While I was watching the weather on the news one night, a map of Connecticut made me realize that I had no idea where half these places shown on the map were located, or that they even existed. I have lived in this third-smallest state in the union my whole life and spent more time traveling out of it than traveling within it. I decided it was time to get off the highway. I wanted to see Connecticut. I needed a plan, a specific destination for each city, town, and village. I had to find a central point common to every one of those places, something that made each city, town, and/or village a place unique unto itself, yet wholeheartedly part of Connecticut.

I remembered visiting a friend in California. After a few days, she asked me how I liked her town. “I like it fine, but where is the town center? The City Hall? The old, white, wooden church with the clock tower and red doors? And the green... Where’s the green?” She reminded me that we were in the part of the country which had been settled by the Spanish, not the British, and they didn’t have town greens. That decided it for me: town greens would be my destination.

To find greens, I began with Google. Unlike malls or movie theaters, however, greens are not easy to find on the web. After a bit of sleuthing, I discovered the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation’s website www.towngreens.com. This site has everything I need to know: locations, descriptions, photos, and histories. It indicates which places have more than one green and which ones don’t have one at all. From this source, I could access my own guide in print or tablet, and it became my companion on each adventure. Another resource was Eric Lehman’s book, Connecticut Town Greens, which gives a detailed history of each green.

As I traveled, I began to see that for our founders, greens served a purpose very similar to that of a cell phone of today. The town green was where people went to communicate. The difference is they stood face-to-face not face-to-screen. It was the place where anyone could talk, walk, watch, or participate.

continued on page 4
Connecticut Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

The Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is working on a Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan to be completed by the end of the year. The Plan will be an intensive-level planning document addressing the treatment of the historic and cultural resources across the state. It will serve as a guide for planning and decision making by the SHPO, towns, agencies, non-profit organizations, and others who have an interest in or who may affect historic resources.

Every five years, the SHPO is asked by the National Park Service to prepare or update its state historic preservation plan as a requirement of its receipt of federal funding for historic preservation programming. The last plan was completed in 2012. State historic preservation programs supported by federal funds include historic resource surveys, the National Register program, Certified Local Government grants, technical assistance to communities, environmental compliance, and others. These programs are the foundation for historic preservation initiatives in municipalities across the state.

The Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan is not just for the SHPO. It is a plan for every town, city, and organization involved in historic preservation and community revitalization. It will identify key issues and opportunities and will align statewide historic preservation strategies with state and local conservation and development policies as well as other state programs and initiatives. The updated plan will:

- Identify and address issues facing historic resources throughout the state;
- Seek collaboration among a wide range of potential partners in implementing strategies promoting historic preservation; and
- Support regional and local planning processes, empowering grassroots preservation action.

Support for local preservation planning is expected to be at the heart of the new Plan. We will ground the Plan in historic preservation’s contribution to local economic development, community revitalization, community enhancement, and quality of life. We will look at ways in which state programs support community planning at the local level. We will be looking to better coordinate preservation strategies with those related to land conservation, heritage tourism, place-based education, and the arts.

The Plan will be developed through widespread consultation with stakeholders and the public. The SHPO is reaching out to stakeholders to gather input, information, and advice. Public workshops are being conducted in communities throughout the state in collaboration with local partners. An online survey will be posted to gather additional public input.

The following community workshops have been scheduled (not including those held in June):

- July 17, 7:00 to 9:00 p.m., 41 Water Street, Torrington
- July 18, 6:00 to 8:00 p.m., Hamden Memorial Town Hall, 2372 Whitney Avenue, Hamden
- July 19, 7:00 to 9:00 p.m., New London City Hall, Council Chambers, 181 State Street, New London
- July 20, 7:00 to 9:00 p.m., Thompson Library/Community Center, 934 Riverside Drive, Thompson

Pre-registration is required as space is limited. Register on Eventbrite at https://www.eventbrite.com/e/shpo-strategic-plan-public-meetings-tickets-35455716001.

Following outreach and discussion, it is anticipated that draft strategies and recommendations for the Plan will be developed in September and that a Draft Plan will be prepared by October. The Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan must be completed by December, 2017.

Please join us in this planning process!
We need your input and advice!

This will be a plan for everyone and every organization involved in historic preservation, land conservation, community planning, community revitalization, storytelling, and related interests throughout Connecticut. Please be involved!

If you have comments or questions, please send them to SHPO. Plan@ct.gov.
From the Executive Director

I’m leaving the best historic preservation job in New England. And doing so is bittersweet.

My time here at the Trust—a mere two years—has been shorter than ever intended. The work and planning underway are deeply important to efforts to effectively advance historic preservation in the Nutmeg state. The historic resources of Connecticut have proven endlessly diverse and fascinating, and the advocates for those resources passionately committed. As Trust staff and board have seen firsthand, I am heartbroken to walk away.

I’m stepping down to accept the appointment of Governor Andrew Cuomo to serve as director of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in New York. I return to the myriad challenges facing the Empire State’s historic resources and landscapes, and will work with an agency staff that has accomplished nationally significant work in the preservation field. New York is a state I know well, but will now see from an entirely different perspective, through the lens of the agency.

The Trust turns this corner under the leadership of Interim Executive Director Jane Montanaro, our long-serving Director of Preservation Services. Growing through a variety of roles since joining the Trust in 2003, Jane is known to many across the state as the Trust’s point of contact for grant programs publicly funded by the Department of Community and Economic Development and privately funded by the 1772 Foundation. Having administered over $5 million in funding during her time with the Trust, Jane understands preservation funding needs throughout the state.

Despite the leadership transition, the staff and board of the Trust are continuing with a Strategic Planning process that will continue on page 14

From the Chairman

Daniel Mackay has been with us as Executive Director of the Connecticut Trust for two brief years. In mid-July he will leave the Trust and return to New York State to accept appointment by Governor Andrew Cuomo as Deputy Secretary of Historic Preservation, and will join the Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation to lead the work of New York State’s Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We wish Daniel all the best for his new position.

Despite his all-too-brief tenure, we have much for which to thank Daniel. In particular, during his time at the Trust, he expanded the scope of our work to engage with large-scale infrastructure and planning projects and to understand their impact on historic resources in Connecticut. He is not only a skilled public policy analyst, but also an advocate who has led efforts to better inform and engage local groups regarding the impacts of these projects.

Over the past 18 months Daniel led the Connecticut Trust’s collaboration with SECoast to challenge the Federal Rail Administration’s planned high-speed rail upgrades and rerouting which threatened our historic and natural resources. The campaign focused on the planned new coastal by-pass route as it crossed the Connecticut River at Old Saybrook and then on through historic districts in Old Lyme. Thanks to Daniel’s leadership and the Trust’s support, residents along the entire coast are now engaged in dialogue with the Federal Rail Administration on this issue.

Personally, I have enjoyed working closely with Daniel during my past year as Chairman of the Trust and will miss his political acumen and ever ready good humor.

To keep things running smoothly on all fronts the Board has appointed Jane Montanaro, whom many of you know as Director of Preservation services, to serve as Interim Director until a new Executive Director can be found. Jane has been with the Trust for many years, has worked closely with Daniel during his tenure, and is more than able to lead the Trust after Daniel’s departure. Jane has already begun to assume her new role and to work concurrently with Daniel to ensure a smooth transition.

A search committee has been appointed and has already begun work to analyze the needs of the Trust and determine the type of individual who can best lead the ongoing and evolving work. Fortuitously, the Programs and Projects continued on page 14
The green being a “people place,” I started taking people with me. “Want to go greening?” I would ask. The agreeable, yet leery, joined me. They also got this feeling that it was like getting away.

My co-greener and I began to see greens as making up a history book, with each chapter telling a bit of its town’s story over time. We could see where town growth moved to another place leaving the green behind on a one lane road, gradually taken over by nature. Another chapter includes the greens that became refuges of peace amid the smoke-clogged skies of the industrial revolution.

Some greens are large and majestic, lined with stately trees and sidewalks. Some have been narrowed through city development to little more than a tiny triangle of grass with a flag pole and some flowers. Some are quiet and cozy. Some greens look frozen in time, offering a peek into another era. Some are still the heart of their communities, like Torrington’s, where I met up with veterans who were having a ceremony, or New Haven’s, which still carries on with concerts, gatherings, protests, and holiday fun. There is a green to fit anyone’s taste for travel.

My fellow greeners began to join in on many trips. Each one has something special they like to include when going greening. One keeps an eye out for the blue signs, erected in the 1970s and ‘80s by the Connecticut Historical Commission telling each town’s history. We start to spot and call out the usual suspects that mark a green. In addition to the blue sign, there are the benches, or a gazebo, flag pole, stately lamp posts, cemetery, memorial statue, the occasional cannon, and, often, the Congregational Church.

The best part of all is meeting people on the green. By talking to people—instead of a screen—I can learn more of what is important about a place. I may be stopping for directions, or just encountering townspeople on the green, but once I tell my story I am met with information, helpful directions, local legends, smiles, wishes of good luck, and waves goodbye. Just by attitude alone I’ve seen that the local green is a place of pride. Whoever said New Englanders are cold and distant never went greening.

Almost always someone will ask, “What is your favorite green?” I always answer the same. I don’t have one. I don’t. But some greens do hold places of honor in my memory bank. My hometown green in West Haven is special for many reasons, but one of my favorites is a small stone memorial that sits on a corner of the green almost hidden by bushes. It is a one of a kind in the entire country, I am sure. The memorial honors a British officer from the Revolutionary War, Adjutant William Campbell. He prevented his men from killing the town’s minister who had fallen and broken his leg while trying to escape with the town records. Campbell’s act of kindness went as far as having his doctor set
the minister's leg. Farther down the road, Campbell was shot and killed, but he was and still is treated as a hero in West Haven for his humanity.

Along these heroic lines, another green that holds a lasting impression is in Coventry. There, standing among the tree-lined paths with monuments, benches, and even a cannon, is the proud and defiant statue of Nathan Hale, his hands tied behind his back, standing brave and tall. I want to salute him as I walk by and say, “Thanks.” Some greens appear frozen in time, like Cornwall Village, where one can see cows grazing in a field behind the historic buildings, or South Britain’s, with its country store across the street. These greens, like others in Connecticut, speak of history without saying a word.

One of the best parts of greening is that no reservations are required. I don’t need to pack a suitcase, just my bag of maps, Connecticut Trust print-outs, notebook, camera and a full tank of gas. Another enjoyable part is the fact that there are no crowds to get through, no traffic to put up with, nor planning months in advance. I can travel with friends, family, alone, or with my dog. The ease is exhilarating, and with each trip I become more enamored with, and in awe of, the state I have lived in all my life. So enamored that I make note of the lovely old inns I want to stay in, restaurants I want to return to, and small local stores that need more shopping scrutiny. There are museums I have never been to and parks I need to explore.

An added beauty of greening is the stress-free opportunity to get lost. There is no timeline, no exits to count on the highway. Getting lost is not only allowed—on some trips it becomes a requirement. "Let’s go down that road. I like the way it looks." It feels like playing hooky from school which just adds to the fun. There are so many times, too, that I realize what I would have missed if I didn’t “skip school” and let myself be free to discover a hidden beauty of a landscape, dry stone wall or other completely Connecticut views that I otherwise would never have known were there. Sometimes a return trip feels necessary, and I grasp the fact that I had never been lost at all, just sidetracked to an exciting escape.

As of now, I have traveled to just over 220 greens, churches, and parks. Many I have already returned to more than once. I have more to go, since our little villages cannot be excluded and I just don’t want it to end. I encourage you to do the same; get out there and explore this varied and beautiful state. Notice how many of the greens have the same statue of a certain soldier, how many church clocks really work. Find your own favorites, the ones that hold a special place in your memory bank. See how many people you can meet, and how much history and beauty surround you, right here in Connecticut.

Catherine Iaccarino is a retired Special Education teacher, author of Teaching; the Good, the Bad and the Inappropriate (2013) and a nature instructor at the West Haven Center for Coastal Ecology’s summer program. She has developed and presents programs to connect children to the environment, the English Language, literature and history.
Briefly Noted

In memoriam
Connecticut recently lost two prominent preservationists. Abbott Lowell Cummings was the longtime director of the Society for the Protection of New England Antiquities, overseeing museum properties and preservation activities throughout the region. Later, while teaching at Yale, he revolutionized understandings of Connecticut’s Colonial architecture, showing that it was not simply an offshoot of Massachusetts but rather a distinct building culture that combined influences from many places, including Dutch New York. For these contributions Cummings received the Connecticut Trust’s Janet Jainschigg Award for preservation professionals.

Wilson H. Faude was the steward of two National Historic Landmarks, the Mark Twain house and the Old State House. As the first curator of the Twain house, he oversaw the house’s restoration. In 1974 he helped lead the coalition that saved the Old State House, and served as the building’s director. In both positions, as well as during a term as chair of the Connecticut Historical Commission, Faude demonstrated a dedication to history and a flair for the dramatic. Most famous was the “window tax” he levied on buildings overlooking the Old State House as a fundraising tactic.

Bridgeport.
The Barnum Museum (1893; NR) has completed the first phase of renovations after back-to-back disasters—a tornado in 2010, Hurricane Irene in 2011, and Hurricane Sandy in 2012—damaged the building. Following an extensive condition assessment, construction began in 2015 to stabilize the east wall, rehabilitate attic and roof framing, and provide a new platform in the attic for future upgrades to mechanical systems. Reinforcements embedded in the east wall and tied to existing masonry will ensure the building remains sound in the future.
News from Around the State

Coventry.

Four entities—the Town, the Connecticut Department of Agriculture, the Connecticut Farmland Trust, and Joshua's Trust, a local land trust—pooled funds to purchase development rights on the 83-acre farm owned by Roland Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds' great-grandparents bought what then was a dairy farm in the 1920s; currently his grandson, Roland Peila, raises beef cattle on it. Buying the development rights will reduce the tax burden on the property and help to keep farming economically viable, ensuring preservation of its historic landscape. The Reynolds farm was a good candidate for the program because, although relatively small, it has high-quality farmland and connects to other protected tracts.

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Hartford.

In March, the City’s Historic Preservation Commission adopted guidelines for solar power systems on buildings in historic districts. Based on the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation, the guidelines are intended to “to reduce the visual impacts of solar panels as seen from the public right-of-way … and to preserve the character-defining features and historic fabric.” The six-page document provides a useful model for other communities and for owners who wish to improve the sustainability of historic structures. To view it, visit http://www.hartford.gov/dds-pz/232-development-services/2241-pz-landuseregulations.

City of Hartford
**News From Around the State**

**New London. ▲**
As CPN goes to press, preservationists are working to prevent the demolition of two 19th-century commercial buildings in the Downtown New London National Register district. Last winter, owner William Cornish announced plans to tear down 116 Bank Street (c.1830, pictured), with the vague intention of constructing something else on the site. When the City invoked its delay-of-demolition ordinance, Mr. Cornish filed for a demolition permit for 130 Bank Street (before 1850) and it, too, was subjected to a 180-day delay. New London Landmarks, working with the Connecticut Trust and the State Historic Preservation Office, argues that there are feasible alternatives to demolition. If necessary, the preservationists plan to ask the State Historic Preservation Council to request that the Attorney General sue under the Connecticut Environmental Protection Act, which allows legal actions to prevent the unreasonable destruction of resources listed on the National Register.

**South Windsor. ▲**
A completed feasibility study and concept plan will guide development of the Priest Farm (SR), a 74-acre property acquired by the Town of South Windsor. From 1823 to 1998 the Priest family operated the property, as a tobacco and, later, dairy farm. The historic farmstead forms the core, surrounded by a mix of fields, forests, and wetlands. The study, guided by a town-based committee, recommends phased establishment of a working farm plus educational and recreational opportunities, a community garden, and walking trails. Additional possibilities include a small agricultural museum, as well as community meeting and activity spaces.
Woodstock.
This summer, Historic Preservation Associates of Wales, Massachusetts, is repairing the timber frame of Chamberlin Mill, a rare early circular-saw mill. Locally harvested white oak is being used. After structural restoration is complete on the late-19th-century building, Chamberlin Mill, Inc., plans to rebuild the 1873 Lane #1 saw that operated until the mill ceased operation in the late 1960s. The saw will then be connected to its last power source—a 1928 Studebaker engine pressed into service after a flood in 1936 destroyed the lower dam but left the building intact. For more information, visit www.chamberlinmill.org.

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Connecticut’s Mill Communities

By Renée Tribert

While the town green and its surrounding churches, civic buildings, and houses is a widely known symbol of agrarian life in Connecticut, the mill village speaks to the transformations that resulted from industrialization in the 19th century. As the Connecticut Trust has documented in its Making Places initiative, mill villages were economic and social communities unto their own, where workers and their families lived, shopped and worshiped.

Colonial-era mills provided basic needs such as grain, lumber, cider, and small-scale ironworking, usually serving and operated by members of the local community. As the economy developed and manufacturing expanded in the 19th century, local manpower alone often was not sufficient. Further, mills erected along rivers and streams to harness water power were often far from established town centers and available labor. By the beginning of the 19th century, mill owners began constructing villages that included not only the mill but housing to attract workers. These were typically small, as the average workforce was no more than twenty men, frequently fewer.

In Hamden, Eli Whitney began to manufacture guns in 1798 and soon thereafter started to provide housing for his workforce (only the 1827 boarding house survives and houses the offices of the Connecticut Trust). In 1825, the Tariff Manufacturing Company built a carpet mill and more than twenty multi-family residences for its workers in Simsbury; many of these survive in Tariffville today, along with c.1840 Greek Revival manager’s cottages (the current mill dates to 1867). The largely intact village of Collinsville was established in 1826 by Samuel Collins whose Collins Company built not only a mill on to manufacture axes and machetes but, beginning in 1831, houses and tenements for workers. The company also built a church and hotel, provided utilities and fire protection, and fostered temperance in the community. At the same time, in 1827, the Masonville Company built a stone factory across the state in Thompson to produce cotton sheeting, along with a row of stone houses for workers. The manufacture of cotton cloth in Brooklyn started in 1820, and between 1827 and 1830 the first of several generations of housing for workers was erected by what later became the Quinebaug Company. While the main mill and early buildings are gone, several generations of multi-family tenements survive.

After the 1840s, railroads provided easier access to both raw materials and markets beyond Connecticut, which, together with increased mechanization, led to vast growth in production. Mills grew

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Connecticut Preservation News, July/August 2017

file photo

Dating to the earliest period of industrial development in Connecticut, these stone houses in Thompson were built in 1827 for workers at John Mason’s cotton mill.
in size and capacity, as did mill villages with boarding houses, houses, company stores, and occasionally churches and public gathering places. Employees could thus work, buy provisions, socialize, and sleep, all within walking distance of the mill.

These mill villages were expressions of the sometimes paternalistic and often controlling attitudes of owners more interested in keeping production at the highest possible level than in promoting workers’ health and safety. Owners could and did impose restrictions to daily life such as curfews and payment in company scrip, redeemable only at the company store.

Among the best known mid-19th-century villages is the expansive Cheney Brothers complex in Manchester, which comprises several hundred single- and multi-family residences built or acquired between 1850 and 1920. Cheney Brothers also fostered loyalty and stability by providing schools, libraries, and a recreation hall (Cheney Hall, still used today), and through programs such as death benefits and accident insurance. Another paternalistic mill operation could be found in the Ivoryton section of Essex, where Comstock Cheney & Company made ivory goods and, starting in the 1870s, built worker housing, a school, library, community hall, and general store. At the heart of these planned mill communities was the belief that if workers were treated well, they would be hard-working and reliable, creating profit for the factory owner.

While the urban location of the Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company in Hartford meant that there was a labor force to draw upon, the company nonetheless built two neighborhoods of dwellings. In 1855, a group of ten multi-family houses went up, presumably for highly-skilled workers. Later, Colt erected the more elaborate c.1860 ‘Potsdam’ single-family houses for German workers recruited to produce willow-ware furniture in a new manufactory. Starting in 1872, the Grosvenor-Dale Company constructed the massive cotton sheeting mill on the Quinebaug River in Thompson, together with a boarding house and five neighborhoods of worker housing. Each neighborhood was defined in part by the terrain and in part by its occupants: c.1872 brick houses near the mill for supervisors and duplexes to the south occupied by French-Canadians; c.1872 tenements originally housing French-Canadians but by 1910 home to unmarried immigrants from Greece, Turkey and Albania; and c.1880 frame dwellings where Swedish immigrants lived.

The development of mill housing wound down in the 1880s but increased again in the early 20th century and during the industrial expansions that accompanied the World Wars. Until this time, most mill housing was based upon a limited number of vernacular types, which outwardly displayed the hierarchy of the labor force: simple, unadorned forms for worker tenements and houses, modestly grander dwellings for supervisors, and stately owner homes. As a spirit of social reform

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1772 Foundation Awards Maintenance and Repair Grants

The 1772 Foundation, partnering for the seventh year with the Connecticut Trust, awarded historic preservation grants totaling $205,188 to 19 private nonprofit organizations in Connecticut. The grants ranged in amount from $3,875 to $15,000. Each grant recipient was required to have matching funds for its project. Projects were vetted by Connecticut Trust Circuit Riders and other staff with an in-depth knowledge of the needs of Connecticut’s heritage organizations.

Grants were provided for exterior work: painting, surface restoration, fire/security systems, repairs to/restoration of porches, roofs and windows, repairs to foundations and sills, and chimney and masonry repointing. Grant recipients were:

- Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution, East Haddam: $4,813 for exterior paint and repair to the Nathan Hale School (c.1750; NR)
- Avery-Copp Museum, Groton: $3,875 for painting of the Avery-Copp house (c.1800; NR)
- Mark Twain House & Museum, Hartford: $10,000 for security upgrades to the Twain house (1874; NHL)
- Connecticut Antique Machinery Association, Kent: $10,000 for exterior repairs and painting of the Cream Hill Agricultural School (1845, 1850)
- Middlesex County Community Foundation, Middletown: $14,000 for window repair for the Caleb Fuller house (1770; NR)
- Rockfall Foundation, Middletown: $10,700 for trim repair and painting at the Benjamin Williams house (c.1792; NR)
- Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven: $15,000 for roof replacement for the Chapel (1872; NHL)
- New Haven Museum, New Haven (1929; NR): $12,500 for window repair
- New London Ledge Lighthouse Foundation: $10,000 for window replacement (1906; NR)

Eugene O’Neill Theater Center, Waterford: $14,000 for roof repairs to the Monte Cristo Cottage, New London (1840s, 1888; NHL)

Connecticut Sports Foundation, Old Saybrook: $14,000 for window and roof replacement for the Maria Sanford house (1815)

Windham County 4-H Foundation, Pomfret: $5,235 for masonry repairs to the Lodge (1954)

Preston Historical Society: $14,000 for window repair for the Long Society meeting house (1818; NR)

Keeler Tavern Preservation Society, Ridgefield: $14,000 for fire protection system for the Brick House (1937; NR)

Stonington Village Improvement Association: $10,000 for window repair at the James Merrill house (1901; NHL)

Thompson Historical Society: $5,000 for foundation and sill repair to the Old Town Hall (1842; NR)

Willington Historical Society: $8,975 for roof replacement for the Glazier Tavern (c.1815; NR)

Little Red Schoolhouse Association of Winchester: $15,000 for foundation and sill repair and painting for the school (c.1815; SR)

Flanders Nature Center & Land Trust, Woodbury: $14,000 for roof replacement for the South Farm farmhouse and North Barn (1850s and late 18th century)

More information about The 1772 Foundation may be found at www.1772foundation.org.
In June, the Connecticut Trust’s Board approved five Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Grants (HPTAG), totaling $53,525, for preservation planning. The grants are funded by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Department of Economic and Community Development, using moneys generated by the Community Investment Act. The recipients are:

Greenwich Preservation Trust: $3,675 for reuse planning for the Thomas Lyon house (c.1695; NR)

New London Maritime Society: $19,000 for construction documents for roof restoration at the U. S. Custom House (1833; NR)

United Community and Family Services, Norwich: $10,000 for an energy efficiency assessment of the Samuel Huntington house (1769; NR)

Riverside Cemetery Association, Waterbury: $14,250 for condition assessment of the Hall Memorial Chapel (1884; NR)

Woodbury Cemetery Association: $6,600 to digitize cemetery records

No further rounds for Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Grants are currently scheduled, but the Trust hopes to offer this program in the future. For more information, visit www.cttrust.org or telephone (203) 562-6312.
From the Director, cont’d from page 3

lay out the goals and priorities of the Trust over the next five years. Critical questions will be addressed. How do we diversify our funding to be less dependent on public sources? How do we effectively support local and regional advocacy as a statewide organization? What are our policy priorities when state and federal legislation and planning efforts each demand full attention? What are the emerging preservation issues that we should be prepared to address? How can we be proactive in our work rather than reactive?

Our strategic planning process complements development of **Connecticut SHPO’s own five-year plan**, underway with public meetings in late June and additional dates and locations around the state to be announced (see page 2). We will attend these meetings to inform our own planning, as well as to seek to better anticipate our partnership roles with SHPO over the next several years.

If you have not caught word of a new initiative sparked by the female staff of the Trust, check out the Facebook page for **Connecticut Women in Preservation (CWIP)**. Intended to be a supportive but informal network for women working in and around historic preservation in the state, it launched in June and I look forward to reports of it becoming an integral part of the Connecticut’s preservation scene.

I hope you remain a stalwart supporter of the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, for we do good work well. Our programming, technical expertise and advocacy touch every corner of the state. We respond quickly and effectively to calls and concerns, and staff brings a deep reservoir of talent and experience to every inquiry. I have felt both the honor and responsibility leading the Trust during my two-year tenure, and hope, however short my time, that I’ve left a positive mark in advancing the work of the Trust. Certainly, my experience in Connecticut will inform my return to New York. ✿

A fond farewell.

Daniel Mackay

From the Chairman, cont’d from page 3

Committee is engaged in the development of a new strategic plan to replace the current plan, which is in effect through the end of 2017. A survey taken as part of that process and the analysis of the data obtained will provide better understanding of our many constituent groups’ perceptions of the Trust and will inform not only the Strategic Plan but also the search process for a new Executive Director.

As we move forward, we will continue to engage and inform you of our progress on both the plan and the search for a new director. ✿

Garry S. Leonard, AIA
Chairman
Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation
emerged in the early 20th century, some company owners sought to improve living conditions for their employees. In 1909, the Connecticut Mills Company built a mill to make woven material for tires in the Danielson village of Killingly. The firm contracted architect W. H. Cox to design worker housing that would inspire contentment and a sense of community. Promoted as ‘the Village Beautiful,’ this development comprises Tudor and Colonial Revival houses and Connecticut Gables, a Tudor Revival apartment complex erected in 1917.

During the ramp-up of production for the Allied forces in World War I, several major manufacturers, such as the American Brass Company and Scovill Manufacturing Company, both in Waterbury, Bristol Brass Company and New Departure Manufacturing Company in Bristol, and Remington Arms in Bridgeport developed housing. Many offered modern conveniences and parklike settings to be attractive to workers coming from elsewhere. After the United States entered the war in 1918, the United States Housing Corporation (USHC) was established and sponsored programs to accommodate workers in cities where major defense suppliers were located, such as Bridgeport, New London, and Waterbury. The USHC was a federal manifestation of the progressive notions of social reform, and its developments were intended as exemplars of improved housing for workers.

By the 1920s, companies’ investment in worker housing decreased due to postwar industrial contraction. The trend accelerated in the 1930s as mills closed in the Depression and public relief programs sought to increase home ownership by the working class. However, during World War II the federal government once again built defense worker housing in Litchfield, New Britain and New Haven to support military contractors in those towns.

The communities mentioned above are but a few of the 150 surviving worker-housing developments identified in the Connecticut Trust’s Making Places survey. In some cases, only a few residential buildings remain; in other cases, entire neighborhoods survive from years of mill operation. In several instances, housing is all that remains where the factory itself has been demolished. Some examples include communities associated with the former Palmer Brothers Company in the Fitchville section of Bozrah, Baltic Mills Company in Sprague, Ashland Cotton Company in Griswold, and Union Mills in Manchester.

Sometimes the rehabilitation of historic structures follows when mills have been converted to residential use. Such is the case in Beacon Falls at the Home Woolen Company, in Enfield at the Bigelow Carpet Company, at the Falls Company in the Yantic section of Norwich, and more recently in New Haven at Winchester Repeating Arms Company, to name but a few.

As you travel through Connecticut’s towns, be on the lookout for rows or clusters of 19th-century houses, typically repetitive in form, near a mill (or mill site). They are artifacts of mill-village life circumscribed by long days of labor in the name of production.

During World War I, the United States Housing Corporation constructed housing for war workers in Waterbury. The Colonial Revival houses and curving streets reflected improvements in worker housing promoted by Progressive-era reformers.

Information about the many mills and mill communities surveyed will be available through the Connecticut Trust’s forthcoming website, Mills: Making Places of Connecticut, to be launched this summer. The website is part of the larger Making Places initiative funded by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development with monies generated by the Community Investment Act.
Materials available for salvage:
Barn siding and framing from two 20th-century tobacco sheds currently being dismantled.

The American Honda Motor Company is donating two historic tobacco sheds and the money to remove them to the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation. The tobacco sheds are located on the site of Honda’s parts center at 555 Old Country Road in Windsor Locks. The sheds are part of the well-known array of tobacco sheds seen by travelers approaching Bradley International Airport. Developed in the 19th century as tobacco-growing flourished in the Connecticut Valley, the New England tobacco shed is a distinctive building type, different from tobacco barns in other parts of the United States. The long, narrow sheds, with hinged panels that allow farmers to control ventilation, are a unique element of the Connecticut landscape.

The Honda tobacco sheds are listed on the Connecticut State Register of Historic Places. Working with Connecticut Trust’s Circuit Rider Gregory Farmer, the American Honda Company acknowledged the importance of these structures and pursued repurposing the structures over standard demolition. The Connecticut Trust is working collaboratively with Urban Miners, a deconstruction, salvage and reclaimed goods company out of New Haven, Connecticut. The sheds are being carefully dismantled and the materials sold to support preservation work throughout the state.

Contact: Joe DeRisi at Urban Miners, (203) 824-1724 or urbanminers@gmail.com

Captain David Hills/Moses Hills House
(c.1740)
Location undisclosed

An outstanding two and one-half story chimney house containing a wealth of original details must be removed for its current site. The house measures 41’ across and 31’ deep with an attached timber-frame barn. Some of the details include raised-panel walls with intact period fireboxes; hand-planed feather-edge wall sheathing; rare arched glass transom to corner cupboard; intact staircase with acorn drops, ball finials and exquisite turnings; tall ceilings (8’-7” floor to plaster, 9’-0” to exposed ceiling beams).

The structure is to be dismantled, meticulously documented, relocated, and rebuilt. This significant building is available to be purchased and rebuilt on your site.


Glastonbury Restorations specializes in the restoration of period structures.
Deadline for the next issue is August 23, 2017.

*Historic Properties Exchange* is published to advertise endangered properties in Connecticut by the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, a statewide nonprofit organization located at 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut 06517. Real estate advertised in this publication is subject to the Federal Housing Act of 1968.

For salvage or relocation:
Mid-20th-century prefab “Techbuilt” house by architect Carl Koch.

**Location undisclosed**

“The Techbuilt Idea is in essence a design for living. It recognizes the family as the basic unit around which the structure for living must be built; that it must be designed to meet not only their physical and social needs, but also those of mind and spirit.” From *The Techbuilt House*, Techbuilt, Cambridge, MA.

Techbuilt Houses are typically 2-story structures set in a wooded or secluded area, with the first floor below grade and at least one wall open to the outside. This prefabricated building system combines Bauhaus and Scandinavian design principles.

**Contact:** Graham Chase, DEEP, (860) 424-4166 or Graham.Stevens@ct.gov.

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To list a property, learn about properties listed or to subscribe, contact Jane Montanaro, Director of Preservation Services, at jmontanaro@cttrust.org or call 203-562-6312.
A community leader was Stephen Foster, a contractor who built part of the railroad line and a partner in the mercantile business of Pratt and Foster. In 1858 Foster acquired house near his business and transformed it into one of the town’s most lavish Italianate dwellings. The expansion and remodeling were likely the work of master carpenter Cyrus William Marsh.
New Canaan:
**Hoyt-Burwell-Morse house.**
Saved from demolition in 2016, the Hoyt-Burwell-Morse house represents two important eras in local history. It was built about 1740 by one of the families who established the farming community called Canaan Parish. In the early 20th century, as New Canaan reinvented itself as a resort and suburb, the property became a summer home and then a year-round residence. Its center-chimney plan and saltbox form remain from its Colonial beginnings, while Colonial Revival modifications reflect its later history. The house was nominated to the National Register in conjunction with the donation of a preservation easement to the Connecticut Trust.

New Haven:
**Dr. Mary B. Moody house.**
The Moody house’s exuberant massing and Carpenter Gothic detail provide a picturesque counterpart to its dramatic setting atop Fair Haven Heights. From 1886 until 1903 this was the home and office of Mary Blair Moody (1837-1919), one of the first female physicians in New Haven, the first female member of the American Association of Anatomists, and a vocal advocate for women's and children’s health. The house was nominated to the National Register through the Hurricane Sandy disaster-relief program, which also provided a grant to repair hurricane damage.

New Haven:
**New Haven Clock Company.**
The New Haven Clock Company was a leading manufacturer, producing stylish yet inexpensive clocks for national and international markets, and one of the city’s biggest employers until closing in 1956. Although half of the factory was demolished for Interstate 91, the remaining portion, built between 1866 and 1937, is a typical example of industrial architecture. The Reed Realty Group is working on plans to convert the factory to live/work spaces for artists; National Register listing will allow the project to use historic rehabilitation tax credits.

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"An old house craftsman dedicated to perpetuating early Connecticut architecture, one job at a time... large or small, for individuals and organizations."
New Listings on the National Register

Connecticut sites recently added to the National Register of Historic Places include four houses, as well as an important industrial site and two historic schools. In addition to the honor of recognition, National Register status will help ensure the sites' preservation and continued use, as described below.

Bristol:
Clara T. O’Connell School and Clarence A. Bingham School.
These schools illustrate how the small industrial city of Bristol kept up with the needs of its rapidly growing population in the early 20th century. Constructed of brick in 1914 and 1916 respectively, both replaced smaller, wood-frame buildings and both were expanded during the next fifty years. Their design reflects contemporary efforts to provide natural light, ventilation, and fire safety as well as facilities for current educational needs. The schools are being redeveloped as housing; National Register status will allow the projects to qualify for historic rehabilitation tax credits.

Cornwall:
Stephen and Helen Foster house.
Located along the Housatonic Railroad line and near Litchfield County’s iron fields, West Cornwall grew into a thriving commercial hub in the mid-19th century. continued on page 18