Website Debut
Mills: Making Places of Connecticut
by Renée Tribert

First there was Town Greens, then Historic Districts and Historic Barns of Connecticut, and now the Connecticut Trust is pleased to announce the launch of our latest thematic website, Mills: Making Places of Connecticut, which went live on November 1.

The documentation of the state’s historic industrial resources has been completed and the information gathered by the Making Places program is now available online. We think it will appeal to a range of audiences, from the preservation consultant to the developer, the economic and community development professional to the industrial history buff, the tourist to the consumer.

In so many of Connecticut’s towns, mill and factory buildings remind us that the state’s history and landscape have been shaped by the industries that have sustained its people and economy. Smelting for iron production took place in blast furnaces such as can still be found in the Northwest Hills. Cotton, wool, and silk were woven in water-powered mills throughout the state in the early 1800s, but the expansive mills along the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers are testimony continued on page 4
Most preservation supporters are familiar with the National Register of Historic Places, “the official list of the Nation’s historic places worthy of preservation.” Created through the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register not only gives historic places recognition, but can also provide tax incentives, grant opportunities, and, if federal funds or permitting are being used, protection. But many states also keep their own lists of cultural resources significant to the development, history, and people of their states. These programs can run concurrently with the National Register, or they can operate by their own guidelines, regulations, and financial incentives. Connecticut is a state that administers two separate programs, both the National Register and its own Connecticut Register of Historic Places (SR).

For many property owners, it’s not always clear what program makes the most sense for a property, and many have questions about what State Register listing means. Knowing what types of properties are included, how a property is nominated, and the effect listing has on a property can help any property owner make an informed decision when choosing to nominate.

WHAT’S LISTED

Created by an act of the Connecticut General Assembly in 1975, the Connecticut State Register seeks to create a list of resources that characterize the historical development of the Nutmeg State. Since 1975, more than 75,000 properties have been added to the State Register. Many of them were nominated by property owners and approved by the Historic Preservation Council (HPC), but others are listed through several different resources:

- All National Register nominations approved by the Review Board and all properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places or determined eligible for listing (D.O.E.)
- All properties approved for Local Historic District or Local Historic Property designation by the Historic Preservation Council (even if not subsequently approved by the municipality)
- All resources included in the 1987 survey of state-owned buildings completed for the Commission

For years, there was no single list of properties on the State Register. However, the State Historic Preservation Office recently has created a database that contains all resources listed on the State and National Registers for Connecticut’s four coastal counties. The database can be found on the SHPO website, www.cultureandtourism.org. Work on the remainder of the state is ongoing.

HOW IT’S LISTED

First, anyone interested in nominating a property to the State Register should contact the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). SHPO staff can provide preliminary information, may request photos or a brief description via e-mail or even schedule a site visit to determine preliminary eligibility. The State Register uses similar criteria for listing as the National Register except that special-case considerations (such as a 50-year age requirement) do not apply. A good guide on how to determine if a property might be eligible is National Park Service Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

Once a property has been determined eligible, a nomination form is prepared...
From the Editor

Although the Trust never slowed down much during the summer, fall brought a new round of activity. We also experienced some changes in people.

Mary Ann Handley of Manchester resigned from the Board of Trustees in September, having served since 2012. With her background as a history professor at Manchester Community College, a member of the State Historic Preservation Board (which reviews nominations to the National Register of Historic Places), and a State Senator, Mary Ann brought a wealth of historical knowledge and political experience to the Trust. Her guidance was invaluable as we sought to build and maintain relationships with lawmakers while advocating for legislation and funding for historic preservation. The Board appointed John Toomey of Bolton, a former Trustee and former student of Mary Ann’s, to complete her term. We thank Mary Ann for her service to the Trust and wish her well in the future.

The fall also brought an internal change. Wes Haynes came on staff as Director of External Partnerships, with responsibilities for outreach and development. Wes has been with the Trust since 2013, initially as a Circuit Rider and as project director of the Making Places industrial sites survey and assistance program.

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The first major event of the season was the Trust’s first Golf Tournament. For a report and photos, see page 19.

On October 11, the Trust and Stamford’s Ferguson Library co-sponsored a reading by author John Freeman Gill from his first novel, The Gargoyle Hunters, published this year by Knopf. Mr. Gill, a former journalist for the City Section of The New York Times and architecture and real estate editor for Avenue, introduced the reading with a talk about his inspiration for the novel, the exterior restoration of Cass Gilbert’s Woolworth Building in the 1970s, the first such treatment of an historic skyscraper.

The Bridgeport Downtown Special Services District, Connecticut Main Street, and The Cultural Alliance of Fairfield County sponsored the Citizen Jane Film Festival on October 12 at the Bijou Theater featuring a screening of a recent film documentary on the legacy of urbanologist Jane Jacobs. The Trust introduced a Jacobs-themed walking tour featuring a recently opened community art gallery, urban art project and McLevy Square, a mixed-use redevelopment of four National Register-listed properties that used historic rehabilitation tax credits.

As CPN goes to press, the General Assembly has finally passed a two-year state budget—four months into the fiscal year. According to early reports, the new budget sweeps $5 million per year from the Community Investment Act into the general fund. This is an improvement over the past two years, but it still undermines the intent of the Act to support historic preservation, affordable housing, open space acquisition and farmland protection. This process has provided a powerful reminder of how much the Trust relies on the support of its members and friends.

Thank you.
to the robustness of the industry in the second half of the 19th century. Arms production has been a staple industry in factories from Norwich to New Haven to Hartford where the blue dome of the Colt factory attests to the prominence of the industry. The many factories that define the towns in the Naugatuck River Valley from Ansonia north to Winsted, have produced clocks, locks, sporting goods, buttons, machine tools, and all manner of brass commodities. Specialized industries and the mills they occupied sometimes gave towns their identity: ivory products in Ivoryton and Deep River, axes in Collinsville, hats in Danbury, and silver and Britannia ware in Meriden, carpets in Thompsonville, and hardware in New Britain.

But there is so much more! Connecticut manufacturers have made celluloid novelties and cigarette lighters, garden tools and guitars, lamp shades and lipstick, pasta and percolators, record needles and rubber dress shields, soap and sails, vacuum cleaners and varnishes.

The survey identified nearly 1,500 places where things were made across 126 of Connecticut’s 169 towns. The main thrust of the project was to identify and document factories that are underutilized and therefore opportunities for redevelopment. Still we sought to be as comprehensive as possible and have included archaeological sites, small grist and saw mills, single building machine shops, and factories previously rehabbed for residential or other uses; we’ve even retained factories once listed on the National Register or documented in the survey but since lost to neglect or demolition.

The website brings all that information to the public. It can be explored to find information in five general categories: mills and factory complexes; mill communities and housing; industrial history resources; redevelopment and reuse resources; and activities in factory spaces.

You can look for mills in a variety of ways. All resources have been geocoded and mapped, so if you are interested in a particular location—a town or perhaps a county—the home page with its interactive map is an easy starting point. When you click on a town on the map, it zooms in to show the

The Chidsey-Linsley house was built about 1790 across from the East Haven Green, where General Lafayette and his troops camped during the Revolution. The 1½-story, center-chimney Cape is notable for its unusual flaring roof, which swoops out to wide eaves front and back—a feature common in Dutch houses on nearby Long Island but extremely rare in Connecticut. The builders thriftily re-used parts from an older house, which still can be seen in the basement. They even reused an older foundation, which may account for the double front door and the side door—both features typically seen only on larger dwellings. Owned by many years by an architectural historian, the Chidsey-Linsley house retains its original layout and most of the original exterior clapboards. Interior floors, trim, and paneling remain in pristine condition. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the house is eligible for Connecticut’s Historic Homes Rehabilitation Tax Credit. Within walking distance are shops and restaurants, Long Island Sound, and scenic salt marshes.

$175,000

Katherine Bennett, Betsy Grauer Realty, (203) 787-3434; katherine@betsygrauерrealty.com

Betsy Grauer Realty, Inc.
Making Places

Making Places of Connecticut

A PROJECT OF THE
CONNECTICUT TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

HOME | MAKING PLACES | THE CONNECTICUT MILL | MILL COMMUNITIES | FIND MILLS | CONTACT US

EXPERIENCE CT MILLS

Do you enjoy the creativity and craftsmanship of industry when set against the textures of steel beams and exposed brick walls? Are you motivated to work harder on your exercise routine in the wide open steel and concrete spaces where power drove industry? It doesn’t have to be an old mill overlooking a scenic pond and dam! Search here to find former mill settings across the state where you can browse art, enjoy a beer or meal, take a yoga class, or dance work space. (And if there’s a place we’ve missed, feel free to let us know!)

Town: — Select option —
County: — Select option —

“Experience Mills” is a guide to businesses, institutions, and other attractions housed in historic Connecticut mills.

outline of the town and the location of mills and mill communities. Another click of the mouse brings up an aerial photograph, brief description, and link to the resource record. Selecting a county shows all the resources found in that county in a list with aerial photographs and company or factory names and addresses; again, the relevant resource record is accessible from the entry. Perhaps you are interested in knowing what mill complexes are listed on the State or National Register. We have a search page to help you find the nearly 280 already listed as well as another 425 resources identified as candidates for State Register listing as part of the Making Places survey.

The most comprehensive information was gathered for the factories identified as candidates for State Register listing, and it offers the opportunity for research and analysis on a variety of characteristics. For example, construction date data identify more than 700 factories and additions built from the turn of the 20th century through World War I to the Great Depression, pointing to nearly thirty years of sustained industrial expansion.

A quarter of all surviving factories were used at some time for metal fabrication (hardware, tools, defense and consumer goods). Among them, you might find the factories of the New Departure Manufacturing Company division of General Motors (which was established in 1888 to make door and bicycle bells but shifted about 1906 to ball bearings). The company constructed three complexes in Bristol, one in Meriden and another in West Hartford where it also purchased 31 acres in 1919, subdividing them into lots for employee housing. As to construction, nearly 50 percent of surviving buildings are brick, but the first decade of the 20th century saw the short-lived application of rusticated cast stone. On the other hand, the construction of wood-frame factories continued well into the 20th century.

Most of our energies went into the identification and documentation of factory complexes, but we also found approximately 150 mill communities built by or for the companies operating the mills. While the scope of the project did not allow for photo documentation, we were able to compile general descriptive and locational information. Many of the houses, boarding houses, and public buildings such as libraries and company stores are contributing resources to established historic districts. For those that are not, we have identified the approximate number of structures as well as construction dates and architectural styles. As with the mill complexes, communities can be found on the home page map, or searching by location.

While interesting background information on companies, industry figures, products and processes can be found within the resource records, we have also provided links for further reading and research. In 1981, the Society for Industrial Architects published the results of a survey commissioned by the Connecticut Historical Commission (forerunner to today's...
Online opportunities to explore Connecticut’s historic places and discover resources for preserving them continue to multiply. Two other new websites offer information about Connecticut archaeology and architecture.

The Institute for American Indian Studies has launched Digging into History: Exploring Connecticut’s Deep History through Archaeological Sites. Created under a grant from the Department of Economic and Community Development, it provides information on nine of some 5,500 known archaeology sites in the state. Eight of the nine are primarily related to Native Americans. The ninth is the Venture Smith homestead on Haddam Neck. Each site is given a general description of its history and excavation and statement of its importance. The entries vary in length and completeness, but references for more information are provided. Additional sites will be added, including Euro-American ones.

In addition, there are pages offering an introduction to Connecticut archaeology and the Connecticut archaeological record, glossary, resources for further reading and for teachers, and a page on protecting archaeological sites.

SAH Archipedia, sponsored by the Society of Architectural Historians, offers entries on buildings in every state, plus the District of Columbia, drawn from Buildings of the United States, the Society’s

Clark House, Orange, Connecticut
$1,600,000
A genuine treasure designed in 1951 by the legendary Marcel Breuer, one of the “Harvard Five” architects. Breuer’s use of contrasting materials, textures, and light are seen in this house with its ceilings of wood, walls of glass and stone, and open patios. The five-bedroom Bi-Level contemporary has over 4000 square feet on 5.6 acres with a long drive and peaceful views.
For more information, call Barbara Lehrer, (203) 795-2424 or (203) 640-6407.
series of architectural guidebooks. The site is planned to offer free access to entries for about 100 “classic” buildings for each state; further entries will be accessible by subscription. In addition to reading individual entries, users can perform nationwide searches by architect, building type, century, material, or style.

The Connecticut page, launched this past summer, currently has ten buildings, located in Fairfield, Hartford, New Haven, and New London counties. They are all well-known landmarks such as the Lockwood-Mathews Mansion in Norwalk, the Long Walk at Trinity College in Hartford, the Grove Street Cemetery Gate in New Haven, and New London Harbor Light. Introductory materials and additional entries are to be added in the future. Presumably these will show greater variety, particularly the industrial architecture so crucial to Connecticut’s identity.

The coordinator for the Connecticut entries is Emily Chase Morash, an architectural historian and associate dean at Connecticut College.

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In addition to the Making Places site, the Connecticut Trust still maintains three other historic preservation websites:

**TownGreens.com**, the award-winning website based on the Trust’s survey of town greens across the state, is currently undergoing repairs but usually available. It includes detailed information on 172 town greens as well as an introductory essay and seven in-depth case studies.

**Historic Barns of Connecticut** offers a context study of Connecticut agricultural history and architecture as well as survey data for more than 2,000 historic barns, assembled with the help of 400 volunteers, and information about documenting and preserving historic barns.

**Local Historic Districts and Property Commissions in Connecticut** is primarily intended to help historic district commission members and certified local government officials, but the information is also helpful for private property owners. It contains maps and property lists for local historic districts as well as a complete handbook for historic district and historic property commissions.

Visit the site: www.towngreens.com

Visit the site: www.connecticutbarns.org

Visit the site: www.historicdistricts.org

**Coming in 2018:** Watch for a new website based on Creative Places, the Trust’s survey of sites associated with 20th-century artists and writers in Connecticut.

**The 1772 Foundation**

2018 Connecticut Historic Preservation Matching Grants for Private Nonprofit Organizations

The 1772 Foundation is offering matching grants of up to $15,000 for the following historic preservation projects: exterior painting, finishes and surface restoration, fire detection/lightning protection/security systems, repairs/restoration of porches, roofs and windows, repairs to foundations and sills, and chimney and masonry repointing.

To be considered, please send a one-page letter of inquiry to: 1772@cttrust.org and use 1772 Foundation in the subject line.

Letters should include: amount requested, purpose of grant including name and address of the historic resource for which funding will be used, matching funds you have or plan to have, project time frame, and ownership status (own or lease) for the site. Also, please attach a current photo which best shows site condition, no more than 1.5MB, and provide web address for the site or organization.

Letters of inquiry will be accepted until December 31, 2017. Invited applications will be due March 1, 2018.
Celebrating the Constitution of 1818

How do you celebrate a constitution?
A coalition of historical organizations, convened by Connecticut Humanities, is planning ways to observe the 200th anniversary of Connecticut’s Constitution of 1818.

Replacing the Royal Charter, which had served as the basis of Connecticut’s government since 1662, the Constitution of 1818 changed the way the state’s citizens governed themselves. It established the executive as an independent branch of government, although the office of governor remained relatively weak. It approved an independent judiciary. It broadened suffrage, while still limiting voting rights to white, Christian males. Perhaps most important, it disestablished the Congregational Church, ending Connecticut’s Puritan legacy of theocratic government.

A constitutional convention held at the Old State House in Hartford in August and September of 1818 wrote the new constitution, approving it on 16 September. It was narrowly adopted by the state’s voters on 5 October. Although it was often amended, this Constitution served Connecticut until 1965.

To commemorate this significant moment in Connecticut history, the group is looking at including themes such as:

• The historical event: the origins, outcomes, and ongoing life of the Constitution, including the means and language of public debate around it.

• Connecticut in 1818: its demographics, economy, and society, as well as the people and places related to the creation and adoption of the new Constitution.

• Public issues common to 1818 and 2018, including voting rights, church-state relations, and religious freedom.

The Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office and the Connecticut Trust will try to identify extant places associated with the 1818 Constitution. The Old State House in Hartford heads the list, as the site of the constitutional convention and the survivor of Connecticut’s two state capitol buildings at the time. Homes of political leaders, sites of other public meetings and events, and places associated with the themes also will be included.

To help groups plan and carry out observances, Connecticut Humanities is offering small “quick” grants of up to $3,000 for projects such as lectures, exhibits, digital media presentations, performances, or other events marking the anniversary.

Watch for more on the observances in Connecticut Preservation News and on the websites of the Connecticut Trust and Connecticut Humanities.

For more information…

To read about the Constitution of 1818, visit http://libguides.ctstatelibrary.org/law/connecticut-constitutional-history/home

To join the planning process, contact Gregg Mangan at Connecticut Humanities, gmangan@cthumanities.org.

For information on the Connecticut Humanities’ grants, contact Gregg Mangan (gmangan@cthumanities.org) or Scott Wands (swands@cthumanities.org).

To suggest extant places associated with the civic debate and the creation of the constitution, contact Christopher Wigren, cwigren@cttrust.org.
Briefly Noted

Colchester. ▲
On September 15, the Colchester Historical Society and the Colchester Historic District Commission dedicated a newly-constructed replica of the Colchester School for Colored Children. The original building was built in 1790 as an ordinary district school, but was used to educate free and enslaved African American children from about 1804 to 1838. Nathan Liverant and Son antiques dealers, a longtime Colchester business, constructed the schoolhouse as a gift to the town. Arthur Liverant, the third-generation proprietor of the business, said his family decided on the gift both in recognition of the school’s importance as probably the first in Connecticut to educate African American children, and also in gratitude for the town’s welcome to their ancestors, Jewish immigrants who arrived in the early 20th century. The building’s design was based on a 19th-century engraving of the original building, with details from an historic school in nearby Hebron; it received a certificate of appropriateness from the Colchester historic district commission.

In memoriam.
Historian and historical consultant David Ransom died in August, shortly after his 100th birthday. Ransom came to preservation in mid-life, after a career in sales, and was particularly known as the author of scores of National Register nominations as well as three books: *George Keller, Architect; Structures and Styles: Guided Tours of Hartford Architecture* (with Gregory Andrews); and *Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects*. He was a founder of the Hartford Architecture Conservancy and Connecticut Preservation Action and chaired the West Hartford Historic District Commission. For his accomplishments, Ransom received the Harlan Griswold Award, jointly presented by the Connecticut Historical Commission and the Connecticut Trust, in 1991.

East Haddam. ▲
Connecticut Landmarks is creating the state’s first historic site dedicated to LGBTQ history at the Palmer-Warner house (1738; NR). Preservation architect Frederic Palmer bequeathed the property to the organization in 1971, subject to a life estate for his partner, Howard Metzger, who died in 2005. According to Landmarks’ website, the 18th-century house contains furniture, porcelain, glass, silver, and artworks collected by the couple. The archives contain papers from Palmer’s restoration practice as well as personal papers and correspondence between Palmer and Metzger from the 1940s to the 1960s. These papers document the life of a same-sex couple at a time when such relationships had to remain largely hidden. Connecticut Landmarks is currently raising funds to catalogue and preserve the collections and renovate the Palmer-Warner barn (pictured) as a visitor and exhibition center.
Greenwich. ▲
Co-owners Jeffrey Mendell and Richard Granoff have completed renovation of the former CL&P substation (1928; SR) for office use. Mr. Granoff’s firm, Granoff Architects, designed the renovation and now occupies part of the building. Financing included Connecticut Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits. Among the building’s significant features are a concrete-and-brick elevator penthouse and Art Deco detailing. New windows match the originals while, inside, interior walls have exposed brick and the concrete floors have been retained. Many new partitions are glass, to preserve the original sense of space. CL&P had used the building for storage in later years, and it had been entirely vacant since 2004.

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Around the State

Manchester.
The Cheney Building (1926) and its adjacent power house (1915), both in the Cheney Brothers National Historic Landmark district, reopened in September as part of the Bennett Academy. Originally part of an education complex that funneled workers to the Cheney Brothers silk mills and other local industries, the buildings had been threatened with demolition before the Town and the State Historic Preservation Office agreed on a reuse plan in 2015. The façade and side walls of the boiler house were preserved, with a new structure inserted behind them and connected to the Cheney Building for classroom and office space. The chimney of the power house, a neighborhood landmark, has been repaired and capped.

New Haven.
This summer, Yale University razed a colonnade designed by the prominent Modernist architect Philip Johnson. Built in 1964 in conjunction with the Kline Biology Tower, the colonnade connected it with three earlier laboratory buildings atop the university’s Science Hill. An updated version of the Collegiate-Gothic cloisters that are Yale’s architectural trademark, it unified a miscellaneous collection of structures and gave the windy hilltop an identity of its own as one of Yale’s most successful Modernist spaces. The demolition took place quietly, with no directly-stated reference to the colonnade in notices to community or preservation groups; publicly available renderings of the new building are made from angles that do not show the loss of the colonnade. Plans also call for an addition to be attached to the base of Kline Tower, covering its principal face, obscuring its free-standing form, and destroying Johnson’s intended architectural entry sequence.
Norwich. ▲
The first phase of converting Ponemah Mill No. 1 (1866-1871; NR) to apartments was nearing completion as CPN went to press in October, and developer Fin O’Neill of OneKey LLC hoped that the first residents would be moving in by mid-November. This phase created 116 units in the southern half of the mammoth building, once claimed as the biggest textile mill in the world. Two more phases are slated to add an additional 198 units. The $30 million project received funding from the state Department of Housing and the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, as well as state and federal historic rehabilitation tax credits. “Without the historic credits, this project never would have happened,” said Mr. O’Neill.
New London.
In September, a Superior Court judge ordered William Cornish, the owner of 116 and 130 Bank Street (c. 1786-1789 and c. 1828; NR), not to “demolish or destroy” the buildings. The order came in response to a suit filed by the Attorney General on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Office, under the Connecticut Environmental Protection Act. The Connecticut Trust is participating in the suit as a separate party. A hearing is scheduled for November 30.

Voluntown.
Town voters defeated a proposal to authorize $39,000 for demolition of the former Methodist meeting house in August, but the building’s long-term preservation is still uncertain. Built before 1841, the building is a rare surviving example of an early 19th-century design type with pulpit at the entry end and a sloped floor. The church closed in 1968 and town has owned the building since 2012. Since at least the 1980s the Voluntown Historical Society has attempted to raise funds for repairs and to have the meeting house and the Wylie School designated as local historic properties, but without success. Reuse has been hampered by the tight lot, scarcely larger than the building itself, and a neighbor who refuses access across his property for repairs. The vote seems to have reflected an unwillingness to spend town funds rather than sentiment for preserving the building. Expansion of the town library, on the same ballot, also was defeated. The Connecticut Trust continues to assist the town in exploring options to reuse the building on site or consider moving it.
Mills, Making Places of Connecticut, cont’d from page 5

State Historic Preservation Office). Titled _Connecticut: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites_, this important statewide survey provides an invaluable record of a great many of the state’s significant mill complexes, and is the core which the Making Places project updated and enhanced. A scanned copy of the book is available on the website. Connecticuthistory.org, a website of Connecticut Humanities, shares “stories about the people, traditions, innovations and events that make up the rich history of the Nutmeg State.” You can find articles on products, inventors and labor issues there under “Business and Industry.” We also provide links to historical societies and museums across the state that have strong industrial history collections if you really want to dig into a topic.

As important as the documentation of historic industrial sites is, preservation depends upon the active use, maintenance and enjoyment of these buildings. To that end, we have identified resources to help owners and potential developers. They will be able to link to organizations and agencies that have programs relevant to mill redevelopment, including the State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Economic and Community Development, Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, Office of Policy and Management, Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, and others. In addition, those looking for mill redevelopment opportunities can search by known current use.

Perhaps the most fun part of the website is our “Experience CT Mills” portal. Here you don’t have to be cerebral or studious and read mill histories (although you can). Instead, we’ll help you find an activity you enjoy in a mill or factory setting in a location of your choice! We have five categories: Arts & Museums, Food & Drink, Health Beauty & Fitness, Retail and Other. Would you like to find a brewery in Hartford County? There are ten in former factory spaces. Are you hankering after an awesome workout in Thomaston? You’ll find a gym and batting cages at a former clock factory. If it’s artist studios in Bridgeport you’re after, there are three factories with collectives. If you want to go antiquing in Plainville, you’ll have two options. And if you’d rather be outside, we can help you find a walking trail or park with industrial association.

Much remains of the state’s historic industrial fabric to remind us of the importance of manufacturing to Connecticut’s identity. These ‘making places’ offer new opportunities to appreciate their architecture, soaring spaces and history through activities as varied as offices, shops, apartments, new industries, and, we hope, many reuses yet to come! 🎉

Visit the website: MakingPlaces.org

Making Places was made possible by a generous grant from the State Historic Preservation Office of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development with funding from the Community Investment Act.

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Before
Next month: After
Photo: Greg Farnell
We bought Sanford-Bristol to save it
Thanks to CTHP & Milford PT’s 2014 law suit. See last month’s Preservation News for our progress or call me for a tour!
Lesley Mills 203-776-2273

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telmore@elmore-design.com
116 Bank Street (c.1788)
John Deshon Building (c. 1828)

130 Bank Street, New London

Being offered together, 116 and 130 Bank Street are available for purchase and redevelopment. Both buildings are located within the Downtown New London National Register Historic District on Bank Street.

Description from the nomination form:

Most of the buildings on Bank Street are three and four stories high. On both sides of the street the facades are continuous, except for cross streets, alleys, and occasional empty lots. The overall uniformity of the buildings’ height and mass are a striking visual element in these three Bank Street blocks. The roadway is wide enough for one lane of automobile traffic in each direction, plus parallel parking at each curb. The streetscape is characterized by pedestrian traffic along the sidewalks. At street level most of the buildings are occupied by stores, restaurants, and other service establishments. During busy times of day a sense of activity prevails. A variety of architectural styles is represented along Bank Street.

Rehabilitation of these properties may be eligible for historic tax credits and grants. Feasibility studies of possible rehab scenarios are available from the Connecticut Trust.

https://www.coldwellbankerhomes.com/ct/new-london/130-bank-street/pid_20156325/

Contact:
Susan or Connie, US Properties (860) 437-0101
Deadline for the next issue is December 15, 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.

Neither advertisers nor the Connecticut Trust are responsible or liable for any misinformation, misprints, or typographical errors contained in Historic Properties Exchange.

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.
with help from locally knowledgeable persons or by a professionally qualified consultant. The form is submitted to SHPO staff electronically along with images and a map. Once a nomination is received, SHPO staff will notify the applicant if additional information is needed. Staff revisions are compiled and additional information or edits may be requested. With a final version complete, SHPO staff notifies property owners by certified mail, and places the nomination on the agenda to be heard by the HPC. Although SHPO staff presents the nomination to HPC, individuals who prepare the SR nomination forms are encouraged to attend, as well as any interested parties. The HPC then votes to approve a nomination, at which point it is officially listed on the State Register.

**WHAT LISTING DOES**

As with the National Register, listing on the State Register is primarily honorary, except for projects that utilize state funds or assistance, which must be reviewed for their potential impact on the historic resources. Owners of resources on the SR are eligible to apply for State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits, the Historic Restoration Fund, and the Historic Homes Rehabilitation Tax Credit. And yes, listing on the SR also entitles owners to purchase a plaque stating that their property has been officially recognized.

Have a property you think should be listed on the State Register? Let the State Historic Preservation Office know! More information on the State Register, including *How to Fill Out a Nomination Form*, a SR Fact Sheet, and a link to the SR Database, can be found at www.cultureandtourism.org.

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**Upcoming Meetings**

**Connecticut Historic Preservation Council**
December 6, 2017 at 9:30 a.m.
Conference call
To participate contact Liz Shapiro
(860) 500-2360; Elizabeth.Shapiro@ct.gov

**Connecticut Historic Preservation Council**
January 3, 2018 at 9:30 a.m.
at the State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Economic and Community Development
Main Conference Room
1 Constitution Plaza, 2nd Floor
Hartford, Connecticut

**State Historic Preservation Board**
December 1, 2017 at 9:30 a.m.
450 Columbus Boulevard, 4th Floor
Hartford, Connecticut
For more information call (860) 256-2800

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**Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation**

**Revolving Loan Fund**
Short-term loan financing to transform underutilized historic buildings, support economic development, and preserve community character.

**Types of Loans**
- Construction Loans
- Pre-Construction Loans
- Pre-Purchase Loans

**Guidelines and Qualifications**

For more information
Gregory Farmer  (203) 464-7380
RLF@cttrust.org

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**Preservation Circle**
- Chairman’s Circle  $ 1,000
- Preservation Patron  $ 500
- Circuit Rider Sponsor  $ 250
- Heritage Partner  $ 100

**Basic Membership**
- Business  $ 100
- Non-profit/Municipal  $ 75
- Family  $ 50
- Individual  $ 40

You can join the Connecticut Trust online too, at www.cttrust.org

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**Join the Connecticut Trust!**

Name  Mr.  Mrs.  Ms.  Miss _________________________________________________________________________
Street ___________________________________________________________________________________________________
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Employer (for matching gift program) _________________________________________________________________________

☐ Check enclosed (payable to “Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation”) Charge my: ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa ☐ American Express

Card Number __________________________________________________________________ Exp. Date ______/_______
Signature ________________________________________________________________________________________________

Mail to: 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, CT 06517-4002 Telephone: (203) 562-6312 All contributions are tax deductible.

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**State Register of Historic Places**, cont’d from page 2
Golf Classic

On September 22nd, the Trust hosted the first annual Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation Golf Classic at the historic Shennecossett Golf Course in Groton. Golfers enjoyed a great day of play, followed by raffles, prizes, fun, and dining. Proceeds from the event will benefit the Trust’s work of protecting, preserving, and promoting Connecticut’s historic places.

Thanks to the sponsors who made the event possible: Crosskey Architects; The Day of New London; Hoopes, Morgenthaler, Rausch & Scaramozza; Robinson + Cole; Walker Solutions, Inc.; Frosted Works; Accounting Resources, Inc.; ABM Business Systems; Brady Family Foundation; Kemper Associated; Kramer Printing; Cenaxo; Connecticut Explored; Northeast Collaborative Architects; Petra Construction; Svensk & Co.; Connecticut Humanities; Evelyn Cole Smith Architects; Whitneyville Food Center; Goman + York; William C. Woods & Co., P.C.; Garry S. Leonard Architect; and the truly wonderful staff at the Shennecossett Golf Course. We look forward to our second annual Golf Classic!

University of Connecticut Hartford Campus, cont’d from page 20

demolished for an office building in 1919. Luckily, a number of pieces were saved from the church. Architect Donn Barber reused the portico, including green-granite columns and a terra cotta entablature in ivory, cream, green, and gold, on the new building he designed for the Hartford Times newspaper (1920; SR).

After sitting vacant for years, the Times building has been renovated and given a big new addition to house UConn’s new Hartford campus. The renovation included restoration of the historic façade with the pieces taken from the church.

Speaking at the dedication, Hartford mayor Luke Bronin said, “UConn’s beautiful new campus not only brings the historic Hartford Times building back to life, but brings thousands of students and faculty to downtown Hartford—adding tremendous energy and vitality to our capital city.” Stanford White would be proud.
Fragments of one of the great lost buildings of American architecture came to life again in August. McKim, Mead and White’s Madison Square Presbyterian Church (1906), was among the first important buildings to use polychrome terra cotta, and it was a masterpiece of Stanford White’s architectural artistry. However, after only thirteen years the church was

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