

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JAN 07 1988
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic N/A
and/or common Downtown New London National Register District (Boundary Increase)

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet N/A not for publication
city, town New London vicinity of
state Connecticut code 09 county New London code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership, See Continuation Sheet
street & number
city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. New London City Clerk
street & number 181 Captain's Walk
city, town New London state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1987 federal state county local
depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 S. Prospect Street
city, town Hartford state Connecticut

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date 1872
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		49 Washington Street

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Downtown New London National Register District Boundary Increase contains 37 buildings, 33 of which are classified as contributing to the district. The boundary is increased in three distinct sections on the western, northern, and southwestern edges of the existing district. For clarity, they are identified as Sections 1, 2 or 3, and are described separately (see Figure #1).

Section 1

Section 1 includes the portion of Huntington Street between Tilley Street and Captain's Walk, 9, 12, and 16 Jay Street, and Washington Street on the western edge of the existing district. A high ridge running in a north-south direction bisects Section 1 of the Downtown New London National Register District Boundary Increase along Huntington Street and marks the highest elevation in the central business district (Photograph #1). The valley created to the east of this ridge is defined by Washington Street, and adjoins the existing district. Behind Huntington Street on the west side, the land again drops dramatically, so that neighboring buildings along Jay Street are as many as two stories below the grade of Huntington Street. The 1784 Georgian New London County Courthouse at 70 Huntington Street is one of the dominant buildings in Section 1 and visually dominates the upper portion of Captain's Walk located in the existing district (Photograph #2). Its position at the crest of Huntington Street overlooking Captain's Walk, a major downtown thoroughfare, creates a visual terminus for this street and, in effect, for the western edge of downtown.

Section 1 adds approximately 13-1/2 acres to the Downtown New London National Register District. Huntington Street is a major artery through the city connecting with Tilley Street in the existing district. Together with Captain's Walk and Bank Street, Huntington Street defines the central business district. Section 1 contains a mix of commercial, educational, residential, religious, recreational, and public buildings.

Eight of the 25 structures in Section 1 are Greek Revival frame or masonry buildings. 5-9 Huntington Street, a Commercial Greek Revival apartment building c.1857, fills an oddly shaped lot at the intersection of Washington and Huntington Streets (Photograph #3). Across the street and within the existing district are frame Greek Revival houses, gable-end to street. The Greek Revival dwellings at 35, 52, and 56 Huntington Street and 9 Jay Street are similar to these Washington Street houses (Photographs #4, #5, #6). 58 Huntington and 16 Jay Street are three-story brick Greek Revival houses with flat rooflines and denticulated cornices (Photographs #7, #8). The 1843 church at 25 Huntington Street has two-story Corinthian columns supporting a denticulated pediment, and a square belvedere with engaged Ionic columns (Photograph #9). This church is listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

The large Georgian Revival buildings at 73 and 81 Washington Street share many similar design features, including Flemish bond brickwork, splayed lintels with keystones, and sectioned parapets above modillioned cornices. First-story windows on 73 Washington Street are surmounted by ornamented semi-circular panels, a pattern which is reflected in the semi-circular transom windows of 81 Washington Street (Photograph #10). St. Mary's School at 28 Rear Huntington Street displays many decorative elements, including splayed lintels over transom windows, round-headed windows with Gothic tracery, and recessed panels in the brickwork. A denticulated cornice with modillions supports a hipped slate roof (Photograph #11).

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Property Name/Address

Date

National Register of Historic Places:

Huntington Street Baptist Church April 12, 1982
29 Huntington Street, New London, Connecticut

Depository: Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 S. Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut

New London County Courthouse October 15, 1970
(National Historic Landmark)

70 Huntington Street, New London, Connecticut
Depository: Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 S. Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut

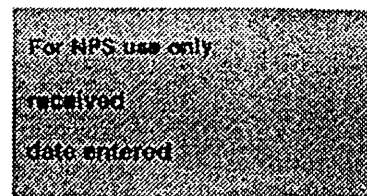
Connecticut Trust Survey of Buildings for Landmarks of the Constitution, 1987:

New London County Courthouse
70 Huntington Street, New London, Connecticut

Depository: Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation
152 Temple Street, New Haven, Connecticut

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A cluster of three French Second Empire houses at the intersection of Huntington and Jay Streets and the Gothic Revival complex of St. Mary Star of the Sea Church on Huntington Street create small concentrations of these two styles within the extension (Photographs #12, #13, #14). Other styles of the 18th and 19th centuries are represented by single buildings, including 70 Huntington Street (Georgian) (Photograph #2), 62 Huntington Street (Romanesque Revival) (Photograph #15), 49 Washington Street (Dutch Colonial) (Photograph #16), 21 Huntington Street (Italianate) (Photograph #17), and 15-17 Huntington Street (Queen Anne) (Photograph #18). There is one early 20th-century commercial structure at 13-23 Washington Street with decorative elements distinguishing the one-story front office from the attached three-story utilitarian garage/warehouse in the rear (Photograph #19). 41 Huntington Street shares the rear wall of the third story of this building. The other non-contributing buildings include the Southern New England Telephone Company six-story office and radio tower at 26 Washington Street (1960), and the 1963 Gothic Revival granite convent, which is well-integrated into the historic church complex (Photograph #1).

Section 2

Section 2 contains a single building, the former YMCA, on 1/2 acre at the corner of Meridian Street and Governor Winthrop Boulevard on the northern border of the existing district. The building fills half the block of both streets on which it fronts and butts up against the Mohican Hotel (which stands within the existing district), forming a solid wall along Meridian Street. This well-designed Georgian Revival building uses polychrome brick to emphasize the Flemish bond pattern and contrasting cut stone for second-story window details, keystones, watertable, and cornice for additional visual interest. The wooden cornice has modillions and geometric fretwork in the frieze (Photograph #20).

Section 3

Section 3 extends the southwestern edge of the existing district to include 11 commercial buildings facing Bank Street and contains approximately four acres of flat terrain created in the mid-19th century by the filling in of portions of the Thames River shoreline and Bream Cove. The Shaw Mansion, a 1756 Georgian stone residence in the existing district, and the 1903 Armstrong-Perry Block at 314-330 Bank Street in the extension face each other across Perkins Green, a small triangular parklet at the intersection of Bank and Blinman Streets and Lane A. The buildings in Section 3 are late 19th-century and early 20th-century brick commercial structures lining Bank Street west of Tilley Street. Bank Street defines the southeastern edge of the central business district.

The block of buildings from 341 through 385 Bank Street share common walls and present a solid facade to the street (Photograph #21). The commercial Greek Revival building at 341 Bank Street is similar to many buildings in the district, with a plain brick facade, granite lintels and sills, and raking parapet (Photograph #22). The adjacent buildings include early 20th-century vernacular commercial structures, two Second Renaissance Revival buildings, and a three-story Queen Anne commercial brick building with details highlighted in molded brick (Photographs #21, #22, #23).

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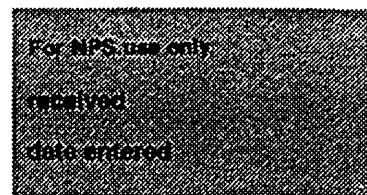
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Downtown New London National Register District Boundary Increase, New London, Connecticut
Section number 7 Page 2

The embellishments on the Armstrong-Perry Block on the south side of Bank Street use a highly ornamental design as in Sullivanesque commercial buildings (Photograph #24). The main block at 318-320 Bank Street rises four stories and is flanked on both sides by the one-story buildings with parapets at 314 and 330 Bank Street. A denticulated cornice unites the three sections. Terracotta is used extensively in decorative panels with repetitive foliage designs and in framing the major openings in the upper stories of the building, including windows in the center bay, and the banks of windows in the upper three stories. Brickwork is also used decoratively in the entablature. Short brick pilasters support an arcaded corbel table. Roman brick is used in this building and in the more modest adjacent structure at 33¹/₂ Bank Street, creating unity within the block of buildings.

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Street Contributing (C) Style, Use, Date & Alterations, Architect/Builder (if known)
Non-Contributing (NC)

Bank Street

300	NC	One-story metal industrial building, c.1975
314-320	C	Sullivan-esque with classical motifs, 1903 (Photograph #24)
330	C	Sullivan-esque with classical motifs, 1903 (Photograph #24)
334	C	Early 20th-century Vernacular motion-picture theatre, 1909
341-345	C	Commercial Greek Revival, c.1847, addition 1926-8 (Photograph #22)
347	C	Early 20th-century Vernacular, c.1926-8 (Photograph #22)
357-363	C	Second Renaissance Revival, 1904, ground story altered 1984, (Photograph #21)
365-369	C	Early 20th-century Vernacular commercial building, 1919 (Photograph #21)
377	C	Vernacular commercial building, 1919 (Photograph #21)
379	C	Second Renaissance Revival, 1919 (Photograph #21)
383-385	C	Queen Anne, 1890, Stephen W. Earle, architect (attributed) (Photograph #23)

Governor Winthrop Boulevard

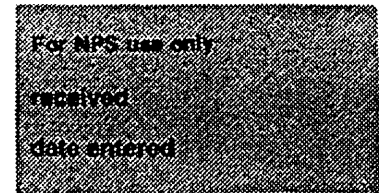
190	C	Georgian Revival YMCA, 1915, windows altered 1982, Dudley St. Clair Donnelly, Louis E. Jallade, architects (Photograph #20)
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Huntington Street

5-9	C	Commercial Greek Revival apartment building, 1857 c.1890 Romanesque addition, windows altered, 1979 (Photograph #3)
10	C	Gothic Revival rectory, 1934 (Photograph #14)
15-17	C	Queen Anne duplex, c.1887 (Photograph #17)
16	C	Gothic Revival church, 1876 Patrick C. Keeley, architect (New York); George Prest, stonework (Photograph #14)
21	C	Italianate house, c.1860 (Photograph #16)
25	C	Greek Revival church, 1843 John Bishop, architect/builder (Photograph #9)
28	NC	Gothic Revival convent, 1963 (Photograph #1)
28 Rear	C	Georgian Revival school, 1898 (Photograph #11) James Sweeney, architect; Asa O. Goddard, builder
32	C	French Second Empire house, 1872 (Photograph #13)
35	C	Greek Revival house, c.1839 (Photograph #4)
38	C	French Second Empire house, 1872, Colonial Revival porch (Photograph #13)
41	NC	20th-Century Commercial factory, c.1960
50		Vacant lot
52	C	Greek Revival house, c.1845 (Photograph #5)

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Street Contributing (C) Style, Use, Date & Alterations, Architect/Builder (if known)
Non-Contributing (NC)

Huntington Street

- 56 C Greek Revival house, c.1840, Italianate bay window (Photograph #7)
- 58 C Greek Revival townhouse, c.1845 (Photograph #7)
- 62 C Romanesque Revival church, 1908 Edwin Lewis, Jr., architect (Photograph #15)
- 70 C Georgian courthouse, 1784, Isaac Fitch, architect (attributed) (Photograph #2)

Jay Street

- 5-7 Vacant lot
- 9 C Greek Revival house, c.1840 (Photograph #6)
- 12 C French Second Empire house, 1871 (Photograph #12)
- 16 C Greek Revival townhouse, c.1845, Henry Bishop, builder (Photograph #8)

Sparyard Street

- Lot 8 Vacant Lot

Washington Street

- 13-23 C Early 20th-Century Commercial garage and automobile showroom, 1914, Dudley St. Clair Donnelly, architect (Photograph #19)
- 25 Vacant lot
- 26 NC 20th-Century Commercial office building, c.1965
- 29 Vacant lot
- 49 C Gambrel house, c.1800, moved to site and raised, 1872 (Photograph #16)
- 73 C Georgian Revival office building, 1922 Dudley St. Clair Donnelly, architect (attributed)
- 81 C Georgian Revival club building, 1928 (Photograph #10)

Perkins Green

- C Parklet surrounded by granite retaining walls

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1937	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates See Inventory #7 **Builder/Architect** See Inventory #7

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Downtown New London National Register District illustrates the growth of New London as a center of political, religious, social, commercial, and residential importance. The area of the boundary increase complements the significance of the existing district. The 1784 courthouse reflects the status of New London as a county seat since the 18th century. Three of the five downtown churches are located in the district extension. Major institutions located in downtown New London have catered to the social, educational, and recreational needs of city residents and employees since the late-19th century. Many of the residences built in the Downtown New London National Register District Boundary Increase, as in the existing district, were the homes of downtown merchants. As the demand for valuable downtown real estate increased in the early decades of the 20th century, older frame structures were replaced by substantial masonry buildings (Criterion A). The buildings in the Downtown New London National Register District Boundary Increase are notable examples of their style, possess a high degree of integrity, and are generally in a good state of preservation. Two are listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places, and several others are unique examples of their style in the city. Overall, the buildings exhibit a continuity of scale and function which is integral to the urban character of downtown (Criterion C).

Historical Significance

Since its founding in 1646, New London's residential and commercial development has been intimately connected with its location along the harbor created by the Thames River and Long Island Sound. Bank Street, running along the western bank of the Thames, was one of the first streets in the city, laid out in the 1640s. Shipbuilding and West Indies trade, major activities of the 18th and early 19th centuries, were overshadowed by New London's entry into the whaling industry in 1819. Whaling brought a new prosperity to New London, seen in the substantial maritime activity along the waterfront and in the supporting industries which flourished through the 19th century. George Washington Crandall manufactured clothing for whaling vessels from a shop on Bank Street. In 1872, he built a new home at 38 Huntington Street. The adjacent house was the home of Reuben Palmer, a manufacturer of cotton cordage (Photograph #13).

From colonial days, New London was an important political community. John Winthrop, Jr., founder of the city, went on to become the first governor of Connecticut. During the Revolutionary War, New London was a major port for shipping supplies to Washington's troops. The British raid and ensuing fire of 1781 destroyed much of downtown New London, including the courthouse. When a new courthouse was built, its location on the hill overlooking downtown was considered symbolic of the supremacy of the law (Photograph #2). Since its construction in 1784, the courthouse has served as the setting of a school, hospital, a peace ball following the War of 1812, and fiery political speeches.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 18 approximately

Quadrangle name New London

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References See Continuation Sheet

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

For Boundary Justification, see Continuation Sheet

For Verbal Boundary Description, see Figure #1 (map)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

edited by John Herzan,

name/title Sharon P. Churchill, Executive Director, National Register Coordinator

organization New London Landmarks, Inc.

date 1987

street & number P.O. Box 1134, 309 Captain's Walk

telephone 203-442-0003

city or town New London

state Connecticut

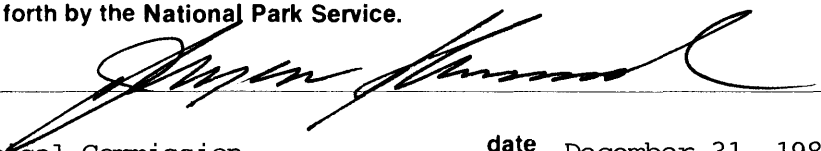
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

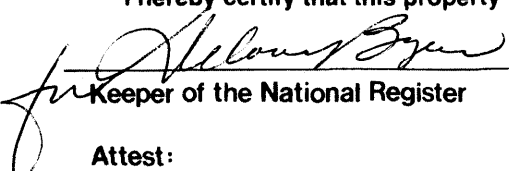
date December 31, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 2-18-88


for Keeper of the National Register

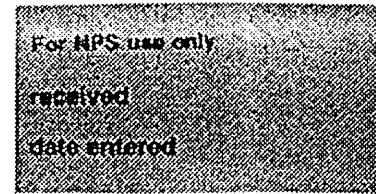
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
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The courthouse was also the place for organizing new churches, including the Universalist Society in 1835. The religious diversity of New London was established early with the formation of the Rogerene sect in 1677, with ties to the Seventh Day Baptists. Not surprisingly, the center of town was usually the setting for the churches of the different religions. In 1804, the Baptist church was organized. Political differences led to the formation of a second Baptist church in 1840. A third Baptist church was established in 1849, when a group from the First Baptist Church took over the former Universalist church at 25 Huntington Street (Photograph #9). The Universalists survived financial misfortunes which forced the sale of their first edifice to the Baptists and another on Starr Street to a Masonic order in 1896. In 1908, they merged with the Unitarians, one of the early mergers of the two denominations on the local level. The new society met in the Baptist church while their church at 62 Huntington Street was under construction (Photograph #15). Organized Catholic worship in New London first began in the 1840s, and was firmly established by the time St. Mary Star of the Sea Church was dedicated in 1876 (Photograph #14). In 1898, St. Mary's School was built to strengthen the education of the parish children (Photograph # 11).

The B.P.O.E. Lodge #360 at 81 Washington Street, built on the site of the former lodge, is representative of the social habits of city residents (Photograph #10). It was located in the commercial center of town close to members' homes and businesses. Similarly, the 1915 YMCA was located downtown to fulfill the educational, recreational, and social needs of an urban population (Photograph #20). The former Rialto Theatre at 334 Bank Street, built in 1909, was used as a motion picture theatre and later as a vaudeville theatre (Photograph #24). The functions of these buildings relate directly to buildings in the existing district, such as the Public Library of New London, Lyric Hall, and the Capitol Theatre.

New London has traditionally provided commercial services to its residents and to those in surrounding towns. As stated in the Downtown New London National Register District nomination, the 18th and 19th-century structures were the center of commercial, maritime-oriented activity of their era. As the second-largest whaling port in the country in the mid-19th century, New London was the hub of commercial activity in the region. By the turn of the century, population growth in the region led to increasing mercantile activity and consequently to the expansion of many businesses. Banks, hotels, and major retail stores were located here and steadily attracted visitors and residents from outlying areas into the city to transact business. Land in the business district was becoming increasingly valuable. Between 1890 and 1920, older frame buildings were replaced with brick commercial structures, vacant land was developed, and the shoreline filled in to create buildable land, where, in 1903, 314-330 Bank Street was erected as a speculative venture by two prominent New London businessmen, B.A. Armstrong and W.R. Perry (Photograph #24).

Architectural Significance

There is a visible relationship between the structures in the Downtown New London National Register District Boundary Increase and the structures in the existing district. Good examples of various commercial styles are found in both, including Greek Revival, Second Renaissance Revival, and early 20th-century vernacular buildings. The Greek Revival style, with gable-end to the street, predominates among the residential

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dwelling in both areas, although other variations of the style and later 19th-century styles are also represented. Architectural details enhance the well-proportioned facades, creating a sense of texture and variety in the streetscape (Photographs #7, #21, #22).

Several of the buildings in the district extension are noteworthy examples of their style. The 1784 Georgian courthouse is a rare and excellent example of this style in the city and is the only surviving Georgian government building in Connecticut (Photograph #2). The design of the courthouse is attributed to Isaac Fitch, master carpenter, joiner, and architect. 314-330 Bank Street is the only example of Sullivanesque design employed in New London (Photograph #24). The intricacy of the decorative elements is balanced by the massing of the building. Small details, such as the repetition of brickwork patterns, combined with judicious use of terracotta in outlining large building surfaces, are indicative of high quality design and workmanship. 383-385 Bank Street may be the only example of a commercial Queen Anne building in the city (Photograph #23). Bricks molded in a helix pattern, rosettes and spindles are incorporated into the design. Use of the arcaded corbel table is reflected in neighboring buildings.

The work of prominent local architects and builders is found throughout the district extension. John Bishop, a noted local builder/architect, designed the Huntington Street Baptist Church, the only Greek Revival church in the city, incorporating details found in The Beauties of Modern Architecture by Minard LaFever (Photograph #9). Bishop was responsible for at least 18 buildings in the Downtown New London National Register District. Dudley St. Clair Donnelly was well established locally as an architect of several prominent downtown buildings, including banks, commercial structures, and office buildings, when he designed several of the buildings in the district extension. The utilitarian 1914 Monte Cristo Garage and automobile showroom at 13-23 Washington Street and the elaborate Georgian Revival YMCA (1915) at 190 Governor Winthrop Boulevard are indicative of his versatility as an architect (Photographs #19, #20). The 1922 Georgian Revival office building at 73 Washington Street bears close resemblance to the YMCA, and its design has been attributed to Donnelly. James Sweeney and Asa Goddard, a local architect and a builder, respectively, were responsible for the well-executed design and construction of St. Mary's School (Photograph #11). The major churches imported architects known for their work in this particular genre. Edwin Lewis, Jr., had designed many churches for the Unitarian-Universalists. P.C. Keeley of New York had recently completed the Cathedral of Boston when he undertook the design of St. Mary Star of the Sea (Photographs #14, #15).

The three churches in the area are indicative of the differences in church architecture over a period of 65 years, representing notable local examples of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Romanesque Revival buildings. The commercial architecture found in the district extension is well-integrated into the context of downtown New London. Styles, scale, materials, and architectural detail are generally like those found throughout the central business district. Exuberant use of polychrome brickwork, as in 357-363 Bank Street, and surface detail, as in 314-330 Bank Street and 383-385 Bank Street, highlight the variety and quality of turn-of-the-century commercial architecture (Photographs #21, #23, #24). Residential buildings in the area of the boundary increase illustrate the diversity of 19th-century architecture. The groupings of Greek Revival and French Second Empire dwellings show the variations within the stylistic genres.

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Endnotes

1. Connecticut Trust Survey of Buildings for Landmarks of the Constitution, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987
2. Minard LaFever, The Beauties of Modern Architecture, Plate 11, 1835.
Reprint ed. 1979.

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Major Bibliographical References

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

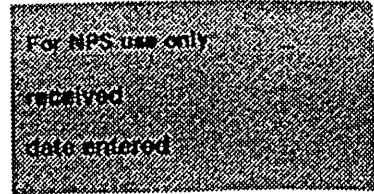
Downtown New London National Register District Boundary Increase, New London, Connecticut

Section number 10 Page 1

Zone	Easting	Northing	
Section 1			
A.	19	742540	4582020
B.	19	742600	4582020
C.	19	742620	4581930
D.	19	742830	4581920
E.	19	742820	4581860
F.	19	742720	4581840
G.	19	742620	4581710
H.	19	742570	4581750
I.	19	742580	4581790
J.	19	742560	4581800
K.	19	742550	4581880
L.	19	742560	4581900
Section 2			
A.	19	742700	4582100
B.	19	742760	4582120
C.	19	742760	4582080
D.	19	742740	4582080
E.	19	742740	4582070
F.	19	742720	4582070
G.	19	742720	4582050
H.	19	742700	4582050
Section 3			
A.	19	742780	4581580
B.	19	742860	4581440
C.	19	742790	4581420
D.	19	742780	4581440
E.	19	742750	4581440
F.	19	742700	4581520
G.	19	742630	4581500
H.	19	742620	4581520
I.	19	742640	4581530
J.	19	742640	4581550
K.	19	742660	4581550
L.	19	742670	4581540
M.	19	742680	4581540
N.	19	742630	4581560

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Downtown New London National Register District Boundary Increase
Continuation sheet New London, Connecticut Item number 2

Page 1

Bank Street: 300, 314-320, 330, 334, 341-345, 347, 357-363, 365-369, 377, 379,
383-385

Governor Winthrop Boulevard: 190

Huntington Street: 5-9, 10, 15-17, 16, 21, 25-29, 28, 28 Rear, 32, 35, 38, 41, 50, 52, 56,
58, 62, 70

Jay Street: 5-7, 9, 12, 16

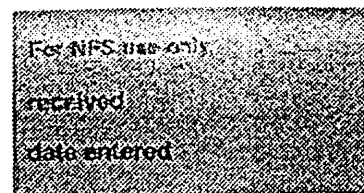
Sparyard Street: Lot 8

Washington Street: 13-23, 25, 26, 29, 49, 73, 81

Perkins Green

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Downtown New London National Register Boundary Increase
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Page 1

Building Address Owner of Property
Owner's Address (if different)

Bank Street

300 Soltz Meat Market, Inc., 36 Golden Street, New London, CT. 06320
314-320 City of New London, 181 Captain's Walk, New London, CT. 06320
330 Maurice and Annetta Schneider
334 City of New London, 181 Captain's Walk, New London, CT. 06320
341-345 Nicholas and Pano Woviotis
347 Nicholas and Pano Woviotis
357-363 William Tung Wah Ho, 363 Glenwood Avenue, New London, CT. 06320
365-369 Rowe Realty Co.Inc., P.O. Box 934, New London, CT. 06320
377 Carmela Balda
379 Chris Vallas, 238 Lower Boulevard, New London, CT. 06320
383-385 Chris Vallas, 238 Lower Boulevard, New London, CT. 06320

Governor Winthrop Boulevard

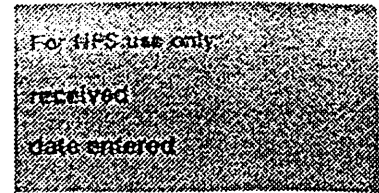
190 F.M. and Barbara Sullivan, 109 Adams St., Portsmouth, RI 02871

Huntington Street

5-9 Dorothy Chireau, 42 Richards Grove Road, Quaker Hill, CT. 06375
10 St. Patrick's Church Corp. 16 Huntington St., New London, CT. 06320
15-17 Phyllis Anchores, Green Haven Road, Pawcatuck, CT. 06379
16 St. Patrick's Church Corp.
21 Thomas K. Morgan, 4 Broadway, Mystic, CT. 06355
25-29 Huntington Street Baptist Church
28 St. Patrick's Church Corp.
28 Rear St. Patrick's Church Corp.
32 Kevin Conway, Francis T. Londregan, Robert C. Leuba, Leo J.
 McNamara, Robert M. Sussler, Thomas J. Londregan, Partnership
 38 Huntington Street, New London, CT. 06320
35 John and Mary Troland 41 Westomere Terrace, New London, CT. 06320
38 Kevin Conway, Francis T. Londregan, Robert C. Leuba, Leo J.
 McNamara, Robert M. Sussler, Thomas J. Londregan, Partnership
41 Groton Realty and Mortgage Co., c/o Edmund O'Brien
 302 Captain's Walk, New London, Ct. 06320
50 City of New London, Municipal Building, New London, CT. 06320
52 Josephine J. Pollio
56 Richard and Phyllis Gruskin, 518 Pequot Avenue, New London, CT. 06320
58 Frederick Holth
62 The Unitarian Society
70 State of Connecticut, Bureau of Public Works, 165 Capitol Avenue,
 Hartford, CT 06115

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Downtown New London National Register District Boundary Increase
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Page 2

Building Address Owner of Property
 Owner's Address (if different)

Jay Street

5-7	David R. Long, Cove Road, Lyme, CT. 06371
9	Frederick Holth, 58 Huntington St., New London, CT. 06320
12	Geraldine A. Frissen
16	United Community Services, Inc., 34 East Town Street, Norwich, CT. 06360

Sparyard Street

Lot 8	City of New London, 181 Captain's Walk, New London, CT. 06320
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Washington Street

13-23	Groton Realty and Mortgage Co. c/o Edmund O'Brien, 302 Captain's Walk, New London, Ct. 06320
25	Rowe of New London. Inc., c/o Connecticut National Bank 777 Main Street, Hartford, CT. 06115
26	Southern New England Telephone Co. 227 Church Street, New Haven, CT.
29	Rowe of New London. Inc., c/o Connecticut National Bank 777 Main Street, Hartford, CT. 06115
49	First Coastal Group, Ltd., 31 Concord Street, Glastonbury, CT. 06033
73	Southern New England Telephone Co. 227 Church Street, New Haven, CT.
81	New London Lodge #360, B.P.O.E.

Perkins Green

	New London County Historical Society, 11 Blinman Street, New London, CT. 06320
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Continuation Sheet**

Downtown New London National Register District Boundary Increase, New London, Connecticut

Section number 10 Page 2

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries for the increase of the Downtown New London National Register District have historical precedence. In 1847, fire limits were established for the congested district with Huntington Street defining the western border, indicating that the area was considered part of the central business district. Many of the houses built in the extension were for merchants whose businesses were in the current National Register district, as were houses along Starr and Tilley Streets within the existing district. The commercial, governmental, and recreational functions of several of the buildings, including the New London County Courthouse, the YMCA, and the commercial buildings along Bank Street and Washington Street, are well-integrated into the activity of the existing district (Photograph #25). The land north of Section 1 has been radically altered due to urban redevelopment in the 1960s and 1970s. The area to the west is primarily residential and does not contribute to the themes of the Downtown New London National Register District. The southern and eastern boundaries adjoin the existing district. Section 2 is surrounded on three sides by the present district, and on the fourth by a wide boulevard separating it from the urban renewal site. Section 3 adjoins the Downtown New London National Register District on the east, backs up against the Coit Street Historic District on the north, and abuts vacant land cleared during urban renewal on the south. Its western edge is defined by other vacant lots and mid- and late-20th century buildings.

Downtown New London National Register District
and Boundary Increase

New London, Connecticut

Existing District **————**

Boundary Increase **.....**

Scale: 1" = 300'

