New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses
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Acknowledgements

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- Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism
- Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation
- National Trust for Historic Preservation Northeast Office
- The New Canaan Historical Society
- The Philip Johnson Glass House

Advisory Board: John Johansen, John Black Lee, Toshiko Mori, Theo Prudon, Robert A.M. Stern

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Section Removed to Protect Homeowner Confidentiality
Appendix C
Index of Study Properties Sorted by Address
Section Removed to Protect Homeowner Confidentiality
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Index of Study Properties With Addresses Removed
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<th>ID No.</th>
<th>Historic Building Name</th>
<th>Architect</th>
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<td>Peter Roland (2003-04)</td>
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<td>Dan Kissler, John Black Lee</td>
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<td>Frank Masao, Charles Middeleer (1960s)</td>
<td>Allan Gelbin</td>
<td>John de Koven Hill, William Wesley Peters</td>
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Appendix E
Index of Demolished Modern Houses
# Index of Demolished Modern Houses

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Historic Building Name</th>
<th>Street No.</th>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
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<tr>
<td>Smithers House</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Cross Ridge Rd</td>
<td>Howard Barnstone</td>
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<td>Lamm House</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Woods End Rd</td>
<td>Richard Bergmann</td>
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<td>Sunset Hill Rd</td>
<td>Marcel Breuer</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>Kniffen House</td>
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<td>Turtleback Rd. South</td>
<td>Marcel Breuer, Eliot Noyes</td>
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<td>Trench House</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Appletree Ln</td>
<td>Victor Christ-Janer</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>Johnson House</td>
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<td>Valley Rd</td>
<td>Victor Christ-Janer, Dinyar Wadia</td>
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<td>Michigan Rd</td>
<td>Eduardo Faxas</td>
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<td>Askew House</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Lambert Rd</td>
<td>Gates and Ford</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<td>All Seasons House</td>
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<td>Soundview Rd</td>
<td>Landis Gores</td>
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<td>N. Wilton Rd</td>
<td>Michael Irving</td>
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<td>Woods End Rd</td>
<td>John Johansen</td>
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<td>Laurel Rd</td>
<td>John Johansen</td>
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<td>West Rd</td>
<td>John Johansen</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<td>John Johansen</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<td>Eliot Noyes</td>
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<td>Father Peters Ln</td>
<td>Aaron Resnick</td>
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<td>Valley Rd</td>
<td>Chauncey Riley</td>
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<td>Knoll House</td>
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<td>Turtleback Rd</td>
<td>Sherwood, Mills &amp; Smith</td>
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<td>Pietsch House</td>
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<td>Brushy Ridge Rd</td>
<td>Jasper Ward</td>
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<td>Kirkbride House (&quot;Five Wells&quot;)</td>
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<td>West Rd</td>
<td>Robertson Ward</td>
<td>1937</td>
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<td>317</td>
<td>Country Club Rd</td>
<td>Tony Wolner</td>
<td>1970s</td>
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<td>Lukes Wood Rd</td>
<td>Evans Woolen III</td>
<td>1955</td>
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Appendix F
Modern House Tours in New Canaan
Modern House Tours in New Canaan

14 May 1949
- Noyes House 1 (1947, Eliot Noyes, demolished)
- Breuer House 1 (1947, Marcel Breuer)
- Gores House (1948, Landis Gores)
- Rantoul House (1948, Sherwood, Mills & Smith)
- Glass House (1949, Philip Johnson)
- Kniffen House (1949, Marcel Breuer & Eliot Noyes, demolished)

25 May 1952
- Gores House (1948, Landis Gores)
- Glass House (1949, Philip Johnson)
- Dunham House (1950, John Johansen, demolished)
- Bremer House (1951, Eliot Noyes)
- Breuer House 2 (1951, Marcel Breuer)
- Hodgson House (1951, Philip Johnson)
- Johansen House (1951, John Johansen, demolished)
- Stackpole House (1951, Eliot Noyes, demolished)

18 October 1953
- Glass House (1949, Philip Johnson)
- Roles House (1950, Victor Christ-Janer)
- Ault House (1952, Eliot Noyes)
- Lee House 1 (1952, John Black Lee)
- Weeks House (1952, Eliot Noyes)
- Goode House (1953, John Johansen, demolished)

22 May 1955
- Glass House (1949, Philip Johnson)
- Breuer House 2 (1951, Marcel Breuer)
- Irwin House, (1952, Victor Christ-Janer)
- Wiley House (1953, Philip Johnson)
- Noyes House 2 (1954, Eliot Noyes)
- Knoll House (ca. 1955, Sherwood, Mills & Smith, demolished)

26 May 1957
- Glass House (1949, Philip Johnson)
- Breuer House 2 (1951, Marcel Breuer)
- Lee House 1/Poole House (1952, John Black Lee)
- Dickinson House (1953, John Johansen, demolished)
- Wiley House (1953, Philip Johnson)
- Noyes House 2 (1954, Eliot Noyes)
- Boissonas House (1956, Philip Johnson)
- Hurlburt House (1956, Leroy Binkley)
- Lee House 2 (1956, John Black Lee)
- Mills House 2 (1956, Sherwood, Mills & Smith)

24 May 1959
- Glass House (1949, Philip Johnson)
- Johansen House (1951, John Johansen, demolished)
- Art House (1954, Evans Woollen III)
- Noyes House 2 (1954, Eliot Noyes)
- Rogers House (1957, John Black Lee)
- Smallen House (1957, Hugh Smallen)
- Melville House (1958, Gates and Ford)
- Celanese House (1959, Edward Durell Stone)

19 May 1963
- Glass House (1949, Philip Johnson)
- Noyes House 2 (1954, Eliot Noyes)
- Lee House 2 (1956, John Black Lee)
- Smithers House (1956, Howard Barnstone, demolished)
- Celanese House (1959, Edward Durell Stone)
- Tatum House (1962, Hugh Smallen)

23 May 1965
- Glass House (1949, Philip Johnson)
- Breuer House 2 (1951, Marcel Breuer)
- Smallen House (1957, Hugh Smallen)
- St. Mark's Church (1961, Sherwood, Mills & Smith)
- Parsons House (1964, Hugh Smallen)
- Ernst House (unknown date, John Johansen, likely demolished)

21 May 1967
- Glass House (1949, Philip Johnson)
- Boissonas House (1956, Phillip Johnson)
- Tirranna/Rayward House (Frank Lloyd Wright, 1956)
- Teaze House (1960, John Black Lee)
- Leuthold House (1966, Allan Gelbin)
- DeSilver House (date unknown, Harrison DeSilver designed Modern addition to ca.1900 house on Sunset Hill Road)
- Unnamed house by Hugh Smallen
Appendix G

Architect Biographies
Richard Bergmann

Richard Bergmann was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1935. After serving in the United States Army from 1954-57, he received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Illinois in 1961. During his studies, Bergmann wrote a term paper on the New Canaan Modern Houses, establishing his early interest in becoming part of the architectural movement in New Canaan.

After graduation, he worked for Urbahn & Brayton (later Urbahn, Roberts, Seelye & Moran) in New York City, a firm known for their numerous government commissions, including the Vertical Assembly Building and the Launch Control Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida. In the mid-1960s, he left the firm and traveled the world with his wife, Sandra, to study timber construction. The couple worked their way through Europe, Africa, and the Near East during 1964 and 1965, allowing Bergmann to study a range of architectural styles. Upon returning to the United States, he settled in New Canaan, Connecticut.

During his first three years in New Canaan, Bergmann worked for Christ-Janer, Johansen & Kouzmanof Associates and Eliot Noyes & Associates. In 1967, he founded Richard Bergmann Architects. Bergmann’s wide-ranging firm has worked on commercial, ecclesiastical, residential, restoration, and adaptive reuse projects. Notable projects in New Canaan include the innovative Latham House (1968) and the restoration of the 1836 Greek Revival Ayres-Perkins House for his office and residence (1973-1977), which received the Connecticut Society of Architects/AIA Honor Award. He was elected as a member of the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects in 1982.

Bergmann is also a licensed landscape architect and a professional photographer. He has served as chairman of the New Canaan Historic District Commission and has been tirelessly involved in promoting the preservation of New Canaan Modern Houses. In 1994, he became the first recipient of the “Outstanding Service in Historic Preservation” award from the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Sources used for biography:
“Architects in state get national tribute.” New Canaan Advertiser, 15 April 1982, 3A.

New Canaan Modern Houses
- Latham House (1968)
- Tallman/Howe House addition (1969, no longer extant)
Leroy (Roy) Binkley primarily worked in the Chicago area. Although it has been difficult to find any biographical information on Binkley, John Black Lee reported that he worked with him in Paul Schweiker’s office in Chicago, and Binkley may have attended the Illinois Institute of Technology or the University of Chicago. Lee also stated that Binkley’s sister was married to Paul Rand (1914-1996) and Binkley designed a house for them. Binkley’s other work in the Chicago area included two houses for his family, one in Long Grove and one on Lake Michigan, and a house in Glencoe. The Hurlburt House (1956) is the only house in New Canaan attributed to Binkley.

Sources used for biography:
Marcel Breuer
1902 - 1981

Born Lajos Breuer in 1902 in Pecs, Hungary, Marcel Breuer was the eldest member of the group that became known as the “Harvard Five.” In 1920, he set off for Vienna to study art but disliked the atmosphere of the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts.1 His next move was to the Bauhaus School in Weimer, Germany, where he enrolled as a student in 1921. The Bauhaus School, founded by Walter Gropius (1883-1969), was known for combining the teaching of arts with technology.

After graduating from the Bauhaus with a Masters of Architecture degree in 1924, Breuer moved to Paris to pursue architectural studies. Gropius invited Breuer back to the Bauhaus in 1925 to work as the Master of the Carpentry Shop, where he made his first great impressions on the world of design with his modular furniture. His most famous furniture design was the iconic tubular steel chair inspired by bicycle handlebars. Breuer stayed in Germany until 1935, continuing his work in furniture, interior design, and architecture.

He immigrated to the United States in 1937 after Walter Gropius invited him to teach architecture at the newly established Harvard University Graduate School of Design. Breuer’s students included I.M. Pei (1917- ), Philip Johnson (1906-2005), and Paul Rudolph (1918-1977). Through his roles as teacher and Gropius’s business partner, Breuer became a highly influential member of the Modern movement.

He was instrumental in revolutionizing architectural education in the United States by promoting and implementing Bauhaus concepts.

Breuer moved to New York City in 1946 and was persuaded by former student Eliot Noyes (1910-1977) to consider building a home in New Canaan, Connecticut. Breuer purchased property on Sunset Hill Road and completed his first house in New Canaan in 1947. Unlike many of the other New Canaan Modern architects, he kept his primary residence in New York City and used his New Canaan house as a weekend and vacation retreat. He later built a second house, Breuer House 2, for his family in New Canaan. Because of poor health, Breuer sold his house in New Canaan in 1972 and moved permanently back to Manhattan.2

Marcel Breuer was one of the most influential teachers and architects of the Modern movement in America. His most renowned works include St. John’s Abbey in Collegeville, Minnesota (1953), the UNESCO World Headquarters in Paris (1955-58, in conjunction with Pier Luigi Nervi and Bernard Zehrfuss), the IBM Research Center in La Gaude, France (1960-62), the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City (1964-66), and the Armstrong Rubber Company Headquarters in West Haven, Connecticut.

2 Marcel Breuer Papers Online, Smithsonian Archives of American Art.

Breuer died in New York City in 1981.

Sources used for biography:


Victor Christ-Janer
1915 - 2008

Victor Christ-Janer was born in Waterville, Minnesota, in 1915. He attended St. Olaf College in Minnesota and then enrolled at Yale University, where he received a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree with honors in sculpture in 1940. After serving as a conscientious objector in the military during World War II, working as a camouflage artist and in Army intelligence, he returned to Yale and received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the School of Architecture in 1947.

Shortly after receiving his degree, he established the architectural firm Victor Christ-Janer and Associates in New Canaan and became part of the first wave of Modern architects living and working in the town during the post-war period. In August 1948, Christ-Janer and his wife Elizabeth purchased a lot in New Canaan, Connecticut, and constructed the Christ-Janer House between 1949 and 1952. Christ-Janer designed several houses in New Canaan along with Walter Stewart’s Market (1955), the New Canaan Senior High School (1958), and the New Canaan Post Office (1958).

Victor Christ-Janer and Associates served as a combined architectural firm and art gallery; throughout his career, Christ-Janer was able to apply his interests in art, art conservation, teaching, writing, and open space conservation to his work. When asked to design a monastery, he lived among the Carthusian Order in France before designing the Carthusian Charterhouse of the Transfiguration (1970) in Mount Equinox, Vermont. He was the third American to win the Reynolds Award in 1967 for his design of the James F. Lincoln Library (1959) at Lake Erie College in Painesville, Ohio. Other well-known works include St. Mary’s Abbey in Morristown, New Jersey, the Unitarian Universalist Church in Rochester, Minnesota, and his redesign of the Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, in New York City. Christ-Janer served as an instructor at Stephen’s College, Yale University, and Columbia University.¹

Victor Christ-Janer died in 2008 at his home in New Canaan.

Sources used for biography:

Harrison DeSilver was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1914. He received his degree in architecture from Columbia University in 1953. DeSilver moved to New Canaan, Connecticut, in 1960 after being inspired by his experience on one of the town’s famous Modern house tours. After arriving in town, he formed a partnership with architect John Black Lee (1924- ) to produce custom Modern homes at a reasonable cost. Calling the project “The System,” DeSilver and Lee were able to limit the cost of their design by using measurements corresponding to stock cuts of lumber. The prototype “System House” was completed in 1961 and DeSilver became its first owner. Among DeSilver’s other works are the Williams C. Bowie Residence (1969) on Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts, and the Phonograph Shop Building (1962) in Stamford, Connecticut.

Sources used for biography:
LeManager, Jack. “Results of Busman’s Holiday.” New Canaan Advertiser, n.d.
James Evans was born in New York City in 1925 and studied architecture at Yale University under Louis Kahn (1901-1974), where he received a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1952. By 1961, he had moved to New Canaan, Connecticut, as part of the second generation of Modern architects to establish themselves in the town. Evans designed at least three houses in New Canaan and also designed senior apartments at the New Canaan Inn (1981). His architectural firm, James Evans and Associates, is based out of Stamford, Connecticut.

Source used for biography:
Eduardo Faxas

1930 -

Eduardo Faxas was born in Cuba in 1930 and studied architecture at the University of Havana, but fled the country in 1953 at the age of 23 to escape the Revolution. He continued his studies at the Georgia Institute of Technology and later worked for thirteen years in Atlanta in the office of Richard Aec (1912-1996). His work has been most influenced by the writings and drawings of Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959). Through Wright’s work, Faxas developed his concept of the unit as the anchor of design. In 1966, he moved to New Canaan to work at the firm of Eliot Noyes (1910-1977). The McDonnell House (1968-69) is his only surviving house in New Canaan. His Tiedemann House (1978) was torn down in 2003, which catalyzed a movement to end teardowns of Modern homes in the area.¹ He is now based out of Holmes, New York.

Source used for biography:

Ulrich Franzen

1921 -

Ulrich Franzen was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1921 and immigrated to the United States in 1936. He graduated from Williams College in 1942 and received a Master of Architecture degree from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design in 1948. After graduation, Franzen went to work for I.M. Pei (1917-) and then left to open his own firm, Ulrich Franzen and Associates, in New York City. His firm established itself through educational, corporate, and residential commissions. Franzen's work reflects a dedication to social context and to "the use of powerful forms." Franzen himself stated, "Architecture is the servant of its time and significant designs are experiments of an era. The buildings that are designed become footprints of our own socio-cultural history, reflections of the ideas and concerns of an era, and not those of an individual." \(^1\)

Among his numerous honors are the Arnold Brunner Prize given by the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Louis Sullivan Award from the New York Chapter of the AIA, the Thomas Jefferson Award from the University of Virginia, and an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, Williams College. Franzen has been a frequent lecturer and has served as a visiting professor at a number of universities including Harvard, Yale, and Columbia. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Sources used for biography:

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Gates and Ford

Gates and Ford Architectural and Planning Associates was formed by the partnership of Frederick Taylor Gates and Russell Ford. Both Gates and Ford attended Phillips Exeter and Yale University before serving in the military during World War II; Gates served in the Navy while Ford served as a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. After World War II, they settled in New Canaan, Connecticut, and formed their architecture practice.

Gates and Ford Architectural and Planning Associates designed several Modern houses in New Canaan. One of the firm’s notable buildings is the Melville House (1958), featured in the 1959 Modern House Tour. The firm was also commissioned to prepare the first comprehensive zoning plan for Newtown, Connecticut, in 1957.

In 1957, Gates left New Canaan to form a partnership with architect Robertson Ward, who had designed the first Modern house in New Canaan (Kirkbride House, 1937). Ward’s firm specialized in tropical hotels and resorts and single-family residences and was based in the Bahamas.

Sources used for biography:
“Modern House Tour May 24.” New Canaan Advertiser, 16 April 1959.
Allan Gelbin was born in 1929 and spent his youth in New York City and the surrounding metropolitan area. He studied architecture at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but left prior to receiving his degree to apprentice with Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) at Taliesin, the architect’s studio in Spring Green, Wisconsin. Gelbin was drawn to Taliesin by Wright’s philosophy of organic architecture, and lived and worked there from 1949 to 1953. After leaving Taliesin, Gelbin supervised the construction of three of Wright’s residential commissions in Canton, Ohio, and Tirranna/Rayward House (1956) in New Canaan, Connecticut.

In 1957, Gelbin established his own firm in New Canaan and designed a home for himself in Ridgefield. His firm focused primarily on residential design, with the majority of their commissions located in New York State and New England. Gelbin designed numerous homes in Connecticut, including the Murphy House (1964) and the Leuthold House (1966), both in New Canaan.

Gelbin actively pursued interests outside of architecture, including photography, urban planning, art, and aviation. His interest in planning led to the 1989 publication of *Sun, Earth, and Sky: Ideas for a New City*, a compilation of his personal ideas on city planning.

Allan Gelbin died in 1994.

Source used for biography:
Allan J. Gelbin Papers, Ryerson & Burnham Archives, The Art Institute of Chicago.
Alan Goldberg

1931 -

Architect Alan Goldberg was born in New York City in 1931. After graduating in 1954 with a degree in architecture from Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, Goldberg went to work for the St. Louis Office of City Planning and then joined the army. After he left the service, he moved back to New York City. During his first ten years in the city, he worked on several projects including the Seagram Building (Mies van der Rohe and Johnson, 1954-58). In 1966, he moved to New Canaan, Connecticut, to work for Eliot Noyes (1910-1977). Goldberg was named head of the firm’s architecture department in 1972 and became a partner in 1974. During the latter part of the 1970s, the firm was renamed AG/ENA. After Noyes’s death in 1977, Goldberg became principal architect and took on a number of Noyes’s corporate clients, including the Mobil Corporation.

Goldberg’s commissions reflected the range of his interests in interior design, lighting, graphics, and corporate design. IBM and other companies engaged Goldberg to advise them on corporate design projects. From 1977 to 1991, he directed Mobil’s service station design program that impacted 20,000 stations throughout the world.

In 1988, he was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Goldberg has served as a visiting critic at Harvard University’s Graduate School of Design and as a design juror at the Yale University School of Architecture. In 2004, the School of Architecture at Washington University selected him for the “Distinguished Alumni Award.” In recent years, Goldberg has become engaged in the promotion of hydrogen as an alternate and renewable energy source. As part of a partnership, Goldberg and his team have created a prototype for a Hydrogen Fueling Station/Information Center (2006).

Sources used for biography:
Charles Goodman was born in New York City in 1906 and grew up outside of Chicago, Illinois. He studied at the Illinois Institute of Technology until 1928 and trained as an architect at the Armour Institute of Technology (now the Illinois Institute of Technology) until 1931. As a Chicago resident, he was influenced by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) and Louis Sullivan (1856-1924)—two renowned architects who designed several important buildings in the area. Goodman also developed an admiration of the Bauhaus and the work of Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969).

From 1934 to 1939, he worked as a government architect in the Procurement Division of the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. Goodman became an early vanguard of the movement to design government buildings in more contemporary styles instead of the traditional Neoclassical styles. His design for Washington National Airport in Washington, D.C. (1938-1940) included a modern configuration of terminals, luggage handling, and surface vehicle traffic. During World War II, he served as Principal Architect of the Army Air Forces Air Transport Command.

In 1946, Goodman founded Charles Goodman Associates in Washington, D.C., a firm that specialized in residences and housing development planning. During the late 1940s and 1950s, he became interested in prefabricated housing as a way to innovate the U.S. housing industry by opening up the markets to changes in design and function.1 His designs were featured in publications like Life and House and Home, making his work extremely popular, especially in the D.C. area. Over 32,000 of his houses were built by 1956.2 Some of his most outstanding work is in the Hollin Hills development in Alexandria, Virginia (1949-1971), which consists of over 300 hundred acres of housing and landscape. The houses were not sited to squarely face the street in the traditional suburban manner; instead, each house’s plan and siting was based on its environment, sunlight, slope of the lot, and privacy. Curvilinear roads with cul-de-sacs and individual landscape plans were formed in collaboration with landscape architects Lou Bernard Voight (1891-1961), Dan Kiley (1912-2004), and Eric Paepcke (1906-1981). Goodman created nine different model types with many of the same features: flat or low-pitched roofs, large panes of glass fit within delicate mullions, vertical exterior paneling, and imposing freestanding fireplaces.

Goodman won the National Award of Merit from the Architectural Institute of America in 1955 for his own residence (1954), a Modern addition to an existing farmhouse. In the 1950s, he formed an alliance with National Homes, the largest manufacturer of prefabricated homes at the time. An eleven-
acre urban renewal project called River Park in Washington, D.C. (1963), was one of his lauded works with National Homes. Goodman is also credited with the design for the “Care Free House,” a showcase house built for the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) to demonstrate the potential uses of aluminum as a building material. The Alcoa House (1957) in New Canaan is one of approximately forty of these houses completed in the United States. During the 1960s and 1970s, Goodman transitioned to larger building projects.

In 1956, Goodman remarked on designing economical and appealing housing: “[Architects] have to develop and complete, economical structural system with which to design… They have to be planners. They shouldn’t try to ‘package’ a mediocre product to make it sell better, but to make the product better all the way through: better in its structure, better in its plan, better in its appearance, better in its economics, more delightful to live in—and thus easier to sell.”3


Sources used for biography:

3 Ibid.
Landis Gores was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1919. He attended Princeton University, focusing on Greek and English studies, and graduated summa cum laude in 1939. He received a degree in architecture from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design in 1942 and was awarded a gold medal that same year from the American Institute of Architects. At Harvard, he studied under Marcel Breuer (1902-1981) and Walter Gropius (1883-1969), but also developed an interest in the ideas of Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969) and Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959).1

At the start of World War II, Gores enlisted in the military and became a member of the top-secret operation “Ultra,” which successfully deciphered the code of Germany’s high command; this operation was viewed as instrumental in the Allied victory. For his service, he was awarded the Legion of Merit and the Order of the British Empire.

After the war, Gores joined Philip Johnson (1906-2005) as an associate designer in New York City. The projects they completed together include a significant addition and gardens for the Museum of Modern Art in New York City (1953). Gores also worked with Johnson on the design of the Hodgson House (1950-51) in New Canaan. It was during this period that Gores began associating with Buckminster Fuller (1895-1983), August Heckscher (1914-1997), and others in building concepts that were sensitive to energy conservation and the environment.2 Gores's innovative ideas about these subjects are evident throughout his work, especially in his partially underground homes such as the House for All Seasons in New Canaan, Connecticut (1978, no longer extant), designed to limit fuel consumption.

Gores and his family moved to New Canaan in 1948 into a house of his own design. Gores received an award of merit from The American Institute of Architects, which noted the building’s use of natural materials and its harmony with the surrounding property. The influence of Frank Lloyd Wright is strongly evident in the house, with its monumental scale, dynamic roof planes, and intimate relationship with the landscape.

In 1951, Gores established his own architectural practice in New Canaan. In 1954, Gores contracted polio; despite the challenges of recovery and confinement to a wheelchair for the remainder of his life, his design work continued.


Among his best-known works is the Gores House (1948), still occupied by his wife Pamela, and now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Other notable works include Strathmore Village (1967) and Van Doren Hospital (1974) in Fairfield, Connecticut, and the middle school and science buildings of the New Canaan Country Day School (1961). During the 1940s and 1950s, Gores served as an instructor and lecturer of architectural design at the Pratt Institute in New York. In 1973, Gores was elected to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.


Sources used for biography:
"‘House for All Seasons’ Tour to Help Bring Barriers Down.” New Canaan Advertiser, 4 August 1977.
Charles Jacobs 1929 -

Charles Jacobs was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1929 and received a Bachelor of Fine Arts from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1954. He joined the firm William Nelson Jacobs Associates, Inc. in Boston, Massachusetts, and became a principal in 1955.

His notable works include: Housing for the Elderly (1965) in Newton, Massachusetts, mental health centers in Lowell, Massachusetts (1967), and Fall River, Massachusetts (1968), and the Women’s Dorm at Framingham State College (1968) in Framingham, Massachusetts.

Sources used for biography:
John Johansen 1916 -

John M. Johansen was born in New York City in 1916. He received his undergraduate degree from Harvard College in 1939 and a Masters of Architecture degree from Harvard University Graduate School of Design in 1942, where he studied under Walter Gropius (1883-1969) and Marcel Breuer (1902-1981). In 1967, Jean Ely noted that Johansen “was perhaps the most thoroughly indoctrinated, educated into the Gropius-Breuer framework of thought and design” out of the Harvard Five members who had studied at Harvard.1 After receiving his degree, Johansen worked as a draftsman for Marcel Breuer and then for the National Housing Agency in Washington, D.C., as part of the war effort. After World War II, he moved to New York City and was hired by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM).

In 1948, after working for SOM for three years, he decided to open a practice in New Canaan, Connecticut. Johansen was part of the first wave of Modern architects to settle in the town and is considered one of the “Harvard Five.” He was persuaded to settle down in New Canaan after a visit to his fellow architect and friend Eliot Noyes (1910-1977), who lived and practiced in the small town. Johansen purchased over nine acres on Ponus Ridge Road and constructed his own home in 1951 (no longer extant).

His design work includes residential, commercial, educational, ecclesiastical, and civic projects. Acclaimed projects include the U.S. Embassy (1964) in Dublin, Ireland, and the Goddard Library (1968) in Worcester, Massachusetts. His most published residential project in New Canaan was the Warner House (1956). The Mummer’s Theater (1970) in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is considered to be his most influential building. Now called the Oklahoma Theater Center, it was designed in 1966 and completed in 1970. The building received a National Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects in 1972.

During his career, Johansen taught at several educational institutions including Harvard University, Columbia University, MIT, Yale University, the Carnegie Institute, the Rhode Island School of Design (RISD), and the Pratt Institute, where he served as a teacher for fifty years. Numerous articles by Johansen have been published in professional and scholarly journals, and he is the author of two books: John Johansen: A Life in the Continuum of Modern Architecture (1995) and Nanoarchitecture: A New Species of Architecture (2002).

this symposium, Johansen emphasized the diversity in the Modern movement in New Canaan and the surrounding areas, which extended beyond the Bauhaus indoctrination.

Honors include an honorary doctorate of fine arts from the Maryland Institute and Clark University, an Award of Merit from the American Institute of Architects, and the Gold Medal from the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Sources used for biography:
Collection of the New Canaan Historical Society.
Philip Johnson was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1906. He attended Harvard College, focusing on classics and philosophy, and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1927. After graduation, Johnson traveled extensively; during his travels in Europe between 1928 and 1930, he was introduced to Modern architecture. Johnson was impressed by the vision of the first generation of European Modern architects, including Le Corbusier (1887-1965), Walter Gropius (1883-1969), J.J.P. Oud (1890-1963), and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969).

In 1930, Johnson became the first director of the Department of Architecture at the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York City. The department was the first of its kind in the United States and Johnson used the position to exhibit Modern art and architecture. In 1932, the Department of Architecture launched a show titled “Modern Architecture: International Exhibition.” The accompanying text written by Johnson and Henry-Russell Hitchcock (1903-1987), The International Style: Architecture Since 1922, continues to serve today as a seminal book on the period and a testament to the groundbreaking nature of the exhibition.

Johnson returned to Harvard in 1940 to attend the Harvard University Graduate School of Design. He studied under Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer (1902-1981), receiving a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1943. Johnson’s thesis project at Harvard was the design and construction of a house in Cambridge (Philip Johnson House, 1941-42), demonstrating his ambition.

After World War II, fellow architect and Harvard alum Eliot Noyes (1910-1977) encouraged Johnson to purchase property in New Canaan, Connecticut. Johnson bought a five-acre lot on Ponus Ridge Road and built the legendary Glass House (1945-49). Johnson used the Glass House as a weekend and summer retreat from his office and apartment in New York City, although later in his life it would become his year-round residence. Over time, the property expanded to 47 acres and Johnson designed several additional buildings and structures for the site, including the Brick House (1949), Lake Pavilion (1962), Painting Gallery (1965), Sculpture Gallery (1970), and Library (1980).

From 1946-1954, Johnson resumed the role of the Director of the Department of Architecture at MoMA. Throughout the remainder of his life, Johnson would maintain a relationship with the museum as a patron, trustee, curator, and architect. His patronage included the donation of over 2,000 works of art to MoMA.

As an associate of Mies van der Rohe during the 1950s, Johnson was engaged in the design of the Seagram Building (1954-58) in New York City, and designed the Four Seasons Restaurant for the building. He was a well-respected and prolific designer of houses; in New Canaan, his most well-known houses aside from the Glass House include the Hodgson House (1950-51, listed in the National Register of Historic Places), the Wiley House (1952-53), and the Boissonas House (1954-56). During his lifetime, Johnson designed a number of modern architectural landmarks, including the Crystal Cathedral/Garden Grove Church (1980) in Los Angeles, Houston’s Trasco Tower/Williams Tower (1983), and the AT&T Building/Sony Plaza (1984) in New York City.

In 1986, Johnson donated the Glass House property to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The property was retained as a life estate, allowing Johnson to live on the property until he died in 2005 at the age of 98.

Sources used for biography:
Collection of the New Canaan Historical Society.
William G. Jones worked as an architect for American Houses in their New York office during the early 1950s. His only house in New Canaan, the Talbert House (1951), was designed for Merrill E. Talbert, an executive with American Houses. To date, no other information has been found for William G. Jones. The following archives and resources were consulted: Avery Architectural & Fine Arts Library, The New Canaan Historical Society, AIA Guides, Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals, and the New York Times archives.

Sources used for biography:
Bimel Kehm

1907 - 1996

Bimel Kehm was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1907. He studied at the University of Illinois, the Académie Julian in Paris, France, and Yale University, where he received a Master of Fine Arts degree. Kehm went on to pursue successful careers in sculpture, painting, and architecture.

Kehm’s post-World-War-II architectural designs were lauded for their thoughtful blend of Modern with traditional elements. In his residential work, he did not attempt to use revivalist styles in order imitate older homes, but was able to incorporate new technologies and ideas about space, while using traditional materials to give a sense of comfort and warmth. The incorporation of these ideals, as well as his attention to landscape features, is evident in the conversion of an old barn into his own living space and studio in New Canaan (1946, unknown if house is still extant); this house was featured in a 1947 article in House and Garden. In 1951, he moved into the newly built Kehm House (1951), which he also likely designed.

Bimel Kehm died in 1996.

Source for biography:
*Why not turn a barn into a house plus-studio?” House and Garden, August 1947, 70-71.
Born Albert Carl Koch in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1912, Carl Koch was educated at Harvard College and received his Master of Architecture degree from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design in 1937. His tenure at Harvard coincided with the transition of the institution from a traditional Beaux-Arts architectural education to a completely new system instituted by Bauhaus founder Walter Gropius (1883-1969). Koch traveled to Sweden in 1940-41 and worked in the office of Sven Markelius (1889-1972), where he modified his Bauhaus-influenced approach to architecture to adopt some of the ideas advocated by Markelius.

Koch’s first project upon returning to the United States was a community housing project called Snake Hill (1941) in Belmont, Massachusetts. Koch developed the project as a way to design an inexpensive home for himself and his family, who moved into the one of the complex’s five houses when it was completed. The experience inspired Koch to pursue a career in creating quality affordable housing for American families. He believed that the best post-World-War-II housing solution for the shifting and expanding American population was the creation of demountable, prefabricated housing. Koch was such an innovator of the design and technologies of this housing type that he was later dubbed the “Grandfather of Prefab.”¹ His first attempt at pre-fabricated housing was the design concept for the Acorn House (1948). The Acorn House consisted of room units placed around a central core with an exterior formed by folding stress skin panels, engineered by John Bemis (1916-2006). The Acorn House was covered extensively by Life magazine and other popular publications, but was not commercially successful because of local building codes and some resistance by local governments.²

His most commercially and critically successful prefab-housing design was the Techbuilt System (1953). The Techbuilt House was more harmonious with traditional suburban tastes and settings than Koch’s earlier work in its use of natural materials such as wood, the expansiveness of the interior, and its peaked roof with overhanging eaves. Six different models were designed of varying plan and scale. At least three Techbuilt Houses were constructed in New Canaan, Connecticut. Over 3,000 packages were sold in the United States before 1963.³

In 1958, Koch co-authored a book with Andy Lewis titled At Home With Tomorrow that outlined his experiences with

the Techbuilt House and his other prefabricated housing designs.

During the 1960s and 1970s, Koch moved on to large-scale public housing projects utilizing pre-stressed concrete components that he dubbed Techcrete. The Techcrete Academy Homes (1962) in Roxbury, Massachusetts were the most lauded of this period. Many of his projects utilizing Techcrete technology were built by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, but have not been considered successful due to their poor condition and lack of upkeep. Until his death in 1998, Koch continued his lifelong dedication to “the real challenge [of] how to bring dignity to the everyday” through architecture.  

Carl Koch died in 1998.

Sources used for biography:
“A pioneering design...” House & Home, October 1963, 115.

4 Irwin, 65.
William Landsberg
1915 -

William Landsberg was born in New York City in 1915. He graduated from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1936 and received his Master in Architecture degree from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design in 1938, where he studied under Walter Gropius (1883-1954) and Marcel Breuer (1902-1981). Landsberg worked for Gropius and Breuer; Shreve, Lamb and Harmon; and Skidmore, Owings and Merrill before opening his own firm in 1954. The Crichton House (1961) is believed to be his only residential work in New Canaan, Connecticut.

Sources used for biography:
New Canaan Modern Houses
- Lee House 1 (1952)
- Lee House 2 (1956)
- Rogers House (1957)
- Teaze House (1960)
- System House (with Harrison DeSilver, 1961)
- Day House (1965)
- Monroe House (1968)
- Lee House 3 (1990)

John Black Lee
1924 -

Born in Chicago in 1924, John Black Lee enrolled at Brown University in 1942, where he studied mathematics, civil engineering, and naval science. After serving in the Navy on the Pacific front during World War II, he resumed his studies at Brown University and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1947.

In 1948, Walter Gropius (1883-1954) advised Lee to serve as an apprentice rather than enroll in graduate school, so he moved to Chicago to work as a carpenter. His carpentry work caught the eye of Paul Schweikher (1903-1997), the dean of the Yale School of Architecture, who invited Lee to learn architecture and drafting at his firm, Schweikher & Elting, located in Roselle, Illinois. Lee believed this would give him an architectural education equivalent to attending Yale, but would also provide him with an income.

After leaving Chicago, Lee worked with architects Oskar Stonorov (1905-1970) and Eliot Noyes (1910-1977). Lee’s role as a job captain at Noyes’s firm exposed him to the problems involved with early experimental Modern houses; for example, he worked on installing coal tar pitch roofs on flat-roofed structures after earlier roof systems failed.

In 1954, Lee established his own practice in New Canaan, Connecticut. He worked on designing more affordable houses by utilizing his background in engineering to execute costly steel construction techniques in wood. Lee designed at least eight houses in New Canaan along with all of the buildings at the New Canaan Field Club.

Lee has received numerous awards for his work, including an Award of Merit from the American Institute of Architects for his own house in New Canaan (Lee House 2, 1956). At least three of his houses in New Canaan were featured in national publications, including his first house (Lee House 1, 1952), his second house (Lee House 2, 1956), and the System House (with Harrison DeSilver, 1961).

Sources used for biography:
Lee, John Black. Interview with Martin Skrelunas, Philip Johnson Glass House, 14 April 2008.
Gary Lindstrom was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1932. During high school, he developed a love of architecture while working with his father, who was a builder and finish carpenter. After graduating from Erie Academy, he served in the Army Corps of Engineers before entering architectural school at The Pennsylvania State University, where he received his architecture degree in 1958.

Following his graduation, Lindstrom, newly married, moved to New Canaan, Connecticut, with the expectation that he would work for architect Victor Christ-Janer. Instead, his first job was in the office of noted lighting consultant Richard Kelly, who designed the lighting for Philip Johnson’s Glass House (1949) and other houses in New Canaan. During Lindstrom’s employment, Kelly worked on the Four Seasons Restaurant in the Seagram Building (Mies van der Rohe and Johnson, 1954-58). This work experience greatly influenced Lindstrom’s designs, making him ever conscious of light sources and their effects on architecture. After leaving Kelly’s office, Lindstrom worked for a firm in Greenwich that specialized in church design and then worked for Victor Christ-Janer before opening his own firm around 1963.

Lindstrom designed only two houses other than his own home (Lindstrom House, 1963-64). His numerous commissions included many buildings for schools, colleges, and child welfare institutions. He designed three buildings for the New Canaan Country School. His list of clients for residence halls included Williams College, Fairfield University, Lycoming College, Roberts Wesleyan Rochester, University of Rhode Island, and the Salisbury School, where he also designed a library. For the Greer School, Woodycrest-Five Points, and Susquehanna Valley Home—all child welfare facilities in New York—he designed numerous buildings including an infirmary, a dining hall, a recreation building, and housing. His work also included recreational facilities, including gymnasiums for the New York Military Academy and the New Canaan Country School.

Lindstrom also designed toys, furniture, and jewelry and sold a line of handcrafted bowls and jewelry in specialty stores. His sculpture pieces crafted in wood and metal were exhibited while he attended architectural school and afterwards, and his work was entered in the Silvermine Exhibit Art of the Northeast. Lindstrom was also interested in photography; along with the usual photos of his own buildings, he often took aerial shots of proposed building sites from his beloved Cessna plane.


**Sources used for biography:**
Eliot Noyes 1910 - 1977

Eliot Fette Noyes was born in Boston in 1910. After attending Andover Academy and Harvard University, Noyes matriculated in 1932 at Harvard University’s Faculty of Architecture, a graduate program founded in 1914. At the time, Harvard’s architecture program trained students in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts tradition. Noyes had been exposed to European design movements percolating in the 1920s, in particular, the Bauhaus movement in Germany, and found the Beaux-Arts training at Harvard to be limiting.

In 1935, Noyes left Harvard to work as a draughtsman on an archaeological team from the University of Chicago that was traveling to excavate Persepolis, an ancient city in modern-day Iran. Noyes returned to Harvard in 1937. The school had changed in his absence. In 1936, the Faculty of Architecture, the Landscape Architecture department, and the Urban Design Department were united to form the Graduate School of Design under Bauhaus founder Walter Gropius (1883-1969). Traditional Beaux-Arts training was abandoned in favor of a Modern design education.

Noyes graduated in 1938 and began work as a draughtsman for Coolidge, Shepley, Bullfinch & Abbott in Boston, Massachusetts. The firm, however, turned out to be more traditional in their design than he had hoped, so he left in November of that year to become a draughtsman for Breuer and Gropius.1 He had been the recipient of the Wheelwright Traveling Fellowship awarded to a promising architecture graduate at Harvard; on the recommendations of Breuer and Gropius, he took a leave of absence from the firm to travel across the country to study prominent examples of contemporary architecture. After visiting Frank Lloyd Wright’s Fallingwater (Bear Run, Pennsylvania) and Taliesin (Spring Green, Wisconsin), Eliel Saarinen’s Cranbrook Academy of Art (Bloomfield Hills, Michigan), and a few of Richard Neutra’s houses in California, Noyes briefly returned to work with Gropius and Breuer.

In 1940, Gropius recommended Noyes for the position of the first director of the new Industrial Design Department at the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York City. Noyes accepted the job. While working at MoMA, Noyes befriended the furniture designers Charles and Ray Eames and pushed their work into the artistic limelight. In 1946, he left MoMA to become the design director at the firm of Norman Bel Geddes (1893-1958). Bel Geddes was an industrial designer known for his work on cars, planes, trains, and boats. At Bel Geddes’s office, Noyes was selected to design a typewriter for one of the firm’s corporate clients, the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM). When Bel Geddes’s

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f firm folded in 1947, Noyes was awarded the IBM account on his own. He developed IBM’s Model A electric typewriter, introduced in 1948.

While working on the IBM design, Noyes collaborated with Breuer on several architectural designs. Their most famous design was the Kniffen House (1949, no longer extant) in New Canaan, Connecticut. Concurrently, Noyes also served a three-year tenure as Associate Professor of Architectural Design at Yale University.

For IBM, Mobil, Westinghouse, and other corporations, Noyes designed products, offices and, of equal importance, recommended his design peers to these industries for projects in many parts of the world, in a sense becoming a patron of Modern architecture. According to the Encyclopedia of Architects, Noyes was a “leading advocate of the integration of product, architectural, display and graphic design in one business and industry.” He is recognized for his design of the World’s Fair pavilions for IBM at Brussels, Belgium, and San Antonio, Texas; the Westinghouse Pavilion at the New York World’s Fair; and the United Nations Pavilion at Expo ’67 in Montreal, Canada. His best-known structures include the Bubble Houses in Hobe Sound, Florida; the iconic round gas pumps and round roofs that distinguish Mobil gas stations across the country; the IBM Education Center in Armonk, New York; and his own house in New Canaan (Noyes House 2, 1954-55).


Sources used for biography:
Laszlo Papp was born in Debrecen, Hungary, in 1929. He received a degree in architectural engineering and civil engineering from the Polytechnic University of Budapest in 1955. After graduation, he went to work for the state, which was under Communist rule. Papp worked as an architect for the Institute for Residential Construction, focusing on domestic design. Following his involvement in revolutionary activities, Papp immigrated to the United States in 1956. He earned a Masters of Architecture from the Pratt Institute School of Architecture in 1960. After graduation, he went to work for Harrison & Abramowitz in New York City, remaining with the office until 1963.

Papp moved from Stamford, Connecticut, to New Canaan, Connecticut, in the early 1960s. He purchased a summer cottage in New Canaan in 1959 and expanded and renovated the property, completing the initial phase of work in 1961. It was during this period that he became partner in the firm Millard & Whiteside in White Plains, New York. Over time, Papp took over the office; it was renamed Laszlo Papp & Associates in 1968. The firm’s projects include designs for residential, commercial, and institutional buildings.

Papp has served as president of the New York State Association of Architects, regional director of the American Institute of Architects, and has been active in several other organizations. In 1981, Papp was awarded membership in the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects.

Sources used for biography:
“Papp earns highest honor from architects’ institute.” New Canaan Advertiser, 8 January 1998, 4D.

New Canaan Modern Houses
- Papp House (1959-64)
- Fine House (1965)
William Pedersen was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1908. He received an undergraduate degree from Harvard College in 1931 and continued on to receive a Master of Architecture degree from the Harvard University Faculty of Architecture in 1934. Entering the job market in the midst of the Depression, Pedersen opted to set out on his own and started an architectural firm in Stamford, Connecticut. He kept the firm running until World War II, when he served in the military. After the war, he joined the firm Harrison & Abramowitz. During his time with the firm, he worked on the design for the Alcoa Building (1953) in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In 1952, Pedersen established a new firm with architect Paul Tilney. Tilney left the firm in 1964, and it was renamed William F. Pedersen & Associates. During the 1970s, Pedersen worked on urban renewal projects in New Haven, Connecticut. His firm’s work also included a master plan for the American Museum of Natural History in New York City and the design of the ICI Building in Stamford, Connecticut. Although his firm won a competition for a memorial for Franklin D. Roosevelt that would have stood on the Washington Mall in Washington, D.C., the project was never completed due to financial issues. The firm had offices in Manhattan and New Haven and remained open until Pedersen’s retirement in 1989.

Pedersen was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and was a member of the Century Association and the Harvard Club of New York.

William Pedersen died in 1990.

Sources used for biography:
Sherwood, Mills & Smith was formed from the partnership of Thorne Sherwood (1910-1994), Willis N. Mills, Sr. (1907-1995), and Lester W. Smith (1909-1993). Willis N. Mills had lived in New Canaan, Connecticut since at least the early 1940s and designed and built one of the first Modern-influenced houses in town (Mills House 1, 1941).

After Sherwood, Mills, and Smith served in the military during World War II, they decided to pool their resources and open an architecture firm in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1946. Sherwood, Mills & Smith became one of the largest and most renowned firms in the area and employed a staff of more than fifty, in contrast to many of the Modern architects working in New Canaan, who had smaller studios. The firm designed buildings, interior spaces, and furniture, providing clients with a full-range of services. This attention to detail is apparent in South School (1950) in New Canaan, Connecticut; the low, intimate scale, thoughtful window detailing and lighting, separation of age groups into different areas, and welcoming main entrance were designed to be inviting and comfortable for the children attending the school.

Sherwood, Mills & Smith’s most notable works include Mills House 2 (1956), Willis Mills’s second home in New Canaan; the Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford (1959) in Hartford, Connecticut, praised by the American Institute of Architects for its integration of sculptured wall panels designed by Constantino Nivola (1911-1988); 777 Summer Street Building (1961); and St. Mark’s Episcopal Church (1962) in New Canaan.

Sources used for biography:
- "Detail Adds Job’s Final Glory." New Canaan Advertiser, 3 September 1975, A16.
Hugh Smallen
1920 - 1990

Architect and interior designer Hugh Smallen was born in New York City in 1920. He received a degree in architecture from Yale University in 1947 after serving in the U.S. Army during World War II. Following graduation, he went to work for Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM). In 1949, Smallen met his future wife, Kathryn Kroher Lapham, who was then employed as an assistant to Hans Knoll of the furniture company Knoll International. In the early 1950s, Smallen and his wife, who became his professional collaborator, moved to Florida and established an architectural and interior design business. They also opened a store called the “Design Collaborative,” an innovative effort for the time, which focused exclusively on contemporary furniture and art objects.

In 1954, the Smallens relocated their design business to New Canaan, Connecticut. Smallen initially worked for Eliot Noyes and Associates but eventually left to open his own office. Hugh Smallen and Associates focused on residential design and completed projects in New Canaan such as the Tatum House (1962), Becker House (1963-64), and Parsons House (1964), as well as the design and construction of his own home (Smallest House, 1957). Smallen's office also served as interior and industrial design consultant to a number of U.S. corporations. An interesting example of this was a late-1960s collaboration with Charles and Ray Eames's design firm for an IBM exhibition titled “The History of the Computer.” Smallen's work as an architect and interior designer was widely published in magazines and newspapers.

Hugh Smallen died in 1990.

Sources used for biography:
"Hugh Smallen dies; designer and architect." New Canaan Advertiser, 14 June 1990: 5A.
Edward Durell Stone was born in Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1902. He studied architecture at the Boston Architectural Club and was later employed by Beaux-Arts architect Henry Shepley (1887-1962). He entered Harvard University Faculty of Architecture to obtain his Masters degree, but transferred to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in order to study with Jacques Carlu (1890-1976), a professor of modern design. He went on to have a long and influential career distinguished by its distinctive and oppositional phases.

After two years of travel in Europe on scholarship, Stone returned to the United States and assisted in the design of Rockefeller Center; most notably, in the design of the interior of Radio City Music Hall. His first residence was the Mandell House (1933), a Modern concrete-and-glass structure in Mount Kisco, New York. His early works reflected an influence by Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) and earned him enough admiration in the architectural community that he was commissioned to design the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York with Phillip L. Goodwin (1885-1958) in 1939.

During the 1940s, Stone developed an interest in indigenous materials and settings, but this shift was nowhere near as dramatic as his great transition in the 1950s from the forefront of the International Style to an embrace of ornate, romantic, and monumental designs. This metamorphosis has been long attributed to his marriage to his second wife, Maria Elena Torchio, in 1950. A fashion writer, she expressed her preference for more ornate architecture and not long after they married, his designs began to reflect a disenchantment with stark Modernism in favor of decoration and populism. His first major work in this style was the United States Embassy in New Delhi, India (1954), a white, columned box with an overhanging rectangular canopy, façades composed of lacy, concrete grilles, and surrounding fountains; these elements were designed to enhance ventilation and screen sunlight. According to Stone, Wright called it “one of the finest buildings of the past hundred years.” Many of the embassy’s themes and motifs were repeated for the rest of Stone’s career with mixed results.

These later works were mostly deprecated by architectural critics, but were well-received by the general public. Ada Louise Huxtable denounced the John F. Kennedy Center (1969) in Washington, DC, as “the biggest box in the world.” Nonetheless, Stone received major commissions

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around the world for the rest of his career. Other famous works include: 2 Columbus Circle (1962) and the General Motors Building (1968), both in New York City (1968), the Florida State Capitol (1969), and the campus of the State University of New York at Albany (1963).

Edward Durell Stone died in 1978.

Sources used for biography:
Nathaniel Streitman was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1933. He received his degree in architecture from the Pratt Institute in 1955 and served in the United States Army Corps of Engineers from 1956 to 1958. He also worked as a rail transportation planner for the Port Authority of New York. Streitman formed his own practice in 1962. His only known house in New Canaan, Connecticut, is the Waxberg House (1956).

Streitman's current practice is based out of Fair Lawn, New Jersey.

Sources used for biography:
P. Whitney Webb
1920 - 1999

P. Whitney Webb was born in Hamden, Connecticut, in 1920. He attended Yale University, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1946 and a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1947. He also studied for two years at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, France. Webb worked in the architectural firms of Max O. Urbahn (1912-1995) and Edward Durell Stone (1902-1978) before opening his own practice. He was a former director of the American Institute of Architects and treasurer of its foundation.


Sources used for biography:
To date, no information has been found for Edward Winter. The following archives and resources were consulted: Avery Architectural & Fine Arts Library, The New Canaan Historical Society, AIA Guides, Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals, and the New York Times archives. His only known residential work in New Canaan, Connecticut, is the Ford House/Edward Winter House, completed in 1961.
Evans Woollen III
1927 -


His work during the 1960s and 1970s was rooted in his ideas about “situational” architecture—design based on setting, regionalism, and contextual physical and psychological conditions. These ideas are reflected in the Minton Capehart Federal Office Building (1976) in Indianapolis. Proposed as a thirteen-story tower, Woollen convinced the local government to consider a lower-scale building closer to the heights of the adjacent War Memorial Plaza and a Neoclassical library by Paul Cret. He fit the plan of the building into a sweeping five-story structure and was able to make a Modern tectonic statement while also harmonizing with the design of its surroundings. His Bloomington Musical Arts Center (1972) in Bloomington, Indiana, is another good example of his integration of a building’s design and its “situation.”

His later works, from the 1980s until today, have shifted to Postmodernism and historicism. His first work in the Postmodern vocabulary was the Thomas A. Edison Junior High School (1981) in Indianapolis, Indiana. Surrounded by a working-class neighborhood, industrial buildings, and a freeway, the site required both isolation and integration of the building with its environment. Woollen was able to divide the building into units that provide a distinct visual entity in combination. The use of oversize buff brick of varying colors and oversize geometric windows show the influence of Robert Venturi (1925- ) on Woollen’s work.

Although Woollen designed at least three houses during the mid-1950s in New Canaan, Connecticut, one of the houses has been demolished and the remaining two properties have been heavily altered.

Sources used for biography:
Widely considered to be America’s greatest architect, Frank Lloyd Wright was born in Richland Center, Wisconsin, in 1867. He studied for two terms at the University of Wisconsin School of Engineering at Madison from 1885 to 1887. He later served an apprenticeship with architect Joseph Lyman Silsbee (1848-1913), where he was exposed to the “Stick Style,” influencing both his personal house in Oak Park, Illinois (1889), and many of his future residential designs. From 1888 to 1893, he worked for the prominent Chicago firm of Adler and Sullivan. Wright established his own private practice in Oak Park, Illinois, and Chicago, Illinois, in 1896.

His innovative approach to aesthetics and volumes in both the interiors and exteriors of his residential buildings at the turn of the century drove his early rise to prominence. During this period, Wright developed the “Prairie Style,” buildings characterized by long, low lines and clear geometry in relation to the surrounding landscape. His most famous houses of this period include: the Willetts House (1902), the Coonley House (1908), the Robie House (1909), and the Gale House (1909). He believed in constructing houses close to the land and nature and called this “organic” architecture. His impact on the design of the single-family American home has lasted until this day.

During this same period, Wright designed a number of acclaimed non-residential structures such as the Larkin Administration Building (1903-1906) in Buffalo, New York, and Unity Temple (1904-1906) in Oak Park, Illinois, both of which utilized Wright’s idea of “Cubic Purism,” an idea that different buildings called for different aesthetic systems imposed on pure, symmetrical cubic forms. He also built his first Taliesin house and studio in Spring Green, Wisconsin, in 1911. Taliesin was partially destroyed by fire in 1914, but Wright later rebuilt Taliesin II (1914) and Taliesin III (1925) in the same location.

From 1915 to 2020, Wright lived in Tokyo, Japan, to supervise the construction of his design for the Imperial Hotel (1916-1923). Although he treated his design of the Imperial Hotel with great care, it was not well-received critically. The 1920s are considered Wright’s wandering years due to his personal troubles and lack of confidence after his experimentation in Japan. His work at this time, especially on the West Coast, utilizes some of the Japanese sensibilities that he had studied abroad. Another influence on Wright at this time is American Indian culture and a study of adobe evident in his designs for concrete “texture block” houses in California from 1921 to 1924; the Ennis House

New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses

(1923-1925) and Barnsdell House (1919-1923) are the best examples.

During the 1930s, Wright focused his attention on low-cost homes that he dubbed “Usonian Automatics.” In 1932, he formed an apprenticeship organization called the Taliesin Fellowship. This period was marked by renewed confidence and the consolidation of ideas and philosophies.

Although this was an exciting time for Wright, he was not commercially successful. From 1935 to 1937, desperate for work, Wright designed two of his greatest works. The country house for Edgar Kaufmann Jr. in Bear Run, Pennsylvania, known worldwide as Fallingwater (1935-1937), is one of the most famous and recognizable Modern homes in America. The image of its cantilevered balconies over a waterfall is the most iconic of Wright’s career. Fallingwater has the horizontal open plan of his earlier houses but utilizes more contemporary touches such as glass walls and concrete. The other trademark Wright building of the 1930s is the Johnson Wax Building (1937-1939) in Racine, Wisconsin. The streamlined red brick of the exterior, the Pyrex glass tubing used in the ceiling, the circular mushroom head columns, and the open configuration of the interior space, were all technological innovations and details that reflected the reinvigoration of Wright’s career as a commercial architect.

In 1938, Wright built Taliesin West in Scottsdale, Arizona, as a home base for his family and Fellowship in the winter months. He worked there until death in 1959. His work leading up to this point guaranteed commissions for the rest of his career and he designed many other great works, including the Guggenheim Museum (1943-1959) in New York and the Marin County Civic Center (1957-1970) in Marin County, California.

Sources used for biography:
Appendix H
Builder Biographies
Borglum & Meek

Building contracting firm Borglum & Meek was formed by the partnership of Paul Borglum (1901-1968) and Robert Meek (1919-1994).

Paul Borglum (1901-1968) was born in 1901. His father, Solon H. Borglum, was a noted sculptor, and his uncle, Gutzon Borglum, was the sculptor of Mount Rushmore.1 Paul Borglum attended Dartmouth College and Cornell University, where he studied civil engineering. In 1939, he established a building contracting firm, but closed it in 1942 to serve as an officer in the military during World War II. In 1945, Borglum reopened the firm. As a licensed civil engineer, Borglum was able to approve specifications for complex structural details like cantilevers. During the post-war period, he became close to architects Eliot Noyes and Willis Mills, Sr. His son, David, believes that his father's experience in the military helped him create a professional bond with architects like Noyes who also served during World War II. Borglum would build at least six of Noyes's houses, including Noyes House 1 (Noyes, 1947, no longer extant), Bremer House (1951), Ault House (1952), Weeks House (1952), and Noyes House 2 (1954-55). He also built the Christ-Janer House (Christ-Janer, 1949-52), the Johansen House (Johansen, 1951), and Mills House 2 (Mills, 1956). Paul Borglum died in 1968.

Robert Meek (1919-1994) worked as a job foreman for Paul Borglum for several years before becoming a partner in the firm.

David Borglum (1931-), Paul Borglum's son, joined Borglum & Meek in 1960. Prior to working at the firm, David Borglum served as a project foreman for the construction of the Four Seasons Restaurant in the Seagram Building (Mies van der Rohe and Johnson, 1954-58) in New York City. David Borglum built the Ford House/Edward Winter House (Winter, 1961) in New Canaan and designed the pool pavilion on the property. He also worked on the 1992 renovations designed by Toshiko Mori for Lee House 2 (Lee, 1956).

Sources used for biography:

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Theodore Hobbs

Ernest Rau was a builder who primarily worked with architect John Black Lee. Rau built Lee House 1 (Lee, 1952), Lee House 2 (Lee, 1956), Rogers House (Lee, 1957-58), Teaze House (Lee, 1960), and the System House (Lee and DeSilver, 1961). He also built Breuer House 2 (Breuer, 1951) and the Attwood House (Ford and Gates, 1958).
Robert Roles

UNKNOWN

Robert Roles was a speculator and builder who largely worked with architect Victor Christ-Janer. Roles built the Irwin House (Christ-Janer, 1952), the Daine House (Christ-Janer, 1953), and likely the Gratwick House (Christ-Janer, 1952).

In 1953, Roles and Christ-Janer partnered on a speculative development known as “Frogtown Terrace,” which was to consist of residential properties built on a 150-acre parcel on Frogtown Road between Weed Street and Ponus Ridge Road. The model home, the Roles House, was designed by Christ-Janer and built by Roles in 1953 as a home for his own family. It appears that the remainder of Frogtown Terrace was never developed.

Sources used for biography:
John C. Smith was a builder who primarily worked with architect Philip Johnson. After building the Glass House (Johnson, 1945-49), he went on to construct the Hodgson House (Johnson, 1950-51) and the Wiley House (Johnson, 1952-53). Smith also built the Gores House (Gores, 1948) for Landis Gores, who shared an architectural practice with Johnson at the time.
Appendix I
Landscape Architect Biographies
Paschall Campbell
UNKNOWN

Paschall Campbell was a landscape architect who worked on at least two houses in New Canaan, including Lee House 2 (Lee, 1956), and his own house, the Campbell House (Johansen, 1952, no longer extant). Although it has not been possible to find out much information about Campbell, he did work on the design for the Sallie Franklin Cheatham Memorial Garden in New York City, which won an ASLA (American Society of Landscape Architects) Professional Competition Honor Award in 1973.¹

Sources used for biography:

New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses

James Fanning

James Fanning was a landscape architect who worked on several design projects with Philip Johnson, including the Glass House (1945-49), and the Museum of Modern Art’s Sculpture Garden (1953). Fanning also designed the landscape for High Ridge Park in Stamford, Connecticut, with architect Victor Bisharat of James Evans Associates, and a planned community in Reston, Virginia. His other work in New Canaan includes the landscapes for the Warner House (Johansen, 1956), the Celanese House (Stone, 1959), and the Crichton House (Landsberg, 1960).

New Canaan Modern Houses: Landscape Design

- Glass House (Johnson, 1945-49)
- Warner House (Johansen, 1956)
- Celanese House (Stone, 1959)
- Crichton House (Landsberg, 1960)
Charles Middeleer
UNKNOWN-1989

Charles Middeleer was a landscape architect who designed the landscapes for the Rogers House (Lee, 1957-58), the Monroe House (Lee, 1968), and the alterations to Tirranna/Rayward House (Wright, 1956) in the 1960s. No other information has been found on Middeleer.

Charles Middeleer died in 1989.

New Canaan Modern Houses: Landscape Design
- Rogers House (Lee, 1957-58)
- Monroe House (Lee, 1968)
- Tirranna/Rayward House alterations (Wright, 1956)
Appendix J
Lighting Designer Biographies
Richard Kelly

[1911]-1977

Richard Kelly was one of the foremost architectural lighting designers of the Modern movement in the United States. He graduated from Columbia University in 1932 and opened a lighting design firm in 1934. In 1944, he received an architectural degree from Yale University. Kelly designed the lighting for some of the most prominent Modern buildings of the mid-twentieth century, including the General Motors Technical Center in Detroit (Saarinen, 1946-55), the Seagram Building (Mies van der Rohe and Johnson, 1954-58), the Museum of Modern Art (unknown which particular building he worked on), the Kimbell Art Museum (Louis Kahn, 1967-72), and all of the buildings at Lincoln Center with the exception of the Metropolitan Opera House.1 Kelly was a leader in innovative lighting designs that accommodated large expanses of glass and open floor plans. In New Canaan, he designed the lighting for the Glass House (Johnson, 1945-49), Gores House (Gores, 1948), Hodgson House (Johnson, 1950-51), Wiley House (Johnson, 1952-53), Noyes House 2 (Noyes, 1954-55), and the Warner House (Johansen, 1956).

Richard Kelly died in 1977.

Sources used for biography:


New Canaan Modern Houses: Lighting Design

- Glass House (Johnson, 1945-49)
- Gores House (Gores, 1948)
- Hodgson House (Johnson, 1950-51)
- Wiley House (Johnson, 1952-53)
- Noyes House 2 (Noyes, 1954-55)
- Warner House (Johansen, 1956)
Appendix K
Women and Minority Bibliography
Women and Minority Bibliography

The following is an annotated bibliography outlining the role of women and minorities in the development of mid-century Modern houses in New Canaan. Although few sources were uncovered that specifically discussed the role of women and minorities, preliminary discussions with homeowners and architects suggested that women did play a major role in the design of the houses, and in many cases, served as the primary driving force to choose a Modern design. Particular women that were mentioned include Nina Bremer (Bremer House, 1951, Eliot Noyes), Bremer’s daughter Lynn Chivvis (Chivvis House, 1979, Eliot Noyes), Zulu Crichton (Crichton House, 1960, William Landsberg), and Simone Attwood (Attwood House, 1958, Gates and Ford). Further research is encouraged to develop more information about the role of women and minorities in New Canaan. Given the lack of published information on women and minorities, interviews and oral histories are likely to provide the greatest amount of material.

Jane Doggett


Eduardo Faxas


Pamela Gores


Friede Stege

Appendix L
Glossary of Modern Architectural Terms
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-frame building</td>
<td>A building with a cross section resembling the letter A in which steeply angled sides descending from the ridge function as both roof and wall enclosure.</td>
<td>Misc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accordion door</td>
<td>A door, consisting of multiple panels suspended on pivots from an overhead track and hinged to each other, that is opened by folding the panels flat against each other.</td>
<td>Door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folding wall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>folding partition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acoustical tile</td>
<td>In residential applications, a relatively thin, sound-absorbing finish material in board form, which is applied to ceilings or walls with mastic or mounted in a suspended ceiling framework. The tiles are generally square or rectangular and are composed of mineral fiber, vegetable fiber, cork, or a similar sound-absorbing material.</td>
<td>Interior Finishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asbestos cement</td>
<td>A dense, rigid, fire- and water-resistant material consisting of asbestos fibers bound with Portland cement or another hydraulic cement, which was formed into relatively thin shingles, flat sheets, and corrugated sheets used for exterior cladding and roofing. Shingles were often embossed with patterns simulating wood or slate. These products were available beginning in the early 1920s.</td>
<td>Exterior Cladding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asbestos cement shingles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asbestos cement board</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transite®</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>asphalt shingles</td>
<td>Roofing and wall cladding units made from asphalt-saturated vegetable or mineral fiber felt surfaced with mineral or ceramic granules on the face exposed to the weather. Early units took the form of individual shingles; later units generally took the form of strips notched at the bottom edge to provide a covering resembling the configuration of wood, slate, or tile shingles. Sometimes the material was embossed with patterns simulating wood or slate. Individual asphalt shingles were invented in 1903, and the first multi-tab shingles were invented in 1906.</td>
<td>Roofing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awning</td>
<td>A lightweight, roof-like covering—often made of canvas on a metal framework but also made of thin metal or plastic, with or without a frame—projecting from a wall, often above a window or door, to provide shade and protection from rain. Some awnings are fixed, and some awnings can be folded upward against the building.</td>
<td>Misc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awning window</td>
<td>A window with one or more sashes—either top-hinged or horizontally pivoted near the tops of their stiles—that open outward at the bottom.</td>
<td>Window</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
balcony A platform projecting from the wall of a building above the first story, cantilevered or supported from the wall below, and generally bordered on its exposed sides by a railing, balustrade, or parapet. Misc.

batten In relation to exterior cladding, a relatively narrow wood strip applied to cover a joint between adjacent boards. Also used in panel and batten siding. Exterior Cladding

beveled glass Glass pane with edges ground and polished on a chamfer so that they refract light in the manner of a prism. Glazing

breezeway A roofed exterior passageway, open at the sides, connecting two separate structures. Misc.

brise-soleil or sun shade An element, usually consisting of louvers, fins, or grillework, mounted forward of a wall above or in front of openings, usually glazed, to limit the amount of direct sunlight entering the openings. Misc.

built-up roof A roof surface, usually used on flat or nearly flat roofs, that generally consists of multiple layers of bitumen-saturated felt adhered together with coatings of hot bitumen and surfaced with either a cap sheet—a saturated felt surfaced with mineral granules—or gravel installed in a heavy layer of bitumen. The bitumen can be either asphalt or coal tar. Sometimes cold bitumen or another adhesive is used. Roofing

butt-joint glazing Glazing in which joints between adjacent glass panes are filled with sealant. In relation to Modern houses, butt-joint glazing usually refers to glazing in which the panes are supported at top and bottom and the narrow vertical joints between them are filled with sealant. Glazing

butterfly roof An inverted gable roof in which two sloping planes, each pitching downward from the eaves, meet in a valley. Roofing

canopy In relation to buildings, a fixed roof-like projection extending from a building, often of cloth on a lightweight frame and often with thin supports on the end opposite the building, that provides shelter from the weather. Canopies frequently shelter a path from a doorway to a street. Misc.

cantilever A structural element supported only at one end or the portion of a structural element extending past the last support. In the case of a horizontal beam or slab, the unsupported portion of the element that projects past a supporting column, wall, or beam. Structure

carport A roofed shelter for an automobile open on one or more sides. Misc.

casement window A window with one or more side-hinged sashes that open inward or outward. Window
caulking
A flexible substance used to seal cracks and fill joints between different materials—such as those between window frames and wall surfaces—against water penetration. Traditional caulking materials include oakum and lead, oil-based putty, and rubber; in the second half of the 20th century, more resilient synthetic materials based on polysulfide, polyurethane, and silicone were used. The words “caulking” and “sealant” are often used interchangeably, but sealant is the preferred term for the more recent synthetic materials.

cement (1)
natural hydraulic cement
A binder generally consisting of alumina, silica, lime, iron oxide, and magnesium oxide in the form of a finely ground powder, which, when mixed with water, forms an adhesive paste that sets into a hard, dense mass. Cement is used to bind sand or other fine aggregate to make mortar and to bind sand and gravel or other large aggregate to make concrete. Natural hydraulic cement, first used in the United States in the 1820s for the construction of the Erie Canal, is made by burning at high temperature limestone or other lime-containing material that contains natural impurities; Portland cement, which was patented in England in 1824 and available in the United States beginning in the 1870s, is made by burning a combination of ingredients that will provide the desired proportions of calcium, silicon, iron, aluminum, and magnesium.

cement (2)
Portland cement
The word “cement” is often incorrectly used to refer to elements that are actually concrete, such as in “cement sidewalk.” The sidewalk is of concrete in which cement serves as the binder.

cinder block
A lightweight masonry unit, usually with voids but sometimes solid, similar to concrete block but made of concrete containing cinders—remains of burned coal or other material incapable of being further burned—as aggregate. Cinder block were first patented in the United States in 1917.

clerestory window
A window in the upper portion of a wall of a tall space.

concrete
A building material consisting of sand or other fine aggregate and gravel or other large aggregate bound together by an adhesive paste of cement and water. Formable when installed, concrete sets into a dense, rock-like mass. Concrete may contain additional ingredients that modify its properties. Often, concrete is incorrectly called “cement,” which is only one of its ingredients. See also reinforced concrete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>concrete block</td>
<td>A masonry unit, either solid or with vertical hollow cores, made of concrete. Concrete block, available widely from the earliest years of the 20th century, can have either a plain smooth surface or a three-dimensional decorative surface. The most common concrete block is nominally 16 inches long x 8 inches high x 8 inches deep.</td>
<td>Masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cork flooring</td>
<td>A resilient flooring material in sheet or, more generally, tile form composed of the outer bark of the cork oak and sometimes containing added synthetic resins. The process for making cork sheet materials was patented in 1892, and the materials were available in the beginning years of the 20th century.</td>
<td>Flooring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corrugated glass</td>
<td>A sheet of glass molded with a cross section in the form of a sine wave that can support more load and diffuses light more widely than flat glass of the same thickness. A method of making corrugated glass was patented in the United States in 1898.</td>
<td>Glazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courtyard</td>
<td>A roofless exterior space generally bordered on three or four sides by buildings or walls.</td>
<td>Misc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cove lighting</td>
<td>Lighting from sources concealed in a cove near the top of a wall, on top of a cornice, or in a horizontal recess that illuminates ceilings and the upper portions of walls and provides ambient light to the space.</td>
<td>Lighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curtain wall</td>
<td>A non-load-bearing exterior cladding—designed to support only its own weight and wind and seismic loads—supported by the building structure, often at every floor or at every other floor. Although curtain walls are made of many materials, including masonry, in Modern architecture they were often constructed of metal frames with glass lights and glass or metal panels.</td>
<td>Exterior Cladding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deck</td>
<td>In relation to Modern houses, a platform, generally adjacent to a building, intended to provide outdoor living space.</td>
<td>Misc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dropped girder</td>
<td>A girder installed below floor joists or beams to support them.</td>
<td>Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg crate diffuser</td>
<td>An open assembly of strips or slats, generally of metal or plastic, resembling an egg crate, used below a lighting fixture to diffuse the light and limit glare.</td>
<td>Lighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exposed aggregate finish</td>
<td>A concrete finish in which the large aggregate—either typical washed gravel or more decorative crushed stone—is exposed by removal of the cement and fine aggregate from the surface of the concrete by brushing or pressure washing before the cement has set or by acid washing or light abrasive blasting after the concrete has cured.</td>
<td>Misc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extended end walls</td>
<td>Freestanding, full height walls that extend beyond the corner of a building into the landscape.</td>
<td>Misc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fiberboard  
Homasote  
A sheet material usually composed of wood or other vegetable fibers generally mixed with a binder and compressed into relatively thin units. United States patents for fiber materials suitable for use in buildings were granted beginning in 1870, and the materials were readily available by 1910. Homasote was introduced in 1909.

fiberglass shingles  
A form of asphalt shingles where the felt is composed of glass fibers. Fiberglass shingles were available beginning in the late 1970s.

fieldstone  
Stones of a size useful in construction found on the surface of the soil that are generally flat in the direction of bedding. These stones are typically used for building walls.

fixed sash  
A window sash that is not operable.

flagstone  
A relatively thin stone unit, generally split from hard, stratified sedimentary rock, used as paving. Also called a flag.

flat roof  
A roof either with no slope, called dead flat, or with only enough slope, generally one-quarter inch per foot, to cause water to run to drains, gutters, or scuppers.

float glass  
Glass made by floating molten glass on a bed of molten metal. The glass, which has uniform thickness and flat surfaces, was developed in 1959. Float glass has completely replaced polished plate glass.

flush door  
A door with flat, planar faces.

flush glazing  
Glazing in which the glass is flush with adjacent frame members.

flush vertical wood siding  
Wood siding consisting of vertical boards butted against each other to create an unbroken plane.

folded plate construction  
Construction consisting of relatively thin, planar elements connected rigidly at angles with each other to form a stiff cross section, such as, for example a V or a W. These elements can span long distances.

folding door  
A door with two or more leaves hinged to each other that is opened by folding the leaves against each other at the side of the opening. It generally has fewer and relatively wider leaves than an accordion door.

gazebo  
A freestanding, roofed structure, normally open on the sides, which is usually sited in a lawn or park to provide shade and protection from weather.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>geodesic dome</td>
<td>A type of construction for enclosing a nearly spherical space using a frame constructed of many similar, light, linear elements interconnected at nodes to form polygons that, in turn, form a three-way spherical grid, which is covered by a membrane or panels. The nodes are derived from a regular polyhedron projected onto a sphere. The structure was patented by R. Buckminster Fuller in 1954.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass block</td>
<td>A generally translucent, non-load-bearing glass unit. Most glass block used in Modern houses are hollow, having a cavity with a partial vacuum; some glass block are solid glass. Although glass block were exhibited at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, they were most widely produced starting in the 1930s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glazing</td>
<td>A translucent material, such as glass or plastic, installed in an opening. Also, the process of installing the translucent material in a frame or sash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gypsum board</td>
<td>A sheet material consisting of a gypsum core with a paper facer on each side, which is used to surface interior walls and ceilings in place of traditional plaster. The product was available in its current form by 1916. Sheetrock® is the trademark of United States Gypsum Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hardboard</td>
<td>A dense, rigid fiberboard usually with a smooth face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hopper window</td>
<td>A window with one or more sashes—either bottom-hinged or horizontally pivoted near the bottom of their stiles—that open inward at the top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizontal sliding window</td>
<td>A window with side by side sashes set in adjacent parallel grooves or tracks in which one or more sashes open by sliding horizontally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insulating glass units</td>
<td>Glazing units generally constructed of parallel sheets of glass, separated by space usually containing a partial vacuum or an inert gas, and bonded at the edges, which are installed to reduce heat transfer through glazed openings. Patents for insulating glass units were issued in the 1930s and the units were available in the 1940s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jalousie</td>
<td>A window sash or framed opening containing narrow, overlapping, pivoting glass slats that can be opened and closed in unison, often by use of a crank. The overlapping slats shed water when they are open. Jalousie slats sometimes substitute for the glazing in storm doors. A patent for a jalousie was issued in 1947, although as the application was made in 1941, the element may have been available earlier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lally column</td>
<td>A cylindrical steel column filled with concrete, which was developed by John Lally of Waltham, Massachusetts, and was produced by the Lally Column Company. The columns are used to support beams and girders. Versions of the column were patented beginning in 1898.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laminated lumber</td>
<td>Lumber made of relatively small pieces of wood glued together to form members that are used in place of wood elements for columns, beams, joists, rafters, and other structural components. In general, the grain of all of the elements is parallel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>A pane of glass. Also, an opening admitting light into a building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light cove</td>
<td>A recess near the top of a wall, sometimes above a curved projection, in which lighting fixtures are mounted. See cove lighting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light gauge steel framing</td>
<td>Structural framing using relatively lightweight structural members, such as studs and joists, formed of galvanized sheet steel that are used in much the same way as dimensional lumber is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold formed steel framing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linoleum</td>
<td>A resilient flooring material generally consisting of oxidized linseed oil, cork dust, wood flour, and whiting, available in sheets or as tile. Linoleum was first available in the United States in 1866.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>louver</td>
<td>A framed element containing a series of sloping slats, overlapping in the vertical plane, either fixed or pivoted, that allow passage of light and/or air and restrict passage of precipitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modular coordination</td>
<td>Construction based on basic dimensions that allow different materials to be used with minimum waste. For example, studs spaced 16 inches on center accommodate gypsum board that is 48 inches wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>A dimension used to space structural elements and other building components so that elements of the building can be interchangeable to achieve economies of scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mullion</td>
<td>A relatively narrow vertical element separating adjacent windows in a multiple window unit or adjacent doors in a series.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muntin</td>
<td>A relatively thin horizontal or vertical strip between the panes of a window (or the panels of a screen).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narrow-stile door</td>
<td>Generally a door consisting of a pane of glass or an insulating glass unit with a frame at the perimeter in which the stiles, generally metal, are relatively narrow (approximately 2 inches or less). Usually, the rails are narrow as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open web steel joists</td>
<td>Standardized, light-weight, shallow trusses used as joists, which were first manufactured in the early 1920s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>overhead door</td>
<td>A large door, usually used as a garage door, consisting of a panel or a series of horizontal panels pivoted in tracks at the sides of and above the opening that is opened by swinging or rolling the panel or panels upwards to a horizontal position above the opening. Upper panels of multipaneled overhead doors were often glazed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pane</td>
<td>A single piece of glass for glazing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panel and batten siding</td>
<td>Wood siding consisting of plywood panels with wood battens applied over the vertical joints between them; similar to board-and-batten siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass door or wicket door</td>
<td>A door for pedestrians in an overhead door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patio</td>
<td>A generally paved, unroofed area adjacent to a building, constructed at grade, and designed to provide outdoor living space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pavilion</td>
<td>In relation to houses, a portion of a building, often in the center or at the end, that is articulated as separate from the mass of the adjacent portion of the building, usually by height and projection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pergola</td>
<td>An ornamental structure, generally consisting of parallel rows of columns supporting beams or trelliswork, designed to accommodate climbing plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picture window</td>
<td>A large window with a fixed sash or with glass glazed directly into the frame often placed to provide an attractive exterior view, usually without muntins or Mullions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pier</td>
<td>A structural element that provides vertical support. Also, a relatively narrow, shallow projecting portion of a wall that provides lateral support, vertical support, or both lateral and vertical support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilotis</td>
<td>Columns that support a building above an open space at ground level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pivot window</td>
<td>A window with a sash that opens by pivoting either vertically (on pivots near the centers of its stiles) or horizontally (on pivots near the centers of its rails).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plank and beam roof</td>
<td>A type of floor and roof construction consisting of planks, nominally 2 inches thick or thicker, supported by relatively widely spaced beams (e.g., 8 feet on center). This type of construction was long used in heavy timber construction before it was adopted for use in houses and other structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plasterboard</td>
<td>See gypsum board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>plastic laminate</td>
<td>A thin, rigid surfacing material formed by laminating sheets of resin-impregnated kraft paper together with a decorative top sheet under heat and pressure. Laminates of this kind were first produced in 1907, and the Formica company was formed in 1913.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formica®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micarta®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plate glass</td>
<td>Clear glass, generally thicker than normal window glass, ground and polished on both sides to achieve optimum clarity and produced in large sheets for glazing curtain walls and window walls. Polished plate glass was available in the 1870s. Modern houses with floor to ceiling glass were glazed with polished plate glass, which is no longer manufactured. Damaged and missing plate glass is often replaced with float glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polished plate glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plywood</td>
<td>A rigid panel generally consisting of three or more sheets of wood veneer glued together with the grain of each sheet perpendicular to that of adjacent sheets. Some plywood has a core of thicker wood, called a lumber core, and the thickness and orientation of plies can vary. Plywood is available in much larger sheets than solid lumber. Softwood plywood was widely available after the first decade of the 20th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pocket door</td>
<td>A sliding door that is opened by sliding it into a slot in the edge of the wall opening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porcelain enamel panel</td>
<td>A thin panel used for exterior cladding or interior finish consisting of a section of sheet metal, generally steel, surfaced with a vitreous coating, generally colored. These panels were first available in the 1920s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porch</td>
<td>A roofed, generally open-sided, above-ground-level platform attached to a building, usually in front of a doorway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland cement</td>
<td>See cement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precast concrete units</td>
<td>Masonry units made of concrete, sometimes reinforced, which are generally cast in molds and cured in a shop, allowing greater quality control than is possible when pouring concrete on site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prow</td>
<td>In relation to Modern houses, a term used to designate a glazed, outward-projecting gable end of a structure that resembles a ship’s prow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarry tile</td>
<td>A dense, unglazed, flat clay tile, generally 6 inches square or larger on the face and 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick, that is used for paving floors, walls, and roofs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radiant floor heating</td>
<td>Heating in which circulating hot water in pipes or tubes or electrical resistance cable is used to warm floors, which radiate the heat to the spaces above. Generally, the heating elements are concealed in the floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>rail</td>
<td>In relation to doors, windows, and paneling, a horizontal wood framing member of a door, sash, or wall panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recessed lighting fixture</td>
<td>A lighting fixture inserted into a hole in the ceiling so that the lower edge of the fixture is flush with the ceiling plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reinforced concrete</td>
<td>A composite material made of concrete, which is able to resist compression forces, and steel—usually in the form of rods, bars, or mesh—or another material that is able to resist tension forces. Reinforced concrete is most often employed as a structural material, but it can also be used for cladding and for decoration. It has been used in the United States since the last years of the 19th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reveal</td>
<td>A continuous groove between adjoining planar surfaces. In Modern architecture, reveals were often used at edges of building elements, such as walls and cabinets, to create the illusion that the elements are planes or solid objects floating in space rather than attached to adjacent building elements. Also, the continuous recess between a door or window frame and the surface of the adjacent wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reverse board and batten siding</td>
<td>Wood siding consisting of plywood sheets with 1-inch to 1-1/2-inch wide shallow vertical grooves 8 inches on center or 12 inches on center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ribbon window</td>
<td>A horizontal band of fixed or operable sash separated by mullions. Also, a horizontal band of lights separated by mullions or butt-joint glazed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman brick</td>
<td>A long, thin brick nominally 12 inches long by 4 inches deep by 2 inches high. Although actual brick dimensions vary, the brick are commonly 1-1/2 inches high. Masonry of Roman brick with thin joints emphasizes horizontality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sash</td>
<td>A frame in a window that is separate from the window frame, generally constructed of stiles and rails into which glass is installed. Sash can be fixed or operable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screen door</td>
<td>A secondary door, generally thinner and lighter than the primary door in the same doorway, that has one or more large openings covered with small mesh screen to exclude insects but allow air circulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sealant</td>
<td>An elastomeric caulking compound—such as one based on polysulfide, polyurethane, or silicone—used to fill joints to prevent passage of liquid or gas. Elastomeric sealants have been widely used to seal openings since the early 1950s. Also, a substance applied to the surface of a wall or material to prevent water or another substance from entering, a sealer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shed roof</td>
<td>A roof with only one sloping plane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
shell structure  
thin-shell structure  
A thin structural and enclosing element, generally of reinforced concrete but also of wood or metal, that transmits applied forces through the plane of the element. The shells can be curved in two dimensions (e.g., a barrel vault) or in three dimensions (e.g., a hyperbolic paraboloid). In Modern buildings, thin shells usually function as roofs.

shoji screen  
A Japanese-style translucent partition consisting of a wooden frame fitted with muntins. The openings were traditionally covered with rice paper, but other thin translucent materials were also used in Modern houses. Screens are often installed in tracks so that they slide open and closed.

sidelight  
A glazed sash adjacent to a door, generally fixed.

skylight  
A glazed opening in a roof that provides light to the interior space below. Skylights in Modern structures are often low-rise plastic bubbles. Some skylights open to provide ventilation.

sliding door  
A door, generally supported and guided by tracks or guides at the top and/or at the bottom, that is opened and closed by sliding it sideways.

space frame  
A three-dimensional, truss-like structural frame composed of relatively short linear elements joined together with connectors, which is most generally used to span wide spaces and is often covered with glass or with metal panels.

spandrel  
spandrel panel  
In multistory Modern buildings, the portion of a wall, often a defined panel, between the head of a window and the sill of the window above.

spandrel glass  
Glass with an opaque or only slightly translucent colored coating, generally ceramic, fired on its rear face, which is used to glaze sections of wall to conceal structural members, mechanical equipment, and other building components. It is most commonly used to glaze spandrel panels of high-rise curtain walls. Spandrel glass was introduced in the 1950s.

stile  
A vertical framing member, generally wood or metal, of a door, sash, or wall panel.

stoop  
An elevated platform, sometimes accessed by a set of steps, at the entrance to a building.

storm door  
A secondary exterior door—generally lighter and thinner than the primary door, generally glazed, and generally located to the outside of the primary door—that reduces air infiltration and protects the opening from weather.
storm window A secondary sash installed within the window frame outside the primary sash or outside the window to reduce air infiltration and to provide additional protection from the weather.

stressed skin panel A strong, lightweight building panel consisting of relatively thin facing sheets (of materials such as plywood or sheet metal) adhered to a relatively lightweight, thick core (of a material such as foam plastic insulation or an egg-crate-like grid of wood, plastic, or metal elements), generally used as a cladding material and sometimes used as a structural material. Stressed skin panels were developed in the 1930s.

structural glass Glass panels, generally opaque, used as an exterior cladding material and installed on both vertical and horizontal surfaces in kitchens, bathrooms, and other interior locations where a sanitary surface was required. Carrara Glass® and Vitrolite® were the most common trade names for structural glass. Structural glass was first produced in 1900.

stucco A water-resistant finish material, generally consisting of Portland cement, sand, and water, that was often applied to the exterior walls of Modern buildings, including houses. Stucco on buildings of earlier periods may not have contained Portland cement.

sublights Glazed sash, generally fixed, or fixed glazed lights beneath windows.

suspended ceiling A ceiling, typically of plaster, gypsum board, or acoustical tile, suspended below and generally supported by the structural ceiling above.

terrazzo Traditionally, a hard, smooth, polished flooring made of marble or other stone chips embedded in a cement binder with a ground and polished surface. Terrazzo can also be cast in molds for stair treads, baseboards, and other elements. It was widely used beginning in the early 20th century, at first installed from wall to wall in broad expanses and later installed in smaller panels separated by thin metal strips to control cracking. In the third quarter of the 20th century, a similar but more resilient material bound with epoxy resin rather than with cement became available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texture 1-11</td>
<td>A rough-textured exterior cladding consisting of plywood panels with grooves 1/4-inch deep and 3/8-inch wide spaced either 4 inches on center or 8 inches on center.</td>
<td>Exterior Cladding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T 1-11© siding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>textured glass or patterned glass</td>
<td>Glass that has a three-dimensional pattern on one surface. The glass can be clear or have varying degrees of translucency.</td>
<td>Glazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transom light</td>
<td>A window above a doorway with either fixed or operable sash or a light.</td>
<td>Door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>truss</td>
<td>A rigid structural frame in a single plane fabricated from relatively thin linear elements, most of which are subject only to tension or compression, normally used to carry relatively heavy loads over long spans. The elements are usually but not always joined to form triangles.</td>
<td>Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v-channel vertical wood siding</td>
<td>Wood siding consisting of vertical boards with chamfered edges installed adjacent to each other, forming V-shaped joints.</td>
<td>Exterior Cladding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventilator</td>
<td>As used in relation to windows, a pivoted glazed sash, generally part of a larger window in which the lights around the ventilator are fixed.</td>
<td>Window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinyl asbestos tile VAT</td>
<td>A resilient floor tile composed of a vinyl resin binder reinforced with asbestos fibers, ground limestone and pigment, which was available from the 1950s to 1980.</td>
<td>Flooring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinyl tile</td>
<td>A resilient floor tile composed of a vinyl resin binder with fillers, pigment, and stabilizers, which was first widely available in the 1950s.</td>
<td>Flooring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waffle slab</td>
<td>A two-way floor or roof system consisting of a reinforced concrete slab poured with integral joists or ribs in two directions beneath it. The system has a waffle-like pattern when viewed from below.</td>
<td>Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window wall</td>
<td>A nonbearing wall composed primarily of windows.</td>
<td>Window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wing wall</td>
<td>A building wall that extends beyond the building itself. Also, a wall extending from another wall for which it serves as a support and which also, in some cases, serves as a retaining wall. If the wall is a freestanding extension of a wall in the same plane, it is called an extended end wall.</td>
<td>Misc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wire glass</td>
<td>Sheet glass reinforced with embedded wire mesh, generally in a hexagonal, square, or diamond pattern, to prevent shattering. The glass can be clear, frosted, or patterned. Patents for making wire glass were issued beginning in the early 1890s</td>
<td>Glazing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix M
Historic Resource Inventory Form
Historic Resource Inventory Form

Introduction

Building Conservation Associates, Inc. (BCA), in consultation with the project sponsors, designed a survey form specifically for the New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses study. There were two main reasons for designing a new survey form: 1) It was believed that standard survey forms were tailored for more traditional house designs and would not work well for Modern resources; and 2) the study called for recording a much greater level of detail than is generally included in a survey form.

The Historic Preservation and Museum Division of the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism set basic parameters for the information to be gathered by the survey team, and BCA designed the form with these fields as a baseline. Since a primary objective for the project was to design a survey form that could be used by municipalities and organizations across the country to record recent-past historic resources and landscapes, BCA also reviewed survey forms created by other governmental offices and historic preservation organizations; forms were reviewed for their content, organization, ease of use, overall design, and field practicality. Survey forms prepared by the following organizations and governmental offices were consulted during the design phase of work:

- National Park Service
- U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)
- New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
- New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
- Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
- Massachusetts Historical Commission
- Texas Historical Commission
- Preservation Dallas, Dallas, Texas
- Modern Phoenix Neighborhood Network, Phoenix, Arizona
- Commission on Chicago Landmarks, Chicago, Illinois
- Charlotte Historic Landmarks Commission, Charlotte, North Carolina
- DOCOMOMOMO (the international working party for DOcumentation and COnservation of buildings, sites and neighborhoods of the MOdern MOvement)
- The Recent Past Preservation Network

Survey Fields

The form was organized to allow for rapid identification of the resource (in the office) and to guide inventory teams through the survey process (in the field).

The survey form was designed hierarchically into fifteen separate categories:

- General Information
- Architectural Description: Main Structure
- Site Description
- Alterations
- Garage
- Outbuildings
- Conditions
- Credits
- Survey Information
- Photographs
A glossary, organized alphabetically by architectural feature (such as structure, door, and window) was written by BCA for use in the field to ensure consistency in describing architectural features and materials and landscapes. The glossary is included in this appendix.

Electronic Inventory

Once the fields were defined for the inventory, BCA designed an electronic form to be used on either handheld or laptop computers in the field. The form was designed in Microsoft Access 2008. In addition to the powerful database capabilities of the earlier versions of the software, the 2008 release of Microsoft Access allows for easy storage and manipulation of image files.

Use of electronic databases in fieldwork rather than paper forms was seen as a value-added benefit for the project since it reduced administrative time (hours spent manually entering information into a database collected by hand in the field), reduced waste (we could print only final or draft copies as needed), and allowed for easy statistical analysis, sorting, and grouping of collected information. There are drawbacks to the electronic survey form, including potential loss of data due to hardware or software glitches, limited battery life in cold weather, and start-up costs.

BCA addressed the first two issues by saving back-up files of our work after each day in the field and by using a car adapter to recharge the battery on our laptop in the winter months while we were in transit. BCA used digital cameras and Panasonic Toughbook © laptop computers in the field and felt the durability of this sturdy computer outweighed the drawbacks of its weight. Start-up costs may be a consideration for some organizations, but the survey was designed to run on a fairly basic computer system.

Survey Scope

One of the great strengths of the New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses study was the ability to gain access to the properties. The survey team was able to complete field surveys of the exteriors and landscapes of sixty of the ninety-one resources identified as qualifying for the study. Unlike a traditional urban or planned community inventory, New Canaan’s Modern houses are often hidden from view, making it difficult if not impossible to complete a survey from a public way. The relationships nurtured by the New Canaan Historical Society and the Philip Johnson Glass House enabled the survey team to have access to these historic homes and the families who live in and care for them. Only a small percentage of the information gathered by the survey team could have been accomplished by a windshield survey.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>accordion door</td>
<td>A door, consisting of multiple panels suspended on pivots from an overhead track and hinged to each other, that is opened by folding the panels flat against each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>folding wall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>folding partition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>flush door</td>
<td>A door with flat, planar faces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>folding door</td>
<td>A door with two or more leaves hinged to each other that is opened by folding the leaves against each other at the side of the opening. It generally has fewer and relatively wider leaves than an accordion door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>jalousie</td>
<td>A window sash or framed opening containing narrow, overlapping, pivoting glass slats that can be opened and closed in unison, often by use of a crank. The overlapping slats shed water when they are open. Jalousie slats sometimes substitute for the glazing in storm doors. A patent for a jalousie was issued in 1947, although as the application was made in 1941, the element may have been available earlier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>jalousie window</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>louver</td>
<td>A framed element containing a series of sloping slats, overlapping in the vertical plane, either fixed or pivoted, that allow passage of light and/or air and restrict passage of precipitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>narrow-stile door</td>
<td>Generally a door consisting of a pane of glass or an insulating glass unit with a frame at the perimeter in which the stiles, generally metal, are relatively narrow (approximately 2 inches or less). Usually, the rails are narrow as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>overhead door</td>
<td>A large door, usually used as a garage door, consisting of a panel or a series of horizontal panels pivoted in tracks at the sides of and above the opening that is opened by swinging or rolling the panel or panels upwards to a horizontal position above the opening. Upper panels of multipaneled overhead doors were often glazed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>pass door or wicket door</td>
<td>A door for pedestrians in an overhead door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>pocket door</td>
<td>A sliding door that is opened by sliding it into a slot in the edge of the wall opening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>screen door</td>
<td>A secondary door, generally thinner and lighter than the primary door in the same doorway, that has one or more large openings covered with small mesh screen to exclude insects but allow air circulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>sidelight</td>
<td>A glazed sash adjacent to a door, generally fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door</strong></td>
<td><strong>sliding door</strong></td>
<td>A door, generally supported and guided by tracks or guides at the top and/or at the bottom, that is opened and closed by sliding it sideways.</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door</strong></td>
<td><strong>storm door</strong></td>
<td>A secondary exterior door—generally lighter and thinner than the primary door, generally glazed, and generally located to the outside of the primary door—that reduces air infiltration and protects the opening from weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door</strong></td>
<td><strong>transom light</strong></td>
<td>A window above a doorway with either fixed or operable sash or a light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door, Window</strong></td>
<td><strong>rail</strong></td>
<td>In relation to doors, windows, and paneling, a horizontal wood framing member of a door, sash, or wall panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door, Window</strong></td>
<td><strong>stile</strong></td>
<td>A vertical framing member, generally wood or metal, of a door, sash, or wall panel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>asbestos cement</strong></td>
<td>A dense, rigid, fire- and water-resistant material consisting of asbestos fibers bound with Portland cement or another hydraulic cement, which was formed into relatively thin shingles, flat sheets, and corrugated sheets used for exterior cladding and roofing. Shingles were often embossed with patterns simulating wood or slate. These products were available beginning in the early 1920s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>asbestos cement shingles</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>asbestos cement board</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>Transite®</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>batten</strong></td>
<td>In relation to exterior cladding, a relatively narrow wood strip applied to cover a joint between adjacent boards. Also used in panel and batten siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>curtain wall</strong></td>
<td>A non-load-bearing exterior cladding—designed to support only its own weight and wind and seismic loads—supported by the building structure, often at every floor or at every other floor. Although curtain walls are made of many materials, including masonry, in Modern architecture they were often constructed of metal frames with glass lights and glass or metal panels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>flush vertical wood siding</strong></td>
<td>Wood siding consisting of vertical boards butted against each other to create an unbroken plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>panel and batten siding</strong></td>
<td>Wood siding consisting of plywood panels with wood battens applied over the vertical joints between them; similar to board-and-batten siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>reverse board and batten siding</strong></td>
<td>Wood siding consisting of plywood sheets with 1-inch to 1-1/2-inch wide shallow vertical grooves 8 inches on center or 12 inches on center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>spandrel</strong></td>
<td>In multistory Modern buildings, the portion of a wall, often a defined panel, between the head of a window and the sill of the window above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Cladding</strong></td>
<td><strong>spandrel panel</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Cladding</td>
<td>Structural Glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass panels, generally opaque, used as an exterior cladding material and installed on both vertical and horizontal surfaces in kitchens, bathrooms, and other interior locations where a sanitary surface was required. Carrara Glass® and Vitrolite® were the most common trade names for structural glass. Structural glass was first produced in 1900.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Cladding</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland cement plaster</td>
<td>A water-resistant finish material, generally consisting of Portland cement, sand, and water, that was often applied to the exterior walls of Modern buildings, including houses. Stucco on buildings of earlier periods may not have contained Portland cement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Cladding</td>
<td>Texture 1-11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T 1-11© siding</td>
<td>A rough-textured exterior cladding consisting of plywood panels with grooves 1/4-inch deep and 3/8-inch wide spaced either 4 inches on center or 8 inches on center.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Cladding</td>
<td>V-channel vertical wood siding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood siding consisting of vertical boards with chamfered edges installed adjacent to each other, forming V-shaped joints.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Cladding, Interior Finishes</td>
<td>Tempered Pressed Wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tempered hardboard</td>
<td>A smooth, water-resistant fiberboard made of wood fibers adhered together with adhesive ingredients under high pressure to form a thin, dense sheet material used for cladding and surfacing. The most common product was Tempered Presdwood®, which was patented in 1932, manufactured by the Masonite Corporation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooring</td>
<td>Cork Flooring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A resilient flooring material in sheet or, more generally, tile form composed of the outer bark of the cork oak and sometimes containing added synthetic resins. The process for making cork sheet materials was patented in 1892, and the materials were available in the beginning years of the 20th century.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooring</td>
<td>Linoleum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A resilient flooring material generally consisting of oxidized linseed oil, cork dust, wood flour, and whiting, available in sheets or as tile. Linoleum was first available in the United States in 1886.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooring</td>
<td>Quarry Tile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A dense, unglazed, flat clay tile, generally 6 inches square or larger on the face and 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick, that is used for paving floors, walls, and roofs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooring</td>
<td>Terrazzo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditionally, a hard, smooth, polished flooring made of marble or other stone chips embedded in a cement binder with a ground and polished surface. Terrazzo can also be cast in molds for stair treads, baseboards, and other elements. It was widely used beginning in the early 20th century, at first installed from wall to wall in broad expanses and later installed in smaller panels separated by thin metal strips to control cracking. In the third quarter of the 20th century, a similar but more resilient material bound with epoxy resin rather than with cement became available.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Flooring
Vinyl asbestos tile (VAT) is a resilient floor tile composed of a vinyl resin binder reinforced with asbestos fibers, ground limestone and pigment, which was available from the 1950s to 1980.

Flooring
Vinyl tile is a resilient floor tile composed of a vinyl resin binder with fillers, pigment, and stabilizers, which was first widely available in the 1950s.

Glazing
Beveled glass is a glass pane with edges ground and polished on a chamfer so that they refract light in the manner of a prism.

Glazing
Butt-joint glazing is glazing in which joints between adjacent glass panes are filled with sealant. In relation to Modern houses, butt-joint glazing usually refers to glazing in which the panes are supported at top and bottom and the narrow vertical joints between them are filled with sealant.

Glazing
Corrugated glass is a sheet of glass molded with a cross section in the form of a sine wave that can support more load and diffuses light more widely than flat glass of the same thickness. A method of making corrugated glass was patented in the United States in 1898.

Glazing
Float glass is glass made by floating molten glass on a bed of molten metal. The glass, which has uniform thickness and flat surfaces, was developed in 1959. Float glass has completely replaced polished plate glass.

Glazing
Flush glazing is glazing in which the glass is flush with adjacent frame members.

Glazing
Glass block is a generally translucent, non-load-bearing glass unit. Most glass block used in Modern houses are hollow, having a cavity with a partial vacuum; some glass block are solid glass. Although glass block were exhibited at the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago, they were most widely produced starting in the 1930s.

Glazing
Glazing is the process of installing the translucent material in a frame or sash.

Glazing
Insulating glass units (IGUs) are glazing units generally constructed of parallel sheets of glass, separated by space usually containing a partial vacuum or an inert gas, and bonded at the edges, which are installed to reduce heat transfer through glazed openings. Patents for insulating glass units were issued in the 1930s and the units were available in the 1940s.

Glazing
Plate glass is clear glass, generally thicker than normal window glass, ground and polished on both sides to achieve optimum clarity and produced in large sheets for glazing curtain walls and window walls. Polished plate glass was available in the 1870s. Modern houses with floor to ceiling glass were glazed with polished plate glass, which is no longer manufactured. Damaged and missing plate glass is often replaced with float glass.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Glazing</strong></th>
<th>spandrel glass</th>
<th>Glass with an opaque or only slightly translucent colored coating, generally ceramic, fired on its rear face, which is used to glaze sections of wall to conceal structural members, mechanical equipment, and other building components. It is most commonly used to glaze spandrel panels of high-rise curtain walls. Spandrel glass was introduced in the 1950s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glazing</strong></td>
<td>textured glass or patterned glass</td>
<td>Glass that has a three-dimensional pattern on one surface. The glass can be clear or have varying degrees of translucency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glazing</strong></td>
<td>wire glass</td>
<td>Sheet glass reinforced with embedded wire mesh, generally in a hexagonal, square, or diamond pattern, to prevent shattering. The glass can be clear, frosted, or patterned. Patents for making wire glass were issued beginning in the early 1890s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>acoustical tile</td>
<td>In residential applications, a relatively thin, sound-absorbing finish material in board form, which is applied to ceilings or walls with mastic or mounted in a suspended ceiling framework. The tiles are generally square or rectangular and are composed of mineral fiber, vegetable fiber, cork, or a similar sound-absorbing material or are perforated metal shells filled with such sound-absorbing material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>fiberboard</td>
<td>A sheet material usually composed of wood or other vegetable fibers generally mixed with a binder and compressed into relatively thin units. United States patents for fiber materials suitable for use in buildings were granted beginning in 1870, and the materials were readily available by 1910. Homasote was introduced in 1909.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>Homasote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>gypsum board</td>
<td>A sheet material consisting of a gypsum core with a paper facer on each side, which is used to surface interior walls and ceilings in place of traditional plaster. The product was available in its current form by 1916. Sheetrock® is the trademark of United States Gypsum Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>plasterboard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>Sheetrock®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>hardboard</td>
<td>A dense, rigid fiberboard usually with a smooth face.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>plastic laminate</td>
<td>A thin, rigid surfacing material formed by laminating sheets of resin-impregnated kraft paper together with a decorative top sheet under heat and pressure. Laminates of this kind were first produced in 1907, and the Formica company was formed in 1913.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>Formica®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>Micarta®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>porcelain enamel panel</td>
<td>A thin panel used for exterior cladding or interior finish consisting of a section of sheet metal, generally steel, surfaced with a vitreous coating, generally colored. These panels were first available in the 1920s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Finishes</strong></td>
<td>suspended ceiling hung ceiling dropped ceiling</td>
<td>A ceiling, typically of plaster, gypsum board, or acoustical tile, suspended below and generally supported by the structural ceiling above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lighting  cove lighting  Lighting from sources concealed in a cove near the top of a wall, on top of a cornice, or in a horizontal recess that illuminates ceilings and the upper portions of walls and provides ambient light to the space.

Lighting  egg crate diffuser  An open assembly of strips or slats, generally of metal or plastic, resembling an egg crate, used below a lighting fixture to diffuse the light and limit glare.

Lighting  light cove  A recess near the top of a wall, sometimes above a curved projection, in which lighting fixtures are mounted. See cove lighting.

Lighting  recessed lighting fixture  A lighting fixture inserted into a hole in the ceiling so that the lower edge of the fixture is flush with the ceiling plane.

Masonry  cement (1)  A binder generally consisting of alumina, silica, lime, iron oxide, and magnesium oxide in the form of a finely ground powder, which, when mixed with water, forms an adhesive paste that sets into a hard, dense mass. Cement is used to bind sand or other fine aggregate to make mortar and to bind sand and gravel or other large aggregate to make concrete. Natural hydraulic cement, first used in the United States in the 1820s for the construction of the Erie Canal, is made by burning at high temperature limestone or other lime-containing material that contains natural impurities; Portland cement, which was patented in England in 1824 and available in the United States beginning in the 1870s, is made by burning a combination of ingredients that will provide the desired proportions of calcium, silicon, iron, aluminum, and magnesium.

Masonry  cement (2)  The word “cement” is often incorrectly used to refer to elements that are actually concrete, such as in “cement sidewalk.” The sidewalk is of concrete in which cement serves as the binder.

Masonry  cinder block  A lightweight masonry unit, usually with voids but sometimes solid, similar to concrete block but made of concrete containing cinders—remains of burned coal or other material incapable of being further burned—as aggregate. Cinder block were first patented in the United States in 1917.

Masonry  concrete block  A masonry unit, either solid or with vertical hollow cores, made of concrete. Concrete block, available widely from the earliest years of the 20th century, can have either a plain smooth surface or a three-dimensional decorative surface. The most common concrete block is nominally 16 inches long x 8 inches high x 8 inches deep.

Masonry  fieldstone  Stones of a size useful in construction found on the surface of the soil that are generally flat in the direction of bedding. These stones are typically used for building walls.
<p>| Masonry | flagstone | A relatively thin stone unit, generally split from hard, stratified sedimentary rock, used as paving. Also called a flag. |
| Masonry | Portland cement | See cement. |
| Masonry | precast concrete units | Masonry units made of concrete, sometimes reinforced, which are generally cast in molds and cured in a shop, allowing greater quality control than is possible when pouring concrete on site. |
| Masonry | Roman brick | A long, thin brick nominally 12 inches long by 4 inches deep by 2 inches high. Although actual brick dimensions vary, the brick are commonly 1-1/2 inches high. Masonry of Roman brick with thin joints emphasizes horizontality. |
| Misc. | A-frame building | A building with a cross section resembling the letter A in which steeply angled sides descending from the ridge function as both roof and wall enclosure. |
| Misc. | awning | A lightweight, roof-like covering—often made of canvas on a metal framework but also made of thin metal or plastic, with or without a frame—projecting from a wall, often above a window or door, to provide shade and protection from rain. Some awnings are fixed, and some awnings can be folded upward against the building. |
| Misc. | balcony | A platform projecting from the wall of a building above the first story, cantilevered or supported from the wall below, and generally bordered on its exposed sides by a railing, balustrade, or parapet. |
| Misc. | breezeway | A roofed exterior passageway, open at the sides, connecting two separate structures. |
| Misc. | brise-soleil or sun shade | An element, usually consisting of louvers, fins, or grillework, mounted forward of a wall above or in front of openings, usually glazed, to limit the amount of direct sunlight entering the openings. |
| Misc. | canopy | In relation to buildings, a fixed roof-like projection extending from a building, often of cloth on a lightweight frame and often with thin supports on the end opposite the building, that provides shelter from the weather. Canopies frequently shelter a path from a doorway to a street. |
| Misc. | carport | A roofed shelter for an automobile open on one or more sides. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caulking</td>
<td>A flexible substance used to seal cracks and fill joints between different materials—such as those between window frames and wall surfaces—against water penetration. Traditional caulking materials include oakum and lead, oil-based putty, and rubber; in the second half of the 20th century, more resilient synthetic materials based on polysulfide, polyurethane, and silicone were used. The words “caulking” and “sealant” are often used interchangeably, but sealant is the preferred term for the more recent synthetic materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courtyard</td>
<td>A roofless exterior space generally bordered on three or four sides by buildings or walls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deck</td>
<td>In relation to Modern houses, a platform, generally adjacent to a building, intended to provide outdoor living space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exposed aggregate finish</td>
<td>A concrete finish in which the large aggregate—either typical washed gravel or more decorative crushed stone—is exposed by removal of the cement and fine aggregate from the surface of the concrete by brushing or pressure washing before the cement has set or by acid washing or light abrasive blasting after the concrete has cured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extended end walls</td>
<td>Freestanding, full height walls that extend beyond the corner of a building into the landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gazebo</td>
<td>A freestanding, roofed structure, normally open on the sides, which is usually sited in a lawn or park to provide shade and protection from weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modular coordination</td>
<td>Construction based on basic dimensions that allow different materials to be used with minimum waste. For example, studs spaced 16 inches on center accommodate gypsum board that is 48 inches wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module</td>
<td>A dimension used to space structural elements and other building components so that elements of the building can be interchangeable to achieve economies of scale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patio</td>
<td>A generally paved, unroofed area adjacent to a building, constructed at grade, and designed to provide outdoor living space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pavilion</td>
<td>In relation to houses, a portion of a building, often in the center or at the end, that is articulated as separate from the mass of the adjacent portion of the building, usually by height and projection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pergola</td>
<td>An ornamental structure, generally consisting of parallel rows of columns supporting beams or trelliswork, designed to accommodate climbing plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plasterboard</td>
<td>See gypsum board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td>plywood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
<td>porch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misc.</td>
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<td>Misc.</td>
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<td>Term</td>
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<tr>
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<td>wing wall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roofing</td>
<td>asphalt shingles</td>
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<td>Roofing</td>
<td>built-up roof</td>
</tr>
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<td>Roofing</td>
<td>butterfly roof</td>
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<td>Roofing</td>
<td>fiberglass shingles</td>
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<td>flat roof</td>
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<td>shed roof</td>
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<td>Roofing</td>
<td>sweep-back gable roof</td>
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<td>spent-wing roof</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
<td>cantilever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>dropped girder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>folded plate construction</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
<td>geodesic dome</td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>Lally column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>laminated lumber</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
<td>light gauge steel framing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>cold formed steel framing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>open web steel joists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>pier</td>
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<td>pilotis</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
<td>plank and beam roof</td>
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<td>Structure</td>
<td>plank ceiling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>reinforced concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>shell structure</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thin-shell structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A thin structural and enclosing element, generally of reinforced concrete but also of wood or metal, that transmits applied forces through the plane of the element. The shells can be curved in two dimensions (e.g., a barrel vault) or in three dimensions (e.g., a hyperbolic paraboloid). In Modern buildings, thin shells usually function as roofs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>space frame</td>
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<tr>
<td>A three-dimensional, truss-like structural frame composed of relatively short linear elements joined together with connectors, which is most generally used to span wide spaces and is often covered with glass or with metal panels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>truss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rigid structural frame in a single plane fabricated from relatively thin linear elements, most of which are subject only to tension or compression, normally used to carry relatively heavy loads over long spans. The elements are usually but not always joined to form triangles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>waffle slab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A two-way floor or roof system consisting of a reinforced concrete slab poured with integral joists or ribs in two directions beneath it. The system has a waffle-like pattern when viewed from below.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure, Exterior Cladding</td>
<td>stressed skin panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A strong, lightweight building panel consisting of relatively thin facing sheets (of materials such as plywood or sheet metal) adhered to a relatively lightweight, thick core (of a material such as foam plastic insulation or an egg-crate-like grid of wood, plastic, or metal elements), generally used as a cladding material and sometimes used as a structural material. Stressed skin panels were developed in the 1930s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure, Flooring</td>
<td>concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A building material consisting of sand or other fine aggregate and gravel or other large aggregate bound together by an adhesive paste of cement and water. Formable when installed, concrete sets into a dense, rock-like mass. Concrete may contain additional ingredients that modify its properties. Often, concrete is incorrectly called “cement,” which is only one of its ingredients. See also reinforced concrete.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>awning window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A window with one or more sashes—either top-hinged or horizontally pivoted near the tops of their stiles—that open outward at the bottom.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>casement window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A window with one or more side-hinged sashes that open inward or outward.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>clerestory window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A window in the upper portion of a wall of a tall space.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>fixed sash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A window sash that is not operable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>hopper window</td>
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<tr>
<td>A window with one or more sashes—either bottom-hinged or horizontally pivoted near the bottom of their stiles—that open inward at the top.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
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<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>horizontal sliding window</td>
<td>A window with side by side sashes set in adjacent parallel grooves or tracks in which one or more sashes open by sliding horizontally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sliding sash window</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mullion</td>
<td>A relatively narrow vertical element separating adjacent windows in a multiple window unit or adjacent doors in a series.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muntin</td>
<td>A relatively thin horizontal or vertical strip between the panes of a window (or the panels of a screen).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picture window</td>
<td>A large window with a fixed sash or with glass glazed directly into the frame often placed to provide an attractive exterior view, usually without muntins or mullions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pivot window</td>
<td>A window with a sash that opens by pivoting either vertically (on pivots near the centers of its stiles) or horizontally (on pivots near the centers of its rails).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ribbon window</td>
<td>A horizontal band of fixed or operable sash separated by mullions. Also, a horizontal band of lights separated by mullions or butt-joint glazed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sash</td>
<td>A frame in a window that is separate from the window frame, generally constructed of stiles and rails into which glass is installed. Sash can be fixed or operable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storm window</td>
<td>A secondary sash installed within the window frame outside the primary sash or outside the window to reduce air infiltration and to provide additional protection from the weather.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sublights</td>
<td>Glazed sash, generally fixed, or fixed glazed lights beneath windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventilator</td>
<td>As used in relation to windows, a pivoted glazed sash, generally part of a larger window in which the lights around the ventilator are fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window wall</td>
<td>A nonbearing wall composed primarily of windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>A pane of glass. Also, an opening admitting light into a building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pane</td>
<td>A single piece of glass for glazing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Historic Resource Inventory Form

**Historic Building Name:**

**Current Building Name:**

**Architect:**

**Address:** Confidential

**Dimensions:**

**Historic Use:**

**Public or Private:**

**Integrity of Place:**

**Visible from Public Road?**

**County:**

**Town or City:**

**Village:**

**State:**

**Field Surveyed:**

**Year Built:**

**ID #:** 999

**NR Individual:**

**NR District:**

**Style:**

**Plan:**

**Volume:**

**Foundation:**

**Piers:**

**Breezeway:**

**Wall Cladding:**

**Are Walls Painted?**

**Trim Material:**

**Roof Type:**

**Eave:**

**Fascia:**

**Gutter Material:**

**# of Chimneys:**

**# of Porches:**

**Porch Roof Type:**

**# of Stories:**

**Basement:**

**Massing:**

**Structural System:**

**Pilotis:**

**Courtyard:**

**Window Types:**

**Sash Material:**

**Window Hardware:**

**Door Types:**

**Door Material:**

**Door Hardware:**

**Exterior Lighting:**

**Types:**

**Locations:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
<th>Garage</th>
<th>Outbuildings</th>
<th>Exterior</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Survey Info</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paving - Pedestrian:</td>
<td>Years of Major Alterations:</td>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Structural:</td>
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<td>Lighting Designer:</td>
<td>Survey Notes:</td>
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<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td>Threats to Building or Site:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interior Designer:</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
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<td>Alterations Designers:</td>
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<td>Deck Material:</td>
<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
<td>Roof Configuration and Material:</td>
<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
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<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
<td># of Decks:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Address:</td>
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Appendix N
House Survey Inventory Forms
**Historic Building Name:** Latham House

**Current Building Name:** Latham House

**Architect:** Richard Bergmann

**Address:** Confidential

**Dimensions:** 49'x31', 30'x31'

**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Public or Private:** Private

**Visible from Public Road:** No

**Year Built:** 1968

**ID #:** 01

**County:** Fairfield

**State:** CT

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**Village:** NA

**Style:** L-shaped

**Plan:** L-shaped

**Volume:** Grounded

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Piers:** Yes

**Breezeway:** No

**Wall Cladding:** Vertical cedar siding. Brick at basement.

**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, wood stained dark color

**Trim Material:** Wood

**Roof Type:** Hipped roofs terminating in shed-roofed light scoops

**Roof Material:** Wood shingles

**Soffit:** Wood beadboard

**Eave:** Boxed

**Fascia:** Plain

**Gutter Material:** No

**Gutter Type:** Not visible

**# of Chimneys:** 2 stovepipes

**Chimney Cladding:** Metal

**# of Porches:** 0

**Porch Roof Material:** NA

**Porch Roof Type:** NA

**Integrity of Place:** Original location

**Field Surveyed:** Yes

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

**Window Types:** Casement, fixed, shed roofed dormers, skylights

**Sash Material:** Steel

**Window Hardware:** Appears original

**Door Types:** Main entrance has double-leaf doors each with 15 inset panels, possibly replacements. Glazed doors set in arched openings.

**Door Material:** Wood

**Door Hardware:** Appears original

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:** Recessed downlights

**Locations:** Soffit
### Site Description

**Surrounding environment:** Woodland

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Gravel, brick, concrete  
**Paving - Vehicular:** Asphalt

**Exterior Stairs:** Brick  
**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** No  
**# of Terraces:** 2  
**# of Decks:** 2

**Terrace Paving Material:** Brick, concrete  
**Deck Material:** Wood

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House set on hill which slopes down steeply at rear to pond. Knoll with cutstone retaining wall at driveway. Wood bridge with stone footers on knoll leads to upper part of house. Brick walls and planters.

### Alterations

**Years of Alterations:** 1983, 1985, 2007-08  
**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA  
**Doors and Windows:** NA  
**Sash Material:** NA

**Garage?** Yes  
**Carport?** No  
**Incorporated, 2 car garage**

**Foundation:** NA  
**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** Paneled glazed overhead doors in arched openings

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

### Outbuildings

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA  
**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

### Exterior

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

### Landscape Architect

**Landscape Architect:** None

### Lighting Designer

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

### Interior Designer

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

### Builder

**Builder:** Theron Thurston

### Alterations Designers


### Survey

**Surveyors:** EB, MS  
**Date Surveyed:** 11.01.07

**Survey Notes:**
Photographer: Allyson Mehley  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Latham House, front facade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

View: Latham House, rear facade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Latham House is located on a secluded lot and sited at the top of a hill that slopes sharply down at the rear to a pond. The house is dominated by its deeply overhanging, steeply pitched hipped roofs terminating in shed-roofed light scoops formed by two opposing pitched roof planes that do not intersect but were originally connected by a vertical pane of glass; the glazing in the light scoops has been removed and shingled over. The house is finished in natural materials like vertical wood siding, brick veneer at the basement, and wood shingles on the roof. A knoll with cutstone retaining walls at the driveway supports a wood bridge with stone footers that leads to the upper floor of the house. Cantilevered decks extend from the front and rear of the house. The rear of the house, which faces the pond, has large window walls fitted with fixed and casement sash. The Latham House typifies the later period of Modernism in New Canaan when the International Style began to give way to designs evoking more traditional elements.

The Latham House was designed by architect Richard Bergmann for the Latham family. Ernest B. Latham II worked for Greeff Fabrics in Port Chester, NY, and became vice president of sales in 1974. His wife Chaillie owned a business called Quail Hill Designs with Susan Carney. The Lathams had four children.

Ernest B. and Chaillie W. Latham purchased property overlooking the Noroton River in 1967 after spending a great deal of time looking for an appropriate site with the architect (Bergmann, 1 November 2007). According to Bergmann, the Latham House was his first commission and the first house he ever designed. The Bergmanns had been renting a house from the Lathams, and Ernest Latham asked if he would design a house for him in exchange for ownership of the rental house. Bergmann agreed, but had to resign his job with Eliot Noyes’s firm since moonlighting wasn’t allowed, but Noyes was supportive and began sending Bergmann commissions that he didn’t have time to work on.

According to Bergmann, after finding a site and determining the program for the house, the client gave him a fair amount of freedom. Bergmann left the rugged landscape untouched. He designed the house as two joined pavilions, using natural materials including brick and cedar. Light was an important factor, and “light scoops” were included on the roofs to bring light into the house at different times of day. Bergmann described the house as “a contemporary style with steeply pitched roofs… I went to school in the International Style, but I never liked flat roofs on houses. The roof sits like a hat on a house.” (Ross, 2003, 15) The house was designed to accommodate four growing children. The youngest children had bedrooms at the upper floor with a bridge to a hill on the driveway (which served as a fire escape), while the older children were in the lower level with a separate entrance down to the river.

The Latham House was designed in 1967 and finished in 1968 for $125,000. The structural engineer on the project was Arne Thune Associates and the primary contractor was Theron Thurston of Danbury.

In 1981, Ian Zwicker acquired the house. In 1983, a portion of the site was sold off, and Bela J. Garet became owner of the house. In 1984, a permit was filed for interior alterations, which were completed in 1985. In 1985, Donald S. and Jean N. Lamm acquired the property. In 1995, Darryl Neider became owner of the property. In 2005, David G. Scannell, Trustee, purchased the property. The original wood shakes on the roof were replaced with wood shingles in 2007. Scannell hired Richard Bergmann to design an addition to the house, which will be constructed in 2007-2008.

Sources:
- The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
- Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
<table>
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<th>Field Surveyed: Yes [ ] No [x]</th>
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<td>NR Eligible as Individual: [ ]</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Building Name:</th>
<th>Hurlburt House</th>
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<tr>
<td>Current Building Name:</td>
<td>Hurlburt House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>Leroy Binkley</td>
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<td>Address:</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dimensions:</th>
<th>Integrity of Place:</th>
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<tr>
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<th>Present Use:</th>
<th>Visible from Public Road?</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<table>
<thead>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are Walls Painted?</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

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**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

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Photographer: Allyson Mehley
Date: February 2008
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Hurlburt House, view from street

Photographs

Location of Negative: N/A

View:

02
Field survey was not conducted on this house.

The Hurlburt House was designed by architect Leroy Binkley and completed in 1956. Allen F. Hurlburt et. ux. acquired the property in 1955. The assessor property street card shows a footprint consisting of two rectangles offset from each other and a fieldstone patio. One of the main façades was largely clad in stone; all or some of the remaining façades were clad in glass. In 1959, a flat-roofed carport with one stone façade was constructed. An inground swimming pool was built in 1965.

By 1970, Daniel P. Wood had purchased the Hurlburt House. In 1978, Thomas S. Carroll acquired the house. A wood pool deck was completed in 1983 and an L-shaped addition containing a master bedroom and bath suite was constructed in 1986. In 1993, two wood decks were completed. The house transferred within the Carroll family through a series of quitclains during the 1990s and early 2000s. In 2003, Bahar Tavakolian purchased the property.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Breuer House 1  
**Current Building Name:** Breuer House 1  
**Architect:** Marcel Breuer  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 57’x33’  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Year Built:** 1947  
**ID #:** 03  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA  
**Integrity of Place:** Original location  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  

**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

- **Style:**  
  - **Plan:** C-shaped  
- **Volume:** Floating  
- **Foundation:** Concrete block  
- **Piers:** No  
- **Breezeway:** No  
- **Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical and diagonal wood siding, fieldstone at base  
- **Are Walls Painted?** Yes, painted grey. Concrete block is white.  
- **Trim Material:** Wood  
- **Roof Type:** Shed  
- **Eave:** Boxed  
- **Fascia:** None  
- **Gutter Material:** Metal  
- **# of Chimneys:** 1  
- **# of Porches:** 0  
- **Porch Roof Type:** NA  
- **Window Types:** Casement, fixed, awning, bubble skylight  
- **Window Hardware:** Original  
- **Door Types:** Solid wood v-channel with screen door  
- **Door Material:** Wood  
- **Door Hardware:** Appears original  
- **Exterior Lighting:** Square downlights  
- **Locations:** In soffit at basement
**Surrounding environment:** Residential

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Cut stone pavers  
**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel

**Exterior Stairs:** Cantilevered metal stairs with wood treads

**Fence or Gate:** Split rail wood fence with wire mesh

**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**# of Terraces:** 1  
**# of Decks:** 1

**Terrace Paving Material:** Flagstone pavers  
**Deck Material:** Wood

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House set on slight rise overlooking large lawn area with ornamental trees including Japanese maples, weeping hemlocks


**Years of Alterations:** 1951, 1969, 1971, 1985-88

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Sash Material:** Metal

**Doors and Windows:** Fixed, casement

**Roof Shape and Material:** Shed, material not visible  
**Garage?** Yes  
**Carport?** No  
**Separate, 2-car**

**Foundation:** Concrete block  
**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding  
**Doors and Windows:** Metal awning windows

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Shed, material not visible

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA  
**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Outbuildings Conditions**

**Exterior:** Excellent  
**Structural:** Excellent

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** None  
**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Irving Wood

**Alterations Designers:** Herbert Beckhard

**Surveyors:** EB, MS  
**Date Surveyed:** 11.20.07  
**Survey Notes:** Wood brise-soleil suspended from metal ties extends across windows on main façade
Photographer: Martin Skrelunas
Date: November 2007
Negative on File: Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

View: Breuer House 1, main facade

View: Breuer House 1, front and side façades

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
Breuer House 1 appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criteria A and C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. Designed by prominent architect Marcel Breuer, it is one of the oldest extant Modern house in New Canaan, one of the original homes of the Harvard Five, and the first house designed by Breuer in New Canaan. The house was featured in a large spread in Architectural Record and included in the 1951 publication Landmarks of New Canaan.

Breuer House 1 is set on a rise overlooking a gently sloping lawn area planted with large ornamental trees including Japanese maples and weeping hemlocks. The house, which has strong horizontal lines, originally featured an upper floor that cantilevered dramatically over the smaller ground-floor base of the building, including a deep corner porch suspended from cables. Currently, the ends of the main façade and the porch are supported by fieldstone walls, minimizing the effect of the overhangs. The concrete-block base of the building was clad in fieldstone in the late 1980s, altering the somewhat utilitarian aesthetic of the original house. The upper floor is clad in vertical and diagonal wood sheathing. At the second floor, ribbon windows shielded by a wood brise-soleil extend across the main façade. A cantilevered metal stair with wood treads leads to the corner deck. At the rear of the house is a one-story addition clad in similar materials as the remainder of the building.

In the original design, the primary living spaces were on the main, upper floor: the kitchen and laundry room were in the center flanked by sleeping and studying working space at one end, and living and dining space at the other end. The kitchen was connected to the dining room by a pass-through, providing for easy transfer of dishes between the two rooms and allowing the cook to converse with guests. The living room and dining room flowed into each other and were only separated by a fireplace. Bedroom closets were placed in the hall to provide additional wall space, which allowed the Breuers to have a piano and desks in the bedrooms. The lower floor of the house contained utility space, a workshop and guest room, a child’s bedroom, a playroom, and a bath. The first floor was finished with painted plywood, cypress boarding, and natural gum plywood. The floors were covered in Haitian matting, bluestone, and black asphalt tile. Strongly painted surfaces in selected locations were used for effect; for example, the north wall in the living room was painted cobalt blue.

Breuer House 1 was designed by Marcel Breuer for his family in 1947. It was the first house he designed in New Canaan. According to Breuer’s wife Constance, they decided to build a house to provide more space for their son. The Breuers chose New Canaan in part because architect Eliot Noyes and his family had recently moved there. Marcel Breuer acquired the property on Sunset Hill Road in May 1947 and hired builder Irving Wood to construct the house. In August, Breuer left for South America and Eliot Noyes and Harry Seidler took over construction management. Breuer was concerned about the experimental cantilevers and some adjustments had to be made, but by September 12, Noyes reported that the porch was hanging “and looks very exciting to us.” However, by October, temporary shoring had been put under the house. The landscape around the house, which consisted of a rolling meadow, a large sycamore tree, and several apple trees, was essentially left untouched. The house was completed in October 1947 at a cost of $71,300.

In October 1948, the Breuer House was featured in an eight-page spread in Architectural Record: “The irresistible appeal of the cantilever is here developed to the ultimate degree. What Breuer has done, in effect, is to build a small basement story above ground, and then balance a full-size one-story house nearly atop it, cantilevered on all sides, with really long cantilevers at the ends. It looks as if the lower floor has been planned for its relatively small space needs, and the main floor planned separately for its needs, and then the two combined. And that is exactly what happened.” The cantilevers were constructed using typical frame construction, rather than steel or concrete (Architectural Record, October 1948, 94-95). In 1949, Breuer House 1 was included in the first Modern House Tour and was featured in Architectural Review. In 1951, Marcel Breuer inserted a fieldstone wall under the sagging cantilevered porch. The assessor’s notes from the 1940s and 1950s indicated that the basement wall had cracked and the roof leaked. After the Breuers moved, Lally columns and posts were placed under the cantilevered ends to provide support. In 1951, Breuer moved his family to Breuer House 2 and Russell Roberts became the new owner. In 1964, Peter M. and Gertrude M. Robeck purchased the house. In 1969, a two-car garage was constructed and a swimming pool was added in 1971. Current owner John P. Horgan stated that sometime in the 1960s, the owners purchased $70,000 of mature trees for the property.

Between 1985 and 1988, architect and former Breuer partner Herbert Beckhard was hired to design renovations to the house. Beckhard replaced the Lally columns and posts under the cantilevered ends of the house with fieldstone walls. The foundation was clad in fieldstone and the basement windows were enlarged. The brise-soleil may have been replaced at this time; the new brise-soleil extends further east but no longer covers the cantilevered porch, which is now shielded by an awning. The most significant alteration was the construction of an addition at the rear, but it is set back to be largely invisible from three façades. On the interior, the kitchen and dining room were expanded, the stair was moved, and new bathrooms, dressing rooms, and laundry room were built. John R. Horgan purchased the property in 1994.


The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.

Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
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**General Information**

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**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

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**Roof Type:**

| Roof Material: |
| Eave: | Soffit: |
| Fascia: |
| Gutter Material: | Gutter Type: |
| # of Chimneys: | Chimney Cladding: |
| # of Porches: | Porch Roof Material: |
| Porch Roof Type: |

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

| Window Types: |
| Sash Material: |
| Window Hardware: |
| Door Types: |
| Door Material: |
| Door Hardware: |

**Exterior Lighting**

| Types: |
| Locations: |
## Site Description

### Surrounding Environment:
- Paving - Pedestrian:
- Paving - Vehicular:
- Swimming Pool:
- Exterior Stairs:
- Fence or Gate:
- No. of Terraces:
- No. of Decks:
- Terrace Paving Material:
- Deck Material:
- MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:
- Cut Stone Wall:
- DRY SET Field Stone Wall:
- Cut Stone Wall:
- Landscape:

### Alterations:
- Years of Alterations:
- Foundation:
- Wall Cladding:
- Doors and Windows:
- Sash Material:
- Roof Shape and Material:

### Garage:
- Garage? [ ]
- Carport? [ ]
- Foundation:
- Wall Cladding:
- Doors and Windows:
- Roof Configuration and Material:

### Outbuildings:
- Foundation:
- Wall Cladding:
- Doors and Windows:
- Roof Material and Configuration:

### Exterior:
- Structural:
- Threats to Building or Site:
  - Unknown

### Credits
- **Landscape Architect:**
- **Interior Designer:**
- **Alterations Designers:** Herbert Beckhard (1976-82), Toshiko Mori (2007-08)
- **Lighting Designer:**
- **Builder:** Ernest Rau
- **Date Surveyed:** NA
- **Surveyors:**
- **Survey Notes:** House not surveyed
Breuer House 2 was designed by architect Marcel Breuer for his own family after they decided to move from their original house in New Canaan. Marcel Breuer et. ux. purchased the property in 1951 and the house was completed by the end of the year. The landscaping and terraces were completed in 1952.

Unlike his first house on Sunset Hill Road, Breuer's second house was designed to be grounded rather than floating, and the flat-roofed, one-story structure was clad in fieldstone veneer and glass. The property also had a flat-roofed carport. The house had an U-shaped plan enclosing a courtyard with a flagstone terrace. The plan concentrated the public living spaces (living room and dining room) and master bedroom and bath at one end, the utility spaces (kitchen, utility room, heating room) in the center, and the children's room, bath, and guest rooms at the other end of the house. As in his first house, Breuer used neutral colors on the interior with splashes of bright color provided by artwork and by painting individual walls primary colors.


In 1975, Gerald O. and Nancy F. Bratti acquired the property. The Brattis hired architect Herbert Beckhard, a longtime associate of Breuer's, to design extensive renovations to the property, which were completed between 1975 and 1982. The renovations were featured in Architectural Record Houses of 1981. The interior of the house was essentially gutted; a 22'x43' one-story children's wing was constructed and connected to the main house by an enclosed glass-and-stone corridor (1976); and a new garage (1976), swimming pool (1980-81), and a 27'x29' underground poolhouse/guesthouse (1980-81) with an attached greenhouse (1982) were also constructed.

In 1990, Edward N. and Jeanne S. Epstein purchased the house. In 1997, Arlene H. Stern acquired the property. In 2004, development company 628 West Road LLC purchased the house. Robert Bishop acquired the property in 2005, saving it from demolition. The current owners are removing the addition designed by Herbert Beckhart and constructing a new freestanding addition designed by Toshiko Mori.

Sources

“Another Stop On Modern House Tour.” New Canaan Advertiser, 6 May 1965.
“Marcel Breuer Home In Tour.” New Canaan Advertiser, 28 April 1955.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
## Historic Resource Inventory Form

### General Information

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### Architectural Description: Main Structure

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<tr>
<td>Courtyard:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Wall Cladding: |                     |
| Are Walls Painted? |         |
| Trim Material: |                     |
| Roof Type: |                     |
| Roof Material: |                     |
| Eave: |                     |
| Soffit: |                     |
| Fascia: |                     |
| Gutter Material: |                     |
| Gutter Type: |                     |
| Chimney Cladding: |                 |
| # of Chimneys: |                     |
| # of Porches: |                     |
| Porch Roof Material: |                |
| Porch Roof Type: |                     |
| Exterior Lighting: |                     |
| Types: |                     |
| Locations: |                 |

### Integrity of Place:

- Field Surveyed: Yes
- Year Built: 1949-52
- ID #: 05
- NR Eligible as Individual: No
- NR Eligible for District: No
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Site Description</strong></th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Paving- Pedestrian:</td>
<td>Paving - Vehicular:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td>Deck Material:</td>
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<tr>
<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
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<th><strong>Alterations</strong></th>
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<td>Foundation:</td>
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<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td>Sash Material:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Garage</strong></th>
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<td>Carport?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Configuration and Material:</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Outbuildings</strong></th>
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<tr>
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<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Exterior</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threats to Building or Site:</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Credits</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Landscape Architect:</td>
<td>Lighting Designer:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interior Designer:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alterations Designers:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Builder:</td>
<td>Borglum &amp; Meek</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Survey</strong></th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>Surveyors:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Notes:</td>
<td>House not surveyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Surveyed:</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Photographer: Allyson Mehley  Date: February 2008  Negative on File? Yes

View: Christ-Janer House, view from road

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Christ-Janer House was designed by architect Victor Christ-Janer for his family. Christ-Janer had moved to New Canaan in the late 1940s after stopping in town by chance when his car broke down on the way to New York City from New Haven. While he and his wife were driving around trying to find the highway, his wife saw a piece of land on Frogtown Road where she wanted to live. A week later, in August 1948, Victor and Elizabeth W. Christ-Janer purchased the lot (Ely, 12, 15).

From an examination of the assessor property field cards, it appears that the Christ-Janer House was completed between 1949 and 1952, possibly in two distinct phases. The chronology of construction is difficult to ascertain without viewing the house. The earlier field card shows a long, narrow footprint with a slight L-shape. The house was clad in vertical wood siding and glass. Notes on the cards read: "Oct. 1, 1949 incomplete" and "1952 complete house." A sketch plan from the early 1950s shows an expanded house with curving stone retaining walls extending perpendicular from the center of the house on both sides, three grape arbors with trellises supported on posts, and new stone walls on parts of the exterior of the building. A 1955 note in the assessor property street card states, "very attractive use of low cost materials."

The Christ-Janer House was featured in an August 1952 article in Holiday Magazine along with Noyes House 1, the Johansen House, Breuer House 2, the Glass House, and the Gores House. The Christ-Janer House was described as follows: "Victor Christ-Janer gets an extraordinary feeling of space in [a] small house by making it possible to see through glass in three or four directions from almost any point in the house, and by a long, sweeping hall which carries across a 'bridge' above an open patio on the lower floor. This opening can be made into an additional children's room; when the children have grown up and left, the patio can be restored" (Holiday Magazine, August 1952, 50).

Between 1958 and 1959, a 15’x16.5’ wing and crushed stone terrace shielded by a stone wall were added to the house. In 1961, an A-frame children's playhouse was constructed. In 1966, a two-story concrete-block studio was completed. The assessor noted that the exterior concrete block "is a special type of blk. & constr." The studio contained a sleeping loft and a kitchenette. Between 1982 and 1983, a flat-roofed, concrete-block workshop was constructed. In 1984, a greenhouse was added to the property.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
### General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Surveyed:</th>
<th>Yes ☑ No □</th>
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<tr>
<td>Year Built:</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID #:</td>
<td>06</td>
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<tr>
<td>NR Eligible as Individual:</td>
<td>□</td>
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<tr>
<td>NR Eligible for District:</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Town or City:</th>
<th>New Canaan</th>
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<tr>
<td>County:</td>
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<td>State:</td>
<td>CT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Village:</td>
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### Architectural Description: Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Building Name:</th>
<th>Roles House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Building Name:</td>
<td>Roles House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>Victor Christ-Janer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions:</td>
<td>45'x89'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Use:</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
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<td>Public or Private:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present Use:</td>
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<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Volume:</td>
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<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Concrete clad in brick veneer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basement:</td>
<td>Full</td>
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<td>Massing:</td>
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<td>Structural System:</td>
<td>Masonry and steel framing</td>
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<td>Piers:</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilotis:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breezeway:</td>
<td>Yes, result of alterations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Courtyard:</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td>Red brick veneer, vertical wood siding, glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are Walls Painted?</td>
<td>Wood elements are painted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trim Material:</td>
<td>Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Type:</td>
<td>Flat and butterfly with monitor windows over kitchen/bathroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Material:</td>
<td>Gravel over tar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eave:</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soffit:</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fascia:</td>
<td>Plain painted wood with aluminum flashing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gutter Material:</td>
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<td>Gutter Type:</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Chimneys:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chimney Cladding:</td>
<td>Painted and brick for the new chimney</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Porches:</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porch Roof Type:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porch Roof Material:</td>
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### Windows and Doors Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Window Types:</th>
<th>Varied. Mostly aluminum casement windows.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sash Material:</td>
<td>Aluminum or painted wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Door Types:</td>
<td>Wood paneled, narrow-stile glazed, hwd, screen doors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Door Material:</td>
<td>Aluminum, wood</td>
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### Exterior Lighting

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Types:</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locations:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Surrounding environment:
- Built-up residential

### Paving - Pedestrian:
- Slate, no mortar

### Exterior Stairs:
- None

### Fence or Gate:
- Wood post and rail

### Terrace Paving Material:
- Dry set slate

### MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:
- Yes

### Landscape:
- Hedges, concrete block retaining wall

### Swimming Pool:
- No

### # of Terraces:
- 2

### # of Decks:
- 0

### Terrace Paving Material:
- Dry set slate

### Exterior Stairs:
- None

### Fence or Gate:
- Wood post and rail

### Terrace Paving Material:
- Dry set slate

### MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:
- Yes

### Deck Material:
- NA

### # of Decks:
- 0

### Terrace Paving Material:
- Dry set slate

### Exterior Stairs:
- None

### Fence or Gate:
- Wood post and rail

### Terrace Paving Material:
- Dry set slate

### MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:
- Yes

### Landscape:
- Hedges, concrete block retaining wall

### Swimming Pool:
- No

### # of Terraces:
- 2

### # of Decks:
- 0

### Terrace Paving Material:
- Dry set slate

### Exterior Stairs:
- None

### Fence or Gate:
- Wood post and rail

### Terrace Paving Material:
- Dry set slate

### MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:
- Yes

### Exterior Stairs:
- None

### Fence or Gate:
- Wood post and rail

### Terrace Paving Material:
- Dry set slate

### MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:
- Yes

### Exterior Stairs:
- None

### Fence or Gate:
- Wood post and rail

### Terrace Paving Material:
- Dry set slate

### MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:
- Yes

### Roof Material and Configuration:
- Flat, material not visible

### Wall Cladding:
- Red brick with painted wood trim

### Foundation:
- Concrete

### Roof Configuration and Material:
- Flat gravel on tar

### Outbuildings:
- None

### Wall Cladding:
- NA

### Foundation:
- NA

### Roof Material and Configuration:
- NA

### Exterior:
- Good

### Structural:
- Good

### Threats to Building or Site:
- None known

### Landscape Architect:

### Lighting Designer:

### Interior Designer:

### Builder:
- Robert Roles

### Alterations Designers:

### Surveyors:
- HM, MS

### Date Surveyed:
- 11.16.07

### Survey Notes:
- House has been highly altered, especially at interior. Home owner gave us photographs of the house before the work was done. Aside from removing the center block of the main entrance, and the family room addition, the integrity of the flat roofs, brick walls, and wood elements remains.
Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Roles House, front façade

Photographs

Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Roles House, side façade
The Roles House has been significantly altered at both the interior and exterior.

As built, the one-story (plus full basement), symmetrical, brick-clad Roles House had white painted wood trim and a flat roof. Floor-to-ceiling fixed plate glass windows and sliding windows were symmetrically and strategically arranged to bring natural light into the load-bearing masonry structure.

Two one-car garages flanked the primary entrance. The entry hall had flagstone pavers and a reflecting pool. The entry space opened up to a flagstone-paved indoor terrace, which was separated from the adjacent living space by a curtain. Rolling storage partition walls were strategically placed in living, dining, and family rooms to create more intimate settings. The exterior materials were brought inside, with the fireplace and select interior walls finished with brickwork.

The plan, arranged on a rectangular footprint, was designed to have a central utility core with living spaces at the perimeter. The kitchen, bathroom, mechanical equipment, and staircase down to the basement level were located at the core of the house, freeing the perimeter spaces, with their window walls, for living and sleeping. Daylight was introduced to the utility areas through skylights and a raised roof area above the kitchen containing clerestory windows. Bedrooms were lined up along the back wall of the house.

In the 1980s, the Perkins family extensively remodeled and altered both the interior and exterior of the house. Major alterations include wholesale demolition of the primary entrance, entry lobby, and fish pond at the front of the house, partitioning the open living area into smaller rooms, and demolition of the sliding partition walls. Several windows and doors were also replaced at this time. A family room addition with a fireplace was built at the side of the house.

The Roles House was designed by Victor Christ-Janer for Robert Roles, his wife, and their two children. Roles was a prolific builder and developer of Modern houses in New Canaan and often partnered with Christ-Janer; he also acted as builder for his own house. The Roles House was completed in 1953. The house was intended to be a model home for a speculative development proposed by Roles and Christ-Janer for a 150-acre parcel on Frogtown Road between Weed Street and Ponus Ridge Road known as Frogtown Terrace. Frogtown Terrace does not appear to have been developed.

Christ-Janer's plan for the house clustered utility spaces at the core of the rectangular footprint and moved living and sleeping uses to the perimeter to take advantage of the natural light from the window walls. An interior terrace with a reflecting pool and rolling partition storage walls were also character-defining features for this highly individualistic house. The Roles House was one of six houses shown on the 1953 Modern House Tour.

The 1950s property street card for the Roles House was not available at the New Canaan Historical Society, so early alterations and ownership changes are unknown. In 1966, George W. Peck IV bought the parcel. In 1984, Maurice and Sara Perkins purchased the house. The Perkins family remodeled the house as described above, significantly altering its character and integrity. The Roles House is still owned by the Perkins family.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

**Historic Building Name:** Gratwick House  
**Current Building Name:** Gratwick House  
**Architect:** Victor Christ-Janer  
**Address:** Confidential

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<th>Dimensions:</th>
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<td>Visible from Public Road?:</td>
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<td>County:</td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
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<td>CT</td>
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<td>New Canaan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Village:</td>
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**Style:**  
**Plan:** Rectangular with rectangular addition  
**Volume:** Floating  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Piers:** Yes  
**Breezeway:** No

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Massing:</td>
<td>Symmetrical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structural System:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pilotis:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtyard:</td>
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</table>

**Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Are Walls Painted?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Trim Material:</td>
<td>Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Type:</td>
<td>Flat</td>
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<td>Eave:</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fascia:</td>
<td>None. Metal flashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutter Material:</td>
<td>Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Chimneys:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Porches:</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porch Roof Type:</td>
<td>NA</td>
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**Roof Material:** Not visible  
**Soffit:** Plain wood

| Gutter Type: | Not visible |
| Chimney Cladding: | Concrete |
| Porch Roof Material: | NA |

**Exterior Lighting**  
**Types:** Round recessed downlights

| Locations: | In soffit |
### Surrounding environment:
- Residential

### Paving
- Pedestrian: Flagstone pavers
- Vehicular: Gravel

### Exterior Stairs:
- Wood. Fieldstone.

### Fence or Gate:
- V-channel vertical wood on fieldstone bases

### Terrace Paving Material:
- Flagstone. Brick.

### Swimming Pool:
- Yes

### # of Terraces:
- 2

### # of Decks:
- 0

### Deck Material:
- NA

### MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:
- Yes

### Cut Stone Wall:
- No

### DRY SET Field Stone Wall:
- No

### Cut Stone Wall:
- No

### Mortar Set Field Stone Wall:
- Yes

### Landscape:
House is set on a slight rise with a relatively flat backyard consisting of lawn. Square ornamental pool with mortared stone walls with flagstone cap in brick patio. Oval swimming pool. Stream in fieldstone channel with grass-covered bridge.

### Alterations:
- 1988: wood deck at rear replaced with a two-story 16'x24' addition. After 1988: open second-floor decks at the sides of house enclosed on second floor and thin piers replaced or entombed in columns. Fenestration on the building was altered. Front entry modified with a new pergola, wood latticework along the front wall, new stairs, and planter boxes. Landscaping apparently altered with new solid wood fences, a swimming pool, an ornamental pool, and a stream in backyard.

### Years of Alterations:
- 1988, unknown

### Wall Cladding:
- Vertical wood siding

### Doors and Windows:
- Fixed, awning

### Roof Shape and Material:
- Flat, not visible

### Garage:
- Incorporated, 2-car, in basement

### Foundation:
- Concrete

### Wall Cladding:
- NA

### Doors and Windows:
- 2 overhead doors

### Roof Configuration and Material:
- NA

### Outbuildings:
- None

### Foundation:
- NA

### Wall Cladding:
- NA

### Doors and Windows:
- NA

### Roof Material and Configuration:
- NA

### Exterior:
- Fair to good. Some rotting wood at base.

### Structural:
- Good

### Threats to Building or Site:
- None known

### Landscape Architect:
- Unknown

### Lighting Designer:
- Unknown

### Interior Designer:
- Unknown

### Builder:
- Robert Roles (unconfirmed)

### Alterations Designers:
- Unknown

### Surveyors:
- EB, MS

### Date Surveyed:
- 11.01.07

### Survey Notes:
The Gratwick House is set on a slight rise overlooking a flat lawn area terminating at an oval swimming pool. Sections of solid fencing formed of V-channel wood siding on fieldstone bases provide privacy at targeted areas around the property. The yard is divided by a sunken stream in a fieldstone channel with a “bridge” covered in grass in the center that is level with the remainder of the lawn. At the side of the house is a square ornamental pool with mortared stone walls and flagstone copings set in a brick patio. Most of the landscaping does not appear to be original.

The house is a two-story, flat-roofed structure clad in vertical wood siding painted white. The plan is rectangular with a rectangular addition (1988) at the rear. A two-car garage is located in the lower level of the building. The main entrance to the house is at the top of the rise, so the entry is at the same level as the upper stories of the remainder of the building. This entrance—which was modified in the last twenty years—is accessed by a set of wide wood steps shielded by a wood pergola and consists of a glazed wood door flanked by fixed sidelights and oversized wood planting boxes. The remainder of the front façade is blank, but visual detail is provided by wood latticework applied to the wall. The remaining three façades are heavily fenestrated. Many of the windows form geometric patterns consisting of square openings each containing large rectangular fixed sash over two side-by-side awning windows.

The Gratwick House was designed by Victor Christ-Janer and constructed in 1953. Christ-Janer acquired the property from builder Robert Roles in 1952 and may have designed the dwelling as a speculative house. Although no builder is specifically identified, the house was likely constructed by Roles, who worked with Christ-Janer on a number of projects in New Canaan. According to the assessor records, it appears that Christ-Janer filed for a permit in September 1952 and completed drawings in April 1953. Mitchell Gratwick acquired the property from Victor Christ-Janer, Trustee, in either early 1953 or early 1954 (the assessor records are contradictory and list both dates), indicating that it was a speculative house.

In 1959, the property was acquired by Erik Simonsen et. ux. A swimming pool was constructed around 1969. In 1973, Vibeke Simonsen became owner of the Gratwick House. Harvey Kaufman and Geraldine M. Gregg purchased the property in 1983. In 1988, the wood deck off the back of the house was removed and replaced with a two-story addition measuring 16’x24’. Originally, the house had wood decks shielded by canopies at the front and rear of the house offset to each other. The house has been further altered since this time. The side porches, which were originally open second-floor decks supported on thin piers, were enclosed on the second floor and the piers were entombed. Fenestration on the building was altered, and the front entry was also modified with a new pergola, wood latticework along the front wall, new stairs, and planter boxes. All of the work completed since 1983 was done by Harvey Kaufman. The landscaping was also altered with new solid wood fences, an ornamental pool, and a stream running across the backyard through formal fieldstone channels.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

Historic Building Name: Irwin House
Current Building Name: Irwin House
Architect: Victor Christ-Janer
Address: Confidential
Dimensions: 42'x43'
Historic Use: Single-family dwelling
Public or Private: Private

Field Surveyed: Yes
Year Built: 1953
ID #: 08
NR Eligible as Individual: No
NR Eligible for District: Yes

County: Fairfield
State: CT
Town or City: New Canaan
Village: NA

Style: Rectangular
Plan: Floating
Volume: Unknown
Foundation: Concrete
Piers: Metal piers on concrete footers at rear
Breezeway: No

Wall Cladding: Stucco and flush vertical wood siding

Are Walls Painted? Yes, wood stained light grey with white trim
Trim Material: Wood
Roof Type: Flat
Eave: Boxed, deep
Fascia: Wood and metal
Gutter Material: Not visible
# of Chimneys: 1
# of Porches: 0
Porch Roof Type: NA

# of Stories: 1
Basement: Partial, contains living space
Massing: Symmetrical
Structural System: Unknown
Pilotis: No
Courtyard: No

Window Types: Fixed and casement
Sash Material: Wood. Appears to have vinyl sash at rear.
Window Hardware: Replacement
Door Types: Single glazed door with large fixed sidelight
Door Material: Wood
Door Hardware: Replacement

Exterior Lighting
Types: Recessed round lights
Locations: In soffit at entrances
### Site Description

- **Surrounding environment:** Woodland, sparse development, adjacent to bird sanctuary

### Paving

- **Pedestrian:** Dry laid flagstone pavers
- **Vehicular:** Asphalt

### Exterior Stairs

- **Material:** Wood

### Fence or Gate

- **Type:** Split rail fence with metal mesh around pool

### Swimming Pool

- **Present:** Yes
- **Location:** 1 at upper floor

### Terrace Paving Material

- **Flagstone pavers. Brick.**

### Fence or Gate

- **Type:** Split rail fence with metal mesh around pool

### Wall Cladding

- **Type:** Split rail fence with metal mesh around pool

### Wall Cladding

- **Type:** Split rail fence with metal mesh around pool

### Foundation

- **Type:** Concrete

### Doors and Windows

- **Type:** 2 overhead wood doors. Studio has fixed and casement windows, single glazed door.

### Roof Configuration and Material

- **Type:** Flat

### Outbuildings

- **Type:** Small storage shed

### Foundation

- **Type:** Appears to be none

### Doors and Windows

- **Type:** None

### Roof Material and Configuration

- **Type:** Shed has gable roof, appears clad in asphalt shingles

### Exterior

- **Condition:** Good. Garage/studio is poor.

### Structural

- **Condition:** Good. Garage/studio is poor.

### Threats to Building or Site

- **Type:** None known

### Landscape Architect

- **Name:** Unknown

### Lighting Designer

- **Name:** Unknown

### Interior Designer

- **Name:** Unknown

### Builder

- **Name:** Robert Roles

### Alterations Designers

- **Name:** Unknown

### Surveyors

- **Name:** EB, MS

### Date Surveyed

- **Date:** 11.01.07

### Survey Notes

Studio is accessed by wood stairs at rear of garage entrance leading to wood entry canopy supported on two rotting wood posts. Above garage doors is recessed balcony with metal balustrade.
Photographer: Allyson Mehley
Date: November 2007
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Irwin House, front and side facades

Photographs

Photographer: Allyson Mehley
Date: November 2007
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Irwin House, rear facade and garage/studio
The Irwin House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

The Irwin House is set on a steep hill on a densely wooded site. The upper floor of the flat-roofed structure extends beyond the base of the building on two opposing sides; the side facing the driveway is cantilevered with a deck on the upper floor and the opposite side is supported on wooden piers set into concrete footers. The front and rear façades are almost identical; each façade has a set of wood stairs at the center of the wall leading to an entryway consisting of a narrow-stile door with a large fixed sidelight sheltered by a cantilevered canopy, while the remainder of the façade is blank. The side façades are heavily glazed with fixed and casement sash and narrow-stile doors. The base of the building is finished with stucco and the upper floor is clad in flush vertical cypress wood siding. At the driveway is a two-car garage with an upper-floor studio. A brick patio and flagstone pavers connect the house to the studio. The property also includes an in-ground swimming pool.

The Irwin House was designed by Victor Christ-Janer as a speculative house in partnership with builder Robert Roles. Christ-Janer and Roles purchased the property in 1953, which overlooked a neighboring bird sanctuary. The two worked together on several projects in New Canaan. The Irwin House was almost certainly one of the houses referred to in a January 1953 article in House & Home, in which Christ-Janer remarked that he had convinced Roles to construct two Modern speculative houses on Wahackme Road, and Roles responded, “I now think we can do a good modern speculative house in this area. I don’t care whether it has a flat roof or not; give me the plans of a house that makes sense and I’ll build it” (House & Home, January 1953, 137).

The Irwin House was completed in 1953 and purchased by William A. Irwin, Jr., et. ux., in 1954. It was included in the 1955 Modern House Tour in New Canaan and described as one of the most “spacious” homes in the tour. A newspaper article on the tour remarked on the house’s open planning: “Living areas are separated from sleeping rooms by the utility corridor and kitchen. The home can be modified to include three or six bedrooms, and the children’s play area, with its own terrace and access from the lower level, can be completely isolated from the living area” (New Canaan Advertiser, 5 May 1955).

In 1961, Irwin sold the house to John H. and Jane Temple. In 1963, it was sold to Jarvis B. Cecil, a vice president at the Continental Oil Co. An additional bathroom was constructed in 1964. On January 3, 1972, a fire destroyed the main floor of the Irwin House. The basement level suffered water damage but was salvageable, and the separate two-car garage was untouched. By October 1972, the house had been largely rebuilt to the original plans with only minor changes.

In 1973, Howell D. and Linda K. Wood acquired the property. The Woods added a second-story studio over the garage in 1976, which the current owner believes was also designed by Victor Christ-Janer. In 1979, John H. Masters purchased the house, which was then acquired by Joseph W. Powell III and Cynthia M. Powell that same year. The Powells built a swimming pool and a one-story frame shed in 1984.

At an unknown date after the early 1980s, some alterations were made to the porches and balcony on the house. Historic photographs show that both the front and back porches used to have metal balustrades and offset narrow stairs that extended off the front of the porches, rather than the wide stairs of the current configuration. In addition, the second-floor balcony on the side façade facing the driveway used to have a metal balustrade and was supported on non-structural piers that extended up through the second floor. Currently, the porch cantilevers and there is no balustrade. It is unknown when these alterations took place. In 1999, Douglas H. Marshall purchased the property.

“Modern House In May 22 Tour.” New Canaan Advertiser, 5 May 1955.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
“What’s going on in…New Canaan, Conn.,” House & Home, January 1953, 137.
### Historic Resource Inventory Form

#### General Information

- **Historic Building Name:** Daine House
- **Current Building Name:** Daine House
- **Architect:** Victor Christ-Janer
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Year Built:** 1953-54
- **ID #:** 09
- **County:** Fairfield
- **State:** CT
- **Town or City:** New Canaan
- **State:** NA

#### Architectural Description: Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions:</strong></td>
<td>36’ x 52’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrity of Place:</strong></td>
<td>Original location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Use:</strong></td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Use:</strong></td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public or Private:</strong></td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visible from Public Road?</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style:</strong></td>
<td>Irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan:</strong></td>
<td>Grounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volume:</strong></td>
<td>Grounded Asymmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation:</strong></td>
<td>Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structural System:</strong></td>
<td>Wood frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Piers:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pilotis:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breezeway:</strong></td>
<td>Yes, loggia connects house to garage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong></td>
<td>Wood shakes (natural finish); vertical wood siding (natural finish); wood paneling at window walls (painted); stone wall sections; glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Are Walls Painted?</strong></td>
<td>Wood paneling is painted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trim Material:</strong></td>
<td>Painted and clear finish wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Type:</strong></td>
<td>Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Material:</strong></td>
<td>Tar and gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eave:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soffit:</strong></td>
<td>Plain at porches; painted wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fascia:</strong></td>
<td>Plain; sheet copper gravel stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gutter Material:</strong></td>
<td>Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gutter Type:</strong></td>
<td>Not visible. Leaders at some facades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of Chimneys:</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chimney Cladding:</strong></td>
<td>Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of Porches:</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Material:</strong></td>
<td>Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Type:</strong></td>
<td>Flat; continues from house roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Window Types:</strong></td>
<td>Fixed plate glass (wood frame) and outswinging casements (ferrous).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sash Material:</strong></td>
<td>Wood and ferrous metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Window Hardware:</strong></td>
<td>Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door Types:</strong></td>
<td>Glazed narrow stile; hollow wood doors; storm doors (glazed narrow stile).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door Material:</strong></td>
<td>Wood and glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door Hardware:</strong></td>
<td>Original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Lighting:</strong></td>
<td>Clear glass globe on a metal post sconces, 2 sizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locations:</strong></td>
<td>Wall adjacent to entrance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

09
**Site Description**

**Surrounding environment:** Woodland, scattered residential

**Paving- Pedestrian:** Not visible (snow covered)  
**Paving - Vehicular:** Not visible (snow covered)

**Exterior Stairs:** None  
**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**Fence or Gate:** Yes; wood post and rail fence around pool.  
**# of Terraces:** 1  
**# of Decks:** 2

**Terrace Paving Material:** Slate  
**Deck Material:** Wood

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** Site was snow covered for survey so landscape features were covered.

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**Alterations:** The main house was remodelled in 1963, including a new family room addition at the first floor with a studio, bathroom, and dressing room in the basement of the addition. Unknown date: a wood-frame vestibule structure with fixed glass sash, a flat roof and hanging gutters was added at the entrance to the house.

**Years of Alterations:** 1963  
**Foundation:** Concrete block

**Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding  
**Sash Material:**

**Doors and Windows:** Beveled glass fixed sash, sliding sash

**Roof Shape and Material:** Flat, material not visible

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**Garage?** Yes  
**Carport?** No  
Separate. Pergola connects garage to house.

**Foundation:** Field stone and concrete  
**Wall Cladding:** Wood shakes

**Doors and Windows:** Painted hollow wood door, 2 overhead garage doors

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat, material not visible

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**Outbuildings:** Two outbuildings, a playhouse (c. 1960) and stable (c. 1963). The playhouse is described as Outbuilding and the stable is described in survey notes.

**Foundation:** Fieldstone  
**Wall Cladding:** Wood siding with painted wood trim

**Doors and Windows:** Multi-light outswinging awning windows and fixed multi-light windows. Miniature door.

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Wood shingle, gable

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**Exterior:** Good  
**Structural:** Good  
**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

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**Landscape Architect:**

**Interior Designer:**

**Alterations Designers:**

**Builder:** Robert Roles

---

**Surveyors:** HM, MS  
**Date Surveyed:** 12.14.07

**Survey Notes:** At the basement level of the addition, fixed plate glass sash are located above the window lintel so the 1st floor appears to float above the basement. Cheek and retaining walls are mortar set field stone. Perimeter walls are dry set field stone. The basement wall finish transitions from concrete block at the back of the house (addition), to fieldstone cladding at the front of the house. Stable is on stone footings with vertical wood siding with vertical wood trim. The stable has asphalt shingle gable roof with a shed roof addition, large unfinished wood dutch door and a glazed multi-light painted wood door.
Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  
Date: December 2007  
Negative on File?: Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Daine House, rear and side facades

Photographs

View: Daine House, front facade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Daine House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

### Description

Situated towards the center of a gently sloping six-acre site, the Daine House was originally a one-story, flat-roofed structure with a rectangular footprint, a partial basement, a wide porch, and a detached two-car garage connected to the main house by a pergola. The house was clad in vertical wood siding and the roof was clad in wood shakes. Two additions— a two-story addition at the back corner of the house and a small entry vestibule— have only slightly altered the original appearance of the Daine House.

Using a palette of traditional New England building materials, architect Victor Christ-Janer designed this modest house to blend into the surrounding landscape, but its flat roofs, floor-to-ceiling fixed plate glass sash (looking out on the porch), and an open plan mark the house as clearly Modern.

### Significance

In June 1953, Robert Roles, a well-known developer and contractor in New Canaan, bought four acres of land on the west side of Briscoe Road from Richard and Wynne Bolton. By September 1953, a house designed by architect Victor Christ-Janer was under construction on the site. Roles and Christ-Janer worked together on several speculative house projects in New Canaan. In the spring of the following year, Isabelle Daine purchased the property from Roles. In 1959, Daine sold the property to Horton Heath, who bought two additional acres for the site in 1962. Heath added two outbuildings to the property: a playhouse (c. 1960) and a stable (c. 1963). In 1963, the Heath family remodeled the original house and built a discreet two-story addition at the back corner of the structure. In 1968, a concrete swimming pool was built. By 1976, Nadine and James Sweeney, Jr., owned the property. At the time of the survey, the property was still held in the Sweeney family.

## HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

### Historic Building Name: Christ-Janer Speculative House

### Current Building Name: Christ-Janer Speculative House

### Architect: Victor Christ-Janer

### Address: Confidential

### Dimensions: 57'x89'  

### Historic Use: Single-family dwelling  

### Public or Private: Private  

### Year Built: 1959

### Integrity of Place: Original location

### Present Use: Single-family dwelling

### Visible from Public Road? Yes

### Town or City: New Canaan

### County: Fairfield  

### State: CT

### Village: NA

### Style: T-shaped with square addition

### Plan: T-shaped with square addition

### Volume: Grounded

### Foundation: Concrete

### Piers: No

### Breezeway: No

### Wall Cladding: Wood clapboards. Painted plywood or similar material around door openings in glazed wall.

### Are Walls Painted? Yes, painted brown

### Trim Material: Wood

### Roof Type: Gable

### Roof Material: Asphalt shingles

### Gutter Type: Hanging

### Gutter Material: Aluminum

### Eave: Boxed

### Soffit: Plain

### Fascia: Plain wood

### Chimney Cladding: Fieldstone

### # of Chimneys: 1

### Porch Roof Material: NA

### # of Porches: 0

### Porch Roof Type: NA

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

#### Window Types: Fixed, 6/6 double-hung, clerestory, awning

#### Sash Material: Wood, some with aluminum storm windows

#### Window Hardware: Original and replacement

#### Door Types: Flush, glazed, sliding

#### Door Material: Wood. Replc wood sliders with plastic screens.

#### Door Hardware: Original and replacement

#### Exterior Lighting

#### Types: Metal spotlights

#### Locations: Soffit
## Site Description

**Surrounding environment:** Residential  
**Paving - Pedestrian:** Brick, flagstone pavers.  
**Exterior Stairs:** None  
**Fence or Gate:** Metal chicken wire, wood stockade fence.  
**Terrace Paving Material:** NA  
**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**# of Terraces:** 0  
**Swimming Pool:** Yes  
**Sandstone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**Landscape:** House is set on flat, wet site overlooking pond with stream running along side of property  

### Alterations

**Years of Alterations:** 1962, 1969, 1975  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Wall Cladding:** Wood clapboards  
**Doors and Windows:** Double-hung 1/1, glazed doors  
**Sash Material:** Wood  
**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat and gable, asphalt shingles  

**Garage?** ✓  
**Carport?** ☐  
**Separate, 2 car garage**  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Wall Cladding:** Wood clapboard  
**Doors and Windows:** Vinyl overhead door, 6/6 double-hung wood windows  
**Roof Configuration and Material:** Gable, asphalt shingles  

### Outbuildings

**Outbuildings:** None  
**Foundation:** NA  
**Wall Cladding:** NA  
**Doors and Windows:** NA  
**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA  

### Exterior

**Exterior:** Poor, exposed bare wood, wood rot.  
**Structural:** Fair  
**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

### Survey

**Surveyors:** EB, MS  
**Date Surveyed:** 12.12.07  
**Survey Notes:** House has traditional feel with some Modern elements, including cross gable with clerestory under gables. Entry has two adjacent doors set at angle to each other with fixed sidelights and transoms.
The Christ-Janer Speculative House is set on a flat, wet site overlooking a shallow pond. A stream runs along the side of the property. Christ-Janer designed the house by moving three existing identical 21'x26' gable-roofed structures to the site and arranging them around a new central structure. Christ-Janer’s interest in experimenting with modules is evident in his design for this house; he envisioned the house as having a central living room/dining room/foyer core with three radiating wings: a master bedroom wing (two bedrooms, bath, dressing room); a children’s wing (three bedrooms, play area, bathroom); and a service wing (kitchen, breakfast and utility area, two maid’s rooms, and bath). Each wing was contained in an existing building. The central building has multiple gables to allow the gables of the secondary structures to nestle under the main building while providing space for clerestory windows to light the core space.

Although the exterior of the house has a traditional feel overall, Christ-Janer’s influence is evident in the entry, which has two adjacent doors set at an angle to each other with fixed sidelights and transoms, and the rear wall of the 1959 structure, which is entirely glazed with sliding glass doors and clerestory windows. The rear wall overlooks the pond and a deck with an in-ground swimming pool.

This speculative house was designed by architect Victor Christ-Janer using three existing surplus government buildings set around a new central building that he designed himself. This is one of several speculative houses that Christ-Janer built in New Canaan. He purchased the property for this house in 1954. By 1959, the foundation had been poured and the rest of the building was erected and assembled between 1959 and 1960. The house was put up for sale in 1960, but ownership of the house during the 1960s is unknown because the assessor property cards are currently undergoing conservation. A two-car garage and concrete patio were constructed in 1962. In 1969, an in-ground vinyl pool was added to the property.

In 1972, Elisabeth H. Null purchased the house. In 1975, Null added a 35'x36' flat-roofed addition that contained a recording studio. The addition altered the symmetry of the three wings and muddied the readability of the house. In 1990, Gregory R. Faillaci and Deborah L. Gerber (later Faillaci) purchased the property. In 2006, John R. Mastera became owner of the house.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.

"Christ-Janer Speculative House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing."
**Historic Resource Inventory Form**

**Historic Building Name:** Birkenstock House  
**Current Building Name:** Birkenstock House  
**Architect:** Victor Christ-Janer  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Year Built:** 1962  
**ID #:** 11  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA

### General Information
- **Historic Building Name:** Birkenstock House  
- **Current Building Name:** Birkenstock House  
- **Architect:** Victor Christ-Janer  
- **Address:** Confidential  
- **Year Built:** 1962  
- **ID #:** 11  
- **NR Eligible as Individual:** No  
- **NR Eligible for District:** No  
- **County:** Fairfield  
- **State:** CT  
- **Town or City:** New Canaan  
- **Village:** NA

### Architectural Description: Main Structure
- **Style:** Irregular  
- **Plan:** Grounded  
- **Volume:** Grounded  
- **Foundation:** Concrete  
- **Piers:** No  
- **Breezeway:** No  
- **Wall Cladding:** Flush vertical wood siding  
- **# of Stories:** 2  
- **Basement:** Yes  
- **Massing:** Symmetrical  
- **Structural System:** Unknown  
- **Pilotis:** No  
- **Courtyard:** No  
- **Are Walls Painted?** Yes, tan  
- **Trim Material:** Wood  
- **Roof Type:** Flat, shed  
- **Roof Material:** Not visible  
- **Eave:** None  
- **Soffit:** None  
- **Fascia:** None, just metal flashing. Wood at garage  
- **Gutter Material:** Galvanized metal  
- **Gutter Type:** Hanging  
- **# of Chimneys:** 2  
- **Chimney Cladding:** Brick  
- **# of Porches:** 0  
- **Porch Roof Type:** NA  
- **Porch Roof Material:** NA  
- **Exterior Lighting**
  - **Types:** Rectangular boxed metal fixtures with opaque glass  
  - **Locations:** Mounted on walls

### Windows and Doors Main Structure
- **Window Types:** Casement, fixed, awning, ribbon  
- **Sash Material:** Aluminum  
- **Window Hardware:** Replacement  
- **Door Types:** Glazed, flush, sliding  
- **Door Material:** Wood, sliding doors are aluminum  
- **Door Hardware:** Replacement
### Surrounding environment:
Scattered residential

### Exterior Stairs:
None

### Fence or Gate:
No

### Terrace Paving Material:
Flagstone

### Swimming Pool:
No

### # of Terraces:
1

### Deck Material:
Wood

### # of Decks:
1

### Landscape:
Flat site with lawns surrounding house. Large pond at back with stone-lined stream at side feeding into it. Large white cherry tree. Pergola at front entrance and side of house adjacent to chimney.

### Alterations:
Remodeled in 1970 after fire destroyed rear half of house. 1994: second story added and first story highly altered. Exterior is now unrecognizable from historic photographs. House footprint remains but eave overhangs eliminated. Alterations architect was Jack Franzen, who worked with Victor Christ-Janer for two years, and the builder was Michael Kaesman. House recorded as it currently exists.

### Years of Alterations:
1970, 1994

### Foundation:
NA

### Wall Cladding:
NA

### Doors and Windows:
NA

### Roof Shape and Material:
NA

### Garage?
☑️ Carport?
☐ Incorporated, 2 car

### Foundation:
Concrete

### Wall Cladding:
Flush vertical wood siding

### Doors and Windows:
2 overhead wood doors. Flush door

### Roof Configuration and Material:
Shed, seamed metal

### Outbuildings:
None

### Foundation:
NA

### Wall Cladding:
NA

### Doors and Windows:
NA

### Roof Material and Configuration:
NA

### Exterior:
Excellent

### Structural:
Excellent

### Threats to Building or Site:
None known

### Date Surveyed:
12.12.07

### Survey Notes:
House completely remodeled. Cantilevered deck on second floor at rear with metal and wood railing, wood decking. Ribbon windows at front of house have blind panels interspersed, creating geometric detail.
Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

View: Birkenstock House, rear façade

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  Date: December 2007  Negative on File? Yes
The Birkenstock House is a two-story dwelling sited on a flat lot overlooking a pond at the rear of the property. The original design of the house has been lost due to extensive alterations, including the construction of a second floor and the elimination of the original eave overhangs. Although the current design of the house is influenced by the Modern aesthetic, the house no longer retains a mid-century Modern appearance or feeling.

The current flat-roofed house is heavily fenestrated, especially on the pond-facing façade, with sliding glass doors, fixed sash, and awning and ribbon windows. The footprint is staggered to allow multiple rooms to have views of the pond. The main entrance faces the driveway and the entry porch is covered by a pergola. A shed-roofed garage is attached to the house.

The Birkenstock house was designed by Victor Christ-Janer for James W. Birkenstock, who purchased the land along Blueberry Pond in 1960. The house was completed in 1962. Birkenstock worked at IBM as the vice president of commercial and industry relations. Historic photographs show that the original house was a one-story structure with a wall of glass facing the pond. A large, curving concrete terrace fronted the pond-facing façade of the house.

In 1970, the rear half of the house was destroyed in a fire and rebuilt that same year. By 1976, Jean L. Birkenstock owned the property. In 1990, the house was acquired by Fairfield University. Current owners David M. and Nadine W. Chang purchased the house in 1994 and undertook major renovations, which included the addition of a second floor and the complete remodeling of the first floor, essentially altering the original house beyond recognition.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

**Field Surveyed:** Yes [ ] No [x]

**Year Built:** 1965

**ID #:** 12

**NR Eligible as Individual:** [ ]

**NR Eligible for District:** [ ]

**Architect:** Victor Christ-Janer

**Address:** Confidential

**Historic Building Name:** Arnold House

**Current Building Name:** Arnold House

**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Public or Private:** Private

**Visible from Public Road?**

**County:** Fairfield

**State:** CT

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**Village:** NA

### General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Integrity of Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Use</td>
<td>Present Use: Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public or Private:</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style:</th>
<th># of Stories:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan:</td>
<td>Basement:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volume:</td>
<td>Massing:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Structural System:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piers:</td>
<td>Pilotis:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breezeway:</td>
<td>Courtyard:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Wall Cladding: |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are Walls Painted?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trim Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eave:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soffit:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fascia:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutter Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutter Type:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Chimneys:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimney Cladding:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Porches:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch Roof Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch Roof Type:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Exterior Lighting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locations:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County:** Fairfield

**State:** CT

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**Village:** NA

**NR Eligible for District:** [ ]

**Address:** Confidential

**ID #:** 12

**NR Eligible as Individual:** [ ]

**Architect:** Victor Christ-Janer

**Historic Building Name:** Arnold House

**Current Building Name:** Arnold House

**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Public or Private:** Private

**Visible from Public Road?**
### Site Description

**Surrounding environment:**
- Paving - Pedestrian:
- Exterior Stairs:
- Fence or Gate:
- Terrace Paving Material:
- MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:
  - Cut Stone Wall:
  - DRY SET Field Stone Wall:
- Landscape:

**Swimming Pool:**
- Paving - Vehicular:

**Exterior Stairs:**
- Swimming Pool:

**Fence or Gate:**
- # of Terraces:
- # of Decks:

**Terrace Paving Material:**
- Deck Material:

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:**
- Cut Stone Wall:

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:**
- Cut Stone Wall:

**Landscape:**

---

### Alterations

**Years of Alterations:**
- Foundation:

**Wall Cladding:**

**Doors and Windows:**
- Sash Material:

**Roof Shape and Material:**

---

### Garage

**Garage?**
- Carport?

**Foundation:**

**Wall Cladding:**

**Doors and Windows:**

**Roof Configuration and Material:**

---

### Outbuildings

**Outbuildings:**

**Foundation:**

**Wall Cladding:**

**Doors and Windows:**

**Roof Material and Configuration:**

---

### Exterior

**Structural:**

**Threats to Building or Site:**
- Unknown

---

### Credits

**Landscape Architect:**

**Lighting Designer:**

**Interior Designer:**

**Builder:**

**Alterations Designers:**

---

### Survey

**Surveyors:**

**Date Surveyed:**
- NA

**Survey Notes:**
- House not surveyed
Photographer: Allyson Mehley  
Date: February 2008  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Arnold House, view from street

Location of Negative:
Field survey was not conducted on this house.

The Arnold House was completed in 1965. According to information on file at the New Canaan Historical Society, the architect was Victor Christ-Janer and the builder was Bill Frank. The L-shaped house was built with an attached two-car garage and a large wood deck. It appears that the original owners were Joyce and Robert Arnold, but this is unconfirmed since the assessor field cards for the 1960s are currently being conserved and are unavailable. In 1967, the Ostranderson purchased the property and constructed a swimming pool.

In 1972, the house was purchased by Kenneth and Cary Robert. In 1979, Jawad S. and Havva S. Idriss acquired the property (later transferred to Havva S. Idriss in 1997). The wood deck was replaced in 1992. In 2002, Barbara M. Bellacosa purchased the property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Surveyed: Yes ☑ No □</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year Built: 1975</td>
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<tr>
<td>ID #: 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>NR Eligible as Individual: □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Eligible for District: □</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic Building Name:** Ackerman House  
**Current Building Name:** Ackerman House  
**Architect:** Victor Christ-Janer  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 108'x37'  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Visible from Public Road?** No

**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style: Rectangular</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan: Grounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation: Concrete block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piers: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breezeway: Yes, between garage and house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtyard: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding: Wood clapboards, brick veneer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Are Walls Painted? Yes, grey |
| Trim Material: Wood |
| Roof Type: Gable, shed |
| Eave: Boxed |
| Fascia: Plain, wood |
| Gutter Material: Metal |
| Gutter Type: Hanging |
| # of Chimneys: 1 |
| Chimney Cladding: Brick |
| # of Porches: 1 at garage, square pillars |
| Porch Roof Material: NA |
| Porch Roof Type: Part of garage roof |

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

| Window Types: Horizontal sliding sash, fixed, casement, sublights, clerestory |
| Sash Material: Wood, replacements are aluminum |
| Window Hardware: Not visible |
| Door Types: Replacement paneled wood doors. Sliding aluminum doors with screen doors at basement, appear original |
| Door Material: Wood, aluminum |
| Door Hardware: Replacement |

### Exterior Lighting

| Types: Brass lanterns |
| Locations: Mounted on wall |
**Site Description**

**Surrounding environment:** Residential

**Paving-Pedestrian:** Flagstone pavers

**Paving-Vehicular:** Asphalt with Belgian block curb

**Exterior Stairs:** Fieldstone with flagstone treads, wrought iron railings. Wood stairs at rear.

**Fence or Gate:** No

**Swimming Pool:** No

**# of Terraces:** 1

**# of Decks:** 1

**Deck Material:** Wood

**Terrace Paving Material:** Flagstone pavers

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House set on hill overlooking valley with Five Mile River in distance. Large sloping lawn. Wooded at base of hill. Extensive stone walls and elaborate double stair at back of property. Freestanding wood pergola.

**Alterations:** House retains original footprint and most exterior finishes, but current owners completely altered the interior and some aspects of the exterior ca. 1998. Huge 2-story stained glass window removed, brown exterior walls and red brick veneer painted grey, exterior flush doors replaced with paneled doors, most of the wood casement windows replaced with aluminum casements, and exterior lights replaced. Wrought iron railings on the exterior stairs are also likely replacements.

**Years of Alterations:** ca. 1998

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Foundation:** NA

**Sash Material:** NA

**Roof Shape and Material:** NA

**Garage?** Yes

**Carport?** No

**Connected to house by breezeway, 3 car**

**Foundation:** Concrete block with stucco finish

**Wall Cladding:** Wood clapboards

**Doors and Windows:** 3 wood paneled overhead doors, appear to be replacements

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Gable, asphalt shingle

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Alterations Designers:** Unknown

**Surveyors:** EB, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.29.07

**Survey Notes:** House is very geometric. Current owners “Colonialized” the house. Large acrylic plastic skylight over breezeway between house and garage. Christ-Janer uses his typical oversized shed-roofed dormers by extending wall planes above gable roof. Similar effect used at the Branch House.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File?: Yes

Location of Negative:  The New Canaan Historical Society  13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Ackerman House, rear façade

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File?: Yes

Location of Negative:  The New Canaan Historical Society  13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Ackerman House, front façade, looking towards garage with main entry at right.
The Ackerman House is set on a hill overlooking a valley, allowing for a full-height basement at its rear façade. As with many of Christ-Janer's houses from this time period, he essentially takes the form of a traditional New England house and manipulates it by experimenting with different roof planes. The Ackerman House features his typical right-angle dormers (essentially shed-roofed dormers turned at a 90-degree angle so that the dormer windows face the gable end of the building, reminiscent of a sawtooth roof); this design device is also used at Christ-Janer's Grant House (1981) and the Branch House (1979). The right-angle dormers are intended to act as clerestory windows, bringing light into the interior of the building. At the Ackerman House, the dormers give a geometric appearance to the façade and break up the symmetricality of the house. Other notable features include wood clapboard siding, large picture windows with small rectangular sublights, deep overhangs, the use of brick veneer at the basement, and the intersecting geometric planes between the house and the garage.

The Ackerman House was constructed in 1975 for Don E. and Joan M. Ackerman. The Ackermans began planning their house by 1974 and acquired the property in the spring of 1975. A set of handwritten notes written by one of the Ackermans indicates that they were considering both Victor Christ-Janer and John Black Lee to design their house. In a document that compares the two, Christ-Janer is described as having a superior reputation, being cost conscious, charging a lower fee, fast, and poetry-oriented, while John Black Lee was described as having a good reputation, being less cost conscious, charging a higher fee, slow, and engineering-oriented. Both were considered to be creative. In other comparisons, it was noted that Christ-Janer delegated details, was maybe difficult to communicate with, and had designed fewer houses, while Lee worked on both the concept and details, had designed more houses, was easy to communicate with, and had a compatible philosophy with the owners.

Ultimately, the Ackermans chose Christ-Janer. In a second set of notes on a meeting with the architect, Christ-Janer apparently said that architects were going through a depression which had compelled him to return to house design. He wasn't "wedded to any specific style" but would not design a Colonial house because he didn't know how. Christ-Janer suggested using Lee Construction or Borglum & Meek as contractors. Ackerman described Christ-Janer as an "honest & open man, enthusiastic about designing exciting things" ("Meeting with Victor Crist Janner [sic]," handwritten notes dated 22 July 1974, in Modern house file in collection of the New Canaan Historical Society).

In 1986, the property was purchased by Don Ackerman. Guy S. and Margaret M. Brossy purchased the house in 1998 and undertook significant interior and some exterior renovations. The renovations were intended to make the house more "traditional" and less Modern. The exterior renovations included the removal of a huge two-story stained-glass window, painting the brown exterior walls and red brick veneer a grey color, replacing the exterior flush doors with Colonial-style paneled doors, replacing most of the wood casement windows with aluminum casements, and replacing the exterior lighting fixtures. The wrought iron railings on the exterior stairs are also likely replacements. The current flagstone pavers may not be original, since the original specifications called for brick paving, but this could have been a change made during the construction phase.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
### Historic Resource Inventory Form

#### General Information
- **Historic Building Name:** Brandon House
- **Current Building Name:** Brandon House
- **Architect:** Victor Christ-Janer
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Dimensions:** Confidential
- **Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Public or Private:** Private
- **Present Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Visible from Public Road?**

#### Architectural Description: Main Structure
- **Style:**
- **Plan:**
- **Volume:**
- **Foundation:**
- **Piers:**
- **Breezeway:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
  - Are Walls Painted?
- **Trim Material:**
- **Roof Type:**
- **Eave:**
- **Fascia:**
- **Gutter Material:**
- **Gutter Type:**
- **# of Chimneys:**
- **Chimney Cladding:**
- **# of Porches:**
- **Porch Roof Material:**
- **Porch Roof Type:**

#### Structural System
- **Massing:**
- **Pilotis:**
- **Courtyard:**

#### Integrity of Place
- **# of Stories:**
- **Basement:**

#### Windows and Doors Main Structure
- **Window Types:**
- **Sash Material:**
- **Window Hardware:**
- **Door Types:**
- **Door Material:**
- **Door Hardware:**

#### Exterior Lighting
- **Types:**
- **Locations:**

#### Field Surveyed
- **Yes**

#### Year Built
- **1977**

#### ID #:
- **14**

#### NR Eligible as Individual
- **No**

#### NR Eligible for District
- **No**

#### County
- **Fairfield**

#### State
- **CT**

#### Town or City
- **New Canaan**

#### Village
- **NA**
## Surrounding Environment

- **Landscape:**
  - Swimming Pool:
  - Exterior Stairs:
  - Fence or Gate:
  - Terrace Paving Material:
  - MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: Cut Stone Wall: DRY SET Field Stone Wall: Cut Stone Wall:

## Site Description

### Alterations

- **Years of Alterations:**
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Sash Material:**
- **Roof Shape and Material:**

### Garage

- **Garage?** ☐
- **Carport?** ☐
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Roof Configuration and Material:**

### Outbuildings

- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Roof Material and Configuration:**

### Exterior

- **Structural:**
- **Threats to Building or Site:** Unknown

### Landscape Architect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alterations Designers</th>
<th>Date Surveyed</th>
<th>Survey Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alterations Designers</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>House not surveyed. From road, appears to have shingle and stucco exterior, triangular windows, at least partial stone foundation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File?: Yes

View: Brandon House, view from street

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

Photographer: Allyson Mehley  
Date: February 2008  
Negative on File?: Yes

View: Brandon House, view from street

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
Since the Brandon House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on the Brandon House.

The Brandon House was constructed in 1977. Architect Victor Christ-Janer designed the house to incorporate a mid-nineteenth structure already on the site. This house, which the assessor dates to 1846, was a two-story, 28'6"x46' structure that may have originally been a barn. It was remodeled in 1928. By the mid-twentieth century, it had living quarters at one end and a two-car garage on the first floor at the opposite end. In 1959, a carport was added to the house and the garage was converted to living space.

In 1973, the house was purchased by Arthur Brandon. Permits for additions and alterations to the structure were filed in 1975 and 1977. It appears that Christ-Janer removed the carport and converted the existing house into a two-story family room with exposed beams and rafters, nicknamed the “barn room.” The new house was designed to encompass the original structure. In 1987, the house was acquired by Robert C. Koloday. A swimming pool was added to the property in 1988. The property was sold to John A. and Mary C. Griffin in 1998.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Branch House  
**Current Building Name:** Branch House  
**Architect:** Victor Christ-Janer  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 42'x42', 24'x24'  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Year Built:** 1979  
**ID #:** 15  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** No  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA  

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

- **Style:** Grounded Symmetrical  
- **Plan:** Square with square wing  
- **Volume:** Grounded  
- **Foundation:** Concrete  
- **Piers:** No  
- **Breezeway:** No  
- **Wall Cladding:** Wood shingles  
- **Are Walls Painted?** Yes, stained tan  
- **Trim Material:** Wood  
- **Roof Type:** Gable, shed  
- **Eave:** None  
- **Fascia:** Plain wood  
- **Gutter Material:** Metal  
- **# of Chimneys:** 1  
- **# of Porches:** 1  
- **Porch Roof Type:** Gable  

### General Information

- **Integrity of Place:** Original location  
- **Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
- **Visible from Public Road?** Yes  
- **Style:** Grounded Symmetrical  
- **Plan:** Square with square wing  
- **Volume:** Grounded  
- **Foundation:** Concrete  
- **Piers:** No  
- **Breezeway:** No  
- **Wall Cladding:** Wood shingles  
- **Are Walls Painted?** Yes, stained tan  
- **Trim Material:** Wood  
- **Roof Type:** Gable, shed  
- **Eave:** None  
- **Fascia:** Plain wood  
- **Gutter Material:** Metal  
- **# of Chimneys:** 1  
- **# of Porches:** 1  
- **Porch Roof Type:** Gable

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

- **Window Types:** Casement, fixed, horizontal sliding sash  
- **Sash Material:** Aluminum, wood  
- **Window Hardware:** Appears original  
- **Door Types:** Glazed door with sidelight, sliding doors  
- **Door Material:** Wood  
- **Door Hardware:** Replacement

### Exterior Lighting

- **Types:** Metal rectangular sconces  
- **Locations:** Mounted on walls
**Site Description**

- **Surrounding environment:** Residential
- **Paving - Pedestrian:** Roughly shaped stone blocks, flagstone pavers
- **Paving - Vehicular:** Asphalt with Belgian block curb
- **Exterior Stairs:** Fieldstone, wood at swimming pool
- **Fence or Gate:** Wood picket fence around pool
- **Swimming Pool:** Yes
- **# of Terraces:** 1
- **Deck Material:** Wood
- **# of Decks:** 1
- **Landscape:** House is set on a slight hill with stone outcroppings. Winding path to front entrance. Swimming pool with flagstone patio. Railroad tie retaining walls and wood latticework at pool.

**Alterations:**
- According to original owner, lower level finished as suite for teenager (date unknown). Swimming pool constructed between 1984 and 1985. The flagstone terrace around the pool was also likely constructed at this time. ca. 2004: Front porch altered by removing pergola and railing and installing gable-roofed porch; angled bay windows removed; house painted; kitchens and baths upgraded.

**Garage?** ☑ Carport? □ Incorporated, 2 car

**Outbuildings:** None

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

**Alterations Designers:** Unknown

**Builder:** Landworks Associates, Inc.

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Surveyors:** EB, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.28.07

**Survey Notes:** House has small gable-roofed structure on center of roof of main section that acts as light monitor. Christ-Janer uses his typical oversized shed-roofed dormers by extending wall planes above gable roof. Similar effect at his Ackerman House. Another Christ-Janer house is across the street.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File?: Yes

View: Branch House, south façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Branch House is set on a slight hill on an open site. In plan, the one-story house is square with a two-story, gable-and-hipped-roofed light monitor at the center of the square. A square-plan garage wing is attached to the north end of the house; a swimming pool with a flagstone patio is at the south end. The main entrance is sheltered under a gable-roofed porch with square columns; this entrance originally was covered by a wood pergola.

As with many of his houses from this time period, Christ-Janer experimented with different roof planes and angles in the Branch House. The Branch House features his typical right-angle dormers (essentially shed-roofed dormers turned at a 90-degree angle so that the dormer windows face the gable end of the building, reminiscent of a sawtooth roof); this design device is also used at the Grant House (1981) across the street and the Ackerman House (1975). Originally, most of the Grant House windows on the west and east façades were designed to be angled bay windows with glazing at only the south-facing side of the bays, but these have been removed and replaced with windows flush with the wall plane.

The Branch House does not have expansive areas of glass except at the south façade, which has three levels of fenestration: sliding glass doors at the basement and first-floor levels, and fixed and horizontal sliding sash in the right-angle dormers. Wood decks and stairs lead from the first floor to the swimming pool at the south end of the house.

The Branch House was designed by Victor Christ-Janer in 1978 for David S. and Elizabeth T. Branch. Although the assessor field cards indicate that the Branches purchased the lot from Arthur W. Hooper, Jr., Trustee, in 1979, Elizabeth Branch stated that they acquired the land from Christ-Janer for $120,000 in 1978, a price that included his architectural design fee. Christ-Janer owned a 24-acre parcel and intended to divide the land into five building lots with the remaining land going to the New Canaan Land Trust (instead eventually transferred to the Audubon Society). Christ-Janer put in a new road and designed at least three houses in the development, including the Grant House (1981) located across the street from the Branch House.

According to Elizabeth Branch, Christ-Janer designed the Branch House to use "passive solar energy" to address the energy crisis of the late 1970s in the United States. He did not place any windows on the north side of the building and shielded the windows on the east and west by creating angled bay windows with sash that faced south, a design he called "horse-blinder windows." The majority of the fenestration on the building was on the south façade, and three solar panels facing south fed a hot water system (later removed because of roof leakage). On the interior, Christ-Janer used ceramic floor tiles and a stone wall to retain heat. A two-story atrium (expressed as a gable-and-hipped-roofed light monitor on the exterior) contained a fan to circulate warm air throughout the house. The basement level was set below ground level to keep it cool in the summer.

The Branch House was constructed between 1979 and 1980 by Landworks Associates, Inc., a Southport, Connecticut-based company recommended by Christ-Janer because he had taught one of its principals, Roger P. Ferris, at the Columbia University School of Architecture. The construction cost was $255,000. A swimming pool was constructed on the site between 1984 and 1985. The Branches also finished the basement as a suite for their teenage child at an unknown date.

Eric L. Straus purchased the property in 2004. Eric and Adriane Straus altered the front porch by removing the pergola and replacing it with a gable-roofed porch. They also removed the angled bay windows (i.e., "horse blinder windows"), replacing them with windows set flush with the exterior walls, and painted the exterior siding, which had originally been stained grey. The kitchen and bathrooms were also upgraded.

### Historic Resource Inventory Form

**Historic Building Name:** McKay House  
**Current Building Name:** McKay House  
**Architect:** James Evans  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Year Built:** 1960-61

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#### General Information

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#### Architectural Description: Main Structure

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<td>Volume</td>
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<td>Piers</td>
<td>Yes, at carport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breezeway</td>
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<td>Are Walls Painted?</td>
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<td>Porch Roof Material</td>
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#### Windows and Doors Main Structure

| Window Types | Fixed, awning, horizontal sliding sash |
| Sash Material | Wood, aluminum |

| Door Types | Flush, sliding |
| Door Material | Painted wood, aluminum |

#### Exterior Lighting

| Types | Spotlights, not original |
| Locations | Mounted to soffit |
### Site Description

- **Surrounding environment:** Wooded, residential
- **Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone. Roughly cut fieldstone.
- **Paving - Vehicular:** Asphalt and gravel with Belgian block curb
- **Exterior Stairs:** Flagstone
- **Fence or Gate:** No
- **Swimming Pool:** No
- **Landscape:** House set on slight rise. Open lawn area in back.
- **Deck Material:** Wood
- **# of Terraces:** 2
- **# of Decks:** 2
- **Terrace Paving Material:** Flagstone
- **Deck Material:** Wood
- **MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes
- **CUT Stone Wall:** No
- **DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** No
- **Cut Stone Wall:** No
- **Foundation:** Concrete
- **Roof Material and Configuration:** Gable, material not visible
- **Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding
- **Doors and Windows:** Horizontal sliding sash
- **Sash Material:** Aluminum
- **Roof Configuration and Material:** Gable, material not visible
- **Foundation:** Concrete
- **Roof Material and Configuration:** Gable, material not visible
- **Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Lighting Designer:** Unknown
- **Surveyors:** HM, MS
- **Survey Notes:** None known

#### Alterations:
- **Alterations:** 1968: carport addition, breezeway between house and garage likely altered. 1978: one-story addition constructed at rear of house, rear fieldstone patio likely added. Post-1988: second-floor wood deck added to front of main house, circular flagstone patio constructed at side of house.
- **Years of Alterations:** 1968, 1978, post-1988
- **Foundation:** Concrete
- **Roof Shape and Material:** Gable, appears to be clad in asphalt shingle
- **Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding
- **Doors and Windows:** Horizontal sliding sash
- **Sash Material:** Aluminum
- **Roof Configuration and Material:** Gable, material not visible
- **Foundation:** Concrete
- **Roof Material and Configuration:** Gable, material not visible
- **Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Lighting Designer:** Unknown
- **Surveyors:** HM, MS
- **Survey Notes:** None known

#### Garage
- **Carport?** Incorporated carport
- **Foundation:** Concrete
- **Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Lighting Designer:** Unknown
- **Surveyors:** HM, MS
- **Survey Notes:** None known

#### Outbuildings
- **Outbuildings:** None
- **Foundation:** NA
- **Wall Cladding:** NA
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Lighting Designer:** Unknown
- **Surveyors:** HM, MS
- **Survey Notes:** None known

#### Conditions
- **Exterior:** Good
- **Structural:** Good
- **Threats to Building or Site:** None known
- **Lighting Designer:** Unknown
- **Surveyors:** HM, MS
- **Survey Notes:** None known

#### Credits
- **Landscape Architect:** Unknown
- **Interior Designer:** Unknown
- **Alterations Designers:** Unknown
- **Lighting Designer:** Unknown
- **Builder:** Unknown
- **Surveyors:** HM, MS
- **Survey Date:** 11.16.07
McKay House, rear façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

McKay House, front façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The McKay House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

The McKay House is a sprawling, two-story frame house sited at the top of a sloping, wooded parcel. The gable-roofed house is clad in vertical wood siding and has deep eaves and exposed rafter beams.

As built, the house was originally smaller in size. It had a rectangular footprint with an open living/dining area, three bedrooms, and a detached carport connected to the house by a breezeway. Terraces and a balcony off of the second-floor spaces encouraged indoor/outdoor living.

In 1978, a one-story addition was built off of the living/dining space, transforming the footprint of the main house to an L-shape. The addition enclosed one side of the breezeway connecting the main house to the carport. A second story was built on top of the carport and a corridor was built above the breezeway at the second floor to connect the space over the carport to the main house. Aside from the addition of a new screened-in porch and landscape improvements, the house retains its 1978 configuration.

The McKay House was designed by architect James Evans. Evans's own home (Evans House, 1961) was built next door. Emily B. McKay acquired the property in 1957 and the house was completed between 1960 and 1961. The two-story house had a rectangular plan with a 3' roof overhang and a second-floor wood deck along one side. A stone wall partially enclosed two sides of the house. A flat-roofed, two-car carport was set at an angle to the main house. The original sketches in the assessor property street cards are unclear, but it appears that the house and garage were connected by a breezeway. The house was constructed with a concrete block foundation, vertical wood siding, and a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles.

In 1968, an addition was constructed on the house-facing end of the carport, presumably necessitating the remodeling of the original breezeway. In 1978, a one-story, gable-roofed addition was constructed at the rear of the house. A small fieldstone patio adjacent to this addition may also have been added at this time.

In 1998, Elisabeth R. and Richard W. Taylor acquired the property. In 2003, George F. DuPont purchased the property. At some point after 1988, a small second-floor wood deck was added at the front of the main house and a circular flagstone patio was constructed at the side of the house.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Evans House

**Current Building Name:** Evans House

**Architect:** James Evans

**Address:** Confidential

**Dimensions:** 40' x 40'

**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Public or Private:** Private

**Year Built:** 1961

**Integrity of Place:** Original location

**Visible from Public Road?** Yes

**County:** Fairfield

**State:** CT

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**Village:** NA

**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

**Style:**

- Square

**Plan:** Grounded with a floating roof

**Volume:** Symmetrical

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Piers:** Yes, corners supporting hyperbolic parabolic roof

**Breezeway:** No

**Wall Cladding:** Painted concrete, painted wood, glass in wood frames

**Are Walls Painted?** Yes

**Trim Material:** Painted wood

**Roof Type:** Hyperbolic paraboloid

**Eave:** Open

**Fascia:** Plain; copper flashing and painted wood.

**Gutter Material:** Not visible

**# of Chimneys:** 1

**Chimney Cladding:** Painted concrete

**# of Porches:** 0

**Porch Roof Type:** NA

**Roof Type:** Hyperbolic paraboloid

**Material:** Rolled composition

**Soffit:** Plain; painted wood siding.

**# of Stories:** 1

**Basement:** Full

**Massing:** Symmetrical

**Structural System:** Thin shell structure

**Pilotis:** No

**Courtyard:** No

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

**Window Types:** Primarily fixed plate glass sash with sliding sash at the basement level.

**Sash Material:** Wood frame fixed sash; aluminum sliding sash.

**Window Hardware:** Original

**Door Types:** Glazed narrow stile sliding doors and flush panel doors.

**Door Material:** Aluminum and glass; painted wood.

**Door Hardware:** Original

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:** Spotlights, not historic

**Locations:** Mounted on underside of deck
### Site Description

**Surrounding environment:** Residential, woodland.

**Landscape:** Fieldstone-lined tree pits; planting circle in driveway; mortar set field stone retaining walls; house sited on rock ledge.

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Slate

**Paving - Vehicular:** Asphalt

**Exterior Stairs:** Stone

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** No

### Alterations

- **Alterations:** Deck originally had built-in benches in lieu of a railing. The benches were replaced with a wood post and metal rail railing. Basement sliding sash windows were replaced with insulating sliding sash windows by 1986. Finish scheme at the basement level was altered when windows were replaced.

- **Years of Alterations:** Before 1986

- **Foundation:** NA

- **Wall Cladding:** NA

- **Doors and Windows:** Sliding sash

- **Sash Material:** Aluminum with insulating glass units

### Outbuildings

- **Outbuildings:** Tool shed; not in built in the Modern style.

- **Foundation:** Unknown

- **Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding

- **Doors and Windows:** Fixed sash with ventilation louver at roof peak

- **Roof Material and Configuration:** Asphalt shingle gable roof with eaves

### Conditions

- **Exterior:** Good

- **Structural:** Good

- **Threats to Building or Site:** House for sale. Small house on a large lot

### Credits

- **Landscape Architect:** None

- **Lighting Designer:** None

- **Interior Designer:** None

- **Builder:** Unknown

- **Alterations Designers:** Unknown

### Survey

- **Surveyors:** HM, MS

- **Date Surveyed:** 11.16.07

- **Survey Notes:** Deep eaves of roofs protect wood and aluminum window walls. Wood trim is painted brown and aluminum sliding doors are painted brown. Field surfaces such as transom bars and solid walls are painted off white. Flush panel doors are called out with bright yellow paint finish.
Evans House, side façade

Evans House, front façade

Evans House, side façade
The Evans House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criterion C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. Built to the designs of architect James Evans for his personal residence, the house has the only extant hyperbolic paraboloid roof in New Canaan. The house retains high integrity and its dramatic design is a landmark of mid-century Modern style.

**Description**

The Evans House is sited on wooded parcel set off of the road. Using a thin shell structural system, Evans designed his soaring one-story (plus basement) house with a hyperbolic paraboloid roof. This structural roofing system allowed for a completely open floor plan at the interior since no intermediary columns or supports were necessary. The thin shell roof rests on two concrete piers at the corners (low points of the soaring roof) of the house; otherwise, the façades are primarily floor-to-ceiling, wood-framed window walls. The airy effect of the house is especially pronounced since the ceiling height is nearly two stories tall at its highest points. The roof projects beyond the plane of the walls, protecting the window walls from weathering.

The house, which has a square footprint, is built into a gently sloping site. The primary entrance and living/dining room and kitchen are at grade on the first floor and the five bedrooms are located on the fully exposed basement level at the back of the house. There is a wrap-around deck off of the first-floor living spaces at the back of the house, which extends the square footprint of the house. The designer’s intent to mesh indoor and outdoor living spaces is further emphasized through the living/dining room’s six sliding glass doors.

There have been very minor alterations to the house. The wrap-around deck was originally designed with a wrap-around bench rather than a railing. For code and safety reasons, the bench was replaced with a railing. The basement sliding sash windows were replaced with aluminum sliding sash units in 1986.

**Significance**

The Evans House was designed by architect James Evans for his own family and completed around 1961. The Evans House was included in the 1961 Modern House Tour in New Canaan before it was finished. In an article about the tour, the New Canaan Advertiser wrote about the Evans House: "The form of the house [is] influenced by a design naturally complimentary to the hillside itself and that picks up the slope of the land gently to make use of it for habitation…the house opens out to the view as well as the hillside, allowing the sky to enter and yet gives a feeling of shelter and containment on its low sides with unencumbered space on the upper levels" (New Canaan Advertiser, 27 April 1961).

The Evans family lived in the house until the late 1970s. In the next few decades, the house had a number of owners: Robert and Araxy Jezairian (purchased 1978), Gerry S. Culpepper (purchased 1979), Michael G. and Maureen M. Wilhelm (purchased 1980), the Employee Transfer Corp. (purchased 1982), James and Evelyn Gregory (purchased 1983), Frank J. and Katherine S. Genovese (purchased 1986), and James O. and Faye E. Flynn (purchased 1994). In 2000, Herbert & Dorothy Kunstadt purchased the house.

**Sources**

"Evans, James, James Evans House,” Modern house file in collection of the New Canaan Historical Society.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
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<td><strong>Current Building Name:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Architect:</strong></td>
<td>James Evans</td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Visible from Public Road?</strong></td>
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| **Style:** | T-shaped |
| **Plan:** | Grounded |
| **Volume:** | Grounded |
| **Foundation:** | Concrete |
| **Piers:** | Yes, supporting deck |
| **Breezeway:** | No |
| **Wall Cladding:** | V-channel vertical wood siding. Flush horizontal wood siding used as accent beneath windows. |
| **Are Walls Painted?** | Yes, tan |
| **Trim Material:** | Wood |
| **Roof Type:** | Gable |
| **Roof Material:** | Asphalt shingles |
| **Eave:** | Open, exposed rafter tails, angled to follow roof |
| **Fascia:** | Plain wood |
| **Gutter Material:** | Painted metal |
| **Gutter Type:** | Hanging |
| **# of Chimneys:** | 1 |
| **Chimney Cladding:** | Brick |
| **# of Porches:** | 0 |
| **Porch Roof Type:** | NA |
| **Porch Roof Material:** | NA |

| **County:** | Fairfield |
| **State:** | CT |
| **Town or City:** | New Canaan |
| **Village:** | NA |

| **Field Surveyed:** | Yes |
| **Year Built:** | 1966 |
| **ID #:** | 18 |
| **NR Eligible for District:** | Yes |

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

- **Window Types:** Fixed, awning, casement, interior screens.
- **Window Hardware:** Appears original
- **Door Types:** Arched paneled wood doors with inset diagonally laid beadboard panels and fixed sidelights. Sliding doors.
- **Door Material:** Wood, aluminum
- **Door Hardware:** Appears original

**Exterior Lighting**

- **Types:** Prairie Style copper lanterns
- **Locations:** Mounted on wall
Surrounding environment: Scattered residential

Paving - Pedestrian: Flagstone pavers
Paving - Vehicular: Gravel with Belgian block curb

Exterior Stairs: Flagstone pavers
Swimming Pool: No

Fence or Gate: No

# of Terraces: 3  # of Decks: 2

Terrace Paving Material: 2 flagstone, 1 gravel

MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: Yes  Cut Stone Wall: No
DRY SET Field Stone Wall: No  Cut Stone Wall: No

Landscape: House set on hill which drops down steeply at rear. Fieldstone stairs leading down rear hill to arched wood bridge on fieldstone footers over stream. Circular stone patio overlooks dropoff. Many curving stone walls. Concrete retaining walls.

Alterations: After 1988: wood deck added to second floor at rear of garage

Years of Alterations: Post-1988
Foundation: NA

Wall Cladding: NA
Doors and Windows: NA
Sash Material: NA

Garage? Carport? Incorporated, 2 car garage

Foundation: NA
Wall Cladding: NA

Doors and Windows: Overhead wood doors

Roof Shape and Material: NA

Outbuildings: Prefabricated toolshed under cantilevered deck, not original

Foundation: None
Wall Cladding: V-channel vertical wood siding

Doors and Windows: 2 doors of vertical wood siding, 1 fixed 4-light wood window
Roof Material and Configuration: Asphalt shingle

Exterior: Good
Structural: Good

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect: Unknown
Lighting Designer: Unknown

Interior Designer: Unknown
Builder: Tom Shaw

Alterations Designers: Unknown

Surveyors: EB, MS
Date Surveyed: 11.29.07

Survey Notes: House on beautiful site. Corner deck that wraps around house has steel beam underneath and is supported on metal piers. Deck is set away from house in places, allowing light to filter below to basement sliding doors.
The Amato House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

The Amato House is set on the top of a hill that drops down steeply at the rear to a stream. Fieldstone stairs lead down the hill to an arched wood bridge set on fieldstone footers that spans the stream. At the side of the house is a circular stone patio overlooking the drop-off. The landscaping also includes several curved stone walls and concrete retaining walls.

The one-story, gable-roofed house has a T-shaped plan and a full basement level at the sides and rear due to the topography of the site. The house is clad in V-channel vertical wood siding with flush horizontal wood siding used as an accent at the window openings. A wood deck supported on metal piers wraps around the side and rear of the house and cantilevers over the drop-off at the rear of the property; this portion of the deck is fitted with fixed wood benches along the railing. Openings in the floor of the deck adjacent to the house provide light to the basement level below. The main entrance has arched paneled wood doors with inset diagonally laid beadboard panels and fixed sidelights. The rear façade contains the most notable exterior feature of the house: a two-story window wall fitted with long, narrow fixed sash with fixed and awning sublights and fixed transoms that follow the angle of the gabled roofline.

This house was designed by architect James Evans and constructed by builder Tom Shaw. It was completed in 1966. The original property card for this building does not appear to be on file at the New Canaan Historical Society, so it is unknown who the original owners were. In 1971, according to a realtor listing on file at the New Canaan Historical Society, Mr. and Mrs. V.W. Amato sold the house to someone named Krzywicki-Herburt. In 1975, Ernest C. Waco purchased the house. In 1979, Victor F. Zackay acquired the property, which was transferred to joint ownership with Lillian M. Sherdal in 1986. Sometime after 1988, a wood deck was added to the second floor at the rear of the garage.

"Evans, James, [address redacted]" Modern house file in collection of the New Canaan Historical Society.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** McDonnell House  
**Current Building Name:** McDonnell House  
**Architect:** Eduardo Faxas  
**Address:** Confidential  

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<td>Public or Private: Private</td>
<td>Visible from Public Road? No</td>
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**Style:** Irregular rectangular  
**Plan:** Grounded  
**Volume:** Grounded  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Piers:** Yes, at center block at back of house  
**Breezeway:** No  
**Wall Cladding:** 1 x 10 rough square cedar boards laid as weatherboards. Reddish brown brick retaining walls set with grey mortar.  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, brown. Originally natural finish.  
**Trim Material:** Wood  
**Roof Type:** Gable  
**Eave:** Deep  
**Fascia:** Closed, angled, painted wood  
**Gutter Material:** Copper  
**Gutter Type:** Angled box gutter, partial at door entrance  
**# of Chimneys:** 1  
**Chimney Cladding:** Brick with copper fascia  
**# of Porches:** 1  
**Porch Roof Type:** Flat  
**Porch Roof Material:** Part of main roof  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, brown. Originally natural finish.  

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

- **Window Types:** Fixed single light ribbon windows with corner units and inswinging casement windows.  
- **Sash Material:** Painted wood. Originally natural finish with grey glass. Some panes replaced with IGUs.  
- **Window Hardware:** Appears original  
- **Door Types:** Painted wood narrow-stile entry doors. Door is full height of wall.  
- **Door Material:** Wood  
- **Door Hardware:** Appears original with some replacement  

**Extterior Lighting**

- **Types:** Spotlights  
- **Locations:** Mounted on walls
### Site Description

**Surrounding environment:** Wooded

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone pavers, white rocks with metal edging

**Exterior Stairs:** Flagstone with reddish brown cheek walls

**Fence or Gate:** No

**Terrace Paving Material:** Flagstone

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**# of Terraces:** 1

**# of Decks:** 1

**Deck Material:** Wood laid on slat side

**Landscape:** House set on secluded site off long drive. Lot is flat, surrounded by hardwood forest. Paths throughout property. Rock-lined trail at back leads to shallow pond. Lawn area at rear. Tall brick planters. Tennis court, wood deck.

**Alterations:** 1976: tennis court built. 1977: 3-car carport converted to garage. 1979-1980: gazebo and deck constructed. Swimming pool likely added during this time period. Faxas designed the alterations/additions of the late 1970s. Post-1987: new kitchen installed, master bedroom expanded, radiant heating system replaced, new tile floors installed. Faxas consulted on work but owner Gerald Cohen was designer and builder.

### Alterations

**Years of Alterations:** 1976, 1977, 1979-80, post-1987

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Shape and Material:** NA

### Garage

**Garage?** Yes

**Carport?** No

**Incorporated**

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** Overhead doors

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

### Outbuildings

**Outbuildings:** Octagonal gazebo with central fireplace and brick chimney

**Foundation:** Not visible, likely concrete

**Wall Cladding:** Reddish brown brick with grey mortar

**Doors and Windows:** Gazebo is very open with narrow-stile wood doors and sidelights

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Asphalt shingle, sheet copper flashing

### Exterior

**Exterior:** Good

### Structural

**Structural:** Good

### Threats to Building or Site:

**None known**

### Credits

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

**Builder:** Paul J. Murphy

**Alterations Designers:** Eduardo Faxas (1976-80), Gerald Cohen (post-1987)

**Surveyors:** EB, HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.02.07

**Survey Notes:** Essence of house is deep overhangs, incredibly steep gable roofs, asymmetrical massing, and use of wood and brick. Three dormers at the front of the house and three balconies at the second floor at the back of the house.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury

Date: November 2007

Negative on File?: Yes

View: McDonnell House, rear façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury

Date: November 2007

Negative on File?: Yes

View: McDonnell House, front façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The McDonnell House, designed by architect Eduardo Faxas, is a two-story, gable-roofed house clad with wood weatherboards and reddish-brown brickwork. Gable-roofed dormers and projecting balconies break up the lines of the steeply pitched roofs, which extend far beyond the planes of the walls to form dramatic eaves. The house has an irregular rectangular footprint and asymmetrical massing.

Faxas designed the house using a 4’ square module with wood-frame construction, a poured concrete foundation, and a masonry core. Exterior cladding was 1”x10” rough square cedar boards resembling weatherboards, which were finished with two coats of Cabot’s bleaching oil and then intended to weather naturally. The window and door glass was single-pane, solar grey, 1/4” polished plate glass. The ground floors were poured concrete with integral copper-tubing radiant heat; the floors at the upper levels were wood. The brick masonry core contained three fireplaces. A small basement contained a boiler room. Finishes included 5/8” painted gypsum board, varnished clear Douglas fir wood trim, and ceramic tile for bathroom walls and floors. Faxas custom-built all of the windows, glazed doors, screens, and kitchen cabinets in his shop (Faxas, “House for Mr. & Mrs. Donal McDonnell,” 1).

The McDonnell House was completed in 1969 for owners Donal and Marge McDonnell. The house was designed by architect Eduardo Faxas in 1968 and constructed by builder Paul J. Murphy. The house cost approximately $283,000. Faxas began designing the house while working for architect Eliot Noyes’s firm, which he had joined in 1966. During the design phase, the owner’s investment firm, McDonnell & Co., had a financial crisis, requiring the house budget to be cut by $30,000. Brick was substituted for the original fieldstone, and asphalt shingles were used on the roof instead of wood shingles (Schweitzer, 51).

In 1976, the house was sold to John B. Ford (ownership was conveyed to John B. and Jill H. Ford in 1982). That same year, the tennis court was built. In 1977, the original three-car carport was converted into a garage. In 1979-80, a gazebo and deck were completed. Faxas designed all of these additions and alterations. The swimming pool was also likely added at this time. In 1987, the house was sold to Gerald L. Cohen. The Cohens made changes to the interiors of the house: a new kitchen was constructed, the master bedroom was expanded, the radiant heating system was replaced using plastic tubing instead of the original copper, which had deteriorated, and new tile floors were installed. Faxas consulted on the alterations but owner Gerald Cohen acted as designer and builder.

Faxas, Eduardo. “House for Mr. & Mrs. Donal McDonnell, [address redacted], New Canaan, CT.” Undated description of house in collection of the New Canaan Historical Society.


The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.


Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
### General Information

- **Historic Building Name:** Gates House
- **Current Building Name:** Gates House
- **Architect:** Gates and Ford
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Dimensions:** 39'x39', 115'x21'
- **Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Public or Private:** Private
- **Year Built:** 1952
- **ID #:** 20
- **County:** Fairfield
- **State:** CT
- **Town or City:** New Canaan
- **Village:** NA

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

- **Style:** Grounded
- **Plan:** Irregular
- **Volume:** Grounded
- **Foundation:** Concrete block
- **Piers:** No
- **Breezeway:** No
- **Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding, cypress
- **Are Walls Painted?** Yes, blue grey
- **Trim Material:** Unpainted and painted wood
- **Roof Type:** Flat
- **Eave:** Open with exposed unfinished wood rafters
- **Fascia:** Plain; metal with aluminum flashing
- **Gutter Material:** Not visible
- **# of Chimneys:** 1
- **# of Porches:** 1
- **Porch Roof Type:** Flat
- **# of Stories:** 1
- **Basement:** Partial crawl space.
- **Massing:** Asymmetrical
- **Structural System:** Wood frame
- **Pilotis:** Yes, an alt at the front entrance canopy
- **Courtyard:** No
- **Window Types:** Single pane fixed glass windows, paired casement windows, and fixed transoms at original house.
- **Sash Material:** Steel
- **Window Hardware:** Original
- **Door Types:** Main entrance has painted flush panel door. Doors at original house are painted wood dutch doors with screen doors.
- **Door Material:** Wood, painted
- **Door Hardware:** Original at original section of house
- **Roof Material:** Not visible
- **Soffit:** Plain; unpainted narrow wood siding
- **Gutter Type:** Not visible, but scuppers on original house. Hanging
- **Chimney Cladding:** Brick
- **Porch Roof Material:** Not visible
- **Exterior Lighting Types:** Flat round globe unit
- **Locations:** Wall adjacent to entrance

### Integrity of Place: Original location

- **Visible from Public Road?** Yes
- **NR Eligible for District:** ☐
- **NR Eligible as Individual:** ☐

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

- **Window Hardware:** Original
- **Door Types:** Main entrance has painted flush panel door. Doors at original house are painted wood dutch doors with screen doors.
- **Door Material:** Wood, painted
- **Door Hardware:** Original at original section of house

### Exterior Lighting

- **Types:** Flat round globe unit
- **Locations:** Wall adjacent to entrance
**Site Description**

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<th>Surrounding environment:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paving- Pedestrian:</td>
<td>Mortar set slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
<td>Mortar set slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td>Slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
<td>Planting beds framed by mortar set stone walls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel with a Belgian block curb

**# of Terraces:** 2

**# of Decks:** 1

**Deck Material:** Wood

**Exterior Stairs:** Mortar set slate

**Fence or Gate:** No

**Swimming Pool:** No

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood wall siding

**Foundation:** Poured concrete

**Doors and Windows:** Casement and fixed

**Sash Material:** Aluminum

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat

**Garage?** Yes

**Carport?** No

**Incorporated. Originally a carport.**

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood wall siding

**Doors and Windows:** Garage doors currently being replaced

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Fair. Condition of exposed, unpainted wood at soffit and rafter ends of original house is poor.

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Builder: Lighting Designer:

**Interior Designer:** Alterations Designers: Mark Markiewicz

**Alterations Designers:**

**Surveyors:** HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 12.11.07

**Survey Notes:** A projecting vertical wood sided wall screens front entry door from terrace off of original family room beyond.
The Gates House does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register because it has undergone significant alterations.

Built as a small, one-story, flat-roofed house with a square footprint, the Gates House was designed with vertical wood siding, fixed plate glass floor-to-ceiling sash, and glazed wood post-and-rail doors. According to the records of the New Canaan Assessor, the roof cantilevered 3' beyond the plane of the wall at all four façades of the house. The overhang remains at two façades and has exposed wood rafters.

Since its construction, the house has had many additions and alterations. A separate carport and guest cottage (demolished in 2007) were added to the parcel. A corridor was then built to connect the auxiliary structures to the main house. The corridor addition is set on concrete block foundations with vertical wood siding and fixed clerestory and plate glass windows. Later, the primary entrance was modified to have a dramatic entry canopy supported by a single column and a fin-shaped roof. The entry also has beveled corner glass windows and fixed plate glass sash. A stone wall frames a planting area at the front of the house. Alterations and additions dating from 2007 include a large in-law apartment with two bedrooms, a combined living/dining/kitchen space, separate bathroom, and closets. Also, the original carport was enclosed to become a garage, and the space formerly built as a guest cottage was replaced with an office space.

In 1951, architect Frederick Taylor Gates of the firm Gates and Ford Architectural and Planning Associates purchased a parcel of land to build his own house. By 1952, the small, three-bedroom house with a small, separate wood-frame, flat-roofed tool shed was complete. In 1955, Gates added a carport and guest cottage with two bedrooms.

In 1961, Jason D. Floria purchased the parcel. In 1965, the property was transferred to Audrey A. Floria, who maintained the property until it was purchased in 1992 by the current owners, Mark and Katherine Markiewicz. Mark Markiewicz is an architect and has made several additions and alterations to the house. Although the original house is still relatively intact as one wing of a much larger house, the original, modest Gates House property has been altered too much to meet integrity requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
Ford House

Gates and Ford

Confidential

89'x90'

Single-family dwelling

Private

Irregular T-shaped

Grounded

Concrete

Columns supporting overhang at porch

No

V-channel vertical wood siding. Fieldstone

Yes, stained dark brown

Wood

Flat

Boxed

Plain

Metal

Metal, probably aluminum

Original and replacement

Sliding doors. Paneled wood door with sidelights and transom.

Metal

Original and replacement

Recessed downlights

At porch eave

Field Surveyed: Yes ✔ No □

Year Built: 1954

ID #: 21

NR Eligible as Individual: ✔

NR Eligible for District: ✔

New Canaan

Fairfield

CT

NA


Original and replacement

None visible

NA

Not visible

Not visible

Flat, part of main roof
**Surrounding environment:** Residential

**Paving- Pedestrian:** White stone. Flagstone pavers

**Exterior Stairs:** Flagstone

**Fence or Gate:** No

**Terrace Paving Material:** Flagstone

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**Paving - Vehicular:** White stone with Belgian block curb

**# of Terraces:** Several

**# of Decks:** 0

**Deck Material:** NA

**Fence or Gate:** No

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding and fieldstone

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Shed

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Gable, asphalt shingles

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** Wood clapboards

**Doors and Windows:** 2 overhead doors. Metal horizontal sliding sash.

**Doors and Windows:** None

**Exterior:** Excellent

**Structural:** Excellent

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Alterations:** 1956: guesthouse/garage designed by Gates & Ford constructed. 1957: 22.5’x17’ greenhouse added to property. 1969: 20’x8.5’ greenhouse added on to main house. 1978: main house screened porch converted to laundry room. 1986: wraparound sunroom added to front of main house. ca. 1978: addition constructed on guesthouse/garage.


**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding and fieldstone

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Shed

**Wall Cladding:** Wood clapboards

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Gable, asphalt shingles

**Garage?** Yes

**Carport?** No

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding and fieldstone

**Doors and Windows:** 2 overhead doors. Metal horizontal sliding sash.

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Shed

**Wall Cladding:** Wood clapboards

**Doors and Windows:** None

**Exterior:** Excellent

**Structural:** Excellent

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Friede Stege (1960s landscape)

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

**Builder:** Borglum & Meek

**Alterations Designers:** Gates & Taylor, unknown

**Surveys:** EB, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.20.07

**Survey Notes:** Highly manicured property consists of main house, guesthouse/garage, poolhouse, shed, and old barn. House and guesthouse reminiscent of Noyes and Breuer, deep overhangs, tall fascia, projecting wall ends, courtyards. Poolhouse has stone walls and vinyl siding with wood pergola, another pergola at other end of pool. Shed next to poolhouse has shallow gable roof, v-channel vertical wood siding.
Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Ford House, view towards main entry

Photographs

Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Ford House, view towards guesthouse

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Ford House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criterion C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. Designed by architects Gates and Ford, the extensive property is one of the largest Modern estates in New Canaan and is an excellent example of a more luxurious home designed in the Modern idiom during the post-war period.

The Ford House is set on a highly manicured, flat site with extensive landscaping. The property includes a main house, a separate guesthouse/garage, a swimming pool flanked by a poolhouse and pergola, a shed, a stream, pond, and small waterfall, and a barn at the rear of the site that predates the house.

The main house and guesthouse/garage are set low into the site and meld with the landscape. Both are flat-roofed structures finished in darkly stained V-channel vertical wood siding and fieldstone. The exterior walls of the main house are heavily glazed, although some have been altered by the addition of attached greenhouse structures. Extended end walls provide a connection between the house and the landscape, and are a design element used by Gates and Ford in other houses in New Canaan, including the Melville House (1958). Deep overhangs supported on thin piers provide shade to flagstone terraces adjacent to the house.

The Ford House was designed by architects Gates and Ford Architectural and Planning Associates for architect Russell Ford's parents, Elinor and Sherman Ford. Elinor Ford was the daughter of Lewis H. Lapham, who built the Waveny Estate in New Canaan. Elinor and Sherman Ford were married at Waveny on June 17, 1915.

According to the current owners, the Fords originally lived in an older mansion on the site. At an unknown date, Russell Ford designed a Modern-style addition containing a living room as an addition to the house. After discovering that the family spent all of their time in the new addition, the Ford family decided to demolish the mansion and build a Modern house on the stone foundation of the original house. The assessor records appear to corroborate this story; Elinor L. Ford purchased the property in 1940 and the original house on the site was removed sometime in the early 1950s. Some remnants of the original estate remain on the site, including the stone posts at the property entrance.

By 1954, the property consisted of the Gates and Ford-designed residence, an existing garage/quarters, a two-room “studio” used for garden supplies, a well house, and a new swimming pool, flagstone terrace, and pool house (also likely designed by Gates and Ford). In 1955, the garage/quarters building was removed and replaced in 1956 with a new guesthouse/garage designed by Gates and Ford. In 1957, a 22.5’x17’ greenhouse was constructed.

In 1963, the property was purchased by Ely R. Callaway, Jr. Callaway became president of textile company Burlington Industries in 1968 and would establish Callaway Golf Co. in the early 1980s. Callaway commissioned landscape architect Friede Stege to design much of the current landscape for the house (Strassmann, 2008). In 1969, a 20’x8.5’ greenhouse was added on to the main house.

Mona J. Strassmann purchased the house in 1975. In 1978, the screened porch was converted into a laundry room. Around 1986, a sunroom was added that wrapped around the front of the house. An addition was added to the guesthouse/garage at an unknown date, but possibly in 1978.

Sources:
General house file in collection of the New Canaan Historical Society.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Strassmann, Paul A. to Martin Skrelunas, Philip Johnson Glass House, email correspondence, 19 May 2008.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
### Historic Resource Inventory Form

**Historic Building Name:** Attwood House  
**Current Building Name:** Attwood House  
**Architect:** Gates and Ford  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Year Built:** 1958  
**ID #:** 22  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** No  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes

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<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Integrity of Place</th>
<th>Public or Private</th>
<th>Visible from Public Road?</th>
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<td>63'x33', 62'x24'</td>
<td>Original Location</td>
<td>Private</td>
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**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

**Style:**  
**Plan:**  
**Volume:**  
**Foundation:**  
**Piers:**  
**Breezeway:**  
**Wall Cladding:**

Are Walls Painted?  
Trim Material:

**Roof Type:** Flat  
**Roof Material:**  
**Eave:**  
**Fascia:**  
**Gutter Material:**  
**Gutter Type:**  
**# of Chimneys:**  
**Chimney Cladding:**  
**# of Porches:**  
**Porch Roof Material:**  
**Porch Roof Type:**

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

**Window Types:**  
**Sash Material:**  
**Window Hardware:**  
**Door Types:**  
**Door Material:**  
**Door Hardware:**

### Exterior Lighting

**Types:**  
**Locations:**
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<td>A &quot;sun shade porch&quot; with a trellis roof was added in 1960. In 1967, the incorporated carport was enclosed and a new separate 1-car garage was constructed. In 1968, a swimming pool was added. The size of the lot was reduced from 5.855 acres to 3.094 acres in 1996, necessitating construction of a new driveway. According to a 2008 realtor listing, Thermopane windows were installed in 1984 and the roofs were replaced in 1986 and 1995.</td>
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<td>Date Surveyed:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Survey Notes:</td>
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</table>
View:  Attwood House: front and side facades

Location of Negative:  The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
BCA did not complete field survey for the Attwood House.

The Attwood House, designed by Gates and Ford Architectural and Planning Associates, was constructed in 1958 for William and Simone Attwood. William Attwood purchased the property in 1955 from his cousin Edwin Hoyt. The Attwoods chose architects Gates and Ford after seeing their sign on the street; Simone Attwood said she chose a Modern design because she “didn’t like the other kind of houses” (Attwood, 2008). The house was constructed by builder Ernest Rau. According to the assessor records, the house was occupied by June 1958 even though it was not yet completed.

William Attwood was a prominent figure in magazine publishing. He served as foreign correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune and the UN bureau. By 1968, he was editor-in-chief of Look Magazine after working as the European editor of the publication from 1957-61. In 1970, Attwood became president and publisher of Newsday and was one of the first journalists to visit China after it became a Communist country. He also worked on the staff of President John Kennedy’s presidential campaign and served as the U.S. Ambassador to Guinea and Kenya. Simone Cadgene Attwood worked as a real estate broker starting in 1968 and established her own firm, Real Estate Services of New Canaan, with two other brokers in 1978.

The Attwood House has undergone some alterations. In 1960, a “sun shade porch” with a trellis roof was added to the house. In 1967, architect Victor Christ-Janer designed alterations to the property: the incorporated carport was enclosed and converted to a family room and a bedroom was added. A new separate one-car garage was also constructed. In 1968, a swimming pool was constructed at the rear of the house. According to a 2008 realtor listing, Thermopane windows were installed in 1984 and the roofs were replaced in 1986 and 1995. In 1996, the original lot was subdivided, reducing the property in size from 5.855 acres to 3.094 acres, necessitating construction of a new driveway.

William Attwood died in 1989. The house is still held in the Attwood family. At the time of the survey, the property was for sale.

Attwood, Simone. Interview with Martin Skrelunas (Philip Johnson Glass House) and Janet Lindstrom (New Canaan Historical Society), 28 April 2008.
“Editor Speaks At Cherry Lawn Commencement.” Stamford Advocate, 5 June 1968.
Ferguson, David P. “Publisher shuns ‘fine tuning,’ seeks challenge.” Fairpress, 20 Sept 1978.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Melville House  
**Current Building Name:** Melville House  
**Architect:** Gates and Ford  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Year Built:** 1958  
**ID #:** 23  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** Yes  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA

### General Information

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<td><strong>Village:</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

| **Style:** | Rectangular |  
| **Plan:** | Grounded |  
| **Volume:** | Grounded Symmetrical |  
| **Foundation:** | Concrete block |  
| **Piers:** | No |  
| **Breezeway:** | Yes |  
| **Window Types:** | Hopper windows as transom sash; outswinging casement windows |  
| **Sash Material:** | Painted wood hopper windows; aluminum casement windows. |  
| **Door Types:** | Flush hollow wood door; narrow stile glazed doors; screen doors |  
| **Door Material:** | Wood |  
| **Door Hardware:** | Replacement and original |  
| **Roof Type:** | Butterfly |  
| **Roof Material:** | Cedar beams support tar and gravel roof |  
| **Soffit:** | Plain |  
| **Gutter Type:** | External at the valley of the roof at back of house |  
| **Gutter Material:** | Metal |  
| **Gutter Cladding:** | Fieldstone |  
| **Chimney Cladding:** | Fieldstone |  
| **# of Chimneys:** | 1 |  
| **# of Porches:** | 1 |  
| **Porch Roof Material:** | Not visible |  
| **Porch Roof Type:** | Flat with sheet copper fascia and scupper |  

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

| **Wall Cladding:** | Vertical wood (cypress) siding; mortar set field stone |  
| **Are Walls Painted?** | Yes |  
| **Trim Material:** | Painted wood |  
| **Roof Type:** | Butterfly |  
| **Roof Material:** | Cedar beams support tar and gravel roof |  
| **Soffit:** | Plain |  
| **Gutter Type:** | External at the valley of the roof at back of house |  
| **Gutter Material:** | Metal |  
| **# of Chimneys:** | 1 |  
| **Chimney Cladding:** | Fieldstone |  
| **Porch Roof Material:** | Not visible |  
| **Porch Roof Type:** | Flat with sheet copper fascia and scupper |  

### Exterior Lighting

| **Window Hardware:** | Original |  
| **Door Types:** | Flush hollow wood door; narrow stile glazed doors; screen doors |  
| **Door Material:** | Wood |  
| **Door Hardware:** | Replacement and original |  
| **Roof Type:** | Butterfly |  
| **Roof Material:** | Cedar beams support tar and gravel roof |  
| **Soffit:** | Plain |  
| **Gutter Type:** | External at the valley of the roof at back of house |  
| **Gutter Material:** | Metal |  
| **# of Chimneys:** | 1 |  
| **Chimney Cladding:** | Fieldstone |  
| **Porch Roof Material:** | Not visible |  
| **Porch Roof Type:** | Flat with sheet copper fascia and scupper |  

### Exterior Lighting

| **Types:** | Can lights; chandeliers at breezeway |  
| **Locations:** | Walls of house and carport; soffit of breezeway |
Surrounding environment: Wooded, residential

Paving - Pedestrian: Slate
Paving - Vehicular: Gravel and asphalt

Exterior Stairs: Painted wood to mimic open design of stairs in the living room.
Fence or Gate: Metal post and mesh deer fencing
Terrace Paving Material: Slate

Swimming Pool: No

# of Terraces: 1  
# of Decks: 1

Deck Material: Wood with wood and steel railing, located as a balcony off of bedrooms

Landscape: House set on gentle hill. Site has very tall mature trees, boulders.

DRY SET Field Stone Wall: Yes  
Cut Stone Wall: No
MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: Yes  
Cut Stone Wall: No

Altering: Changed front doors and hardware. Changed hardware because there was a break-in. Changed front doors to have surface-mounted wood slats for a more Japonaise look favored by the current owner. A column may have been added below the balcony (cantilevered from the façade) off of the bedrooms. Balcony still looks a little droopy.

Years of Alterations: Unknown
Wall Cladding: NA
Doors and Windows: NA
Roof Shape and Material: NA

Garage? ✓ Carport? ✓ Separate; half garage half and carport
Foundation: NA
Wall Cladding: Vertical wood siding painted
Doors and Windows: Painted hardwood door leads out onto a breezeway connecting the garage to the main house. No garage doors
Roof Configuration and Material: Flat roof, composite

Outbuildings: None
Foundation: NA
Wall Cladding: NA
Doors and Windows: NA
Roof Material and Configuration: NA

Exterior: Good
Structural: Good
Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect:  
Builder: Borglum & Meek
Interior Designer:  
Lighting Designer:  
Alterations Designers:  

Surveyors: HM, MS
Survey Notes: Mortar set fieldstone retaining walls continue from one side of the house to the next, emphasized by stone mass of central fireplace and chimney. In addition, stone retaining wall bisects the house in the perpendicular direction marking the change in grade from the main entry side to the full glass of the living room end of the house. The wood-encased steel beams for the roof project beyond the plane of the wall at the living room wing only. Steel beams are visible below wood cladding as evidence of structural system and a clear way to separate wood from the grade condition. Otherwise the walls are flush with the roof. House has many if not all of its original built-in cabinetry, kitchen cabinets, closets, and interior light fixtures.

Date Surveyed: 11.30.07
The Melville House is located at the top of a hilly site ringed with trees. Architects Gates and Ford designed the house to be closely tied to nature through the use of extended end walls of fieldstone that continue from the exterior of the building through the glass walls to the interior rooms, and multiple defined outdoor spaces, including a partially covered masonry terrace at the west façade, a screened-in porch at the south façade, an open balcony at the east façade, and a covered wood deck and masonry terrace connected to the garage at the north façade. The floor plan of the house is rectangular with the longer sides facing north and south, but the exterior living spaces create an irregular footprint overall.

The most distinct feature of the house is its unusual “butterfly” roof, which slopes down in the middle to form an asymmetrical "V." It is supported by steel beams that run through the roof to steel columns in the center of the home. The “Y” construction makes possible the “spread wings” of the house. The interior spaces flow from one area to another, unbroken by the walls or columns that support traditional roofs. According to a 1959 article in the New Canaan Advertiser, the roof originally had a built-up construction consisting of tarpaper, tar, and crushed marble laid over 4-1/2” cedar beams, which are visible from the interior (New Canaan Advertiser, 16 April 1959). The exterior walls of the house are clad with painted vertical wood siding. The foundation is constructed of concrete block.

Texture and color are provided to the house by materials such as cedar, gray cypress, walnut, and weathered Connecticut stone. The living spaces are separated by changes in levels rather than walls. The planned outdoor living spaces, glass walls, and fieldstone walls that run through the house from the exterior create a home whose interior environment is closely linked to the exterior wooded surroundings.

The Melville House was designed by Taylor Gates of Gates and Ford Architectural and Planning Associates. The house was built for David Melville and completed in 1958. It was included in the 1959 Modern House Tour in New Canaan. In 1962, the property was purchased by Maxwell Bassett, an aeronautical engineer who appreciated the design and soaring character of the building. At the time of this survey, the house was still held in the Bassett family.

"Modern House Tour May 24." New Canaan Advertiser, 16 April 1959.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Resource Inventory Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Information</th>
<th>Architect: Allan Gelbin</th>
<th>Year Built: 1964</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Building Name: Murphy House</td>
<td>Current Building Name: Murphy House</td>
<td>ID #: 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address: Confidential</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR Eligible as Individual: ✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimensions: 130'x20'</td>
<td>Integrity of Place: Original location</td>
<td>NR Eligible for District: ✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Use: Single-family dwelling</td>
<td>Present Use: Single-family dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visible from Public Road? No</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>County: Fairfield</td>
<td>State: CT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town or City: New Canaan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village: NA</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Description: Main Structure</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Style: Irregular</td>
<td># of Stories: 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plan: Grounded</td>
<td>Basement: No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volume: Concrete</td>
<td>Massing: Asymmetrical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation: Piers: No</td>
<td>Structural System: Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Breezeway: No</td>
<td>Pilots: No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Courtyard: No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding: Wood shingles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are Walls Painted? Yes, stained dark brown</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim Material: Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Type: Flat, pyramidal</td>
<td>Roof Material: Asphalt shingles at pyramidal, flat not visible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eave: Boxed</td>
<td>Soffit: Cement board</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fascia: Plain wood boards set at angle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gutter Material: Copper</td>
<td>Gutter Type: Hanging, downspouts in soffit</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Chimneys: 3</td>
<td>Chimney Cladding: Fieldstone</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Porches: 0</td>
<td>Porch Roof Material: NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porch Roof Type: NA</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior Lighting</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Types: Bulbs shielded by triangular wood frames</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locations: Mounted on wall</td>
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### Site Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surrounding environment:</th>
<th>Scattered residential, wooded</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paving - Pedestrian:</td>
<td>Thickly mortared fieldstone, white gravel with narrow wood edging</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paving - Vehicular:</td>
<td>Asphalt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Decks:</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td>Fieldstone, Concrete, Clay tile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck Material:</td>
<td>Wood</td>
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<tr>
<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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### Alterations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1974: architect Allan Gelbin designed additions: carport converted into sunroom and house extended 57 feet to create a studio; second-story addition built above the former carport. 1970s: Decks around the house extended. 2001-04: sunroom converted into master suite, wall inserted to create corridor to studio, wetbar in studio became bathroom, master bedroom and music room converted to living room. 2001-04: New landscape designed by Wesley Stout.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sash Material:</td>
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<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
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### Garage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garage?</th>
<th>Carport?</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Configuration and Material:</td>
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### Outbuildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbuildings:</th>
<th>Tool shed</th>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
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<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td>Flush doors with plywood veneer</td>
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<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
<td>Flat, not visible</td>
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### Exterior

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Exterior:</th>
<th>Good</th>
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<tr>
<td>Structural:</td>
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<td>Threats to Building or Site:</td>
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### Landscape Architecture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape Architect:</th>
<th>Wesley Stout (2002-05)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lighting Designer:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interior Designer:</td>
<td>Allan Gelbin (furniture, lighting fixtures)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Builder:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alterations Designers:</td>
<td>Allan Gelbin</td>
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### Survey

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<tr>
<th>Surveyors:</th>
<th>EB, MS</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Date Surveyed:</td>
<td>11.28.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Survey Notes:</td>
<td>House has very irregular plan and is noted for its angles. Planes meet at sharp angles, creating prowlike elements. Openings cut into deep overhangs to allow light to shine down into planters. Cantilevered deck extends dramatically over pond. Stone walls and chimneys have thickly, roughly laid mortar. Pyramidal skylight at top of pyramidal roof. House blends into nature.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Murphy House, front facade

Murphy House, front facade of addition

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Murphy House is set on a relatively flat, wooded site at the end of a long gravel drive. The most dramatic landscape feature on the property is a large pond at the rear of the house which has a concrete spillway leading to a stream. Recent landscape additions include an extensive set of pathways that meander through the woods, and an ornamental stone ring constructed of gravel and river rocks at the entry to the house.

The Murphy House has a very irregular plan and evokes organic shapes as it sits low and long on its site. Natural materials like wood shingles, wood trim, fieldstone chimneys finished with thickly laid mortar, and wood doors and sash are used throughout the house. At the Murphy House, architect Allan Gelbin used angles as a motif, in contrast to his Leuthold House in New Canaan, which features curves. The angle motif is carried throughout the house in its plan and down to details like door handles and light fixtures. Walls meet at sharp angles, creating prowlike elements. The house has a deeply overhanging roof with openings cut into the eaves to allow light to penetrate to planters adjacent to the building. An angled cantilevered wood deck with built-in benches at the rear of the house juts out precipitously over the pond, reminiscent of the deck at Frank Lloyd Wright's Tirranna (1956) in New Canaan, where Gelbin acted as master-of-the-works. A studio addition designed by Gelbin in the 1970s terminates in a full-height angled window wall with mitered glass corners.

The Murphy House was designed by architect Allan Gelbin for Peggy and Charles Murphy. Peggy Murphy established the highly successful New Canaan High School girls' swimming team in 1973 along with Carol McVeigh. Architect Allan Gelbin was an apprentice to Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesin East and oversaw the construction of the Wright-designed house in New Canaan before designing at least three houses of his own in New Canaan.

Peggy R. Murphy acquired the property in 1963. According to the assessor records, the house was 75% complete in July 1964, suggesting that it was finished in late 1964 or 1965. An 8'x20' wood shed with a flat roof was constructed in 1964. In 1974, the Murphys again hired architect Allan Gelbin to alter the house. The incorporated carport at one end of the house was converted into a sunroom with a fireplace and the house was extended by about 57 feet off the carport to create a studio. A partial second-story addition containing a bedroom was constructed above the former master bedroom. It also appears that the wood decks around the houses were extended either prior to 1974 or at this time.

In 2001, Ronald Meckler and Jacqueline Shapiro purchased the house. Meckler and Shapiro made some interior alterations between 2001 and 2004, including converting the sunroom into a master suite (necessitating the partial burial of the floating stair to the second floor and inserting a wall to create a hallway to the studio), converting the master bedroom and music room into a living room, and converting the webbar in the studio into a bath. The decks around the house were rebuilt in kind and the deteriorated gypsum soffit was replaced with cement board. The landscape was redesigned in 2002-04 by landscape architect Wesley Stout and included the replacement of a deteriorated outdoor space constructed of railroad ties at the side of the house with cement and fieldstone terraces bordered by stone walls consistent with the style and technique of the original stonework.

The Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
# Historic Building Name

Leuthold House

# Current Building Name

Leuthold House

# Architect

Allan Gelbin

# Address

Confidential

# Year Built

1966

# ID #

25

# Integrity of Place

Original location

# Historic Use

Single-family dwelling

# Present Use

Single-family dwelling

# Public or Private

Private

# Visible from Public Road

Yes

# County

Fairfield

# State

CT

# Town or City

New Canaan

# Village

NA

## Style

Irregular

## Plan

Floating

## Volume

Irregular

## Foundation

Concrete

## Piers

No

## Breezeway

No

## Wall Cladding

Stucco over cement block

## Are Walls Painted

Yes, white

## Trim Material

Mahogany

## Roof Type

Flat

## Eave

Boxed

## Fascia

Mahogany

## Gutter Material

Not visible, copper downspouts

## Gutter Type

Concealed with copper downspouts in soffits

## Chimney Cladding

NA

## # of Chimneys

None visible

## # of Porches

0

## Porch Roof Type

NA

## # of Stories

2

## Basement

Partial

## Massing

Asymmetrical

## Structural System

Unknown

## Pilotis

No

## Courtyard

No

## Wall Cladding

Stucco over cement block

## Are Walls Painted

Yes, white

## Trim Material

Mahogany

## Roof Type

Flat

## Eave

Boxed

## Fascia

Mahogany

## Gutter Material

Not visible, copper downspouts

## Gutter Type

Concealed with copper downspouts in soffits

## Chimney Cladding

NA

## # of Chimneys

None visible

## # of Porches

0

## Porch Roof Type

NA

## Exterior Lighting

Types: Recessed round downlights

Locations: Soffit

## Windows and Doors Main Structure

### Window Types

Fixed, casement, fixed corner windows with butt-joint glazing

### Sash Material

Mahogany

### Window Hardware

Appears original

### Door Types

Narrow-stile with internal narrow-stile screen doors. Flush doors.

### Door Material

Mahogany

### Door Hardware

Appears original
**Surrounding environment:** Scattered residential

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Reddish cut stone, red gravel, red round concrete pavers

**Exterior Stairs:** Red tile

**Fence or Gate:** No

**Terrace Paving Material:** Red tile, cut stone pavers

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** Large manmade pool with swimming pool in raised terrace above. Red tile terraces. Outdoor kitchen on mortared cut stone terrace. Large Modern sculptures set in landscape. Open lawn area at front of house. Concrete retaining walls.

**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**# of Terraces:** 3  
**# of Decks:** 0

**Paving - Vehicular:** Red gravel

**Exterior Stairs:** Red tile

**Fence or Gate:** No

**Terrace Paving Material:** Red tile, cut stone pavers

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Years of Alterations:** 1977, 1982

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Sash Material:** NA

**Garage?** ☑ Carport?  
3-car carport attached to guesthouse

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat, material not visible

**Outbuildings:** Guesthouse attached to carport, connected to house by breezeway; storage shed.

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** Stucco

**Doors and Windows:** Wood casement, fixed corner windows with butt-joint glazing. Narrow-stile wood door.

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Flat

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Adolph Leuthold (original owner)

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

**Builder:** Walter Smith

**Alterations Designers:** Unknown

**Surveyors:** EB, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 12.21.07

**Survey Notes:** House is defined by curving walls and irregular plan. Beautifully detailed woodwork, mitered at some corners. Plate glass rests directly on red tile in some areas. Carport roof supported on heavy concrete tapered piers at one end, then cantilevers out; detailed with exposed mahogany beams. Breezeway between house and guesthouse has red tile paving and openings in roof with trees growing through them. Guesthouse has unusual detail at roofline: curved metal pipes rest on sheets of some type of acrylic above fascia, which extend between exposed beams. Second outbuilding appears to be storage shed, has concrete foundation, board and batten wood siding, asphalt-shingled gable roof, three wood overhead doors, and wood casement windows.
The Leuthold House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criterion C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. Architect Allan Gelbin, who worked for Frank Lloyd Wright, believed the house to be one of his seminal works. Although influenced by Wright, Gelbin’s design is uniquely his own, featuring sculptured forms that respond to existing and manmade landscape elements on the site. It is an excellent example of a Modern house designed in the later period in New Canaan.

The Leuthold House is set on a gently sloping site with an extensive open lawn area at the front of the house. A large curving pond sits at the front of the house with a curved swimming pool set above it in a raised terrace. Large contemporary sculptures are placed throughout the landscape. Terraces paved in quarry tile face the pond and lawn area; the lawn area contains an outdoor kitchen. A utilitarian storage shed, which does not appear to have been designed by architect Allan Gelbin, is set away from the house and partially hidden by trees.

The Leuthold House was designed by Allan Gelbin for the Leuthold family. The engineer on the project was C. Foti, and the builder was Walter Smith of Wilton. In 1964, Adolph Leuthold purchased the property. At that time, according to the assessor records, the lot contained a bath house and a tennis court (considered to have little to no value), and three artificial pools measuring 6’x10’, 60’x15’, and 105’x30’. According to architect Allan Gelbin: “The original 5 acre site contained a large pond and a host of magnificent old trees, oak, maple, birch, etc. The house was created to wrap around the pond facing south and turn it’s [sic.] back to the north. A combination of circles, parts of ellipses and rectangles blend together harmoniously to form an entirely original sense and flow of space. The various site levels are used to obtain changes in floor elevation. Upon entering one views a beautiful interior pool which was originally on the site and built around, spring and run-off water fed…Large, beautiful lawns carpet the floors beneath the stately trees. Mr. Leuthold did much of the original landscaping, if not all of it” (Gelbin, August 1978).

A building permit for a new house was filed on June 9, 1965 and the house was completed in 1966. Gelbin later described the construction details of the house: “Main walls are of cement block, insulated, stuccoed and of wood stud, stuccoed inside and out. The floor is a slab laid over with Swedish dark brown tile. Cantilevers are of cement block, insulated, stuccoed and of wood stud, stuccoed inside and out. The floor is a slab laid over with Swedish dark brown tile. Cantilevers are of cement block, insulated, stuccoed and of wood stud, stuccoed inside and out. The floor is a slab laid over with Swedish dark brown tile. Cantilevers are of cement block, insulated, stuccoed and of wood stud, stuccoed inside and out. The floor is a slab laid over with Swedish dark brown tile.

The Leuthold House was included in the 1967 Modern House Tour in New Canaan. At that time, Gelbin was quoted as saying: “Owner and architect were determined to create an atmosphere free of past, imitative, cliché-ridden forms” (County, May 1967, 17). The Leuthold House became very significant to architect Allan Gelbin, who later wrote, “[n]o study of my work is complete without this project. It was my first opportunity to be able to use a little imagination…My opportunities were great as my budget was limited” (unattributed clipping in “Gelbin, Allan, Leuthold House,” Modern house file in collection of the New Canaan Historical Society).

In 1977, Joseph and Jeanne Spielman purchased the house. A storage building was added to the property in that same year. In 1982, a small addition to the studio in the guesthouse was constructed. In 1997, Lionel N. Sterling, Trustee, became owner of the property.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Building Name:</strong> Whitlow House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Building Name:</strong> Whitlow House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect:</strong> Allan Gelbin</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> Confidential</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions:</strong> 50' x 38'</td>
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<td><strong>Historic Use:</strong> Single-family dwelling</td>
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<td><strong>Public or Private:</strong> Private</td>
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<td><strong>Year Built:</strong> 1969</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ID #:</strong> 26</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>State:</strong> CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Town or City:</strong> New Canaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Village:</strong> NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrity of Place:</strong> Original location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visible from Public Road?</strong> Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style:</strong> Square, irregular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan:</strong> Grounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volume:</strong> Grounded, asymmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation:</strong> Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of Stories:</strong> 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basement:</strong> Partial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Massing:</strong> Asymmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structural System:</strong> Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Piers:</strong> No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pilotis:</strong> Yes, at carport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breezeway:</strong> No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Courtyard:</strong> No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong> Painted smooth concrete at exposed basement level; horizontal wood siding; V-channel and texture 1x11 vertical siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Are Walls Painted?</strong> Yes, joints sealed beneath paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trim Material:</strong> Painted wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Type:</strong> Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Material:</strong> Tar and gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eave:</strong> Boxed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soffit:</strong> Plain with slot diffusers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fascia:</strong> Plain; painted wood and copper flashing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gutter Material:</strong> Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gutter Type:</strong> Concealed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of Chimneys:</strong> 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chimney Cladding:</strong> Brick</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong># of Porches:</strong> 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Material:</strong> Painted wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Type:</strong> Soffit of main house roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architectural Description:</strong> Main Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Windows and Doors Main Structure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Window Types:</strong> Original windows: single light outswinging casement windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sash Material:</strong> Painted wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Window Hardware:</strong> Original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door Types:</strong> Paired faux paneled wood doors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door Material:</strong> Painted wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door Hardware:</strong> Original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Lighting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Types:</strong> Round down lights and wall sconces with globes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locations:</strong> Soffit and walls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Surrounding environment:** Woodland, residential

**Paving- Pedestrian:** Flagstone; gravel with wood edging.

**Paving - Vehicular:** Asphalt

**Exterior Stairs:** Belgian block, flagstone, and gravel stairs at rear of house. One step above grade at entry. Flagstone

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** No

**# of Terraces:** 0

**Deck Material:** Wood planking.

**Terrace Paving Material:** NA

**# of Decks:** 1

**Deck Material:** Wood planking.

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** No

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Dry SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Roof Shape and Material:** Flat

**Wall Cladding:** Horizontal wood siding

**Doors and Windows:** Sliding screen doors and casements flanking fixed plate glass sash

**Sash Material:** Aluminum

**Garage?** Yes

**Carport?** Yes

**Incorporated**

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood wall paneling and wood slot screen at carport

**Doors and Windows:** Painted wood single light casement with original hardware

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat, tar and gravel

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Fair

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:**

**Lighting Designer:**

**Interior Designer:**

**Builder:**

**Alterations Designers:**

**Surveyors:** HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.08.07

**Survey Notes:** Deck cantilevered from second floor of rear of house. Modified or built in 2 stages. Wood and metal cable railing at wood deck. Original windows are grouped as 1,3, and 4s. Horizontal trim connects sill line of original windows at second floor on original house. Vertical slat wood screen separates primary entrance from carport. Tall plain painted wood cornice beneath eave of 1 story sections of the house continue as a stringcourse in 2 story sections of the house. 2nd floor projects approx 12" beyond plane of the first floor. Roof eaves from 1 and 2 story wings intersect chimney. Brickwork at chimney is in poor condition. Mortar loss and displacement at top of chimney.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Whitlow House, front and side façades

Photographs

View: Whitlow House, side façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Whitlow House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

**Description**

The Whitlow House is built on a grassy, sloping, three-acre site with a small pond and views of the Five Mile River. It is a two-story house with Wrightian design influences, including a clear emphasis on horizontality and intersecting planes—expressed by the intersections of the house’s multiple flat roofs with the façades and chimney—ribbon windows, and use of natural materials. The flat roofs cantilever beyond the façades to form deep eaves. The exterior walls are clad with painted clapboard and vertical wood siding.

In 1966, Robert S. Whitlow commissioned architect Allan Gelbin to design a house for his family. Construction on the house was completed in 1969. The Whitlows occupied the house until 1985, when the property was transferred to Jerry Davidoff. A year later, the property was sold to Lawrence and Barbara Kessler, who still own the property. The Kesslers built a small, one-story bedroom addition at the side of the house in 1987 and enclosed the original tractor shed to serve as a garage or enclosed storage space at an unknown date.

Aside from the bedroom addition and the alterations to the tractor shed, the house retains high integrity.

**Significance**

## Historic Resource Inventory Form

### General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Surveyed: Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Building Name:</th>
<th>Spotts House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Building Name:</td>
<td>Spotts House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>Richard Henderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions:</td>
<td>93'x55'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Use:</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Use:</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public or Private:</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible from Public Road?:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town or City:</td>
<td>New Canaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

| Style: | Grounded Asymmetrical |
| Plan: | Rectangular with L-shaped additions |
| Volume: | Grounded |
| Massing: | Asymmetrical |
| Foundation: | Concrete |
| Piers: | No |
| Breezeway: | No |
| Courtyard: | No |
| Window Types: | Fixed, horizontal sliding sash, shed-roofed dormer |
| Sash Material: | Aluminum |
| Window Hardware: | Appears original |
| Door Types: | Narrow-stile door, sliding doors |
| Door Material: | Aluminum |
| Door Hardware: | Appears original |
| Exterior Lighting: | Metal sconces |
| Locations: | Mounted on wall |

| Wall Cladding: | Vertical wood siding |
| Are Walls Painted?: | Yes, white |
| Trim Material: | None |
| Roof Type: | Flat |
| Roof Material: | Not visible |
| Eave: | None |
| Soffit: | None |
| Fascia: | None, metal flashing |
| Gutter Material: | Not visible |
| Gutter Type: | Concealed |
| # of Chimneys: | 1 |
| Chimney Cladding: | Brick |
| # of Porches: | 0 |
| Porch Roof Material: | NA |
| Porch Roof Type: | NA |
### Site Description

**Surrounding environment:** Scattered residential

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Gravel with Belgian block curb

**Exterior Stairs:** Mortared fieldstone

**Fence or Gate:** No

**Terrace Paving Material:** NA

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No  **Cut Stone Wall:** Yes  **DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  **Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House set on massive stone outcropping. Extensive stone walls, many which predate house. Very wooded.

### Alterations

In 1979-1980, Alan Goldberg designed a new addition containing a master suite and a bathroom to be added to the north side of the original house. A new roof was also installed at this time. John R. Mastera & Associates designed an addition for the current owners containing a 3-car garage and master suite, constructed around 2000.

**Years of Alterations:** 1979-80, ca. 2000

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding

**Doors and Windows:** Fixed, horizontal sliding sash  **Sash Material:** Aluminum

**Roof Shape and Material:** Flat, not visible

### Garage

**Garage?** Yes  **Carport?** No

**Foundation:** NA  **Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

### Outbuildings

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA  **Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

### Exterior Conditions

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

### Landscape

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown  **Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown  **Builder:** Unknown

**Alterations Designers:** Alan Goldberg, John R. Mastera & Associates

### Survey

**Surveyors:** EB, MS  **Date Surveyed:** 11.28.07

**Survey Notes:** House has been expanded twice and has two driveways. Very difficult to walk between driveways without going into house. Original house cantilevers over foundation at southwest corner. Some sliding doors and windows situated to hang in the air above grade with no steps or railings. Use of metal pipe rails throughout as railings, window guards, etc.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury
Date: November 2007
Negative on File: Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View:
Spotts House, front and side facades of original house
The Spotts House does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register because it has undergone significant alterations.

**Description**

The Spotts House is located on a hilly, rocky site. Due to later additions, the house currently has two driveways and two primary entrances; because of the hilly terrain, it is very difficult to walk between the driveways on the property without going through the house.

The Spotts House was constructed in three phases. The original house (1972) was a one-story, flat-roofed cube clad in vertical wood siding set on a massive rock outcropping overlooking a wooded valley. Fieldstone walls that predate the house run throughout the property. The street-facing west façade is largely blank, while the remaining walls contain large fixed sash, narrow-stile doors, and sliding glass doors. Semicircular projections were originally placed to the west of the doorways on the north and south façades, but the north projection was removed when the first addition was constructed. Wood decks extend off the north and south façades.

The first addition (1979-80) extended the house to the north by adding a one-story structure with a rectangular plan but retained the form and massing of the original house.

The second addition (2000) is a one-story-plus-basement, flat-roofed structure with a three-car garage at the basement level. A wood deck extends around three sides of the upper floor. Although clad in the same vertical wood siding as the remainder of the house, this addition is differentiated by its squat massing, overhanging roof, foundation clad in stone veneer, and strongly defined window and door frames. The fenestration on the second addition is very geometric and includes square and rectangular windows.

The Spotts House was designed by architect Richard Henderson. The current assessor property card lists the date of construction as 1972, but since the 1960s property cards are currently undergoing conservation and are unavailable, further investigation is required to firmly establish a construction date and original owner for this house.

Wendy Spotts acquired the property in 1975. In 1979-80, an addition designed by Alan Goldberg containing a master suite was added to the north side of the house.

In 1986, David R. and Barbara W. Waters purchased the house. Roy A. and Janice E. Abramowitz acquired the property in 1997. That same year, the house was featured in the movie, "The Ice Storm." The Abramowitzes hired architect John R. Mastera & Associates to construct a large addition containing a three-car garage and master suite, which was completed around 2000.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

<table>
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<th>Historic Building Name: Goldberg House</th>
<th>Field Surveyed: Yes [ ] No [X]</th>
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<td>Current Building Name: Goldberg House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect: Alan Goldberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address: Confidential</td>
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<td>Dimensions:</td>
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<td>Historic Use: Single-family dwelling</td>
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<td>Public or Private: Private</td>
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<tr>
<td>Present Use: Single-family dwelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year Built: 1977</td>
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<td>ID #: 28</td>
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<td>NR Eligible as Individual:</td>
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<td>NR Eligible for District:</td>
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<tr>
<td>County: Fairfield</td>
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<td>State: CT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town or City: New Canaan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Village: NA</td>
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**General Information**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Style:</th>
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<th>Structural System:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volume:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piers:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breezeway:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are Walls Painted?</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim Material:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Type:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roof Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eave:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Soffit:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fascia:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gutter Material:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gutter Type:</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Chimneys:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chimney Cladding:</td>
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<td># of Porches:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Porch Roof Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch Roof Type:</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

| Window Types:             |          |
| Sash Material:            |          |
| Window Hardware:          |          |
| Door Types:               |          |
| Door Material:            |          |
| Door Hardware:            |          |

**Exterior Lighting**

| Types:                    |          |
| Locations:                |          |
### Site Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surrounding environment:</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Paving - Pedestrian:</td>
<td>Paving - Vehicular:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td>Deck Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
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</table>

### Alterations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Alterations:</th>
<th>Foundation:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td>Sash Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Garage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garage?</th>
<th>Carport?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation:</th>
<th>Wall Cladding:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Configuration and Material:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outbuildings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation:</th>
<th>Wall Cladding:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exterior:

| Structural: |  |
| Threats to Building or Site: | Unknown |

### Landscape Architect:

| Paschall Campbell (1955 landscape) |

### Lighting Designer:

### Interior Designer:

### Alterations Designers:

### Builder:

| Fredrick De Finis |

### Date Surveyed:

| NA |

### Survey Notes:

House not surveyed. Formerly the Campbell House by Johansen, demolished by Goldberg in 1975 only leaving some framing.
Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  
Date: May 2008  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Goldberg House, front and side façades

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  
Date: May 2008  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Goldberg House, 2008 addition

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Goldberg House is located on the site of the former Campbell House, which was designed by John Johansen, constructed by Ted Haupt, and completed in 1952. The Campbell House was built for Paschall and Betsy Dawley Campbell. Paschall Campbell was a landscape architect who designed the landscape for Lee House 2 (1956, Lee) and for his own house. The Campbell House was featured in an August 1956 article in House & Home. The one-story, flat-roofed house was set on piers on a stone platform and had an H-shaped plan with a recessed entry porch and a rear courtyard. The entry and courtyard divided the house in two, with the public spaces (living room, dining room, and kitchen) on one side, and the private spaces (master bedroom and bath, and two other bedrooms and a bath) on the other side. The house was clad in glass and plywood.

In 1966, Alan E. and Gertrude S. Goldberg acquired the property. According to Alan Goldberg, around 1976, he essentially demolished the house, only leaving the rough framing, partly to increase the amount of living space and partly because of recurring maintenance problems. The original house had apparently been designed with low-cost materials to keep the budget low (Fine Homebuilding, June/July 1981, 51).

Goldberg designed a new house more than double in size to the original and had it constructed by builder Fredrick De Finis. The Goldbergs lived on site while the house was being reconstructed. Goldberg planned a new design that would be reminiscent of the original house: “We decided that the new house should be designed in the same spirit as the existing house. Even though it was a small house with a simple plan, I appreciated the thought that went into the original design” (Fine Homebuilding, June/July 1981, 52). The Goldberg House was completed in 1977. This house has an off-set H-shaped plan with wood decks on three sides. In the center of the house is an entry vestibule and a family room (the former courtyard). One side contains the living room, dining room, kitchen, and study, and the other side contains a master bedroom and bath, and two other bedrooms and a bath. This plan is similar to the original plan of the house. A carport was constructed on the site in 1979. In October 2007, construction began on an addition designed by Goldberg that will be connected to the house by a glassed-in bridge.

Sources

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Historic Building Name:</strong></th>
<th>Alcoa House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Building Name:</strong></td>
<td>Alcoa House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect:</strong></td>
<td>Charles Goodman</td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>Confidential</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Year Built:</strong></td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td><strong>ID #:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>County:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Town or City:</strong></td>
<td>New Canaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Village:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Information**

| **Dimensions:** | Confidential |
| **Historic Use:** | Single-family dwelling |
| **Public or Private:** | Private |

**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

| **Style:** |  |
| **Plan:** |  |
| **Volume:** |  |
| **Foundation:** |  |
| **Piers:** |  |
| **Breezeway:** |  |

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

| **Window Types:** |  |
| **Sash Material:** |  |
| **Window Hardware:** |  |
| **Door Types:** |  |
| **Door Material:** |  |
| **Door Hardware:** |  |

**Exterior Lighting**

<p>| <strong>Types:</strong> |  |
| <strong>Locations:</strong> |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
<th>Garage</th>
<th>Outbuildings</th>
<th>Exterior</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Survey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
<td>Paving - Vehicular:</td>
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Photographer: Allyson Mehley
Date: February 2008
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View:
Alcoa House, view from street showing garage addition at right

Photographs

Photographer: Allyson Mehley
Date: February 2008
Negative on File? Yes

View:
Alcoa House, view from street
Description

The Alcoa House was constructed in 1958 as a showcase house for the Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa). Alcoa had hired architect Charles Goodman to design the “Care Free House” to demonstrate the use of aluminum in a dwelling. Approximately forty houses were completed in the United States. The houses utilized aluminum roofing, siding, and windows.

The assessor property street card at the New Canaan Historical Society does not list an owner for the property prior to 1959, but notes that the “Model House” was completed in 1958. The lot was acquired by the Thompson Realty Corp. in 1959 and sold to Kenneth H. and Mary R. McClure on the same day. The assessor noted that the house had a concrete block foundation, a gable roof clad in aluminum, and a glass and aluminum exterior. The house was rectangular in plan with a flagstone terrace screened by a brick wall at the front and a second flagstone terrace at the side. It appears that the original house had three bedrooms and two baths at one side, and a family room, kitchen, and living room on the other side.

Between 1964 and 1965, addition and alterations were completed, including the construction of an interior swimming pool by E.L. Wolner Co. Inc. Although the assessor property cards are unclear, it appears that the addition was 42’x36’ and included the swimming pool enclosure and an additional bedroom and bath. An attached garage was also constructed at this time. The terrace and brick wall may have been extended.

In 1981, William R. and Joan P. Martin acquired the property, which was sold to Robert M. Dewey, Jr., and Harriet B. Dewey in 1982. Between 1982 and 1983, a small sunroom was added on to the 1964-65 bedroom addition. In 1987, a second floor was added to the central part of the house along with a 24’x6’ wood deck. In 1997, Anil and Enid B. Prasad purchased the property. Sometime in the late 1990s or 2000s, a new three-car garage and entryway were constructed to extend at a right angle off of the front terrace.

Sources

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Gores House  
**Current Building Name:** Gores House  
**Architect:** Landis Gores  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 130' x 22'  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes  
**Style:** Irregular rectangular  
**Plan:** Grounded  
**Volume:** Symmetrical  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Piers:** No  
**Breezeway:** No  
**Wall Cladding:** Narrow cypress vertical tongue and groove siding; glass; field stone  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, wood is painted light grey.  
**Trim Material:** Painted wood  
**Roof Type:** Flat  
**Eave:** Open  
**Fascia:** Plain; painted wood and copper gravel stop  
**Gutter Material:** Not visible  
**Gutter Type:** Not visible  
**# of Chimneys:** 3  
**Chimney Cladding:** Fieldstone  
**# of Porches:** 0  
**Porch Roof Type:** NA  
**Type of Place:** Original location  
**Year Built:** 1948  
**ID #:** 30  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** Yes  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA  
**Chain of Ownership:**  
**Architectural Description: Main Structure**  
**Window Types:** Fixed, In-swinging awning windows at bedroom corridor and at clerestory.  
**Window Material:** Painted wood  
**Door Types:** Squat narrow stile glazed doors and tall and skinny (floor to ceiling) narrow stile glazed doors. All have matching screen doors.  
**Door Material:** Painted wood  
**Door Hardware:** Original, including cremone bolts.  
**Exterior Lighting**  
**Types:**
**Surrounding environment:** Wooded

**Paving- Pedestrian:** Flagstone  
**Paving - Vehicular:** Rough finished asphalt

**Exterior Stairs:** Mortar set slate  
**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**Fence or Gate:** No  
**# of Terraces:** 2  
**# of Decks:** 0

**Terrace Paving Material:** Mortar set slate  
**Deck Material:** NA

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House sited on a ridge; stone paved terraces at the back of the house; stone planters at front of the house

**Alterations:** Although there have been additions to the house, there are no major alterations. In 1970, Gores turned the carport into an enclosed room, now containing a hot tub, and built a new garage. Gores extended the terraces at the back of the house and built an in-ground swimming pool in 1985. New roof, to match the configuration of the original was being installed during the survey (2007).

**Years of Alterations:** 1970, 1985  
**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA  
**Doors and Windows:** NA  
**Sash Material:** NA

**Garage?** ✓ Carport? □ Separate. Connected to house with an open loggia

**Foundation:** Tar and gravel  
**Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding

**Doors and Windows:** Overhead door, clerestory windows  
**Roof Configuration and Material:** Clerestory; flat

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA  
**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Fair to poor

**Structural:** Fair to poor

**Threats to Building or Site:** Deferred maintenance

**Landscape Architect:** None

**Interior Designer:**

**Alterations Designers:** Landis Gores

**Lighting Designer:** Richard Kelly

**Builder:** John C. Smith, Inc.

**Surveys:** HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 12.14.07

**Survey Notes:** Site was snow covered during survey work, so information on landscape is limited. The woodwork at the house was initially left unfinished with the intention that it would weather naturally to a light grey color. This didn't happen, so the owners painted the woodwork. The roof eaves cantilever slightly beyond the plane of wall. The swimming pool is located in a terraced section of site leading down to the woods. No basement; only well and cold water storage tank/pump below living space. A linear home with many flat roofs.
Photographer: Heather McGrath
Date: December 2007
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Gores House, front facade

Photographs

View: Gores House, rear façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Gores House is large, single-story, flat-roofed, wood-frame house that is stylistically related both to the International Style and to Wrightian rectilinear or organic architecture. The 130'-wide house is sited on a platform on a large wooded lot and is set back from the road. Wall materials include floor-to-ceiling fixed plate glass sash, narrow vertical tongue-and-groove cypress siding stained grey, and stone. The house is divided into three major wings: at the south end is a low bedroom wing, at the center of the house is a wide block with a raised roof to accommodate the tall ceiling of the living/dining area, and the north end contains the kitchen and utility areas. The main entrance, which has three wide glass doors and is sheltered by a cantilevered roof with large skylights, is situated between the bedroom wing and the living/dining area. A separate garage, connected to the main house by a sheltered walkway, has a clerestory roof.

The Gores House has undergone minor alterations. In 1970, the carport located to the north of the kitchen/utility area was enclosed as living space and a new two-car garage was constructed. Between 1983 and 1985, Landis Gores designed an extension to the terrace at the rear of the house to include two circular seating areas and an oval swimming pool.

In 1946, Pamela and Landis Gores purchased a four-acre lot to construct their first home in New Canaan. Designed by Harvard Five architect Landis Gores, the house is one of the first Modern houses built in New Canaan. The house was constructed by John C. Smith with lighting design by Richard Kelly and was completed in 1948.

The Gores House was featured in national publications including a large spread in the January 1952 issue of House & Home and an article in the New York Times Magazine. It was part of the 1949 and 1952 Modern house tours in New Canaan.

The Gores House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. The nomination states: “The Landis Gores House is significant because it epitomizes the ‘modern’ architecture of post-World War II America...Among the distinguishing characteristics of the type embodied in the Gores House are its flat-roofed single-story form, emphasis on horizontal planes, extensive use of full-height glass walls, informal open plan, the absence of any reference to historical precedence, and a close relationship between the house and its environment. Leavening the International style’s glass-walled austerity with natural wood and stone in the manner of Frank Lloyd Wright, the house was considered avant-garde...when built.”

The property is currently held in the Gores family.

Sources

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Irwin Pool House  
**Current Building Name:** Irwin Pool House  
**Architect:** Landis Gores  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 68'x16'  
**Historic Use:** Pool house of large estate  
**Public or Private:** Public  
**Style:** Shallow T-shaped  
**# of Stories:** 1  
**Plan:** Grounded  
**Volume:** Symmetrical  
**Foundation:** Concrete block  
**Piers:** No  
**Massing:** Symmetrical  
**Breezeway:** No  
**Wall Cladding:** Wood horizontal siding and vertical siding  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, white  
**Trim Material:** Wood  
**Roof Type:** Hipped  
**Eave:** Yes, deep  
**Fascia:** Plain  
**Gutter Material:** Sheet copper  
**Gutter Type:** Hanging  
**# of Chimneys:** 1  
**Chimney Cladding:** Brick  
**# of Porches:** 1  
**Porch Roof Type:** Part of main roof  
**Wall Cladding:** Wood horizontal siding and vertical siding  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, white  
**Trim Material:** Wood  
**Roof Type:** Hipped  
**Eave:** Yes, deep  
**Fascia:** Plain  
**Gutter Material:** Sheet copper  
**Gutter Type:** Hanging  
**# of Chimneys:** 1  
**Chimney Cladding:** Brick  
**# of Porches:** 1  
**Porch Roof Type:** Part of main roof  
**Wall Cladding:** Wood horizontal siding and vertical siding  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, white  
**Trim Material:** Wood  
**Roof Type:** Hipped  
**Eave:** Yes, deep  
**Fascia:** Plain  
**Gutter Material:** Sheet copper  
**Gutter Type:** Hanging  
**# of Chimneys:** 1  
**Chimney Cladding:** Brick  
**# of Porches:** 1  
**Porch Roof Type:** Part of main roof  

**General Information**  
**Field Surveyed:** Yes  
**Year Built:** 1960  
**ID #:** 31  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** Yes  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA  

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**  
**Window Types:** Fixed plate glass, sliding and fixed ribbon windows  
**Sash Material:** Wood  
**Window Hardware:**  
**Door Types:** HWD at entry, sliding glass doors, paired glass  
**Door Material:** Wood and aluminum  
**Door Hardware:** Replacement  

**Exterior Lighting**  
**Types:** Round recessed downlights  
**Locations:** Soffit
**Surrounding environment:** Set on former estate

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone pavers

**Exterior Stairs:**

**Fence or Gate:** Metal fence

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Landscape:** Open lawn and wooded grove

**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel

**# of Terraces:** 2

**Deck Material:** NA

**# of Decks:** 0

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Cut Stone Wall:** Yes

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Cut Stone Wall:** Yes

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Foundation:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Sash Material:** NA

**Alterations:** Removed pool, added paved pedestrian path

**Years of Alterations:** 2004-07

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Sash Material:** NA

**Garage?** No

**Carport?** No

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Sash Material:** NA

**Outbuildings:** Pool house served as an outbuilding to the 1920s main house

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Sash Material:** NA

**Exterior:** Fair

**Structural:** Fair

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:**

**Lighting Designer:**

**Interior Designer:**

**Builder:**

**Alterations Designers:**

**Surveyors:** HM, MS

**Survey Notes:** Pool house currently vacant, part of Irwin Estate which is now being used as a public park

**Date Surveyed:** 10.30.07
The Irwin Pool House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criterion C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. Designed by Landis Gores to be a pool house for the John Irwin Estate, this small building embodies the design principles of post-World War II Modern residential design. The building, which retains remarkable integrity, has a cross-shaped pavilion design with an open two-story, glass-walled central pavilion and two one-story wings clad in wood siding.

**Description**

The pool house is a wood-frame Palladian structure on a concrete foundation with painted wood siding and slate-clad hipped roofs. The roofs project beyond the planes of the walls to create deep overhangs, which are supported in many locations by cross-shaped columns.

The structure is symmetrical and has a shallow cruciform-shaped plan. On the primary façade, the core is marked by double-height expanses of glass; the flanking wings are more solid, each four bays wide and clad with vertical wood siding. Slender, cross-shaped wood columns divide the bays, and narrow windows at eye level relieve the solid wall surfaces. The secondary facades are more utilitarian. They are clad in wood siding and have painted hollow wood doors that open onto terraces with flagstone pavers. There is a slight grade change, so the west terrace is several feet above grade and the east terrace is at grade. The rear façades of the flanking wings are treated with the same finishes and arrangement as the primary façades. The central portion of the back façade projects beyond the face of the building and has three sliding glass windows with fixed transoms.

The core of the building contains an open double-height space with a living room that is anchored by a fireplace at the center of the room. The living space opens onto a terrace through very tall, rail-and-stile glazed doors. There is a small kitchen at the opposite end and two bathrooms in between the kitchen area and the living area. The core areas are flanked by one-story changing areas with built-in benches.

**Significance**

Built to the designs of architect Landis Gores as a pool house for Jane Irwin (1915-71) and John N. Irwin II (1913-2000), the Irwin Pool House was completed in 1960.

John Nichol Irwin II was a lawyer who served as the Deputy Secretary of State (1970-73) and the United States Ambassador to France (1973-74). Jane Watson Irwin was the daughter of Thomas J. Watson, the founder of International Business Machine Corporation (IBM).

In 1949, Jeanette K. Watson, wife of Thomas J. Watson, bought an improved parcel of land on Weed Street. The parcel contained a two-and-a-half story single-family residence, built in 1908, a garage and staff quarters, and a pump house. In 1950, the Watson family built a swimming pool. In 1952, they constructed a separate bathhouse (demolished when the Gores-designed pool house was built) and two tennis courts.

In 1957, Jeanette and Thomas Watson transferred the property to their daughter Jane and her husband John N. Irwin II. The Irwins commissioned architect Landis Gores to design a pool house (known as a cabana in the assessor’s records) for their estate. Mrs. Irwin was familiar with Gores’s design work through his work with IBM and his longstanding relationship with her family.

To celebrate the completion of the pool house, the Watsons surprised Landis Gores with a housewarming party attended by such luminaries as Philip Johnson, Eliot Noyes, Paul Rudolph, I.M. Pei, and Edward Larabee Barnes.

In 2005, the Irwin family sold the estate to the Town of New Canaan for use as a public park.

**Sources**

"Jane Watson Irwin Succumbs at 55." New Canaan Advertiser, 7 January 1971, 5A.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
# HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

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<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: Cut Stone Wall: DRY SET Field Stone Wall: Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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### Alterations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Alterations:</th>
<th>Foundation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td>Sash Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
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</tbody>
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### Garage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garage?</th>
<th>Carport?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Configuration and Material:</td>
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### Outbuildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation:</th>
<th>Wall Cladding:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
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### Exterior

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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### Credits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape Architect:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Interior Designer:</td>
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### Survey

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey Notes:</td>
<td>House not surveyed</td>
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</table>
Since the Doggett Jackson House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this house.

The Doggett Jackson House was designed by Charles Jacobs and constructed around 1967. The house was designed for graphic designer Jane Doggett, who collaborated with Jacobs on the design of the house. The property, which overlooks the Norwalk Reservoir, was acquired by Jane D. Doggett in 1963. The original house had an indoor pool with a waterfall.

At some point before 1982, the separate garage was converted into a guest studio. In 1982, Leonard and Claire L. Tow acquired the property. An addition consisting of a vestibule, a sunroom, a porch, and a deck was constructed in 1983. In 1985, a two-car attached garage was completed. In 1986, a pool was constructed. Sometime after 1988, a 24’x16’ greenhouse addition was completed.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
### General Information

- **Historic Building Name:** Barlow House
- **Current Building Name:** Barlow House
- **Architect:** John Johansen
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Dimensions:** 63' x 30'
- **Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Public or Private:** Private
- **Year Built:** 1950
- **ID #:** 33
- **County:** Fairfield
- **State:** CT
- **Town or City:** New Canaan
- **Village:** NA

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

- **Style:** Irregular
- **Plan:** Grounded
- **Volume:** Symmetrical except for garage wing
- **Foundation:** Concrete block
- **Piers:** No
- **Breezeway:** No
- **Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding; plywood
- **Are Walls Painted?** Yes, tan and white
- **Trim Material:** Wood
- **Roof Type:** Gable
- **Eave:** Boxed
- **Fascia:** Plain; partially concealed by hanging gutter
- **Gutter Material:** Aluminum
- **Gutter Type:** Hanging
- **# of Chimneys:** 1
- **Chimney Cladding:** Brick
- **Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles at house and rolled paper at garage
- **Soffit:** Plain; painted wood
- **# of Porches:** 0
- **Porch Roof Material:** NA
- **Porch Roof Type:** NA

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

- **Window Types:** Fixed plate glass sash at garage; replacement casement sash
- **Sash Material:** Aluminum
- **Window Hardware:** Salvaged from original and reused
- **Door Types:** Narrow stile glazed entry door; painted flush hollow wood door; wood door clad with vertical siding
- **Door Material:** Painted wood
- **Door Hardware:** Some original

### Exterior Lighting

- **Types:** Spotlights, not original
- **Locations:** Mounted on walls and soffits
### Surrounding environment:
Woodland; residential

### Site Description

- **Paving - Pedestrian**: Gravel with mortar field stone retaining walls
- **Paving - Vehicular**: Gravel; loose and mortar set fieldstone walls
- **Exterior Stairs**: Down to entry - fieldstone in mortar
- **Swimming Pool**: No
- **Fence or Gate**: No
- **Landscape**:
  - Stone lined planters, large rock, gradual sloping site, heavily wooded
- **Terrace Paving Material**: Flagstone pavers
- **# of Terraces**: 2
- **# of Decks**: 0
- **Paving - Vehicular**: Gravel; loose and mortar set fieldstone walls
- **MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall**: Yes
- **Cut Stone Wall**: No
- **DRY SET Field Stone Wall**: No
- **Cut Stone Wall**: No
- **Deck Material**: NA

### Altered Features

- **Alterations**: Two rooms (dining room and den) were added to the house by 1953; freestanding garage added c.1953; master bedroom addition 1953; new master bedroom suite added in 1971; stone terrace at back of house redone in c. 1988; stone walls and walkway at front of house redone in 1988; radiant floor heating redone in 1998; new windows in 2005; kitchen remodeled (date unknown); landscaping redone and interiors reconfigured in 2005.
- **Years of Alterations**: 1953; 1971; 1988; 2005
- **Wall Cladding**: Vertical wood siding and field stone
- **Doors and Windows**: Garage doors with vertical wood siding and narrow stile glazed door
- **Roof Shape and Material**: Flat rolled paper with copper flashing
- **Garage?**: Yes
- **Carport?**: No
  - Two: Incorporated and separate
- **Foundation**: Concrete
- **Wall Cladding**: Painted vertical wood siding
- **Doors and Windows**: Fixed plate glass sash; narrow stile glazed wood doors
- **Roof Configuration and Material**: Flat rolled paper with sheet copper flashing

### Outbuildings

- **Outbuildings**: Second garage see Alteration notes
- **Foundation**: Concrete block
- **Wall Cladding**: Vertical wood siding
- **Doors and Windows**: Fixed plate glass sash; narrow stile glazed wood doors
- **Roof Material and Configuration**: None known

### Conditions

- **Exterior**: Good
- **Structural**: Good
- **Threats to Building or Site**: None known

### Designers

- **Landscape Architect**: Builder: Ted Hobbs
- **Interior Designer**: Lighting Designer:
- **Alterations Designers**: John Johansen; Zane Yost; Richard Thomas

### Credits

- **Surveyors**: HM, MS
- **Date Surveyed**: 11.08.07
- **Survey Notes**: Ornamental wood screen resting on a sill adjacent to entry door probably screened the bathroom window, wood screen partially conceals kitchen door entrance.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury

Date: November 2007

Negative on File?: Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
Sited on a wooded parcel fronting the Five Mile River, the Barlow House has been substantially altered since its original construction. The house was built as a modest slab-on-grade, one-story frame house with vertical wood siding and broad expanses of glass. The house had two bedrooms and a large, combined living/dining space that opened onto a paved terrace. In an original rendering by Johansen, the house is shown as having a flat or shed roof with deeply cantilevered eaves, but was constructed with shallow gable roofs composed of redwood trusses as suggested by builder Hobbs Inc. to allow complete freedom in the interior layout.

Johansen designed the earliest alterations and additions for the house, which were completed in 1953. The work substantially expanded the modest house and included additions to accommodate a dining room, a den, and a master bedroom suite. A freestanding, one-car garage, connected to the house by a breezeway, was also built at this time.

In 1971, architect Zane Yost designed a new master bedroom suite for the house and expanded the kitchen and garage. The terrace at the back of the house and the stone walls at the front of the house were rebuilt in 1988. In 2005, the original windows were replaced, the terrace and front patio were reconstructed, the landscaping was redesigned, and the interiors were remodeled by the current owner, an architect.

Built to the designs of architect John M. Johansen for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Barlow, the Barlow House was completed in 1950 and was one of Johansen’s first house commissions in New Canaan. Because of the extensive changes to the property, Johansen no longer feels that this house reflects his design. The original property cards for the house do not appear to be in the files of the New Canaan Historical Society, so it has not been possible to trace the early history of alterations and ownership.

In 1979, Stephen and Jane Raye purchased the parcel. It was then sold to Richard and Marianne Thomas in 1989. The Thomas family still owns the property today.

Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
## Historic Resource Inventory Form

### General Information

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<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Building Name</td>
<td>Warner House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>John Johansen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Town or City</td>
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<td>Village</td>
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### Architectural Description: Main Structure

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<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
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<td>Piers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Are Walls Painted?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trim Material</td>
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<td>Eave</td>
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### Windows and Doors Main Structure

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<th>Feature</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Window Types</td>
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<tr>
<td>Window Hardware</td>
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<td>Door Types</td>
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<td>Door Material</td>
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### Exterior Lighting

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Types</td>
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<td>Locations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Description</td>
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<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
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<td>Deck Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Paving - Pedestrian:</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garage?</th>
<th>Carport?</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Roof Configuration and Material:</td>
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<th>Outbuildings:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
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</table>

| Exterior: |
| Structural: |
| Threats to Building or Site: House for sale |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape Architect: James Fanning</th>
<th>Lighting Designer: Richard Kelly</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interior Designer:</td>
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| Survey: |
| Surveyors: |
| Survey Notes: House not surveyed |
| Date Surveyed: NA |
Photographer: Allyson Mehley

Date: February 2008

Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Warner House, view from street

Location of Negative: N/A
The Warner House was designed by John Johansen for Mary Ann and Rawleigh Warner, Jr. Mary Ann de Clairmont Warner acquired the property in January 1955 (transferred to Mary Ann and Rawleigh Warner, Jr., in 1956). According to Rawleigh Warner, Jr., work began in August 1955 and was completed in June 1956. The contractor was Wenzel, Co., Inc., the lighting consultant was Richard Kelly, and the landscape architect was James Fanning.

Rawleigh Warner, Jr., was born in 1921. He graduated from Princeton University in 1943 and served in the Army during World War II. In 1946, he married Mary Ann de Clairmont, who had studied at Vassar College. They had two daughters. After the war, he started an investment firm called Warner Bard & Co. After the company failed, he joined Continental Oil Company and then took a job with Socony Mobil Oil (now Mobil Oil) around 1952. In 1965, he became president of Socony, and by 1970, he would become the chairman and CEO of the Mobil Oil Corporation.

Johansen designed the Warner House as a Neo-Palladian structure during what he called his “Neo-Classical Period.” He described the house as follows: “Of my designs, the Villa Ponte or Warner House, 1957, most elegantly interpreted the Palladian ideal: the central pavilion was the bridge that spanned the stream, its three bays covered by arched vaults. Flanking this bridge were secondary pavilions rendered in pink stucco decoratively embossed with my designs. Gold leaf was used in the arches and on the living room ceiling, and on the exterior spurring off rainwater to the stream below were eight gilded gargoyles designed by the sculptor Robert Engman. Is this not enough classical revival in the 1950s to raise the envy of most postmodernist architects some 20 or 30 years later!” (Johansen, 1995, 22).

The house had an H-shaped plan with the Rippowam River running under the glassed-in central portion of the building. Each pavilion had a separate function: the parent's pavilion contained the master suite; the children's pavilion contained two bedrooms and a bath; the service pavilion contained the kitchen, storage area, a servant's bedroom, and a basement playroom; and the guest pavilion contained a guest bedroom, bath, and courtyard. The center part of the house contained the social space: a living room, dining room, and balconies overlooking the river. Provisions were made to extend two legs of the “H” for a garage and playroom, but this never occurred.

The Warner House was chosen as one of the best contemporary homes of 1958 by Architectural Record. It was also featured in the New York Times, House & Home, and Architectural Design.

In 1962, the courtyard outside the guestroom was enclosed. In 1969, a natural outdoor pool was constructed. Between 1968 and 1970, a separate 3-car garage/poolhouse was completed. In 1993, living quarters over the garage were constructed. According to Rawleigh Warner, Jr., the alterations were designed by Johansen and built by T.M. Hobbs.

Sources

"Eight houses to help homebuyers raise their sights..." House & Home, December 1958, 120-140.
"Mobil Oil Chief Honored." Stamford Advocate, 10 April 976, B11.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

**Historic Building Name:** Glass House  
**Current Building Name:** Philip Johnson Glass House  
**Architect:** Philip Johnson  
**Address:** Confidential

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**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Village:** NA

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<tr>
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<td><strong>Courtyard:</strong></td>
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**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Window Types:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sash Material:</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Window Hardware:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Door Types:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Door Material:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Door Hardware:</strong></td>
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**Exterior Lighting**

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<tr>
<th><strong>Types:</strong></th>
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**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

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## Surrounding environment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paving- Pedestrian:</th>
<th>Paving - Vehicular:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Exterior Stairs:</th>
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<tr>
<th>Fence or Gate:</th>
<th># of Terraces:</th>
<th># of Decks:</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Terrace Paving Material:</th>
<th>Deck Material:</th>
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<tr>
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## Alterations:

<table>
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<tr>
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## Garage?

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<th>James Fanning</th>
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<tr>
<th>Survey Notes:</th>
<th>Since the Glass House has been extensively researched and surveyed in the past, resources were devoted instead to the remainder of the Modern houses in New Canaan.</th>
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</table>
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: March 2008  
Negative on File? Yes  

View: Philip Johnson Glass House, view of Brick House, Glass House, and swimming pool  

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Philip Johnson Glass House is currently listed as a National Historic Landmark. It also appears eligible as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

The Glass House was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1997. Given the depth of research already completed on this property, resources were devoted instead to the remainder of the Modern houses in New Canaan. The following timeline excerpted from the Philip Johnson Glass House website outlines the basic history of the property.

1945: Philip Johnson began schematic design of the Glass House
ca. 1945: Johnson purchased five acres in New Canaan, CT
1947: Johnson finalized design of the Glass House
1948: Groundbreaking for the Glass House and Brick House
1949: The Glass House and Brick House completed
1953: Brick House floor plan remodeled
1955: Pool completed
1960: David Whitney and Philip Johnson met, Whitney visited the Glass House
1962: Lake Pavilion completed
1965: Painting Gallery completed
1970: Sculpture Gallery completed
ca. 1980: Entrance Gate completed
1980: Library/Study completed
1981: David Whitney purchases Calluna Farms
1981–2005: Calluna Farms remodeled
1984: Ghost House completed
1985: Lincoln Kirstein Tower completed; Brick House bathroom remodeled
1986: Philip Johnson donates the Glass House to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, retaining a life estate
1990: David Whitney purchases Grainger
1995: Da Monsta completed
da. 1996: Popestead remodeled
da. 1999: Grainger remodeled
2005: Philip Johnson dies on January 25, at age 98
2005: David Whitney dies on June 12, at age 66; as directed, his New York and Connecticut estates support the National Trust’s preservation and programming of the Philip Johnson Glass House
2007: The National Trust for Historic Preservation opens the Philip Johnson Glass House to the public

**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

**Historic Building Name:** Hodgson House  
**Current Building Name:** Hodgson House  
**Architect:** Philip Johnson, Landis Gores  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 50’ x 68’ and 22’ x 77’  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Integrity of Place:** Original location  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes  

**Year Built:** 1950-51  
**ID #:** 36  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** Yes  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  

**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Village:** NA  

**Style:**  
**Plan:** U-shaped  
**Volume:** Grounded  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Piers:** No  
**Breezeway:** No  
**Massing:** Symmetrical  
**Structural System:** Steel frame  
**# of Stories:** 1  
**Basement:** Partial  

**Wall Cladding:** Light grey iron spot brick in Flemish bond, painted wood framed glass walls  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, wood is greyish black  
**Trim Material:** Painted wood  
**Roof Type:** Flat  
**Eave:** Boxed  
**Fascia:** Painted wood and sheet metal flashing  
**Gutter Material:** Not visible  
**Gutter Type:** Concealed  
**# of Chimneys:** 1  
**Chimney Cladding:** Light grey iron spot brick  
**# of Porches:** 0  
**Porch Roof Type:** NA  

**Window Types:** Fixed plate glass. Awning transom windows  
**Sash Material:** Wood  
**Window Hardware:** Appears original  
**Door Types:** Paired narrow-stile doors with screen doors  
**Door Material:** Painted wood with glass panels  
**Door Hardware:** Appears original  

**Exterior Lighting**  
**Types:** Recessed downlights. Can lights sconces  
**Locations:** Soffit
**Site Description**

- **Surrounding environment:** Sparsely developed residential

**Paving - Pedestrian:** White gravel with metal edging  
- **Paving - Vehicular:** Asphalt

- **Exterior Stairs:** None, house at grade
- **Swimming Pool:** Yes

- **Fence or Gate:** No
- **# of Terraces:** 2  
- **# of Decks:** 0

- **Terrace Paving Material:** Granite pavers
  - **Deck Material:** NA

- **MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
- **Cut Stone Wall:** No  
- **DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Landscape:** House set on artificial berm, large open lawn areas, geometric paths, espaliered trees set against house façade. Oval swimming pool with granite terrace.

**Alterations:** Bedroom addition constructed in 1956-57, but part of original plan for house. House construction was phased to accommodate finances. 1960: Horse stable/carport constructed. 1961: swimming pool constructed. According to historic photographs, paving at courtyard was originally brick, changed to flagstone pavers at unknown date. Fountain in courtyard also removed at unknown date. Landscape alterations by Zion Breen Associates.

- **Years of Alterations:** 1956-57, 1960, 1961

- **Wall Cladding:** Light grey iron spot brick

- **Doors and Windows:** Fixed sash with sliding glass doors and fixed clerestory windows
  - **Sash Material:** Steel

- **Roof Shape and Material:** Flat, built-up

**Garage? Carport?** Separate combination carport/3 stall horse stable

- **Foundation:** Concrete

- **Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding

- **Doors and Windows:** Wood Dutch doors for horse stalls, wood casement windows with wire glass

- **Roof Configuration and Material:** Shed, supported on two steel pipe columns at front

**Outbuildings:** None

- **Foundation:** NA

- **Wall Cladding:** NA

- **Doors and Windows:** NA

- **Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Good

- **Structural:** Fair but cracks in brickwork @ bldg corners

- **Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Philip Johnson

**Lighting Designer:** Richard Kelly

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

**Builder:** John C. Smith, Inc.

**Alterations Designers:** Philip Johnson

**Surveyors:** EB, HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 10.30.07

**Survey Notes:** Glass corridor connects original building to bedroom addition. Screen doors and small transom windows are used in lieu of windows for air circulation.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: October 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Hodgson House, rear and side facades

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

View: Hodgson House, bedroom wing

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Hodgson House is currently listed in the National Register. It also appears eligible as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

The Hodgson House, sited on a slight knoll on a property that has both wooded sections and grassy fields, is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick and glass-walled building built in two phases to the designs of architect Philip Johnson. The main part of the house, completed in the first phase of construction in 1951, is U-shaped in plan and surrounds an open, landscaped courtyard. A bedroom addition with a rectangular floor plan was completed by 1957 and is connected to the main part of the house by a glass-walled corridor.

The brickwork is light gray, iron spot brick set in a Flemish bond pattern. Floor-to-ceiling glass surfaces are comprised of fixed plate glass sash and sliding doors set in steel H-shaped columns. The only operable windows in the house are small transoms above secondary doors. The walls terminate in a flush wood fascia.

The Hodgson House was designed for Richard and Geraldine Hodgson by architect Philip Johnson with Landis Gores acting as associate. The engineer on the project was the Eipel Engineering Company and the builder was John Smith. According to Bill Earls, Johnson received the commission for the house after introducing himself to a couple who was looking at the site across the street from his Glass House (Earls, 112).

At the time that the house was constructed, Richard Hodgson (1917-2000) was president of the Chromatic Television Laboratories, a division of Paramount Pictures Corporation that he had founded to research color television technology. Hodgson received a B.A. from Stanford University in mechanical engineering in 1937 and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Graduate School of Business in 1939. He later worked at the MIT Radiation Laboratory and the Atomic Energy Commission before joining Chromatic in the late 1940s. In 1955, he took a job with Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, eventually becoming President and CEO. At Fairchild, he was in charge of the establishment of the Fairchild Semiconductor division (New York Times, 18 March 2000). In 1968, he left to become a senior executive with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (New York Times, 5 September 1968). He later served on the board of the Intel Corporation. In his obituary, Richard Hodgson was noted as "play[ing] a role in the events that led to the creation of Silicon Valley" (New York Times, 18 March 2000). His wife, Geraldine Reed Hodgson, was a vice president at advertising agency Ellington & Co. until she retired in 1962 (New York Times, 19 January 1975). The Hodgsons had four children.

Richard and Geraldine Hodgson acquired the site for their future house in November 1949. After having trouble getting a mortgage for a Modern house, the Hodgsons decided to build the structure in two phases: the main house followed by a bedroom wing (Earls, 114). Until the bedroom wing could be completed, the Hodgsons would use the guest bedroom as their bedroom and the children would stay in the study. Construction of the main house began in August 1950 and was largely completed by May 1951. During construction, builder John Smith placed a cocoon around the house to protect the masonry during the winter, causing much curiosity about the project. When asked by a reporter to describe the unique aspects of the house, Smith replied, "The whole danged thing is unique" (New York Times, 6 May 1951). The Hodgson House won the first prize in residential design at the 1954 International Exhibition of Architecture in Brazil and the 1956 First Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects. It was published in 1952's Built in USA: Post-war Architecture, and the March 1953 issue of Architectural Record. The Hodgson House was included in the 1952 and 1961 Modern house tours in New Canaan.

The bedroom addition and connecting glass bridge were completed between 1956 and 1957 by builder E.W. Howell Co. In 1960, the combination stable/carport was constructed, and the swimming pool was added in 1961. The courtyard was altered in 1970 by Zion and Breen Landscape Architects: the fountain was removed and the original brick paving was replaced with granite pavers. Between 1991 and 2005, the house was transferred within the Hodgson family through a number of quitclaims. In 2006, Craig Bassam and Christopher Scott Fellows purchased the property. The Hodgson House is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is protected by easements administered by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

"Contrast To Benefit Tour." New Canaan Advertiser, 4 May 1961.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
**General Information**

- **Historic Building Name:** Wiley House
- **Current Building Name:** Wiley House
- **Architect:** Philip Johnson
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Dimensions:** Confidential
- **Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Present Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Public or Private:** Private
- **Visible from Public Road?**

**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

- **Style:**
- **Plan:**
- **Volume:**
- **Foundation:**
- **Piers:**
- **Breezeway:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Are Walls Painted?**
- **Trim Material:**
- **Roof Type:**
- **Eave:**
- **Fascia:**
- **Gutter Material:**
- **Gutter Type:**
- **# of Chimneys:**
- **Chimney Cladding:**
- **# of Porches:**
- **Porch Roof Material:**
- **Porch Roof Type:**

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

- **Window Types:**
- **Sash Material:**
- **Window Hardware:**
- **Door Types:**
- **Door Material:**
- **Door Hardware:**

**Exterior Lighting**

- **Types:**
- **Locations:**

---

**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

- **Field Surveyed:** Yes
- **Year Built:** 1952-53
- **ID #:** 37
- **NR Eligible as Individual:** No
- **NR Eligible for District:** No

**County:** Fairfield

**State:** CT

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**Village:** NA

37
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<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
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<td>Survey Notes: House not surveyed</td>
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Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury

Date: March 2008

Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Wiley House, view from street

Photographs

View:

Location of Negative:

Photographer:

Date:

Negative on File? N/A
Since the Wiley House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this house.

The Wiley House was designed by Philip Johnson for the Wiley family. Robert C. Wiley acquired the land in 1952 from John C. Smith, likely the same John C. Smith who ended up as contractor for the Wiley House. The engineer on the project was Eipel Engineering and the lighting designer was Richard Kelly. The house was completed in 1953. Robert C. Wiley was a real estate developer. In 1954, he would convince Johnson to design a prototype speculative house down the street from the Wiley House for the Wiley Development Corporation.

Johnson designed the Wiley House to try and reconcile, as he said, "the (perhaps) irreconcilable: modern architectural purity and the requirements of living families. Why can't people learn to live in the windowless spheres of Ledoux or the pure glass prisms of Mies van der Rohe? No, they need a place for Junior to practice piano while mother plays bridge with her neighbors" (Architectural Record, June 1955). To achieve this, he cantilevered a glass pavilion above a stone-and-glass podium, setting the pavilion at an 180-degree angle to the base. The roof of the podium provided terraces outside the glass box. The pavilion contained public spaces, including the living room, dining room, and kitchen, and the podium contained the private spaces, including four bedrooms, baths, a sitting room, a studio, a small kitchen, and utility space. Johnson also designed a swimming pool to sit adjacent to the existing barn on the site.

Johnson described the glass pavilion in 1955: "The effect from inside - quite opposite of my glass house - is that of a cage. No indoor-outdoor nonsense. The 15 foot high ceilings free the view into the high hickories that surround the house which at night make fantastic traceries against the black sky" (New Canaan Advertiser, 7 April 1955). Exterior awnings on the pavilion provided shade. The Wiley House was included in the 1955 and 1957 Modern House tours in New Canaan and was featured in the June 1955 issue of Architectural Record.

In 1960, the existing barn was altered to include a playroom, bathroom, and dressing rooms for the adjacent pool. In 1978, the house was purchased by the Archbishopric of New York. In 1979, Howell D. and Linda K. Wood acquired the property. Frank P. Gallipoli purchased the house in 1994.

"Featured in Modern House Tour." New Canaan Advertiser, 7 April 1955.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
"Wiley Pool To Be In Parade." New Canaan Advertiser, 30 August 1952.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

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<td>NR Eligible for District:</td>
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**Historic Building Name:** Ball House  
**Current Building Name:** Ball House  
**Architect:** Philip Johnson  
**Address:** Confidential

**Dimensions:**  
**Integrity of Place:** Original location  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Visible from Public Road:** Yes

**Style:**  
**# of Stories:**  
**Plan:**  
**Volume:**  
**Massing:**  
**Foundation:**  
**Piers:**  
**Breezeway:**  
**Courtyard:**

**Wall Cladding:**  
**Are Walls Painted?**  
**Trim Material:**  
**Roof Type:**  
**Roof Material:**  
**Eave:**  
**Soffit:**  
**Fascia:**  
**Gutter Material:**  
**Gutter Type:**  
**# of Chimneys:**  
**Chimney Cladding:**  
**# of Porches:**  
**Porch Roof Material:**  
**Porch Roof Type:**

**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Village:** NA

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

**Window Types:**  
**Sash Material:**  
**Window Hardware:**

**Door Types:**  
**Door Material:**

**Door Hardware:**

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:**

**Locations:**
### Site Description

- **Surrounding environment:** Residential, wetland

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<th>Site Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Exterior Stairs:</strong></td>
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<td># of Terraces: # of Decks:</td>
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<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall: Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
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</table>

### Alterations

- **Years of Alterations:**
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:** Sash Material:
- **Roof Shape and Material:**

### Garage

- **Garage?** ☐
- **Carport?** ☐
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Roof Configuration and Material:**

### Outbuildings

- **Outbuildings:**
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Roof Material and Configuration:**

### Exterior

- **Structural:**
- **Threats to Building or Site:** Demolition permit filed in 2007

### Credits

- **Landscape Architect:**
- **Lighting Designer:**
- **Interior Designer:**
- **Builder:**
- **Alterations Designers:**

### Survey

- **Surveyors:**
- **Date Surveyed:** NA
- **Survey Notes:** House not surveyed
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury

Date: November 2007

Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Heather McGrath

Date: November 2007

Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Ball House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criterion C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. The Ball House is one of Philip Johnson's early residential commissions, completed only four years after the iconic Glass House, and demonstrates his experimentation with symmetry, separation of private and public spaces, relationship to the landscape, and use of material. The building also shows Mies van de Rohe's strong influence on Johnson's career during the 1940s and early 1950s.

Although field survey was not conducted on the Ball House, examining the exterior of the house from a public way combined with a study of the original drawings provided information about the house's original appearance. In the tradition of Mies van de Rohe's courtyard homes, Philip Johnson designed the Ball House as a modest one-story, two-bedroom house with an offset axial plan, a flat roof, symmetrically arranged terraces with slate paving, and pink stucco wall surfaces relieved by linearly grouped and symmetrically arranged painted entrance ensembles. The entrance ensembles included fixed plate glass windows, glazed narrow-stile doors, fixed or operable transom windows, and screen doors with bronze rails. Skylights above the hall and kitchen provided additional light to interior spaces. A stucco finish chimney projected approximately 3' from the east end of the north façade.

The indoor spaces were constrained by a relatively small rectangular plan measuring 57' north-to-south and only 24' east-to-west on the approximately 2.2-acre site. The off-set axial plan becomes evident when the 18' x 10' entry terrace at the north end of the west elevation and the 18' x 10' backyard terrace (directly opposite the entry terrace off of the east elevation) are considered with the rectangular form of the indoor spaces. A tall, stucco finish garden wall, sited 6' to the west of the west elevation, stretches approximately 70' to the south, where it returns 14' to the east to screen the bedroom wing from the adjacent parking area. The low profile and grounded appearance of the house communicates well with the low-lying nature of the site, largely a wetland.

The original layout of the first floor included an open living/dining room at the north end of the house; a kitchen to the south of the entry doors, separated from the living/dining area by built-in cabinetry (designed by Johnson); and two bedrooms and a bathroom. The north wall in the living/dining room has a large fireplace with a soapstone surrounding mantel which floats approximately two feet above the floor line. The floors were finished with slate pavers, which along with the floor-to-ceiling glass, reduced the distinction between exterior and interior spaces.

Alice Ball purchased the property from John Mulliken for $7,000 in 1952. It appears that Mulliken subdivided a larger parcel and sold the portion fronting the street to Alice Ball, retaining the adjacent land to the north and east. By early 1953, Ball commissioned Philip Johnion to design a small house for the site. Johnson's drawings for a "Residence for Mrs. Alice Ball" are dated February 1953, and were revised in June and July 1953 (Johnson, "Residence for Mrs. Alice Ball," February 1953). A 1951 article about Johnson's Hodgson House (1951), mentions that his next project would be a "pink palace with a hanging fireplace," most certainly referring to the Ball House (New York Times, 6 May 1951). The assessor records describe the Ball House as a "Modern" one-story, single-family residence.

The 1954 and 1955 town directories do not list the Ball House, but this could simply be because no one was home during the neighborhood canvass. The 1956 directory lists "Mary C. Ball" as residing at the house and running a clothing store called "The Wharf" at 75 Elm Street. In the 1957 directory, "Mrs. Hougen Ball" is listed as living at the house with two grown children: Mary T. Ball, who still owned "The Wharf," and James, who was in the U.S. Air Force. Mrs. Hougen Ball was presumably Alice Ball. She is not listed as a widow in the directories, so it is unclear if she was divorced or widowed.

In 1959, the assessment on the land was reduced by 20% because the lot was "low & wet" with "cattails in rear." In 1960, the property was purchased by F. Jay Ward, Jr., et. al. A garage was constructed on the property in 1962. In 1965, the house was sold to Margaret Mary Ward (no apparent relation to F. Jay Ward, Jr.), the wife of Commodore Sir Melville Ward, Baronet. In 1969, Marjorie K. Macrae purchased the property. In 1977, Janet T. Phypers acquired the property. On July 20, 1977, a permit was filed to convert an existing room in the garage into a bedroom and bathroom for $9,000; this work was completed in 1978. It also appears that the bathroom addition off of the master bedroom was constructed between 1969 and 1977. In 2005, current owner Cristina A. Ross purchased the house. Ross completed some restoration work on the building in 2007.

Johnson, Philip. "Residence for Mrs. Alice Ball, Oenoke Ave., New Canaan, Conn.,” Job No. 148, February 1953. Drawings held at Columbia University, Avery Architectural & Fine Arts Library, Department of Drawings & Archives, Philip Johnson collection.
Kenyon, Laura. "Environmental Commission hears attempt to save house." New Canaan Advertiser, 23 March 2006, 22A.
Kenyon, Laura. "Environmental Commission nixes plan to preserve Alice Ball House." New Canaan Advertiser, 6 April 2006, 8A.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
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**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

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| Wall Cladding:       |                           |
| Are Walls Painted?   |                           |
| Trim Material:       |                           |
| Roof Type:           |                           |
| Roof Material:       |                           |
| Eave:                |                           |
| Soffit:              |                           |
| Fascia:              |                           |
| Gutter Material:     |                           |
| Gutter Type:         |                           |
| # of Chimneys:       |                           |
| Chimney Cladding:    |                           |
| # of Porches:        |                           |
| Porch Roof Material: |                           |
| Porch Roof Type:     |                           |

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

| Window Types:        |                           |
| Sash Material:       |                           |
| Window Hardware:     |                           |
| Door Types:          |                           |
| Door Material:       |                           |
| Door Hardware:       |                           |

**Exterior Lighting**

| Types:               |                           |
| Locations:           |                           |
Site Description

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<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
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<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
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Garage?

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Foundation:

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Wall Cladding:

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Structural:

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Threats to Building or Site: Unknown

Landscape Architect: Lighting Designer: |  |
| Interior Designer: Builder: |
| Alterations Designers: |

Surveyors:

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<tr>
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Survey Notes: House not surveyed
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: March 2008  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Wiley Speculative House, view from street

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Wiley Speculative House was designed by Philip Johnson for the Wiley Development Corporation of New Canaan. It was Johnson's first speculative house design (Progressive Architecture, October 1955). R.C. Wiley, Trustee, acquired the property in 1954. Robert Wiley was the owner of the Wiley House (1952-53), which was also designed by Johnson and located down the street. Construction began in 1954 and was completed in 1955.

The one-story house was of post-and-beam construction on a concrete block foundation with plywood exterior sheathing. Because the house was designed as a prototype, it needed to be private and versatile: "The plan had to be flexible since the needs of the future owners were unknown; it also had to be easily adaptable to other sites...an important factor if the same plan were used on the average suburban lot" (Architectural Record, November 1955). Johnson achieved this privacy by designing a L-shaped plan sheltering a terrace with a separate garage enclosing the third side of the terrace. One wing of the house contained the den, living room, dining room, and kitchen, while the other wing contained a master bedroom and bath, and two children's bedrooms and bath.

The Wiley Development Corporation offered to build the prototype anywhere in Fairfield County for $45,000, but the Wiley Speculative House was never reproduced. The Wiley Speculative House was featured in Progressive Architecture in October 1955 and Architectural Record in November 1955.

In 1956, the property was acquired by Roland W. Rodegast et. ux. In 1958, E. Wyatte Hicks et. ux. purchased the house (transferred to E. Wyatte and Shirley M. Hicks in 1960, and E. Wyatte Hicks and the Estate of Shirley M. Hicks in 1987). E. Wyatte Hicks was an executive at the J. Walter Thompson Company in New York; he and his wife Shirley had four children. In 1963, two additions were constructed adjacent to the garage: one connected the garage to the house, and the second was attached to the end of the garage, creating a U-shaped plan for the house. A note on the 1975-87 assessor property street card noted that the house was made of "inferior materials." In 1992, Peter A. Kanter purchased the property (transferred to Peter A. and Regina A. Kanter in 1994). In 2003, Joyce D. Flaschen, Trustee, and Robert J. Miller, Trustee, acquired the house.

Sources

"Ad Agency Executive in New Post." New Canaan Advertiser, 19 September 1974, 13B.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Boissonas House  
**Current Building Name:** Boissonas House  
**Architect:** Philip Johnson  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Year Built:** 1956  
**ID #:** 40  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA  
**NR Eligible for District:**  

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| **Style:** |  
| **Plan:** |  
| **Volume:** |  
| **Foundation:** |  
| **Piers:** |  
| **Breezeway:** |  
| **Massing:** |  
| **Structural System:** |  
| **Pilotis:** |  
| **Courtyard:** |  
| **# of Stories:** |  
| **Basement:** |  
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| **Window Hardware:** |  
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| **Door Material:** |  
| **Door Hardware:** |  
| **Exterior Lighting** |  
| **Types:** |  
| **Locations:** |  

| **Wall Cladding:** |  
| **Are Walls Painted?** |  
| **Trim Material:** |  
| **Roof Type:** |  
| **Roof Material:** |  
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| **Soffit:** |  
| **Fascia:** |  
| **Gutter Material:** |  
| **Gutter Type:** |  
| **# of Chimneys:** |  
| **Chimney Cladding:** |  
| **# of Porches:** |  
| **Porch Roof Material:** |  
| **Porch Roof Type:** |  

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**Confidential**  

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Since the Boissonas House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this house.

The Boissonas House was designed by Philip Johnson for Eric Boissonas and his family. Boissonas was a geophysicist and an executive at a French engineering firm based in Ridgefield, Connecticut. Eric H. Boissonas et. ux. acquired the property in 1954. The house was completed in 1956. The contractor for the project was E.W. Howell, Co. and the structural engineer was the Eipel Engineering Company. The landscape was apparently designed by Johnson. Johnson later said the Boissonas House was his favorite and his best house (Metropolitan Home, March-April 2001).

The original house, located on a 33.3-acre lot, was designed as a series of pavilions constructed of steel, brick, and glass. The house plan was zoned into three areas: a bedroom wing containing four bedrooms, three full baths, and a half-bath; a service wing containing the kitchen, two maid's rooms, and a bath; and a social wing containing the living room and dining room. All three wings were joined by an entry foyer. In the basement were the laundry room, playroom, a half-bath, storage rooms, utility space, and a 3-car garage. The two-story living room contained an organ and was designed as an "acoustical chamber" with the organ pipes hidden in the floor (New York Times, 23 June 1957).

The Boissonas House was included in the 1957 and 1967 Modern House tours in New Canaan and featured in the September 1959 issue of Architectural Forum. In the article, the house was described as "deriv[ing] from the rigid components of checkerboard, square bay, and pier... The checkerboard, eight units across by five units deep, was marked off on an artificial earth terrace overlooking a landscape of woods and water. Once the 16 ft. squares were established, the composition grew into three dimensions by enclosing some of the rectangular building bays as rooms and leaving others open as outdoor space... The rectangular piers, two bricks wide and four bricks long... are columns when seen head-on and slabs when viewed from the side. As columns they mark points in space; as slabs they direct the eye from the entrance to the rear terraces in accordance with the plan" (Architectural Forum, September 1959).

In 1960, the Boissonas family sold the house to the Logan Road Realty Corp. and moved to France, where Johnson had designed another house for them. John F. Hennessy Jr. acquired the property in 1963. The 33.3-acre parcel was subdivided at some point, likely by the Logan Road Realty Corp., leaving the house with a 8-acre lot. In 1969, a swimming pool was installed. In 1971, William S. and Ann T. Gilbreath purchased the property, which was then sold to interior designer Jay Spectre in 1983 with four acres of land. After Spectre's death, the house remained vacant for about three years. In 1994, the property was sold to Bill Matassoni and Pamela Valentine. Matassoni and Valentine restored the deteriorating house and made some alterations, including replacing the plate glass with insulated glass, rebuilding the roofs, and updating the systems.

Sources

"High Ceiling Enhances Pipe Organ Setting/Among Home Tour Features In New Canaan." Stamford Advocate, 17 May 1957.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan. Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Resource Inventory Form**

**Historic Building Name:** Talbert House  
**Current Building Name:** Talbert House  
**Architect:** William G. Jones  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 57'x25'  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Year Built:** 1951  
**ID #:** 41  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** Yes  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Village:** NA

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<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Lighting</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Types:</strong></td>
<td>Recessed rectangular metal downlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locations:</strong></td>
<td>In soffit in entry canopy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Historic Resource Inventory Form**
### Surrounding environment
Residential, many new "McMansion" houses

### Paving - Pedestrian
Brick. Flagstone pavers.

### Paving - Vehicular
Gravel

### Exterior Stairs
Pink marble and mortared stone. Brick.

### Fence or Gate
No

### Swimming Pool
No

### Terrace Paving Material
Flagstone

### # of Terraces
1

### Deck Material
Wood, runs partially cantilevered to porch, has wood brise soleil above

### # of Decks
1

### Landscape
House sited on granite outcropping on steep hill. Many old stone walls on property. Winding stairs with metal rail to front door.

### Alterations
No dates known for alts. Porch at east end of house enclosed as screen porch at early date. Wood stairs leading to deck at southeast corner replaced with marble stairs on slope. Garage in basement converted to living space, then converted to studio by the early 1970s. Current owners replaced some glazed wood doors with steel flush doors and sealed window in den. Some original wood sash replaced with aluminum sash.

### Years of Alterations
Unknown

### Wall Cladding
NA

### Doors and Windows
NA

### Foundation
NA

### Sash Material
NA

### Roof Shape and Material
NA

### Wall Cladding
NA

### Doors and Windows
NA

### Roof Configuration and Material
NA

### Garage
- Carport: No
- Foundation: NA
- Wall Cladding: NA
- Doors and Windows: NA

### Outbuildings
None

### Exterior Conditions
Fair to good, wood exhibiting some deterioration

### Structural
Good

### Threats to Building or Site
None known

### Landscape Architect
Unknown

### Lighting Designer
Unknown

### Interior Designer
Unknown

### Builder
Unknown

### Alterations Designers
Unknown

### Surveyors
EB, MS

### Date Surveyed
12.12.07

### Survey Notes
House set on very steep hill atop granite outcropping. Design has a bungalow feel with traditional gable-roofed house juxtaposed with Modern elements like the cantilevered screened porch on V-shaped metal piers set into concrete footers, and dramatic 2-story shed roofed section with extensive glazing. Wood brise-soleil at wood deck along front of house.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  Date: December 2007  Negative on File? Yes

View: Talbert House, side façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  Date: December 2007  Negative on File? Yes

View: Talbert House, side façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Talbert House is sited on a hilly rock outcropping, allowing for a full-height basement level at either end of the building. The house is heavily fenestrated with glass openings divided by muntins into horizontal panes in groups of twos, threes, or fours. Unlike many of the Modern houses in New Canaan, which feature vertical wood siding, the Talbert House has horizontal tongue-and-groove wood siding. The main part of the house has a shallow gable roof with the primary entrance at the side gable. A narrow wood deck shaded by a wood brise-soleil extends across the front of the building. At one gable end is a wing with a steeply pitched shed roof that stands in sharp contrast to the massing of the rest of the building. At the other gable end is a screened-in porch supported on V-shaped metal piers on concrete footers. This porch was originally open and extended over the basement garage openings, now enclosed as living space.

The Talbert House was constructed in 1951 for Merrill E. Talbert, an executive with American Houses in New York City, and his wife Annette (Andy), a copy group head at Benton & Bowles Advertising Agency. Their architect, William G. Jones, was the New York architect for American Houses. According to current owner Allan Mitchell, who was friends with the Talberts and was present during the construction phase, neighbors nicknamed the building “the glass house” during construction. The house was one of the earliest Moderns. Because of the hilly property, which was formerly part of a tree nursery, a notch had to be blasted through the rock outcropping to construct the house. Mitchell remembered the interior as being finished with expensive wallpaper, “[giving] the interior a unique character. Much of the paper had bold colors and designs, including art deco.” The basement living space was intended as a mother-in-law’s apartment. The house originally had a Sarcotherm heating system. Mitchell remembers the Talberts being very happy with their Modern house: “The choosing of the hard-to-build-on site…the blasting through the ledge…the international style…the upstairs living area reached by exterior wooden stairs…the saving and use of trees…and so many other things indicated a bold willingness to try things new…and to satisfy one’s own desires…I remember…[t]heir thrill in this new creation of theirs” (Mitchell, 13 October 2001).

After the Talberts divorced, Annette Talbert sold the house to John P. and Helen M. Winandy in 1964. The Winandys sold it to Catherine S. Kniffen in 1965. Alan J. and Nancy C. Mitchell purchased it from someone named Hahn in 1971. Allan Mitchell is a well-known photographer and has photographed many buildings in New Canaan. Sometime after purchasing the house, the Mitchells converted the basement into a studio, darkroom, and office. The basement originally contained a two-car garage, a bedroom, a den with a fireplace, a bathroom, and a furnace room, pump room, and a storage room. At an unknown date, but likely early in the house’s history, the porch at the east end was enclosed as a screened porch, and the original wood stairs, which led to the deck at the southeast corner of the house, were removed and replaced with the current marble stairs and brick walkway.

## Historic Resource Inventory Form

### General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Surveyed:</th>
<th>Yes [✓] No [ ]</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Building Name:</strong></td>
<td>Kehm House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Building Name:</strong></td>
<td>Kehm House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect:</strong></td>
<td>Bimel Kehm (unconfirmed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions:</strong></td>
<td>59'x48', 98'x38'</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Use:</strong></td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public or Private:</strong></td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrity of Place:</strong></td>
<td>Original location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Present Use:</strong></td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visible from Public Road:</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County:</strong></td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State:</strong></td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Town or City:</strong></td>
<td>New Canaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Village:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

| **Style:** | Irregular |
| **Plan:** | Grounded |
| **Volume:** | Asymmetrical |
| **Foundation:** | Concrete block |
| **Piers:** | Yes, at 1962 addition |
| **Breezeway:** | No |
| **Wall Cladding:** | Concrete block in irregular sizes, laid in irregular bond possibly to resemble stone. V-channel vertical wood siding. |
| **Are Walls Painted?** | Yes, white |
| **Trim Material:** | Wood |
| **Roof Type:** | Shed, shallow slope |
| **Roof Material:** | Asphalt shingles |
| **Eave:** | Boxed, angled up at roof edge |
| **Soffit:** | Plain with horizontal strip louvers |
| **Fascia:** | Plain |
| **Gutter Material:** | Aluminum |
| **Gutter Type:** | Hanging |
| **Chimney Cladding:** | Metal cladding |
| **# of Chimneys:** | 1 |
| **Chimney Cladding:** | Metal cladding |
| **# of Porches:** | 0 |
| **Porch Roof Material:** | NA |

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

| **Window Types:** | Fixed wood plate glass windows. Outswinging wood awning windows in groups of five adjacent to fixed corner windows. |
| **Sash Material:** | Painted wood, aluminum |
| **Window Hardware:** | Original and replacement |
| **Door Types:** | Narrow-stile single door with tall fixed transom window and sidelight. Aluminum replacement sliding glass doors. Flush wood doors. |
| **Door Material:** | Painted wood, aluminum |
| **Door Hardware:** | Original and replacement |

### Exterior Lighting

| **Types:** | Square sconces, not original |
| **Locations:** | Mounted on wall |
Surrounding environment: Woodland, residential

Paving- Pedestrian: Belgian block, flagstone, white rocks with metal edge
Paving - Vehicular: Asphalt with Belgian block curb

Exterior Stairs: Flagstone pavers
Swimming Pool: Yes, 1 indoor, 1 outdoor

Fence or Gate: Metal and glass gate and stone wall around pool
# of Terraces: 2
Deck Material: Wood

Terrace Paving Material: Flagstone pavers
# of Decks: 1

MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: Yes
Cut Stone Wall: No

Landscape: House is set on low site fronting Mill River. Circular drive at front around lawn area. River encircles house and leads to pond at front. Large flagstone terrace at rear with brick outdoor kitchen. Round Belgian block fountain at drive.

Outbuildings: None

Garage: Yes
Garage? Carport? Yes
Incorporated, 2-car garage

Foundation: Concrete block
Wall Cladding: V-channel vertical wood siding

Doors and Windows: Sliding glass doors. Fixed and horizontal sliding windows.
Sash Material: Aluminum

Roof Shape and Material: Shed, material not visible


Exterior: Good

Structural: Good

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect: Unknown

Lighting Designer: Unknown

Interior Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown


Surveyors: EB, HM, MS
Date Surveyed: 11.02.07

Survey Notes: Very complicated and organically developed house. Window sash and style vary greatly. Retaining and cheek walls are mortar set field stone walls. Most float above the deck or patio surface. Multiple shed roofs, angular placement of additions, vertical wood siding, and floating vertical piers framing many window and storefront bays make for a very planar house. Sculpture on property by owner Sue Gress.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Kehm House, side and rear facades of original house

---

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Kehm House, rear facade of 1956 addition
The Kehm House is a long, sprawling structure composed of a small 1951 house and multiple additions. The low-lying site is relatively flat and is largely encircled by the Mill River. A large flagstone terrace, an outdoor swimming pool, and an outdoor grill area/kitchen extend along the rear of the house, partially bordered by a curving mortared fieldstone wall.

The original house (1951) is located at one end of the structure. It is a two-story, shed-roofed building with irregularly laid concrete block at the ground floor (possibly designed to resemble stone) and vertical wood siding at the second floor. At the rear of the building is a corner window assembly consisting of vertical openings containing fixed sash bordered on both sides by five small wood awning windows set in a vertical line that operate concurrently like louvers.

Adjacent to the 1951 house is a small, one-story, flat-roofed hyphen (1962) set at an angle to the house that connects the house to the former garage. The former garage (1962) is a two-story, shed-roofed structure with irregularly laid concrete block at the base and vertical wood siding at the second floor. At the main façade, large openings that originally contained garage doors are now infilled with sliding glass doors. At the rear of the building is a second-floor deck.

Next to the former garage is a one-story, flat-roofed structure containing the current garage (1967). This building has a concrete foundation and is clad in vertical wood siding. At the rear, this building is connected to an indoor pool structure (1998) with a shed-roofed skylight and wall of sliding glass doors separated by fieldstone-clad piers. The indoor pool structure leads to the flagstone terrace (1998) and outdoor swimming pool (1998). The final structure is a two-story studio building (1998) with a flat roof, a concrete foundation, and vertical wood siding.

The lot for the Kehm House was purchased in 1950 by Bimel and Rowena Kehm (ownership was transferred to Rowena Kehm in 1951). Bimel Kehm also designed the Kelly House (1954) in New Canaan. Although the current owner notes that Kehm built the house, he was likely the architect. The house was completed in 1951 and originally had a C-shaped plan with a projecting 1-story screened porch at the rear with a roof deck. A 2-car garage was in the ground floor of the 2-story portion of the house. This original house is now difficult to see because of later additions.

In 1954, the property was sold to John S. Bainbridge and his wife. A 1959 realtor listing shows that house had a 2-car garage and carport, although it does not show up in assessor records at that time. In 1961, Dorothy H. Gary purchased the property. In 1962, a new garage/studio building and a new bath were added. The new building had a 2-car garage and 1-car carport on the ground level and a studio above with a balcony overlooking the back of the property. A narrow diagonal hyphen connected the house to the garage. The assessor noted at the time that a flagstone terrace at the rear and a garage were added to the assessment since they had not been previously noted. It is unclear if this existing garage was replaced or renovated in 1962.

In 1967, Francis and Anna L. Gress purchased the house (later transferred to Francis Gress in 1978). Major renovations by architect Dan Kistler were undertaken around 1967. The garage was converted to living space and a new 2-car garage was constructed adjacent to this building. The diagonal hyphen between the house and original garage was expanded. A new fieldstone patio was constructed at the front of the house. The open deck above the porch was likely enclosed at this time. According to the Gresses, the living room, dining room, kitchen, playroom, and patios were all enlarged in this renovation. In 1998, the Gresses undertook another major renovation using Kistler. The upstairs rooms, bathrooms, and office were renovated, and a new addition containing an indoor lap pool and sculpture studio were constructed. A 60' x 7' terracotta wall sculpture by owner and artist Sue S. Gress was constructed along the wall near the indoor pool. The garage was also altered slightly. An outdoor in-ground pool and fieldstone terrace were added at the rear. All of the renovations were completed by Marek Bil, Old World Construction.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Kelly House  
**Current Building Name:** Kelly House  
**Architect:** Bimel Kehm  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 80'x44'  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Integrity of Place:** Original location  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes  
**Style:** L-shaped  
**Plan:** Grounded  
**Volume:** Symmetrical  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Piers:** No  
**Breezeway:** No  
**Wall Cladding:** Wood clapboards. V-channel vertical wood siding at former garage and altered areas.  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, tan  
**Trim Material:** Wood  
**Roof Type:** Gable  
**Eave:** None  
**Fascia:** Plain wood  
**Gutter Material:** Metal  
**Gutter Type:** Hanging  
**# of Chimneys:** 1  
**Chimney Cladding:** Brick  
**# of Porches:** 0  
**Porch Roof Material:** NA  
**Exterior Lighting**  
**Types:** Brass-colored lanterns, probably replacements  
**Locations:** Mounted on wall  
**Field Surveyed:** Yes  
**Year Built:** 1954  
**ID #:** 43  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA  
**NR Eligible for District:** No  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** No  
**Basement:** Yes, crawl space  
**Massing:** Symmetrical  
**Structural System:** Unknown  
**Pilotis:** No  
**Courtyard:** No  
**Window Types:** Awning, hopper, fixed, casement, double-hung with 4 horizontal lights. Unusual squared-off bay window with hopper sash.  
**Sash Material:** Wood with some hopper sash.  
**Window Hardware:** Original and replacement  
**Door Types:** Flush. Glazed.  
**Door Material:** Wood  
**Door Hardware:** Replacement  

**General Information**  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes  

**Architectural Description:** Main Structure  
**Window Types:** Awning, hopper, fixed, casement, double-hung with 4 horizontal lights. Unusual squared-off bay window with hopper sash.  
**Window Hardware:** Original and replacement  
**Door Types:** Flush. Glazed.  
**Door Material:** Wood  
**Door Hardware:** Replacement  

**Exterior Lighting**  
**Types:** Brass-colored lanterns, probably replacements  
**Locations:** Mounted on wall
Surrounding environment: Residential

Paving - Pedestrian: Flagstone pavers
Paving - Vehicular: Asphalt

Exterior Stairs: None

Swimming Pool: No

Fence or Gate: No

# of Terraces: 1

# of Decks: 0

Deck Material: NA

Terrace Paving Material: Flagstone pavers

MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: Yes
Cut Stone Wall: No

DRY SET Field Stone Wall: Yes
Cut Stone Wall: No

Landscape: House set on flat site with lawn at rear. Stone-lined channel at back appears to carry rain runoff.

Alterations: 1958-59: incorporated garage was converted into a playroom (original door openings now filled with large windows) and a freestanding two-car garage with attached open shed was completed. 1968: screened porch at the rear enclosed and converted into living space (columns still extant on the interior); fieldstone patio likely installed. 1987: second floor added above former screened porch. ca. 1992: 12’x8’ addition built at side of house.


Foundation: Concrete

Wall Cladding: Wood clapboards. V-channel vertical wood siding

Doors and Windows: Casement, awning

Sash Material: Vinyl

Garage? Yes

Carport? No

Separate, 2 car with open shed at rear

Foundation: Concrete

Wall Cladding: V-channel horizontal wood siding

Doors and Windows: Paneled wood glazed overhead doors. Wood paneled doors with horizontal glazing. 6/6 double-hung wood windows.

Roof Configuration and Material: Gable, asphalt shingles, shed at rear has flat roof

Outbuildings: None

Foundation: NA

Wall Cladding: NA

Doors and Windows: NA

Roof Material and Configuration: NA

Exterior: Fair

Structural: Fair

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect: Unknown

Lighting Designer: Unknown

Interior Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Alterations Designers: Unknown

Surveyors: EB, MS

Date Surveyed: 11.29.07

Survey Notes: House similar to Willis Mills House with Colonial Revival mixed with Modern aesthetic. Interesting window designs with strongly defined horizontal lights. Additions are poorly designed.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

**View:** Kelly House, rear façade

**Location of Negative:** The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

**View:** Kelly House, front façade

**Location of Negative:** The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Kelly House is set on a flat site with a lawn at the rear. The house consists of a two-story, gable-roofed structure with a one-story, gable-roofed ell that originally contained the garage. The house has been heavily altered with poorly designed additions. The main part of the house is clad in wood clapboards, while the ell and altered areas are clad in V-channel vertical wood siding. A freestanding, gable-roofed, two-car garage with an open shed at the rear is set next to the house. Unlike most of the Modern houses in New Canaan, the Kelly House was designed as a traditional Colonial Revival structure with some vaguely Modern elements, most notably in the design of the fenestration. The hopper windows on the first floor have heavy, strongly defined mullions and are either grouped into squared-off bay windows or are adjacent to fixed sash or doors.

The Kelly House was designed by architect Bimel Kehm as a speculative house. In 1954, Bimel Kehm and R.R. Austin acquired the property from West Hills of New Canaan, which may have been a development company; a note on the assessor records states “West Hills Dev” and the street appears to be a post-World War II development. Kehm designed a one-family house with incorporated garage for the site. By October 1954, the house was 40% finished and was completed by 1955.

The house was sold to Dean McCune Kelly in 1955. Between 1958 and 1959, the incorporated garage was converted into a playroom (the original door openings are now filled with large windows) and a new freestanding two-car garage with attached open shed was completed. In 1961, the house was purchased by Vincent A. and Ruth M.W. Tauber. In 1968, the screened porch at the rear was enclosed and converted into living space. At least some of the original porch columns are still visible on the interior. The fieldstone patio at the back may have also been installed at this time, since it does not appear in earlier assessor records. In 1987, a second floor was added above the former screened porch. Around 1992, a small 12’x8’ addition was built at the side of the house; it appears that the window on this addition was moved from another location on the house since it matches the original windows and the moldings do not line up with the window moldings on the adjacent façade. Kevin M. and Sally S. Sweeney purchased the house in 1992.

Sources
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
### Historic Resource Inventory Form

**Historic Building Name:** Techbuilt House/Swollen House  
**Current Building Name:** Techbuilt House/Swollen House  
**Architect:** Carl Koch  
**Address:** Confidential

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<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Integrity of Place</th>
<th>Historic Use</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
<th>Public or Private</th>
<th>Visible from Public Road</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>State</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50'x25'; 13'x17</td>
<td>Original location</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
<td>CT</td>
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</table>

**Style:**  
**Plan:** Rectangular  
**Volume:** Grounded  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Piers:** No  
**Breezeway:** No

**Wall Cladding:** Vertical redwood siding, painted composite board panels, glass

**Are Walls Painted?** Vertical siding is stained. Panels are painted

**Trim Material:** Painted and stained or clear finish wood

**Roof Type:** Gable with deep eaves  
**Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles  
**Eave:** Open with and without exposed rafter ends  
**Soffit:** Plain; painted wood  
**Fascia:** Plain; painted wood  
**Gutter Material:** Aluminum

**Gutter Type:** Hanging on brackets - many replacement  
**Chimney Cladding:** Brick

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<tr>
<th># of Chimneys</th>
<th>Porch Roof Material</th>
<th># of Porches</th>
<th>Porch Roof Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

**Window Types:** Sliding sash with exterior screens and fixed sash  
**Sash Material:** Aluminum  
**Window Hardware:** Appears original

**Door Types:** Flush panel hollow wood door; narrow stile glazed sliding doors  
**Door Material:** Painted wood; and painted wood with glass  
**Door Hardware:** Appears to be replacement

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:** Plain and ornamental globes, spotlights  
**Locations:** Entry soffit, walls
## Surrounding Environment
Woodland, residential

### Landscape
- **Mortar set fieldstone planters**
- House sited on a hillside. Dry set field stone walls used as a tall curb and as retaining walls.

### Swimming Pool
No

### Paving - Vehicular
Asphalt

### Paving - Pedestrian
Mortar set flagstone

### Exterior Stairs
Mortar set flagstone with fieldstone risers

### Fence or Gate
No

### Terrace Paving Material
Mortar set slate

### DRY SET Field Stone Wall
Yes

### Cut Stone Wall
No

### MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall
No

### Cut Stone Wall
No

### # of Terraces
2

### Deck Material
NA

### # of Decks
0

### Terrace Paving Material
Mortar set slate

### Foundation
Concrete

### Wall Cladding
Vertical wood siding; painted composite panels; glass

### Doors and Windows
- Fixed projecting corner windows, Fixed glass and paired casements. Sliding glass doors.
- Fixed projecting corner windows and paired casements. Sliding glass doors.

### Roof Shape and Material
Gable with deep eaves, asphalt shingle

### Garage
Separate carport with shed

### Foundation
Concrete

### Wall Cladding
Natural finish steel columns and vertical wood siding

### Doors and Windows
- Awning windows, clear finish flush panel hollow wood doors
- Awning windows, clear finish flush panel hollow wood doors

### Roof Configuration and Material
Shallow pitch asymmetrical gable roof with rolled asphalt finish

### Outbuildings
None

### Foundation
NA

### Wall Cladding
NA

### Doors and Windows
NA

### Roof Material and Configuration
NA

### Exterior
Fair

### Structural
Good

### Threats to Building or Site
None known

### Landscape Architect
None known

### Lighting Designer
None known

### Interior Designer
None known

### Builder
None known

### Alterations Designers
Landis Gores

### Surveyors
HM, MS

### Date Surveyed
11.14.07

### Survey Notes
Gores addition is an elegant solution to a great room. Wood frame, projecting corner windows add an elegant touch to the space. Although fairly developed, no other houses are visible from house, original house retains all of its original sliding windows, Ornamental globes have painted steel diffusers. Plain globes are simple frosted glass. Entrance is a hyphen connection between the original house and the addition.
Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Techbuilt House/Swallen House is situated on a heavily wooded lot, which runs north-to-south on the north side of a hill. The lot slopes upwards towards the west and north. The hill has been terraced to fit the house, patio, and play area.

This house has an irregular plan consisting of a rectangular structure connected by a hyphen to a cross-shaped addition. The wood-framed house has a concrete foundation and the walls are clad in redwood siding. The gabled roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Windows dominate each façade of the original structure. The hyphen attaches to the original building at a perpendicular angle, but then tapers as it turns towards the addition, which is rotated at an angle to the rest of the structure. The center of the addition is a square, but the projecting segments at each elevation create a slightly trapezoidal structure, which tapers towards the southwest. At each corner of the addition is a slightly projecting, floor-to-ceiling, rectangular window bay. The main elevations of the addition are composed of floor-to-ceiling windows as well. A flagstone patio is located to the south of the original structure and the hyphen.

The two-story rectangular portion of the Techbuilt House/Swallen House was constructed in 1954 for James Swallen. A carport was also constructed south of the home at this time.

The Techbuilt House was designed by architect Carl Koch in 1953 as a pre-fabricated house prototype. At least two other Techbuilt Houses were constructed in New Canaan: the Techbuilt House/Aderer House in 1954-55 and the Techbuilt House/Wilson House in 1958. Koch designed several affordable prefabricated housing prototypes starting in the late 1940s. The Techbuilt House was one of the most successful and would eventually be available in twenty-two models. When first designed, the Techbuilt House could be constructed (on average) for $7.50/square foot, as compared to $10/square foot for a conventional builder’s house and $15/square foot for a custom-built house.

The exterior design of the Techbuilt House was characterized by a pitched roof, large plate glass windows on the gable ends, and deep eaves. Koch had determined that the most economical use of space was achieved by a two-story plan that was essentially an “attic” with high side walls stacked on a partially recessed “basement,” allowing for adequate light and ventilation at both levels. The shell of the house was composed of stress skinned panels on a four-foot-wide module. The main entrance could be located either at the gable ends or on the side walls, depending on how the building was situated to the street. The utility core and stairs were located at the core of the house to allow for flexible use of the interior spaces.

In 1960, two sheds were added to the property. In 1964, a corridor and one-story addition were added to the west of the home. Harvard Five architect Landis Gores designed the addition. The elevated plinth where this house sits offers a feeling of security and privacy, which allows the outdoor living spaces to be located on the front side of the house and facilitated the extensive use of glass in the construction of both the original building and the addition.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Information</th>
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<td><strong>Locations:</strong></td>
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### Site Description

#### Surrounding environment:
- **Paving - Pedestrian:**
- **Paving - Vehicular:**
- **Swimming Pool:**
- **Exterior Stairs:**
- **Fence or Gate:**
- **# of Terraces:**
- **# of Decks:**
- **Terrace Paving Material:**
- **Deck Material:**
- **MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:**
- **Cut Stone Wall:**
- **DRY SET Field Stone Wall:**
- **Cut Stone Wall:**
- **Landscape:**

#### Alterations:
- **Years of Alterations:**
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Sash Material:**
- **Roof Shape and Material:**

#### Garage
- **Garage?**
- **Carport?**
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Roof Configuration and Material:**

#### Outbuildings
- **Outbuildings Conditions:**
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Roof Material and Configuration:**

#### Exterior
- **Structural:**
- **Threats to Building or Site:** Unknown

#### Credits
- **Landscape Architect:**
- **Lighting Designer:**
- **Interior Designer:**
- **Builder:**
- **Alterations Designers:**

#### Survey
- **Surveyors:**
- **Date Surveyed:** NA
- **Survey Notes:** House not surveyed
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<th>Photographer:</th>
<th>Allyson Mehley</th>
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The Techbuilt House/Aderer House was completed between 1954 and 1955. Alexander P. Aderer et. ux. acquired the property for the house in 1954. Aderer attended City College (NYC) and Columbia University and served in the Army and Navy during World War II. After the war, he worked for the Atomic Energy Commission. By 1966, Aderer was president of Victor O. Kubes, Inc., a color lithographic plant in New York. His wife Janice was a guidance counselor. Alex, Janice, and their daughter Noel all ran for State Senate at different times, but none of them were successful.

According to notes on the assessor property field cards, the house was one of architect Carl Koch's prefabricated Techbuilt houses. When completed, the Techbuilt House/Aderer House had a rectangular plan, a concrete block foundation, a gable roof, and was of plywood and glass construction. The house was 80% complete by October 1954 and finished in 1955. The Techbuilt House was designed by architect Carl Koch in 1953 as a pre-fabricated house prototype. At least two other Techbuilt Houses were constructed in New Canaan: the Techbuilt House/Swallen House in 1954 and the Techbuilt House/Wilson House in 1958.

Koch designed several affordable prefabricated housing prototypes starting in the late 1940s. The Techbuilt House was one of the most successful and would eventually be available in twenty-two models. When first designed, the Techbuilt House could be constructed (on average) for $7.50/square foot, as compared to $10/square foot for a conventional builder’s house and $15/square foot for a custom-built house.

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The pre-fabricated shell of the house, which included wall panels, end panels, floor panels, roof panels, and beams, girders, and trim, was designed for shipment in a single truckload delivery to a site with a prepared foundation. Once on site, four men could unload the components, frame the house, and roof it within two days. All of the finishing work could then be completed inside. The primary cost savings were created through the delivery method and fast pace of construction. The Techbuilt House could be customized to different sizes and floor plans and allowed owners to finish the interiors to individual taste and budget.

Between 1956 and 1957, a two-car gable-roofed garage with an upstairs studio was constructed on the property. Between 1982 and 1983, a 10’x16’ glass-and-steel greenhouse and a 8.5’x13’ entrance vestibule were constructed on opposite sides of the house. At an unknown date, a 10’x8’ second-story wood deck at the side of the house was completed. According to a 1985 realtor notice, the roof was replaced (1979), the chimney and flashing were redone (1984), and new “thermo” windows were installed in the living room and master bedroom. In 1985, the property was sold to Marilyn H. Love. In 1998, the house transferred to John P. Love. By the 1990s, the studio above the garage had been determined unlivable.

Sources

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
### General Information

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### Architectural Description: Main Structure

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### Garage

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### Outbuildings

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### Credits

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Photographer: Allyson Mehley

View: Techbuilt House/Wilson House, view from street

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society, 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Date: February 2008

Negative on File? Yes

Photographer: N/A

Date: N/A

Negative on File? N/A
The Techbuilt House/Wilson House was designed by architect Carl Koch and constructed in 1958. The property was acquired by Charles E. and Frances E. Wilson in 1956. Frances Wilson worked for SMS Architects (formerly Shenwood, Mills & Smith) in Stamford. In 1970, she was elected president of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Interior Designers. In 1971, she became the head of SMS Interiors, an offshoot of SMS Architects. The original house had a rectangular plan with a second-floor wood deck on one end and a screened porch at the rear. The house had a concrete foundation, vertical wood siding, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof.

The Techbuilt House was designed by architect Carl Koch in 1953 as a pre-fabricated house prototype. At least two other Techbuilt Houses were constructed in New Canaan: the Techbuilt House/Swallen House in 1954 and the Techbuilt House/Aderer House in 1954-55. Koch designed several affordable prefabricated housing prototypes starting in the late 1940s. The Techbuilt House was one of the most successful and would eventually be available in twenty-two models. When first designed, the Techbuilt House could be constructed (on average) for $7.50/square foot, as compared to $10/square foot for a conventional builder’s house and $15/square foot for a custom-built house.

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In 1959, a flat-roofed, two-car garage was completed. An addition was constructed in 1963. In 1980, Frances E. Wilson became the sole owner of the property. In 2000, Garrett A. Camporine acquired the house.

“Frances E. Wilson...” Stamford Advocate, 6 May 1971.
“Mrs. Frances E. Wilson...” Stamford Advocate, 10 December 1970.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Crichton House  
**Current Building Name:** Crichton House  
**Architect:** William Landsberg  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 95’ x 46’  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Year Built:** 1961  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes  

**Style:** Irregular  
**Plan:** Grounded  
**Volume:** Asymmetrical  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Piers:** No  
**Breezeway:** No  

**Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding possibly cedar; glass.  
**Are Walls Painted?** No  
**Trim Material:** Wood natural finish  
**Roof Type:** Flat  
**Eave:** Open  
**Fascia:** Plain; painted wood and copper gravel stop  
**Gutter Material:** Not visible  
**Gutter Type:** Not visible  

**# of Chimneys:** 1  
**Chimney Cladding:** Brick  

**# of Porches:** 1  
**Porch Roof Type:** Flat  
**Porch Roof Material:** Eave of main house roof  

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**  
**Window Types:** Sliding sash, fixed plate glass; single casement windows  
**Sash Material:** Aluminum replacement sliding sash (some), steel sliding sash (ribbon windows and regular)  
**Window Hardware:** Original  
**Door Types:** Sliding glass; painted hollow wood; screen doors  
**Door Material:** Wood and glass, aluminum  
**Door Hardware:** Original  

**Exterior Lighting**  
**Types:** Recessed downlights  
**Locations:** Soffit of eave at primary entrance
**Surrounding environment:**  Woodland, residential

**Paving- Pedestrian:**  Slate at front entrance, fieldstone walks at side and rear of house  
**Paving - Vehicular:**  Asphalt

**Exterior Stairs:**  Mortar set field stone at rear and side of house. Main entry of house is at grade  
**Swimming Pool:**  No

**Fence or Gate:**  Wood fence partial  
**# of Terraces:**  1  
**# of Decks:**  0

**Terrace Paving Material:**  Concrete tiles with large aggregate  
**Deck Material:**  NA

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:**  No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:**  Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:**  No

**Landscape:**  Planting beds, stone staircase with metal pipe railing up the grade of the site behind the house, planting island for trees, young white birch trees at front entrance

**Alterations:**  No major alterations. Central air conditioning added; built-in bookcases added; closets added; some windows replaced with aluminum sash.

**Years of Alterations:**  NA  
**Foundation:**  NA

**Wall Cladding:**  NA  
**Doors and Windows:**  NA  
**Sash Material:**  NA

**Roof Shape and Material:**  NA  
**Garage?**  Carport attached to house.

**Foundation:**  Concrete  
**Wall Cladding:**  Wood clad steel columns, concrete block knee wall, vertical wood siding, and open wood screen

**Doors and Windows:**  Painted wood door and screen door, sliding steel windows. Both elements on the house façade of the carport.

**Roof Configuration and Material:**  Flat; rolled paper

**Outbuildings:**  None

**Foundation:**  NA  
**Wall Cladding:**  NA

**Doors and Windows:**  NA  
**Roof Material and Configuration:**  NA

**Exterior:**  Good

**Structural:**  Good

**Threats to Building or Site:**  None known

**Landscape Architect:**  James Fanning, Richard Bergmann  
**Lighting Designer:**

**Interior Designer:**

**Builder:**  Ted Hobbs

**Alterations Designers:**

**Surveyors:**  HM, MS  
**Date Surveyed:**  12.11.07

**Survey Notes:**  Very closely spaced siding, wall almost looks monolithic.
Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: December 2007  
Negative on File: Yes  

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840  

View: Crichton House, side and rear façades.
The Crichton House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

Sited on a two-acre parcel with mature trees and stone walls, the Crichton House is a one-story, slab-on-grade, wood-frame house with vertical wood siding, a flat roof, and an attached carport. With the attached carport, the five-bedroom house has an L-shaped floor plan.

Glass surfaces were incorporated into the façades with the inclusion of sliding glass doors, fixed plate glass sash, sliding sash, and casement windows. Although the roof is flush with the plane of the walls, it cantilevers beyond the plane of the exterior walls over window bays, including the bays of sliding glass doors at the back of the house. The terraces at the back of the house are paved with square concrete pavers.

Minor alterations include replacement of some original casement sash with aluminum windows. Between 1982 and 1998, two solar panels were added to the roof over the utility room adjacent to the carport.

In 1959, John Crichton purchased an unimproved parcel from Chichester Estates, Incorporated. Crichton and his wife Zula commissioned architect William Landsberg to design a house on the parcel for themselves and their four children. Ted Hobbs was the contractor for the project. The house was completed in 1961. Landscape architects James Fanning and Richard Bergmann are credited for work at the site, but details regarding their designs are not known at this time.

John Crichton passed away in 1977. John and Zula’s son, Michael Crichton, was a physician and a popular author; his notable books include Jurassic Park, The Andromeda Strain, Prey, and State of Fear. The house is still held in the Crichton family. No major alterations have been made to the house since its construction and it retains remarkable integrity at both the exterior and the interior.

"John Crichton Succumbs; Led Advertising Industry." New Canaan Advertiser, 29 December 1977, 5A.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
“Young Author Set Out to Fill Refrigerator, Hit Big Success.” Stamford Advocate, 10 March 1969.
# Historic Resource Inventory Form

## General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Surveyed:</th>
<th>Yes ✓ No □</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year Built:</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID #:</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Eligible as Individual:</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Eligible for District:</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town or City:</td>
<td>New Canaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Architectural Description: Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Description: Main Structure</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style:</strong></td>
<td>Rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan:</strong></td>
<td>Floating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volume:</strong></td>
<td>Symmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation:</strong></td>
<td>Wood boxed steel micro-piles set into rock ledge or concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Piers:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breezeway:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong></td>
<td>V-channel vertical wood siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Are Walls Painted?</strong></td>
<td>Yes, white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trim Material:</strong></td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Type:</strong></td>
<td>Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Material:</strong></td>
<td>Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eave:</strong></td>
<td>Boxed, only at overhang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soffit:</strong></td>
<td>Painted plywood at eaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fascia:</strong></td>
<td>Painted wood at eaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gutter Material:</strong></td>
<td>Metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gutter Type:</strong></td>
<td>Hanging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chimney Cladding:</strong></td>
<td>Metal stove pipe</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chimney:</strong></td>
<td>Yes, see description of foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Type:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Material:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locations:</strong></td>
<td>Soffits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Windows and Doors Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Windows and Doors Main Structure</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Window Types:</strong></td>
<td>Fixed single glazed; awning; glass block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sash Material:</strong></td>
<td>Wood, some vinyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Window Hardware:</strong></td>
<td>Replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door Types:</strong></td>
<td>Sliding doors with screen doors, not original</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door Material:</strong></td>
<td>Aluminum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Door Hardware:</strong></td>
<td>Replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Lighting:</strong></td>
<td>Recessed circular downlights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Types:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locations:</strong></td>
<td>Soffits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Surrounding environment:** Woodland, scattered residential, on street with several other Moderns

**Paving- Pedestrian:** Gravel with Belgian block curb  
**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel

**Exterior Stairs:** Wood  
**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** No  
**# of Terraces:** 0  
**# of Decks:** 3

**Terrace Paving Material:** NA  
**Deck Material:** Wood

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House on massive stone ledge, land slopes steeply downward at back to heavily wooded area

**Alterations:** 1993: two-car garage was constructed, wood deck on south façade was extended, interior alterations completed. 1997-2007: Current owners replaced the roof, exterior lighting, and pathways. Other undocumented changes apparent from historic photographs include replacement of fixed glass for sliding doors, addition of new wood deck and sliding doors at rear facade, and replacement of some windows with vinyl sash.

**Years of Alterations:** 1993, 1997-2007  
**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA  
**Doors and Windows:** NA  
**Sash Material:** NA

**Garage?** ✓ Carport? □ Separate, 2 car

**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding

**Doors and Windows:** 2 overhead doors of painted plywood. Flush wood door  
**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat, material not visible

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA  
**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA  
**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Good  
**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown  
**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Ernest Rau

**Alterations Designers:** Unknown

**Surveyors:** EB, MS  
**Date Surveyed:** 12.12.07

**Survey Notes:** Front entrance has wood steps with deck and glass block window. Overhang at side protects porch with cantilevered beams that extend from interior of house. Cantilevered balcony off back with wood railing.
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury
Date: December 2007
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Lee House 1, north facade

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury
Date: December 2007
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Lee House 1, south facade
Lee House 1 is a one-story rectangular structure set on pins on a massive stone ledge overlooking a heavily wooded valley. The house is clad in tongue-and-groove v-channel vertical wood siding and has a flat roof. The main entrance to the house is located in the street-facing west façade, but the primary view from the driveway is of the north façade. The north façade has a large area of fenestration in the center of the wall consisting of two large fixed sash windows each flanked with fixed and awning windows stacked vertically. The west façade has a recessed entry accessed by a wood deck at the northern end and a blank wall at the southern end; the entry consists of sliding glass doors and an opening filled with glass block located in the north wall.

The southern façade is entirely glazed with sliding glass doors and fixed sash located under a deep overhang which has cantilevered beams at the soffit that extend from the interior of the house; a wood deck extends off of this façade. The east façade, where the land drops off steeply, has sliding glass doors leading to a cantilevered deck.

Lee House 1 was designed by architect John Black Lee as a home for his family, which included his wife and two children. It was the first house designed by Lee in New Canaan. Lee purchased the property in 1951 and filed for a building permit in 1952. Ernest Rau was the contractor. According to the assessor records, the house was 85% completed by October 1952 and was likely completed by the end of the year or in early 1953. Lee drew inspiration from the work of Mies van der Rohe in the design for his own house (Lee, 2008).

Lee House 1 was included in the 1953 Modern House Tour in New Canaan and featured in the June 1954 issue of House & Home. The article described the house as remarkable in its construction, in part because the house was supported on 15 pins on top of a rock ledge: “Nobody, as far as we know, has yet figured out a smaller foundation for a four-bedroom house.” In addition, “Lee closely integrated plan and structure, was able to use interior partitions and solid exterior wall panels to brace some of the bays in his open grid frame…and use[d]…freestanding posts…to help support a built-in piece of furniture” (House & Home, June 1954, 106-110).

The one-story house had a rectangular plan. The center of the house contained utility space and the bathroom. The northern part contained the study/guest room and three bedrooms. The southern part contained the living room (which had a metal fireplace), the kitchen, and a multipurpose/family room. House & Home was enthusiastic about the inclusion of this multipurpose room: “The room also works as a dining area, as a laundry and workroom, and as a playroom. It is so placed that it can be controlled from the kitchen” (House & Home, June 1954, 106-110). A large deck, sheltered by the cantilevered roof overhang, extended across the southern façade of the house.

After the Lees sold their house and moved to Lee House 2, the property had several different owners: John Morton Poole IV (1955 acquisition), Kathryn C. Thurrott (1964 acquisition), Tyrus L. and Kathryn V. Homewood (unknown, acquired between 1964 and 1971), C. Kleinsinger (1971 acquisition), and Donald Swisher (1977 acquisition). Swisher, an architect at Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM), reversed some alterations made by earlier owners, returning the house to Lee’s original design, although the fireplace was moved to a new location (Lee, 2008). In 1978, Katrina Giuriata purchased the house, and in 1991, Suzanne Cerny acquired the property.

In 1993, Peggy S. McConnell purchased the property. During this same year, McConnell completed some interior alterations, constructed a two-car garage on the property, and extended the existing wood deck to create an uncovered wood deck at the southeast corner of the house. When McConnell was selling the house, a note in the realtor listing stated “house rebuilt from studs up since 1993.” It appears that this is referring to the interior alterations. In 1997, Eugene A. and Roseanne C. Diserio acquired the property.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
**Lee House 2**

**Architect:** John Black Lee

**Address:** Confidential

**Dimensions:** 72' x 46'

**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Public or Private:** Private

**Year Built:** 1956

**ID #:** 49

**County:** Fairfield

**State:** CT

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**Village:** NA

---

**General Information**

- **Historic Building Name:** Lee House 2
- **Current Building Name:** Lee House 2
- **Architect:** John Black Lee
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Dimensions:** 72' x 46'
- **Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Public or Private:** Private
- **Present Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Visible from Public Road?**

---

**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

- **Style:**
- **Plan:**
- **Volume:**
- **Foundation:**
- **Piers:**
- **Breezeway:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Are Walls Painted?**
- **Trim Material:**
- **Roof Type:**
- **Eave:**
- **Fascia:**
- **Gutter Material:**
- **Gutter Type:**
- **# of Chimneys:**
- **Chimney Cladding:**
- **# of Porches:**
- **Porch Roof Type:**
- **Porch Roof Material:**
- **Window Types:**
- **Sash Material:**
- **Window Hardware:**
- **Door Types:**
- **Door Material:**
- **Door Hardware:**
- **Exterior Lighting Types:**
- **Locations:**
### Surrounding environment:
- **Paving - Pedestrian:**
- **Paving - Vehicular:**
- **Swimming Pool:**
- **Exterior Stairs:**
- **Fence or Gate:**
- **# of Terraces:**
- **Deck Material:**
- **# of Decks:**

### Landscape:
- **Landscape:**
- **DRY SET Field Stone Wall:**
- **MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:**
- **Cut Stone Wall:**

### Terrace Paving Material:
- **Terrace Paving Material:**
- **Deck Material:**
- **Cut Stone Wall:**

### Exterior Stairs:
- **Exterior Stairs:**
- **Fence or Gate:**
- **MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:**
- **Cut Stone Wall:**

### Alterations:
- **Years of Alterations:**
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Sash Material:**
- **Roof Shape and Material:**

### Garage?
- **Garage?**
- **Carport?**

### Foundation:
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**

### Roof Configuration and Material:
- **Roof Configuration and Material:**

### Outbuildings:
- **Outbuildings:**
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**

### Roof Material and Configuration:
- **Roof Material and Configuration:**

### Exterior:
- **Structural:**
- **Threats to Building or Site:**
  - **Unknown**

### Landscape Architect:
- **Paschall Campbell**

### Interior Designer:
- **Interior Designer:**
- **Builder:**
  - **Ernest Rau**

### Alterations Designers:

### Surveyors:
- **Surveyors:**
- **Survey Notes:**

### Date Surveyed:

### Lighting Designer:
- **Lighting Designer:**

### Credits:
- **49
Lee House 2 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register because it has undergone significant alterations.

Lee House 2 is a rectilinear one-story house with a flat roof and a veranda that wraps around the house. The roof extends beyond the plane of the walls to cover the veranda and is supported by columns at the outside perimeter of the veranda. At the center of the house, the roof is raised above rectangular clerestory windows. The plan and façades of the house are largely symmetrical. The house is currently clad in vertical wood siding and characterized by extensive glass walls. The house was originally clad in 5’x 8’ and 3/4”-thick ping-pong tables painted white.

In 2006, a storm felled a large tree on the property, which crashed through the roof of the house. The damage to the house was substantial. The owners of the house decided to use the damage from the storm as the impetus to redesign the landscape and house itself. Many of the tall pine trees surrounding the house, which is set on a terrace in the center of an irregular-shaped and sloping site, were cleared away to open the house to the rolling landscape beyond its glass walls. The plan of the house was redesigned. The original open kitchen was removed, leaving the central portion of the house as an open, open space set between two window walls. One of the four bedrooms (originally located at each corner of the house) was converted to open space. A new glass pavilion with a large kitchen, formal dining room, and master bedroom suite will be built to the designs of architect Kengo Kuma. The addition will be connected to the house by a glass-walled corridor extending from one side of the house.

Lee House 2 was designed by John Black Lee for his family after they had outgrown their first house on Laurel Road. Lee acquired the lot in 1955 (transferred to John Black and Clara S. Lee in 1974) and the house was completed in 1956. This lot was part of the twenty acres on Chichester Road that Lee and Hugh Smallen had purchased in 1954 to be subdivided into six parcels with the provision that the new houses built on the lots were of Modern design. Lee chose a low, flat site for his house because it provided a different challenge than the site of Lee House 1 (Brooks, Fairfield County, n.d.). The house was built by Ernest Rau. The landscape was designed by Paschall Campbell, who lived in the Campbell House designed by John Johansen (1952, largely demolished and rebuilt as the Goldberg House).

Lee House 2 had a rectangular footprint with a veranda extending around the perimeter of the house. The upper roof extended over the veranda and was supported on wood columns. The plan of the house was very symmetrical. In the center of the house was the living space, including the entry, the living/dining room, and the kitchen, all of which were open to each other. A clerestory window provided additional light to the living space. Two bedrooms and a bath were on each side of the house: one side contained the children’s bedrooms, and the other side contained the master bedroom and guestroom/study. The bathrooms were lit by skylights. Sliding glass doors provided access to the veranda from each room. The basement contained a playroom. In an article in New York Times Magazine, Lee said he placed the family living space in the center of the house because “my wife, three children and I like being together most of the time” (New York Times Magazine, 3 November 1957, 82-83).

The house was featured in several publications, including the New York Times Magazine, Architectural Record, Better Homes and Gardens, and House & Home. According to the article in Architectural Record, the exterior siding of the wood-frame house was formed of ping-pong table tops painted white (Architectural Record, November 1957, 152-166). In 1959, Lee House 2 won an award of merit from the American Institute of Architects. The house was included in the 1963 Modern House Tour in New Canaan.

In 1990, Susan L. and L. Eric Pollish acquired the property. The Pollishes hired architect Toshiko Mori to renovate the house and design a new studio/garage building. The renovations included raising the roof by 18 inches, thereby creating a larger clerestory window; replacing the rotting wood columns with T-shaped sandblasted stainless-steel posts; replacing the sliding doors and large plate glass fixed sash with stainless-steel pivoted doors and stainless-steel insulated fixed sash; replacing the skylights; extending the width of the bedroom windows; and updating the baths and kitchen. The original aluminum sliding doors were reused in a new freestanding glass-and-steel pavilion containing a studio, bath, and two-car garage. The renovations were completed in 1992. In 2004, Thomas Phifer and Partners designed a new family room for the basement, accessed through a stair in the main floor. Currently, the house is undergoing extensive renovations, as outlined above.

Sources


“Contemporary Homes on Tour Itinerary.” New Canaan Advertiser, 2 May 1963.

“Eight houses to help homebuyers raise their sights…” House & Home, December 1958, 120-140.

“In the market!” DOCOMOMO Newsletter (Summer 2004): 11.


The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.

“Rectangular Houses.” Architectural Record 122 (November 1957): 152-166.

Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
# Historic Resource Inventory Form

## General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Surveyed:</th>
<th>Yes [✓] No [ ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Year Built:</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>ID #:</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Eligible as Individual:</td>
<td>No [ ] Yes [✓]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Eligible for District:</td>
<td>Yes [✓] No [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town or City:</td>
<td>New Canaan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Architectural Description: Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architect:</th>
<th>John Black Lee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Building Name:</td>
<td>Rogers House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Building Name:</td>
<td>Rogers House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>John Black Lee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Building Name:</td>
<td>Rogers House</td>
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<td>Historic Building Name:</td>
<td>Rogers House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions:</td>
<td>93'x43'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity of Place:</td>
<td>Original location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Use:</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Use:</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public or Private:</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
<td>H-shaped</td>
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<td>Plan:</td>
<td>Grounded</td>
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<td>Volume:</td>
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<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Steel frame</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piers:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massing:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural System:</td>
<td>Steel frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtyard:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td>V-channel vertical redwood siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are Walls Painted?</td>
<td>Yes, white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim Material:</td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Type:</td>
<td>A-frame, shallow pitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Material:</td>
<td>Bitaminous, recently installed on top of tar and gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eave:</td>
<td>Boxed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soffit:</td>
<td>Plain wood with cantilevered beams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fascia:</td>
<td>Plain wood with aluminum flashing, used to be copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutter Material:</td>
<td>Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutter Type:</td>
<td>Not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimney Cladding:</td>
<td>Brick</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Chimneys:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Porches:</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porch Roof Material:</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Porch Roof Type:</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Window Types:</td>
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<td>Sash Material:</td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window Hardware:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Types:</td>
<td>Metal sliding glass doors, bedroom wing doors are insulated replacements. Front doors are elaborate paneled wood. Flush wood doors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Material:</td>
<td>Aluminum, wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Hardware:</td>
<td>Original and replacement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior Lighting Types:</td>
<td>Round recessed metal downlights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locations:</td>
<td>Soffit, above glazing</td>
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### Site Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surrounding environment:</strong></td>
<td>Scattered residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paving - Pedestrian:</strong></td>
<td>Concrete block patios. Flagstone patio next to garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paving - Vehicular:</strong></td>
<td>Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Stairs:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fence or Gate:</strong></td>
<td>Wire fence and split rail fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terrace Paving Material:</strong></td>
<td>Concrete pavers, flagstone pavers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swimming Pool:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of Terraces:</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of Decks:</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deck Material:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cut Stone Wall:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRY SET Field Stone Wall:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cut Stone Wall:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Shape and Material:</strong></td>
<td>NA (described under garage)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Doors and Windows:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sash Material:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Garage?</strong></td>
<td>Incorporated, 2 car</td>
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<td><strong>Foundation:</strong></td>
<td>Concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong></td>
<td>V-channel vertical wood siding</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Doors and Windows:</strong></td>
<td>2 wood overhead doors. Wood awning windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Configuration and Material:</strong></td>
<td>Shed, material not visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outbuildings:</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Doors and Windows:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Structural:</strong></td>
<td>Good</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Threats to Building or Site:</strong></td>
<td>None known</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Landscape Architect:</strong></td>
<td>Charles Middeleer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lighting Designer:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interior Designer:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Builder:</strong></td>
<td>Ernest Rau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alterations Designers:</strong></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surveyors:</strong></td>
<td>EB, HM, MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date Surveyed:</strong></td>
<td>11.08.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Survey Notes:</strong></td>
<td>Terraces with concrete pavers at north and south facades and at bedroom wing under deep overhangs. Long vent on roof near ridge, used to be copper but recently replaced not in kind. Skylights, some original. Living room has raised brick fireplace and wood passthrough to kitchen. V-channel vertical redwood siding on walls in living room. Boxed exposed beams extend to exterior. Original shoji screens on interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Credits</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury
Date: November 2007
Negative on File: Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Rogers House, rear façade
The Rogers House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

The Rogers House is a one-story, A-frame structure clad with vertical tongue-and-groove wood siding painted white and a shallow-pitch gable roof. The house originally had a symmetrical H-shaped floor plan. An entry terrace and a larger backyard terrace, each finished with rectangular concrete pavers, are sited at the center of the house off of the setback portions of the north and south façades.

The roof extends beyond the planes of the east and west walls, forming deep eaves. At the north and south façades, the roof is flush with plane of the wall except over the setback portions of the façade, where the roof cantilevers deeply to partially cover the entry and backyard terraces. The setback walls of the north and south façades each have five bays defined by mullions which line up with exposed rafter at the soffits. These walls are largely finished with floor-to-ceiling glass.

As with many of the Modern houses in New Canaan, the house plan was divided into zones: the central part of the building, which opens onto the entry and backyard terraces, contained the social spaces, including the entry hall, study, living/dining room, and kitchen, with a passthrough between the dining room and kitchen; the west wing contained the sleeping areas, including three bedrooms and two baths; and the east wing contained the utility spaces, including the garage, multipurpose room, and maid's room and bath. The garage was originally incorporated into the east wing of the main house.

In 1973, the house was extended to the east with the construction of a new incorporated two-car garage. The existing garage was converted into a family room. Sliding glass doors were installed between the new family room and the terrace. The maid's room at the northeast corner of the house was also enlarged. The sliding glass doors in the bedroom wing were replaced with insulated units in 1974.

The Rogers House was constructed in 1957 for Virginia D. and Theodore Rogers. Theodore Rogers was a producer for the "Today Show." Virginia D. Rogers acquired the lot in 1956. The house was designed by architect John Black Lee and constructed by Ernest Rau. Landscape architect Charles Middeleer designed the landscaping. A note on the assessor property street card notes that the building was assessed at 25% in July 1957, suggesting that it was finished in late 1957 or 1958.

The Rogers House was featured in the 1959 Modern House Tour in New Canaan. The New Canaan Advertiser described it as "exemplifying an imaginative use of symmetry and the architect's fondness for oriental detail" (New Canaan Advertiser, 30 April 1959). According to this article, Lee intended the multipurpose room to act as a decompression space where a person could leave the western world behind after exiting the garage before entering the eastern serenity of the main space. The multipurpose room functioned as a laundry room, storage space, and an area for crafts, sewing, or flower arranging. Lee included a similar room in his first house, Lee House 1. The article also noted the bedroom wing: "Of particular interest in this wing...is the 'master suite' arrangement made possible by the strategic placement of doors in the connecting hall and the use of brilliant color in an unexpected way on the cabinet, closet and connecting doors." Sliding fiberglass shoji screens, made by a Japanese resident of neighboring Darien, provided privacy to interior spaces without blocking light (New Canaan Advertiser, 30 April 1959).

In 1959, Jason D. Dana et. ux. purchased the property (transferred by quitclaim to Bertha B. Dana in 1965). In 1965, Janet F. Rowley acquired the house. In 1968, David R. and Alice E. Jennings bought the house from J. Clifford Norby and Eunice R. Norby. The Jennings family still owns the house today.


"Rogers' Home to be Tour Feature." New Canaan Advertiser, 30 April 1959.

Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Historic Building Name:</strong></th>
<th>Teaze House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Building Name:</strong></td>
<td>Teaze House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect:</strong></td>
<td>John Black Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>Confidential</td>
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<td><strong>Dimensions:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Public or Private:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Style:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Plan:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Volume:</strong></td>
<td>Grounded</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation:</strong></td>
<td>Concrete, copper drip at foundation in front</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Piers:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breezeway:</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong></td>
<td>Flush vertical wood siding</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Are Walls Painted?</strong></td>
<td>Yes, stained beige</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trim Material:</strong></td>
<td>Mahogany</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Type:</strong></td>
<td>Flat</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eave:</strong></td>
<td>Boxed</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fascia:</strong></td>
<td>Plain</td>
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<td><strong>Gutter Material:</strong></td>
<td>Copper</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong># of Chimneys:</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of Porches:</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Type:</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td><strong>Integrity of Place:</strong></td>
<td>Original location</td>
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<td><strong>Year Built:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>County:</strong></td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
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<td>CT</td>
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<td><strong>Town or City:</strong></td>
<td>New Canaan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Village:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NR Eligible for District:</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
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**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

- **Window Types:** Casement, awning, fixed, clerestory. All replacement.
- **Sash Material:** Mahogany
- **Window Hardware:** Replacement
- **Door Types:** Glazed. Sliding doors. All replacement.
- **Door Material:** Mahogany
- **Door Hardware:** Replacement

**Exterior Lighting**

- **Types:** Recessed metal downlights
- **Locations:** Fascia
**Site Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting:</th>
<th>Residential</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surrounding environment:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paving - Pedestrian:</th>
<th>Irregular flagstone pavers and honey colored stone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paving - Vehicular:</td>
<td>Gravel</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior Stairs:</th>
<th>Honey colored stone at front. Flagstone steps at rear.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fence or Gate:</th>
<th>Metal fence at rear around swimming pool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Decks:</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terrace Paving Material:</th>
<th>Honey colored stone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deck Material:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: | Yes |
| Cut Stone Wall: | Yes |
| DRY SET Field Stone Wall: | No |
| Cut Stone Wall: | No |


| Alterations: | 1968: John Black Lee designed two 20'x18' additions at the front of house. 1975: Mike Hobbs added deck at rear, no longer extant. 2001: house extensively remodeled. Roof raised, clerestory windows inserted, and overhangs added. New addition constructed. New windows, doors, trim, and likely wood siding. 2-car garage constructed and attached to house with breezeway. Interior largely gutted. |

| Years of Alterations: | 1968, 1975, 2001 |
| Foundation: | Concrete |

| Wall Cladding: | Flush vertical wood siding |
| Doors and Windows: | Fixed, casement, clerestory |
| Sash Material: | Mahogany |

| Roof Shape and Material: | Shed, not visible |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garage?</th>
<th>Carport?</th>
<th>Separate, 2 car, connected by breezeway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Foundation: | Concrete |
| Wall Cladding: | Flush horizontal wood siding |

| Doors and Windows: | Fixed mahogany ribbon |
| Roof Configuration and Material: | Flat |

| Outbuildings: | None |
| Foundation: | NA |
| Wall Cladding: | NA |
| Doors and Windows: | NA |
| Roof Material and Configuration: | NA |

| Exterior: | Excellent |
| Structural: | Excellent |
| Threats to Building or Site: | None known |

| Landscape Architect: | Unknown |
| Lighting Designer: | Unknown |

| Interior Designer: | Unknown |
| Builder: | Ernest Rau |

| Alterations Designers: | Lillian Wolfe and Wes Wolfe |

| Surveyors: | EB, MS |
| Date Surveyed: | 11.20.07 |

| Survey Notes: | Remodeled house has Japanese aesthetic. Extensive use of mahogany. Japanese style landscaping all appears to be part of 2001 alterations. Front of house has floating panels formed by raising the wood siding above the foundation and copper drip, and projecting it out slightly. This was more pronounced in the original construction before alterations. New swimming pool and stone terrace. House expanded from 2,500 to 3,900 square feet. |
Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  Date: November 2007  Negative on File? Yes

View: Teaze House, front façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  Date: November 2007  Negative on File? Yes

View: Teaze House, rear façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Teaze House is set on a hill overlooking the Noroton River. The house was heavily remodeled beginning in 2001. Although the original house had a minimalist, stripped-down aesthetic, the remodeled house is more opulent with an extensive use of mahogany and deep eaves. The redesign was influenced by Japanese architecture, heightened by the landscaping which includes Japanese-style gardens with raked gravel beds and plantings including Japanese maples, bamboo, and azaleas.

The flush vertical wood siding at the front of the current house is designed to "float" by raising the siding above the foundation and copper drip and projecting it out slightly. This may be an homage to architect John Black Lee's original design, which had "floating" rectangular panels in the front glass wall formed by the rear walls of closets and bookshelves in the hallway. This "floating" quality was more pronounced in the original construction. The front of the house is largely blank with the exception of the glazed front doors and the clerestory windows that run under the eaves.

At the rear of the house, which faces the Noroton River, the façades are characterized by an extensive use of glazing. The landscaping is terraced to accommodate a stone patio adjacent to the house and a swimming pool located slightly downhill from the house.

The Teaze House was designed by John Black Lee for David A. and Jane Teaze. According to Jane Teaze, she and Lee started looking for land in 1958 and "found a difficult piece which had been abandoned by Miles Olson who had intended to put up a traditional colonial but was stymied by the rocks & couldn't get a full cellar" (Jane Teaze, 28 March 2001). The land was acquired by the Teazes in 1959 and the house was completed in 1960. The Teaze House was included in the 1967 Modern House Tour in New Canaan.

Jane Teaze wrote in 2001, "it's been a heavenly house to live in. The symmetricality of John [Black Lee]'s design make for a very harmonious life! His balance is peaceful, the way he placed it on the land isolated us from other lights & noise, & the expanses of glass brought all the season in" (Jane Teaze, 28 March 2001).

The original house had an H-shaped plan with narrow wood decks running along the front and rear. The living spaces were zoned with the bedrooms at one end and the public spaces (living room, dining room, and kitchen) at the other end. At the glass wall at the front of the house, Lee placed built-in closets and bookshelves on either side of the front door which appeared to be floating masses from the exterior. In 1968, two 20' x 18' additions designed by John Black Lee were built at the front of the house. These additions were clad in translucent plastic panels and wood slats to allow light to pass through while maintaining privacy. In 1975, a new wood deck (no longer extant) was added at the rear of the house.

In 2001, Carter F. and Lillian W. Wolfe acquired the property. The Wolfes undertook an extensive remodeling of the house beginning in 2001. The roof was raised in height from 7' 6" to 9', clerestory windows were inserted, and overhangs were added. A new addition containing a master bedroom and bath on the first floor and an exercise room and bath at the basement level was constructed. New windows, doors, trim, and likely new wood siding were installed. A new two-car garage was added and attached to the house with a new breezeway. The interior was largely gutted and remodeled. Japanese-style landscaping, a swimming pool, and a stone terrace were all installed. The house was expanded in size from 2,500 to 3,900 square feet.

Sources

Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
# HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

## General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Surveyed:</th>
<th>Yes ☑ No ☐</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year Built:</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>NR Eligible for District:</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Town or City:</th>
<th>New Canaan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
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<td>Village:</td>
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## Architectural Description: Main Structure

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architect:</th>
<th>John Black Lee, Harrison DeSilver</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Address:</td>
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<td>Dimensions:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public or Private:</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity of Place:</td>
<td>Original location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible from Public Road?:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Style: | Grounded Symmetrical |
| Plan: | Grounded |
| Volume: | Not visible |
| Foundation: | Concrete |
| Piers: | Yes |
| Breezeway: | No |
| Wall Cladding: | Flush vertical wood siding |
| Are Walls Painted?: | Yes, grey with brown trim |
| Trim Material: | Wood |
| Roof Type: | Flat |
| Eave: | Open |
| Fascia: | Plain wood |
| Gutter Material: | Painted metal |
| Gutter Type: | Spillway at front entrance |
| # of Chimneys: | 1 |
| Chimney Cladding: | Brick |
| # of Porches: | 0 |
| Porch Roof Material: | NA |

## Windows and Doors Main Structure

| Window Types: | Fixed, double glazed |
| Window Hardware: | Does not appear original |
| Sash Material: | Wood |
| Door Types: | Main entrance has double leaf, insulated narrow stile doors with fixed transom, others are insulated sliding doors with screen doors |
| Door Material: | Wood narrow stile doors, metal sliding doors |
| Door Hardware: | Replacement |

## Exterior Lighting

| Types: | 3 hanging glass globes, rectangular sconces |
| Locations: | Globes at soffit, sconces on walls |
Surrounding environment: Residential

Paving - Pedestrian: Cut flagstone mortared pavers  
Paving - Vehicular: Gravel, Belgian block curb, asphalt

Exterior Stairs: Flagstone  
Swimming Pool: No

Fence or Gate: No  
# of Terraces: 5  
# of Decks: 2 at second fl

Terrace Paving Material: Cut flagstone  
Deck Material: wood

DRY SET Field Stone Wall: No  
Cut Stone Wall: No

MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: No  
Cut Stone Wall: Yes

Landscape: Wood bridge leading to main entrance supported by thin layered cut stone wall. Brick firepit set in flagstone patio.

Alterations: Workshop constructed in 1975. Garage possibly converted from carport at unknown date. Lot subdivided from 4.97 acres to 2.97 acres probably during the 1960s. Windows and doors likely replaced.

Years of Alterations: 1975  
Foundation: NA

Wall Cladding: NA  
Doors and Windows: NA

Roof Shape and Material: NA

Garage? ☑ Carport? ☐ 
Separate 3-car garage

Foundation: Concrete  
Wall Cladding: Flush vertical wood siding

Doors and Windows: Two overhead doors of glass and metal

Roof Configuration and Material: Flat

Outbuildings: Workshop

Foundation: Concrete block footers  
Wall Cladding: Plywood

Doors and Windows: Wood sliding door on overhead track that slides out beyond exterior wall, similar to a barn door. Aluminum casement windows placed in sets of 2, 3, or 4.

Roof Material and Configuration: Shed, asphalt shingles

Exterior: Good, studio is poor

Structural: Good, studio is poor

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect: Unknown

Lighting Designer: Unknown

Interior Designer: Unknown

Builder: Ernest Rau

Alterations Designers: Unknown

Surveyors: EB, MS  
Date Surveyed: 11.01.07

Survey Notes: Bi-level house has roof that overhangs on all four sides supported by slender piers. Two full stories of living space. Enter via bridge that takes you to interior stair. Balconies with wood decks at second floor.
Photographer: Allyson Mehley  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes  

View: System House, front facade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

View: System House, rear facade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The System House is set on a terraced site with the house placed at a lower grade than the driveway and outbuildings. It is accessed by a wood bridge leading to the front door. The two outbuildings, a garage and a workshop, are located on either side of the driveway.

The house has a square-shaped footprint and is very symmetrical. The roof of the building extends beyond the wall plane on all four sides, creating a deep overhang that provides shelter for the ground-level patios and second-floor balconies, and sun protection for the large windows and doors. The outer edge of the roof is supported on thin piers. The house has a bi-level plan: the main entrance opens onto a stairway that leads upstairs to the bedrooms and downstairs to the public living spaces.

The System House was constructed in 1961 and designed by John Black Lee and Harrison DeSilver. The house was built to show that good design and construction could be completed at a reasonable price by building on a modular system, in this case, a 6’ module. The System was devised to use stock materials to keep costs down. The exterior wood panels were prefabricated in two designs: a solid wall panel and a panel designed for fenestration. To cut down on expensive finishing costs, structural elements were designed to be exposed. The deep overhangs allowed for simple and inexpensive glazing details.

One of the architects, Harrison DeSilver, was the first occupant of the house. DeSilver came to New Canaan in 1960 after attending a Modern House Tour, and the System House was one of his first projects. He purchased the lot in 1960 and the house was completed in 1961 in time to be part of the 1961 Modern House Tour in New Canaan.

In March 1963, the house plans were featured in “Better Homes For All America,” published by Better Homes & Gardens, and were offered for sale at $15. Over 1,000 plans eventually sold. In 1964, the house won a “Homes For Better Living” award in a program sponsored by the American Institute of Architects, House & Home magazine, and The American Home. The article in House & Home stated that the sloping land was bulldozed 5’ below grade before construction began, and John Black Lee confirmed that he designed the site to be terraced, a technique he often used in sloping lots (Lee, 2008). Each room in the house opened to a terrace or balcony and the interior had a flexible floor plan. The house was priced at $32,000 without the cost of land (House & Home, July 1964, 66-67).

In 1969, Donald R. and Barbara A. Homer acquired the house. The house lot was subdivided from 4.97 acres to 2.97 acres probably during the 1960s. A workshop was added to the property in 1975. In 1997, Benjamin S. Thompson and Rebecca A. MacDougall purchased the property. Robert M. Pederson and Andrew Mersmann acquired it in 2002. The windows and doors were replaced in 2006. It appears that no other major alterations have been made to the exterior of the house since its construction.

Bloodgood, John D. “This is a great house!” Better Homes & Gardens, March 1963, 62-65.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
# Historic Resource Inventory Form

## General Information

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<th>Field Surveyed:</th>
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<td>State:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Village:</td>
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## Architectural Description: Main Structure

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<tr>
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<td>Red brick with yellowish-white finish; glass; black glass</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yes, brick rubbed with paint</td>
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<td>Open; deep cantilever</td>
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<td>Roof Material:</td>
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<td>Soffit:</td>
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<td># of Chimneys:</td>
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<td># of Porches:</td>
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<td>Porch Roof Type:</td>
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## Windows and Doors Main Structure

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<tr>
<th>Window Types:</th>
<th>Sliding. Only windows are at the back of the house on the basement level. They are paired sliding windows.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Door Types:</td>
<td>Wood panel (primary and secondary entrances) full height doors, sliding glass pocket doors, sliding glass doors, pocket screen doors</td>
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<td>Door Hardware:</td>
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## Exterior Lighting

| Types: | Recessed downlights; surface mounted sconces |
| Locations: | Soffit for downlights; fascia for sconces |
**Surrounding environment:** Woodland, scattered residential

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Concrete  
**Paving - Vehicular:** Asphalt

**Exterior Stairs:** Treads are Welsh tile (red) set on concrete plaster finish stairs. Stone (granite) block stairs lead down  
**Swimming Pool:** Yes, indoor

**Fence or Gate:** Metal entry gate (mechanical) and chain link fence  
**Swimming Pool:** Yes, indoor

**Terrace Paving Material:** Herringbone pattern red Welsh tile  
**# of Terraces:** 4  
**# of Decks:** 0  
**Deck Material:** NA

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House on a sloping site. Grade slopes down to the pond. Pond, fieldstone bordered tree pits, planting beds in terrace at entrance (now filled with gravel). Curving mortar set fieldstone retaining walls at sides of house.

**Alterations:** Garage bay, sitting room, and kitchen island changed by current owners; current owners also reconfigured closet space in basement level into a laundry room; bathroom added in 1970s to one of the upstairs bedrooms, indoor pool addition by previous owners (described below). c 1994; ivy in planter beds replaced with gravel by current owners.

**Years of Alterations:** c. 1994; c. 1975; c. 2006

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** Brick to match finish of original brickwork

**Doors and Windows:** Sliding glass doors

**Roof Shape and Material:** Flat  
**Foundation:** Concrete

**Garage?**  
**Carport?**  
**Incorporated**

**Garage:**  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Wall Cladding:** Brick to match original brickwork

**Doors and Windows:** Horizontal panel overhead wood garage doors; sliding metal windows

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA - Garage is in basement level of house

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA  
**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:**  
**Lighting Designer:**  
**Builder:**

**Interiors Designer:**  
**Alterations Designers:**

**Surveyors:** HM, MS  
**Date Surveyed:** 1.04.08

**Survey Notes:** House has high level of integrity at both the interior and exterior. Interiors retain original thermostats, telephones, light switches, closet doors and closets, butternut wood paneling in library, original fireplaces, original layout for master bedroom, original wood flooring at main floor, original cabinetry, sliding pocket doors (both at interior and exterior), original lighting fixtures, original kitchen cabinetry (refinished) with new hardware, original interior stair. At the exterior, railing along perimeter of balconies off of first floor spaces have a rectangular profile, black finish, ferrous metal railing. A newer, square profile (heavier) railing is mounted at the top of the curved stone retaining walls and encloses a yard area at the pool side of the house.
Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: January 2008  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Day House, oblique view of front and side façades

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

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Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: January 2008  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Day House, swimming pool addition (foreground) and side façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Day House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criterion C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. Using an open floor plan, extensive window walls, flat roofs, and cantilevered balconies, architect John Black Lee designed the Day House with rich finish materials, dramatic symmetrical pavilion siting, and a generous floor plan. This remarkable showcase house, one of few Modern houses in New Canaan to be clad with brickwork, retains an unusually high degree of integrity at both its interior and exterior.

Located off a long winding driveway running through a nature preserve, the flat-roofed, one-story Day House is set on a platform placed in a clearing on a gently sloping, wooded site. The primary entrance is three steps above grade and the basement is fully exposed at the rear of the house. The house originally had a square footprint with an upside-down, squared-off Y-shaped floor plan. Balconies and terraces, all paved with red Welsh tiles set in a herringbone pattern, are covered by the deep cantilevers of the flat roof. At the front of the house, the roof extends 21’ beyond the plane of the walls and is supported by two square-shaped, brick-clad piers. The red bricks of the exterior walls and piers are handmade and rubbed with white paint (Lee, 2008).

The primary entrance to the house is off of a courtyard through paired, floor-to-ceiling, carved wood paneled doors centered on the façade and set back 26’ from the projecting, parallel wings of the squared-off Y. The doors are flanked by broad, floor-to-ceiling expanses of fixed plate glass. Secondary entrances facing the entry courtyard, each a single floor-to-ceiling carved wood paneled door flanked by fixed plate glass sidelights, are found on the projecting wings. The end walls of the projecting el’s are solid brick-clad surfaces. Sliding glass doors and sliding windows symmetrically define the bays of the brick-clad walls at the other façades at both the first floor and exposed basement level.

In 1993, an indoor swimming pool addition was built at the southeast corner of the building. The addition is clad with brick to match the original brickwork and has a flat roof. An open terrace at the basement level of the southeast corner of the house was also enclosed at this time. In 2006, the open terrace at the basement level (northeast) was enclosed to become a garage.

In 1957, Lafayette Page III sold an unimproved parcel to Lee G. Day, Jr., who later commissioned architect John Black Lee to design a house to be built on the site for his family. By 1965, the house was completed. The parcel and house stayed in the Day family until Conway M. Day sold the property to Gary and Judith Witkin in 1992. The Witkins built an indoor pool addition and enclosed one of the open terraces at the back of the house. In 1996, the Witkins sold the parcel to Thomas McCaughey, who enclosed the second basement level terrace to create a garage in 2006.

John Black Lee designed the Day House with a Palladian-influenced plan and siting and rich finishes at the interior and exterior, marking it as a high-style example of mid-century Modern residential design. Despite minor changes, the house retains a very high degree of integrity at both the interior and exterior.

Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
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<th>Field Surveyed: Yes ☑ No ❏</th>
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<td>NR Eligible as Individual: ☐</td>
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<td>NR Eligible for District: ✓</td>
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**Historic Building Name:** Monroe House  
**Current Building Name:** Monroe House  
**Architect:** John Black Lee  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 90'x28'  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Integrity of Place:** Original location  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Visible from Public Road:** Yes  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA  

| Style: | Rectangular  
| Plan: | Grounded  
| Volume: | Grounded  
| Foundation: | Concrete  
| Piers: | No  
| Breezeway: | No  
| # of Stories: | 1  
| Basement: | Yes  
| Massing: | Symmetrical  
| Structural System: | Frame  
| Pilots: | No  
| Courtyard: | No  

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, beige  
**Trim Material:** Wood  
**Roof Type:** Hipped  
**Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles  
**Eave:** Boxed  
**Soffit:** Plain, flush vertical wood boards  
**Fascia:** Plain  
**Gutter Material:** Not visible  
**Gutter Type:** Concealed  
**# of Chimneys:** 2  
**Chimney Cladding:** Brick  
**# of Porches:** 1  
**Porch Roof Material:** Part of main roof overhang  
**Porch Roof Type:** NA  

**Exterior Lighting**  
**Types:** Prairie Style lanterns  
**Locations:** Mounted on wall at entrance
Surrounding environment: Residential, low-density.

Paving- Pedestrian: White gravel, brick
Paving - Vehicular: Asphalt

Exterior Stairs: Wood spiral stairs with metal handrail between deck and pool area

Swimming Pool: Yes

Fence or Gate: Wood split rail fence with wire mesh

# of Terraces: 1
# of Decks: 1

Terrace Paving Material: Cut flagstone

Deck Material: Wood

MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: No
Cut Stone Wall: No
DRY SET Field Stone Wall: No
Cut Stone Wall: No

Large swimming pool surrounded by flagstone patio. Scored concrete retaining walls.

Landscape: Site slopes sharply downward to Five Mile River with wood stairs leading down the hill. Area along river is open and undeveloped.


Years of Alterations: 1969, 1971, unknown

Wall Cladding: NA

Foundation: NA

Doors and Windows: NA

Sash Material: NA

Roof Shape and Material: NA

Garage? Yes
Carport? No
Incorporated 2-car garage

Foundation: Concrete

Wall Cladding: V-channel vertical wood siding

Doors and Windows: Single overhead door

Roof Configuration and Material: Part of main roof

Outbuildings: Poolhouse

Foundation: Concrete footers

Wall Cladding: Plywood


Roof Material and Configuration: Gable, asphalt shingles

Exterior: Good

 Structural: Good

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect: Charles Middeleer

Lighting Designer: Unknown

Interior Designer: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Alterations Designers: Unknown

Surveyors: EB, MS

Date Surveyed: 11.20.07

Survey Notes: House has very deep overhang all around perimeter. Concrete retaining walls form part of base at rear and are scored to mimic vertical lines of wood siding. Wood decking at porch under overhang extends along back of house with wood handrails and posts with thin metal balustrades. Exposed wood rafters with steel bracing at overhang over porch.
Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Monroe House, front façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

View: Monroe House, side façade and swimming pool

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Monroe House is a long, low-slung, one-story house constructed on a steep hill overlooking a valley and the Five Mile River. The hipped roof originally cantilevered dramatically at both ends; one end sheltered a deck, and the other end sheltered a carport. The carport was enclosed as a two-car garage at an unknown date.

The house features a full-height basement level at its south and west sides. A deep overhang extends around the perimeter of the building. The long west elevation has a cantilevered deck that serves as an overhang to protect the lower level of the house. A spiral staircase leads from the deck to the ground-level patio, swimming pool, and a playhouse/poolhouse.

The Monroe House was constructed in 1968 on a stretch of Brookwood Lane that was extended in 1964 for new development. All of the houses in the new development had to conform to an easement that protected the view of the valley from a house on Country Club Road. The original owner, Andrew P. Monroe, Jr., was a vice president of Uniweb International, Inc.

The Monroe House was designed by architect John Black Lee. Lee devised an innovative roof framing system consisting of steel and wood flitch plates and a three-dimensional truss hanging off of two chimneys. This allowed uninterrupted views of the valley from the house. According to Lee, the system caused some controversy with the local building inspector (Lee, 2008).

The Monroe House was part of the “Bicentennial House Tour” held by the New Canaan Historical Society in 1975.

In 1969, a swimming pool was constructed on the property. In 1971, a small addition at the basement level under the cantilevered deck was completed. At an unknown date, likely after 1988, the carport was enclosed to create a two-car garage, altering the symmetrical cantilevered roofline.

According to the assessor records, the property title is as follows: James M. and Susan R. Dillon acquired the property in 1988; Peter M. and Diane E. Thom purchased the property in 1998, and Alan M. Engelson acquired the house in 2000.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
**Historic Resource Inventory Form**

**General Information**
- **Historic Building Name:** Lindstrom House
- **Current Building Name:** Lindstrom House
- **Architect:** Gary Lindstrom
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Dimensions:** 36'x57'
- **Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Public or Private:** Private
- **Integrity of Place:** Original
- **Present Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Visible from Public Road?** Yes
- **Style:** I-shaped
- **Plan:** Floating
- **Volume:** Frame
- **Massing:** Asymmetrical
- **Foundation:** Round concrete piers, concrete block
- **Piers:** Yes
- **Breezeway:** No
- **Wall Cladding:** Wood shingles
- **Window Types:** Horizontal sliding sash. Fixed.
- **Window Hardware:** Original
- **Sash Material:** Aluminum
- **Exterior Lighting:** None visible on main house
- **Roof Type:** Shed
- **Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles
- **Eave:** None
- **Fascia:** Plain wood
- **Gutter Type:** Not visible except wood spillway at front door
- **Gutter Material:** Not visible, wood spillway
- **Gutter Type:** Not visible except wood spillway at front door
- **Chimney Cladding:** Brick
- **Chimney:** 1, 2 stovepipes
- **Porch:** 0
- **Porch Roof Type:** NA
- **County:** Fairfield
- **State:** CT
- **Town or City:** New Canaan
- **Village:** NA
- **Field Surveyed:** Yes
- **Year Built:** 1963-64
- **ID #:** 55
- **NR Eligible as Individual:** Yes
- **NR Eligible for District:** Yes

**Architectural Description:**
- **Horizontal sliding sash.**
- **Float.**
- **Aluminum**
- **Original**
- **Wood**
- **Shed**
- **Asphalt shingles**
- **None**
- **Plain wood**
- **Not visible, wood spillway**
- **Not visible except wood spillway at front door**
- **Brick**
- **NA**
- **None visible on main house**
- **NA**
Surrounding environment: Residential. Other Moderns on street.

Paving- Pedestrian: Gravel. Flagstone.

Exterior Stairs: Gravel with stone risers

Fence or Gate: Wood stockade fence at garage

Terrace Paving Material: NA

MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: Yes

Cut Stone Wall: No

DRY SET Field Stone Wall: No

Cut Stone Wall: No

Deck Material: Wood

Swimming Pool: No

# of Terraces: 0

# of Decks: 2

Landscape: House set below street grade on sloping site. Spillway along side of driveway. House built on piers. Multiple structures are connected by wood decks (1 with drawbridge), flagstone paths, stone retaining walls.


Foundation: Round concrete piers, concrete block

Wall Cladding: Wood shingles


Sash Material: Aluminum

Garage? Check Carport? Separate, 2-car

Foundation: Concrete block

Wall Cladding: Wood shingles

Doors and Windows: 2 overhead wood doors, 1 flush wood door. At basement, large wood barn door, fixed wood windows, large skylight.

Roof Configuration and Material: Shed, asphalt shingles

Outbuildings: Studio (described below) and tool shed (described in survey notes)

Foundation: Concrete piers

Wall Cladding: Wood shingles, flush wide wood boards


Roof Material and Configuration: Shed, asphalt shingles

Exterior: Good

Structural: Good

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect: None, landscape by original owner

Lighting Designer: Gary Lindstrom

Builder: Emil Toikka

Interior Designer: Gary Lindstrom

Alterations Designers: Gary Lindstrom

Surveyors: EB, MS

Survey Notes: Tool shed has large wood barn doors on overhead track that open by sliding to the side; track extends beyond width of building. Shed-roofed tool shed is on concrete block foundation and clad in wood shingles. Garage on slope with workshop in basement. Studio has partially false front (main wall extends beyond intersecting side wall). House interior almost completely intact with furniture, sculpture, light fixtures, and other built-ins designed by Gary Lindstrom.

Date Surveyed: 3.12.08
Photographs

View: Lindstrom House, rear façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  Date: March 2008  Negative on File? Yes

View: Lindstrom House, side façade with addition at right

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  Date: March 2008  Negative on File? Yes
The Lindstrom House is set on a sloping site below street grade. A stream runs from the street down the hill through the property. The property consists of multiple structures connected by wood decks and flagstone paths. The structures include the main house, a studio, a garage/workshop, and a tool shed. The main house and studio are set on tall concrete piers because initial porosity tests indicated that the soil absorbed water very slowly, increasing the potential damage from a flood; the remaining structures have concrete block foundations (Janet Lindstrom, 13 May 2008). All of the structures have shed roofs and are clad in wood shingles.

The main house is accessed by a wood bridge leading to an enclosed shed-roofed vestibule. Recessed clerestory windows are placed at the peak of the main shed roofline to project light down into the house. The main house also has a large opening cut into one wall to expose a brick chimney set at an angle to the wall plane. The design of the house creates a modular effect with rooflines set at different intersecting angles and heights.

The studio has a partially false front (the main wall extends beyond the intersecting side wall at one end) and a greenhouse window. The studio connects to the main house by a wood drawbridge. The garage/workshop is placed on the hillside so that the garage is at the level of the driveway and the workshop is below the garage but opens at grade. The workshop has a large skylight. The tool shed has large wood barn doors installed on an overhead track that extends beyond the width of the building; the doors open by sliding to the sides.

The Lindstrom House was designed by architect Gary Lindstrom for his wife Janet and their young daughter. The Lindstroms were able to acquire the land fairly cheaply because it was a sloping lot that would have required a large amount of fill for a traditional house. The Lindstroms were attracted to this particular piece of land because it was originally filled with native dogwoods of which seven trees still survive (Janet Lindstrom, 13 May 2008). Janet E. Lindstrom acquired the lot in 1963. The house was built by Emil Toikka of Greenwich and completed in 1964.

Architect Gary Lindstrom had worked for noted lighting designer Richard Kelly and designed the house with solar principles in mind to allow for natural lighting and ventilation. Trained as a carpenter, Lindstrom designed many of the furniture, artwork, and lighting fixtures in the house. Janet Lindstrom graduated from Penn State University and received a master's degree at Columbia University. She was a teacher at several schools in New Canaan. She later served as president of the New Canaan Historical Society before becoming executive director in 1985. She was named "Woman of the Year" by the New Canaan branch of the American Association of University Women (AAUW) in 2004. The Lindstroms eventually had two daughters.

The original house was 30'x36' with a wood walkway leading to the main entrance. A separate 9'x11' building containing the furnace sat just adjacent to the house. Between 1966 and 1967, a garage with a basement workshop was constructed on the site. It appears that a freestanding tool shed was also constructed at this time. In 1969, the house was expanded with a 28'x27'6" addition at the rear containing a family room/game room on the first floor and a master suite on the second floor. The family room featured a conversation pit with a brick fireplace designed to radiate heat. Also around this time, a small addition containing an eating area was constructed between the house and the furnace building, along with a wood deck.

In 1976, a freestanding studio was constructed on the property. It was connected to the house by an elevated wood deck with a drawbridge to allow a tractor to pass through, necessitating the removal of an earlier wood deck at this side of the house.

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**Sources**

- "Executive Director of Historical Society Named Woman of the Year by AAUW." New Canaan Advertiser, 20 May 2004.
- Lindstrom, Janet, to Eileen Brackenbury (BCA) and Martin Skrelunas (Philip Johnson Glass House), email correspondence, 13 May 2008.
- The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
- Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
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<td><strong>Piers:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Are Walls Painted?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>NR Eligible for District:</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

| **Window Types:**       |  |
| **Sash Material:**      |  |
| **Window Hardware:**    |  |
| **Door Types:**         |  |
| **Door Material:**      |  |
| **Door Hardware:**      |  |

**Exterior Lighting**

<p>| <strong>Types:</strong> |  |
| <strong>Locations:</strong> |  |</p>
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<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
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<th>Outbuildings</th>
<th>Exterior</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paving- Pedestrian:</td>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td>Interior Designer:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td>Alterations Designers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
<td>Surveyors:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Survey Notes:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Survey:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
<td># of Decks:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lighting Designer:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Builder: Borglum &amp; Meek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>Alterations Designers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
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<td>Surveyors:</td>
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<td>Date Surveyed: NA</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Survey Notes: House not surveyed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Bremer House was designed by architect Eliot Noyes for Nina and Paul Bremer. According to Nina Bremer, her husband Paul had been injured while serving in the Navy and was bedridden. While he was recuperating, they decided to build a house and wanted something modern but weren’t sure exactly what that meant. She reached out to her friend Eliot Noyes, who drew up a conservative plan for a house, thinking that’s what the Bremers wanted. When Nina told him she didn’t think it was interesting, Noyes was elated and tore up the plan. The next day, he had drawn what she called the “upside-down house,” which they loved. Nina said, “El was a lot like the rest of us - young, had been through the war, had young kids…He understood us” (Fairfield County Magazine, October 2000, 58). The Bremer House was constructed by builders Borglum & Meek and was completed in 1951.

Noyes was inspired to create the "upside-down house" by Le Corbusier’s Villa Savoie in Poissy, France (House & Home, February 1953). The Bremer House has a deeply overhanging upper floor supported on thin columns. The house was designed on a modular plan with 11’6” bays. Concrete-filled pipe columns partially supported the roof. The upper floor was zoned into public and private spaces: one half contained the kitchen, living room, and dining room, and the other half contained four bedrooms, a dressing room, and two baths. The lower floor contained the service spaces: an entryway, bedroom, bath, playroom, laundry room, dumbwaiter, and heating room. A partially covered open porch extended across the front of the upper floor with a terrace below. One half of the open porch is a deeper, room-sized volume, open to the sky.

The Harvard Five often congregated at the Bremer House for parties. The house was included on the second Modern House Tour in New Canaan in 1952. It was also featured in the February 1953 issue of House & Home, which noted its practical aspects, including placing the living spaces upstairs for a better view; recessing the lower level so it was shaded and provided with a covered play terrace for use in the rain; stacking the kitchen above the utility space so the two could be connected by a dumbwaiter; and using an "economical flat roof, sloped gently toward a central drain, the only kind of roof that is drip and icicle-proof in New England winters and requires no messy gutters" (House & Home, February 1953).

Around 1953, a 24’x24’ guesthouse designed by Eliot Noyes was completed. The kitchen and bedrooms were remodeled around 1968. In 1969, a pool was constructed. In 2004, Stephen Dayton acquired the property.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Surveyed: Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Year Built: 1952</th>
<th>ID #: 57</th>
<th>NR Eligible as Individual:</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>NR Eligible for District:</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Historic Building Name:** Ault House  
**Current Building Name:** Ault House  
**Architect:** Eliot Noyes  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:**  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Visible from Public Road?**  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA  
**Style:**  
**Plan:**  
**Volume:**  
**Foundation:**  
**Piers:**  
**Breezeway:**  
**Integrity of Place:**  
**# of Stories:**  
**Basement:**  
**Massing:**  
**Structural System:**  
**Pilotis:**  
**Courtyard:**  
**Wall Cladding:**  
**Are Walls Painted?**  
**Trim Material:**  
**Roof Type:**  
**Roof Material:**  
**Eave:**  
**Soffit:**  
**Fascia:**  
**Gutter Material:**  
**Gutter Type:**  
**# of Chimneys:**  
**Chimney Cladding:**  
**# of Porches:**  
**Porch Roof Material:**  
**Porch Roof Type:**  
**Exterior Lighting:**  
**Types:**  
**Locations:**  
**Gutter Material:**  
**Gutter Type:**  
**# of Chimneys:**  
**Chimney Cladding:**  
**# of Porches:**  
**Porch Roof Material:**  
**Porch Roof Type:**
## Site Description

### Surrounding environment:
- Paving - Pedestrian: DRY SET Field Stone Wall
- Swimming Pool: Cut Stone Wall

### Landscape:
- Exterior Stairs: DRY SET Field Stone Wall
- Fence or Gate: CUT STONE WALL
- MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall
- Terrace Paving Material: Cut Stone Wall
- SWIMMING POOL

### Terraces & Decks:
- Terrace Paving Material: Cut Stone Wall
- Deck Material: Cut Stone Wall

### Alterations:
- Years of Alterations: Foundation
- Exterior Stairs: DRY SET Field Stone Wall
- Fence or Gate: CUT STONE WALL
- MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall
- Roof Configuration and Material: Wall Cladding
- Wall Cladding: Roof Material and Configuration
- Foundation: Wall Cladding
- Doors and Windows: Foundation
- Sash Material: Doors and Windows

### Outbuildings:
- Foundation: Wall Cladding

### Exterior:
- Structural: Unknown
- Threats to Building or Site: Unknown

## Credits
- Landscape Architect: Borglum & Meek
- Lighting Designer: Builder
- Interior Designer: Alterations Designers
- Surveyors: Date Surveyed: NA
- Survey Notes: House not surveyed
Since the Ault House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this property.

The Ault House was designed by architect Eliot Noyes and constructed in 1952 by Paul Borglum, Inc. Lee A. Ault purchased the property in 1951 (transferred to Dorothy Ault in 1958). Lee Ault was the editor of Art in America and owned an extensive art collection. Noyes designed the house with a glass-walled gallery along an open courtyard to display the collection. The flat-roofed house had an H-shaped plan with an incorporated 2-car garage. According to the assessor property street card, the exterior materials were glass, brick, and vertical wood siding. The assessor described the house as "very modern."

The Ault House was included in the 1953 Modern House Tour. An article about the tour stated: "Designed to permit full appreciation of their art collection, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee A. Ault…has freely flowing indoor and outdoor spaces. Living areas are in the center with bedroom and service wings flanking them. The home was designed by Eliot Noyes to permit the spatial aspects of an open plan while preserving privacy for the inhabitants" (Stamford Advocate, 17 October 1953). The Ault House was featured in the November 1958 issue of Architectural Record.

In 1959, William Feick, Jr., purchased the property. It was transferred to Joan M. Feick in 1987. The house is still held in the Feick family. Around 1970, an outbuilding with a C-shaped plan was constructed. An oval in-ground pool was added to the property at an unknown date, possibly around 1980. In 2005, the house was on the "Architects, Designers and Artists in the Garden" tour that benefited the Silvermine Guild Arts Center. According to an article on the tour, the Ault House has a landscape designed by noted Modernist landscape architect Thomas Church (Ridgefield Press, 16 June 2005).

Sources

Helle, Nancy. “A Different Garden Tour.” The Ridgefield Press, 16 June 2005, 1B, 3B.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
### General Information

- **Historic Building Name:** Weeks House
- **Current Building Name:** Weeks House
- **Architect:** Eliot Noyes
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Dimensions:** 56' x 32'
- **Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Present Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Public or Private:** Private
- **Visible from Public Road?** Yes
- **County:** Fairfield
- **State:** CT
- **Town or City:** New Canaan
- **Village:** NA
- **Field Surveyed:** Yes✓ No □
- **Year Built:** 1952
- **ID #:** 58
- **NR Eligible as Individual:** □
- **NR Eligible for District:** □

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

- **Style:** Irregular
- **Plan:** Grounded
- **Volume:** Grounded
- **Foundation:** Concrete block and concrete
- **Massing:** Asymmetrical
- **Piers:** Yes, dividing garage door bays
- **Breezeway:** No
- **Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding
- **# of Stories:** 2
- **Basement:** Partial
- **Structural System:** Unknown
- **Pilotis:** No
- **Courtyard:** Yes

#### Windows and Doors Main Structure

- **Window Types:** Fixed sash and sliding sash
- **Sash Material:** Aluminum
- **Window Hardware:** Replacement
- **Door Types:** Flush panel hollow wood doors; sliding glass doors to terrace
- **Door Material:** Painted wood; aluminum
- **Door Hardware:** Replacement

#### Exterior Lighting

- **Types:** Spot lights from 1980s alts
- **Locations:** Mounted on walls
**Surrounding environment:** Woodland; lawns; scattered residential

**Paving- Pedestrian:** Mortar set flagstone pavers

**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel with Belgian block curb

**Exterior Stairs:** Mortar set flagstone

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** No

**# of Terraces:** 4

**# of Decks:** 0

**Deck Material:** NA

**Landscape:** Planting beds in raised and level terraces, islands planted with large mature trees, open lawns, stone walls, beech trees, gently sloping site.

**Alterations:** Major alterations and additions by Goldberg in 1987-89. Original house lost to new design work. Includes addition of a semi-circular dining room, new family room, relocation of the main entrance, new interior stair, enclosed second floor loft, new master bedroom suite, larger living room, new kitchen, new bathrooms, and construction of a new separate two-story 3-car garage/guesthouse/studio. New courtyard at entrance and new stone terraces and wall.

**Years of Alterations:** 1989

**Foundation:** Poured concrete

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel wood vertical siding, wood framed plate glass

**Doors and Windows:** Awning windows, Fixed curved glass, sliding glass doors

**Sash Material:** Aluminum awning windows, Wood frame single pane curved glass

**Roof Shape and Material:** Shed, flat. Asphalt and asphalt shingle.

**Garage**

**Carport?** Yes

**Separate 3-car garage**

**Foundation:** Concrete block

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding

**Doors and Windows:** Fixed plate glass

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Shed, asphalt shingle

**Outbuildings:** Garage

**Foundation:** Poured concrete

**Wall Cladding:** Unpainted wood shingle with painted wood trim

**Doors and Windows:** Wood six over six double hung and six light outswinging casements

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Gable, wood shingle

**Exterior:** Excellent

**Structural:** Excellent

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Builder:

**Interior Designer:** Borglum & Meek

**Alterations Designers:** Alan Goldberg

**Surveyors:** HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.14.07

**Survey Notes:** House has large raised terrace at the side of the house, an entry courtyard, formed by a wall connecting the house to the garage, and then the garage, the house, and the stone walls leading up to the entry. Windows at entry façade of the house have shallow shed roof fixed wood and asphalt shingle awnings.
Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Weeks House, rear façade
The Weeks House is situated on a very open, manicured site bounded by fieldstone walls to the south and east. The site is ringed with mature hardwood trees that predate the house and formal elements that regulate the landscape. The lot is situated with its longest dimension running parallel to the street; the house was constructed with its longest dimension running perpendicular to it.

The house, as Eliot Noyes designed it, had a rectangular plan. Renovations by Alan Goldberg in 1988 include a semi-circular addition at the west end of the south elevation, which is complemented by an interior curved wall that encloses a wet bar. The expansion also created a new master suite above the family room, a larger living room, a new kitchen and bathrooms, and a separate two-story guesthouse studio that is connected to the house by a courtyard patio. At this time, the main entrance to the house was relocated and offset from the entrance point of the driveway. A floating stair was added in the new entry to access the second-floor balcony that was enclosed to create privacy for the bedrooms.

The current two-story house was constructed with large expanses of glass. The foundation is constructed of stone. The house is wood-framed with a rolled asphalt roof that slopes down towards the south. A fieldstone chimney and a curved clerestory window puncture the roof. The walls are clad with vertical redwood siding, which has been painted white. A flagstone terrace runs the length of the south elevation. To the north are a courtyard and a three-car garage, which were constructed during the 1988 construction campaign. This garage has a roof that slopes down towards the north; the southeast corner of the garage is cantilevered over the terrace. A well house is located on the east edge of the terrace. An older garage structure is located northeast of the house.

Originally, this lot was the site of a 18th-century salt box farmhouse owned by Ruth and John Weeks. After a plane crashed into their home in 1942, completely destroying it, the Weeks commissioned Eliot Noyes to design a new house. The simple massing and exterior treatment of his design focused attention on the site. The house was completed in 1952. It was featured in the New York Times Magazine and included on the 1953 Modern House Tour in New Canaan.

In 1977, James P. and Flora L. Lee acquired the house. From 1988 to 1990, the house was extensively renovated and expanded by Alan Goldberg, a partner of Noyes. Goldberg’s design introduced curves and circular shapes, which softened the appearance of the structure and contrasted with the rectangular form of Noyes’s building. The main entrance was relocated during this renovation. In addition, a three-car garage, an entrance courtyard, and stone terraces and walls were constructed.

In 1993, John D. and Sally N. Hough purchased the property (later transferred to Sally N. and John D. Hough, Trustees, in 1997). The property’s trees, stone walls, and expansive lawns were restored by the Houghes. In 2005, Felipe Ferrand acquired the property.

“In the market? And Another New Canaan Modern.” DOCOMOMO Newsletter, Summer 2004, 11.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
# Historic Resource Inventory Form

## General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Building Name:</th>
<th>Noyes House 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Building Name:</td>
<td>Noyes House 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>Eliot Noyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year Built:</td>
<td>1954-55</td>
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<tr>
<td>ID #:</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Eligible for District:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Architectural Description: Main Structure

### Style:
- Rectangular with interior courtyard

### Plan:
- Rectangular with interior courtyard

### Volume:
- Grounded

### Foundation:
- Concrete

### Piers:
- No

### Breezeway:
- No

### Wall Cladding:
- Fieldstone, glass, vertical wood sheathing

### Are Walls Painted?
- Yes, wood stained dark brown

### Trim Material:
- Wood

### Roof Type:
- Flat

### Eave:
- Boxed

### Fascia:
- Sheet metal

### Gutter Material:
- Not visible but projecting copper on outbuilds

### Gutter Type:
- Concealed

### # of Chimneys:
- 1

### Chimney Cladding:
- Fieldstone and parging

### # of Porches:
- 0

### Porch Roof Type:
- NA

### Window Types:
- Fixed, horizontal sliding sash with horizontal sliding screens

### Sash Material:
- Steel

### Window Hardware:
- Original

### Door Types:
- Massive wood sliding barn-type doors, steel sliding doors with screen doors, narrow-stile wood doors with storm doors

### Door Material:
- Wood, steel

### Door Hardware:
- Original

### Exterior Lighting

### Types:
- Recessed round metal can lights

### Locations:
- Soffit
**Site Description**

**Surrounding environment:** Woodland, scattered residential

**Paving- Pedestrian:** Flagstone pavers  
**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel

**Exterior Stairs:** None  
**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** Metal with mesh  
**# of Terraces:** 1 at courtyard  
**# of Decks:** 0

**Terra Cotta Roof:** No  
**Deck Material:** NA

**Exterior Stairs:** None  
**Terra Cotta Roof:** No

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House placed in open area amongst white pine trees. Lawn at west of house. Stream runs to west of house, partially dammed to create natural pool. Boulders.

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone pavers  
**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel

**Exterior Stairs:** None  
**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** Metal with mesh  
**# of Terraces:** 1 at courtyard  
**# of Decks:** 0

**Terra Cotta Roof:** No  
**Deck Material:** NA

**Exterior Stairs:** None  
**Terra Cotta Roof:** No

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House placed in open area amongst white pine trees. Lawn at west of house. Stream runs to west of house, partially dammed to create natural pool. Boulders.

### Alterations

- Small flagstone patio installed in the interior courtyard early on. 1964: builder Borglum & Meek constructed an 18’x20’ storage shed designed by Noyes. In 1976, a freestanding studio designed by Noyes was constructed. Around 1979, a partition was removed to create a larger master bedroom, thereby eliminating one of the other bedrooms.

**Years of Alterations:** Unknown, 1964, 1976, ca. 1979  
**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA  
**Sash Material:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA  
**Roof Shape and Material:** NA

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

### Outbuildings

- Studio (described below), storage shed (described in survey notes)

**Foundation:** Concrete block  
**Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood siding

**Doors and Windows:** Sliding aluminum doors with clerestory windows, wood canopy. At sides, fixed narrow sash with ventilators and exterior screens. At rear, horizontal sliding aluminum sash with clerestory windows, wood canopy. Bubble skylights.

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Flat, not visible

### Exterior

- Fair to good

### Structural

- Good

### Threats to Building or Site

- None known

### Landscape Architect

- None

### Lighting Designer

- Richard Kelly

### Interior Designer

- Unknown

### Builder

- Borglum & Meek

### Alterations Designers

- Eliot Noyes

### Surveyors

- EB, MS

### Date Surveyed

- 10.30.07

### Survey Notes

Inner courtyard with slender wood columns, flagstone pavers, and massive Calder sculpture. Bedroom wall facing courtyard has vertical wood sheathing. Storage shed has concrete block footers, flush vertical wood siding, sliding wood barn door with original hardware, screened clerestory openings above barn door, flat roof, and metal scuppers.
Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: October 2007  
Negative on File?: Yes

View: Noyes House 2, side and rear façades

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

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Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: October 2007  
Negative on File?: Yes

View: Noyes House 2, west façade and studio

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Noyes House appears to be eligible for the National Register individually under Criterion C as a National Historic Landmark and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. It is an exceptionally important resource for American architectural history both because it was designed by prominent architect Eliot Noyes and because it embodies the defining characteristics of Modern architecture of post-World War II America.

The Noyes House is sited in a grove of trees adjacent to a brook on a six-acre lot. The one-story, flat-roofed house was designed with a courtyard plan: a bedroom wing in one rectangular pavilion separated by a square, open courtyard from a parallel living wing in a second rectangular pavilion. Covered but open concrete walkways were designed to connect the separate pavilions of the house. The roof is flat and is continuous over the entire building.

Noyes emphasized the difference between the axes of his house by contrasting solidity and transparency. On the north (entry) and south (rear) façades, he used solid fieldstone walls with no openings except the entries into the courtyard (which can be closed with heavy barn doors). On the east and west façades of the perpendicular axis, he used five bays of floor-to-ceiling glass set between wood-covered steel columns. This arrangement gives the house privacy from the road (north), effectively using the stone to camouflage the house within the rocky, wooded setting. On the other axis, the arrangement allows the natural settings to merge with the interiors. The east and west window walls and the window wall in the courtyard allow light and air to move through the house. Plastic "bubble" skylights give additional natural light to both pavilions of the house.

The window sash and the sliding doors are made of steel, painted black, with ¼" plate glass panes. All exposed trim is square edge cypress stained a deep brown. The barn doors and wall of the bedroom pavilion facing the courtyard are covered with flush, tongue-and-groove vertical boards. The exterior softs are plywood, painted white.

The courtyard was treated as an active living space and an integral part of the designed landscape. Additional structures on the property include a shed (built 1964), and a studio (built 1976), both designed by Noyes. Along the side of the property is a brook dammed by Noyes to create a natural pool.

Noyes House 2 was designed by Eliot Noyes for his family after they outgrew their first house in New Canaan (Noyes House 1, 1947, no longer extant). According to the assessor property street cards, the property for Noyes House 2 was acquired by purchasing at least two different lots. Noyes and his wife Mary acquired the lots between 1952 and 1953 from Annis S. Gilbert. Completed between 1954 and 1955, Noyes House 2 was featured in Life and Time magazines, was awarded the AIA Award of Merit in 1957, and based on the amount of media coverage it received, is the most famous of all the houses Noyes designed. The Noyes House was featured on multiple Modern House tours in New Canaan, including the 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, and 1963 tours. The house was built by Borglum & Meek, who also built Noyes House 1.

The house demonstrates Noyes’s appreciation for New England’s natural materials, particularly fieldstone walls. Though the major walls were built of local stone, the secondary and courtyard façades are primarily glass and steel, rendering the house decidedly Modern. In Noyes’s words, the house is “a fortress on one side and glass on the other” (Bruce, 116). The house was among the first to use wall-size sheets of glass to open up the living area into the outside courtyard. This allowed the house to blend with its environment and to make an unobtrusive statement from the exterior. With basic, rectilinear spaces separated by elements of function rather than configurations of material, the Noyes House is the ultimate expression of its designer’s concepts of what an ideal house should be. Noyes himself referred to it as “a very hard-boiled piece of architecture” (Bruce, 110).

Noyes wrote in his 1963 essay in Life Magazine, “It is no coincidence that an architect often expresses himself most clearly in a house designed for himself and his family. As an architect, he will have thought a lot about how people could live as opposed to how they do and how by architectural means he could expand the scope and richness of life within the house” (Life, 15 February 1963). As the house built expressly for Eliot Noyes’s own family, the Noyes house stands as the perfect encapsulation of the architect’s structural and aesthetic ideal.

After Eliot Noyes's death in 1977, the ownership of the house was transferred to Mary D. Noyes and the Estate of Eliot Noyes. In 1979, it was transferred to Noyes Family Properties, Inc. The property is still owned by the Noyes family.

Very few alterations have been made to Noyes House 2. The Noyes family sold two acres of their original lot to the Blake family c. 1970, leaving them with just over six acres. The original tar and gravel roofs have been replaced with EPDM. The “bubble” skylights were replaced with flat glass units. The courtyard walkways and the shallow terraces along the east and west façades, left as bare concrete to save money, were later finished with flagstone pavers as originally intended. After Noyes’s death, his wife enlarged the master bedroom c. 1977 by removing a partition wall. The master bedroom changed from a rectangle to an L-shape and the number of bedrooms was reduced to four from the original five. The original plywood ceiling tiles were replaced in kind. The storage shed, studio, and natural pool have not been altered since their original construction.

Historic Building Name: Chivvis House
Current Building Name: Chivvis House
Architect: Eliot Noyes
Address: Confidential
Dimensions: 90’x22’; 81’x32’
Historic Use: Single-family dwelling
Public or Private: Private

Year Built: 1978
ID #: 60
NR Eligible as Individual: Yes
NR Eligible for District: Yes

County: Fairfield
State: CT
Town or City: New Canaan
Village: NA

Style: Irregular H-shaped
Plan: Grounded
Volume: Symmetrical
Foundation: Concrete
Piers: No
Breezeway: No

# of Stories: 1
Basement: Partial
Massing: Symmetrical
Structural System: Unknown
Pilotis: No
Courtyard: Yes

Wall Cladding: Vertical wood siding and mortar set field stone

Are Walls Painted? Wood is painted
Trim Material: Painted wood
Roof Types: Flat
Roof Material: Not visible
Soffit: Plain; painted wood boards
Fascia: Plain; sheet copper
Gutter Type: Concealed
Gutter Material: Not visible
Chimney Cladding: Fieldstone
# of Chimneys: 1
# of Porches: 1
Porch Roof Material: Continues from house roof
Porch Roof Type: Flat with copper fascia

Windows and Doors Main Structure
Window Types: Fixed sash; sliding sash; awning
Sash Material: Aluminum double glazed
Window Hardware: Not visible
Door Types: Flush panel hollow wood door with painted wood transom panel, painted vertical wood siding narrow stile glazed doors; wood screen doors
Door Material: Wood or glazed aluminum
Door Hardware: Some original

Exterior Lighting
Types: Downlights
Locations: Soffits of eaves in front of glass walls
Surrounding environment: Woodland; residential

Paving - Pedestrian: Mortar set flagstone pavers
Paving - Vehicular: Gravel with a slate curb

Exterior Stairs: None
Swimming Pool: No

Fence or Gate: No
# of Terraces: 1
# of Decks: 1

Terrace Paving Material: Mortar set slate or flagstone pavers
Deck Material: Wood planks at hot tub

Landscape: Planting island with slate curb; rocky outcropping; dry set field stone wall at borders; there is a creek in a ravine on the property.

Alterations: Three car garage added in 1982. Two additions were also added to the house in 1982. In 2006, a new roof (to match the original) was installed. Presently, there are plans to build a small guest cottage, separate from the main house, on site.

Years of Alterations: 1982; 2006
Wall Cladding: Vertical wood siding painted dark brown
Foundation: Poured concrete

Doors and Windows: Sliding doors and windows
Sash Material: Aluminum

Roof Shape and Material: Flat, composite roofing

Garage?
Carport?
Separate

Foundation: Concrete
Wall Cladding: Vertical wood siding painted brown with sheet copper fascia

Doors and Windows: Three car garage

Outbuildings: Tool shed with sliding doors

Foundation: Unknown
Wall Cladding: Painted vertical wood siding

Doors and Windows: No windows. One wall of shed is sliding wood doors and the other is open.

Roof Material and Configuration: Flat, material not visible

Exterior: Excellent

Structural: Excellent

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect:
Builder:

Interior Designer:
Alterations Designers:

Lighting Designer:

Surveyors: HM, MS
Date Surveyed: 11.30.07

Survey Notes: Design similar to Noyes 2, but with a glass hallway and more solid walls off of the courtyard. Courtyard between living wing and bedroom wing. Additions done well. New roof installed a year ago, including new copper fascia. Garage designed to match the original house design.
View: Chivvis House, side façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Chivvis House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criteria C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

The one-story, flat-roofed Chivvis House is finished with vertical wood siding, solid fieldstone walls, and glass walls. The house has an irregular H-shaped plan, with the primary uses (public and private) of the house separated into two parallel rectangular pavilions connected by a wide corridor. The corridor serves as the main entry lobby for the house and opens onto a landscaped courtyard between the pavilions. The entrance side of this 18'-wide corridor is faced with fieldstone while the courtyard façade is a window wall.

The house was originally built with three bedrooms, two bathrooms, an entry lobby, a kitchen, an open living/dining room, and a courtyard. Except the courtyard-facing wall, which is a 12'-tall solid fieldstone wall, the bedroom wing walls are clad with vertical wood siding relieved with fixed and sliding sash. The walls of the wing containing the public living spaces are more open, with vertical wood siding on the primary façade, window walls along the long façades, and both wood siding and glass walls at the rear façades.

In 1982, a separate 3-car garage was added along with two additions which seamlessly extend the rectangular plan of each pavilion of the house.

Mary-Lynette Chivvis (nee Mary-Lynette Bremer) purchased the four-acre site in 1976. She and her husband Arthur Beecher Chivvis, Jr., commissioned architect Eliot Noyes to design a house for their family. Mary-Lynette Chivvis grew up in the Bremer House (1951), also designed by Noyes. The design of the Chivvis House is reminiscent of the New Canaan home the architect designed for his own family in 1954 (Noyes House 2). The house was completed in 1978 after Noyes’s death.

Although completed at the end of the Modern period in New Canaan, the house is clearly marked as a Modern structure by its open plan, expressive use of glass and local materials, architectural details, and its interior/exterior living spaces. The house retains very high integrity.

Sources

Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
**Historic Resource Inventory Form**

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<thead>
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<th><strong>Field Surveyed:</strong></th>
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<td>CT</td>
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**Historic Building Name:** Papp House  
**Current Building Name:** Papp House  
**Architect:** Laszlo Papp  
**Address:** Confidential

**Dimensions:** 66' x 41'  
**Integrity of Place:** Original location

**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes

**Style:** Irregular U-shaped  
**# of Stories:** 2

**Plan:** Grounded  
**Massing:** Asymmetrical  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
** Structural System:** Unknown

**Piers:** No  
**Pilotis:** No  
**Breezeway:** No  
**Courtyard:** No

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical redwood siding; concrete

**Are Walls Painted?** Clear finish on redwood. Concrete painted red

**Trim Material:** Painted wood; white

**Roof Type:** Shallow gable roof with exposed rafter ends at one side  
**Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

**Shower:** None

**Fascia:** Plain; wood stained finish

**Gutter Material:** Aluminum on garage  
**Gutter Type:** Hanging gutter on garage

**# of Chimneys:** 1  
**Chimney Cladding:** Brick

**# of Porches:** 0  
**Porch Roof Material:** NA

**Porch Roof Type:** NA

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

**Window Types:** Outswinging casements; fixed sash; in-swinging casements

**Sash Material:** Painted wood

**Window Hardware:** Not visible

**Door Types:** Painted flush panel hollow wood door at primary entrance and hyphen, sliding glazed narrow stile doors to living room.

**Door Material:** Painted wood, aluminum

**Door Hardware:** Original, replacement

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:** Glass and metal elongated globe, spotlights

**Locations:** Mounted on walls
**Site Description**

- **Surrounding environment:** Woodland; hillside; residential
- **Landscape:** House set on top of a hill. Dry set fieldstone retaining walls are used along the grade. Pool with wood post and rail fence. Metal sculpture, terraced planting beds, perimeter dry set fieldstone walls found on site.

**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Mortar set slate and brick pavers
- **Exterior Stairs:** Mortar set slate
- **Fence or Gate:** Yes; chain link fence at side yard
- **Terrace Paving Material:** Brick pavers
- **MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No
- **Cut Stone Wall:** No
- **DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes
- **Deck Material:** Wood planks

**Years of Alterations:** 1962 and 1964

**Foundation:** Concrete

- **Roof Shape and Material:** Gable
- **Wall Cladding:** Horizontal wood siding; natural finish
- **Doors and Windows:** Casement windows; fixed plate glass sash
- **Sash Material:** Aluminum; wood

**Garage?** Yes
- **Carport?** No
- Attached. Includes 2 story living space

- **Foundation:** Concrete
- **Wall Cladding:** Painted horizontal wood siding
- **Doors and Windows:** Wood, painted in-swinging
- **Roof Configuration and Material:** Shed roof with asphalt shingle and exposed rafter ends

**Outbuildings:** None

- **Foundation:** NA
- **Wall Cladding:** NA
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:**

**Lighting Designer:**

**Interior Designer:**

**Builder:** Andrew Pirro

**Alterations Designers:** Laszlo Papp

**Surveyors:** HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.16.07

**Survey Notes:** The house began as a 1 room summer cottage, built circa 1950 (designer unknown). Papp winterized the cottage, built a large fireplace and later added two large additions to the cottage. The first addition was garage and living space wing and the second was the two story wing with bedrooms, a kitchen, and a dining room. The bedroom addition has balconies and a sun room.

Papp added a fireplace and modified existing conditions at a one room cottage on the site when he bought it for his family. Then he added the corridor to connect the existing living space to a new two-story garage addition. In 1964 he added the two story wing with the existing kitchen, bedrooms, and balconies. The dramatic site has a swimming pool with a wood deck, brick paved pedestrian paths lined with low dry set fieldstone walls. One of the balconies in the 1964 addition was modified to be a glass enclosed sun room.
Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Pap House, side facade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Pap House, front facade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Papp House is set near the top of a sloping site in the woods and is bordered by fieldstone walls. The house faces west, overlooking a valley and a lake.

The house was originally constructed as a one-room summer cottage. Several additions were added between 1959 and 1964 to create an asymmetrical U-shaped plan around a terrace and oak tree. The foundation of the house is concrete. The walls are clad with redwood vertical siding. The building has asphalt-shingled roofs of varying pitches. Irregularly spaced rectangular windows puncture the façades. The two-story structure that comprises the south end of the house was constructed in 1964 and contains a dining room, kitchen, and playroom on the first floor. Three bedrooms and two bathrooms are located on the second floor. A fireplace, open to both the living and dining rooms, connects and balances the two rooms despite the change in floor level (the dining area is below the living room). The projecting balcony of the second-floor master bedroom is enclosed with a solarium, and the first-floor balcony below is open. A patio is located at the rear of the building.

The original cottage on this site was constructed c. 1945. After the original owners passed away, it was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, who eventually sold it to Laszlo and Judith Papp in 1959. The Papps were Hungarian refugees who were forced to leave their homeland in 1956. Given their limited resources, they altered the small cottage on the site to create a more ideal home. The design of the house responds to the challenging slope of the site through the construction of several levels that flow into one another and create a dynamic space.

The Papps winterized the cabin and dug out a partial cellar/partial crawl space under the structure. In addition, they built a fireplace and chimney and replaced the doors and windows with large glass units. In 1961, a second room and a two-car garage were constructed to Laszlo Papp’s designs to the north of the cabin. The rest of the house was essentially built to Papp’s designs in 1964, with the exception of the second floor solarium, which was added later at an unknown date.

The Papp House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criteria C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. This highly individualistic house was built in three phases to the designs of architect Laslo Papp for himself and his family as funds became available. The three wings of the house are designed to conform to the sloping grade of the site. Interior flow is dynamic and fluid with living, working, and sleeping areas connected by a central hearth and open stair. The architect’s interpretation of post-World War II residential sources.

“The architect gets national award for contribution to profession.” [New Canaan Advertiser], 16 September 1982, 11A.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
“Papp earns highest honor from architects’ institute.” [New Canaan Advertiser], 8 January 1998, 4D.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
<table>
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<td>State: CT</td>
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**Historic Building Name:** Fine House  
**Current Building Name:** Fine House  
**Architect:** Laszlo Papp  
**Address:** Confidential

**Dimensions:**  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private

**Integrity of Place:**  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Visible from Public Road?**

**Style:**  
**Plan:**

**Volume:**

**Foundation:**

**Piers:**  
**Breezeway:**

**Wall Cladding:**

**Are Walls Painted?**

**Trim Material:**

**Roof Type:**

**Eave:**

**Fascia:**

**Gutter Material:**

**Gutter Type:**

**# of Chimneys:**

**Chimney Cladding:**

**# of Porches:**

**Porch Roof Material:**

**Porch Roof Type:**

**Extérieur Lighting**

**Types:**

**Locations:**
### Site Description

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surrounding Environment:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paving - Pedestrian:</td>
<td>Paving - Vehicular:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
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<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
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<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td># of Decks:</td>
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<tr>
<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>Landscape:</td>
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### Alterations:

<table>
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<td>Foundation:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td>Sash Material:</td>
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<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
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### Garage

<table>
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<th>Garage?</th>
<th>Carport?</th>
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</table>

| Foundation: |  |
| Wall Cladding: |  |
| Doors and Windows: |  |
| Roof Configuration and Material: |  |

### Outbuildings

| Foundation: |  |
| Wall Cladding: |  |
| Doors and Windows: |  |
| Roof Material and Configuration: |  |

### Exterior

| Structural: |  |
| Threats to Building or Site: | Unknown |

### Conditions

| Landscape Architect: |  |
| Lighting Designer:   |  |
| Interior Designer:   |  |
| Alterations Designers: |  |

### Survey

| Surveyors: |  |
| Survey Notes: | House not surveyed |
| Date Surveyed: | NA |
Since the Fine House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this house.

The Fine House was designed by Laszlo Papp for William M. Fine. Fine was the publisher of Harper's Bazaar and Town & Country magazines. According to Papp, Fine asked him to design a house that would resemble a remodeled barn (Papp, "Fine/Flaschen House," n.d.). The builder was Andrew Pirro of Norwalk. William M. Fine et. al. acquired the property in 1964. The house and swimming pool were completed around 1965. The original two-story and one-story house had an L-shaped plan with a large terrace. A two-car garage with living space above was attached to the house. The Fine House had a concrete block foundation, a gable roof, and was clad in vertical board siding and brick veneer. In 1975, a 10'x6' poolhouse was completed.

In 1978, Joyce D. Flaschen acquired the property and lived there with her husband Stewart. Flaschen hired Laszlo Papp to design a kitchen addition and new vestibule for the house, completed in 1980. Andrew Pirro was the contractor on the addition work as well. The addition had a greenhouse barrel roof. In 1990, the property was transferred to the Joyce D. Flaschen Revocable Investment Trust. In 2002, Craig R. Kingsley acquired the property. A building permit for an addition was filed in 2003 and completed in 2004; it is unknown what this work entailed, but it may have included the extension of the fieldstone patio.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.  
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Beaven Mills House  
**Current Building Name:** Beaven Mills House  
**Architect:** William Pedersen  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 40'x22'; 15'x58'  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Style:** Irregular H-shaped  
**Plan:** Grounded  
**Volume:**  
**Foundation:** Concrete block  
**Piers:** No  
**Breezeway:** No  
**Wall Cladding:** Concrete block; vertical wood siding; glass.  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, white  
**Trim Material:** Wood  
**Roof Type:** Flat; shed  
**Eave:** Open  
**Fascia:** Plain; copper flashing.  
**Gutter Material:** Not visible  
**# of Chimneys:** 1  
**# of Porches:** 1  
**Porch Roof Type:** Shed roof  
**Volatility of Place:** Original location  
**Integrity of Place:**  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA  
**Year Built:** 1956  
**ID #:** 63  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** No  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  

### Windows and Doors Main Structure
- **Window Types:** Fixed plate glass sash; awning single light sash.  
- **Sash Material:** Aluminum  
- **Door Types:** Flush panel door  
- **Door Material:** Wood  
- **Door Hardware:** Original  

### Exterior Lighting
- **Types:** Square fixtures, flush with soffit  
- **Locations:** Soffit above main door.
Surrounding environment: Residential, woodland

Paving- Pedestrian: Flagstone
Paving - Vehicular: Asphalt

Exterior Stairs: Cut flagstone pavers on poured concrete
Swimming Pool: No

Fence or Gate: No
# of Terraces: 2
# of Decks: 0

Terrace Paving Material: Cut flagstone pavers
Deck Material: NA

MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: Yes
Cut Stone Wall: No
DRY SET Field Stone Wall: No
Cut Stone Wall: No

Landscape: Sloping site. Flagstone patios, concrete block retaining walls.

Alterations: In c. 1958, a separate carport was built. In c. 1970 a storage area was built next to one of the bedrooms. Insulation was added to
the house in 1979. Hardwood floors were installed at the central living space in 1997. The wetbar was replaced with a laundry room
in 1999. In 2004, the wall between the kitchen and great room was removed and kitchen remodeled.

Wall Cladding: NA

Doors and Windows: NA
Sash Material: NA

Foundation: NA

Garage? Separate

Carport? Separate

Foundation: Concrete footings
Wall Cladding: Vertical wood siding, one side is spaced like fence

Doors and Windows: NA

Roof Configuration and Material: Flat roof with tar and gravel finish.


Foundation: None
Wall Cladding: Wood frame with screens

Doors and Windows: NA

Roof Material and Configuration: Gable

Exterior: Good

Structural: Good, except concrete block retaining walls

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect:
Builder: 

Lighting Designer:

Alterations Designers:

Surveyors: HM, MS
Date Surveyed: 10.30.07

Survey Notes: The house is divided into living spaces and a bedroom wing with a connecting corridor. The bedroom wing is at grade while the
living spaces have a full basement. The upper floor of the living space section of the house is supported on concrete block walls
that extend beyond the plane of the wall.
View: Beaven Mills House, side façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury
Date: October 2007
Negative on File? Yes
The Beaven Mills House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

**Description**

Designed by architect William Francis Pedersen, the Beaven Mills House is a one-story (plus basement), flat-roofed house with an irregular plan set on a sloping, wooded site. The house is clad with painted vertical wood siding and there are broad expanses of glass throughout. The house was designed to have separate living and sleeping wings connected by a corridor. The primary entrance to the house is at the north wall of the connecting corridor. Passing through the main entrance to the south side of the corridor, the space opens to a courtyard between the bedroom and living wings. The living wing was designed with a full-height, finished basement level containing guest quarters, and the bedroom wing was designed with three bedrooms.

In 1960, a separate carport was built. A small addition for storage was built adjacent to one of the bedrooms ca. 1970 and the house was fully insulated in 1979. Minor interior alterations took place in 1997 and 1999, when hardwood flooring was installed in the major living areas and the wet bar was remodeled to become a laundry room. In 2004, the wall between the kitchen and the great room was removed and the kitchen was remodeled.

**Significance**

In 1950, Beaven Mills bought an unimproved parcel of land from Chichester Estates, Incorporated. Beaven Mills commissioned architect William Francis Pedersen to design a house for the site. The house was completed in 1956. In 1976, William and Marjorie Hammond bought the parcel. Robert and Virginia Dunbar purchased it in 1992. Five years later, in 1997, Matthew and Erica Siegel bought the parcel and they are currently the owners of record.

The Beaven Mills House appears to be one of the earliest Modern houses built on Chichester Road, a road that had been developed with several Modern houses by 1960. Local architect John Black Lee took an active role in encouraging the development of Modern Houses on Chichester Road; in 1954, Lee purchased twenty acres of land to be subdivided into six parcels with the provision that the new houses built on the lots were Modern, although the Beaven Mills House was not part of this development.

**Sources**

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.

"Pedersen, William, [address redacted],” Modern house file in collection of the New Canaan Historical Society.

Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Hall House**

**Architect:** William Pedersen

**Address:** Confidential

**Dimensions:** 112'x36'

**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Public or Private:** Private

**Visible from Public Road?** No

**Style:** Rectangular

**Plan:** Grounded

**Volume:** Grounded

**Foundation:** Concrete block

**Piers:** No

**Breezeway:** No

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding with wide boards

**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, green with orange trim

**Trim Material:** Wood

**Roof Type:** Flat

**Roof Material:** Tar and gravel

**Eave:** Boxed, very deep in places

**Soffit:** Plain wood

**Fascia:** Plain wood, set away from face of bldg

**Gutter Material:** Copper scuppers, other downspouts metal

**Gutter Type:** Copper scuppers at roof

**# of Chimneys:** 2

**Chimney Cladding:** Brick

**# of Porches:** 0

**Porch Roof Type:** NA

**Porch Roof Material:** NA

**County:** Fairfield

**State:** CT

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**Village:** NA

**Year Built:** 1962

**ID #:** 64

**NR Eligible as Individual:** No

**NR Eligible for District:** Yes

**Field Surveyed:** Yes

**Integrity of Place:** Original location

**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Architectural Description:** Main Structure

**Window Types:** Casement, fixed

**Sash Material:** Aluminum

**Window Hardware:** Appears original

**Door Types:** Flush doors with storm doors, sidelights and transom. Sliding doors.

**Door Material:** Wood. Sliding doors are aluminum

**Door Hardware:** Original

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:** Globe sconces. Recessed square fixtures.

**Locations:** Globes wall-mounted. Recessed fixtures in soffit.
**Surrounding environment:** Residential

**Paving- Pedestrian:** Flagstone pavers, brick

**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel with Belgian block curb

**Exterior Stairs:** Wood, flagstone

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** No

**# of Terraces:** 1  
**# of Decks:** 4

**Terrace Paving Material:** Flagstone pavers

**Deck Material:** Wood

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes, **Cut Stone Wall:** No

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House is sited on hillside among specimen trees that predate house. Lot originally part of larger estate. Large lawn, huge beech tree, flagstone patio. Long, narrow decks under overhangs at either side of house.

**Alterations:** House is largely unaltered since construction. Around 1975, an addition supported on piers was constructed to provide additional living space. Fieldstone patio likely added at this time. Current owners filled in windows at entrances to provide additional interior wall space, although the framing is extant, and cut one new window opening in living room. Also hired landscape architect Anne Mackenzie to install a larger terrace and flower gardens.

**Years of Alterations:** ca 1975, unknown  
**Foundation:** Supported on steel piers, footers not visible

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding  
**Sash Material:** Aluminum

**Doors and Windows:** Horizontal sliding sash  
**Roof Shape and Material:** Flat

**Garage?** Yes  
**Carport?** No  
**Incorporated, 2 car**

**Foundation:** NA  
**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** 2 overhead wood doors  
**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

**Outbuildings:** None  
**Foundation:** NA  
**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA  
**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Excellent  
**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** House for sale

**Landscape Architect:** None, landscaping done by owner  
**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Ted Hobbs

**Alterations Designers:** Unknown

**Surveyors:** EB, MS  
**Date Surveyed:** 11.29.07

**Survey Notes:** House is long and narrow with 15’ x 18’ addition breaking line of structure. From driveway, only view is of garage. Hidden courtyard between garage and house, which is only accessible from the house interior. At rear, the house cantilevers over basement level, creating space for a wood deck on upper floor finished with exposed beams at ceiling that extend from living room.
Hall House, rear facade, looking towards living room (upper level) and bedrooms (lower level)
The Hall House is a long, rectangular structure sited on a gently sloping hill. The driveway leads to a two-car garage at the narrow end of the rectangle, essentially masking the remainder of the house from view. The long sides of the rectangle are characterized by inset narrow wood decks sheltered under overhangs that connect the garage to the main house. An internal courtyard, accessible only from the house interior and not visible from the decks, sits between the garage and house. At the other narrow end of the rectangle, the house cantilevers over the basement level. This end of the house is heavily glazed and has a wood deck on the upper level finished with exposed beams at the eaves that extend from the living room, and large plate glass windows flanked by casement windows at the lower level. The entire structure is clad in V-channel vertical wood siding painted a dark green, creating an unbroken line between the garage and house. The flat roof also is continuous with the exception of an opening for the courtyard. An addition supported on piers sits off of the kitchen, extending perpendicularly from the original structure.

The Hall House was built in 1962 for the Hall family. According to Cornelia Walworth, who moved to the house with her parents in the early 1980s, the Halls originally lived with their five children in the Lambert House, a large Gothic-style mansion adjacent to the current Hall House property. After some of the children had grown up and moved out, the Halls decided to subdivide the property and construct a new house on a hill next to one of the massive beech trees. The lot the Hall House is located on (which presumably included the Lambert House) was purchased by I. Davis Hall in 1950. Hall hired architect William Pedersen to design a house of wood and glass to complement his love of nature and light, and the house was completed in 1962 (Cornelia Walworth to Marty Skrelunas, 25 October 2007).

Around 1975, an addition supported on piers was constructed to provide additional living space. It appears that the fieldstone patio was added at this time.

According to the assessor records, Edward (Ned) H. and Nancy Z. Walworth purchased the Hall House in 1979, although Cornelia Walworth remembers them buying it in 1981. The Walworths filled in the windows at the entrances to provide additional interior wall space, although the framing is extant, and cut one new window opening in the living room. They also hired landscape architect Anne Mackenzie to install a larger terrace and flower gardens.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Building Name:</th>
<th>Mills House 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Building Name:</td>
<td>Mills House 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>Willis N. Mills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
<td>Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Use:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible from Public Road?:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Surveyed:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>County:</td>
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<td>Town or City:</td>
<td>New Canaan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Village:</td>
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**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan:</td>
<td>Structural System:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume:</td>
<td>Pilotis:</td>
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<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Courtyard:</td>
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**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Window Types:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sash Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window Hardware:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Hardware:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exterior Lighting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locations:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Surrounding environment:
- **Paving - Pedestrian:**
- **Exterior Stairs:**
- **Fence or Gate:**
- **Terrace Paving Material:**
- **Landscape:**
- **Swimming Pool:**
- **Deck Material:**
- **DRY SET Field Stone Wall:**
- **Cut Stone Wall:**

### Alterations:
- **Years of Alterations:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Roof Shape and Material:**

### Garage:
- **Garage?**
- **Carport?**
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Roof Configuration and Material:**

### Outbuildings:
- **Foundation:**
- **Wall Cladding:**
- **Doors and Windows:**
- **Roof Material and Configuration:**

### Exterior:
- **Structural:**
- **Threats to Building or Site:** Unknown

### Landscape Architect:
- Willis N. Mills

### Interior Designer:
- Unknown

### Alterations Designers:
- Unknown

### Surveyors:
- House not surveyed

### Date Surveyed:
- NA

### Lighting Designer:
- Unknown

### Builder:
- Unknown
Photographs

View: Mills House 1, view from street

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  Date: November 2007  Negative on File? Yes

View: Mills House 1, view from street

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Martin Skrelunas  Date: November 2007  Negative on File? Yes
Mills House 1 appears to be individually eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The house was designed by Willis N. Mills, who became one of the most prominent architects in New Canaan in the post-war period as part of Sherwood, Mills & Smith. Although based on a traditional house, Mills used Modern elements, materials, and interior design principles, foreshadowing his later work. The house was included in Landmarks of New Canaan in 1951, underscoring its importance as one of the first houses in the town to be influenced by Modern architecture principles.

Field survey was not conducted on Mills House 1.

Description

Architect Willis N. Mills acquired the property for Mills House 1 in 1938. He designed a house for his family, which was completed between 1938 and 1939. According to an article written by Mills's wife Esther, the house “attracted the stares and amazed comments of New Canaan” during its construction (Esther Mills, 1951). Mills would later come to prominence as a partner in the Sherwood, Mills & Smith firm and would design several residences and public buildings in New Canaan. Mills graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1929 where he received a traditional Beaux-Arts education, unlike many of the architects who would come to New Canaan in the post-World War II period.

Mills’s simple house had a gable roof, horizontal beadboard and flush wood siding, and a fairly standard plan, although the living room and dining room were open to each other. The most unusual aspects of the house were the steel casement sash, corner window units, glass block, brise-soleil, the cut-out second-floor corner porch, outdoor living space with exterior fireplace, and the extensive use of glass at the rear, more private side of the house.

The May 1944 issue of Pencil Points, published six years after construction began, featured a four-page spread on the house, remarking on the careful planning of the interior: “[U]nusual attention has been given to improved arrangement and location of familiar facilities. A good instance is the placement of laundry equipment on the ground floor…a convenient arrangement of utilities that are too often relegated to the basement for no obvious reason.” The article also pointed out that the house design was suited to the area: “more and more new New England houses have been built that are both congenial with the region and suited to the tastes of twentieth-century livers. It is agreeable to publish such a house that an architect designed for his own family” (Pencil Points, May 1944, 65-68).

In 1956, Willis N. Mills completed Mills House 2 and sold his first house to Alfred A. Muenchen. In 1962, the existing porch on the east side was enclosed. In 1964, Norman S. Hewitt acquired the house. According to a realtor listing for the house, the property included a two-stall barn. In 1968, Lynn D. Bannister purchased the property. In 1974, the one-car garage was converted to a living space, a curved addition was added to the west façade, and a two-car carport was constructed by extending the roofline of the former garage. A fieldstone patio along the west side and rear of the house was also constructed at an unknown date.

In 2006, Edward G. Mellick, Trustee of the New Canaan Country Day School, acquired the house.

Significance

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.

Sources
**Historic Building Name:** Rantoul House  
**Current Building Name:** Rantoul House  
**Architect:** Sherwood, Mills & Smith  
**Address:** Confidential  

**Year Built:** 1947-48  
**ID #:** 66  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** No  
**NR Eligible for District:** No

**Dimensions:** Confidential  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes

**Style:**  
**Plan:**  
**Volume:**  
**Foundation:**  
**Piers:**  
**Breezeway:**  

**Wall Cladding:**  
**Are Walls Painted?**  
**Trim Material:**  
**Roof Type:**  
**Eave:**  
**Fascia:**  
**Gutter Material:**  
**Chimney Cladding:**  
**Roof Material:**  
**Soffit:**  
**Porch Roof Material:**  

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**  
**Window Types:**  
**Sash Material:**  
**Window Hardware:**  
**Door Types:**  
**Door Material:**  
**Door Hardware:**  

**Exterior Lighting**  
**Types:**  
**Locations:**
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<th>Site Description</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Paving - Pedestrian:</td>
<td>Paving - Vehicular:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td># of Terraces: # of Decks:</td>
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<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td>Deck Material:</td>
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<tr>
<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: Cut Stone Wall:</td>
<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall: Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>Carport?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
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<td>Roof Configuration and Material:</td>
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<td>Outbuildings:</td>
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<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
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Photographer: Martin Skrelunas

Date: November 2007

Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Rantoul House, view from street

Negative on File? N/A
Since the Rantoul House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on the Rantoul House.

The Rantoul House was built for Talbot and Claire Rantoul and completed in May 1947 or in 1948. Designed by architects Sherwood, Mills & Smith shortly after their firm was founded in 1946, the house is one of the earliest Modern houses in New Canaan and could be considered the first Modern. (The brochure for the first Modern House tour lists Noyes House 1, generally considered to be the first Modern, as being completed in December 1947; the Rantoul House is listed as being completed in May 1947, although the assessor notes the house was finished in 1948.) Claire Angert Rantoul acquired the property for the house in 1946.

Talbot Rantoul was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts and attended Harvard College. He became an administrative officer at the Harvard Business School in 1967. In 1969, he became president of the Rhode Island School of Design (RISD). Claire Angert Rantoul was an artist who had graduated from the Childe Walker Art School in Boston. She later became a trustee of the Silvermine Guild of Artists in New Canaan. The Rantouls had three children (Stamford Advocate, 20 May 1969).

The Rantoul House was included on the first Modern House Tour in New Canaan in May 1949 and featured in a November 1948 article in Progressive Architecture. The Progressive Architecture article shows an L-shaped plan with a large combination living/dining room, a kitchen/laundry room, a master bedroom and bath, a nursery, a baby's room, a nurserymaid's room, and a second bath. The baby's and nurserymaid's room were separated by a temporary partition to allow conversion to a larger bedroom. The Rantouls praised the efficient layout and easy maintenance of the house, along with the many "gadgets," including the pass-through window between the dining room and kitchen, built-in storage units, and drop-leaf tables. The exterior of the wood-frame house was sheathed in painted striated plywood and local stone with a composition shed roof over plywood sheathing. Fenestration consisted of horizontal sliding wood-sash windows, awning windows, and fixed sash with double glazing. The house had a radiant heating/cooling system in the concrete slab floor. Interior finishes included slate, linoleum, or carpeted floors; wood-fiber acoustical tile ceilings; and two-panel fir doors with striated plywood veneers. The article noted that the house was designed to "spread out to provide desirable southeast exposure for main living rooms...solar principles used in design of fenestration and roof framing" (Progressive Architecture, November 1948, 73-76).

In 1949, a 20'x13' addition containing a new entry, bedroom, and bath was constructed on the east end of the building in place of the terrace. The house had originally been held to 1,500 square feet because of wartime restrictions; the addition was likely part of the original plan. In 1960, according to the assessor, a "small old building 10x12" was acquired for use as a studio. In 1961, a swimming pool was constructed. A flagstone terrace off the north side of the house was also added during this time period. Around 1968, the 2.124-acre lot was subdivided. Although the assessor records for the 1960s are not currently available, other sources indicate that Robert E. Greer acquired the house with 1.124 acres, and Harold D. and Mary Williams acquired the remaining 1 acre, which contained the swimming pool and studio building, in 1969. In 1975, Zachariah and Mary Ellen Allen acquired the house. In 1980, Doris Driver purchased the house. A small addition was constructed in 1987 at the northeast corner of the house; a wood deck at this corner was completed sometime after 1988.

Sources:
"Rantoul Elected President of School of Design." Stamford Advocate, 20 May 1969.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

**Historic Building Name:** Durisol House/Risom House  
**Current Building Name:** Durisol House/Risom House  
**Architect:** Sherwood, Mills & Smith  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 62’ x 38’  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Year Built:** 1949  
**ID #:** 67  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** Yes  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA

**General Information**

- **Integrity of Place:** Original location  
- **Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
- **Visible from Public Road?** Yes  
- **Town or City:** New Canaan  
- **County:** Fairfield  
- **State:** CT  
- **NR Eligible for District:** Yes

**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

- **Style:** Irregular L-shaped  
- **Plan:** Grounded  
- **Volume:** Grounded  
- **Foundation:** Concrete  
- **Piers:** No  
- **Breezeway:** No  
- **Wall Cladding:** Stucco, brickwork, plywood, plate glass  
- **Are Walls Painted?** Yes - stucco is painted white  
- **Trim Material:** Painted wood  
- **Roof Type:** Shallow pitched gable roof  
- **Roof Material:** Appears to be gravel over tar  
- **Eave:** Open with exposed rafters  
- **Soffit:** Plain; exposed rafters and horizontal wood siding  
- **Fascia:** Plain; painted wood and aluminum flashing  
- **Gutter Material:** Not visible  
- **Gutter Type:** Concealed box gutters  
- **# of Chimneys:** 1  
- **Chimney Cladding:** Brick  
- **# of Porches:** 1  
- **Porch Roof Material:** Tar and gravel  
- **Porch Roof Type:** Continues from gable roof of house

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

- **Window Types:** Horizontal sliding sash, fixed sash windows at entry door  
- **Sash Material:** Wood with wood frame screens  
- **Door Types:** Single flush hollow wood doors and glazed narrow stile doors with storm doors  
- **Door Material:** Painted wood; glass; metal replacement doors  
- **Door Hardware:** Original at many doors

**Exterior Lighting**

- **Types:** Downlights  
- **Locations:** Soffit of entry porch
Surrounding environment: Residential

Paving- Pedestrian: Dry set slate pavers (individual units form path)  Paving - Vehicular: Asphalt

Exterior Stairs: Single step up to entry porch mortar set slate  Swimming Pool: No

Fence or Gate: No  # of Terraces: 1  # of Decks: 0

Terrace Paving Material: At rear of house dry set flagstone pavers  Deck Material: NA

MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: No  Cut Stone Wall: No  DRY SET Field Stone Wall: Yes  Cut Stone Wall: No

Landscape: Chinese paper maple; tall mature pine trees

Alterations: c. 1954: original porch was enclosed and original master bedroom was enlarged. c. 1959: garage remodeled into living space, including a bedroom, bath, and storage space. c. 1972: Laurent DuPont designed office addition at south end of house and gable-ended open carport with wood frame (wood boxed columns support structure, but roof is all wood frame); walls and roof (line and details) designed to seamlessly match original. Plate glass windows in living room replaced.

Years of Alterations: c. 1954; c. 1959; c. 1972  Foundation: Concrete

Wall Cladding: Painted stucco  Sash Material: Wood

Doors and Windows: Horizontal sliding sash  Roof Configuration and Material: Gable, appears to be gravel over tar

Garage? Carport? Attached  Wall Cladding: Open

Foundation: Concrete  Doors and Windows: NA

Roof Configuration and Material: Gable, appears to be gravel over tar

Outbuildings: None  Foundation: NA

Doors and Windows: NA  Wall Cladding: NA

Roof Material and Configuration: NA

Exterior: Good to fair.

Structural: Good

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect: Unknown  Lighting Designer: Unknown

Interior Designer: Unknown  Builder: Tudisco & Diehl

Alterations Designers: Laurent DuPont

Surveyors: HM, MS  Date Surveyed: 11.14.07

Survey Notes: House has wide eave overhang on north side with outdoor storage. Porch paving is mortar set slate. Porch soffit is closed with a downlight. House built to showcase Durisol. Land originally owned by the Grey Family of the Grey Bottling Glass Works. No basement. Only a small attic crawlspace.
The Durisol House/Risom House is a one-story, slab-on-grade structure sited at the center of a small, open parcel with a significant old-growth Chinese paper maple tree. The house has an irregular L-shaped plan, gable roofs, and a painted stucco exterior wall finish. The stucco wall surfaces are relieved with broad expanses of glass, primarily found at the back of the house. The original garage area (now a bedroom) is clad with red brickwork. The attached carport has painted wood-encased steel columns, a wood-frame gable roof, and an asphalt floor.

In 1954, the original porch was enclosed and the master bedroom was enlarged. Between 1958 and 1959, the garage was remodeled into living space, including a bedroom with a bathroom and storage space. A carport and an office, designed by architect Laurent DuPont, were added in 1972.

In 1950, Jens Risom (1916- ), the renowned Modern furniture designer from Denmark, bought a three-bedroom house from Robert Jahn. The house was designed by architecture firm Sherwood, Mills & Smith and was completed in 1949 by contractors Tudisco & Diehl.

The house was built as a showcase for a construction material known as "Durisol." According to the New York Times, the Risom house was the first house to be built entirely of Durisol, a material described as a "light-weight pre-cast concrete employing chemically mineralized wood shavings for its 'aggregate,' and formed in modular slabs, blocks and tiles, over which various surfaces can be applied if desired" (New York Times, 6 November 1949). The article states that the blocks used for the walls of the house were laid in staggered rows, interlocking at their ends and laid without pointing mortar. The voids within the blocks were filled with concrete to form load-bearing walls. The corner units were reinforced with steel bars. Stucco was applied directly to the units' surfaces for an exterior finish. Durisol was also used for the roof sheathing, which was left exposed at the interior for a ceiling finish and for acoustical ceiling tiles.

Featured in articles in the New York Times (1949), the New York Times Magazine (1954), House and Garden (1955), and the Herald Tribune Magazine (1958), the house was acclaimed for the use of Durisol, its efficient layout, and the prominence of its owner, Jens Risom.

In 1959, Risom sold the house to Lester and Patricial Brooks, who still own the house today. Despite additions and alterations, the house retains its plan, character-defining features, and most of its original materials, including the Durisol.

Sources
House & Garden, September 1955.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
### General Information

- **Historic Building Name:** Mills House
- **Current Building Name:** Mills House
- **Architect:** Sherwood, Mills & Smith
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Dimensions:**
- **Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Present Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Public or Private:** Private
- **Visible from Public Road?** Yes

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Volume:</strong></td>
<td>Grounded Asymmetrical</td>
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<td><strong>Foundation:</strong></td>
<td>Concrete block</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Piers:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breezeway:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong></td>
<td>V-channel vertical cedar siding. Brick.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Are Walls Painted?</strong></td>
<td>Wood unpainted. Brick is painted cream color.</td>
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<td><strong>Fascia:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chimney Cladding:</strong></td>
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<td>Asphalt shingles</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

- **Window Types:** Casement, fixed
- **Sash Material:** Wood
- **Window Hardware:** Replacement
- **Door Types:** Paneled wood door with wood screen door. Narrow-stile doors.
- **Door Material:** Wood
- **Door Hardware:** Appears original

### Exterior Lighting

- **Types:** Metal round downlights
- **Locations:** In soffit above windows
**Site Description**

- **Surrounding environment:** Scattered residential
- **Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone
- **Exterior Stairs:** Brick with flagstone treads
- **Fence or Gate:** No
- **Terrain Paving Material:** Flagstone pavers
- **MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No
- **Dry SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes
- **Cut Stone Wall:** No
- **Swimming Pool:** No
- **# of Terraces:** 2
- **# of Decks:** 1, at addition
- **Deck Material:** Wood
- **Landscape:** House is set on natural knoll on rocky, wooded site. Stream at edge of property. Views to Jeliff Pond in winter. Original flagstone patio.

**Alterations:**
- 1992: large addition constructed containing an expanded kitchen, additional living space, deck, and screened porch. The interior of the original house was also modified. All windows were replaced; several original windows were bumped out to create bay windows. Siding was replaced in kind but not painted, as it had been when the current owners purchased the house.
- **Years of Alterations:** 1992
- **Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical cedar siding
- **Doors and Windows:** Casement, awning
- **Sash Material:** Wood
- **Foundation:** Concrete
- **Roof Shape and Material:** Gable, shed

**Garage**
- **Garage?** Yes
- **Carport?** No
- **Garage?** Incorporated, 2 car, not original
- **Foundation:** NA
- **Doors and Windows:** Overhead wood door with partial glazing
- **Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

**Outbuildings**
- **Outbuildings:** None
- **Foundation:** NA
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior**
- **Condition:** Good
- **Structural:** Good
- **Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown

**Credits**
- **Builder:** Ted Hobbs
- **Interior Designer:** Unknown
- **Alterations Designers:** Gary MacIntyre
- **Landscape Designer:** Unknown
- **Lighting Designer:** Unknown
- **Surveyors:** EB, MS
- **Date Surveyed:** 11.28.07

**Survey Notes:**
Original house has prow at one end, although glazing has been altered. Main entrance leads into foyer where large fixed window provides views outside. Interior heavily altered, but living room intact: has glazed wall protected by deep overhang with wood brise-soleil. Brick wall containing fireplace is extended end wall. House cantilevers over foundation in some areas; may have been added in the 1992 renovation.
The Mills House is set on a natural knoll on a rocky, wooded site with a stream running along the edge of the property. The original house was a low, long structure with a shallow gable roof and V-channel vertical wood siding. The main entrance is at one intersection of the T-shaped plan. A brick wall steps down adjacent to the path leading to the front entrance. The entry foyer has a large fixed window overlooking a flagstone terrace at the rear. At one leg of the “T” is a prow and at the top of the “T” is a window wall overlooking another terrace protected by a deep overhang and a brise-soleil. The interior brick wall in the living room encompassing the fireplace forms an extending end wall that borders the terrace, blurring the line between interior and exterior space.

The additions to the house, completed in 1992, were designed using the same materials, but are more eclectic in their plan and detailing, including triangular bay windows and bumped-out window bays.

The Mills House was constructed in 1950 for Barbara and James Mills. James Mills acquired the property in 1950 and hired architects Sherwood, Mills & Smith to design a house. The builder on the project was Ted Hobbs. According to the current owner, the Mills had a child with cerebral palsy, so the house was designed to accommodate the child’s needs. The assessor records indicate that the house was ready for plastering in October 1950 and was likely finished by the end of 1950 or in 1951.

In 1951, the assessor found a one-story cabin with a bar and screened porch in the “back land.” It is unknown if this cabin predated the house or was part of Sherwood, Mills & Smith’s design. It was destroyed by fire in 1980.

In 1963, Alison P. Cullinan (later McKee) acquired the property. In 1980, Jacob T. and Bette J. Chachkes purchased the house. The Chachkes built a large addition to the house in 1992 consisting of a two-car garage, an expanded kitchen, additional living space, a wood deck, and a screened porch. All of the windows were replaced and several of the openings on the existing house were bumped out to create bay windows. The exterior siding, which had been painted when the Chachkes acquired the property, was replaced in kind but left unpainted.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
# Mills House 2

**Architect:** Willis N. Mills of Sherwood, Mills & Smi  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Year Built:** 1956  
**ID #:** 69  
**County:** Fairfield  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**State:** CT  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** No  
**Visible from Public Road?** Partially

### General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Building Name</th>
<th>Current Building Name</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Integrity of Place</th>
<th>Historic Use</th>
<th>Present Use</th>
<th>Public or Private</th>
<th>Visible from Public Road?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mills House 2</td>
<td>Mills House 2</td>
<td>Willis N. Mills of Sherwood, Mills &amp; Smi</td>
<td>Confidential</td>
<td>98’ x 26’</td>
<td>Original location</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Partly</td>
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</table>

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Foundation</th>
<th>Piers</th>
<th>Breezeway</th>
<th>Wall Cladding</th>
<th>Are Walls Painted?</th>
<th>Trim Material</th>
<th>Roof Type</th>
<th>Roof Material</th>
<th>Eave</th>
<th>Soffit</th>
<th>Fascia</th>
<th>Gutter Material</th>
<th>Gutter Type</th>
<th>Chimney Cladding</th>
<th>Chimney #</th>
<th>Porch Roof Type</th>
<th>Porch #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rectangular</td>
<td>Both grounded and floating</td>
<td>Concrete block</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Vertical redwood siding; painted wood panels; painted concrete block; fieldstone</td>
<td>Siding is natural finish</td>
<td>Painted wood</td>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>Tar and gravel</td>
<td>None, except under cantilevered sections of house</td>
<td>Plain; painted wood</td>
<td>Plain; stained and clear finish wood</td>
<td>Not visible</td>
<td>Concrete block</td>
<td>Chimney Cladding: Concrete block</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Porch Roof Material: NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
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</table>

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Window Types:</th>
<th>Sash Material:</th>
<th>Window Hardware:</th>
<th>Door Types:</th>
<th>Door Material:</th>
<th>Exterior Lighting:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed sash and sliding sash</td>
<td>Steel</td>
<td>Painted flush hollow wood door at entry, sliding narrow stile glazed doors</td>
<td>Painted flush hollow wood door at entry, sliding narrow stile glazed doors</td>
<td>Wood; aluminum; glass</td>
<td>Spotlights, not original</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exterior Lighting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types:</th>
<th>Locations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spotlights, not original</td>
<td>Mounted on walls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Surrounding environment:** Woodland; residential

**Site Description**

**Paving- Pedestrian:** Slate, no visible mortar

**Paving - Vehicular:** Asphalt with Belgian block curb

**Exterior Stairs:** Slate with no visible pointing mortar

**Swimming Pool:** Yes, installed in 1986

**Fence or Gate:** No

**# of Terraces:** 1

**# of Decks:** 3

**Landscape:** House is cantilevered over a rocky bluff. Terraced planting beds, mortar set fieldstone retaining walls, swimming pool and pool pavilion with stone pavers.

**Alterations:** In 1985, a bedroom and bathroom were added. New roof was installed in 1993. Between 1999 and 2003 extensive interior alterations were done, including remodeling the kitchen, removing interior partition walls, installing a tall glass wall at the back facade of the house, replacing the wood flooring with terrazzo, and redesigning the bathrooms and the master bedroom suite. A separate 2-car garage was built.

**Years of Alterations:** 1985, 1993; 1999-2003

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Foundation:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Sash Material:** NA

**Roof Shape and Material:** NA

**Garage?** Yes

**Carport?** No

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** Cut stone no visible pointing mortar

**Doors and Windows:** Natural finish overhead garage doors; flush panel hollow wood door

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat; tar and gravel

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:**

**Builder:** Borglum & Meek

**Interior Designer:**

**Alterations Designers:** Craig Bassam, Christopher Scott Fellows

**Lighting Designer:**

**Surveyors:** HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.16.07

**Survey Notes:** Entry deck has railing that mimics wall cladding, back deck has pipe railing, planters are used as railing on mid deck on front of house. House is perched on a rocky ledge and partially cantilevers over the dramatic drop in grade. Mature trees throughout site.
Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Mills House 2, side and rear facades

Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Mills House 2, rear suite end facade
Mills House 2 is situated on a rocky, wooded hillside. The site drops 45 feet from the street level entrance and the three-story house follows suit, with cantilevered sections at each level. The house is oriented north-south. Fieldstone walls run along the eastern edge of the property.

The house has a rectangular plan. The upper story has a rectangular plan. The foundation of the building is concrete block. The exterior walls are clad with clear-finished vertical redwood siding. The house has a flat built-up roof. Wood decks are located on the east façade of the upper level and the west façade of the lower level, and a cantilevered stone patio is located on the east side of the first-floor level.

The house was renovated between 1999 and 2003. This resulted in a number of alterations to the structure, including the removal of several interior walls and the replacement of a section of the solid wall on the rear façade with a wall of glass. At the time of this renovation, the wood decks had rotted and were replaced with new decks in the same footprint. Steel and wood windows were restored, wood windows were replaced with steel units, and aluminum windows were replaced with aluminum units. A new stone-clad garage was constructed to the north of the house. The original garage was integrated into the living quarters and the north wall of the house was reclad with stone to match the garage.

The house was built in 1956 by Willis N. Mills, a principal in the architectural firm of Sherwood, Mills & Smith, as his private residence. The house received design awards from Architectural Record and the Boston Arts Festival. It was constructed on a rocky slope where many thought it was impossible to build. The uncomplicated geometry of the rectangular floor plans was offset by the diagonal balconies and terraces.

Mills House 2 was included in the 1957 Modern House Tour in New Canaan and featured in Architectural Record Houses of 1957, Progressive Architecture (March 1957), and House & Garden's Book of Building (1958-59).

In 1999, the house was purchased and renovated by architect Craig Bassam and Christopher Scott Fellows. The property was sold to James C. Seuss in 2007 (transferred to Willis Mills House LLC that same year).

"Featured in Modern House Tour." New Canaan Advertiser, 7 April 1955.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
"To Be In Modern House Tour." New Canaan Advertiser, 18 April 1957.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
### General Information

**Historic Building Name:** Smallen House  
**Current Building Name:** Smallen House  
**Architect:** Hugh Smallen  
**Address:** Confidential  

**Dimensions:**  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Integrity of Place:** Original location  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes  

**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Village:** NA  

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

**Style:**  
**Plan:** Rectangular with rectangular addition  
**Volume:** Grounded  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Piers:** No  
**Breezeway:** No  
**Wall Cladding:** Flush vertical wood siding  

**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, white  
**Trim Material:** Wood  
**Roof Type:** Shed  
**Eave:** None  
**Fascia:** Metal  
**Gutter Material:** Not visible  
**# of Chimneys:** 2  
**# of Porches:** 0  
**Porch Roof Type:** NA  

**# of Stories:** 1  
**Baseline:** Partial  
**Massing:** Asymmetrical  
**Structural System:** Unknown  
**Pilotis:** No  
**Courtyard:** No  

**Window Types:** Very large fixed windows. Horizontal sliding windows.  
**Sash Material:** Fixed windows are wood. Sliding windows are aluminum.  
**Window Hardware:** Not visible  
**Door Types:** Flush doors  
**Door Material:** Wood  
**Door Hardware:** Original  

**Exterior Lighting**  
**Types:** Round spotlights  
**Locations:** Mounted on wall above windows
Surrounding environment: Scattered residential. Two other Smollen houses next door.

Paving - Pedestrian: Flagstone
Paving - Vehicular: Asphalt and gravel

Exterior Stairs: Flagstone
Swimming Pool: No

Fence or Gate: No

# of Terraces: 0

# of Decks: 2

Deck Material: Wood

 dry set Field Stone Wall: Yes

Cut Stone Wall: No
Mortar set Field Stone Wall: Yes
Cut Stone Wall: No

Landscape: Stone walls, wood decks, lawn, wood bridge to main entrance. Stone walls around property set in sculptural fashion, framing and defining the space around the house.


Years of Alterations: 1962, 1969, 1979, 1985
Foundation: Concrete block footers

Wall Cladding: V-channel vertical wood siding
Sash Material: Appears to be aluminum

Doors and Windows: Horizontal sliding window

Roof Shape and Material: Flat
Roof Configuration and Material: Shed

Garage? Carport? Separate
Foundation: Concrete
Wall Cladding: Flush vertical wood siding
Doors and Windows: 3 overhead doors. Awning and casement windows.

Outbuildings: None

Foundation: NA
Wall Cladding: NA
Doors and Windows: NA

Roof Material and Configuration: NA

Exterior: Fair
Structural: Good. Fair at addition

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Landscape Architect: Unknown
Lighting Designer: Unknown
Interior Designer: Unknown
Builder: Borglum & Meek
Alterations Designers: Hugh Smollen

Surveyors: EB, MS
Date Surveyed: 11.01.07

Survey Notes: Addition to house is awkwardly sited and constructed and does not meld with the landscape like the original house. New stone wall at driveway.
View: Smallen House, side façade and 1973 addition

Photographer: Allyson Mehley  
Date: November 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Smallen House is set in a clearing on a gently sloping wooded site. The one-story house is simply finished with flush vertical wood siding painted white, large fixed sash, and flush doors. Geometric in its design, the shed-roofed house is sited to provide one floor of fenestration at its lowest pitch, and two floors of fenestration at its highest pitch. The main entrance is at the slope of the roof and consists of a flush door flanked by fixed sidelights and an irregularly shaped transom that follows the line of the low-pitched shed roof. The entrance is accessed by a wood deck anchored at one end by a mortared stone wall that bridges the slope at the front of the house.

The public living space is fenestrated with a five-bay glassed wall. A pair of full-height flush doors in the fourth bay leads to a wood deck terminating at a mortared stone wall; the remaining bays contain fixed sash. The opposite side façade is demarcated by two rows of horizontal sliding sash ribbon windows, indicating the split-level plan on the interior. At the rear of the house is a flat-roofed addition on concrete-block footers connected to the main building by a small hyphen with sliding glass doors. This addition is clad in V-channel vertical wood siding and fenestrated with horizontal sliding sash.

The property also has a one-story, flat-roofed, three-car garage/studio building. Sited on a hill, the building is designed to follow the slope of the land, creating an angled foundation similar to Smallen's Parsons House (1964). A wood deck at the side of the building leads to the entry to the lower-level studio.

The Smallen House was designed by architect Hugh Smallen for his family and completed in 1957. The Smallen House was part of a Modern enclave along Chichester Road. Architect John Black Lee purchased twenty acres of land in the mid-1950s to be subdivided into six building parcels with the stipulation that houses constructed on the lots had to be of Modern design. Two other Smallen-designed houses are next door. The Smallen House parcel was purchased by Lee in July 1955 and sold to Smallen in September of that year. The builder for the project was Borglum & Meek.

The Smallen House was featured in the 1959 Modern House Tour in New Canaan. An article in the New Canaan Advertiser described the house: "...a nice division of sleeping areas is made possible by the way the architect planned his home to the sloping site. Going up one half flight of open structure walnut steps will be found the master bedroom, bath and a guest-study, while by descending a half flight one finds three bedrooms for the daughters of the family and an extra guest or maid's room. In both sleeping areas there are giant, walk-in closets, considered to be a monument to the architect's wife, that are expected to bring sighs of appreciation from most of the women who make the modern pilgrimage" (New Canaan Advertiser, 14 May 1959).

The house was also included in the 1965 Modern House Tour along with Smallen's Parsons House. In a May 13 article about the tour, Smallen called the design of the Small House as "the essential quality of interspacial relationships" (New Canaan Advertiser, 13 May 1965). The Smallen House was also featured in the October 1964 issue of House & Garden. This article discussed how the kitchen was divided from the dining room and entrance hall by partitions that did not extend to the ceiling, allowing light and air to flow through the house.

In 1962, a three-car garage was constructed on the property. A lower-level studio was added to the basement in 1969. In 1979, Smallen designed an addition for the house, but the assessor noted that it was of temporary construction with unfinished walls and floors. Hugh Smallen sold the property to Celia B. Berg in 1981. In 1986, the assessor noted that the existing studio was completed, but it is unclear if this refers to the house addition or the garage studio. In 1993, Clyde B. and Barbara A. Crebs acquired the house. Michael McDermott purchased the property in 2003, and David Strine purchased the house in 2007.

“Chichester Road Contemporary.” New Canaan Advertiser, 14 May 1959.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
Historic Building Name: Tatum House
Current Building Name: Tatum House
Architect: Hugh Smallen
Address: Confidential
Dimensions: 86'x76'
Historic Use: Single-family dwelling
Public or Private: Private
Year Built: 1962
ID #: 71
NR Eligible as Individual: No
NR Eligible for District: Yes
County: Fairfield
State: CT
Town or City: New Canaan
Village: NA

Tatum House
Hugh Smallen
Confidential
86'x76'
Single-family dwelling
Private
1962
71

Yes

T-shaped
Grounded
Concrete
No
No
Narrow vertical wood (cypress) siding; glass
Painted
Wood
Flat
Boxed with unfinished wood at entry
Plain sheet metal, bronze or copper
Partial
Asymmetrical
Wood frame
No
No

Types: Outswinging casement, polished plate glass fixed sash
Sash Material: Aluminum
Window Hardware: Original casement operator
Door Types: Narrow stile glazed
Door Material: Painted wood except entry which is natural wood
Door Hardware:

Types: Flat round globe lights
Locations: Wall adj to entry door and elsewhere

Eave: Boxed with unfinished wood at entry
Fascia: Plain sheet metal, bronze or copper
Gutter Material: Not visible
# of Chimneys: 1
Chimney Cladding: Brick
Porch Roof Type: NA

HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM
Field Surveyed: Yes
Year Built: 1962
ID #: 71
NR Eligible as Individual: No
NR Eligible for District: Yes
County: Fairfield
State: CT
Town or City: New Canaan
Village: NA

Windows and Doors Main Structure
Window Types: Outswinging casement, polished plate glass fixed sash
Sash Material: Aluminum
Window Hardware: Original casement operator
Door Types: Narrow stile glazed
Door Material: Painted wood except entry which is natural wood
Door Hardware:

Exterior Lighting
Types: Flat round globe lights
Locations: Wall adj to entry door and elsewhere

Architectural Description: Main Structure
### Site Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surrounding environment:</th>
<th>Wood, residential</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paving- Pedestrian:</td>
<td>Beech trees, grassy lawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paving - Vehicular:</td>
<td>Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
<td>Wood deck stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Decks:</td>
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<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td>Wood decking with wood set on side rather than flat</td>
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<td>Deck Material:</td>
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<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Alterations

- 1967: two great rooms were added to the house by the original owners, which altered the floor plan from a rectangle to a T-shape.
- 1970: three-car garage/barn constructed (not in the Modern style), which stands separate from the house.
- 2003-04: interior alterations, new entryway, decks rebuilt and added, new landscape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td>Narrow vertical wood siding painted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Poured concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sash Material:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
<td>Flat and composite</td>
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</table>

### Garage

- Detached barn for garage added in 1970

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Foundation:</th>
<th>Concrete</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td>Unfinished V-channel vertical wood siding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Configuration and Material:</td>
<td>Gable; asphalt shingle</td>
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### Outbuildings

- None

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation:</th>
<th>NA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
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### Exterior

- Good

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threats to Building or Site:</td>
<td>None known</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Landscape Architect

- Peter Rolland (2003-04)

### Builder

- Roy Varian

### Interior Designer

- |

### Alterations Designers

- Dan Kistler; John Black Lee

### Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surveyors:</th>
<th>HM, MS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date Surveyed:</td>
<td>11.14.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lighting Designer

- |

### Survey Notes
The Tatum House was constructed on a two-acre plot of gently sloping land that includes natural woods and a stream. A three-car garage/barn (not designed by Hugh Smallen) is situated southeast of the home. Landscape architect Peter Rolland was hired for a 2003-04 renovation of the property. His design included planting a line of birches along the north side of the house; these contrast with the natural surroundings while complementing the geometric formality of the building. Rolland also designed a black pebble border around the house, which keeps the stark white exterior pristine and facilitates drainage.

The one-story house, built in 1962, initially had a square plan. The frame of the house divided the building into four zones, which reflected the internal uses of the space. Adjustable vertical blinds were installed to further accentuate the rhythm of the building. Five years after the house was built, it was converted to a T-shaped plan when the original owners erected additions on the north and south façades of the westernmost bay.

The house has a concrete block foundation and vertical cypress siding. The walls are largely composed of aluminum sash with plate glass. The roof is flat. The outdoor living space includes more than 1,000 square feet of decking. During a 2003-04 renovation, interior alterations were made to the 1967 addition rooms, built-ins were restored, and a new main entryway was added. Decks off the two addition rooms were rebuilt with ipe (a species of wood) and similar decks were added under all of the overhangs (as was originally considered).

Hugh Smallen designed the Tatum House in 1962 for Liston and Corinne Tatum and their three boys. The intention was to create optimum living space for a moderate budget. The four structural bays of the house coincide with the four general zones of activity. These zones were constructed to account for the requirements of individual privacy as well as the activities performed in each space. The property originally had a tool shed, which was later demolished. In 1967, the original owners added two “great” rooms (a home office and a music room). Dan Kistler, an associate in Hugh Smallen’s office, supervised this work. A three-car garage/barn was added in 1970.

In 1995, the property was purchased by Paul Bertin-Boussu. The new owner removed an outdoor sculpture added in the 1967 renovations and dismantled much of the built-in furniture.

In 1999, Craig Bloom and Ashlea Ebeling bought the property and began renovating it in 2003-04 with architect John Black Lee and landscape architect Peter Rolland, who both knew Hugh Smallen.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Becker House

**Current Building Name:** Becker House

**Architect:** Hugh Smallen

**Address:** Confidential

**Dimensions:** 59'x24'

**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling

**Public or Private:** Private

**Visible from Public Road?** Yes

**Year Built:** 1963-64

**County:** Fairfield

**State:** CT

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**Village:** NA

**Style:** Rectangular

**Plan:** Grounded

**Volume:** Grounded Symmetrical

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Piers:** No

**Breezeway:** No

**Wall Cladding:** Fieldstone, flush vertical wood siding, plywood

**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, wood is painted grey

**Trim Material:** Wood

**Roof Type:** Flat

**Roof Material:** Not visible

**Eave:** Boxed, only at courtyard

**Soffit:** Plywood, only at courtyard

**Fascia:** Metal

**Gutter Material:** Galvanized metal

**Gutter Type:** Hanging

**# of Chimneys:** 1

**Chimney Cladding:** Brick

**# of Porches:** 0

**Porch Roof Material:** NA

**Porch Roof Type:** NA

**Integrity of Place:** Original location

**Field Surveyed:** Yes ☑ No ☐

**ID #:** 72

**NR Eligible as Individual:** ☐

**NR Eligible for District:** ☑

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

**Window Types:** Fixed and awning

**Sash Material:** Aluminum

**Window Hardware:** Replacement

**Door Types:** Flush wood door with screen door. Aluminum sliding doors with screen doors.

**Door Material:** Wood, aluminum

**Door Hardware:** Replacement

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:** 2 wall mounted globe lights

**Locations:** At entrance in stone wall
**Site Description**

- **Surrounding environment:** Residential
- **Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone pavers
- **Paving - Vehicular:** Asphalt
- **Exterior Stairs:** Flagstone pavers set into hillside
- **Swimming Pool:** No
- **Fence or Gate:** No
- **# of Terraces:** 1
- **Deck Material:** Wood
- **Swimming Pool:** No
- **# of Decks:** 1
- **Terrace Paving Material:** Cut flagstone mortared pavers
- **Mortar Set Field Stone Wall:** Yes
- **Cut Stone Wall:** No
- **Dry Set Field Stone Wall:** No
- **Cut Stone Wall:** No
- **Mortar Set Field Stone Wall:** Yes
- **Drainage System:** NA
- **Foundation:** NA
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Sash Material:** NA
- **Garage?** Carport, incorporated
- **Foundation:** NA
- **Wall Cladding:** NA
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Roof Configuration and Material:** NA
- **Outbuildings:** None
- **Foundation:** NA
- **Wall Cladding:** NA
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Alterations:**

- **Years of Alterations:** 2003-04
- **Foundation:** NA
- **Wall Cladding:** NA
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Sash Material:** NA

**Garage**

- **Garage?** Carport, incorporated
- **Foundation:** NA
- **Wall Cladding:** NA
- **Doors and Windows:** NA

**Outbuildings**

- **Outbuildings:** None
- **Foundation:** NA
- **Wall Cladding:** NA
- **Doors and Windows:** NA
- **Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior**

- **Exterior:** Good
- **Structural:** Good

**Credits**

- **Landscape Architect:** Wesley Stout (later landscape design)
- **Lighting Designer:** Unknown
- **Interior Designer:** Unknown
- **Builder:** Roy Varian
- **Alterations Designers:** Unknown

**Survey**

- **Surveyors:** EB, MS
- **Date Surveyed:** 11.01.07
- **Survey Notes:** High stone wall facing street with narrow opening leads to courtyard on right with pergola roof and carport to left with plywood ceiling. Roof of carport extends above stone wall.
View: Becker House, rear facade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury
Date: November 2007
Negative on File? Yes
The Becker House is set on a hillside overlooking a pond and stream. The street-facing façade of the house is sheltered by a high fieldstone wall. The main entrance is through a narrow opening in the fieldstone wall which leads to a secluded courtyard with a pergola roof. A carport is located adjacent to the courtyard, also behind the stone wall. The main part of the house is rectangular in plan. At the lower level of the hill, the house is two stories high; this rear wall is heavily glazed. A wood deck extends across the back of the house. The house is clad in flush vertical wood siding, which contrasts with the heavy stone wall and stone base of the building.

The Becker House was designed by architect Hugh Smallen, who designed several other houses in the area. According to the assessor records, Nathaniel Becker purchased the lot in 1962, construction began in 1963, and the house was completed by April 1964. It was shown on the 1967 Modern House Tour in New Canaan. The original owners, Nathaniel and Theo Becker, owned the house until 2002. Nathaniel Becker was president of Becker and Becker Associates, Inc., an architectural planning firm which he founded in 1950. The firm relocated to New Canaan in 1973. Becker and Becker Associates completed numerous planning studies; their projects included work at Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., the Winterthur Museum, various museums at the Smithsonian Institute, Boston City Hall, Philadelphia Municipal Services Building, and the Town of New Canaan. His wife, Theo, was a painter, designer, and partner in the firm. They had three sons: Todd, Kenneth, and Bruce. Theo Becker completed the overall landscape design for the property and courtyard and created the pond. The interior cabinetry was designed by Jens Risom.

Marianne Dolan purchased the property in 2003. Theo Becker completed the overall landscape design for the property and courtyard and created the pond. The interior cabinetry was designed by Jens Risom. The current owners, Thomas and Carol Herbig, acquired the house in 2006.

**Historic Resource Inventory Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Historic Building Name:</strong></th>
<th>Parsons House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Building Name:</strong></td>
<td>Parsons House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect:</strong></td>
<td>Hugh Smallen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong></td>
<td>Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Use:</strong></td>
<td>Single-family dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public or Private:</strong></td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Style:</strong></td>
<td>Open</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Plan:</strong></td>
<td>Open</td>
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<td><strong>Volume:</strong></td>
<td>Floating</td>
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<td>Concrete pads</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Piers:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Breezeway:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong></td>
<td>V-channel vertical wood siding; glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Are Walls Painted?</strong></td>
<td>Yes, white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trim Material:</strong></td>
<td>Painted wood.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Type:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Eave:</strong></td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fascia:</strong></td>
<td>Plain; galvanized sheet metal</td>
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<td><strong>Gutter Material:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong># of Chimneys:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong># of Porches:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Porch Roof Type:</strong></td>
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<td><strong># of Stories:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Basement:</strong></td>
<td>Partial</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Massing:</strong></td>
<td>Symmetrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structural System:</strong></td>
<td>Wood frame, 8 structural steel columns</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pilotis:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Courtyard:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Integrity of Place:** Original location

**Visible from Public Road?** Yes

**County:** New Canaan

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**State:** CT

**NR Eligible for District:** Yes

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

- **Window Types:** Fixed plate glass sash; sliding sash single light ribbon clerestory windows; outswinging casement windows.
- **Sash Material:** Aluminum
- **Window Hardware:** Appears to be original
- **Door Types:** Painted flush panel doors, sliding glass doors
- **Door Material:** Wood, glass, aluminum
- **Door Hardware:** Original

**Exterior Lighting**

- **Types:** Recessed downlights; surface-mounted can lights
- **Locations:** Downlights at soffit, can lights at fascia.
**Surrounding environment:** Built up residential; woodland

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone and white gravel

**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel

**Exterior Stairs:** Flagstone

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** No

**# of Terraces:** 0

**# of Decks:** 2

**Terra Cotta Paving Material:** NA

**Deck Material:** Wood

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House sited on top of steep rock ledge; house molded to sloping landscape, wood deck flanked by wood planters; Cubist sculpture in lawn; second deck cantilevered at basement.

**Altering:** No major exterior alterations. John Black Lee designed the separate garage/studio building at the base of the site.

**Years of Alterations:**

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Foundation:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Sash Material:** NA

**Roof Shape and Material:** NA

**Garage?** Yes  

**Carport?** No

Separate 2 car with studio.

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding

**Doors and Windows:** Fixed sash; 1 overhead door; flush hollow wood doors.

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Shed roof with asphalt shingles.

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Fair

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:**

**Interior Designer:**

**Alterations Designers:** John Black Lee (garage)

**Lighting Designer:**

**Builder:** Varian Construction Company

**Surveyors:** HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 10.30.07

**Survey Notes:**
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury  
Date: October 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Parsons House, side facade as viewed from street.

Photographs

View: Parsons House, rear facade.
The Parsons House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

Sited on top of a rock ledge forty feet above street level on a three-acre woodland site, the Parsons House is clad and framed in wood and supported by eight exterior thin steel columns set in concrete footings. Architect Hugh Smallen enhanced the parcel’s dramatic grade changes in both the siting of the house and its design. Although the footprint of the house is square and its roof is flat, the base of the house is angled to match the grade change of the rock ledge it straddles, resulting in two stories at one end of the house and one story on grade at the opposite side of the house. Stone stairs lead up from the driveway at street level to the entrance of the house.

Unrelieved walls clad in vertical wood siding face the street and the rear of the house. The one-story end of the house is divided into four equal bays that stretch across the full width of the house and contain sliding glass doors and fixed plate glass sash. The ground floor of the two-story façade is divided into four bays centered on the façade. The primary entrance is located in the first bay and has a painted flush panel door and a floor-to-ceiling fixed plate sash. The other three bays have fixed and operable window sash. The second floor is divided into five bays and has horizontal sliding sash windows.

Architect John Black Lee bought twenty acres of land on Chichester Road in the mid-1950s and subdivided the land into six parcels for the development of Modern residences. In September 1955, Erik Simonsen bought an unimproved three-acre parcel from Lee, but never developed the land. In 1959, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parsons purchased the plot for their dramatically-sited Modern house from Erik Simonsen; Simonsen purchased the Gratwick House (1953, Christ-Janer) that same year. The Parsons House was finished in 1964.

The Parsons House was featured in the May 1967 issue of House & Garden and the New York Times Magazine in July 1965. In 1971, the property was sold to Norman Rowe. Rowe built a separate two-story, two-car garage with a studio and workshop at the base of the hill, designed by John Black Lee. In 1999, the property was transferred to Michael and Ulrike Gavin. In 2006, the property was sold to Michael Formica and Bob Hiemstra.

The house, included on the 1965 Modern House Tour, is significant for its association with Modern architects Hugh Smallen and John Black Lee and for its creative design solutions in plan, massing, and framing. The house retains high integrity at the exterior.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
## HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

### General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Building Name:</th>
<th>Celanese House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Building Name:</td>
<td>Celanese House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>Edward Durell Stone</td>
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<td>Address:</td>
<td>Confidential</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimensions:</td>
<td>98'x51'</td>
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<td>Present Use:</td>
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<td>Public or Private:</td>
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<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
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<td>County:</td>
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<td>State:</td>
<td>CT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Village:</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID #:</td>
<td>74</td>
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<td>Field Surveyed:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Eligible as Individual:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR Eligible for District:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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### Architectural Description: Main Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style:</th>
<th>Rectangular</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Volume:</td>
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<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piers:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breezeway:</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td># of Stories:</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basement:</td>
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<td>Massing:</td>
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<td>Pilotis:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtyard:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Wall Cladding: | Cedar shingles. Painted wood lattice screen in front of cedar walls. |
| Are Walls Painted? | Yes, grey |
| Trim Material: | Wood |
| Roof Type:     | Flat with pyramidal skylights |
| Roof Material: | Cedar shingles, flat not visible |
| Gutter Type:   | Concealed |
| Gutter Material: | Not visible |
| Eave:          | Boxed |
| Fascia:        | Plain painted wood |
| Chimney Cladding: | Brick |
| Chimney:       | Brick |
| # of Chimneys: | 2          |
| # of Porches:  | 0          |
| Porch Roof Type: | NA |
| Porch Roof Material: | NA |
| Door Types:    | Primary entrance has glazed wood door with wood lattice over frosted glass. Sliding glass doors, all replacement aluminum with IGU. |
| Door Hardware: | Original and replacement |
| Window Types:  | Pyramidal skylights. No other windows. |
| Window Hardware: | NA |
| Sash Material: | Skylights have wire glass |
| Exterior Lighting: | Square downlights with flat glass diffuser |
| Locations:     | Soffit |

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

| Sash Material: | Skylights have wire glass |
| Window Types:  | Pyramidal skylights. No other windows. |
| Window Hardware: | NA |
| Door Types:    | Primary entrance has glazed wood door with wood lattice over frosted glass. Sliding glass doors, all replacement aluminum with IGU. |
| Door Hardware: | Original and replacement |
| Exterior Lighting: | Square downlights with flat glass diffuser |
| Locations:     | Soffit |
### Site Description

**Surrounding environment:** Woodland, residential

**Paving- Pedestrian:** Flagstone pavers set in mortar. Flat round flagstone rocks in white gravel.

**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel and asphalt

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Exterior Stairs:** Mortar set flagstone at main entrance. Mortar set fieldstone at rear.

**Fence or Gate:** No

**Terrace Paving Material:** Flagstone at front. White gravel at bedroom garden. Concrete at rear.

**Deck Material:** NA

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** See survey notes

### Alterations

**Years of Alterations:** 2006-07

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** Sliding glass doors, hardwood door screened by latticework gate

**Sash Material:** Aluminum, wood

**Roof Shape and Material:** Flat, same material as main roof

**Foundation:** NA

**Garage?** Yes

**Carport?** No

**Incorporated, 2-car garage**

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** Overhead doors

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

### Outbuildings

**Foundation:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

### Conditions

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

### Credits

**Landscape Architect:** James Fanning

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** John and Earline Brice

**Builder:** Ted Hobbs

**Alterations Designers:** Unknown

### Survey

**Surveyors:** EB, HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.08.07

**Survey Notes:** House close to street but grade is below street level. Set on slight berm with lawn sloping down at back with massive fieldstone stairs. Flagstone path winds around property. Viewing platform with original metal balustrade close to street, altered to three-tier platform due to erosion. Garden off bedroom wing enclosed by latticework, recently restored to original design. Stone-lined water course at north side of property with small bridge. Square planters. Large trees around perimeter of property, including many weeping willows.
Photographer:  Eileen Brackenbury  Date:  October 2007  Negative on File?  Yes

View:  Celanese House, rear façade

Location of Negative:  The New Canaan Historical Society  13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

Photographer:  Eileen Brackenbury  Date:  October 2007  Negative on File?  Yes

View:  Celanese House, front façade

Location of Negative:  The New Canaan Historical Society  13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Celanese House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criterion C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. The Celanese House was a unique project conceived to showcase the products of the Celanese Corporation of America, involving leading American designers including architect Edward Durell Stone and furniture designer Edward Wormley. It was featured in national publications like House & Garden and Architectural Record and included in at least one Modern House tour in New Canaan.

The Celanese House was commissioned by the Celanese Corporation of America, a leading chemical manufacturer in the United States, to showcase the company's various products during their 1959 promotional program titled "The American Idea." The company hired architect Edward Durell Stone to design the house after Celanese executives decided that only Stone or Frank Lloyd Wright would be considered for the commission (New York Times, 20 September 1959). The Celanese Corporation home furnishings consultants, John and Earline Brice, were in charge of interior design and furnishings, and Dunbar furniture by noted designer Edward Wormley was also showcased. The structural engineer on the project was Henry Gorlin, the mechanical engineer was Harold Hecht, and the contractor was New Canaan builder Ted Hobbs. The property was acquired by Theodore (Ted) de Freyne Hobbs et. al. in 1957 as a development venture; the Celanese Corporation provided products at cost but Hobbs carried the building expenses except for the architect's fee (House & Home, September 1959, 88). The house was finished in early 1959. By September 1959, Hobbs had put the house on the market for $150,000 (New York Times, 20 September 1959). After the house closed for tours, a duplicate version of the house was installed at W. & J. Sloane's in New York City.

The Celanese House received national press when it was completed and was featured in House & Garden (October 1959), House & Home (September 1959), and Architectural Record (October 1959). The Celanese House was also included in the 1963 Modern House Tour in New Canaan.

In 1960, the Celanese House was purchased by Frederick and Velma Wilcox. Frederick, an inventor, lived in the house with his wife Velma until his death in 1996. Velma Wilcox remained in residence until her death in 2005 at age 102. It appears that the Wilcoxes undertook no major alterations to the house. In 2006, after the house had been on the market for over a year, Laidlaw LLC became the owner of record. New owners Bruce Capra and his wife Jackie undertook a major renovation and restoration of the house, which had become badly deteriorated, between 2006 and 2007. The most significant alteration was the enclosure and conversion of the dining room courtyard to an expanded kitchen. The original kitchen became an enlarged master bedroom. Capra also replaced the roof, rebuilt the skylights, installed a new HVAC system, replaced the original marble-patterned vinyl floor in kind, and updated the fixtures and finishes in the kitchen and baths. Damaged portions of the wall cladding and wood trelliswork were replaced in kind. The bedroom terrace was restored to its original design.


“The house with the built-in sky.” House & Garden, October 1959, 140-153; 212-214.


“Space and Light Used as Design Elements.” Architectural Record (October 1959): 199-201.


Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
Historic Building Name: Waxberg House
Current Building Name: Waxberg House
Architect: Nathaniel Streitman
Address: Confidential
Dimensions: 48' x 36'
Historic Use: Single-family dwelling
Public or Private: Private
Visible from Public Road? Yes
Year Built: 1956
ID #: 75
NR Eligible as Individual: Yes
NR Eligible for District: Yes
County: Fairfield
State: CT
Town or City: New Canaan
Village: NA
Style: Usonian
Plan: Irregular T-shaped
Volume: Grounded
Foundation: Concrete
Piers: Yes, supporting roof of carport
Breezeway: No
Wall Cladding: Red brick at basement level and base of building, horizontal tongue and groove wood siding above
Are Walls Painted? No, unfinished wood
Trim Material: Unpainted wood
Roof Type: Flat
Roof Material: Rolled
Eave: Open
Soffit: Plain; unpainted wood siding
Fascia: Plain; horizontal wood siding and metal flashing
Gutter Material: Not visible
Gutter Type: Concealed and interior. Some scuppers visible
Chimney Cladding: Brick
# of Chimneys: 1
# of Porches: 0
Porch Roof Type: NA
Porch Roof Material: NA

Windows and Doors Main Structure
Window Types: Outswinging casements, custom made for the house with storm and screen sash (interior) also custom made for the house
Sash Material: Unpainted wood

Window Hardware: Original
Door Types: Ornamental paneled wood doors at entry and paired glazed narrow stile wood doors and storm/screen doors. All custom made for the house.
Door Material: Wood, unpainted.
Door Hardware: Original

Exterior Lighting
Types: Column-shaped frosted glass globe fixtures
Locations: Soffit of eaves
Surrounding environment: Woodland, residential

Paving - Pedestrian: None
Paving - Vehicular: Asphalt
Swimming Pool: No

# of Terraces: 1
# of Decks: 1

MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall: No
Cut Stone Wall: No
DRY SET Field Stone Wall: No
Cut Stone Wall: No

Landscape: Korean grass

Site Description

Alterations: Original condition, no major alterations. Wood siding at carport appears to have been recently replaced in kind to original design.

Years of Alterations: NA

Foundation: NA

Wall Cladding: NA

Doors and Windows: NA

Sash Material: NA

Garage? Carport?

Carport attached to house

Foundation: Concrete

Wall Cladding: Horizontal tongue and groove wood siding and red brick matching house

Doors and Windows: Same as house.

Roof Configuration and Material: Flat, rolled with horizontal wood siding parapet walls

Outbuildings: None

Foundation: NA

Wall Cladding: NA

Doors and Windows: NA

Roof Material and Configuration: NA

Exterior: Fair

Structural: Good

Threats to Building or Site: None known

Exterior Stairs: Brick leading from carport up to deck off of living room
Fence or Gate: Brick
Terrace Paving Material: Roofing material of carport

Alterations Designers:

Builder: Louis Folb
Interior Designer: Alterations Designers:
Lighting Designer: Alterations Designers:

Surveyors: HM, MS
Date Surveyed: 12.11.07

Survey Notes: Original owners still live in house. Retains original kitchen, bathrooms, and built-in furniture. Entry to house is at basement level from carport. Brick retaining walls contribute to overall massing of house and site. Wood stairs lead up from deck off of living room to patio off of master bedroom. This patio is on the roof of the carport. All three floors of the house have fireplaces. Architect of house is owner's cousin. Still alive lives in Florida. Minor damage visible at exterior woodwork, including possible termite damage, wood damage, and UV degradation. Screen / storm doors are missing their screens. Otherwise house is in good shape. Minor movement and evidence of recent construction to repair brick retaining walls. Retaining walls have soldier course coping.
Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: December 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Waxberg House, carport and primary façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

---

Photographer: Heather McGrath  
Date: December 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Waxberg House, side façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Waxberg House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criterion C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. Designed by Nathaniel Streitman for Dr. Joseph Waxberg and his family, this custom-designed Usonian-style house is still occupied by its original owners. The house is an excellent example of the Usonian style including a central hearth, intersecting linear planes, and expressive use of natural materials. The original cypress siding, custom wood windows and doors, and interiors retain remarkable integrity.

In 1956, Joseph D. Waxberg purchased an unimproved 1.3-acre parcel from Hearthstone Park, Incorporated. Waxberg and his wife Carol commissioned architect Nathan Streitman to design a house for the site. The Waxbergs have maintained the house in its original condition and continue to live there today. The house retains remarkably high integrity, including the exterior wood siding and brickwork, custom wood windows and doors, and on the interior, the kitchen cabinets and countertops, built-in furniture, bathroom finishes and furnishings, and the layout of the house.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Building Name:</strong> Dana House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Building Name:</strong> Dana House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect:</strong> Ulrich Franzen &amp; Associates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integrity of Place:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visible from Public Road?</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of Structure:</strong> Sentry box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of Stories:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basement:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Massing:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structural System:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pilots:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Courtyard:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Are Walls Painted?</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trim Material:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Type:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Material:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eave:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Soffit:</strong> Confidential</td>
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<td><strong>Fascia:</strong> Confidential</td>
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<td><strong>Gutter Material:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gutter Type:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># of Chimneys:</strong> Confidential</td>
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<td><strong>Chimney Cladding:</strong> Confidential</td>
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<td><strong># of Porches:</strong> Confidential</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Material:</strong> Confidential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Type:</strong> Confidential</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Field Surveyed:** Yes

**Year Built:** 1964

**ID #:** 76

**NR Eligible as Individual:** No

**NR Eligible for District:** No

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**County:** Fairfield

**State:** CT

**Village:** NA

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

**Window Types:** Confidential

**Sash Material:** Confidential

**Window Hardware:** Confidential

**Door Types:** Confidential

**Door Material:** Confidential

**Door Hardware:** Confidential

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:** Confidential

**Locations:** Confidential
### Site Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surrounding environment:</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paving- Pedestrian:</td>
<td>Paving- Vehicular:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td>Deck Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Alterations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Alterations:</th>
<th>Foundation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td>Sash Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
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</table>

### Garage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garage?</th>
<th>Carport?</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Configuration and Material:</td>
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### Outbuildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation:</th>
<th>Wall Cladding:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
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</table>

### Exterior

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Structural:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threats to Building or Site:</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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### Exterior Conditioning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape Architect:</th>
<th>Lighting Designer:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interior Designer:</td>
<td>Builder: Emil Toikka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alterations Designers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Credits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surveyors:</th>
<th>Date Surveyed:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey Notes:</td>
<td>House not surveyed. Structural engineer: Vladimir Busch, mechanical engineer: John Altieri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Dana House was designed by Ulrich Franzen & Associates. James D. Dana acquired the property in 1962. Construction began in 1963 and the house was completed in 1964. The contractor for the project was Emil Toikka, the structural engineer was Vladimir Busch, and the mechanical engineer was John Altieri. According to the assessor property street cards, the original house had a concrete foundation, brick veneer exterior cladding, and a flat composition roof. The assessor noted that the house had a sunken living room.

The Dana House was featured in Architectural Record Houses of 1966. In historic photographs, the exterior of the two-story house resembles a fortress, with strong vertical lines, plain brick walls, and projecting brick bays extending the full height of the building containing fixed or awning sash. In the article, the house is described as "representative of a couple of the relatively newer directions in house design: the treatment of a building's massing as big, powerful sculpture, and more clear-cut and definitely expressed separation of 'public' and 'private' areas within a home." (Architectural Record Houses of 1966, 114). Franzen described the dwelling as a country house placed in an apple orchard: "As the design evolved, the concept became a cluster of articulated masonry masses, freely arranged but sheltering a central meeting hall. The large space is the 'covered yard,' the precinct between the smaller structures containing the more intimate activities" (Architectural Record Houses of 1966, 114).

The central public living space contained a living room and dining room with large decks extending off of both rooms. The first floor of the towers contained a kitchen; bedroom (likely maid's room); bath, laundry and mudroom; a playroom; a two-story study; and a garage. On the second floor, two towers contained two bedrooms and a bath, one tower contained the upper part of the study, and the remaining two towers formed a master suite consisting of a bedroom, bath, and sitting room. The exterior finishes like the brick veneer, hardwood floors, and hemlock soffit, continued into the interior, creating an unbroken line between exterior and interior.

By 1969, Bertha B. Shepard was the owner of the Dana House. Shepard filed for a name change in that year, but since the 1960s assessor property cards are currently being conserved and are unavailable, it is unclear if Shepard's original last name was "Dana" or if she had acquired the house from the Danas. A tennis court was constructed on the property in 1969. In 1977, a shed was completed. In 1999, Shepard changed her name to Bertha R. Betts.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
The Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
Historic Building Name: Zucker House
Current Building Name: Zucker House
Architect: P. Whitney Webb
Address: Confidential

Field Surveyed: Yes

Year Built: 1961-62
ID #: 77
NR Eligible as Individual: No
NR Eligible for District: No

County: Fairfield
State: CT
Town or City: New Canaan
Village: NA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Information</th>
<th>HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Building Name:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Building Name:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>P. Whitney Webb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address:</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dimensions:</th>
<th>Integrity of Place:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Use:</td>
<td>Present Use: Single-family dwelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public or Private:</td>
<td>Visible from Public Road?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Description: Main Structure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Style:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breezeway:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Wall Cladding: |
| Are Walls Painted? |
| Trim Material: |
| Roof Type: | Roof Material: |
| Eave: | Soffit: |
| Fascia: |
| Gutter Material: | Gutter Type: |
| # of Chimneys: | Chimney Cladding: |
| # of Porches: | Porch Roof Material: |
| Porch Roof Type: |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Windows and Doors Main Structure</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Window Types:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sash Material:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Window Hardware:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Door Types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door Material:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Door Hardware:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior Lighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Types:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locations:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrounding environment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paving - Pedestrian:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
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<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
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<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
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<tr>
<td>MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garage?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carport?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Configuration and Material:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbuildings:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doors and Windows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threats to Building or Site:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Architect:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lighting Designer:</td>
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<td>Interior Designer:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Builder:</td>
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<td>Alterations Designers:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surveyors:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Surveyed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey Notes:</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Photographer: Allyson Mehley  
Date: February 2008  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Zucker House, rear facade

Photographs

Photographer: Allyson Mehley  
Date: February 2008  
Negative on File? Yes

View: Zucker House, front facade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
Field survey was not conducted on this house.

The Zucker House was designed by architect P. Whitney Webb and constructed by builders Reed & Lord. The house was completed between 1961 and 1962. M.W. and Kathlyn Zucker acquired the property by quitclaim from M. William Zucker in 1961 (possibly the same M.W. Zucker). M. William Zucker had acquired the property in 1958 by quitclaim from C.P. Morton et. als.

The gable-roofed house was L-shaped in plan and had a two-car garage in the basement level. It was finished on the exterior with vertical wood siding.

In 1964, Andre C. DePrez et. al. acquired the property (transferred to Andre C. and Jocelyn C. DePrez in 1965). In 1995, Robert B. and Thea Ross purchased the house. A wood deck was added to the rear of the house sometime after 1988.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Information</th>
<th>Architect: Edward Winter, Russell Ford</th>
<th>Year Built: 1961</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Building Name:</strong> Ford House/Edward Winter House</td>
<td><strong>Current Building Name:</strong> Ford House/Edward Winter House</td>
<td><strong>ID #:</strong> 78</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> Confidential</td>
<td><strong>Historic Use:</strong> Single-family dwelling</td>
<td><strong>NR Eligible as Individual:</strong> No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions:</strong> 117'x53'</td>
<td><strong>Present Use:</strong> Single-family dwelling</td>
<td><strong>NR Eligible for District:</strong> Yes</td>
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<td><strong>Public or Private:</strong> Private</td>
<td><strong>Visible from Public Road?:</strong> No</td>
<td><strong>County:</strong> Fairfield</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>County:</strong> New Canaan</td>
<td><strong>State:</strong> CT</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Description: Main Structure</th>
<th><strong>Style:</strong></th>
<th><strong># of Stories:</strong> 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan:</strong> Originally double H-plan (2 adjacent H-plans)</td>
<td><strong>Basement:</strong> Yes, crawl space</td>
<td><strong>Foundation:</strong> Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volume:</strong> Grounded</td>
<td><strong>Massing:</strong> Symmetrical</td>
<td><strong>Piers:</strong> No</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pilots:</strong> No</td>
<td><strong>Structural System:</strong> Unknown</td>
<td><strong>Breezeway:</strong> No</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Courtyard:</strong> 2</td>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong> Narrow vertical flush wood siding</td>
<td><strong>Breezeway:</strong> No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Are Walls Painted?:</strong> Yes, tan</td>
<td><strong>Trimm Material:</strong> Wood</td>
<td><strong>Roof Type:</strong> Flat</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Roof Material:</strong> Not visible</td>
<td><strong>Eave:</strong> Boxed</td>
<td><strong>Gutter Material:</strong> Not visible</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gutter Type:</strong> Not visible</td>
<td><strong>Soffit:</strong> Finely detailed, stucco panels in wood framing</td>
<td><strong># of Chimneys:</strong> 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fascia:</strong> Plain wood</td>
<td><strong>Chimney Cladding:</strong> Stone</td>
<td><strong># of Porches:</strong> 1, with clay tile pavers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exterior Lighting</strong></td>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Material:</strong> NA</td>
<td><strong>Porch Roof Type:</strong> Incorporated under main roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Types:</strong> Recessed round fixtures</td>
<td><strong>Locations:</strong> In soffit</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Surrounding environment:** Scattered residential

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone

**Paving - Vehicular:** Asphalt with Belgian block curb at access drive

**Exterior Stairs:** None

**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**Fence or Gate:** Wood stockade fence

**# of Terraces:** 1, at pool

**Deck Material:** NA

**Terrace Paving Material:** Black gravel

**# of Decks:** 0

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House on flat site set back from road on long access drive. Large ponds on two sides of property, stream, swimming pool, large lawn area.

**Alterations:**


**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Foundation:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Sash Material:** NA

**Roof Shape and Material:** NA

**Garage?** Yes  
**Carport?** No

**Incorporated, 2 car**

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** 2 overhead doors

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

**Outbuildings:** Poolhouse, has Figure 8-shaped plan, open at front with roof supported on turned wood columns

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** Flush vertical wood siding

**Doors and Windows:** 4 doors of flush vertical wood siding

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Hip, wood shingles

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

**Builder:** Borglum & Meek

**Alterations Designers:** Michael Irving (1992), Mella Kernan (1994)

**Surveyors:** EB, MS

**Survey Notes:** House is entered through courtyard shielded by decorative wood screen. Courtyard has large evergreen tree and white gravel. Second courtyard next to garage also with wood screen. Clerestory window over living room right beyond courtyard entrance. Red clay tiles at rear porch continue on interior of house.

**Date Surveyed:** 11.29.07
View: Ford House/Edward Winfer House, rear facade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Ford House/Edward Winter House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

The Ford House/Edward Winter House is located on a flat, secluded site accessed by a long driveway. Surrounding the house are lawns bordered by stands of trees, two large ponds, and a stream. A swimming pool and poolhouse are also on the property.

The house is a long, low, one-story structure clad in vertical flush wood siding. Larger than many of the Modern houses in New Canaan, the original house had a double H-plan (two H-plans set adjacent to each other); the inset areas served as courtyards or terraces. Some of these inset areas were later enclosed as living space. At the main façade, the two inset areas are shielded by decorative wood screens: one leads to a graveled courtyard with a large evergreen tree and a glazed wall that allows views through the living room to the backyard; the second is adjacent to the garage and contains a service entrance. Above the living room is a four-sided clerestory window that rises above the main roof line. The remaining façades are heavily glazed with casement, fixed, and horizontal sliding aluminum sash, and aluminum sliding glass doors. At the rear of the house, adjacent to the living room, is an inset terrace paved with red clay tiles.

The Ford House/Edward Winter House was designed by architects Edward Winter and Russell Ford as a home for Ford and his family. Ford had been a partner in the firm of Gates and Ford, but Frederick Taylor Gates had left New Canaan in 1957. Ford's wife, Hope, purchased the lot in 1959. Construction began under builders Borglum and Meek in 1960 and was completed in 1961. In 1963, a round glass-and-aluminum greenhouse was added to the site. An in-ground pool was completed in 1967, and the associated pool house was finished in 1968.

In 1976, Victor H. and Eleanor Q. O'Neill purchased the property. According to the DOCOMOMO documentation for the house, in 1992, the 9'x14' brick courtyard at the south end of the building was converted to an enlarged master bathroom; the glasshouse window at this façade was also likely added at this time. Michael Irving was the architect. The incorporated two-car carport was converted to a garage during this same year. The assessor records indicate that there was an addition to the house in 1990, but this was likely the master bathroom work, as no other additions are apparent. In 1994, the kitchen was renovated by architect Mella Kernan and builder Joseph Catalano. At an unknown date, it appears that one of the incised porches at the rear of the house was enclosed by a glass wall and converted to interior living space; assessor records indicate that it was originally a screened-in porch.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
# HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

## General Information

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<tr>
<th>Field Surveyed:</th>
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## Architectural Description: Main Structure

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

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<th>Horizontal sliding sash, fixed, glass block</th>
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<td>Recessed round fixtures, not original</td>
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<td>Locations:</td>
<td>Above doors</td>
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### Architectural Description

| Historic Building Name:        | Arlt House                                  |
| Current Building Name:         | Arlt House/Pogacnik House                   |
| Architect:                    | Evans Woollen III                           |
| Address:                      | Confidential                                |
| Dimensions:                   | 84’x25’, 27’x28’                            |
| Integrity of Place:            | Original location                           |
| Historic Use:                  | Single-family dwelling                      |
| Present Use:                   | Single-family dwelling                      |
| Public or Private:             | Private                                     |
| Visible from Public Road?:     | Yes                                         |
| Town or City:                  | New Canaan                                  |
| State:                         | CT                                          |

### Style:
- **L-shaped**

### Plan:
- **Grounded**

### Volume:
- **Symmetrical**

### Foundation:
- **Concrete block and concrete**

### Structural System:
- **Unknown**

### Piers:
- **Wood piers at back porch**

### Breezeway:
- **No**

### Wall Cladding:
- **V-channel vertical wood siding**

### Are Walls Painted?
- Yes, white

### Trim Material:
- **None**

### Roof Type:
- **Flat**

### Roof Material:
- **Not visible**

### Eave:
- **None**

### Soffit:
- **None**

### Fascia:
- **None, metal flashing**

### Gutter Material:
- **Not visible**

### Gutter Type:
- **Not visible**

### # of Chimneys:
- 1

### Chimney Cladding:
- **Stove pipe**

### # of Porches:
- 0

### Porch Roof Type:
- **NA**
**Surrounding environment:** Scattered residential

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone pavers

**Exterior Stairs:** Large field stones

**Fence or Gate:** Wood swinging gates at pool area

**Landscape:** House set on granite outcropping on steep, rocky site overlooking wooded valley.

**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel with Belgian block curb

**# of Terraces:** 1

**Terrace Paving Material:** Flagstone pavers

**# of Decks:** 3

**Deck Material:** Wood, decks are raised above ground

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  **Cut Stone Wall:** No

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  **Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Fence or Gate:** Wood swinging gates at pool area

**Foundation:** See note in alterations

**Wall Cladding:** See note in alterations

**Doors and Windows:** See note in alterations

**Roof Shape and Material:** See note in alterations

**Garage?**  

- **Carport?**  
  - **Incorporated, 2-car**

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** Two overhead metal doors

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

**Outbuildings:** Poolhouse

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding

**Doors and Windows:** Narrow-stile wood door with aluminum screen door. Casement windows which appear to be wood, but not easily visible from the ground.

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Pyramidal, metal seam roof

**Extremium**: Good

**Structural**: Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

**Builder:** Ted Hobbs

**Alterations Designers:** Boris Pogacnik

**Surveyors:** EB, MS

**Survey Notes:** House heavily altered by current owner. Very large swimming pool with pavilion style pool house and extensive stone walls and flagstone patio. Original house completely obscured. Remnants of concrete block foundation may be from original house. Brise soleil over second story above garage. Round tower in addition.

**Date Surveyed:** 12.12.07
Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury
Date: December 2007
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

View: Arlt House, rear façade

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury
Date: December 2007
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Arlt House, front façade
The Arlt House is set on a massive rock outcropping overlooking a wooded valley. Fieldstone walls that predate the house run throughout the property. The original house was a one-story glass box, but it has since been completely obscured by later additions. The current house is considerably larger than the original structure. It is a two-story, flat-roofed structure clad in vertical wood siding with an L-shaped plan. The house is heavily fenestrated and has multiple projecting wood decks. The recessed main entrance is at the driveway and is adjacent to a two-story semicircular tower and two narrow openings filled with glass block. To the north of this entrance is a two-car garage shaded by a brise-soleil located above the second-story windows. To the north of the garage are tall fieldstone walls and a set of steps formed from large stones that lead to an in-ground swimming pool surrounded by a flagstone terrace and stone walls, with a pavilion-style poolhouse at the northern end of the terrace.

The Arlt House was designed for Paul Arlt and his wife by architect Evans Woollen III. Paul Arlt was a cartoonist and artist and a member of the Silvermine Guild and the Rowayton Art Center. At one time, he worked as a political cartoonist at the New York Herald Tribune. His wife worked at Bloomingdale’s. Paul Arlt acquired the property in 1953. Construction began shortly thereafter under builder Ted Hobbs. The house was completed in 1954. In 1955, the Arlt House was featured in Architectural Record. In this article, architect Evans Woollen III described the challenges with the site: “a beautiful, wooded 2 acres with a high, narrow ridge of rock running north and south through the center of the property. The decision was to place the house on top of the ridge with the long side of the rectangle opposing the direction of the ridge; the ridge being the fulcrum with the house overhanging on either side” (Architectural Record, February 1955). The house, which was essentially a rectangular glass box, had posts, beams, frame, and trim constructed from a 3” by 6” section of fir, with fixed glass and outswinging ventilators. In plan, a combination dining/living room was placed in the center of the structure, divided from rooms at either end of the house by 4-foot-wide sliding doors. One end held the kitchen, a bedroom, and a bathroom, and the opposite end held the study, a bedroom, and a bathroom.

The Arlt House was included on the 1959 Modern House Tour in New Canaan. In 1966, the property was sold to William P. and Irma J. Kennedy. Architect Leon Boris Pogacnik and Tatjana Pogacnik acquired the house in 1978. Boris Pogacnik designed a two-story addition, which was constructed in 1982. Sometime after 1988, a second large addition designed by Pogacnik was completed, which enveloped the original house. The fenestration pattern on the original house was completely altered, making it difficult to recognize the original Arlt House, although the new design is in sympathy with the Modern aesthetic. A large swimming pool, bluestone terrace, and pool house were also constructed.

“New Canaan Artist’s Home Included in House Tour.” Stamford Advocate, 10 April 1959, 50.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
## HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

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<th>Field Surveyed:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>Historic Building Name:</strong> Naill House</th>
<th><strong>Current Building Name:</strong> Naill House</th>
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<td><strong>Architect:</strong> Evans Woollen III</td>
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<td><strong>Village:</strong> NA</td>
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### General Information

**Style:** Rectangular with some additions

**Plan:** Grounded

**Volume:** Grounded Symmetrical

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Piers:** No

**Breezeway:** No

**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding, fieldstone

**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, wood is painted white

**Trim Material:** None

**Roof Type:** Flat

**Roof Material:** Not visible

**Soffit:** Plain wood, probably plywood

**Gutter Material:** Not visible

**Gutter Type:** Concealed with downspouts in soffit

**Chimney Cladding:** Metal stove pipe

**# of Chimneys:** 1

**Porch Material:** NA

**Porch Roof Material:** NA

**Eave:** Boxed

**Fascia:** Plain wood, probably plywood

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:** Recessed round downlights

**Locations:** Over main door

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

**Window Types:** Fixed, casement

**Sash Material:** Fixed are wood. Remaining windows appear to be vinyl.

**Window Hardware:** Replacement

**Door Types:** Glazed doors. Sliding doors.

**Door Material:** Glazed are wood. Sliding are aluminum and vinyl.

**Door Hardware:** Replacement
**Surrounding environment:** Scattered residential

**Paving- Pedestrian:** Gravel with Belgian block curb. Flagstone

**Exterior Stairs:** Fieldstone with flagstone treads

**Fence or Gate:** No

**Terrace Paving Material:** White gravel. Flagstone.

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** Site is relatively flat and lightly wooded. Lawns around house. Swampy pond at the rear of the property. Curved mortared field stone walls.

**Swimming Pool:** No

**# of Terraces:** 2  
**# of Decks:** 1

**Deck Material:** Not visible. Deck at second story.

**Swimming Pool:** No

**# of Terraces:** 2  
**# of Decks:** 1

**Deck Material:** Not visible. Deck at second story.


**Years of Alterations:** 1963, 1984, 1987-88, 1993

**Foundation:** See note in alterations

**Wall Cladding:** See note in alterations

**Doors and Windows:** See note in alterations

**Roof Shape and Material:** See note in alterations

**Garage?** ✓  
**Carport?**  
Separate, 2-car, 2 stories

**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Wall Cladding:** V-channel vertical wood siding, fieldstone


**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat, material not visible

**Outbuildings:** Playhouse, appears to be new prefab

**Foundation:** None  
**Wall Cladding:** Wood shingles

**Doors and Windows:** Wood Dutch door. Wood multipane casement windows.

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Gable, asphalt shingles

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown  
**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown  
**Builder:** Unknown

**Alterations Designers:** Unknown

**Surveyors:** EB, MS  
**Date Surveyed:** 12.12.07

**Survey Notes:** Altered house uses fieldstone as accent, curved walls.
Photograph:
View: Naill House, rear façade
Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury
Date: December 2007
Negative on File? Yes
The Naill House was originally a one-story, flat-roofed, 29'x52' structure with a rectangular plan. According to the assessor property street cards, it was originally sided with concrete block and plywood. Multiple alterations and additions have completely obscured the original house.

The house lot is relatively flat. Lawns and sparse woodland surround the house; at the rear of the property is a shallow pond. Due to the number of additions over the years, the two-story, flat-roofed house does not have a unified design aesthetic, but is loosely characterized by V-channel vertical wood siding, deep roof overhangs, recessed wall planes, semicircular projections, and the use of fieldstone veneer as an accent. The first floor is heavily fenestrated with sliding glass doors, glazed doors, fixed sash, and casement windows. The second floor contains a series of small square windows. The two-story round tower at the rear elevation has narrow rectangular windows. A two-story garage/workshop is similar in appearance and utilizes the same finishes as the main house.

The Naill House was designed for Eugene J. and Karin E. Naill by architect Evans Woollen III. Eugene Naill was an engineer and Karin Naill was a teacher at the Community Nursery School. As part of her job requirements, Karin worked at the Modern House Tours in New Canaan and developed an appreciation for Modern architecture (Naill, 2008).

The Naills acquired the property in 1954. The road that the property was located on was considered less desirable than roads like Oenoke Ridge, Ponus Ridge, and Smith Ridge, so the lots were more affordable (Naill, 2008). The owner of the land had commissioned Evans Woollen III to design a house for the lot but didn’t like it and refused to pay for the plans. The Naills acquired the property for about $1900 and contacted Woollen to purchase the plans; he had just graduated from Yale University and was working as a caretaker to pay his rent. He assisted the Naills with choosing interior furnishings and was paid an architectural fee of about $1800. Woollen eventually spent his honeymoon at the house (Naill, 2008).

Construction on the house began in 1954 and was completed by August 1955. Karin Naill stated that the house originally had a very large pane of glass that was laid on leather to absorb the weight and helped allow the glass to flex in the wind (Naill, 2008). In 1963, a 18’x27.5’ structure consisting of a workshop flanked by carports on either side was completed; an above-ground swimming pool and possibly a pool house were also added at this time.

By 1981, according to a realtor listing, the property had a swimming pool with an outdoor shower and changing rooms, a redwood deck, a workshop and two-car carport, a shed, a small pond with a waterfall, gravel terraces, and Japanese plantings. In 1981, Anthony Marino purchased the house.

In 1983, Thomas and Josephine Arnone became the owners of record, although the property was transferred back to Anthony Marino in 1984, and then back to the Arnones later that year. In 1984, two additions were constructed: a second-story addition containing a bedroom and bath, and a first-story addition containing a family room with a wood stove. In 1987, Gina Lorezato acquired the house. Lorezato added another second-story addition (completed in 1988) and renovated the first floor. In 1989, Stanley Scholssohn became owner of the property through foreclosure, and in 1991, the Dime Savings Bank of New York took over the house through foreclosure. The bank offered the house for sale in 1992 “as is” with no certificate of occupancy.

In 1992, Richard A. and Elizabeth W. Rowley bought the house. The Rowleys constructed a two-story garage and storage room in 1993, presumably demolishing the original carport structure. Due to the additions and alterations, the existing house is largely unrecognizable as the original Naill House.

Naill, Karin, interview with Martin Skrelunas, Philip Johnson Glass House, 8 May 2008.
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

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<th>Tirranna/Rayward House</th>
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<td><strong>Current Building Name:</strong></td>
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<td>Frank Lloyd Wright</td>
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**Field Surveyed:** Yes □ No □

**Year Built:** 1956

**ID #:** 81

**NR Eligible as Individual:** ☑

**NR Eligible for District:** ☑

**Town or City:** New Canaan

**County:** Fairfield

**State:** CT

**Village:** NA
### Site Description

**Surrounding environment:** Scattered residential

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone. Gravel. Moss.

**Paving - Vehicular:** Red gravel aggregate set in asphalt

**Exterior Stairs:** Steel

**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**Fence or Gate:** Metal entry gate designed by Wright

**# of Terraces:** 4  
**# of Decks:** 0

**Terrace Paving Material:** Cement. Flagstone.

**Deck Material:** NA

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No  
**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes  
**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House is set above a large pond with a waterfall, fish ladder, and fountain. Swimming pool hangs over pond. Brook runs through property. Smokehouse adjacent to pond. Extensive property with trails, 3 bridges, stepping stones in brook. Tennis courts.

### Alterations

**Alterations:** 1964-67: Addition containing family room and new entry, creating an interior courtyard; expansion of master bedroom and bath; garage storage space converted to servants' quarters and arboretum added; new carport constructed; swimming pool terrace added; tennis courts constructed; new landscaping. 1992-96: house restored and interior remodeled.

**Years of Alterations:** 1964-67; 1992-96

**Wall Cladding:** Concrete block

**Doors and Windows:** Fixed, casement

**Roof Shape and Material:** Flat, not visible

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Sash Material:** Philippine mahogany

### Outbuildings

**Outbuildings:** Guesthouse/greenhouse (described below). Smokehouse/sunbathing platform. Barn.

**Foundation:** Concrete

**Wall Cladding:** Concrete block

**Doors and Windows:** Glazed mahogany doors. Arboretum window of metal tubing welded with glass, triangular-shaped awning windows. Mahogany casement and clerestory windows.

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Flat, not visible

### Conditions

**Exterior:** Excellent

**Structural:** Excellent

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

### Credits

**Landscape Architect:** Frank Masao Okamura, Charles Middeleer (1960s)

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Frank Lloyd Wright

**Builder:** Allan Gelbin

**Alterations Designers:** John de Koven Hill, William Wesley Peters

**Surveyors:** EB, HM, MS, RP

**Date Surveyed:** 12.14.08 and 3.27.08

**Survey Notes:** Concrete block retaining walls. Four terraces: 1 with cement block walls and cement floor at house, 2 cement (1 with fountain) at master bedroom, 1 flagstone around pool with wooden benches. Smokehouse constructed of concrete block and has metal ladder leading to sunbathing platform on roof. Tennis courts and barn hidden on property. House attached to guest room via breezeway that used to serve as carport. Extensive curving pergola/breezeway leading to guest quarters/greenhouse and carport.
Photographer: Ray Pepi  
Date: December 2007  
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographs

View: Tirranna/Rayward House, rear façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society  
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
Tirranna/Rayward House appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually under Criterion C and as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing. Tirranna is individually eligible as the work of a master, architect Frank Lloyd Wright, and is a good example of the influence of his Usonian design principles on the design of his later large-scale projects.

**Description**

Tirranna/Rayward House, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, is located on a large, hilly, forested site. The Noroton River runs through the property. According to the current owners, Wright dammed the section of the river next to the house site to create a pond and waterfalls.

The one-story, flat-roofed house is constructed of concrete block with Philippine mahogany trim, doors, windows, and soffits. The plan of the main part of the house is essentially semicircular with an enclosed rectangular courtyard. Attached to the house is the former carport (now a porch) and former staff quarters (now guest quarters), a long, curving pergola, staff quarters with an attached greenhouse, and a large carport. The rear of the house overlooks the view of the pond, which features a dramatic fountain added in the late 1960s. On an island in the pond is a two-story concrete playhouse that originally contained a Chinese smoke oven.

According to Allan Gelbin, who acted as the contractor during construction, the original house was constructed of 8-inch concrete block with Philippine mahogany trim and a roof clad in 5-ply built-up tar and gravel. The glass in the house was ¼" polished plate glass. The floors were poured concrete “topped with red coloratum, terracotta, and sealed with the W.R. Grace sealer that was typical in Mr. Wright’s houses, unit lines being scored in” (Gelbin, 4). The ceilings were ¼" plywood overlaid with mahogany in a checkerboard pattern placed in alternating grain patterns. The original furniture was custom-built for the house.

**Significance**

Tirranna/Rayward House was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for John L. Rayward, his wife Joyce, and their two daughters, Jennifer and Victoria. Rayward was originally from Australia and worked as a paper broker. The name of the house, “Tirranna,” is an Aboriginal word for “running waters.” John L. Rayward acquired the property in 1955 and construction began that same year. Architect Allan Gelbin, then studying for his architectural exams, acted as contractor and master-of-the-works. He had previously built three Wright houses in Ohio: Rubin House, Dobbins House, and Feiman House. According to Gelbin, Rayward insisted on using cheap, non-union labor, making it difficult to find qualified subcontractors, but Gelbin eventually hired Alfred Eliasson as carpenter-foreman; Eliasson had acted as contractor on Wright’s Sanders House in Stamford. The doors and windows were custom-made by Ben Mollo, and the built-in furniture was also made by either Eliasson or Mollo. The house was completed in 1956 for about $180,000, not including the architect’s fee, land, or interior work aside from the built-in furniture (Gelbin, 1990).

Originally, the project included a one-story house and a three-car garage with an attached storage space, but Rayward—notoriously difficult to work with—made several changes during construction. In 1956, Raymond requested that a swimming pool overlooking the pond and a master bedroom wing with a two-story observatory be added to the project, creating an L-shaped wing off of the elliptical main structure. Gelbin left the project around 1956, but by 1959, other changes had been made, including construction of a curved pergola connecting the house to the garage, completion of the dam and fish-ladder, the addition of servants’ quarters in the carport area adjacent to the house, and construction of a playhouse in the pond. Most or all of this work was apparently completed by contractor Alfred Eliasson.

In 1963, the property was acquired by Mid Continent Properties Inc. In 1964, Herman R. Shepherd et. al. purchased the house. Between 1964 and 1967, major renovations to the property were undertaken by Taliesin Associated Architects. It appears that architect John de Koven Hill designed the additions with assistance from architect William Wesley Peters (Wright’s son-in-law). Gelbin acted as supervisor on the project and the contractor was Tom Riordan of Norwalk. Work included an addition containing a new entry and a family room attached to the L-shaped wing, creating an enclosed courtyard, expansion of the master bedroom and bath, converting the garage storage space to staff quarters and adding a new attached greenhouse, constructing a new carport, and construction of a steel-framed terrace off of the swimming pool. Tennis courts were also added at this time. New landscaping was designed by landscape architects Charles Middeleer and Frank Masao Okamura. This work included installation of a curved bridge, stepping stones, a dramatic fountain in the pond, and new paths. The remodeled house was included in the 1967 Modern House Tour in New Canaan.

In 1980, the property was acquired by Ranko Santric. The Shepherds took much of the custom-built furnishings with them when they moved. In 1992, it was acquired by Vada S. Stanley. The Stanleys completed an extensive restoration of the house and landscape between 1992 and 1996. John de Koven Hill consulted on the project and the work was completed by interior designer Ronald Bricke and landscape architects Heritage Landscape. The primary work involved repairing or replacing the Philippine mahogany in kind and interior alterations.

**Sources**

- Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Resource Inventory Form**

**Historic Building Name:** Goldmark House/Salant House  
**Current Building Name:** Salant House  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Year Built:** 1941  
**ID #:** 82

**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA

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**Current Building Name:** Salant House  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Year Built:** 1941  
**ID #:** 82

**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA

---

**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

**Style:** Irregular C-shaped  
**Plan:** Grounded  
**Volume:** Grounded  
**Foundation:** Concrete  
**Piers:** No  
**Breezeway:** No  
**Wall Cladding:** Concrete block with chamfered brick cornice  
**# of Stories:** 1.5  
**Basement:** Partial crawl space  
**Massing:** Asymmetrical  
**Structural System:** Load-bearing masonry  
**Pilotis:** No  
**Courtyard:** No

**Window Types:** Rolled steel multi-light and single pane outswinging casement windows. Fixed plate glass window at some corners. Glass block.  
**Sash Material:** Rolled steel, painted wood, glass block, replacement vinyl  
**Window Hardware:** Original  
**Door Types:** Painted wood glazed doors with horizontal glazed panels. Solid wood door with horizontal scoring and original hardware. Painted wood  
**Door Material:** Wood, aluminum  
**Door Hardware:** Original

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:** Metal lantern, not original  
**Locations:** Hanging from entry ceiling

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**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

**Wall Cladding:** Concrete block with chamfered brick cornice  
**Are Walls Painted?** Yes, white  
**Trim Material:** None  
**Roof Type:** Hipped, gable, and flat  
**Eave:** Boxed on both flat and hipped roofs  
**Fascia:** Plain with sheet copper on flat roofs. Concealed by gutters at hipped roofs.  
**Gutter Material:** Aluminum  
**Gutter Type:** Hanging  
**# of Chimneys:** 1  
**Chimney Cladding:** Metal  
**# of Porches:** 0  
**Porch Roof Material:** NA  
**Porch Roof Type:** NA
**Surrounding environment:** Large open meadow, wooded

**Landscape:** House set on slight berm on flat site on very secluded 1-car lane. Huge open meadow at rear. Site left largely naturally landscaped, but lawn area at back with terraces and swimming pool.

**Swimming Pool:** Yes

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone pavers

**Exterior Stairs:** Curving brick entry stair with painted steel handrail and stone threshold at entrance door

**Fence or Gate:** Split-rail wood fence with metal mesh around pool

**Terrace Paving Material:** Brick. Flagstone pavers.

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**Dry SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Outbuildings Conditions:** None

**Doors and Windows:** Overhead doors. Glass block in large rectangular openings. Steel multilight casements. Replacement vinyl casements.

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat, not visible

**Gutter Material:** Wood, steel

**Gutter Type:** NA

**Gutter Fittings:** NA

**Gutter Brackets:** NA

**Gutter Covers:** NA

**Gutter Lids:** NA

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**Gutter Lids:** NA

**Gutter Brackets:** NA

**House and Siding Material:** Concrete block

**Pavement Material:** Concrete block

** airlines:** Concrete block

**Wall Cladding:** Concrete block

**Doors and Windows:** Flush wood doors. Steel multi-light casements. Fixed windows, some corner sash material: Wood, steel

**Roof Shape and Material:** Flat, not visible

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Alterations Designers:** Unknown (1951). Chris Mooman (1979-80)

**Alterations:** 1951: new bedroom wing constructed, 14'x33' flat-roofed addition overlooking new brick terrace, brick steps at front added. 1-car addition to garage also likely added at this time. 1966: swimming pool constructed. 1979-80: new kitchen constructed. Built by Dinyar Wadia and designed by Chris Mooman of Ridgefield. Unknown dates: roof recently replaced; some original steel casements replaced with aluminum casements; tennis court constructed.

**Years of Alterations:** 1951, 1966, 1979-80

**Foundation:** Concrete block

**Wall Cladding:** Concrete block

**Doors and Windows:** Overhead doors. Glass block in large rectangular openings. Steel multilight casements. Replacement vinyl casements.

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat, not visible

**Garage**

**Carport?**

**Foundation:** Concrete block

**Wall Cladding:** Concrete block

**Doors and Windows:** Overhead doors. Glass block in large rectangular openings. Steel multilight casements. Replacement vinyl casements.

**Roof Configuration and Material:** Flat, not visible

**Outbuildings:** None

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** NA

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

**Builder:** George Hickey

**Alterations Designers:** Unknown (1951). Chris Mooman (1979-80)

**Surveyors:** EB, HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.02.07

**Survey Notes:** House has zigzag massing. Gutters have been relocated. Hanging gutters not original, possibly indicating that roof frame and profile have changed. Possibly originally a box gutter resting on the chamfered brick cornice. Many original wood doors and screen doors remain. Wood thresholds at entry doors. Glass block may be original or later alteration.
Goldmark House/Salant House, rear façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Goldmark House/Salant House, front façade

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Goldmark House/Salant House appears to be individually eligible for the National Register under Criteria B and C. It appears to be eligible under Criterion B for its association with original owner Peter Goldmark, a National Medal of Science recipient who invented the world's first long-playing record and was also integral in the development of color television. It also appears to be eligible under Criterion C on a local level as an excellent example of a transitional house displaying Modern influences, including the use of glass block and steel windows, and the design of the flat-roofed garage.

The Goldmark House/Salant House is essentially a traditional house with some Modern features and elements; it can best be classified as a transitional house, similar to Mills House I (1939, Willis N. Mills). The house is set on a large, flat lot on a secluded road. At the rear of the house is a very large open meadow. Directly adjacent to the rear of the house is a lawn area containing a small swimming pool. Brick and flagstone terraces border the rear façades of the house.

The main part of the house was designed as a series of connected hipped-roof pavilions set in a staggered line at the rear façade. The house walls are concrete block painted white with a chamfered brick cornice. Most of the windows are rolled steel multi-light casement sash; some openings contain glass block. The original doors are glazed wood doors with horizontal panes of glazing, and wood screen doors. The front entrance is located in an inset porch accessed by a set of curving brick and flagstone stairs with a metal handrail; the main door is solid wood door scored with horizontal lines.

At the front of the house, set at a 90-degree angle, is a flat-roofed, concrete-block structure containing the original laundry room, a two-car garage, and a one-car garage (added around 1951). The garages have large horizontal openings filled with glass block. At the other end of the main façade is a flat-roofed, concrete-block bedroom wing (1951). A flat-roofed dining room addition at the rear (1951) includes a deeply overhanging roof line that partially shades a brick terrace (1951). At one side of the house is a multi-sided breakfast room addition (1979-80) clad in vertical wood siding with a large solar panel mounted on its flat roof.

The Goldmark House/Salant House was constructed in 1941 for Peter and Frances Trainer Goldmark. The Goldmarks had been married in January 1939 and eventually had four children. In 1940, Frances T. Goldmark acquired the land for the house. According to Frances, the land was part of an old farm being divided up and her lot was an open cow pasture without a single tree on it. The house was completed in 1941. Frances stated that she and her husband Peter acted as architects for the house, and the builder was George Hickey of Stamford. A note on an early assessor property street card states, “fancy glass similar looking to quartz,” suggesting that the existing glass block may have been original to the house.

In 1951, two additions were completed: a new flat-roofed bedroom wing containing two bedrooms and a bath, and a 14'x33' flat-roofed dining room extension with an overhang extending above a new brick terrace at the rear. The curving brick steps at the front entrance were also added. The one-car addition to the garage may also have been constructed in 1951; the two-car garage and laundry room were already extant. In 1954, Peter and Frances were divorced. Frances retained title to the house. She married Richard Salant in 1955 and had one daughter with him. In 1966, an in-ground swimming pool was constructed. Between 1979 and 1980, an addition containing a new kitchen and breakfast room was added to the house. According to Frances Salant, it was built by Dinyar Wadia and designed by Chris Mooman of Ridgefield, Connecticut. Later alterations (at unknown dates) include the replacement of some original rolled steel casement windows with single-panel aluminum or vinyl casement windows, the replacement of the roof, and the construction of a tennis court.

Both Peter Goldmark and Richard Salant had remarkable careers and were well-known in their respective fields. Peter Goldmark (1906-77) was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1906. He received his Ph.D. in physics at the University of Vienna. After coming to America in 1933, he landed a job at CBS as chief television engineer. In 1940, according to the New York Times, Goldmark “built the first practical color TV system” (New York Times, 17 December 1967). During World War II, he worked on technology to jam German radar. After the war, in 1948, he created the first long-playing record in the world, an accomplishment for which he is best known. In 1954, he became president of CBS Laboratories. By the late 1960s, he was working on the development of EVR (Electronic Video Recording). He retired in 1971 and founded the Goldmark Communications Corporation. In 1967, the New York Times called him “one of the 10 top inventors today” (NYT, 17 December 1967). Goldmark received the National Medal of Science in 1977 and was killed in a car crash a few weeks later.

Richard Salant (1914-1993) was born in New York City and received a B.A. in 1935 and a law degree in 1938 from Harvard University. In 1952, Salant left the law firm of Goldmark, Colin & Kaye to become a vice president at CBS. Despite no background in journalism, he served as president of CBS News from 1961-1964 and 1966-1979. While Salant was leading CBS News, he oversaw the establishment of “60 Minutes,” “CBS Morning News,” and “Sunday Morning;” Salant died in 1993. In his obituary, CBS Broadcast News president Howard Stringer said Salant was “one of the founding fathers of CBS News” (New York Times, 17 February 1993).

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

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### Garage

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### Exterior

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### Credits

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---
Since the MacKnight House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this house.

The MacKnight House was constructed in 1947 and possibly designed by Wilton architect Lewis Gelders. Dorothy MacKnight, a local decorator and painter, acquired the property—which overlooks the Silvermine River—in 1939. The original one-story house was described in the assessor field property cards as having a foundation of concrete block and posts, board-and-batten siding, and a flat composition roof. Between 1950 and 1951, a small 13'x15'6" addition containing a bedroom and a flagstone terrace were completed. A 3'x6' shed was attached to the house off the entry porch likely in the early 1950s.

In 1957, prominent New Canaan builder Paul Borglum acquired the house. In 1960, a barn and shed were built. In 1973, a 21'x21' one-story addition was constructed; a 14'6"x5'6" addition had also been added by this time. In 1975, a carport was completed. The house was transferred to Harriet M. Borglum in 1975 and to Linda B. Fry in 1986.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
"Silvermine to Exhibit Portraits by Gutman." Bridgeport Post, [30 September 1973].
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
### Historic Resource Inventory Form

#### General Information

- **Historic Building Name:** Harding House
- **Current Building Name:** Harding House
- **Architect:** Unknown
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Year Built:** 1953
- **ID #:** 84
- **County:** Fairfield
- **State:** CT
- **Town or City:** New Canaan
- **Village:** NA
- **Confidential**
- **NR Eligible for District:** ☐
- **NR Eligible as Individual:** ☐
- **Field Surveyed:** Yes ☐ No ☑

#### Architectural Description: Main Structure

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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Are Walls Painted?</strong></td>
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<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
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<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
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### Alterations

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<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
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### Garage

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### Outbuildings

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### Exterior

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### Credits

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Photographer: Allyson Mehley
Date: February 2008
Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative:
The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View:
Harding House, view from street

Photographer: Date: Negative on File? N/A
Since the Harding House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this house.


The assessor property street card notes that drawings by Page & Franklyn were filed on 5 June 1953, suggesting that they were the architects or builders. The original wood-frame house had a concrete block foundation, wood clapboard exterior sheathing, and an asphalt shingle roof. The house consisted of a two-story, hipped-roof central building with a square plan flanked by a one-story wing with a rectangular plan and a one-story, shed-roofed, two-car garage. The entire house had a four-foot overhang.

In 1967, a one-story, multi-sided addition was completed. A fieldstone patio adjacent to the house was added at some point before 1967.

In 1994, Richard G. and Eva McCarrick acquired the property.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

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<td>Survey Notes:</td>
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Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
The Sasanoff House was constructed in 1955 by an unknown architect and builder. The property was acquired by Michael Sasanoff et. ux. in 1954 from New England Homes. According to the assessor property street cards, the house had a cinder block foundation, clapboard siding, and a wood-shingled hipped roof. In plan, the house was rectangular with a wing off the front surrounded by a wood deck at the main level and a carport at the basement level; a second wood deck off the side; and a screened-in porch at the rear. The assessor property street cards describe the house as having a “master bedroom - raised 4 steps from LR and open to living room with garage underneath.”

Ownership of the house during the 1960s is unknown since the assessor property cards from the 1960s are currently undergoing conservation. In 1978, Hannelore M. Ross acquired the property. In 1980, Dennis B. Ross became the owner of the property through a quitclaim, and it was transferred to Dennis B. and Whitney B. Ross in 1988 through another quitclaim. In 1997, the house underwent some alterations: the wood deck at the side of the house was reduced in size, the screened-in porch was removed, and a large addition was constructed at the rear of the house. In 2006, Robert G. Doctors acquired the property.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.

Since the Sasanoff House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this house.
**Historic Building Name:** Docters House  
**Current Building Name:** Docters House  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Address:** Confidential  

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**Dimensions:** Confidential  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Visible from Public Road?**

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| **Style:** | |
| **Plan:** | |
| **Volume:** | |
| **Foundation:** | |
| **Piers:** | |
| **Breezeway:** | |

**Integrity of Place:**

| **Basement:** | |
| **Massing:** | |
| **Structural System:** | |
| **Pilotis:** | |
| **Courtyard:** | |

**Wall Cladding:**

| **Are Walls Painted?** | |
| **Trim Material:** | |

**Roof Type:**

| **Roof Material:** | |
| **Eave:** | |
| **Fascia:** | |
| **Gutter Material:** | |

**Gutter Type:**

| **# of Chimneys:** | |
| **Chimney Cladding:** | |
| **# of Porches:** | |
| **Porch Roof Material:** | |

**Exterior Lighting**

| **Types:** | |
| **Locations:** | |

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

| **Window Types:** | |
| **Sash Material:** | |
| **Window Hardware:** | |
| **Door Types:** | |
| **Door Material:** | |
| **Door Hardware:** | |

**Architectural Description: Main Structure**

| **# of Stories:** | |
| **Basement:** | |

86
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<th>Site Description</th>
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<th>Outbuildings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roof Material and Configuration:</td>
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<tr>
<th>Exterior</th>
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<tr>
<td>Structural:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threats to Building or Site: Unknown</td>
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<table>
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<th>Credits</th>
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<td>Lighting Designer:</td>
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<td>Alterations Designers:</td>
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<th>Survey</th>
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<td>Date Surveyed: NA</td>
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<td>Survey Notes: House not surveyed</td>
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</table>
Photographer: Allyson Mehley

Date: February 2008

Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Docters House, view from street

Location of Negative:

Photographs

View:

Negative on File? N/A
Since the Docters House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this house.

The Docters House was completed in 1957. The architect is unknown, but according to a 1966 realtor listing for the house, it was constructed by builders Blitz & Price. It appears that Gerard J.G. Docters was the first resident of the house. In 1956, the property was purchased by Rocky Brook Corp. and transferred by quitclaim to Parting Brook Homes, Inc., suggesting that the house was built by developers as a speculative house. In 1957, Raymond J. Kautz et. al. acquired the property (no purchase price is listed). In 1958, Docters purchased the property. The one-story, L-shaped house had an incorporated garage at one end.


The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM**

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<tr>
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<td>County:</td>
<td>Fairfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village:</td>
<td>NA</td>
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</table>

**Historic Building Name:** Kirkpatrick House
**Current Building Name:** Kirkpatrick House
**Architect:** Unknown
**Address:** Confidential

**Dimensions:**
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling
**Public or Private:** Private

**Integrity of Place:**
**Visible from Public Road?:**

**Style:**
**Plan:**
**Volume:**
**Foundation:**
**Piers:**
**Breezeway:**

**Wall Cladding:**
**Are Walls Painted?**
**Trim Material:**
**Roof Type:**
**Eave:**
**Fascia:**
**Gutter Material:**

**# of Stories:**
**Basement:**
**Massing:**
**Structural System:**
**Pilotis:**
**Courtyard:**

**Window Types:**
**Sash Material:**
**Window Hardware:**
**Door Types:**
**Door Material:**
**Door Hardware:**

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:**
**Locations:**

**Foundation:**
**Piers:**
**Breezeway:**

**Gutter Material:**
**Gutter Type:**
**Chimney Cladding:**
**# of Chimneys:**
**# of Porches:**
**Porch Roof Material:**
**Porch Roof Type:**
### Site Description

**Surrounding environment:**
- Paving - Pedestrian:  
- Swimming Pool:  
- Exterior Stairs:  
- Fence or Gate:  
- Terrace Paving Material:  
- MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:  
- DRY SET Field Stone Wall:  
- Cut Stone Wall:  
- Landscape:  

**Alterations:**
- Years of Alterations:  
- Foundation:  
- Wall Cladding:  
- Doors and Windows:  
- Sash Material:  
- Roof Shape and Material:  

**Garage?**  
- Garage?  
- Carport?  
- Foundation:  
- Wall Cladding:  
- Doors and Windows:  
- Roof Configuration and Material:  

**Outbuildings:**
- Foundation:  
- Wall Cladding:  
- Doors and Windows:  
- Roof Material and Configuration:  

**Exterior:**
- Structural:  
- Threats to Building or Site: Unknown  

### Alterations

**Garage?**  
- Garage?  
- Carport?  
- Foundation:  
- Wall Cladding:  
- Doors and Windows:  
- Roof Configuration and Material:  

**Outbuildings:**
- Foundation:  
- Wall Cladding:  
- Doors and Windows:  
- Roof Material and Configuration:  

**Exterior:**
- Structural:  
- Threats to Building or Site: Unknown  

### Credits

**Landscape Architect:**  
- Ted Hobbs  

**Interior Designer:**  
- Ted Hobbs  

### Survey

**Surveyors:**  
- House not surveyed  

**Survey Notes:**  
- House not surveyed  

**Date Surveyed:** NA
View: Kirkpatrick House, view from street

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Allyson Mehley
Date: February 2008
Negative on File? Yes

Photographer: N/A
Date: N/A
Negative on File? N/A
Field survey was not conducted on this house.

The Kirkpatrick House was built in 1959 for William T. Kirkpatrick and his wife. The New Canaan Historical Society archives identify this house as the "Pederson House," designed by architect William Pedersen and built by Ted Hobbs, but the assessor records show no evidence that a Pederson (or Pedersen) ever owned the property and further research is required to determine if Pedersen designed the house.

William T. Kirkpatrick acquired the property in 1957 from Dino Olivetti. According to the assessor property street card, construction on the one-story house had begun by March 1959. The house had a 25'x67' rectangular plan with a 10'x64' patio along one façade. A flat-roofed carport with a dirt floor was attached to one corner of the house.

In 1976, the house was acquired by Bruce S. and Elizabeth A. Beresford. During that same year, the carport was enclosed and enlarged as living space, and a new two-car garage was constructed and connected to the house by a new fieldstone patio.

In 1993, Michael A.F. and Cynthia B. Roberts purchased the house. Between 1993 and 1994, the Roberts enlarged the former carport addition, constructed a new addition on the site of the 1976 fieldstone patio, and altered the garage. In 1996, the assessor notes that alterations to the "garden and laundry room" were completed. Between 1996 and the present, another addition was constructed adjacent to the garage and a wood deck and small patio were added on to the house.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
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<th>Field Surveyed: Yes</th>
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<td>NR Eligible for District:</td>
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**Historic Building Name:** Fiore House  
**Current Building Name:** Fiore House  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Address:** Confidential  

**Dimensions:**  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  

**Style:**  
**Plan:**  
**Volume:**  
**Foundation:**  
**Piers:**  
**Breezeway:**  

**Wall Cladding:**  
**Are Walls Painted?**  
**Trim Material:**

**Roof Type:**  
**Eave:**  
**Fascia:**

**Gutter Material:**  
**Gutter Type:**  
**# of Chimneys:**  
**Chimney Cladding:**  
**# of Porches:**  
**Porch Roof Material:**  
**Porch Roof Type:**

**Windows and Doors Main Structure**

**Window Types:**
**Sash Material:**  
**Window Hardware:**

**Door Types:**
**Door Material:**
**Door Hardware:**

**Exterior Lighting**

**Types:**
**Locations:**

**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA

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**General Information**

**Visible from Public Road?**
### Site Description

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<tr>
<th>Surrounding environment:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paving - Pedestrian:</td>
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<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>DRY SET Field Stone Wall:</td>
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<td>Cut Stone Wall:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landscape:</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Terraces:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Decks:</td>
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### Alterations:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Years of Alterations:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation:</td>
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<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garage?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carport?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| Foundation: |
| Wall Cladding: |
| Doors and Windows: |
| Roof Configuration and Material: |

| Outbuildings: |
| Foundation:   |
| Wall Cladding: |
| Doors and Windows: |
| Roof Material and Configuration: |

### Exterior:

| Structural: |
| Threats to Building or Site: Unknown |

### Landscape Architect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lighting Designer:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interior Designer:</td>
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<td>Builder:</td>
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### Survey:

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<th>Surveyors:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Survey Notes: House not surveyed</td>
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<td>Date Surveyed: NA</td>
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View: Fiore House, view from street

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Allyson Mehley  Date: February 2008  Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative:  

Photographs

View:  

Photographer:  Date:  Negative on File? N/A
Since the Fiore House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this property.

The Fiore House was completed between 1960 and 1961. The architect is unknown. Lorenzo J. Fiore et. al. acquired the property in 1960. The house had a rectangular plan with roof overhangs at either end. In 1964, a two-car garage was constructed adjacent to the house, creating an L-shaped plan. Some unspecified interior alterations were also completed at this time.

In 1974, John and Sheila Owen-Smith acquired the property. In 1978, a swimming pool was completed. Between 1980 and 1981, an addition was constructed at the rear containing a guest bedroom and bath and a sewing/laundry room. It appears that the roof overhangs may have been altered or eliminated at this time. In 1990, PHH Homeequity Corporation acquired the property. In 1991, Cornell D. Cornish, Jr. and Marie A. Cornish purchased the house. In 1998, Giovanni and Girolamo Soro acquired the house.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
## Historic Resource Inventory Form

### General Information

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<tr>
<th>Field Surveyed:</th>
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<tr>
<td>NR Eligible for District:</td>
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</table>

- **Historic Building Name:** Jones House
- **Current Building Name:** Jones House
- **Architect:** Unknown
- **Address:** Confidential
- **Dimensions:** Confidential
- **Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Present Use:** Single-family dwelling
- **Public or Private:** Private
- **Visible from Public Road?**

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

| Style: | Unknown |
| Plan: | Unknown |
| Volume: | Unknown |
| Foundation: | Unknown |
| Piers: | Unknown |
| Breezeway: | Unknown |
| Wall Cladding: | Unknown |

### Windows and Doors Main Structure

#### Window Types:

#### Sash Material:

#### Window Hardware:

#### Door Types:

#### Door Material:

#### Door Hardware:

### Exterior Lighting

#### Types:

#### Locations:

### Public or Private:

- **Private**

### Integrity of Place:

### Visible from Public Road?

- **Yes**
- **No**
### Site Description

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Surrounding environment:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Paving - Pedestrian:</td>
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<td>Swimming Pool:</td>
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<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
<td># of Terraces:</td>
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<td>Terrace Paving Material:</td>
<td># of Decks:</td>
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<td>Exterior Stairs:</td>
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### Alterations

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<td>Roof Shape and Material:</td>
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### Garage

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<th>Garage?</th>
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### Outbuildings

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### Exterior

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### Survey

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<tr>
<th>Landscape Architect:</th>
<th>Lighting Designer:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Interior Designer:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Survey Notes: House not surveyed</td>
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</table>
The Jones House was designed by an unknown architect for Henry S. and Virginia Jones. The Joneses acquired the property in 1955. According to the assessor records, although a tool shed for the builders had been erected in 1956 and plans had been filed, no work started through 1958. It appears that construction finally began in 1960 and was completed by 1962. The original house had an L-shaped plan and included an attached garage. Two bedrooms and a bathroom were added in 1963, altering the plan to a C-shaped plan with an open courtyard between the original building and addition. A wood deck set at a diagonal to the building was also completed by 1963, but may have been part of the original construction. Sometime between the late 1970s and 1982, the garage was converted to a family room. A wood deck was also added to the open courtyard sometime between 1963 and 1982.

R. Munger purchased the property from Henry and Virginia Jones in 1970. Stuart D. Watson and Sarah and Sperry A. DeCew purchased the property in 1976. The DeCews became sole owners in 1979, then sold the house to Donald J. and Joan E. Carroll. James J. Farrell, Trustee, acquired the property in 1985 which passed to Andrew J. Ross in 1987 by a quitclaim, then Don H. Jones purchased it that same year. After a foreclosure on the house in 1981, John L. and Alice Mitchell acquired it in 1992. In 2000, Daniel J. and Kelly A. DeFrancesco purchased the house. The current owner, Frank Ramppen, acquired the property in 2006. At some point after 1988, the angled deck was reduced in size by half and extended slightly across the front of the house.

Sources
The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** Archer House  
**Current Building Name:** Archer House  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Address:** Confidential

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**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**Village:** NA

**Dimensions:**  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Present Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Visible from Public Road?**  
**Integrity of Place:**

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<td><strong>Breezeway:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wall Cladding:</strong></td>
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</table>

| **# of Stories:** |  |
| **Basement:** |  |
| **Massing:** |  |
| **Structural System:** |  |
| **Pilotis:** |  |
| **Courtyard:** |  |

| **Are Walls Painted?** |  |
| **Trim Material:** |  |
| **Roof Type:** |  |
| **Roof Material:** |  |
| **Eave:** |  |
| **Soffit:** |  |
| **Fascia:** |  |
| **Gutter Material:** |  |
| **Gutter Type:** |  |
| **# of Chimneys:** |  |
| **Chimney Cladding:** |  |
| **# of Porches:** |  |
| **Porch Roof Material:** |  |
| **Porch Roof Type:** |  |

<p>| <strong>Exterior Lighting:</strong> |  |
| <strong>Types:</strong> |  |
| <strong>Locations:</strong> |  |</p>
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<tr>
<th>Site Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Surrounding environment:</td>
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<td>Fence or Gate:</td>
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<td>Wall Cladding:</td>
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</table>
Photographer: Allyson Mehley

Date: February 2008

Negative on File? Yes

Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

View: Archer House, view from street
Since the Archer House was not accessible for field survey, National Register eligibility has not been determined for this property.

Field survey was not conducted on this property.

The Archer House was constructed in 1963 by an unknown architect for Harry and Margaret Archer. A realtor listing from 1990 identifies the original builder or architect as someone named “Platts.” Margaret A. Archer acquired the property in 1962 and the house was completed by July 1963. The original gable-roofed house had an L-shaped plan, two attached garages, and vertical wood siding. Adjacent to the house were a flagstone patio and an L-shaped wood deck set at an angle to the building.

In 1973, Alois A. and Genevieve Stauber acquired the property (transferred to Genevieve Stauber in 1986). In 1990, Peter M. and Sally J. Finnican purchased the house. The Finnicans undertook a major renovation to the house starting in 1990: the house was expanded in size, a second story was added, the garages were converted into living space, and the wood deck and flagstone patio were altered. In 1994, a new separate two-car garage was completed. A second addition connecting the house and garage was completed at some time after 1994.

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor's Office field cards.
**Historic Building Name:** James House  
**Current Building Name:** James House  
**Architect:** Unknown  
**Address:** Confidential  
**Dimensions:** 39'x39', 18'x19'  
**Historic Use:** Single-family dwelling  
**Public or Private:** Private  
**Year Built:** 1965  
**County:** Fairfield  
**State:** CT  
**NR Eligible as Individual:** No  
**NR Eligible for District:** Yes  
**Visible from Public Road?** Yes  
**Town or City:** New Canaan  
**Village:** NA  

### Architectural Description: Main Structure

**Style:**  
**Plan:** Square with square addition  
**Volume:** Grounded  
**Foundation:** Concrete block  
**Piers:** No  
**Breezeway:** No  
**Wall Cladding:** Concrete block. Vertical wood tongue and groove siding.

- **Are Walls Painted?** Yes, tan  
- **Trim Material:** Wood  
- **Roof Type:** Shed, multiple roofs  
- **Eave:** Boxed  
- **Fascia:** Plain  
- **Gutter Material:** Not visible  
- **# of Chimneys:** 2  
- **# of Porches:** 0  
- **Porch Roof Type:** NA  

**# of Stories:** 1  
**Basement:** Partial  
**Massing:** Asymmetrical  
**Structural System:** Load-bearing masonry and wood frame  
**Pilotis:** No  
**Courtyard:** No  

**Window Types:** Horizontal sliding sash, in-swinging hopper, fixed plate glass, outswinging casement  
**Sash Material:** Aluminum, except for wood frame fixed windows and painted wood casements at round tower  
**Window Hardware:** Original and replacement  
**Door Types:** Sliding glass doors, one operable and one fixed  
**Door Material:** Aluminum  
**Door Hardware:** Original and replacement  
**Gutter Type:** Concealed  
**Gutter Material:** Not visible  
**Roof Material:** Synthetic membrane, silver  
**Soffit:** Plain painted wood. Tongue and groove with rafters  
**Chimney Cladding:** Stucco  
**Porch Roof Material:** NA  
**Exterior Lighting:** Prairie Style copper lanterns  
**Types:** Mounted on walls
## Site Description

**Surrounding environment:** Residential

**Paving - Pedestrian:** Flagstone, gravel

**Paving - Vehicular:** Gravel

**Exterior Stairs:** Wood

**Swimming Pool:** No

**Fence or Gate:** No

**# of Terraces:** 0

**Deck Material:** Wood

**Fence or Gate:** No

**# of Decks:** 2

**Terrace Paving Material:** NA

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**DRY SET Field Stone Wall:** Yes

**Cut Stone Wall:** No

**MORTAR SET Field Stone Wall:** No

**Landscape:** House is set on slight rise overlooking pond and stream, which parallel the road. A small wood footbridge spans the stream. Owner's sculpture is placed around the property. Owner currently constructing a serpentine rock wall.

## Alterations

**1975:** house expanded by constructing a one-story addition with a two-story round tower capped with a wide floating roof, a gazebo, and new decks. 1990: new enclosed porch constructed at the northeast corner of house and entry foyer built at basement adjacent to the garage door. 1994: new side entry constructed.

**Years of Alterations:** 1975, 1990, 1994

**Foundation:** Concrete footers

**Wall Cladding:** Vertical wood tongue and groove siding

**Doors and Windows:** Fixed, casement

**Sash Material:** Wood

**Roof Shape and Material:** Shed, synthetic membrane

**Garage?** Yes

**Carport?** No

**Garage:** Incorporated, 2 car garage

**Foundation:** NA

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** 1 overhead door

**Roof Configuration and Material:** NA

## Outbuildings

**Outbuildings:** Hexagonal gazebo with stone fireplace

**Foundation:** Concrete footers

**Wall Cladding:** NA

**Doors and Windows:** NA

**Roof Material and Configuration:** Hipped

## Survey

**Exterior:** Good

**Structural:** Good

**Threats to Building or Site:** None known

**Landscape Architect:** Unknown

**Lighting Designer:** Unknown

**Interior Designer:** Unknown

**Builder:** Unknown

**Alterations Designers:** Unknown

**Surveyors:** EB, HM, MS

**Date Surveyed:** 11.02.07

**Survey Notes:** Wood decks at balcony above garage and wrapping around side of house, connecting gazebo to house. All railings are wood frame with steel rails in body of railing. Basement level is fully exposed at the base of the hill and then underground upwards. House is fairly close to the road.
Location of Negative: The New Canaan Historical Society, 13 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840

Photographer: Eileen Brackenbury

Date: November 2007

Negative on File? Yes
The James House appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register as a contributing resource in the proposed New Canaan Mid-Century Modern Houses multiple property listing.

**Description**

The James House is sited midway up a gently sloping plot overlooking a pond and a stream. The original house was a one-story-plus-basement structure with a square footprint. The house currently has a complicated roofline with a gable roof with deep eaves over the original section of the house. The walls are clad with painted vertical tongue and groove wood siding. The basement is fully exposed at the south and east sides of the building and wood decks are found off of the first-floor spaces. The two-car garage at the basement level is incorporated in the square footprint of the original section of the house. Floor-to-ceiling glass walls open the living rooms in the house to the landscape beyond.

The James House was constructed around 1965 and designed by an unknown architect.

In 1962, Miles B. Olson acquired the property from Robert Roles, likely the same Robert Roles who was a prominent builder in town. It appears that Olson died in 1963. A note on the assessor property field card dated 1 July 1963 states, “Remove dev. disc.,” likely referring to a developer’s discount on the property assessment. This suggests that Olson was a developer. In 1964, Phillip A. James et. al. purchased the property. According to the assessor, the house was constructed in 1965. The original house had a square footprint with wood decks wrapping around the south and east sides.

In 1971, Alfred E. and Glenna Fischer purchased the property. In 1975, the Fischers added a one-story addition with vertical wood siding and a gable roof; a gazebo with a hexagonal plan was also constructed and the decks were extended around the house to integrate the new construction. The Fischers also created the pond on the property. The 1975 work was designed by architect Chris Moomaw. Sometime between 1975 and 1990, an attached two-story round tower capped with a wide floating roof was constructed adjacent to this addition. In 1990, a new enclosed porch was constructed at the northeast corner of the house and an entry foyer was built at the basement level adjacent to the garage. In 1994, the assessor lists a permit for a new side entry, but the location of this alteration is unclear.

**Significance**

**Sources**

The New Canaan Historical Society general house files.
Town of New Canaan, Assessor’s Office field cards.
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**Preservation of the Recent Past**


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1 BCA would like to acknowledge the contribution of Richard Longstreth’s “A Historical Bibliography of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Urbanism in the United States Since World War II,” revised 7 January 2007, in the creation of the preservation section of this bibliography. Longstreth’s bibliography is available on the Recent Past Preservation Network website at http://www.recentpast.org/bibliography/index.html.


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About
Building Conservation Associates

Building Conservation Associates, Inc. is a private consulting and research firm practicing preservation design, conditions assessments, materials science, and historic building documentation.

Since 1985, BCA has provided custom technology and planning services to architects, private institutions, developers, building owners, museums, and government agencies. BCA’s pragmatic philosophy is rooted in construction technology and museum practices. Our company’s mission is to make building conservation an economically viable option within the normal parameters of property development and rehabilitation.

BCA is headquartered in New York, with a regional office in New England. BCA’s staff includes building and object conservators, architects, historic preservationists, scientists, historians, planners, and artisans. Its senior staff members are widely published and have been individually honored with grants, fellowships, and other citations. BCA has won numerous awards for excellence in architectural conservation and historic preservation.