DENTIFICATION

(common)

DESCRIPTION

State of Connecticut CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION 59 South Prospect Street, Hartford 06106

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY: **Buildings & Structures**

SURVEY OF GUILFORD, NEW HAVEN COUNTY, 06437 June-December 1981

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Town No.:				Site	Site No. 281					
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QUAD:										

120 North Fair Street 1. ADDRESS (map 46, lot 75) 2. NAME Guilford Institute (historic) NAME

printing plant

Shore Line Times Building

3. USE School (historic) USE Newspaper office and (present)

4. IF MOVED, WHEN AND FROM WHERE:



Sidney Mason Stone 5. ARCHITECT 6. DATE

1854

BUILDER STYLE

Italian Villa

7. ALTERATIONS Alterations are so extensive as to have deprived the building of most of its character: fenestration and entry changed, monitor removed, large additions north and west. Also important is the loss of the setting: ground cut away for a gas station to the south, blacktop to the east.

8. NOTABLE FEATURES

The scale of the building remains impressive. This is one of Guilford's few masonry building and the only known work in town by Sidney Mason Stone.

9. ARCHITECTURAL-HISTORICAL

Both the building and the school were important events in Guilford and they are discussed in the Survey Introduction in the section on Architecture. In 1854 Mrs. Nathaniel Griffing gave \$10,000 and land for the founding of "a school in said Guilford, of a higher order than the district or common school." In the deed she specified "my wish is that the said school should in no sense be a sectarian institution...yet...as more harmony will be likely to prevail, if all the directors or trustees are of the same religious views, my wish is that they should be of the denomination to which I belong, to wit, of the Congregational order and of that class designated and known at the present day as Orthodox or Trinitarian... "Other prominent people (continued on next sheet)

10. SOURCES

Dorothy Whitfield Society '76; Connecticut Historical Commission '72; Steiner; Shore Line Times Bicentennial Pages; Elizabeth Mills Brown Ms Notes. Photographs: Guilford Keeping Society; Guilford Library.

If you have not actually made certain of the answer to a given question, either leave it blank or write "inferred" after the

In all categories below, check more than one box if applicable.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

ADDRESS 120 North Fair Street
NAME(S) Guilford Institute

9. Architectural-Historical con't.

contributed substantial sums, and the school opened in 1855, offering education in "the higher branches, for males and females." The Institute played an important part in town life for upward to a hundred years. A catalogue of the 1860s describes it as "furnishing every facilty for intelligent, accurate and thorough mental discipline ... " and goes on to speak of the building's "airy halls with their beautiful surroundings, and the pleasant-ness, healthfulness, quiet, and good order of the village." By 1875 the Institute was beginning to have financial problems while at the same time the town was beginning to feel the need for a public high school, so resources were combined and the building continued to operate as the Guilford Institute and High School until the mid-1930s when the town built a new building, for the first time built specifically as a high school (see Church Street). The Institute closed its doors, and the building was abandoned to a makeshift existence first as an art and cultural center then during World War II as offices for the rationing board, its monitor serving as an aircraft warning post. In 1952 it was bought by the Shore Line Times.