

- **Connecticut Valley Hospital Cemetery**

**(Middletown)**. This cemetery, in the state's oldest mental hospital, is locally significant as a reflection of historical attitudes regarding how patients of state medical



facilities were buried. It also provides insight into the character of mental illness and institutional care during the period of significance, 1878 to 1957, when patients were interred in the cemetery. As the SHPO's Marena Wisniewski wrote in *Connecticut Preservation News* ("Dying to List: Cemeteries and the National Register" November/December 2018): "Patients were interred anonymously, represented only by numbers on the uniform headstones. (In recent years, the hospital has erected a plaque identifying those buried in the cemetery by name.)" Although the hospital was listed in the National Register in 1985, the cemetery was not. This nomination corrects the omission and expands the documentation of the cemetery's history and those buried there. (Photo credit: RCG&A)

- **Cypress Cemetery (Old Saybrook).**

Cypress Cemetery is recognized for its local level of significance based on its funerary art collection, which represents changing theories and practices in monumentation, memorialization, and



mortuary design across more than three centuries. The cemetery contains an extensive collection of colonial and Early American tablet gravestones and table-tomb monuments alongside Neoclassical and Gothic Revival memorials from the Victorian Era. Nineteenth century ornamental fences, which also reflect changing practices in mortuary design, contribute to the diversity of the cemetery's historical catalog of Victorian-period funerary artworks. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church of**

**Christ (New Haven).** The Dixwell Avenue Congregational United Church of Christ is no stereotypical white or brick New England chapel with a steeple. Rather, it is an



abstract, monumental ecclesiastical building designed in 1968–69 by the modernist architect John Johansen. The design of the split-concrete-block church illustrates the Brutalist Style through its integration of site plan, building plan, scale, proportion, materials, and geometry to create a highly sculptural building that relates to its urban

context. The church is significant for its association with the City of New Haven's ambitious twentieth century urban redevelopment program and for its outstanding architectural design. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Mary B. Moody House (New Haven).**

This 1875 mansion is listed in the National Register for its association, on a local level, with women's history and as an example of Late Victorian Gothic architecture. Moody, who earned a



medical degree from the University of Buffalo, was a rare female physician in the Victorian era. She and her husband eventually relocated to New Haven, where Dr. Moody established a medical practice and where she was much beloved by patients. During her career she was also active in a variety of medical and social organizations. Apart from the home's association with the pioneering Dr. Moody, the stately Gothic Revival house is a marvel in itself. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Hodges Square Historic District (New London).** The Hodges Square Historic District is locally significant for its association with residential expansion in New London during the late nineteenth century. Its period of



significance accompanied the city's economic transition from whaling to manufacturing. This cohesive urban neighborhood is characterized by modest dwellings suited to the mill workers and railroad employees who lived in the area. The district's buildings reflect nationally popular architectural styles adapted for a neighborhood dominated by wood-frame dwellings on small lots. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Laurel Beach Casino (Milford).** Constructed in the seaside resort community of Laurel Beach, on Milford's west shore, in 1929, the Laurel Beach Casino is significant at the local level as a representative



example of the casino property type that emerged in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It embodies the qualities and characteristics of casinos constructed during the

late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Some 100 years ago, casinos were not gambling houses but rather places to hear music and to dance, a kind of community social and entertainment center. The building is well preserved, retaining much of its original character, including its setting within an early seaside resort community. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Morris Cove Historic District (New Haven).** The Morris Cove Historic District is locally significant in the areas of recreation and community planning and development for its association with two patterns of



middle-class residential development in coastal Connecticut ca. 1870–1948. The first pattern is the development of seasonal beach communities (ca. 1870–1915); the second is the development of middle-class streetcar suburbs with direct urban access (ca. 1900–48). The Morris Cove Historic District is a recognizable residential neighborhood constructed for New Haven’s middle class when that socioeconomic group emerged as a product of the city’s growth as a manufacturing center. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Orange Street Historic District Boundary Increase (New Haven).** The Orange Street Historic District (previously listed but here expanded) is significant locally as an example of New Haven's growth in the



late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This was caused by a population boom that accompanied the expansion of manufacturing in the city. The Orange Street district is also significant for its collection of modest, vernacular buildings on deep lots: Rather than standing out, they are interesting for their similarity in appearance, type, grouping, and arrangement. The new district boundary brings together period buildings that together contribute to extend the neighborhood feeling to the northern portion of the original Orange Street Historic District. (Photo: RCG&A)

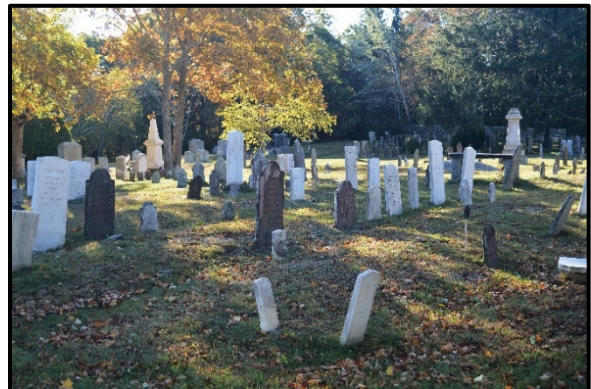
- **Shore Line Electric Railway Power House (Old Saybrook).** The Shore Line Electric Railway Power House (1908–10) is listed in the National Register for its significance, on a state level, in transportation



history. Associated with the Shore Line Electric Railway, a trolley line that ran between New Haven and Old Saybrook in the early twentieth century, it embodies the characteristics of industrial architecture represented in powerhouses constructed across the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. According to Renee Tribert, Making Places and Preservation Services Manager for the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, the building was “important to save on a couple of levels. ... That early electric trolley line ... linked the shoreline towns. ... This building supplied the power using coal in this plant and a series of substations provided power for the entire network” (Julia Werth, “Connecticut River Landmark Powerhouse Placed on National Register,” *CT Examiner*, July 1, 2019). National Register listing may help give the Shore Line Electric Power House and the area around it, known as Mariner’s Way, new life in a post-industrial age. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Stonington Cemetery (Stonington).**

Stonington Cemetery is listed in the National Register for its association with social history, specifically for its association with evolving funerary and



burial customs in the Town of Stonington and within Stonington Borough. It is a notable example (and the only existing example in Stonington) of a burial space that represents

three distinct phases of cemetery design. It also represents changing theories and practices in the funerary arts, including memorial art and architecture, as well as in landscape architecture and cemetery design. Its collection of markers and cemetery design styles are exemplary of significant historical trends. In an interview with *Connecticut Preservation News* (May/June 2016), Lynn Callahan, president of the Stonington Cemetery Association, said, “A listing on the National Register of Historic Places will underscore the significance of Stonington Cemetery’s role in our local history. It is one of our region’s most important cultural landscapes.” (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Westbrook Town Center Historic District (Westbrook).** The Westbrook Town Center Historic District is locally significant for its association with the settlement and development of Westbrook and for its association with



a historic pattern of rural town development common to New England and coastal Connecticut. The town center is a significant and recognizable entity of buildings, structures, sites, and objects that illustrate the evolution of domestic, ecclesiastical, civic, and commercial architecture in the rural coastal community from the late seventeenth century through 1966. Westbrook’s historic district shows how a community develops



over time, illustrating that a historic district need not be unchanging and uniform. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Short Beach Historic District**

**(Branford).** The Short Beach

historic district is significant at the

local level for its association with

coastal development in



Connecticut in the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries. The proposed

National Register district also is significant for its collection of more than 200 buildings

and structures representing popular architectural styles of the period, and is notable for

its state of preservation: Few historic buildings, modest as many of them are, have been

demolished since their construction in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Short Beach is a well-preserved example of the early coastal resort communities that

were typical along the shoreline. (Many such enclaves have been significantly modified

over subsequent decades or have been substantially destroyed by natural disasters.)

Short Beach's significance is also linked to the residency, and visitation, of celebrity

writers, artists, and actors. Foremost among these was the poet, author, and playwright

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who began vacationing there in 1890, later making it her permanent

residence. Wilcox recruited other members of her social circle, especially artists, to stay

at her and her husband's guesthouses. Other literary and theatrical figures were also drawn to the area. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Greenwich Point Historic District (Greenwich; under review 2019).**

Greenwich Point has two periods of significance: one for its prehistoric occupation by Native Americans (ca. AD 800–1500) and one for its



ownership by J. Kennedy Tod, a wealthy New York banker, and his family (1887–1945). The landscape was heavily modified by Tod, who joined two islands to each other and to the mainland with a causeway. Tod built a waterfront compound complete with a stone mansion, a formal walled garden, a network of paths, various outbuildings and structures, a golf course, and other features. Since the Town of Greenwich acquired the property in 1945, it has maintained it as a public park. The historic landscape mixes built, managed, and natural elements. The proposed historic district includes 16 contributing resources: 3 sites, 10 structures or buildings associated with the Tod estate, and 3 structures built by the Town. The integration of landscape ideas into the site is a theme that runs through the post-Native American history, beginning with Tod's construction of a peninsula and walking trails in the nineteenth century and continuing with the Town's enhancement of

these outdoor amenities in the twentieth century. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Northfield Cemetery (Stamford; State Register-listed NR study).** Northfield Cemetery is one of Stamford's early burying grounds and the final resting place for families and individuals



integral to that city's founding and early growth. This downtown burial ground has monuments dating from 1745 to 1967, many commemorating veterans of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. This nomination documents the cemetery's significant physical record of the early development of Stamford and of eighteenth and nineteenth century burial and funerary-design practices. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Portuguese Holy Ghost Society (Stonington; State Register-listed NR study).** The Portuguese Holy Ghost Society is listed in the State Register for its association with Stonington's Portuguese-



American community and its history. The building was constructed in the Greek Revival

style with Doric Order columns in 1836. The wood-frame building is two and half stories high and three bays wide, with a gable roof and clapboard siding. For its first approximately 80 years, it was a residence until its purchase by the Knights of Columbus in 1913. It became the social hall for the Portuguese Holy Ghost Society in 1929, after the organization bought the building from the Knights. The secretary of the Holy Ghost Society, Howard Taylor, told the *Westerly Sun* that the building has “been an integral part of the town and the village of Portuguese immigrants, local fishermen and their families for years now. It’s important to remember and preserve the history made on this property and its importance in the community.” (Brooke Constance White, “Society seeks historic recognition,” *Westerly Sun* online, March 6, 2016) The building offers a visual connection to the cultural history of Stonington’s ethnic Portuguese-American residents. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Milford Green (Milford; State Register-listed NR study).** The Milford Green, an approximately four-acre, 2,000-foot-long park near Milford’s town center, is listed in the State Register for its association with



community planning and development as a public space. This common space in the center

of Milford evolved from a colonial-era crossroads to an updated version of a New England green, and underwent changes shaped by popular concepts of open space that evolved through the first 300 years of our nation's history. In addition to being an open space since approximately 1646, the park features a variety of structures and monuments, including two fountains, a bandstand, and five military or war memorials. The green itself is made up of lawns interspersed with walkways and specimen trees. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **The Gam (New London; State Register-listed NR study).** The Gam is part of Ocean Beach Park, a municipally owned beachside recreational and amusement park on the shores of the Long Island



Sound. It is listed in the Connecticut State Register because of its association with public recreation in the City of New London since its opening on June 30, 1940. The six buildings that make up The Gam were completed between 1939 and 1957, although some were demolished, renovated, or subsequently added to after their initial construction. Three related structures were built between 1957 and 2000. The complex sits at the end of a boardwalk that parallels the beach along Long Island Sound, and the buildings all exhibit the same Streamline Moderne architectural style. Originally, the structures that make up

The Gam included a creamery, restaurants, a gift shop, a game hall, a colonnade, a deck, and a masonry wall separating the buildings from the boardwalk. With declining attendance over the decades, the facilities fell into disrepair, so much so that the original bathhouse had to be demolished. The park was renovated in the 1980s and early 2000s.

(Photo: RCG&A)

- **Sound View Historic District (Old Lyme; State Register-listed NR study).** The Sound View Historic District in Old Lyme is significant in the areas of ethnic heritage and entertainment/recreation. The



district is a key example of an early twentieth century beach resort built for seasonal occupation. Sound View is notable for its association with middle-class European immigrant summer residents, primarily Irish and later Italian, who had been excluded from beach communities until Sound View was developed. Its modest beach cottages represent an important period of coastal development in Connecticut and a social move toward greater access to and inclusion in America's newfound recreation time and resort spaces. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Villa Rosa Historic District (Milford;**

**NR study).** Villa Rosa in Milford, a potential historic district, is a significant and distinguishable entity that provides a unified visual narrative of Mediterranean Revival



architecture. The community was constructed by New Haven's Sylvester Poli, a theater magnate, in 1917, with construction continuing through the 1920s. The district contains 17 historic buildings and structures, which are remarkable not only for their architecture but also for their arrangement on the seashore: Each has an unobstructed view of Long Island Sound. After discussions with the community about whether to proceed with recognition of the district through listing in the State or National Register, the SHPO decided not to move forward with the nomination. Instead, the SHPO is holding the nomination for possible future action. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **“Historic Seaside Residential Buildings of Milford, Connecticut” (Milford; NR study).** This multiple-property documentation includes a detailed discussion of the historic context for Milford’s shoreline



development in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when a series of seasonal enclaves were developed, initially as rural getaways for the wealthy and later as trolley-side colonies for working-class residents. The study demonstrates the significance of Milford’s built resources as reflections of the development associated with leisure, tourism, and recreation that became widespread along Connecticut’s shoreline in the nineteenth century. Portions of the research appear in this document appear in RCG&A’s historic context report, *The Architecture of Coastal Connecticut, 1900–1970: Historic Context and Property Types*. (Photo: Douglas Royalty/SHPO)