NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDM/ Theme: Scienc nd Invention

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

(Type all entries, complete applicable sections)

STATE: Connecticut
COUNTY: New Haven
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: James Dwight Dana House
AND/OR HISTORIC: James Dwight Dana House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 24 Hillhouse Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: New Haven
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Third
STATE: Connecticut — CODE: 09
COUNTY: New Haven — CODE: 009

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☒ Public	Public Acquisition:	XX Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	XX Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
XX Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious	Offices of the Statistics Department	
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Office of the President, Yale University
STREET AND NUMBER: Woodbridge Hall
CITY OR TOWN: New Haven
STATE: Connecticut — CODE: 09

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: New Haven Town Hall, Hall of Records
STREET AND NUMBER: 200 Orange Street
CITY OR TOWN: New Haven
STATE: Connecticut — CODE: 09

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Building Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1964 ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Division of Prints and Photographs
STREET AND NUMBER: Library of Congress
CITY OR TOWN: Washington
STATE: District of Columbia — CODE: 011

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Connecticut
COUNTY: New Haven
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	XX Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Henry Austin, a prominent New Haven architect, designed this house for Dana in 1848. A 1964 Historic American Building Survey report described it as a "noteworthy example of a 19th century stuccoed brick town house with a wooden portico of Hindu derivation."[1]

When Hillhouse Avenue was first laid out Benjamin Silliman bought a house on the corner of Trumbull Street, and the odd lot next door, called The Triangle, the leftover piece made by the Farmington Canal as it crossed Hillhouse and Trumbull Streets. The Triangle was low marsh land lying along the canal bank and was presumed unbuildable. But soon after Sillman's daughter Henrietta married her father's young assistant, James Dwight Dana, and they began considering a place to live, the railroad bought the old canal and asked permission to deepen the cut and throw the fill up on Professor Silliman's odd lot.

He promptly sold the lot to the Danas, railroad workers pushed dirt up the bank until it was raised four feet, and in a little over a year, in 1849, the Danas moved into their new house. Their architect, Henry Austin, had been Ithiel Town's partner until his death four years before. His drawings for the house may still be seen in the Beinecke Library at Yale, and they show that in spite of wings added later to two sides, the house today retains much of its original character; that of a neat cube with plain walls, a nearly flat roof and symmetrical elements, relieved by the interesting ornament of its cornice and columns.

The drawings suggest that the original colors were more delicate than now. The contrast would probably have been less strong than the present dark chocolate trim against yellow walls. Perhaps the walls were ivory or faint pink, and the trim the color of limestone or of honey-colored marble.

The Dana house was not one of Austin's major designs. In fact, it was probably a stock plan, either his own or borrowed. Many houses much like this must once have existed. The English House on Wooster Square, New Haven, also by Austin, was almost identical, and a country version done in clapboards stands on Boston Street in Guilford.

The HABS report described the house as being composed of three juxtaposed rectangles. That report supplied much of the following descriptive information. The house is stuccoed brick with a wooden porch supported by wooden columns, and a low square cupola in the center of the main block. The overall dimensions are 60 feet wide by 58 feet deep, but the original main block was 30 feet square. The structure is two and one-half stories

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[1] This report and measured drawings of the James D. Dana House, (HABS No. Conn-273), were prepared as part of the Summer 1964 New Haven Project, under the supervision of Woodrow W. Wilkins.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

high, not including the basement which is above grade on the rear. The cellar wall is stone and brick, with a facing of dressed ashlar stone on the exterior of the original block.

The main entrance porch, on the east, has a wooden balustrade with a wide railing and ornamental turned and carved wooden columns. The porch is enclosed with wooden sheathing from deck to grade. There is also a basement porch under the library wing on the south, a wooden stoop on the north leading to the sidewalk, and a modern metal fire escape on the south exterior wall.

There are three rectangular brick chimneys on the main roof and one rectangular brick chimney on the west wing. The east entrance wooden door is set into the masonry wall without ornamental trim. However, two upper panels of the five-paneled door are glazed in decorative etched glass, and a pair of full length louvered shutters frame the doorway. On the west wall there are two round-headed windows, one with leaded glass.

The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with sheet metal painted red. The wide overhanging eaves are decorated with wooden soffit, the cornice is corbeled brick stuccoed with an applied band of wooden pendants shaped to form a trefoil void against the stucco. There is one dormer in the rear and two glazed skylights. A low square cupola is located in the center of the main block. Its flat roof is supported by eight heavy scrolls, two at each corner, and there are ten narrow arched windows on each wall of the cupola.

On the interior, the main entrance on Hillhouse Avenue has a deep vestibule and stair hall on the north side of two main rooms which are connected by a doorway. Double glazed doors lead from the rear room to the library on the west, which leads to another room on the north. There is a pantry between this room and the stair hall. The wing which was added on the north contains two rooms and a rear stairway.

In 1896 and in 1905 additions were made to the house. A library addition replaced the porch on the west side, and a wing was added to the north side which fronts on Trumbull Street. However, the flooring in the library, as well as the glass and ceiling work, indicate an early date for that addition, possibly as early as the house itself, thereby implying a change in the original plans.

The second floor has been adapted to office space and seminar rooms. The attic is reached by a closed stairway leading from the second floor hall. At the top of the attic stairs is an open well to the cupola. The attic over the main portion of the house has been adapted for modern use. The attic over the addition is unfinished so that the exterior of the original

(Continued)

north wall of the house is visible, complete with corbeled cornice. There are traces of ornamental wooden trim at the eaves and indications of an original attic window which was bricked in.

The floors of the main block of the house are one of the nicest features of the interior. Each room has a different pattern of light and dark woods with intricately designed borders. Other floors are oak or modern vinyl tile. Other decorative features include the double doors in the library with a transom light glazed with etched and ruby glass in a pattern of narrow and wide panes. There are silver doorknobs and keyhole escutcheons and marble and tile fireplaces of various colors throughout the first floor rooms.

Except for the boarding up of some of the fireplaces and some minor changes made while adapting the building to office use (currently for the Statistics Department), the house is essentially the same as when the Dana family deeded the building and the land to Yale University in January 1962. The Dana house has been treated quite sympathetically by the university and high-ceilinged, spacious rooms still are furnished with some older furniture and decorative pieces appropriate to the house.

Boundary Description

The Dana house is set back 50 feet from the westerly side of Hillhouse Avenue, and is situated very close to Trumbull Street on the north, while a single line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad traverses the property on the southerly side. The overall dimensions of the house are approximately 60 feet by 58 feet. The property, a little over one-half an acre in size slopes to the southwest, dropping abruptly at the rear of the house. It is nicely landscaped, with several tall elm trees.

The triangular piece of property is the same that Benjamin Silliman sold to his daughter and son-in-law in 1848. As indicated on the enclosed tax assessment map of the City of New Haven, the national historic landmark boundary is as follows: beginning at the west corner of the intersection of Trumbull Street and Hillhouse Avenue and proceeding in a westerly direction the boundary follows the southern curb of Trumbull Street for 289.9 feet, then in a southeasterly direction it runs along the fence dividing the Yale property and that of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for 337.5 feet, then in an easterly direction it follows the western curb of Hillhouse Avenue for 185.6 feet to the beginning point.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- XX 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1849-1895

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
- ☐ Prehistoric
- ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- XX Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

James Dwight Dana transformed geology from an investigation of individual rocks and minerals into a study of the earth's evolution. The work of this scholar stimulated the interest of generations of Americans in geology, as well as bringing him international fame as one of the world's major geologists.

Dana married Henrietta Silliman, his mentor's daughter, and in 1849 they commissioned Henry Austin to build this elegant town house for them at 24 Hillhouse Avenue, near the Yale University campus. Dana, the son-in-law of another great scientist and Yale professor, Benjamin Silliman, was also the father of another scientist and Yale professor, Edward Salisbury Dana, and for over one hundred years Hillhouse Avenue was the address of both Sillimans and Danas. Since 1962 this Italiante villa style house has been owned and maintained by Yale University and it presently houses the offices of the Statistics Department.

Biography

Born in 1813 in Utica, New York, Dana manifested an early interest in geology. While attending the local high school, he accompanied a science teacher on field trips and began to collect minerals. When he entered Yale University, Dana's interest in geology was heightened by the teaching of Benjamin Silliman. Silliman, the first great teacher of chemistry and geology in America, was not forgotten when Dana became a tutor in mathematics to the midshipmen on board the U.S.S. Delaware in 1833, after graduating from Yale. When the Delaware visited the Mediterranean, Dana continued his study of geology whenever he had the opportunity to land, and when he returned to New York in 1834 he carried off the ship a collection of rocks and minerals.

Once ashore in America, Dana quickly accepted an offer to become as assistant to Silliman. Although he analyzed rocks for his mentor and created some geological charts, Dana still had a lot of time at his own disposal. He used this opportunity to investigate the construction of minerals. Crystallography, as Dana's study was called, constituted a new branch of geology, and the young scientist soon made himself one of its leading adherents. His measurement of thousands of angles in crystals fathered his devising of a mathematical relationship between a

(Continued)

crystal's angles and axes. To help himself in his work, he made glass models of crystals, a pioneering step in this country. The culmination of his study appeared in 1837, when Dana, only twenty-four, published his System of Mineralogy. This book pleased the layman as well as the scientist, stimulating numerous amateurs to collect rocks and minerals.

Although firmly established as a geologist by 1847, Dana's evolutionary, world-wide concept of geology only developed during his participation in the Wilkes Expedition of 1838-42. Sponsored by the United States and led by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, the expedition covered a large part of the globe's surface in its quest for scientific information. Dana had a splendid opportunity to study geological matters. When the trip was half over, Dana in June 1840, wrote from the Fiji Islands that the natives were cannibals and preferred roasted white men. More important, he said that he had made almost a hundred drawings of caverns, craters, mountains and rock formations. Moreover, he had collected numerous fossils. After the expedition's return to the United States, Dana spent ten years in producing his reports. The very nature of the reports, one on zoophytes in 1846, then one on geology and a final one on crustacea in 1854, show how Dana's point of view had been broadened. The reports appeared in beautiful volumes, but in such limited quantities because of Congress' parsimony that Dana did not receive copies of them.

Dana's appointment as the Silliman professor of natural history and geology at Yale in 1849, a position he held for almost fifty years, did not impede his personal research and writing. Not only did he complete his reports of the Wilkes Expedition, but in 1862 he published his Manuel of Geology. In this book Dana pictured geology as a vast, global experience, showing from the beginning of time how the interaction of air, water, heat and pressure underlay the evolution of the earth. He had thus travelled far beyond a mere commentary on individual rocks and minerals; he told how mountains, valleys, plateaus and plains had been formed. Subsequently, his On the Origin of Continents and Corals and Coral Islands explained the formation of mountains and coral reefs, respectively. His interest and desire to learn never flagged, and when seventy-four he took his family to Hawaii to show them the Island's volcanoes. There the natives called him "the Sorcerer who could rend rocks."

Although a student of evolutionary processes, even Dana found it difficult to accept the theories of Charles Darwin, because of his Puritan heritage he opposed a mechanistic explanation of man's development. Once, during a lecture on the formation of the Coral Islands, he said, "Science, while it penetrates deeply the system of things about us, sees everywhere in the dim limits of vision, the word mystery." As the years passed, however, Dana accepted more and more of Darwin, finally agreeing with his concept of man's rise. Dana always maintained, though, that a divine act began the origin of man.

8. Significance

When he died on April 14, 1895, Dana left behind 215 published works, a legacy of faithful teaching and a new concept of geology. All of this entered the mainstream of American science, enriching it in a seldom equalled fashion.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chamberlain, Joshua L. Yale University. Boston: R. Herndon Company, 1900.
Gilman, Daniel C. The Life of James Dwight Dana. New York, 1899.
Jaffe, Bernard, Men of Science in America. New York, 1958.
Merrill, George P. The First One Hundred Years of American Geology. New Haven, 1924.
Struik, Dirk J. Yankee Science in the Making. New York, 1962.
Yale University. Pamphlet prepared for dedication ceremony June 1964.
Historic American Buildings Survey. James D. Dana House, HABS No. Conn.-273. Prepared under Woodrow W. Wilkins, Summer 1964 New Haven Project.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	UTM 18.673700.4575380					
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 0.60 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Blanche Higgins Schroer, Landmark Review Project: S. Sydney Bradford, 1963

ORGANIZATION: Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Historic Sites Survey

DATE: November 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
1100 L Street NW.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C.

CODE: 11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Name _____

Title _____

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Landmark Designated: Jan. 12, 1965
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation — date

Boundary Certified:
Cornelius Hume 7-24-75
Chief, Hist. & Arch. Surveys — date

ATTEST:

Boundary Affirmed:
Keeper of The National Register
Director, OAHP — date

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

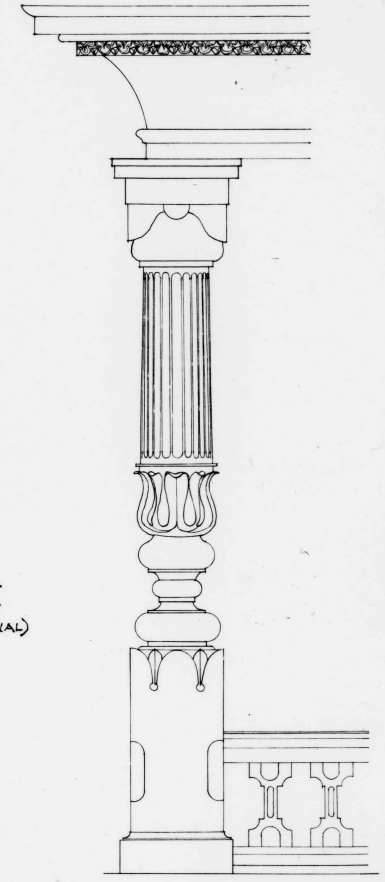
☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973—729-147/1442 3-1







EAST ELEVATION
SCALE ~ 3/16" = 1'-0"



EAST PORCH ~ COLUMN DETAIL
SCALE ~ 3/4" = 1'-0"

GRAPHIC SCALES



DRAWN BY: W. P. HERSEY, C. R. TICHY 1964

NEW HAVEN PROJECT 1964
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
THE JAMES D. DANA HOUSE
24 HILLHOUSE AVENUE NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

SURVEY NO. CONN. 273

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 6 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER





PROFESSOR DANA'S STUDY, IN HIS HOME

Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven

6366 I NE (NAUGATUCK)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

NEW HAVEN QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT—NEW HAVEN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6466 IV NE (WALLINGFORD)

James Dwight Dana House

James Dwight Dana House
New Haven, Connecticut
U.S.G.S. 7.5' series
New Haven Quadrangle

UTM 18.673700.4575380

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Connecticut Geodetic Survey

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1949. Field checked 1954. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 218 (1964)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1972 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 6.2 FEET

THIS MAP IS AVAILABLE IN BOTH SHADED RELIEF AND CONTOUR EDITIONS
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

Interstate Route · U. S. Route · State Route

CONNECTICUT
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Connecticut Highway Department from aerial photographs taken 1972. This information not field checked

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
N4115—W7252.5/7.5

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 6466 IV SW—SERIES V816

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WASHINGTON, D C—1974

244

REVISED TO 2-72

James Dwight Dana House
24 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut
New Haven Tax Assessment Map, 1964
revised 1972

CITY OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

TAX ASSESSMENT MAPS

SCALE 1" = 40'

40 0 40 80 120 160 FEET

NOTE
1. COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY - APRIL 6, 1964
2. COORDINATES BASED ON CONNECTICUT RECTANGULAR COORDINATE SYSTEM

REVISED TO 2-72

LEGEND

- STREET & CURB LINE
- PAVED STREET NO CURB
- TRAIL
- WALK & DRIVEWAY
- WATER LINE
- CITY BOUNDARY
- PROPERTY LINE
- MASONRY WALL
- FENCE ON PROPERTY LINE
- FENCE
- RAILROAD
- BRUSH AREA
- TREE AREA
- BUILDING
- SWAMP OR MARSH
- FIRE HYDRANT
- CATCH BASIN
- MANHOLE
- POLE
- MONUMENT
- CONTROL POINT
- BENCH MARK
- UNACCEPTED STREET LINE
- 34 / 24 BLOCK NO. / LOT NO.

AERO SERVICE CORPORATION
A DIVISION OF LITTON INDUSTRIES
PHILADELPHIA 20, PENNSYLVANIA

244

NEW HAVEN QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT—NEW HAVEN CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6466 IV NE
(WALLINGFORD)

72°52'30"
41°22'30"

674 55'

560 000 FEET

677

EAST MERIDEN 13 MI.
0.4 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 61

NORTH HAVEN 2 MI.

190 000 FEET

I MI. TO INTERCHANGE 9
MERIDEN 18 MI.

20'

4582
4581
4580
4579
4578
4577
4576

(BRANFORD)
6466 IV SE

Augerville
NORTH HAVEN
Spring Glen
Mill
Lake
Whitney
River
Whitneyville
Fair Haven
Quinnipiac
River
Little River
Hemingway
Creek
Mill Rock
East Rock
Indian Head
Snake Rock
Sandpit
Gravel Pit
Bassett Park
Ridge Rd Sch
St Rita's Sch
St Stevens Sch
Quinnipiac College
New Haven Country Club
Putnam Ave Sch
Hamden Hall Sch
Albertus Magnus College
Newhall St Sch
Filtration Plant
Reservoir
Fire Sta
PO
Cem
State St Sch
Cross High Sch
Hooker Sch
Armory
Sterling Sch
St Mary's Sch
St Mary's High Sch
St Stanislaus Sch
St Boniface Sch
Edwards St Sch
Lovell Sch
Clinton Ave Sch
Cheever Sch
Union Cem
Strong Sch
Quinnipiac Sch
Betsy Ross Sch
High Sch
Substation
Park
Penn Central
Corp
BM 26
BM 40
BM 37
BM 42
BM 35
INTERCHANGE 60
INTERCHANGE 61
INTERCHANGE 3
INTERCHANGE 4
INTERCHANGE 5
INTERCHANGE 6
INTERCHANGE 7
INTERCHANGE 8
Mowry St
Ridge Rd
Filbert St
Woodlawn St
Harmon St
Park Ave
Carmalt Rd
Dessa Dr
Wrake
Hartford Turnpike
Sebec St
Foote Rd
Whitney Ave
Mather
Treadwell St
Putnam Ave
Augar
Blake Rd
Davis St
Ridge
Herburn
London
Hubbard Pl
Dr
Mill Rock Rd
Ogden St
Highland St
Livingston St
Canner
Willow St
Cottage St
Foster
Whitney
Rospe St
Mansfield
Edwards
Lombard
Ferry
Pine
Clay
Poplar
Orange
Elm
Rosewood Ave
1st Ave
Central Ave
Quinnipiac
Penn Central
Bdy
Corp
4 Lane
Toll Road
Mix

Regional surposal/not official note Boundary changes.

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE:	
COUNTY:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
James Dwight Dana House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
24 Hillhouse Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
New Haven

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Connecticut	09	New Haven	009

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY *(Check One)*	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building ☐ Site ☐ Structure ☐ Object	☐ Public ☐ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered	☐ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	Yes: ☐ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
☐ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious		
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE

STATE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE | CODE

COUNTY:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: | STATE: | CODE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☐ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Boundaries: Containing 26,443 square feet in the shape of a triangle, bounded northeasterly by Hillhouse Avenue 185.6 feet; northwesterly by Trumbull Street 284.9 feet; and southwesterly now or formerly by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad 337.5 feet to the point of beginning on Hillhouse Avenue.

The historic house, which is now occupied by the Department of Statistics of Yale University, is set back 50 feet from the westerly side of Hillhouse Avenue, with the northerly side very close to the southerly side of Trumbull Street. Overall dimensions of the house are approximately 60 feet from front to rear and 57.5 feet from side to side.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☒ Good	☐ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered	☐ Moved	☒ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL *(if known)* PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Henry Austin, a prominent New Haven architect, designed this house for Dana in 1848. A 1964 Historic American Building Survey report described it as a "noteworthy example of a 19th century stuccoed brick town house with a wooden portico of Hindu derivation."[1]

When Hillhouse Avenue was first laid out Benjamin Silliman bought a house on the corner of Trumbull Street, and the odd lot next door, called The Triangle, the leftover piece made by the Farmington Canal as it crossed Hillhouse and Trumbull Streets. The Triangle was low marsh land lying along the canal bank and was presumed unbuildable. But soon after Sillman's daughter Henrietta married her father's young assistant, James Dwight Dana, and they began considering a place to live, the railroad bought the old canal and asked permission to deepen the cut and throw the fill up on Professor Silliman's odd lot.

He promptly sold the lot to the Danas, railroad workers pushed dirt up the bank until it was raised four feet, and in a little over a year, in 1849, the Danas moved into their new house. Their architect, Henry Austin, had been Ithiel Town's partner until his death four years before. His drawings for the house may still be seen in the Beinecke Library at Yale, and they show that in spite of wings added later to two sides, the house today retains much of its original character; that of a neat cube with plain walls, a nearly flat roof and symmetrical elements, relieved by the interesting ornament of its cornice and columns.

The drawings suggest that the original colors were more delicate than now. The contrast would probably have been less strong than the present dark chocolate trim against yellow walls. Perhaps the walls were ivory or faint pink, and the trim the color of limestone or of honey-colored marble.

The Dana house was not one of Austin's major designs. In fact, it was probably a stock plan, either his own or borrowed. Many houses much like this must once have existed. The English House on Wooster Square, New Haven, also by Austin, was almost identical, and a country version done in clapboards stands on Boston Street in Guilford.

The HABS report described the house as being composed of three juxtaposed rectangles. That report supplied much of the following descriptive information. The house is stuccoed brick with a wooden porch supported by wooden columns, and a low square cupola in the center of the main block. The overall dimensions are 60 feet wide by 58 feet deep, but the original main block was 30 feet square. The structure is two and one-half stories

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[1] This report and measured drawings of the James D. Dana House, (HABS No. Conn-273), were prepared as part of the Summer 1964 New Haven Project, under the supervision of Woodrow W. Wilkins.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK Theme: Science and Invention

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: Connecticut
COUNTY: New Haven
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: James Dwight Dana House
AND/OR HISTORIC: James Dwight Dana House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 24 Hillhouse Avenue
CITY OR TOWN: New Haven
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Third
STATE: Connecticut — CODE: 09
COUNTY: New Haven — CODE: 009

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☒ Public	Public Acquisition:	XX Occupied	Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☐ Unoccupied	XX Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other *(Specify)*	
XX Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious	Offices of the Statistics Department	
☐ Entertainment	☐ Museum	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Office of the President, Yale University
STREET AND NUMBER: Woodbridge Hall
CITY OR TOWN: New Haven
STATE: Connecticut — CODE: 09

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: New Haven Town Hall, Hall of Records
STREET AND NUMBER: 200 Orange Street
CITY OR TOWN: New Haven
STATE: Connecticut — CODE: 09

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Building Survey
DATE OF SURVEY: 1964 ☒ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Division of Prints and Photographs
STREET AND NUMBER: Library of Congress
CITY OR TOWN: Washington
STATE: District of Columbia — CODE: 011

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Connecticut
COUNTY: New Haven
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. Description

high, not including the basement which is above grade on the rear. The cellar wall is stone and brick, with a facing of dressed ashlar stone on the exterior of the original block.

The main entrance porch, on the east, has a wooden balustrade with a wide railing and ornamental turned and carved wooden columns. The porch is enclosed with wooden sheathing from deck to grade. There is also a basement porch under the library wing on the south, a wooden stoop on the north leading to the sidewalk, and a modern metal fire escape on the south exterior wall.

There are three rectangular brick chimneys on the main roof and one rectangular brick chimney on the west wing. The east entrance wooden door is set into the masonry wall without ornamental trim. However, two upper panels of the five-paneled door are glazed in decorative etched glass, and a pair of full length louvered shutters frame the doorway. On the west wall there are two round-headed windows, one with leaded glass.

The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with sheet metal painted red. The wide overhanging eaves are decorated with wooden soffit, the cornice is corbeled brick stuccoed with an applied band of wooden pendants shaped to form a trefoil void against the stucco. There is one dormer in the rear and two glazed skylights. A low square cupola is located in the center of the main block. Its flat roof is supported by eight heavy scrolls, two at each corner, and there are ten narrow arched windows on each wall of the cupola.

On the interior, the main entrance on Hillhouse Avenue has a deep vestibule and stair hall on the north side of two main rooms which are connected by a doorway. Double glazed doors lead from the rear room to the library on the west, which leads to another room on the north. There is a pantry between this room and the stair hall. The wing which was added on the north contains two rooms and a rear stairway.

In 1896 and in 1905 additions were made to the house. A library addition replaced the porch on the west side, and a wing was added to the north side which fronts on Trumbull Street. However, the flooring in the library, as well as the glass and ceiling work, indicate an early date for that addition, possibly as early as the house itself, thereby implying a change in the original plans.

The second floor has been adapted to office space and seminar rooms. The attic is reached by a closed stairway leading from the second floor hall. At the top of the attic stairs is an open well to the cupola. The attic over the main portion of the house has been adapted for modern use. The attic over the addition is unfinished so that the exterior of the original

(Continued)

7. Description page 3

north wall of the house is visible, complete with corbeled cornice. There are traces of ornamental wooden trim at the eaves and indications of an original attic window which was bricked in.

The floors of the main block of the house are one of the nicest features of the interior. Each room has a different pattern of light and dark woods with intricately designed borders. Other floors are oak or modern vinyl tile. Other decorative features include the double doors in the library with a transom light glazed with etched and ruby glass in a pattern of narrow and wide panes. There are silver doorknobs and keyhole escutcheons and marble and tile fireplaces of various colors throughout the first floor rooms.

Except for the boarding up of some of the fireplaces and some minor changes made while adapting the building to office use (currently for the Statistics Department), the house is essentially the same as when the Dana family deeded the building and the land to Yale University in January 1962. The Dana house has been treated quite sympathetically by the university and high-ceilinged, spacious rooms still are furnished with some older furniture and decorative pieces appropriate to the house.

Boundary Description

The Dana house is set back 50 feet from the westerly side of Hillhouse Avenue, and is situated very close to Trumbull Street on the north, while a single line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad traverses the property on the southerly side. The overall dimensions of the house are approximately 60 feet by 58 feet. The property, a little over one-half an acre in size slopes to the southwest, dropping abruptly at the rear of the house. It is nicely landscaped, with several tall elm trees.

The triangular piece of property is the same that Benjamin Silliman sold to his daughter and son-in-law in 1848. As indicated on the enclosed tax assessment map of the City of New Haven, the national historic landmark boundary is as follows: beginning at the west corner of the intersection of Trumbull Street and Hillhouse Avenue and proceeding in a westerly direction the boundary follows the southern curb of Trumbull Street for 289.9 feet, then in a southeasterly direction it runs along the fence dividing the Yale property and that of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for 337.5 feet, then in an easterly direction it follows the western curb of Hillhouse Avenue for 185.6 feet to the beginning point.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

☐ Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century	☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	XX 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1849-1895

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

Aboriginal	☐ Education	☐ Political	☐ Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	☐ Religion/Philosophy	☐ Other *(Specify)*
☐ Historic	☐ Industry	XX Science	
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	☐ Sculpture	
☒ Architecture	☐ Landscape Architecture	☐ Social/Humanitarian	
☐ Art	☐ Literature	☐ Theater	
☐ Commerce	☐ Military	☐ Transportation	
☐ Communications	☐ Music		
☐ Conservation			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

James Dwight Dana transformed geology from an investigation of individual rocks and minerals into a study of the earth's evolution. The work of this scholar stimulated the interest of generations of Americans in geology, as well as bringing him international fame as one of the world's major geologists.

Dana married Henrietta Silliman, his mentor's daughter, and in 1849 they commissioned Henry Austin to build this elegant town house for them at 24 Hillhouse Avenue, near the Yale University campus. Dana, the son-in-law of another great scientist and Yale professor, Benjamin Silliman, was also the father of another scientist and Yale professor, Edward Salisbury Dana, and for over one hundred years Hillhouse Avenue was the address of both Sillimans and Danas. Since 1962 this Italiante villa style house has been owned and maintained by Yale University and it presently houses the offices of the Statistics Department.

Biography

Born in 1813 in Utica, New York, Dana manifested an early interest in geology. While attending the local high school, he accompanied a science teacher on field trips and began to collect minerals. When he entered Yale University, Dana's interest in geology was heightened by the teaching of Benjamin Silliman. Silliman, the first great teacher of chemistry and geology in America, was not forgotten when Dana became a tutor in mathematics to the midshipmen on board the U.S.S. Delaware in 1833, after graduating from Yale. When the Delaware visited the Mediterranean, Dana continued his study of geology whenever he had the opportunity to land, and when he returned to New York in 1834 he carried off the ship a collection of rocks and minerals.

Once ashore in America, Dana quickly accepted an offer to become as assistant to Silliman. Although he analyzed rocks for his mentor and created some geological charts, Dana still had a lot of time at his own disposal. He used this opportunity to investigate the construction of minerals. Crystallography, as Dana's study was called, constituted a new branch of geology, and the young scientist soon made himself one of its leading adherents. His measurement of thousands of angles in crystals fathered his devising of a mathematical relationship between a

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chamberlain, Joshua L. Yale University. Boston: R. Herndon Company, 1900.

Gilman, Daniel C. The Life of James Dwight Dana. New York, 1899.

Jaffe, Bernard, Men of Science in America. New York, 1958.

Merrill, George P. The First One Hundred Years of American Geology. New Haven, 1924.

Struik, Dirk J. Yankee Science in the Making. New York, 1962.

Yale University. Pamphlet prepared for dedication ceremony June 1964.

Historic American Buildings Survey. James D. Dana House, HABS No. Conn.-273. Prepared under Woodrow W. Wilkins, Summer 1964 New Haven Project.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE			LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	UTM 18.673700.4575380					
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"						
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"						

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 0.60 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Blanche Higgins Schroer, Landmark Review Project: S. Sydney Bradford, 1963

ORGANIZATION: Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, Historic Sites Survey

DATE: November 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:
1100 L Street NW.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C.

CODE: 11

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Title

Date (NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Landmark Designated: Jan. 17, 1965 date

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Boundary Certified:

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

Date Chief, Hist. & Arch. Surveys date

ATTEST:

Boundary Affirmed:

Keeper of The National Register

Director, OAHP date

Date

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973—729-147/1442 3-1

crystal's angles and axes. To help himself in his work, he made glass models of crystals, a pioneering step in this country. The culmination of his study appeared in 1837, when Dana, only twenty-four, published his System of Mineralogy. This book pleased the layman as well as the scientist, stimulating numerous amateurs to collect rocks and minerals.

Although firmly established as a geologist by 1847, Dana's evolutionary, world-wide concept of geology only developed during his participation in the Wilkes Expedition of 1838-42. Sponsored by the United States and led by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, the expedition covered a large part of the globe's surface in its quest for scientific information. Dana had a splendid opportunity to study geological matters. When the trip was half over, Dana in June 1840, wrote from the Fiji Islands that the natives were cannibals and preferred roasted white men. More important, he said that he had made almost a hundred drawings of caverns, craters, mountains and rock formations. Moreover, he had collected numerous fossils. After the expedition's return to the United States, Dana spent ten years in producing his reports. The very nature of the reports, one on zoophytes in 1846, then one on geology and a final one on crustacea in 1854, show how Dana's point of view had been broadened. The reports appeared in beautiful volumes, but in such limited quantities because of Congress' parsimony that Dana did not receive copies of them.

Dana's appointment as the Silliman professor of natural history and geology at Yale in 1849, a position he held for almost fifty years, did not impede his personal research and writing. Not only did he complete his reports of the Wilkes Expedition, but in 1862 he published his Manuel of Geology. In this book Dana pictured geology as a vast, global experience, showing from the beginning of time how the interaction of air, water, heat and pressure underlay the evolution of the earth. He had thus travelled far beyond a mere commentary on individual rocks and minerals; he told how mountains, valleys, plateaus and plains had been formed. Subsequently, his On the Origin of Continents and Corals and Coral Islands explained the formation of mountains and coral reefs, respectively. His interest and desire to learn never flagged, and when seventy-four he took his family to Hawaii to show them the Island's volcanoes. There the natives called him "the Sorcerer who could rend rocks."

Although a student of evolutionary processes, even Dana found it difficult to accept the theories of Charles Darwin, because of his Puritan heritage he opposed a mechanistic explanation of man's development. Once, during a lecture on the formation of the Coral Islands, he said, "Science, while it penetrates deeply the system of things about us, sees everywhere in the dim limits of vision, the word mystery." As the years passed, however, Dana accepted more and more of Darwin, finally agreeing with his concept of man's rise. Dana always maintained, though, that a divine act began the origin of man.

8. Significance page 3

When he died on April 14, 1895, Dana left behind 215 published works, a legacy of faithful teaching and a new concept of geology. All of this entered the mainstream of American science, enriching it in a seldom equalled fashion.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☐ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)*

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
  - ☐ Prehistoric
  - ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY							OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		41°	18'	53"	72°	55'	27"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 0.60

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Edwin W. Small, Assistant to Director, Northeast Region

ORGANIZATION
National Park Service, New England Field Office

DATE
9/26/72

STREET AND NUMBER:
1400 John W. McCormack Post Office & Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN:
Boston

STATE
Massachusetts

CODE
25

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

N/A for Registered National Historic Landmarks

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

_____
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

James Dwight Dana Home

JAN 1 1 1965

L 58

Dear Mr. Grabowski:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the historic sites described in the enclosures have been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folders, these sites are eligible to receive certificates and bronze plaques designating them as Registered National Historic Landmarks. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, we wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Bernard F. Grabowski
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

cc:
Regional Director, Northeast
Mr. Littleton

James Dwight Dana Home

L 58

JAN 11 1965

Dear Senator Dodd:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the historic sites described in the enclosures have been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folders, these sites are eligible to receive certificates and bronze plaques designating them as Registered National Historic Landmarks. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, we wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Thomas J. Dodd
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, Northeast
Mr. Littleton

James Dwight Dana Home

L 58

JAN 1 1 1965

Dear Mr. Giaimo:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the historic sites described in the enclosures have been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folders, these sites are eligible to receive certificates and bronze plaques designating them as Registered National Historic Landmarks. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your Congressional District, we wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Robert N. Giaimo
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, Northeast
Mr. Littleton

James Dwight Dana Home

L 58

JAN 11 1965

Dear Senator Ribicoff:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the historic sites described in the enclosures have been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments through studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. I have approved the recommendations of the Board.

As explained in the enclosed folders, these sites are eligible to receive certificates and bronze plaques designating them as Registered National Historic Landmarks. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites in your State, we wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Abraham A. Ribicoff
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, Northeast
Mr. Littleton

L58-RH

Dr. Kingman Brewster, Jr.
President
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

JAN 14 1965

Dear Dr. Brewster:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the James Dwight Dana Home and the Othniel C. Marsh Home described in the enclosures have been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States and thus are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

In accordance with the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, these sites have been studied by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved for Landmark status by the Secretary of the Interior.

As explained in the enclosed folders, a certificate and bronze plaque attesting to this designation is available for each of them. These may be obtained upon your application and your agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. Should you wish to apply for the certificates and plaques, copies of the application form are enclosed. These should be completed in triplicate for each site, and two copies of each returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy as part of your records.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to encourage the preservation of the Nation's historical and archeological heritage. We will be happy to have you participate in the program.

Sincerely yours,

A. CLARK STRATTON

Acting Director

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, Region in whose site is located
Mr. Littleton

JWWalker:mg 1-7-65

IDENTICAL LETTER SENT TO:

Owners on the attached list

DEC 28 1965

JAN 6 1966

L 58

~~H34-RHAH~~
NER

Mr. Tillotson
Dana Home
X Marsh Home

Dr. Kingman Brewster, Jr., President
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Brewster:

On January 14, 1965, Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service, wrote to you, stating that the James Dwight Dana House and the Othniel C. Marsh Home had been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. Thus, both houses, having been studied by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935, were eligible for designation as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

Mr. Hartzog enclosed with his letter three copies of the application form for Landmark designation for each house. Should you wish to complete them, or the copies enclosed with this letter, we would appreciate receiving two of the completed forms for each building.

Once the completed forms have been received, we will order a bronze plaque and certificate for the Dana house and the same for the Marsh house. In each instance, they will read as follows: "JAMES DWIGHT DANA HOME" and "OTHNIEL C. MARSH HOME." The plaques and certificates will attest to the designation of the two houses as Registered National Historic Landmarks.

Please do not hesitate to write to us if you should have any questions apropos of the Registry National Historic Landmark.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Palmer

George A. Palmer
Acting Regional Director

Enclosures

cc Director
Attention: Nat'l Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

January 12, 1966
(Date)

Received Feb 2, 1966

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As the (owner, owners) of James Dwight Dana House ~~Yale University~~ located in

New Haven	New Haven	Connecticut
(City)	(County)	(State)

(~~I~~, we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (✓) and bronze plaque, 17" x 18" ( ), designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired.)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (~~I~~, we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (~~my~~, our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (~~I~~, we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (~~I~~, We) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark certificate nor the plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

Reuben A. Holden

Reuben A. Holden
Secretary of the University

YALE UNIVERSITY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06520

Copy to Reg 3.4.66

YALE UNIVERSITY New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Office of the Secretary

January 28, 1966

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

I enclose two copies each of the documents applying for Historic Landmark certificates and plaques for three Yale buildings.

We shall of course comply with the conditions you set forth, except that, as I believe I wrote to the National Park Service a year or so ago, it may be necessary for us to raze Marsh and Dana in the course of our physical development. I think you are already aware of this possibility.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

REUBEN A. HOLDEN (signed)

COPY

Y Le James Dwight Dana House

Othniel C. Marsh House

Connecticut Hall

X Ref-N
make cys.

March 4, 1966

H34-RH

Mr. Reuben A. Holden
Secretary of the University
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Dear Mr. Holden:

We were very pleased to receive your letter submitting the University's applications designating the James Dwight Dana House, the Othniel C. Marsh House, and Connecticut Hall, Yale University, as Registered National Historic Landmarks. We will proceed immediately with the preparation of the certificates and plaques. File

Since Connecticut is included in our Northeast Region, the certificates and plaques will be presented to the proper University official by Regional Director Lemuel A. Garrison or by a member of his staff. In accordance with the wishes of the University, the certificates and plaques may be presented in three separate ceremonies, one for each site, or in one ceremony which would recognize all three. Should the University wish the Service's help in arranging presentation ceremonies, Mr. Garrison will be glad to assist you. His address is: Regional Director Lemuel A. Garrison, Northeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 143 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

The certificates will be ready in a relatively short time, but it generally takes a few months to prepare the plaques due to circumstances of manufacture (see enclosure).

We are happy to have these sites included in the Registry of National Historic Landmarks.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Division of
History Studies

JWWalker:gb

Enclosure

cc:
Regional Director, Northeast w/c inc. and applications
Mr. Littleton

H34-NE

March 15, 1960

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

From: Chief, Division of History Studies

Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates for Sites in the Northeast Region

We are enclosing the following Registered National Historic Landmark Certificates for sites in your Region:

Susan B. Anthony House, New York
Pupin Physics Laboratories, Columbia University, New York
John Whipple House, Massachusetts
Emma Willard House, Vermont
Henry Barnard House, Connecticut
Daniel Coit Gilman Summer Home, "Over Edge," Maine
The Massachusetts Historical Society, Massachusetts
Miami and Erie Canal, Deep Cut, Ohio
Othniel C. Marsh House, Connecticut
James Dwight Dana House, Connecticut
Connecticut Hall, Yale University, Connecticut
[redacted]
Boston Athenaeum, Massachusetts
John Trumbull Birthplace (Governor Jonathan Trumbull House), Connecticut

Please notify us well in advance of presentation of the certificates to the respective owners, whether formally or informally.

Roger G. Young

Enclosures

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JGLittleton:mg

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MAY 6 10 33 AM '66

MAY 5 1966

H34-RHA
NER

RH
5-14

Mr. Reuben A. Holden
Office of the Secretary
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Holden:

The Registered National Historic Landmark plaque for the James Dwight Dana Home in New Haven has been ordered, and we expect it will be ready sometime in June.

As soon as it comes in, we shall forward it to your office, as you requested. The certificate, signed by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, is in this office and we shall be happy to present it formally, perhaps when the plaque is ready, or simply mail it to you if you would so prefer.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Palmer

George A. Palmer
Acting Regional Director

cc:
Director, Att: National Survey, Historic Sites and Buildings, w/c incoming ✓

Yale University *New Haven, Connecticut* 06520

NORTHEAST REGION
APR 21 1966
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

	Initial and Date
Reg. Director	
Asst. to RD (PA)	
Fed'l & State Assts.	
Assoc. Reg. Director	
Finance	
Personnel	
Programs	
Property	
Asst. RD, Operations	
Inter. & VS	
Maintenance	
Res. Manage & VP	
Job Corps	
Staff Archeologist	

April 19, 1966

H-34

Mr. Lemuel A. Garrison
National Park Service, Northeast Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Garrison:

Thank you very much for your letter with reference to the National Historic Landmark plaque for the James Dwight Dana Home in New Haven.

We shall be glad to have it forwarded by Railway Express when it is completed, without waiting for the certificate. I suggest it be sent to my office, which is in Woodbridge Hall, 105 Wall Street, New Haven.

Sincerely yours,

Reuben A. Holden

Reuben A. Holden

Plaque [illegible] order [illegible]

Cert - Res. Holden

RECEIVED
MAY 10 12 05 PM '66
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON SERVICE
CENTER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NORTHEAST REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34
NER

DEC 1 1966

Mr. Reuben A. Holden
Secretary of the University
Yale University
Woodbridge Hall
105 Wall Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Dear Mr. Holden:

At long last the Registered National Historic Landmark plaque for the James Dwight Dana House has come in from the foundry. As you requested, we are shipping it via Railway Express to your office address. You should receive it within the week.

The plaques are on order for Connecticut Hall and the Othniel C. Marsh House. As mentioned in previous correspondence, the Service will be happy to present them formally, together with the certificate signed by Secretary of the Interior, Stuart L. Udall, if such is the desire of the University. Perhaps after the plaques for Connecticut Hall and the Marsh House are ready, you would wish to have one presentation ceremony for the three sites. Otherwise, we will comply with your wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas E. Whitcraft
Acting Regional Director

cc:
Director, Attn: National Survey of Historic Sites & Bldgs., WSC

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NORTHEAST REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34
NER

RH

DEC 23 1966

Mr. Reuben A. Holden
Secretary of the University
Yale University
Woodbridge Hall
105 Wall Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Dear Mr. Holden:

Thank you for your letter of December 20, 1966, letting us know that the bronze plaque for the James Dwight Dana House arrived safely. Since we last wrote, the plaques for Connecticut Hall and the Othniel C. Marsh House have come in and are now being shipped to you today via Railway Express.

Please let us know what date or perhaps occasion would be convenient for presenting them and we shall be happy to make our plans accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Palmer

George A. Palmer
Acting Regional Director

cc:
Director, Attn: National Survey of Historic Sites & Bldgs., WSC
w/c incoming

Yale University *New Haven, Connecticut 06520*

Posted
12-21-66
M. Farren

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

NORTHEAST REGION
DEC 22 1966

		Initial and Date
	Reg. Director	
	Asst. to RD (CR)	
	Fed'l & [illegible]	
	Assoc. Reg. Director	
	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
	Property	
	Asst. [illegible]	
	Inter. & VS	
	Maintenance	
	Res. Manage & VP	
	Job Corps	
	Staff Archeologist	
V	Mr. Whitcraft	

December 20, 1966

Mr. Thomas E. Whitcraft
Acting Regional Director
United States Department of the Interior
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Dear Mr. Whitcraft:

Thank you so much for your letter concerning the James Dwight Dana House landmark plaque which has indeed arrived at this office.

May I take advantage of your suggestion and propose that we wait until the plaques for Connecticut Hall and the Othniel C. Marsh House have arrived before making plans for a suitable mass dedication. It would be nice to cooperate with you in making such plans. The occasion would give us all great pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

Reuben A. Holden

Reuben A. Holden

H34-HI

MAY 29 1967

Hon. Thomas J. Dodd
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Dodd:

We are pleased to inform you that a ceremony designating Connecticut Hall, the James Dwight Dana House, and the Othniel C. Marsh House, all a part of Yale University, as Registered National Historic Landmarks will be held at 5:00 p.m. on June 4 at Connecticut Hall. Mr. Harthon L. Bill, Deputy Director, National Park Service, will present the Landmark certificates and plaques to Dr. Kingman Brewster, Jr., President, Yale University. Mayor Richard C. Lee of New Haven and the officers of the New Haven Preservation Trust will be guests at the ceremony.

Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff and Representative Robert N. Giaimo are also being notified of the ceremony. The three Landmarks are in Representative Giaimo's Congressional District.

Plans and arrangements for Landmark presentation ceremonies are the prerogative of the owner or administrator. The National Park Service is glad to cooperate in such activities when requested to do so.

Please let us know if we may supply further information.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Howard W. Baker
Acting Director

SIMILAR LETTER SENT TO: Hon. Robert N. Giaimo, House of Representatives; Hon. Abraham A. Ribicoff, United States Senate

cc:
Mr. James B. Myers, Room 3147
Regional Director, Northeast
[illegible]-Mr. Melvin
[illegible]-Mr. Shaely

GSCattanach:rnc 5/25/67

Utley

H34-DD

JUN 6 - 1967

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

From: Deputy Director

Subject: Historic Landmark Presentation Ceremonies, Yale University, June 4

It was a pleasure and an honor, as an alumnus of Yale, to have the privilege of participating in the presentation of certificates designating Connecticut Hall, James Dwight Dana House and Othniel C. Marsh House as National Historic Landmarks.

Mr. Reuben A. Holden, Secretary of the University, conducted the ceremonies for President of Yale University, who was involved with baccalaureate services at the same time. There were about 75 interested people present at the program in the Faculty Room, Connecticut Hall. It was a most pleasant occasion.

Returned herewith is material provided for my use. I also enclose a clipping from the "New Haven Register," June 4, 1967, and copies of the folder distributed. The latter was prepared for the ceremonies by the New Haven Preservation Trust and Yale University.

My sincere thanks for the quality of the materials furnished to assist in making the presentation meaningful and effective.

(Signed)

Harthon L. Bill

Enclosures

cc:
HH, Mr. Utley
DD, Mr. Bill

HLBill:fjw 6/6/67

SHEELY
JUN 1[illegible] 1967

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NORTHEAST REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34
NER

JUN 13 1967

Memorandum

To: Director
Attn: National Survey of Historic Sites & Bldgs., WSC

From: Regional Director, Northeast Region

Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark Presentation Ceremonies: "Connecticut Hall," "James Dwight Dana House," and "Othniel C. Marsh House" - June 4, 1967

Enclosed for your information and file is a copy of a memo forwarded us by Mr. Harthon L. Bill on the subject landmark presentation ceremonies.

Lemuel A. Garrison

Encl.
cc:
Information Officer, WASO w/c inc.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-DD

JUN 6 - 1967

NORTHEAST REGION
JUN 7 1967

	Initial and Date
✓ Reg. Director	
Asst. to RD(PA)	
Fed'l & State Asst.	
✓ Res. Studies Adv.	
Asso. Reg. Director Adm.	
Accts.	
Budget	
Finance	
Payroll	
Personnel	
Programs	
Property	
Asst. RD, Operations	
Interp. & VS	
Maintenance	
Res. Manage & VP	
Job Corps	
Staff Archeologist	

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

From: Deputy Director

Subject: Historic Landmark Presentation Ceremonies, Yale University, June 4

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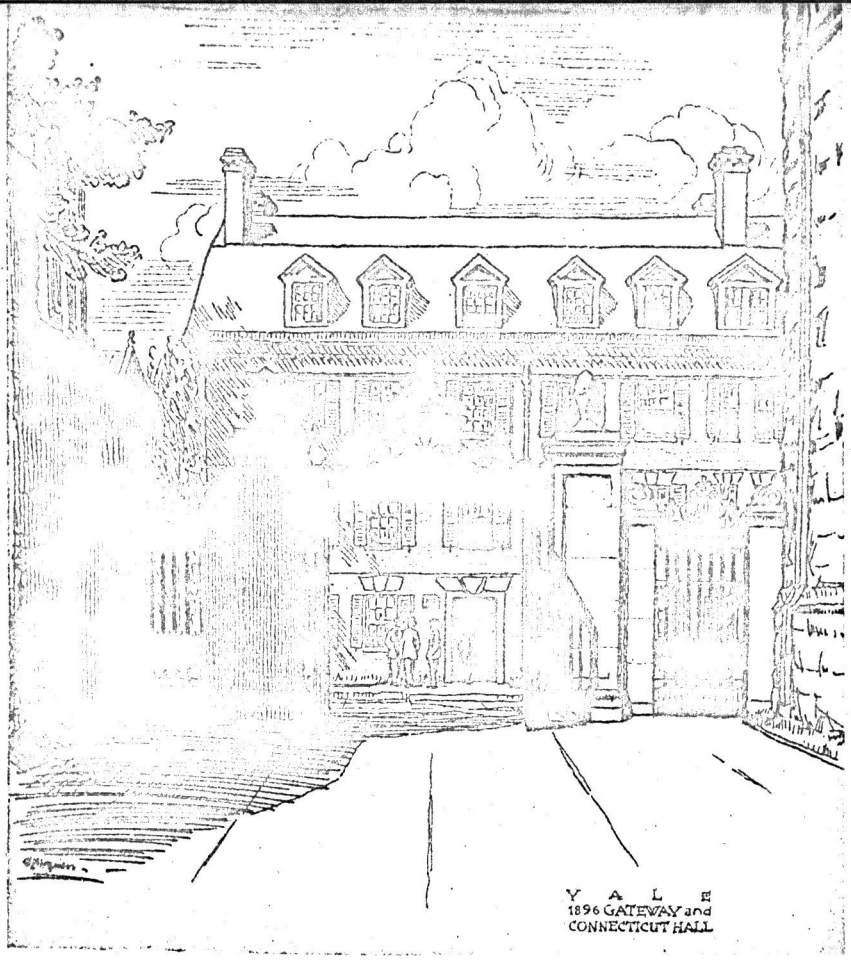
My sincere thanks for the quality of the materials furnished to assist in making the presentation meaningful and effective.

Harthon L. Bill

Harthon L. Bill

Enclosures



Yale University and the
New Haven Preservation Trust

request the pleasure of your company

AT A RECEPTION

on Sunday, June 4, at 5 p.m.
in Connecticut Hall (Old Campus)
For the dedication of
New Haven's

NATIONAL HISTORIC SHRINES

Connecticut Hall
James Dwight Dana House
Othniel C. Marsh House

Connecticut Hall: A Building For All Seasons

Connecticut Hall is Yale's oldest building. It has stood in the middle of a busy expanding campus for two hundred and seventeen years and managed to survive the changing tastes of ten generations and the building ambitions of thirteen presidents. Greater and more expensive buildings have come and gone from the lawn around it. But somehow it is still there.

Partly this was luck. But partly it was due to its adaptability. Connecticut Hall was never a great monument, but it had the strength and dignity of a building that was built well, and it had the simplicity of a building that was more concerned with its human function than with architectural self-expression. This simplicity made it pliant, and down the years it was easily molded by changing conditions. Its exterior was altered at least three times, its interior more times than are recorded. If old pictures can be trusted, it changed color like a chameleon with the changing tastes of the world around it — from red-and-white to cream to allover-drab and back to red-and-white.

It was built in 1750-52, in a style that was even then conservative, tagging along in the footsteps of Harvard. By 1790 it was already old-fashioned. When John Trumbull, ardent exponent of the new artistic ambitions and classical tastes of the young post-Revolutionary generation, learned that he would have to incorporate the old building into his urbane modern plan for a new Yale campus, he complained to James Hillhouse. He called the gambrel roof "gothic" — by which he meant barbarous — and said firmly that it would have to go.

So Connecticut Hall got a new roof in the modern style, and obligingly took its place as part of Trumbull's classical composition that formed the famous Brick Row, fronting the Green along College Street. By 1820 the Row was nearly all complete, and Timothy Dwight, a man who cared very much about modern civic planning, must have been extremly proud of his new campus. He paid a visit to Harvard about that time, and it is easy to detect the superiority he felt when he wrote, "The plan for locating the buildings, if any plan existed, was certainly unfortunate."

But nothing stays modern for long. By the middle of the century the Brick Row was out of style, and Connecticut Hall was soon being described as "dilapidated, scabby and malodorous." After the Civil War Yale decided to catch up with the times and resolved to raze all its old Georgian architecture and redevelop the West side of the Green with bigger buildings in a more modern style. Construction began in the '70's, demolition in the '90's. But Yale had waited just too long. By the '90's the pendulum was swinging back, the Colonial Revival was beginning, and people were starting to take a new look at all "dilapidated, scabby and malodorous" old buildings. Before Connecticut Hall could be got out of the way, a group of passionate alumni had sprung to its defense and organized a drive to save and restore it.

So once again Connecticut Hall got a new roof and obligingly took its place as part of a new campus plan. The dark paint was laboriously scraped off the window frames, and the gambrel roof that Trumbull had so expensively removed was expensively replaced. Another major operation followed fifty years later, in 1952-54, when the interior was entirely cut out and a new set of modern rooms was built inside the brick shell. This brought the building to the form in which we see it today.

It would be foolish to think that this is the end of the story. Connecticut Hall has the gift of change, and change never stops. It has served many masters well and it will probably serve many more, changing its tune to suit their needs but always keeping something of its own: its inherent dignity.

The James Dwight Dana House
24 Hillhouse Avenue

James Dwight Dana was one of the leading scientists of 19th Century America and one of Yale's most distinguished professors. He was the son-in-law of another great scientist and Yale professor, Benjamin Silliman, and the father of still another scientist and Yale professor, Edward Salisbury Dana. To New Haveners this brilliant dynasty of scientists will always be associated with Hillhouse Avenue, for Sillimans and Danas lived here for more than a hundred years. When the avenue was first laid out Benjamin Silliman bought a house on the corner of Trumbull Street, a house that still graces the neighborhood though now moved around the corner. He also acquired the odd lot next door called The Triangle, the leftover piece made by the Farmington Canal as it crossed Hillhouse and Trumbull. The Triangle was low marsh land lying along the canal bank and was presumably unbuildable. But soon after Silliman's daughter Henrietta married her father's young assistant and they began considering a place to live, the railroad bought the old canal and asked permission to deepen the cut and throw up the fill on

Professor Silliman's odd lot. "Although I thought once that I understood trigonometry," Silliman remarked to his daughter, "I never knew a triangle resolved so fast." He promptly conveyed the lot to the Danas, crews of railroad workers with wheelbarrows pushed dirt up the bank till it was raised four feet, and in little over a year, in 1849, the Danas moved into their new house.

Their architect was Henry Austin, who had been Ithiel Town's partner until his death four years before. His drawings may still be seen in the Beinecke Library at Yale, and they show that in spite of wings added later to both sides, the house today retains much of its original flavor: an almost prim symmetrical cube with severely placed windows, relieved by the fantasy of its cornice and columns. The transition from the austere Greek Revival taste of an earlier generation to the exoctic eclecticism soon to come could not be more plainly expressed than in this small building.

The drawings suggest that the original colors were more delicate than now. The contrast would probably have been less strong than the present dark chocolate trim against yellow walls. Perhaps the walls were ivory or a faint pink, and the trim the color of limestone or of honey-colored marble. It is often not realized today when we cast around for a pretty color to paint an old house that in the early 19th Century colors were not generally chosen because they were pretty, but because they suggested some more noble material than the utilitarian wood and brick of provincial America. This will explain the stucco walls of the Dana house, with handsome masonry blocks lightly penciled in. The original color would surely have been chosen to carry on the pretense.

The Dana house was not one of Austin's major designs. In fact it was probably a stock plan, either his own or borrowed. Many houses much like this must once have existed. The English house on Wooster Square, also by Austin, was almost identical, and a country version done in clapboards stands on Boston Street in Guilford. But it is precisely because the Dana house is typical that it is so interesting. Although at present it is being used by the Yale Statistics Department and there is little left to speak of family life, the shape of the rooms and the height of the ceilings and the sweep of the stair are intact, and it is not too hard to look beyond the filing cabinets and to sense the simple but graceful way of life of an undisturbed young American generation born after the Revolution and before the Civil War.

The Othniel C. Marsh House
360 Prospect Street

Another great 19th Century American scientist was Othniel Charles Marsh, pioneer paleontologist and Yale professor from 1866 to 1899. At his death he left his world-famous collection of vertebrate fossils to Yale, to be housed in the Peabody Museum, given by his uncle, George Peabody. He also left Yale his house and its ample grounds and botanical gardens.

The house, which is now called Marsh Hall, was built between 1875 and 1880 by J. Cleveland Cady. Cady was a prominent architect of the period, and his name deserves to be better known in New Haven today, for he designed many buildings for Yale during one of Yale's major building periods. Nearly half of them have already gone, but an impressive number still remains: North Sheffield Hall, Chittenden, the Yale Infirmary, Winchester, Hendrie, and the Sheffield Laboratory of Engineering Mechanics.

Marsh Hall was one of the city's fine mansions in its day. With its neighbors around it, notably the house across the street that is now the Culinary Institute, it crowned the hill at the edge of the then fashionable part of town, marking the high tide of an affluent society in the Brown Decades. This was a period of magnificent scale: an age of sweeping lawns and huge trees, of high-shouldered gables and towers pushing up above the old rooftops to give the suburbs a new romantic skyline; an age of great stairways and wide verandahs. But the scale was also a human scale: somewhere in the garden there was always a swing, somewhere in the big rooms there was always a sheltered window seat or an inglenook. These houses were not just for show, they were to be lived in. Croquet was played on the lawn, children slid down the banisters.

The Marsh house is a typical example. Built of beautifully cut red sandstone, it is as solid and looming as a fortress, but it has none of the urge to sheer size and ostentation that marked so much American architecture after the Civil War. The design is freer, warmer, more relaxed. It shows a new sensitivity to the nature of materials, and it speaks of a richer and less artificial way of life.

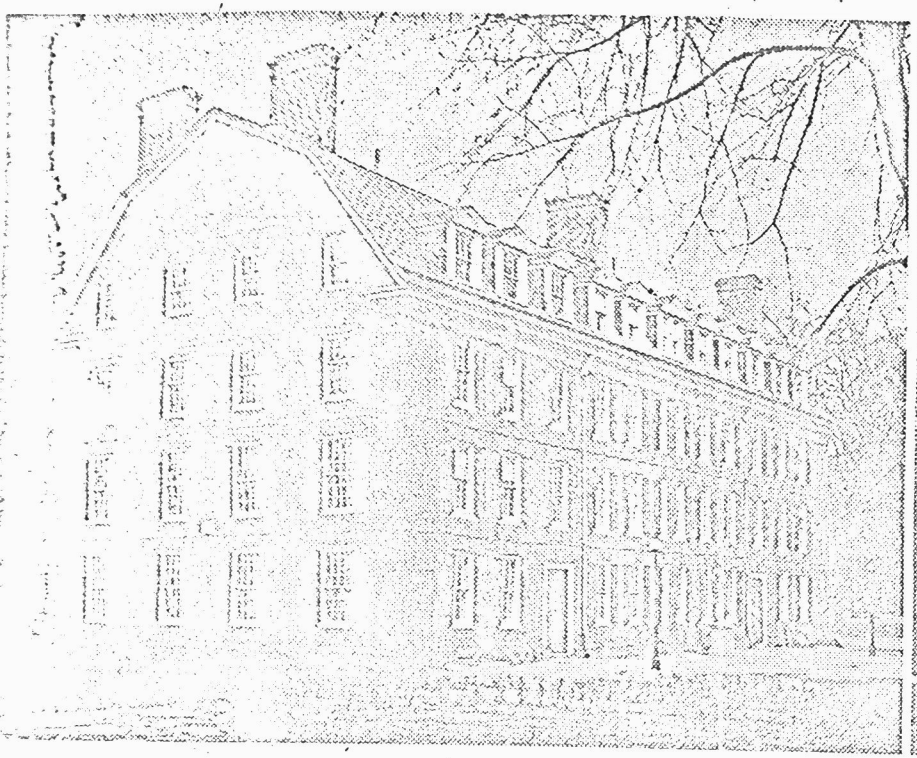
To the people who designed and lived in these houses, nature was important, and the house was always conceived as part of its grounds. Trees and knolls were the outdoor architecture. Today, with its lot cut down and built on, some of the grace has been stripped away from Marsh Hall. But if one can imagine the lawn sweeping away to the foot of the hill, if one can imagine the view of West Rock across the valley that is now filled with factories and housing projects, it is still possible even today to sense some of the majestic beauty that this part of New Haven must have had seventy-five years ago.

R. S. V. P.

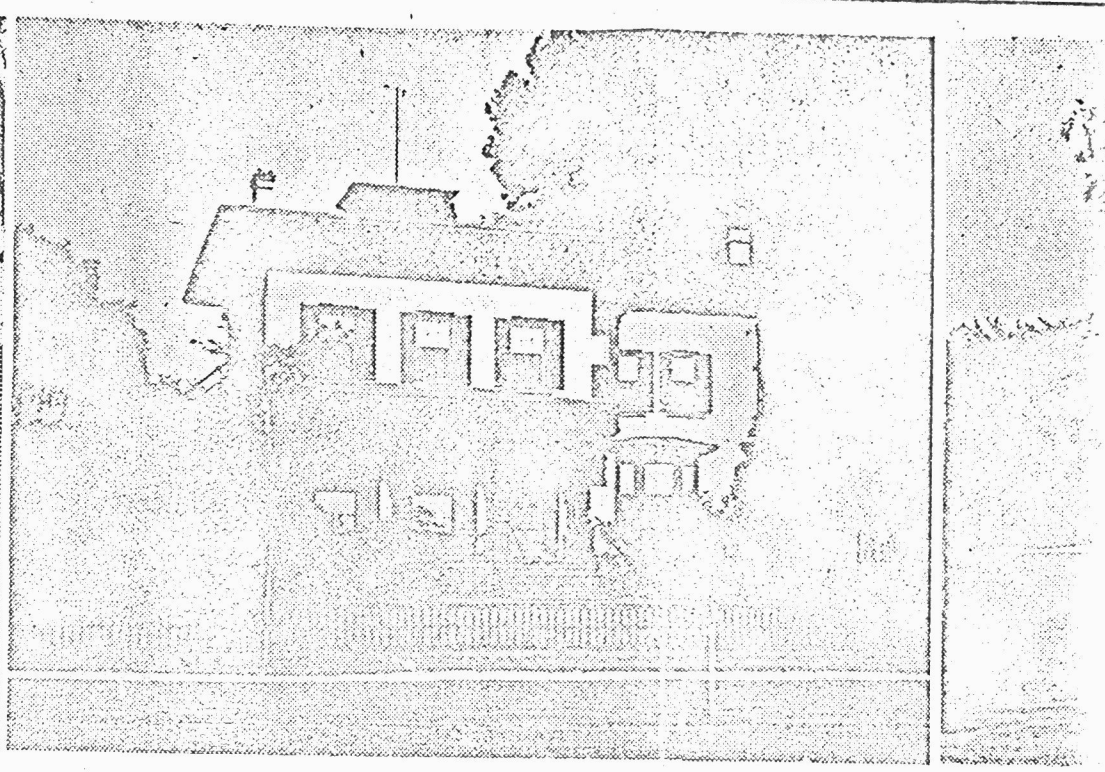
Box 1950

Yale Station

New Haven



Connecticut Hall (Built 1750-52).



James Dwight Dana House (Built 1849).

These Three Yale Buildings Become Landmarks Today

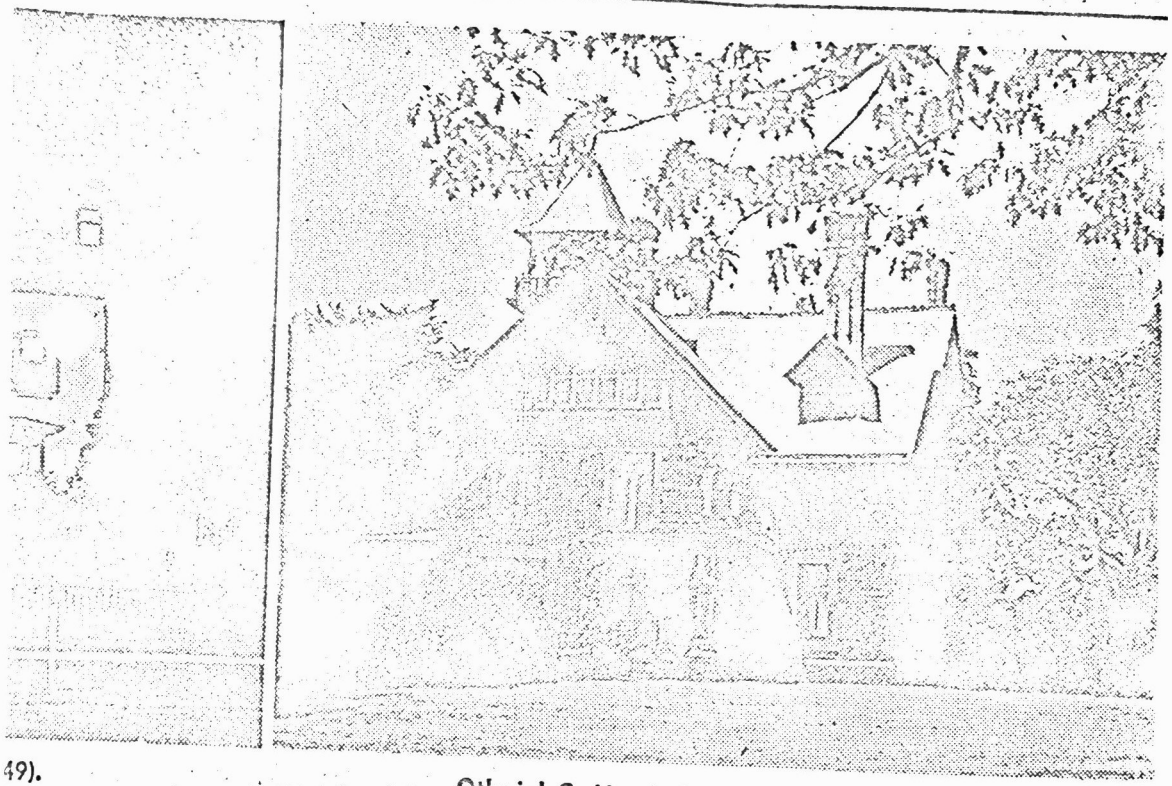
New Haven's reputation as a city of historic interest will be signally enhanced today when three buildings which have always been famous in New Haven will achieve national significance.

Officially to be designated Registered National Historic Landmarks are Connecticut Hall on Yale's Old Campus, the James Dwight Dana House at 24 Hillhouse Ave. and the Othniel C. Marsh House at 360 Prospect St.

New Haven, through the New Haven Preservation Trust, has seen 41 "Landmark" plaques placed on buildings of architectural interest, but this is the first time that any buildi designated as "sites possessing exc in commemorating or illustrating the United States."

Bronze plaques from the U. S. the Interior will be presented to and to Mayor Lee by the deputy National Park Service, Harthon

The ceremony will take the mony at five o'clock this after cut Hall, jointly sponsored by Y the New Haven Preservation



49).

Othniel C. Marsh House (Built 1875-1880).

this is the first time that any buildings have been c ated as "sites possessing exceptional value i nmemorating or illustrating the history of the United States."

Bronze plaques from the U. S. Department of the Interior will be presented to Yale officials and to Mayor Lee by the deputy director of the National Park Service, Harthon L. Bill.

The ceremony will take the form of a ceremony at five o'clock this afternoon in Connecticut Hall, jointly sponsored by Yale University and the New Haven Preservation Trust. Guests will include members of the Preservation Trust, the staffs of Peabody Museum and the Department of Geology, Yale University, and members of the city administration.

Richard F. Flint, professor of geology, will speak on James Dwight Dana and his house. Elwyn L. Simons, professor of geology and curator of vertebrate palaeontology at Peabody Museum, will talk on Othneil C. Marsh and his home. Reuben A. Holden, secretary of the university, will describe the long history of Connecticut Hall on the university's Old Campus.

KP Ross 6/26/74

Memo 6-27-74

H3417-PS June 26, 1974

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, North Atlantic Region

From: Chief, Historic Sites Survey

Subject: Receipt of National Historic Landmarks Biennial Inspection Reports

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of biennial inspection reports for the following national historic landmarks:

Connecticut Agriculture Experiment Station, Connecticut
Connecticut Hall, Connecticut
James Dwight Dana House, Connecticut
Othaniel C. Marsh House, Connecticut

Your continued cooperation in keeping us informed of further developments regarding landmarks in your Region, including changes of ownership and any potential threats to their integrity or existence, will be greatly appreciated.

Horace J. Sheely, Jr.

Horace J. Sheely

FNP:HJ Sheely:KP Ross:kr 6/26/74
bcc: Director's Reading File HP - Connecticut
DI
PS-Sheely

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PS(HSS)

Form 10-317
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO.
Connecticut	XX - Science and Invention

3. NAME(S) OF SITE	4. APPROX. ACREAGE
James Dwight Dana Home	

5. EXACT LOCATION (*County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet*)
24 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (*Also administrator if different from owner*)
Dr. Kingman Brewster, Jr., President, Yale University

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (*Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant*)

James Dwight Dana transformed geology from an investigation of individual rocks and minerals into a study of the earth's evolution. The work of this scholar stimulated the interest of legions of Americans in geology, as well as bringing him international fame as one of the world's major geologists. It was a remarkable accomplishment for the owner of the imposing house at 24 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven.

Born in 1813 in Utica, New York, Dana manifested an early interest in geology. While attending the local high school, he accompanied a science teacher on field trips and began to collect minerals. When he entered Yale University, Dana's interest in geology was heightened as he sat in Benjamin Silliman's classes. Silliman, the first great teacher of chemistry and geology in America, was not forgotten when Dana became a tutor in mathematics to the midshipmen on board the U. S. S. Delaware in 1833, after being graduated from Yale. When the Delaware visited the Mediterranean, Dana continued his study of geology whenever he had the opportunity to land, and when he returned to New York in 1834 he carried off the ship a collection of rocks and minerals.

Once ashore in America, Dana quickly accepted an offer to become an assistant to Silliman. Although he analyzed rocks for his mentor and created some geological charts, Dana still had a lot of time at his own disposal. He used this opportunity to investigate the construction of minerals. Crystallography, as Dana's study was called, constituted a new branch of geology, and the young scientist soon made himself one of its leading adherents. His measurement of thousands of angles in crystals fathered his devising of a mathematical relationship between a crystal's angles and axes. To help himself in his work, he made glass models of crystals, an almost pioneering step in the Country. The culmination of his study appeared in 1837, when Dana, only twenty-four, published his System of Mineralogy. This work is a classic of its kind, and geologists still use it. In Dana's day, the

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (*Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works*)
Daniel C. Gilman, The Life of James Dwight Dana (New York, 1899); Bernard Jaffe, Men of Science in America (New York, 1958); George P. Merrill, The First One Hundred Years of American Geology (New Haven, 1924); Dirk J. Struik, Yankee Science in the Making (New York, 1962).

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (*Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.*)

10. PHOTOGRAPHS* ATTACHED: YES ☒ NO ☐	11. CONDITION	12. PRESENT USE (*Museum, farm, etc.*)	13. DATE OF VISIT
	Excellent	Administration Bldg., Yale	July 1963

14. NAME OF RECORDER (*Signature*)	15. TITLE	16. DATE
S. Sydney Bradford	Historic Sites Historian	12-6-63

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10½ SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74016-1

Form 10-317a
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Connecticut	James Dwight Dana Home

book pleased the layman as well as the scientist, stimulating numerous amateurs to collect rocks and minerals.

The man who had written the surprisingly popular geological work was undistinguished, except for his mind. About five feet nine inches tall, Dana was slender, had deep blue eyes and brown hair, until it turned gray. Plain in his likes and forthright in his statements, Dana shunned public life; he only lectured to classes because he had to. He had a vigorous, questioning and flexible mind, however, and he never shrank from any problem. Most remarkable was his willingness to change his point of view on scientific matters, even if he had to modify or abandon some of his own ideas. Dana married a daughter of Silliman in 1844, and then erected his house on Hillhouse Avenue.

Although firmly established as a geologist by 1847, Dana's evolutionary, world-wide concept of geology only developed during his participation in the Wilkes Expedition of 1838-42. Sponsored by the United States and led by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, the expedition covered a large part of the globe's surface in its quest for scientific information. Dana had a splendid opportunity to study geological matters. When the trip was half over, Dana in June, 1840, wrote from the Fiji Islands that the natives were cannibals and preferred roasted white men. More important, he said that he had made almost a hundred drawings of caverns, craters, mountains and rock formations. Moreover, he had collected numerous fossils. After the expedition's return to the United States, Dana spent ten years in producing his reports. The very nature of the reports, one on zoophytes in 1846, then one on geology and a final one on crustacea in 1854. show how Dana's point-of-view had been broadened. The reports appeared in beautiful volumes, but in such limited quantities because of Congress' parsimony that Dana did not receive copies of them.

Dana's appointment as the Silliman professor of natural history and geology at Yale in 1849, which position he held for almost fifty years, did not impede his work. Not only did he complete his reports of the Wilkes Expedition, but in 1862 he published his Manual of Geology. In this book Dana pictured geology as a vast, global experience, showing from the beginning of time how the interaction of air, water, heat and pressure underlay the evolution of the earth. He had thus travelled far beyond a mere commentary on individual rocks and minerals; he told how mountains, valleys, plateaus and plains had been formed. Subsequently, his On the Origin of Continents and Corals and Coral Islands explained the formation of mountains and coral reefs respectively. His interest and desire to learn never flagged, and when seventy-four he took his family to Hawaii to show them the Island's volcanoes. There the native called him "the rock-breaking medicine man."

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74029-1

Form 10-317a
(Sept. 1957)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Connecticut	James Dwight Dana Home

When a man's age prevents him from learning, Dana maintained, then it was time for him to die. But even Dana found it difficult to accept the theories of Charles Darwin. Not because his mind had fossilized, but because his Puritan heritage opposed a mechanistic explanation of man's development. As the years passed, however, Dana accepted more and more of Darwin, finally agreeing with the Englishman's concept of man's rise. Dana always maintained, though, that a divine act began the origin of man.

When he died on April 14, 1895, Dana left behind 215 published works, a legacy of faithful teaching and a new concept of geology. All of this entered the mainstream of American science, enriching it in a seldom equalled fashion.

Present Condition

Henry Austin, a prominent New Haven architect, designed the house that Dana built in 1849. The two-story, stone building, covered with a cream-colored plaster, followed the Italian or Tuscan style. Its flat, overhanging roof, was topped with a low cupola.

Inside, the high-ceilinged, spacious rooms reflect the era of the house's construction. Large windows provide a maximum of daylight. Beautiful parquet floors are still extant, as is most of the other decorative detail.

The building now houses the Department of Industrial Administration of Yale University. Only minor changes, such as the boarding-up of some fireplaces have been made since Yale acquired the house in 1962.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—74029-1

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO

James Dwight Dana House
24 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

Date of visit October 10, 1968

Visited by Edwin W. Small (name), Project Coordinator (title), Boston NPS Group (office)

Received by Mrs. M. Shields (name), Office Secretary (title), Department of Statistics (office)

Condition* This stone house, designed by the New Haven architect, Henry Austin, and done in the Tuscan style, was built in 1849 for a major pioneer in the broad and comprehensive aspects of geology. With the iron fence and ample planting around it, it offers an exterior appearance probably little changed since it was erected and occupied by its original owner. The grounds are well maintained and the house itself, with the stonework plastered over and painted in a light yellow with wood trim of dark brown, seems to be in excellent condition. Inside, there is less evidence of overuse than in the other Registered Landmarks owned by the University and, like the exterior, it is in excellent condition.

Operation** The property was acquired by the University in 1962 and was first used by the Department of Industrial Administration. It is now occupied by the relatively new Department of Statistics organized in 1963.

The Registered National Historic Landmark plaque is on the left wall of the front hall just inside the front door. The framed certificate hangs in the common room of the Department, which is a handsome parlor with period furnishings just off the hall toward the rear of the house. Both Mrs. Shields and her associate, Mrs. B. Amato, who showed us the interior, appeared to be particularly proud of the Landmark designation and stated that they took pleasure in calling the attention of important visitors to this status achieved by the building. The certificate and plaque were presented by Deputy Director Harthon L. Bill in a ceremony on June 4, 1967, at which presentations were also made for the Othniel C. Marsh House and Connecticut Hall - all the properties of Yale University.

The New Haven Landmark Trust has included the house in its inventory of architecture within the city, and the small emblem of the Trust is installed on the front porch to the right of the front door.

*Grounds, structure/s, furnishings
**Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organizations, operating staff, use, location of plaque and certificate, etc.

Special Problems This house is a more pleasing and distinctive specimen of architecture from the last century than the Othniel C. Marsh House. Like the latter, however, it affords little or nothing today to associate it with its distinguished occupant from 1849 to 1895.

Suggestions Offered None

(SGD.) EDWIN W. SMALL

(signed)

Edwin W. Small
Project Coordinator

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC
AND NATURAL LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO:
James Dwight Dana House
24 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

Date of visit October 21, 1970

Visited by Edwin W. Small (name), Assistant to Director Northeast Region (title), New England Field Office (Office)

Received by Mrs. M. Shields (name), Office Secretary (title), Department of Statistics Yale University (Office)

Condition* This stone house, erected in the Tuscan style in 1849, is in the same excellent condition as found on our previous visit on October 10, 1968. The stonework is plastered over and painted in a light yellow with wood trim of dark brown. Its setting is agreeable with an ornamental iron fence on the Hillhouse Avenue westerly front and the Trumbull Street northerly side, and a yard well filled with shade trees, arbors and vines still helps to make the property as a whole strongly suggestive of conditions during the last century when its original occupant was building a name for himself as a distinguished investigator and pioneer in new branches of the science of geology. The impression of period architecture and landscaping from the exterior is satisfying, but it is regrettable that little or nothing remains inside to connect it with James Dwight Dana from 1849 to 1895.

*Grounds, structure/s, furnishings

Operation** The interior is occupied by the Department of Statistics of Yale University, a relatively new department organized in 1963, a year after the property was acquired by the university. The department is small and does not loom large in the activities of the university as a whole. This being the case, overuse is less apparent here than at Connecticut Hall and other buildings nearer the center of university activities. Our contact at the house was once again Mrs. Shields and her associate, Mrs. B. Amato.

The landmark plaque is affixed to the wall of the front hall opposite the stairway leading to the second floor, and the certificate is still displayed in the common room or parlor for the staff of the department just off the hall to the rear of the house. The emblem of the New Haven Landmark Trust, which is aware of the architectural merit and character of the house, shows up to the right as one enters the front door.

Special Problems There seems to be no practical way in which the house can be more readily associated with James Dwight Dana and his importance as a scientist. Visitors are most likely to be conscious of the styles of architecture to be found on Hillhouse Avenue and view them from the sidewalk or the street. To most of these, it is probable that the name James Dwight Dana is used to place a house done in the Tuscan style rather than a famous geologist.

Suggestions Offered None.

(SGD.) [illegible]
(Signed)

January 29, 1971
(Date)

**Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organizations, operating staff, use, location of plaque and certificate, etc.

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC
AND NATURAL LANDMARKS

REPORT OF BIENNIAL VISIT TO:
James Dwight Dana House
New Haven, Conn.
SITE and ADDRESS

DATE OF VISIT June 18, 1974

VISITED BY	Gene Peluso	Landmark Specialist	New York District
	(NAME)	(TITLE)	(OFFICE)
RECEIVED BY	Peter Halsey	Assistant Director, Public Relations.	Yale University
	(NAME)	(TITLE)	(OFFICE)

1. CONDITION:

Excellent, This historic house is used as offices for the Statistics Dept. of Yale University. The house itself is clean, freshly painted, and furnishings are very neatly arranged.

2. GROUNDS, STRUCTURE/S, FURNISHINGS:

The area around the building is maintained in beautiful fashion. The lawns are cut and edges are neatly trimed.. The plaque is displayed in the main entrance of the house. The certificate is in the main office.

3. OPERATION

Owned by Yale University.

4. SPECIAL PROBLEMS: NONE

5. SUGGESTIONS OFFERED: NONE

(SIGNATURE & DATE)

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARKS

REPOR. f BIENNIAL VISIT TO

James D. Dana House
New Haven, Connecticut

Date of visit July 2, 1975

Visited by Gene Peluso (name), Landmarks Coordinator (title), North Atlantic Region (office)

Received by Mr. Peter Halsey (name), Assistant Director Public Affairs (title), Yale University (office)

Condition* The Dana House is in excellent condition. It is used for offices for Yale University. The grounds around the house are extremely well kept.

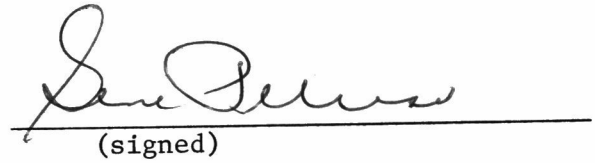
Operation** The plaque is mounted on the wall in the main entrance of the House. The certificate is in the main office.

*Grounds, structure/s, furnishings
**Note any changes in ownership, sponsoring organizations, operating staff, use, location of plaque and certificate, etc.

Form HL 103 A

Special Problems: NONE

Suggestions Offered NONE



(signed)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

James Dwight Dana Home, Connecticut

One of the most distinguished geologists of the 19th century, James Dwight Dana spent the last half of his long and productive life in this house. He transformed geology from an investigation of distinct rocks and minerals into a study of the earth's evolution.

While a student at Yale University, Dana studied under Benjamin Silliman, the first great American teacher of chemistry and geology. Returning in 1834 from a voyage to the Mediterranean, Dana became an assistant to Silliman. Three years later, at the age of twenty-four, he published his System of Mineralogy. The book was a popular as well as a scholarly success, and it is still used by geologists.

From 1838 until 1842, Dana accompanied the famous Wilkes Expedition around the world. During these years of study and collecting, he acquired a vast amount of new geological data. The country received the benefits of his work in the reports which he produced in the decade following his return.

Dana built this house in 1849, the year in which he was honored with the Silliman professorship of natural history and geology at Yale. He continued to hold this position until his death in 1895. Throughout this period he remained active in geological research and made many important contributions to the field. At his death, he left behind 215 published works and a new concept of geology.

Dana's stylish, two-story stone house is covered with stucco. Topped by a cupola, its flat roof has wide, overhanging eaves. The structure, located at 24 Hillhouse Avenue, now houses Yale's Department of Industrial Administration.

NSHSB:SHL
11/5/64

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

★ news release

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE — Foley - 343-4895

For Release to PM's, JANUARY 12, 1965

SECRETARY UDALL ANNOUNCES TWENTY-SEVEN SITES ELIGIBLE FOR LANDMARK STATUS

Twenty-seven sites commemorating America's scientific and technological advances have been declared eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today. The number of sites approved for inclusion in the Registry now totals 575.

Heading the list of sites were the Dr. Ephraim McDowell House, Danville, Kentucky, the scene of one of the most important operations in the history of surgery--demonstrating the successful operation on the abdominal cavity; "Ether Dome" at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, commemorating the first publicized use of ether to relieve the pain of surgery--opening a new era in the annals of medicine; and Old Sacramento (Historic District), California, containing a large collection of structures dating from the gold rush days--many of which still stand in the old business district of the city.

Secretary Udall said that such sites are selected for identification because they possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of our Nation. A Registered National Historic Landmark remains in State, community or private ownership and is not administered by the National Park Service.

A number of the 27 new sites illustrate advancements in the field of medicine, geology, paleontology and other sciences. One of the sites previously announced was that of man's first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction which took place at the University of Chicago on December 2, 1942.

In addition to sites concerned with "Scientific Discoveries and Inventions," new landmarks were named which illustrate architecture, conservation of natural resources, travel and communication, political and military affairs, social and humanitarian movements, westward expansion, and the advance of the frontier.

"The selection of these landmarks has particular relevance at this time," Secretary Udall said, "inasmuch as 1964 was the year of UNESCO's worldwide International Campaign for Monuments and the United States is participating through the American Landmarks Celebration sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

"I am hopeful that through the American Landmarks Celebration we may dramatize before the American people the importance of historic preservation, not just for the beauty and interest of our communities but also for the wisdom of our people."

Secretary Udall and the Hon. Gordon Gray, Chairman of the Board of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, are Co-Chairmen of the American Landmarks Celebration.

The 27 sites were recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments at its October meeting held in Washington, from studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.

Brief descriptions of the new sites are attached.

x x x

Scientific Discoveries and Inventions

In the study of "Scientific Discoveries and Inventions," 17 sites were selected for Landmark eligibility.

1. James Dwight Dana Home, Connecticut. James Dwight Dana, one of the most distinguished 19th century geologists, transformed geology from an investigation of distinct rocks into a study of the geologic history of the world. This spacious stone house in New Haven was his home from 1849 until his death in 1895. It is now owned by Yale University.

2. Othniel C. Marsh Home, Connecticut. This unusual brownstone mansion was the last home of Othniel C. Marsh, America's first professor of paleontology. Through intensive collection and study of fossil materials, Marsh shed much light on the stages of evolution and gave early support to Darwin's theories. Little changed, his home now houses the Yale Forestry School in New Haven.

3. Army Medical Museum and Library, District of Columbia. This facility for the centralized study of medical specimens originated during the Civil War in an attempt to reduce the apalling number of deaths from wounds. In 1886, both the museum and the library moved into this specially constructed brick building at Seventh Street and Independence Avenue, S. W. Here both remained for nearly 70 years. The structure now houses only the Medical Museum, which is open to the public.

4. Old Naval Observatory, District of Columbia. Under the direction of Matthew Fontaine Maury, the "Pathfinder of the Seas," the Old Naval Observatory at 23rd and E Streets, N. W., won world-wide acclaim as a center for advances in oceanography and navigational information. Here, between 1844 and 1861, Maury laid the foundations of modern oceanography. The original brick structure has been enlarged since his time, and now serves as a part of the Potomac Annex of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

5. Old Patent Office, District of Columbia. From 1840 until 1932, the United States Patent Office occupied this immense Greek Revival building at Eighth and F Streets, N. W., in Washington. Besides encouraging inventors through the legal protection offered by patent laws, the Patent Office stimulated American inventors through its display of patent models and its complete library. The building will soon open to the public as the home of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery.

6. Smithsonian Building, District of Columbia. This reddish-brown sandstone building, which dominates the south side of the Mall along Jefferson Drive, S. W., has housed the administration of the Smithsonian Institution for over a century. Designed in the Norman Revival style by James Renwick, this structure was constructed between 1847 and 1855. It is open to the public.

7. Site of First Self-Sustaining Nuclear Reaction, Illinois. On December 2, 1942, in a former squash-rackets court in the West Stands of Stagg Field at the University of Chicago, man produced the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction. Enrico Fermi directed this historic experiment. The original pile was disassembled early in 1943 and moved to the Argonne National Laboratory.

8. Dr. Ephraim McDowell House, Kentucky. Here, in 1809, Ephraim McDowell successfully performed a difficult abdominal operation. This feat helped to overcome widespread misconception that opening the abdomen was certain to be fatal, and thus contributed greatly to the development of modern surgery. His Danville home has been restored by the Kentucky State Medical Association.

9. Arnold Arboretum, Massachusetts. Begun as a tree farm for Harvard University in 1873, the Arnold Arboretum is now America's pre-eminent institution for research in woody plants. A monument to the energy and scholarship of Charles Sprague Sargent, its first director, the 265-acre arboretum is open to the public.

10. Nathaniel Bowditch House, Massachusetts. A self-educated genius, Nathaniel Bowditch produced great advances in navigation and helped to bring continental mathematics to America. Between 1811 and 1823, he occupied this three-story frame house, which is now owned by the City of Salem.

11. "Ether Dome," Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts. The first publicized use of ether as a surgical anesthetic took place in the operating dome of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston on October 16, 1846. The "Ether Dome" has hardly changed since; it is still being used for lectures.

12. Asa Gray House, Massachusetts. Born in 1810, Asa Gray left the medical profession to become one of America's greatest botanists. He made enormous contributions to the science of botany from the 1830's into the 1880's. His home in Cambridge stands at 88 Garden Street.

13. Joseph Henry House, New Jersey. Joseph Henry stands among our greatest scientists for his invention of the electromagnet. Henry worked fruitfully in many fields, leaving the commercial development of his discoveries to others. His two-story, brick home in Princeton is now owned by Princeton University.

14. American Philosophical Society Hall, Pennsylvania. Since 1789 this structure in Independence Square, Philadelphia, has housed our country's oldest learned and scientific society. Organized well before the Revolutionary War through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, the Society still occupies its restored building.

15. James Logan Home, "Stenton," Pennsylvania. This handsome brick house in Germantown, Pennsylvania, recalls one of the ablest men in colonial America. Known for both his public career and his scientific achievements, James Logan lived here from 1730 until his death on October 31, 1751. Visitors are welcome at this home today, as they were when Logan lived.

16. Joseph Priestley House, Pennsylvania. Joseph Priestley, the English-born minister and chemist, is famed for his discovery of oxygen and carbon monoxide, the latter discovery being made after he came to the United States in 1794. His 2½-story frame home, where he died in 1804, is located in Northumberland. Now owned by the State of Pennsylvania, it is open to the public.

17. Thomas A. Edison Birthplace, Ohio. America's most famous inventor was born in this 1½-story attractive brick cottage in Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847. Edison left here in 1854, but acquired the building in 1906 because of his attachment to it. Restored, the cottage is open to the public as a memorial to the inventor.

The following sites and buildings were selected for Landmark eligibility from special studies and investigations:

1. Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, California and Oregon. Set aside by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908, this was the first large area of public land to be reserved as a Federal Wildlife Refuge. Superimposed upon what was already a Federal reclamation project, this northern California area epitomizes the story of the unceasing struggle between man's use of the land and the basic conditions essential for the survival of wildlife--in this instance, waterfowl. The site is administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

2. Old Sacramento (Historic District), California. Founded in the gold rush days of the mid-1800's, Sacramento quickly became an important riverport and the interior distributing and transportation center for the entire northern mining region of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Many buildings from the gold rush days still remain in the original business district.

3. Clara Barton House, Maryland. Clara Barton, one of our great humanitarians, spent the final twenty years of her long and active life in this unique house. From 1897 until 1904, it also housed the national headquarters of the American Red Cross organization, which she founded. This utilitarian and yet comfortable home, standing at the end of Oxford Road in Glen Echo, Maryland, has changed very little since Miss Barton's death in 1912.

4. Old Lock Pump House (Chesapeake and Delaware Canal), Maryland. Built to improve the operation of a key section of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the Old Lock Pump House at Chesapeake City is an excellent example of mid-19th century engineering. The Army Corps of Engineers has preserved the building and its contents for the public.

5. Palisades Interstate Park, New Jersey and New York. Begun in 1900, the Palisades Interstate Park represents an unusual effort by two states, New Jersey and New York, to preserve the scenic beauty of the lower Hudson River. The pioneering work of the Interstate Park Commission in preserving the Palisades of the Hudson remains a landmark in the history of American conservation.

6. Chester A. Arthur Home, New York. With Garfield's assassination in 1881, Chester Arthur became President of the United States. Although he had risen to prominence through a powerful political machine, Arthur had a high sense of duty and boldly supported civil service reform. Following his term of office, he returned to this home, 123 Lexington Avenue in New York, where he died in 1886.

7. Brooklyn Heights (Historic District), New York. Brooklyn Heights, situated on a bluff opposite the southeastern tip of Manhattan, was the leading residential area of New York City before the development of Fifth Avenue. Here, the vigor and variety of 19th-century American architecture are exceptionally well represented.

8. Washita Battlefield, Oklahoma. At dawn, on November 27, 1868, Col. George Custer's 7th Cavalry attacked the Cheyenne Indian camp here beside the Washita River. His victory demonstrated the effectiveness of the new strategy of winter-long campaigns against the hostile Plains Indians, the key to the termination of the Indian Wars. Now in Roger Mills County, which borders the Texas Panhandle, the battlefield has scarcely changed in nearly a century.

9. "Friendship Hill," Home of Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania. Located near New Geneva, this large brick and stone house was the home of Albert Gallatin from 1788 until 1832. During these years, the great financier, statesman, and diplomat contributed greatly to the success of the new Republic.

10. Blount Mansion, Tennessee. Built in 1792 by William Blount, an important figure in the trans-Appalachian frontier movement and in the territorial politics of the "Old Southwest," this large frame house served for a time as the capital of the Territory South of the River Ohio. The restored and refurnished mansion, standing at 200 West Hill Avenue in Knoxville, is open to visitors.