norton (see Inventory Item #449) became the first professors. While the new school was associated with Yale, it was totally self-supporting, even to the professor's salaries, and independently managed, and it maintained an association with the Hillhouse Avenue area. In the late 1850's railroad magnate Joseph Earl Sheffield moved into Ithiel Town's house at #6 (demolished). He also purchased an old hotel built by James Hillhouse nearby on the present site of Sheffield-Sterling-Strathcona Hall (see Inventory Item #386) and gave it to the struggling new school, which in 1861 was renamed in his honor. In 1862 the Sheffield Scientific School received a further boost from Connecticut Land Grant funds under the Morrill Act.

In the 1850's and 1860's the undeveloped northern part of Prospect Hill, along the top of the ridge itself, became the locus for a few picturesque Gothic and bracketed cottages in the rural style of Alexander Jackson Downing, a New York landscape architect whose publications, such as Cottage Residences (1842) and the Architecture of Country Houses (1850) pointed out the joys of rural living, and the appropriateness of designing houses naturally adapted to the characteristics of the American landscape. In the 1850's a New York businessman, Charles Elliott, bought land on the west side of Prospect Street, from Highland to Division Streets, planning to build a healthful, landscaped residential community called "Highland Park". Only Elliott's own house, a bracketed cottage (1859, demolished) was completed before the project failed. Other Gothic Revival cottages, among very few in the entire city, remain at 7-9 Edgehill Road (moved, but near its original location) and 210 St. Ronan Street (moved from nearby Prospect Street; see Inventory Item #'s 295 and 793).

V. 1865 - 1900

The southern part of the sector, in the vicinity of Hillhouse Avenue, developed rapidly during the decades following the Civil War. A few new, large homes were built on the avenue (see Inventory Item #'s 440, 441, 445 and 446); but several prominent families preferred to build nearby, along lower Prospect Street (see, for example, the William Trowbridge House, the

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Luzan B. Morris House, the John Schwab House, the Alexander Catlin Twining House and Professor Daniel Cady Eaton House, Inventory Item #'s 704, 708, 716, 717 and 785). From the 1870's through the late 1890's Sheffield Scientific School began constructing a true campus, Sheffield Square, between Prospect Street and lower Hillhouse Avenue. From its original building at Prospect and Grove Streets, Sheff (as it became to be called) began expanding north, along Prospect Street, with three Victorian brick buildings by the J.C. Cady firms (North Sheffield Hall, 1872-1873, demolished; Winchester Hall, 1892, demolished; Sheffield Laboratory, 1894-1895, extant at 51 Prospect Street, Inventory Item #692). The Town-Sheffield mansion, nearby, was bequeathed to the school after Sheffield's wife died in 1889 (he died in 1882, the building was demolished in 1957), allowing the school to project future building on its grounds.

At the same time, the Sheff community began to overflow along Temple Street on the east (sometimes referred to as "Shefftown"), and Sachem Street and Prospect Place on the west (see, for example, Temple Street apartments and row houses, Inventory Item #'s 379 and 922). Because of the social, financial and academic segregation of Yale and Sheff students in the late 19th century, Sheff student societies began to proliferate during the period and impressive clubhouses and facilities appeared (see, for example, the Cloister and York Halls on Hillhouse Avenue, St. Elmo on Grove Street, Vernon Hall on Temple Street, and Sachem Hall on Prospect Street; Inventory Item #'s 429, 436, 385, 919 and 695).

By the late 1860's and 1870's a number of large commanding estates, principally along Prospect Street north of Edwards Street, transformed the northern part of the sector into a fashionable residential neighborhood. Oliver F. Winchester, whose Winchester Repeating Arms Company was constructed nearby at the bottom of the west slope of the hill, constructed a palatial Victorian house on the site of the present Sterling Divinity Quadrangle (Inventory Item #724) and his early business associate, John M. Davies, settled next door in a French Empire mansion of the same scale (393 Prospect Steet, Inventory Item #721). Across the street, Professor Othniel Marsh, pioneer American paleontologist, constructed one of the finest Richardsonian Romanesque houses in the city (Inventory Item #719). Besides the Winchester estate, other large houses at 335 and 367 Prospect Street, built in the 1870's, have been demolished.

Further north, other large-landed estates and institutions appeared between Prospect Street and Whitney Avenue, such as the Massena Clark estate (demolished for carriage house, see Inventory Item #803) and the Eli Whitney, Jr. estate (demolished, on the site of Edgerton Park). Important institutions joined these estates. St. Francis' Roman Catholic Asylum, an orphanage built ca. 1870 (demolished) was a rather grandiose French Second Empire building occupying the center of landscaped grounds which stretched from Prospect Street to Whitney Avenue just north of Highland Street. Edg Hill

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Road was not cut through the orphanage grounds until about 1900, and still retains the gateposts and stone walls of the former asylum estate. North of the orphanage, the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station erected its first two buildings in the 1870's and 1880's (Inventory Item #545); and the Yale Observatory was constructed at the corner of Canner and Prospect Streets in the 1880's in conjunction with two Queen Anne houses for observatory officers (see Inventory Item #'s 61, 728 and 729).

VI. 1900 - 1945

By the opening decades of the twentieth century, the southern portion of the district saw an end to residential construction. However, in the 1900's - 1920's Sheffield Scientific School considerably expanded its academic campus along lower Hillhouse Avenue, on the former grounds of the Sheffield estate. Kirtland Hall, Leet Oliver Memorial Hall and Dunham Lab were built in Beaux-Arts Classical and Late Gothic Revival styles, in line with the contemporary architecture on Yale's main campus to the south (see Inventory Item #'s 430, 435 and 431).

During these years also Yale began reorganizing itself as a true university (see under Yale Central Complex Sector). Despite Sheff's new building campaign, the scientific school was gradually absorbed into the new university. The idea of constructing additional university science facilities, serving Yale and Sheff students together, was a first step, spurred on by the acquisition in 1910 of most of the Hillhouse Avenue estate, Sachem's Wood, by the university. The estate itself, then occupied by a descendent of William Hillhouse, and a right-of-way to Prospect Street, were reserved for remaining members of the family. In order to pull the avenue together visually, the collection of Collegiate Gothic science facilities erected on the newly-named Pierson-Sage Square around the estate between 1912 and 1932 (Sloane Physics Lab, Osborn Memorial Labs, Peabody Museum, Sage and Bowers Halls, and Sterling Chemistry Labs, see Inventory Item #'s 705, 699, 1021, 703 and 707) agreed with recent Sheff buildings on the lower block of Hillhouse Avenue in overall style, scale and character. Also during the period Yale began acquiring the 19th century Hillhouse Avenue residences, through purchase of bequest, although few were converted to academic use until the 1950's.

The 1900's - 1930's saw the peak of residential development for the upper part of Prospect Hill. New streets were cut through the grounds of former estates: Edgehill Road (through the asylum grounds ca. 1900), Loomis Place (ca. 1914) and Odgen Street (laid out in 1930). Autumn Street, laid out as a carriage way serving St. Ronan Street and Whitney Avenue properties in the 1890's, developed as a residential street after 1900. And St. Ronan Terrace, occupying the rear carriage way and grounds of the Davies estate (393 Prospect Street), was begun as an elite Colonial and Tudor Revival development in the early 1900's, complete with cobblestone curbs and gateposts.

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In addition to the appearance and development of new streets, older ones, previously rural in character, became lined with large single-family homes. The Colonial Revival style was the dominant architectural theme for the new residences, as it was for new public and commercial buildings downtown during the same period. Typical of the early examples, such as the houses along East Rock Road and Huntington Street, are large, square, frame houses with steep hip roofs and Palladian details, based on such prototypes as McKim, Mead & White's influential H.A.C. Taylor house in Newport, Rhode Island (1885-1886, demolished). The Georgian-Federal central-hall house, in frame or brick, was by far the favorite type by the 1910's - 1920's although designs vary widely, and are rarely repeated (see, for example, the Franklin Farrell House, Inventory Item #730). Variants of the Colonial Revival which appear include Dutch Colonial Revival (see Inventory Item #294) and Spanish Colonial Revival (see Inventory Item #307). Tudor Revival designs, from brick or masonry manor house types to half-timbered rustic cottages, form the second major theme of the district (see, for example, Inventory Item #'s 745 and 298). By the 1930's the handling of the Colonial and Tudor Revival and related styles tended to become less romantic and more innovative, often incorporating original details bordering on the Art Deco (see the George Berger House, Inventory Item #750 and the Orville F. Rogers House, Inventory Item #640).

The social and economic character of the vast new neighborhood closely paralleled that of the Hillhouse Avenue development of almost 100 years before: leaders of business and industry, philanthropists, lawyers and government officials, scientists, doctors and educators. Some, such as Elizabeth Dow Farnam, moved up from Hillhouse Avenue (see Inventory Item #737). A vast number of the post-1900 homes were built or later occupied by Yale faculty and administrators.

VII. 1945 - 1970

After a lull during the years around World War II, new construction in the southern part of the sector, along with that on the Yale campus, was resumed under Yale President A. Whitney Griswold (see under Yale Central Complex Sector). Griswold's avid interest in modern architecture resulted in several buildings by internationally acclaimed modern architects in the area around Hillhouse Avenue: Ingall's Rink by Eero Saarinen (see Inventory Item #786), the Pierson-Sage Science Complex by Philip Johnson Associates (see Inventory Item #706) and Becton Center by Marcel Breuer (see Inventory Item #691). The Kline facilities occupied the site of Sachem's Wood, the Hillhouse estate at the head of the avenue, torn down in 1942 due to a clause in the will of the last Hillhouse occupant. In addition, during this period, Yale completed its acquisition of Hillhouse Avenue residences, as well as many buildings on nearby Prospect and Temple Streets, converting the majority to academic offices, but in most cases preserving and maintaining the exteriors. The exception was the Sheffield mansion, torn down for an unfortunate Dunham Lab addition in 1957 (see Inventory Item #431).

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The war terminated the great period of Colonial and Tudor Revival architecture throughout the upper part of Prospect Hill, although the vast majority of existing 19th and early 20th century houses tended to remain, as they do today, well maintained and with few serious alterations. However, in the 1950's and 1960's several economically-designed modern apartment complexes, such as the largest at 579-605 Prospect Street (see Inventory Item #732), created a major alteration of the historic character of Prospect Street. On the other hand, a few interesting one family homes in modern styles scattered throughout the hill, generally respect the scale, rhythm and character of their period-style contexts.

VII. 1970 - 1981

Large-scale new construction has ceased in the southern and northern parts of the sector during the last decade. Individual owners and institutions such as Yale University and Albertus Magnus College, which own many of the older houses in the sector, have, for the most part, taken an increasing interest in maintaining the properties in their original states, or restoring them based on informed historical and architectural research. The stature of the northern part of the sector as a panorama of late 19th-early 20th century American eclecticism in residential design was recognized in 1979 when a large part of the area was listed as a National Register District (see Prospect Hill National Register District Map). Similar listing has been proposed for the southern portion of the sector, around Hillhouse Avenue, pending final boundary determination.

Typical of the kind of new construction which has occurred in the southern portion is the new Yale School of Organization and Management, centered at a complex including the pre-existing Italianate Norton House, 51 Hillhouse Avenue (see Inventory Item #449); the Italian Villa Apthorp House, 56 Hillhouse Avenue (see Inventory Item #451); the International Style Watson Building, 60 Prospect Street (see Inventory Item #784); and the former Norton carriage house, 135 Prospect Street (see Inventory Item #696). The design of the complex, presenting as little visible, new construction that would alter the Hillhouse Avenue context as possible, was a result of the collaboration of the architects and the Hillhouse Avenue Association, a group formed in 1975 consisting of avenue property owners (there are two, Yale and Mrs. Rachel Trowbridge), with the President of the New Haven Preservation Trust and other local historians serving as advisors.

In the northern portion of the sector, the John M. Davies House (393 Prospect Street, Inventory Item #721), important representative of the Victorian neighborhood which foreshadowed the area's later residential development, was in 1979 badly deteriorated to the point where demolition was projected. As a result of discussions between Yale University (owners), architects, developers and historians, including the New Haven Preservation Trust, the house is now proposed for restoration as a period style hotel.

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National Register Recommendations

A large National Register District was listed in 1979 encompassing the northern portion of the sector. This district includes properties within the area roughly bounded as follows: the rear lot lines of the west side of Prospect Street to the rear lot lines of the west side of Whitney Avenue, and from the rear lot lines of the north side of Sachem and Edwards Streets, to the Hamden town line, excluding only portions of Autumn Street, Cliff Street, Prospect Street and properties on the Winchester Avenue side of the main Albertus Magnus campus (see accompanying Prospect Hill NR District boundary map).

The Louis Stoddard Stables (now the University Theater of Albertus Magnus College, see 700 Prospect Street) should be added to the existing Prospect Hill National Register District.

The southern part of the sector, including Hillhouse Avenue and sections of its cross streets, Prospect Place, portions of Mansfield and Temple Streets, and Grove Street Cemetery are now the subject of a nomination for a potential Hillhouse National Register District. This nomination is undergoing revisions and boundary redefinition at the time of this writing.

Because of the civic and academic prominence of so many of the original and subsequent homeowners in this sector, and their characteristic interest in the design and construction of their houses, the survey forms only scratch the surface of possible research in the area. A few of the potentially long list of properties individually eligible for National Register listing are:

Hayes Q. Trowbridge House, 100 Edgehill Road
Mary Prichard House, 35 Hillhouse Avenue
Henry Fowler English House, 38 Hillhouse Avenue
Skinner-Trowbridge House, 46 Hillhouse Avenue
Orville F. Rogers House, 140 Ogden Street
Luzan B. Morris House, 230 Prospect Street
John M. Davies House, 387-393 Prospect Street
Louis Stoddard House, 700 Prospect Street
Professor Hiram Bingham House, 787 Prospect Street
Professor Daniel Cady Eaton House, 70 Sachem Street
(Old) Wolf's Head, 91 Trumbull Street
Peabody Museum, 170 Whitney Avenue

Previous individually-listed National Register properties in this sector are:

James Dwight Dana House, 24 Hillhouse Avenue
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street
Othniel C. Marsh House, 360 Prospect Street
Henry Russell Chittenden House, 83 Trumbull Street

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Bibliography

Blanshard, Mrs. Roberta Yerkes. Unpub. typescript notes. Possession of the author.

Since 1973 Mrs. Blanshard of 4 St. Ronan Terrace has been collecting miscellaneous materials pertaining to the houses and occupants of St. Ronan Street and St. Ronan Terrace.

Carr, Richard C., ed. Buildings and Grounds of Yale University. New Haven: Yale University, 1979.

See under Yale Central Complex Bibliography.

Chittenden, Henry-Russell. History of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, 1846-1922. 2 vols. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1928.

See under Yale Central Complex Bibliography.

Hammond, Leo Remy, compiler. Modern Connecticut Homes and Homecrafts. New York: The American Homecrafts Co., 1921.

This publication is an excellent resource for data on residential and some commercial architecture of the 1900's-1920's. Fortunately, Prospect Hill in New Haven is a major focus of the book, which contains articles on the works of particular architects, contractors and representatives of various building trades and interior craftsmen. It also touches on structures elsewhere in New Haven and Connecticut as a whole. Many illustrations.

Historical Registers of Yale University. 3 vols. (1701-1939, 1937-1951 and 1951-1968). New Haven: Yale University, 1939, 1952 and 1969.

These registers provide important biographical information on the large number of Yale faculty members and administrators who built or occupied houses in the sector.

Kelley, Brooks Mather. New Haven Heritage: An Area Of Historic Houses On Hillhouse Avenue And Trumbull Street. New Haven: The New Haven Preservation Trust, 1974.

This short publication is a reasonably up-to-date synopsis of the history of the residential structures on Hillhouse Avenue and Trumbull Street.

Maslen, John J. "Hillhouse Avenue: A Museum of American Nineteenth Century Architecture." Unpub. senior essay, Yale University, 1949. Yale University Library.

This manuscript, filed in the Yale Art and Architecture Library, is still the most detailed and definitive work on the architectural history of all Hillhouse Avenue properties, including their alterations and renovations to 1944.

Obituary Record of Yale Graduates Deceased. Multi-vol. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1860-1910; New Haven: Yale University, 1911-present. Similar to the Historical Registers (see above) but pertains to Yale alumni.

National Register District Nominations.

Various unpublished National Register reports, on file at the Connecticut Historical Commission in Hartford, Connecticut, are useful summaries of available information on particular New Haven properties listed or proposed for listing with the National Register of Historic Places. Those dealing with individual properties, such as the Othniel Marsh House at 360 Prospect Street, are listed on the forms. However, two large district reports representing most of the Prospect Hill Sector area are mentioned here:

"Prospect Hill National Register District Nomination," completed by Susan Ryan in January, 1979. Listed, 1979.

Contains elementary data on 240 buildings and sites in the northern part of Inventory Prospect Hill Sector, included as contributing properties within the district boundary, as well as a general description and history of the area. Bibliography.

Preliminary draft for a "Hillhouse National Register District Nomination," drafted by Susan Ryan in the spring of 1979.

The Hillhouse District report deals with an area in the southern part of the Prospect Hill sector which has been accepted for study under the National Register program. The report is under revision. Properties in the New Haven Historic Resources Inventory which are also cited in the draft nomination will not necessarily be included in the final district if and when it is listed in the Register.