

Guilford Preservation Alliance Supplement to Survey of the Historic Architecture of Guilford, Conn. 1981-1982

In September 2009 the Guilford Preservation Alliance submitted to the Town of Guilford a list of addresses denoting structures considered as a Supplement to the 1981-1982 GPA Survey. Information about the houses has been gleaned from various sources cited below, and was collected by countless volunteers working on behalf of the GPA. Notes by Sarah McCulloch and Joel E. Helander can be found in files in the Historical Room of the Guilford Free Library—source material was also taken from their published works (Sarah Brown McCulloch, *Guilford: A Walking Guide, The Green & Neighboring Streets*, rev. 2006; and Joel E. Helander, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*, 2008), as well as from clippings and other documents in the library files.

69 Andrews Road

Modernist Residence, 1971, Architect possibly Carlton Granbery, original owners occupy home. Waterfront.

929 Boston Post Road

Pinchbeck Rose Farm, Single Span Classic Greenhouse, 1929.

William Pinchbeck Jr. found the ideal spot when he came to Guilford in 1929 in search of land to start his rose farm. The site with coastal breezes creating a good climate for greenhouse growing, had easy access to markets in New York and Boston. He built the single span iron-framed greenhouse 1200 feet long and 81 feet wide—at the time, the largest of its kind of the world—in 1929 and the second greenhouse, 600 feet long by 81 feet wide in 1936. Ahead of his time in terms of fossil fuel conservation, Pinchbeck heated the greenhouses by a steam heating system powered by two large boilers that are fueled with waste wood. An irrigation system provides the plants' water and fertilizer needs. The Pinchbeck greenhouses are a local landmark viewed from land as well as from air. They are one of the first sights travelers flying from England or the continent see when arriving over the United States.



11 Boston Street

Wildman Store, Greek Revival, 1857.

One of three Page Hardware store buildings. Builder, William Weld. McCulloch explains that the building housed a bakery and ice cream store in the 1880s, a saloon in the 1890s, a meat market in the 1900s, and three restaurants, and that Page Hardware expanded into the building in 1984. Albert Boardman Wildman, born in Guilford, was in business here for 40 years and lived at 88 Boston Street [photo Fred Flatow, 2006]

78 Boston Street

Old Town Garage, Stepped Brick (Dutch) Façade, 1916. Mixed use. Brick side pilasters.



Clarence E. Norton's brick garage (now the town garage in 2006). On the corner of Boston Street and Graves Avenue where the old Graves House stood. He proposed to tear down the Hyland House and move the Graves House where the Hyland House stood. But because of the intervention of former Governor Rollin S. Woodruff and the purchase of the Hyland House by the DWHS, the old Graves House was moved to the north side of the later Graves House and Mr. Norton built his garage on the corner thus vacated and the Hyland House was saved—[from article on The Hyland House published by the DWHS, photo Fred Flatow, 2006].



88 Boston Street

Albert B Wildman House, Greek Revival, 1852. Two front bay windows added in 1880.

Albert Boardman Wildman (1810-1878) was a successful merchant in Guilford Center, operating on the location of 11 Boston Street. Henry P. Robinson has eulogized Wildman in *Guilford Portraits* (1907), calling him a “merchant of an older time...when six pence passed by candlelight for dime.” His home on Boston Street was contracted by William E. Weld, who built many dwellings in Guilford after 1839. Weld's ledgers prove the origins [from notes by Joel Helander, photo Fred Flatow, 2006].

95 Boston Street

1850. Edwin A. Leete (descendant of Gov. William Leete), Italianate with front-side portico. Nice attic louvres. Rear addition. Later owner W. Hill—Joel Helander notes that this name appears on the 1868 Beers Atlas [photo Fred Flatow 2006].



368 Boston Street

Historic name Westal Scovil house, Colonial-2, 1783. Sits close to street on wooded lot. First home of Bonzi family, stone masons [photo Fred Flatow 2006].

380 Boston Street

Cape, 1949. One of 3 stone cottages in a row. Stone Cottage, Gable Roof, Side Porch. Builder, Angelo Bonzi [photo Fred Flatow 2006].



386 Boston Street



1949. One of 3 stone cottages in a row. Small Stone Cottage with 2 front dormers and side porch/sunroom. Angelo Bonzi (Benzi), an Italian immigrant, learned stone masonry in the US and built this house for himself in 1947. His daughter characterizes Mr. Bonzi as a "little but very strong man who could shape a stone to fit anywhere." Mr. Bonzi worked on the Little Stone House gift shop and wall as well as many other stone structures in Guilford [from article by *The Newcomers*, photo Fred Flatow 2006].

394 Boston Street

Cape, 1949. One of 3 stone cottages in a row. Stone cottage with gable roof and two front dormers. Built by Edward Testori, who owned one of the last quarries in Guilford. He cut these stones from that quarry. He was the son and grandson of Isadoro Testori [photo Fred Flatow 2006].



22 Broad Street

Guilford Cider Mill, 1817. The Cider Mill is next door to the historic Regicide Cellar. The mill building is framed in a style commonly found in 19th century "English" barns in Connecticut and other areas of the northeast. It was built expressly for the purpose of cider making and to house the requisite equipment. As such it is a rare surviving example of an early to mid 19th century special purpose farm building. It incorporates certain structural features that create a wide open ground floor so that the operation of the horse-driven sweep of the apple grinding mill ("nut mill") and movement of materials in the mill are unimpeded by support posts. Although the building is at present located at 22 Broad Street, it can only be seen from River Street. Once a



relatively common feature in the landscape of agriculturally based towns, cider mills operated by horse and manpower have become increasingly scarce over the past 50 years. The mill is important for its rarity and is unusual for its continued existence just a short distance from the center of what is now a very suburban community. It still houses an early apple grinding mill and two cider presses as well as several pieces of significant historic farm tools. Because of the architectural interest of the building, the

rarity of the surviving equipment and the demise of old-fashioned cider making in general, every effort should be made to preserve this mill and its contents [from "A Report on the Cider Mill on the Sperry Property, Guilford, Connecticut, an Assessment of Its Significance"—photo Ellen Ebert].

71 Broad Street

Colonial, 1850. Sarah McCulloch dates to c. 1850 and gives original owner's name as John Evarts. Renovations (date uncertain) include addition of open porch on west side (not present in 2006) and removal of entrance door from side to front. McCulloch noted that the owners of the house as of 1989 believed it was originally built as a barn [photo Sharon Olson 2010].



102 Broad Street

Colonial, 1840. Rear extensions partly faced in brick. The 0.45 acre lot includes separate Quonset Hut. According to Sarah McCulloch, built as a store owned by David Baldwin “by the 1840s or early 1850s.” A tavern or “stage house” previously stood on the site. The present façade is the result of a major remodeling in 1967.

102 Broad Street

Quonset Hut, 1946. Access on Church Street.

The Guilford Preservation Alliance awarded an Award of Merit in 2003 to the owner, Doug Anderson, and described the structure at that time: “The very creative adaptive re-use of the Quonset hut on Church St. has brought a vibrant new retail space to one of Guilford’s most unique engineering structures. The Quonset Hut originated in WWII from the Quonset Point Naval Air Station in Rhode Island. Developed by the Sea Bees based there, it was a prefabricated, utilitarian structure designed to be assembled quickly and suitable for many wartime uses. After the war Quonset huts were popularized and used for everything from mechanic garages, warehouses, and even vacation homes. The Quonset hut on Church St. was built in 1946 and used by the Griswold Department Store and later by the Jeffrey Norton Publishing Co. for warehousing. Owner Doug Anderson retrofitted the guts of the building with structural steel and a new mezzanine. The shell is clad with an eye-catching metal strip metal roof. Its new use—housing a coffee shop and retail space—is a brilliant way to save the building.”



147 Broad Street

James F. Sullivan House. Colonial, 1892.

“Although the James F. Sullivan House was built too late for the Greek Revival period, it is decidedly Greek Revival in form. The pilasters in the front doorway are purely Greek and the stairwell (west) is Queen Anne. The two-story bay windows, which are original to the house, are Victorian; the front porch is Colonial Revival. It was not uncommon for a mixture of such styles to persist into later periods in Guilford [notes by Joel Helander 1/27/95, photo Sharon Olson 2010].

148 Broad Street

Colonial, 1887. Original owner Harvey J. Snow [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

55 Church Street

Samuel M. Cornell House. Colonial Revival/ Shingle Style, 1902. The *Shore Line Times* reported on November 2, 1902: "Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cornell moved to Guilford from Brooklyn in 1877 to a farm on Clapboard Hill soon after their marriage, where, it was said, he 'adopted the vocation of a farmer.' It was also said that he couldn't begin his farm work until he had ridden downtown to get a New York paper. In 1984, due to ill health, he retired from his farm and moved into town. Their new house was built in 1902 by George Seward who had succeeded William Weld as the most prominent builder in town. Cornell's daughter, Martha, has been quoted as saying that her mother, Rebecca Gold Cornell, who was from Cornwall, Connecticut, always wanted a house like the one she (Rebecca) had grown up in" [photo Sarah McCulloch 2006].



99 Church Street

Bungalow, 1915.

This building has many characteristics of the so-called Bungalow style: a low-pitched gable roof, a dormer with shed roof, a full length porch contained under the main roof, exposed rafter ends (shorter than most). It also has one-story bays at each end which may not be typical and may have been added later.

According to McAlesters' *A Field Guide to American Houses* "this is a style common throughout the country during the period from about 1905 until the early 1920s."

The Craftsman Style as they call it "originated in California and was quickly spread throughout the country by pattern books and popular magazines. The style rapidly faded from favor after the mid-1920s; few were built after 1930." Gustave Stickley in his *Craftsman Homes* declared that the bungalow was "a house reduced to its simplest form that never fails to harmonize with its surroundings, because its low broad proportions and absolute lack of ornamentation give it a character so natural and unaffected that it seems to sink into and blend with any landscape... It is beautiful because it is planned and built to meet simple needs in the simplest and most direct way..." No information about the builders or owners is available at this time [photo Sarah McCulloch].



Circle Beach Road

Modern, direct shore front. Builder, Vincent Amore.

Perched on the edge of the rocky land as if it were about to set sail across Long Island Sound, this house has become a shorefront landmark. Materials and the structural system define this house as "modern." The unique structural system was designed to withstand the rigors of direct

shorefront environment. The three vertical trusses, forming a triangle, create a stable environment to resist high winds. The triangular glass windows on the sides and glass wall on the front of the house provide magnificent views of the Sound. The architect, who built the house himself, including the massive stone chimney, admitted that it was difficult to build. The low site was a problem requiring huge granite blocks to be installed as a sea wall to protect the site from serious erosion [information from interview with architect].

215 Colonial Road

Richard H. Benton, Jr. House. Two-Story Colonial, 1855.

Richard H Benton built the house in 1855 and continued to farm his twenty-four acres inherited from his father Dan L. Benton, Jr. This house and the similar house at 370 Vinyard Point Rd. were built by Richard and his brother John, who worked together to complete both houses within a period of a few years [from a letter by Joel Helander dated February 17, 2006 at Guilford Free Library; additional information from JEH indicates this property is due to be razed in 2011].

Corner of Boston Post Road and Horseshoe Rd.

Davis Barn. 1930.

Located at the corner of Horseshoe Road and the Boston Post Road, these meticulously kept outbuildings were once part of the Frederic G. Davis Clapboard Hill farm of about 100 acres. In 1959 Mr. Davis sold most of his acreage to the MacCauley Development Company who built the first large scale development in Guilford called Sunrise. The remaining land, about 3 acres today, is still being farmed, and contains the barn built in 1930, a tractor shed, a small building used for storage today, and a house now occupied by his grandson and family.



538 County Road

Erda House (The Old Mill). Colonial, 1888.

“This was once an old mill, built and operated by Ebenezer F. Dudley...first a grist mill, then a saw mill...power came from a 14-inch wooden pipe connected to a man-made pond at the rear of the house...a water wheel transmitted power through bevel gears to the main, vertical power shaft still standing in the present living room...logs were brought in where the picture window is...remodeling began in 1965...preserved were hand-hewn framing

and weathered boards...a valve handle and stem at the dam now top the newel post...decorative items include pulleys, wall shaft brackets, log debarker, wood lathe, cone pulley and tail stock, pipe hoops and dolly rails” [from “A House Tour Along the Trails of North Guilford Minute Men,” photo Sarah McCulloch].

28 Driveway

1879. Tenement.

Original owners William D. Hull and E. Griswold [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].





31 Driveway

Colonial, 1885.

Original owner Gertrude R. Leete

[JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

3 Dunk Rock Road

Walter Bishop Residence. Bungalow, 1927.

The plans were purchased by the Bishops from Sears Roebuck and Co. in 1927. Al Bishop still has the plans [interview with Al Bishop, photo Herbert Noyes 2006].



50 Durham Road

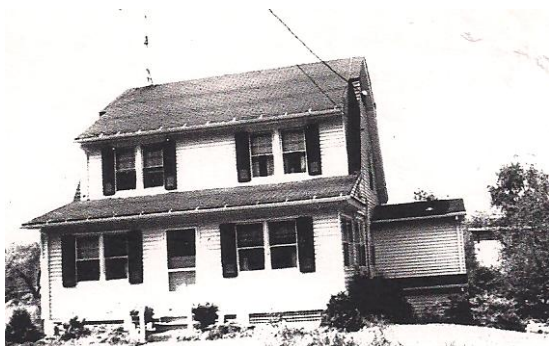
1850. Original owner Augustus N. Page [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

680 Durham Road

1900. House and barn. Original owner Elmer E. Wilcox [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

1092 Durham Road

1914. House and barn.



2631 Durham Road

Colonial, 1830. Original owner Erastus Dudley [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

3431 Durham Road

1851, ca. Original owner George Weld, Sr. Frederick A. Weld, son of George, purchased from heirs of Samuel F. Loper, 1851 [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].



5051 Durham Road

ca. 1860. Bluff District Schoolhouse. District schoolhouse moved and added as south ell to existing house built circa 1915 by George Seifert [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

5463 Durham Road

1900 [field card].



65 Fair Street

Greek Revival, 1849. South addition has separate entrance. Rear extension faces east. Two attached porches. Built by Richard Cruttenden. Much altered; style difficult to determine (McCulloch) [date from JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*, photo Sharon Olson 2010].

78 Fair Street

Casket Barn. 1905. Builder, Edwin A. Leete.

This barn was originally on land that was part of Edwin A. Leete property at 98 Fair Street. Solid chestnut, 24' x 48', two stories high, built in 1905 it was used to store caskets for Mr. Leete's undertaker business and referred to as the "casket barn." Mr. Leete was often paid with a piece of furniture from the deceased's home which Mrs. Leete used to start her furniture business and eventually an antique business at 96 Fair Street. During a series of land transfers in 1998 the barn was bought by Mr. and Mrs. Seibert, owners of the Joseph Chittenden 1766 property at 78 Fair Street and moved to their back lot.

89 Fair Street

Townhouse. 89-91 is one property, a two-unit condo.

“Olde Guilford” says 91 Fair Street was built c. 1830 by Mrs. Edgar Fowler. Later—presumably in 1987—an identical structure was built on a concrete foundation on the south side of the lot, and connected to the original house by a recessed el. The resulting U-shaped building was converted into a two-unit condo in 2005.

23 High Street

Colonial, 1874.

Extension behind original house. Three attached porches. Original owner Edwin Flook [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

28 High Street

Italian Villa, 1850. Two attached porches. Two chimneys (one for wood-burning stove). Original owner was W.T. Wilcox [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

37 High Street

1870. Original owner was Eckford Stevens [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

46 High Street

1908. Original owner Charles N. Rossiter [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

47 High Street

1873. One attached/enclosed porch. Original owner was Dennis Dailey [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*]. Unsigned note in Guilford Free Library files notes that Dailey was an Irishman employed as an iron moulder at the Spencer Foundry.

58 High Street

Italian Villa, 1850. Builder was Richard D. Coan, original owner Junius S. Norton [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

378 Long Hill Road

1922.

406 Long Hill Road

1905. Original owner William F. Cordts [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

473 Long Hill Road

1830. Former farm land. Enclosed porch. Frame Garage, Frame Barn [date from field card, however JEH notes that 1830 is clearly incorrect as the structure does not appear on the 1868 Beers Atlas or the 1890 Government topographic quadrangle].

538 Long Hill Road

Greek Revival, 1842. Original owner Edmund Page [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

749 Long Hill Road

Colonial, 1794, ca. Original owner Nathan Benton. [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

1999 Long Hill Road

1880, ca. Original owner Frederick Elliot. Built for hired man, moved from 2131 Long Hill [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

2295 Long Hill Road

Greek Revival, 1850, ca. Original owner David M. Selby, Jr. Earlier house stood on lot. Selby & father operated grist mill on West River, located at no. 1930 Durham Road [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

Mill Road (110 Cherry Street)



Emory Morse Feed Mill. 1930. Across the road from the old Town Mill and Mill Pond. Incorporates a ca. 1880 grain mill. The two-story plus basement Emory Morse Feed Mill incorporates several smaller buildings. Recent alterations to convert it to condominiums including the addition of many windows on all facades as well as several dormers have not drastically compromised the historic significance of the building. As such, it is a fine example of the adaptive reuse of a historic building. Fred C. Morse, the last miller to operate the town mill

across the road, and his son Emory built the grain elevator and feed store, when the town mill closed in 1930. Powered by 70 hp electric motors it had “every modern device for receiving, storing, mixing, cleaning, grinding and distributing feed for livestock and poultry,” according to an article in the *Shore Line Times* on May 27, 1931. When the grain arrived by truck, it was unloaded into bins of carload capacity, and carried by elevator to the second floor, passing through various cleaning and grading operations “so precise and perfect that human intelligence seems to inform the machinery.” On reaching its destination, a small pipe fed warm cod liver oil into a mixture to nourish poultry. A similar device fed warm molasses into grain for horses. “Labor, formerly manual, is so easily done by machinery that, for instance, one man can bag the finished product as fast as five men can tie the bag ends with string,” wrote the *Shore Line Times* reporter. Clearly, this new mill building was a source of wonder and pride to the community even as the country was suffering from the Great Depression of the 1930s [photograph Herbert Noyes 2005].

Mill Road (199 Cherry Street)

The Tile Shop, Town Mill. 1855. Clapboard on three sides. Fieldstone foundation. Vertical wood siding on west side. The owner has retained much of the historic exterior, including the original stone foundation, of the Town Mill and while he has renovated most of the interior to accommodate his retail tile business, he has



set aside a portion of the basement for visitors to see the old water wheel and the river running beneath the building. Most of the original beams have been repaired—one in the middle of the upper floor still has the faint inscription “Gentlemen are requested to spit on the floor.” In the early days of Guilford’s history the town mill was almost as important as the church and the school. The Town Miller was an important personage, too, although not as important as a minister, according to Guilford Town Historian, Joel Helander. The first town mill, a tide mill, located in the south end of town on Sluice Creek, was built in 1645, six years after the first settlers landed here. In 1658, when it became obvious that tides were too unreliable to power the mill, a new mill was built on the bank of the West River a few yards south of the present mill. This mill was the third to be built in this location. Farmers brought bags of grain and corn in bags by wagon to the mill, where the town miller would pour the contents into a giant hopper while a giant waterwheel in the deep pit under the mill, powered by the stream, would turn the giant millstones. “From these millstones came the material for the housewife’s skillful blending, rye flour for bread, wheat flour for pastry, corn meal for puddings and griddle cakes.” (*Shore Line Times*, May 27, 1931). Then as now the stream would dry up during periods of drought and the mill would close down until rain restored the water power needed to operate it. In the early 1920s, Town Miller Fred Morse installed a 25 hp gasoline motor and in 1926 replaced it with a 30 hp electric motor to keep the mill running in times of drought. By 1930, grains once brought to the mill by local farmers were grown in the West, delivered by railroad to local stations and carried by truck to the mill. Miller Fred Morse saw the writing on the wall and with his son, Emory, began building the feed grain mill across the road. The old mill became a shop [photograph Herbert Noyes 2005].



27 Moose Hill Road

1889. From Joel Helander’s *Leete’s Island Legacy* p. 49: Original house on this site burned in 1781. It was replaced using the chimney and cellarhole in 1801 by Daniel Leete II. That house was razed in 1887 and replaced in 1889 by Julia D. Beattie.

83 Moose Hill Road

Farmhouse, 1901. Three porches. Two chimneys. Stone wall. Built for John Lenholt, a quarry worker per JEH phone call to his granddaughter. Sold to Lawrence Leete, Sr. in 1967 by Tom Lanholt. [date from field card but JEH notes this needs a title search to be certain of date].





362 Moose Hill Road

Cape, 1910. Built for F. Harold Butler. Garage attached by breezeway, addition in rear [date from field card but JEH notes that title search needs to be done to authenticate date].

397 Moose Hill Road

Colonial Two Story, 1912. Built by and for Olaf Good upon the foundation of his earlier house which burned to the ground—JEH.

1229 Moose Hill Road

Ranch, 1950. Built around 1950 by Arthur Everle as a family residence. Used local fieldstone and quarried stone. Addition and garage added about 1958.



836 Mulberry Point Road

Modern, 1973. Spectacular shorefront location. Structure: Three vertical wood trusses, wood framing, stucco foundation. This was a difficult program—the site is small and in close proximity to neighboring houses. The client and the architect were intent on saving the natural environment. Internal privacy was attained by enclosing two sides visible from neighbors—living spaces on the second floor have panoramic views. Architect, Vincent Amore, builder, Tony Barraco. With meticulous exterior and interior architecture detailing, this house is an outstanding example of “modern” architecture. The client's desire to preserve its environment meant “every rock possible must be left intact” reflects one of the principles of modernism.

251 Nortontown Road

1831. Original owner Dickinson Murray. Birthplace of W.H.H. Murray [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

77 Nut Plains Road

1836. Original owner Justin Bishop [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].





231 Nut Plains Road

Cape Cod with garage addition. 1930.



815 Nut Plains Road

Russell Griswold House, Greek Revival, 1843. Nut Plains, the location of the 1843 Russell Griswold house, is a very old district, first opened in 1646-47. By 1750 there was quite a settlement here with five houses still standing which were built before that date. According to an article in the Mary Hoadley Griswold scrapbook, it was set off as a separate school district in 1717, the schoolhouse standing on the ledge just above the Russell Griswold house [date from JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*, photograph Sarah McCulloch 2006].



939 Nut Plains Road

Nut Plains District Schoolhouse, 1833.

Moved into this third location 1875 [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

This wood frame one-room school house, clad in wood clapboards with a fieldstone foundation and chimney is an example of a Colonial Cape Cod house. In the 18th and 19th centuries, one-room school houses were built in neighborhoods throughout Guilford. The first schoolhouse in the Nut Plains area was built in 1714. As the neighborhood grew, the little schoolhouse became

overcrowded and in March 1851, a new school district was formed called the Nut Plains South district. The school was opened and taught by Miss Elizabeth Seward. In an interview by Charles Hubbard in 1914, Mrs. Andrew Foote described the classroom, "Long desk against the wall. Low bench for seat in front—had to step over this when writing or working at desk. The desks were all facing the windows all round the school. One side left of teacher, who faced the room. Little low benches for the little ones. They had no desks." In 1891, the population of school-age children had dwindled and the schoolhouse was sold at public auction. The new owner moved the building by oxen to its present location, where it was first used as a henhouse and later as a butcher shop.

25 Old Quarry Road

1893. Original owner Catherine Fleming [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

35 Old Quarry Road

Ranch, 1951. Waterview. Was the home of a famous harpsicordist.

36 Old Quarry Road

1893. Original owner Capt. John Larkins [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

40 Old Quarry Road

1892. Original owner Humphrey Toomey [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].



50 Old Quarry Road

Ranch, 1950. Owner as of 2004 Jerome Meyer. Note on photograph indicates taken by owner, also says low portion to right is original by architect E. C. Granbery.

59 Old Quarry Road

Banducci. Modernist Ranch, 1969, water view.



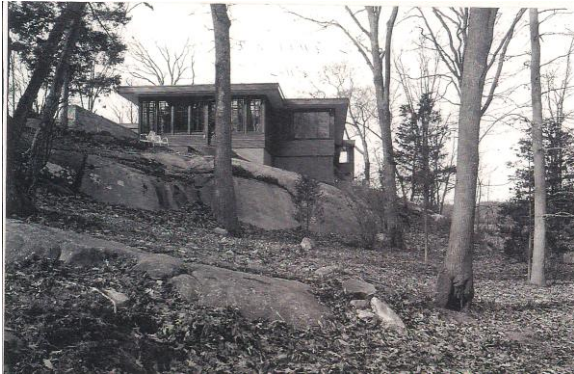
60 Old Quarry Road

1955. Owners Dr. Barry and Joan Richter, as of 2007.

72 Old Quarry Road

Senior Olsen house. Modern, 1951, water view. Architect, Tony Smith.





75 Old Quarry Road

Ranch, Modern, 1957. Architect, Granberry?
[photograph Sullivan/Jaeger]

81 Old Quarry Road

Modernist, 1954. Possibly a Granberry house.



123 Old Quarry Road

Modernist, 1950. Waterfront. E. C. Granberry, architect. A GPA Newsletter article "Saving Guilford's Modernism..." notes that the late Yale Professor of Law Ralph Brown and his wife, architectural historian Elizabeth Brown built this Granberry-designed house in 1950, and that their house was the first completed in the Quarry and the first modernist house in Guilford [photograph Elizabeth Brown].

179 Old Quarry Road

Junior Olsen house. Ranch, 1951, waterfront. Tony Smith, architect. As of 2/06, building is being completely rebuilt to Tony Smith's original specifications. The studio is being rebuilt to compliment Smith's design. The addition to the original house is also to be rebuilt.





276 Old Quarry Road

1865. Yale Field Station, also known as “Walnut Grove Boarding House.” Original owner William Williams. John Beattie bought (1870) and moved it a short distance. G.W. Seward built addition [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].

1 Seaside Avenue

1896. Original owner Edwin A. Thrall, built as summer home replacing earlier house of Lewis Thrall on same site [JEH, *A Treasury of Guilford Places*].



86 Seaside Avenue

State Street School House, 1837, shorefront. “In 1837 the Center was divided into four districts and school houses built in each of them on Whitfield, Fair, State and Boston Streets” – Moe, William C.H., *History of Education in Guilford and Allied Educational Interests*, Shore Line Times Publishing Co., Inc.; July 1936; page 24.

“...one certain piece or parcel of land, situated in said Guilford, containing one and three-fourths acres more or less, bounded Northerly on land of Herbert S. Reynolds, and land of the Parish of Christ Church, Easterly on land of estate of E.C. Bishop, Southerly on land of Mary R. Hill and Westerly by Highway and land of said Reynolds...” -- deed from William P. Hill to Reuben D. H. Hill; November 9, 1907. Guilford Land Records: Vol. 59, page 396.

“The building used for many years by the Union School District for a kindergarten on State street, has been purchased by Reuben D. H. Hill and is being moved to his lot on the Guilford Point road where it will be converted into a residence. Twenty yoke of oxen were used in the process of transportation” -- *Shore Line Times*; November 14, 1907; page 4.



40 State Street

Stone Cottage, Vernacular. 1948. Builder, Joseph Testori. One of four vernacular stone cottages in the historic district and area immediately adjacent to the east. Built by relatives of Isadoro and Joseph Testori, who were among the first Italian stone mason immigrants in Guilford [photograph Fred Flatow 2006].

1 Whitfield Street

Lydia Chittenden. 1886. Large house on small lot on town green. Three chimneys. Three porches. Columns were added onto new porch after previous porch was destroyed in the 1938 hurricane. Located on northwest corner of town green. Third house on same cellar hole. First was 1640? Edward Benton House. Built on the site on Bradley's Tavern House (1750) which was purchased by Lydia Chittenden in 1885. The Tavern House was torn down and a new house was built. Lafayette dined at the old tavern in 1824 en route to Rhode Island. A recent owner of the house was Dr. Elizabeth Adams who practiced medicine in Guilford for many years. Grateful citizens named the middle school on Church Street for her [photograph Fred Flatow 2006].



446 Whitfield Street

Spaceship. Modern, 1985. Mixed use neighborhood: residential, commercial, industrial,



recreational. Architect, Wilfred Armster. Wood, Steel, Glass, inc., builder. When Elizabeth Mills Brown, noted architecture historian, asked Armster at a Planning and Zoning meeting, why he did not design a building that was contextual with the historic buildings in the neighborhood, Armster replied

that when the Pilgrims settled in Guilford in the 17th century, they did not build teepees to be contextual with the architecture of the Indians who inhabited the Town. They built wood houses with pitched roofs, suited to their life style and the time. Similarly, he believed his design should reflect the space age—the time in the 1960s in which it was built. Ridiculed and reviled by most town residents when it was first built, the "Spaceship" has gradually won the approval of many and has become a local landmark. The developer asked architect Wilbur Armster to prepare two designs for a condominium—one a faux Colonial the other Modern—on the site on Whitfield Street, a mixed neighborhood of historic homes and commercial buildings. The developer chose the "Spaceship," which embodies elements of "modern" architecture—the use of contemporary materials and a respect for the landscape. In contrast to its neighbor to the right, where the developer bulldozed away the small hillock and stripped the site of most of its trees to construct three huge "Tara-like" mega mansions, Armster's building was sited to preserve as many trees on the site as possible and to take advantage of views from the hillock of the nearby salt meadows, harbor, and the more distant church spire in the town center [source of information from architect, photograph Armster 1985].