NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

TYPE ALL ENTRIE	S COMPLETE APPLICAL	BLE SECTIONS	
1 NAME HISTORIC HIS to	sia.		
Mystic Bridge National Re	cister District		
AND/OR COMMON			
2 LOCATION U.S. 1 a	ind CT 27		
street & NUMBER East side of Mystic River	. See Item 4.		
CITY TOWN	· See Item 4.	NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
Stonington Mystic	VICINITY OF 2nd	- Christopher	
STATE	CODE	COUNTY ,	CODE
Connecticut		Then hande	<u> </u>
3 CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
X_DISTRICTPUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	
BUILDING(S)PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	* COMMERCIAL	
STRUCTURE XBOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	XPRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE PUBLIC ACQUISIT		ENTERTAINMENT	
_OBJECSIN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVENNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	X INDUSTRIAL .	TRANSPORTATION
	NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
4 OWNED OF PROPERTY			
See sontinuation sheets			
STREET & NUMBER			
CITY. TOWN		STATE	
	VICINITY OF		
LOCATION OF LEGAL DE	SCRIPTION	*.	
COURTHOUSE.			
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Town Hall			
STREET & NUMBER			
Elm St.			
CITY, TOWN Stonington	•	state Connecticut	=
	TOTING CLIDATIVE	Connectitud	-
6 REPRESENTATION IN EX	ISTING SURVETS		
TITLE	•		
State Register of Histori	.c Places		
1978	CEDEDAL -	STATE COUNTY	
	reveral]	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Connecticut His	torical Commission	1	
CITY, TOWN		STATE .	L .
Hartford		Connecticut	C .

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 1

All addresses are Mystic, CT 06355 unless otherwise noted.

Property address and mailing address of owner(s) are the same unless additional (mailing) address is given.

Those structures considered not to contribute to the historic character of the district are designated NC in the left margin.

The source of most of the construction dates is the Mystic Bridge Historic District Study Committee Report. Balance of the dates are estimates based on visual inspection.

Address and Owner

Approximate date, builder or early resident, and description

1 Bay St.
 Eleanor T. & Donald
 Jamison
4 Wheeler Rd.
 Mystic, CT 06355

1902. James Cooper. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, square house on stone foundations with high pyramidal roof and asbestos siding. There is a jerkinhead dormer in each roof slope. The porch on the south and west sides has square posts.

2 Bay Street
Ernest A. Blivin
c/o George A. Bliven
8424 E.Montebello
Scottsdale, AR 85260

1900. Two story, gambrel roofed house on stone foundations, with asbestos siding. The ridge of the gambrel is perpendicular to the street; gambrel eaves are at the first story. There are two tall, peaked dormers in each side of the gambrel. A front porch has round posts, and in the facing under the front of the porch are pierced trefoils.

3 Bay Street
Suzanne P. & Frederick
C. Allard

1903. George Bliven. 2½ story clapboard house on stone foundations. Gable roof with eaves returns suggests the Greek Revival. Gable end covered with shaped shingles suggests the Queen Anne. The porch with clustered round columns and a dentil course suggests the classic revival.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

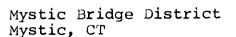
_	ontinuation sheet Prop. Owner	s. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2
4	Bay St. Marguerite McKone	1900. Two story, simple, Queen Anne, gable roofed house with asbestos siding on brick foundations. Rafter ends extend under the house and porch roofs. The porch has elaborate sawn post brackets with finials, and a
5	Bay St. Eleanor M. Krusewski	valance of turned spindles. 1900. 2½ story house on stone foundations. High gable roof runs parallel to the street, and has a truncated dormer in its front slope. There is a two story, three sided bay on the front. Siding on the front is clapboards, and on the sides is asbestos.
6	Bay St. Frances E. & Edward M. Colie	1900. Two story house with weathered shingle siding on rubble foundations. Broad gable roof has ridge parallel to the street, with wide cross gables front and rear. All roofs overhang and are supported by prominent sawn brackets.
7	Bay St. John A. & Pamela C. Gentile	1900. Simple, two story, gable roofed, ell shaped house on brick foundations with asbestos siding. There are a series of small square panels in the barge boards. The front porch has round posts.
18	Bay St. James K. & Patricia A. Malloy 32 Main St. Old Mystic, Ct.	1900. Two story, gambrel roofed house on stone foundations with asbestos siding. There is a recessed porch at the southwest corner with a single round post.
20	Bay St. Doris M. & Elmer T. Newman	1900. Two story, gambrel roof house on stone foundations with clapboard siding.
	Lot 173-15-1 No owner of record	A piece of land of a few square yards, projecting into the water, with a small wood dock.
19	Nystic, Ct. 06355	A mini park protected by a sea wall with simple benches and a little planting. Dedicated August 1978. The park is a coop-

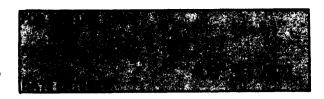
erative project of Mystic Seaport and the

6

Mystic Bridge Residents Association.

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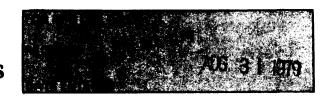




CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 3

- Broadway Ave.
 Mary C. & James A.C.
 Fusara
- 1885. 2½ story, Queen Anne, hipped roof house on brick foundations. Gables with scalloped barge boards project from the hipped roof. In the gable end over the front door there is a pattern of recessed squares. First floor siding is clapboards, second floor is scalloped shingles.
- 2 Broadway Ave.
 Thomas J. & Carol A.
 Mazour
 Box 114, Mystic, T.
 06355
- 1843. Cyrus Noyes. Two story, Italianate house with low hipped roof and wide porch with slender, square posts. House and porch roofs' overhangs are supported by sawn brackets.
- 3 Broadway Ave. Helen G. Trevena
- 1850. Hiram C. Holmes. 2½ story, Greek Revival, gable roof house on stone foundations with asbestos siding. Doorway has flanking, panelled pilasters supporting architrave, freize, and cornice, and rectangular side and transom lights.
- 4 Broadway Ave. Thomas K. MOrgan
- 1880. Two story, ell shaped, gable roof house on stone foundations with aluminum siding. In the peak of the front gable there is an exposed truss of curved elements. Porch post brackets are in the form of pierced quarter sunbursts.
- 6 Broadway Ave.
 Laura Lee Essex &
 John H. Carter
- 1843. William S. Noyes. Two story, Italianate, flat roof house on stone foundations with asbestos siding. Central first floor window is floor to ceiling, 3/3. Front porch posts have sawn brackets.
- 7 Broadway Ave. Stephen O. & Carolyn J. Monson
- 1865. F. Moser. Two story, gable roofed house with asbestos siding. Panelled corner pilasters and front pediment with tripartite window are from the Greek Revival period, but the house has an added front porch with turned posts and a low peak in the porch roof in front of the door.

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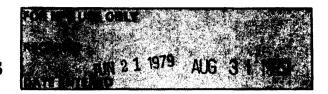
Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET	Prop.	Owners.	ITEM NUMBER	4	PAGE	4
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- 9 Broadway Ave.
 Angelina & Angelo
 Galli
- 1850. J. Burch. Two story, Greek Revival, gable roofed house on stone foundation with asbestos siding. There are panelled corner pilasters. A dentil course separates the door from its transom, and a heavier dentil course runs under a molded cornice over the transom.
- 11 Broadway Ave.
 Leonard F. & Mary I.
 Peta
- 1860. Isaac D. Miner. Two-story, gabled roofed house on high brick foundations. The gable is over four bays and has Greek Revival returns, but paired sawn brackets with drop finials support the raking cornices and the returns. The doorway is a near duplicate to that of 9 Broadway Ave.
- 13 Broadway Ave.
 Donald J. Reed
- 1900. Simple, two story, gable roofed, worker's house on brick foundations with asbestos siding.
- -- Broadway Ave.
 Town of Stonington
 Town Hall, Elm St.
 Stonington,Ct.
 06378
- 1960. Fourth District Voting Hall. One story, Georgian Revival, gable roofed building with red brick facing, on concrete slab. Windows have splayed concrete lintels. Gable end is flush boarding.
- 15 Broadway Ave.
 Debora S & Mark J.
 Palmer
- 1900. Design is nearly identical to that of 13 Broadway Ave., but siding is clapboards, foundations are stone, and there is a front porch with turned posts.
- 16 Broadway Ave. St. Patrick's Church Corp. 30 E. Main St. Mystic, Ct. 06355

Parking lot

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

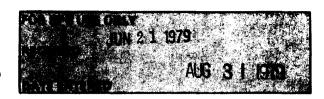
CONTINUATION SHEET	Prop.	Owners.	ITEM NUMBER 4	PAGE

- 17 Broadway
 Doris Bindloss
- 1847. Marvin Avery. Coates Homestead. Two story, Greek Revival, gable roofed, clapboard house on high brick foundations. The pediment has flush vertical boarding, and there are plain pilasters at the corners and flanking the doorway which is approached by granite steps.
- -- Broadway Ave.
 Mystic Congregational
 Church

Land.

- 21 Broadway Avenue Gregory S. Lukowski
- 1866. Thomas J. Noyes. Two story house with weathered wood shingle siding on brick foundations. The steep, gable roof runs parallel to the street. A central ell projects forward under a steep gable. This may once have been a Downing cottage.
- 22 Broadway Ave.
 Mystic Congregational
 Church
- 1899. Parish House. Square, two story, weathered shingle building. The northeast corner is truncated; square entrance porch here has three slender square posts at its front corners. The structure was moved from across the street. "Mansard" roof has been added. There is a gabled roofed extension to the rear.
- 23 Broadway Ave.
 New London Federal
 Savings & Loan
- 1962. One story, "Mount Vernon Revival," hipped roof, brick veneer building on concrete foundations. There are two dormers and a central lantern in the roof. The porch across the front has a high roof and panelled square columns.
- NC 25 Broadway Ave.
 Mary Lee Stiegler
 c/o Farley Co.
 100 Pearl St.
 Hartford, Ct. 06103
- 1951. One story, gable roofed, brick market building with lantern in the roof, and a pseudo broken pediment entrance.

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CONTINUATION SHEET	Prop.	Owners	ITEM NUMBER	4	PAGE	6
COMMINION SHEET	T T OD •	OMMET 20 ·	I I CIVI I VOIVI DE II	4	IAGE	•

- 27 Broadway Ave. Helen A. Reid
- 1860. Dr. F. T. Mercer. 2½ story, gable roofed house with prominent cross gable. Eaves are supported by alternating large and small solid sawn brackets. Gable ends have paired rounded head windows under half round molded architraves. A rectangular store has been added across the front.
- NC 28 Broadway Ave.
 Mary Elizabeth Convalescent Hospital, Inc.
- 1959, One story, flat roofed, brick veneer building.
- 29 Broadway Ave.
 Cornelius B. Watrous
- 1850. W.H.Smith. 2½ story, Italiante, hipped roof, clapboard building on brick foundations. There are horizontal oblong windows in the fascia under the eaves.
- 30 Broadway
 Frank S. & Sadie
 Simoncine
- 1957. One story, flat roofed, cement block filling station. Front and side walls are covered with 24x25" white porcelain panels, Walls meet the roof and one another with round corners, not right angles. One panel down from the roof there is a string course of three, half round, blue porcelain moldings.
- 32 Broadway
 Thomas W., Renee &
 Brian T. Holt
 Ocean View Drive
 Mystic, Ct. 06355
- 1930. One story, ell shaped filling station with aluminum clapboard siding. Main section has gable roof, and ell has hipped roof.
- 4 Church St.
 Rita D. & Edward F.
 Hazlin
- Late 19th century. One story, clapboard, commercial building on stone foundations with broad, low gable roof. Exposed rafter ends extend under eaves.

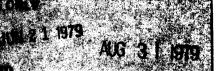
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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ITEM NUMBER 4 CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners PAGE 6-A



- 2 Bruggeman Place Mystic Seaport, Inc.
- 1912. 2½ story, gable roofed, simple, worker's house with clapboard siding on brick foundations.
- 4 Bruggeman Place Ernest & Thelman Busby Gates
- Originally a nearduplicate of 2 Brugge-1912. man Place, now with enclosed front porch and asbestos siding.



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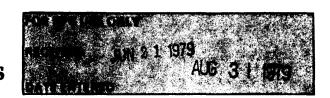
Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE⁷

- 6 Church St. Dorothy N. & George A. Crouse
- 1845. Asa Fish. Two story, gable roofed, five bay house on stone foundations. A wide cross gable projects toward the street whose pediment covers the four westerly bays. There are panelled pilasters at the corners and flanking the doorway, which has an Ionic portico with full entablature.
- 8 Church St. Arthur F. Kirkpatrick 10 Church Street Mystic, Ct. 06355
- 1847 as Congregational Meeting House. story, Greek Revival, gable roofed, clapboard, structure on stone foundations. The pediment projects over a two story porch. In the flush boarding of the pediment are two narrow, tall, 1/1/1 windows under a peaked, dentilled label.
- 10 Church St. Arthur F. Kirkpatrick
- 1880. lig story, gable roofed, four bay house on brick foundations with aluminum siding. There is a high, central, cross gable.
- 17 Church St. Deborah D. & Peter N. Dibble
- 1848. William D. Brown. Two story, Greek Revival, gable roofed house on stone foundations. There are a tripartite window in the flush boarding pediment, panelled pilaster at the corners and flanking the doorway, and a Doric portico.
- 175 Church St. Dunn
- 1945. Two story, square, hipped roof house Emerson L. & Helen M. on stone foundation with weathered shingle siding. Exposed rafter ends support the eaves.
- 19 Church St. Harry Williams
- 2½ story, gable roofed, clapboard structure with central peaked gable. are lozenge windows with four diamond panes in the gable ends. Formerly was a carriage house.
- 21 Church St. Joen E. & Donald S. Hetherington
- 1895. 2½ story, gable roofed, two family, three bay, clapboard house on rubble foundations with sawn and turned wood porch.

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CONTINUATION SHEET	Prop.	Owners.	ITEM NUMBER	4	PAGE	8
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- 23 Church St.
 Alice G. Friswell
- 1895. Near duplicate of 21 Church St.
- 25 Church St.
 Susan & Christopher
 Hawkins
- 1895. C. Mallory. Near duplicate of 21 Church St.
- 27 Church St.
 Philip A. & Beverly
 C. Uzanas
- 1853. Capt. Isaac Minor. Square, three story, hipped roof, "Captain's House" on stone foundations with panelled pilasters at the corners and paired panelled pilasters flanking the doorway. The doorway and first and second story windows have flat caps. At the third floor the broad fascia under the eaves meets the window lintels.
- 29 Church St.
 Methodist Episcopal
 Church
- 1855. B.F. Holmes. Originally a near duplicate of 27 Church St. on brick foundations, with flat roof. Italianate trim has been added. There as a two story, three sided bay on the south. The portico columns are octagonal.
- 30 Church S.
 Mystic Congregational
 Church
- 1849. David N. Prentice. Two story, Greek Revival house on stone foundations. Entire frontwall is tongue-in-grove flush boarding Pediment has semi-elliptical fanlight. Sides are clapboard.
- ? One story, gable roofed, clapboard storage building.
- 31 Church St.
 Barbara A. & Frank L.
 Sinnett
- 1844. William Keeney. Two story, gable roofed house on stone foundations with ell to the rear. Entire front wall is vertical, tongue-in-grove, flush boarding. Sides are clapboard.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT



CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 9

- 33 Church St.
 Mary Jane Fox
- 1846. Francis Rogers. Two story, Georgian, hipped roof, brick house on stone foundations, with tall brick chimney. Added, gabled portico has round columns and a coved ceiling.
- 34 Church St.
 Susan R. & William A.
 Lund
- 1852. Ira Clift. 2½ story, square, hipped roof, three bay, clapboard house on brick foundations. Panelled cornered pilasters are Greek Revival. First floor tripartite windows are Italaianate. The front porch and steps havd a classic balustrade.
- 35 Church St.
 W.E. & Carolyn Paige 1851. Capt. Joseph W. Holmes.
 6 Rankin Ave. Near duplicate of 33 Church St, without
 E. Longmeadow, MA 01028 the portico.
- 36 Church St. Edward S. Purcell, Jr.
- 1867. Julia A. Foote. Two story, Greek Revival, gable roofed, clapboard house on brick foundations, with a spacial ell to the rear. Has an Eastlake front porch.
- 37 Church St.
 Mystic Oral School
 Groton, Ct. 06340
- 1849. William W. Thompson. 2½ story, gable roofed, five bay house on stone foundations, of indeterminate style.
- 38 Church St.
 Terrence L.& Susan C.
 Hildebrand
 17 Lamberts Lane
 Stonington, Ct. 06378
- 1940. 1½ story, gable roofed cottage with asbestos siding. There are paired 6/6 windows left and right of central doorway.
- 38½ Church St.

 Hedwig & Rudolph W.

 Velle
- 1950. One story, gable roofed cottage on cinder block foundations with weathered wood shingle siding.

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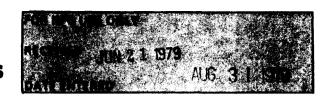


Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 9-A

- Jessie B. Stinson 27 Denison Ave. Mystic, Ct. 06355
- 1861. Capt. Pardon T. Brown. Square, Italianate, 2½ story, clapboard house on stone foundations. There are horizontal, three pane windows in the fascia under the eaves.
- 40 Church St.
 Marian B. & Tom
 Tetlow
- 1874. Nathaniel Noyes. 2½ story, Italianate, gabled roof, three bay house on stone foundations with wood shingle siding. C brackets support the roof overhang of house and porch. Two story addition to the rear.
- 42 Church St. Alice M. Tyler
- 1865. Rev. Ebenezer Blake. 2½ story Downing cottage on stone foundations with wood shingles siding. Roof gables project to the left and right above the porch gable. Each gable has a square post in its peak with a round finial on top and drop finial below.
- 44 Church St.
 Ruth J. & Truman
 Bennett
- 1854. Manasseh Miner. $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, Greek Revival, five bay, clapboard house on stone foundation.
- NC -- Cottrell St. (Lot 4-2)
 Robert E. Duerr, Jr.
 c/o Squdrito's Package
 Store.
 - 1920. One story, commercial building without character.
- NC Cottrell St.
 (Lot 4-3)
 Mary T. & John P.Love
 9 Cottrell St.
 Mystic, Ct. 06355
- 1920. Two story stucco building with second floor front now covered with shingles. First floor front has store windows set in vertical siding.
- 3 Cottrell St. Stonington Lodge No.26 IOOF Corp.
- 1910. Three story, hipped roof, 40x66' building. First story is brick, second stucco, third aluminum clapboards. First floor shop fronts separated by brick piers appear to be original. Upper two floors are meeting halls.

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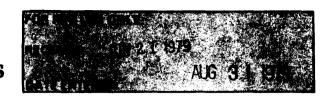
Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 9-B

- -- Cottrell St.
 (Lot 3-1)
 Town of Stonington
 Town Hall-Elm St.
 Stonington, Ct. 06378
- 1947, 1958. Fire House. Two story brick building with simple, clean lines. There is a band of 1/1 windows in the second floor, above the overhead doors.
- -- Cottrell St.
 Lot 3-2)
 Contrell Lumber Co.
 16 Cottrell St.
 Mystic, Ct. 06355
- 1830. Three story, Greek Revival, clapboard former warehouse on brick and stone foundations. There are loading doors at the second and third floors and a beam for a hoist in the gable.
- -- Cottrell St.
 (Lot 2-1
 Robert E. Burnett,
 Trustee
 Box 95
 Mystic, Ct. 06355
- 1820. Joseph Cottrell. 2½ story, Greek Revival, clapboard, five bay house on brick and stone foundations. The front porch has four Tuscan columns under architrave & freize. There is a three story extension to the rear.
- 1885. One story, gable roofed, clapboard building. Formerly the jail, located on the river near Fosyth St., it was displaced by the hurricane of 1938.
- 1880. One story, gable roofed cottage with weathered shingle siding.
- -- Cottrell St.
 Lot 1-13)
 16 Cottrell St.
 Mystic, Ct. 06355
 Cottrell Lumber
- 1815, and later. 2½ story, gable roofed, clapboard warehouse. Central entrance has flanking panelled pilasters and cornice with dentil course
- ? Lumber shed has vertical siding and half round fanlight in one gable end.
- ? OPen lumber sheds.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners . ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 9-C

- 1 Denison Ave.
 Stephen, Jr. & LOis
 Hreschek
 3 Ridge St.
 Groton, Ct. 06340
- 3 Denison Ave.
 Louise T. & Hugh R.
 Christie
- 3½ Denison Ave.

 Jeanne D. Cattanach
- 5 Denison Ave.
 Beverly G. & Grant
 Kavanaugh
 North Rd.
 Mason's Island
 Mystic, Ct. 06355
- 9 Denison Ave.
 Sidney & John Sebastianelle
 12 Broadway Extension
 Mystic,Ct. 06355
- 11 Denison Ave.
 June & John F. Hopkins
 14 W Mystic Ave.
 Mystic, Ct. 06355
- 11½ Denison Ave.
 Murray E. Oviatt

- 1914. Sherburn. 2½ story, gable roofed, stucco house with foundations and enclosed porch of rough stone. There are broad, shed dormers front and rear. The eaves overhangs are supported by exposed, paired, shaped rafter ends. Consciously patterned on the California bungaloo mode.
- 1900. Two story, gable roofed, wood shingled house. Gable roof of enclosed front porch extends and forms a wide cove over the doorway.
- 1963. Simple, one story, gable roofed cottage with asbestos siding.
- 1870. Square, two story, low hipped roof house on stone foundations with asbestos siding. Probably once was Italianate.

Barn in rear has been converted to garage and apartment. Known as 7 Denison Ave. and/or 10 School St. Hipped roof; built c. 1900.

1900. Simple, two story, gable roofed, three bay, rectangular worker's house with vinyl clapboards.

- 1784? Beebe Denison. 1½ story, gable roofed house on brick foundations with asbestos siding. A central cross gable and a porch have been added.
- 1900. 2½ story, gable roofed worker's house on pured concrete foundations with asbestos siding. Has two story front porch.
- Denison Ave.

 Maurice R. Kathleen L. 1880. 2½ story, gable roofed, clapboard house.

 Clark

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 9-D

- 13 Denison Ave. Oauline M. & Jose Fernando C. Cruz
- 14 Denison Ave. Barbara J. & Julian Fontaine
- 15 Denison Ave. Maria Isabel & Jose V. Policarpo 27 Denison Ave.
- 16 Denison Ave. Prescott
- Denison Ave. 19 Christine & Francisco Leite
- 21 Denison Ave. Evelyn R. & Reyno C. Askiew
- 23 Denison Ave. Gorgena M.Croucher

- 1860. D. McDonald. 2⅓ story, hipped roof house with weathered shingle siding. Second floor flares over first. Small entrance porch has circles and quatrefoils alternating vertically between the triple corner posts.
- 1853. Ebenezer Morgan. 1⅓ story, Greek Revival, gable roofed, clapboard cottage on stone foundations with panelled pilasters at the corners and flanking the entrance. There is a wrought iron fence and gate, with cast iron posts.
- 1871. 1½ story, gable roofed cottage on brick foundations with brown shingle siding that is laid conventionally at the first floor and in irregular lines at the second. A small entrance porch has sawn brackets and turned posts.
- 1900. Two story, gabled roof house with Walter H. & Francis J. aluminum siding. A second story, gabled oriel projects over the doorway.
 - 1850. Sypher & Way. Two story roofed, five bay house on brick foundations with aluminum clapboards. A shed dormer has been added. The entrance hood is supported by iron bars.
 - 1866. Henry Schroeder. Small, vernacular, 2½ story, gabled roofed cottage with asbestos siding. Shed dormers have been added to both slopes of the roof.
 - Asa Fish. Two story, gabled roofed, clapboard house. Round headed window with molded architrave in steeply pitched cross gable indicates this may once have been a Downing cottage.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

Mystic, CT	
CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Own	ners ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 10
24 Denison Ave. Dan C. & Sarah W. Hewson	1890. Samuel Brown. Two story, clapboard Downing cottage. Central, projecting pavilion has a triangular strut of curved members in its gable end. The porch has turned posts and sawn brackets.
25-27 Denison Ave. Alice M. Jewett 5 Omega St. Stonington, CT 06378	1870. Plain, gable roofed, rectangular, clapboard house on high brick basement. The porch on three sides is approached in the front by central, wide, wooden steps.
26 Denison Ave. Carole M. & Francis E. Bowker	1892. Samuel Brown. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, gable roofed, T-shaped, stucco house.
28 Denison Ave. Virginia K. & Bruce T. Deisher	1860. Joseph Cottrell. Simple, two story, gable roofed house on high brick basement with aluminun siding. May once have had Greek Revival trim.
29 Denison Ave. Jesse B. Stinson c/o Groton Savings Bank Mystic, CT 06355	1853. George Curry. Two story, clapboard, three bay, Greek Revival house with wide gable roof. Enclosed front porch has been added.
31 Denison Ave. John W. Francis	1855. Resolved Irons. 2½ story, Greek Revival, four bay house on high brick basement with panelled pilasters at the corners and flanking the door. The porch across the front has a low roof balustrade.
33 Denison Ave. Paul W. & Ellen L. Middents	1864. Capt. G.E. Tripp. 2½ story, Italianate, hipped roof house with asbestos siding. There is a dormer in each slope of the roof. Roof overhang is supported by heavy C brackets that are separated by a heavy dentil course. A porch on two sides has square posts and extends out beyond its roof, as a deck.
35 Denison Ave. Patricia B. & Graham M. Finch	1880. Two story, gable roofed, clapboard house. Remaining Queen Anne trim includes a strut of vertical bars in the gable peak, and elaborate triangular brackets supporting a

hood over the front door.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. OW	ners ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 11
36 Denison Ave. Ida Mabbit Runnells	1890. Two story, shingled, ell shaped Gothic cottage. Ell has projecting cross gable that parallels main gable. Both gable peaks have a truss of a row of turned spindles.
37 Denison Ave. William E. & Louise M. Kahler	1899. Charles A. King. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, classic revival, high hipped roof, clapboard, square house with widow's walk.
38 Denison Ave. William B. & Kay P. Watson 25 Shawondass Dr. Stonington, CT 06378	1920. Rectangular, clapboard, two family house with two story front porch.
39 Denison Ave. Margaret & Robert D. Ranck	1850. A. Ryan. Two story, vernacular, ell shaped house with asbestos siding. May once have had Greek Revival trim.
40 Denison Ave.	See 63 Washington St.
41 Denison Ave. Arthur F. & Marguerite M. Miller	1860. E.E. Wilcox. Two story, Italianate, hipped roof house on high brick basement with wood shingle siding, bracketed roof overhang, and Greek Revival doorway.
43 Denison Ave. William A., Jr. & Elizabeth A. Saner	1839. William Woods. Two story, gable roofed, clapboard, four bay house on stone foundations. Front deck has been added.
45 Denison Ave. Mary S. Oliver	1850. E. Beebe. Simple 1½ story, Greek Revival, clapboard house behind a stone retaining wall. There are three bays on the first floor, two on the second.
Beverly & Grant Kavanaugh North Rd. Mason's Island Mystic, CT 06355	1870. Simple, vernacular, gable roofed, two story, clapboard house.

49 Denison Ave. [860. Two story, gable roofed, clapboard house on high stone basement. The front porch is James K. Short II approached by wide, central wood steps.

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51 Denison Ave.
Margaret Montine

1870. Simple, gable roofed, 1½ story cottage on high brick basement.

1-3 East Main St. Fred A. Valenti et al Holmes & East Main St. Mystic, CT 06355 Parking lot.

11 East Main St.

Barksdale R &

Dorothea MacBeth

Mini park.

-- East Main St. (Lot 4-15) Land.
Cottrell Lumber Co.

16 Cottrell St. Mystic, CT 06355

NC -- East Main St. (1ot 1-14)

One story cinder block store.

Katherine & Daniel B. Fuller, RFD 1, Montauk Ave., Stonington, CT 06378

NC 17 East Main St. 1961. One story, rectangular, mercantile,
Richard C. Hulboj shed type building.

19 East Main St William F. Shea

1836. Capt. John Holdridge. Large, 2½ story, hipped roof house with widow's walk and aluminum clapboard siding. Much altered since 1836, it now shows classic revival influence with Ionic pilasters at corners and Ionic columns in the porch and flanking the front door.

20 East Main St.
Whale In Enterprises
c/o MacBeth
234 Elm St.
Groton, CT 06340

1900. Clinton Building. Three story, oblong, stucco building with shops on the first floor and apartments above. Appears to be substantially unaltered. The wood storefront surrounds are recessed. In the soffit of the recess is a row of small incandescent lamps.

_ 21 East Main St. Emogene L. Pukay 1824. Hon. Asa Fish. Gambrel roofed house with five bays in first floor and three dormers in the gambrel above. Extensively altered and added onto.

22 East Main St.
Whale In Enterprises
c/o MacBeth
234 Elm St.
Groton, CT 06340

Two story, Italianate, low hipped roof house with two story motel addition to the rear. In the fascia under the eavers there are paired octagonal windows divided by brackets.

Form No. 10-300a (Hev: 10-74)

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

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PAGE 12-A

-- East Main Street
Department of Transporation
State of Connecticut
Wethersfield, CT

1924 lift bridge over the Mystic River, Route 1.

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-- East Main St.
(Lot 4-10)
Marold J. & Catherine
M. Smith
22 East Main St.
Mystic, CT 06355

Two story, gable roofed, rectangular, stucco building with roof overhang supported by exposed rafter ends. A front parapet has a central peak. 1890.

-- East Main St., Rear
(Lot 4-11)
Harold J. & Catherine
Mary Smith
22 East Main St.
Mystic, CT 06355

Land.

-- East Main St. U.S. Post Office 1925. Two story, Georgian Revival with red face brick and parapet over the cornice. Windows are set in six of the seven bays in recessed blind arches. In the third bay from the right is a Doric entrance surround.

NC -- East Main St.
(Lot 4-9)
American Oil Co.
Box 2852
Grand Central Station
New York, N.Y.

1950. Conventional, square filling station.

NC 26-28 East Main St. Emogene B. Prescott Box 187 Mystic, ST 06355 1950. Conventional filling station.

30 East Main St.
Southern New England
Telephone Co.
Room 618
227 Church St.
New Haven, CT

1950. One story, classic revival, sixty foot square building with red face brick. The molded door and window surrounds have keystones and under the windows there are raised panels. This trim is executed in cacrete.

31 East Main St.
Mary A. & Frank
Vincent

1900. Two story, gambrel roofed, bungalow with wood shingle siding. There are two dormers in the gambrel that extends over a screened porch.

-- East Main St. (Lot 6-5) St. Patrick's Roman 1956. Columbus Hall. One story, contemporary building with white face bricks and recessed glass front.

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Catholic Church Corp. 1908. 30 East Main St. Mystic, CT 06355

Church. The sanctuary with pointed arch windows and the square tower with pyramidal spire are covered with aluminum clapboard siding. The roof of the entrance porch is supported by filigree iron posts.

-- East Main St. (Lot 5-19) St. Patrick's Roman 30 East Main St. Mystic, CT 06355

1895. Allen Avery. Now the rectory. house with gable on hipped roof and aluminum clapboard siding. A "Chinese Chippendale" Catholic Church Corp. balustrade runs over the front porch, over the second story eaves, and over the roof of a one story addition to the west.

NC 34 East Main St. Mystic Oil Co., Inc. East Main St. & Jackson Ave. Mystic, CT 06355

1954. Conventioanl filling station. Siding is partially porcelain and partially aluminum panelling.

38 East Main St. Robert S. Gray North Stonington, CT

John S. Rathbone. 25 story. Queen Anne. 1893. gable roofed, clapboard house. Porch roof fable end has blind, semi-Oval fan filled with vertical spindles.

39 East Main St. Josephine N. & Peter F. Flynn

2½ story, gable roofed, plain, vernac-1910. ular house on brick basement.

40 East Main St. Mary Elizabeth Convalescent Home, Inc. 28 Broadway Mystic, CT 06355

See 28 Broadway Ave.

41 East Main St. Henry B. Freye Cove Rd. Stonington, CT 06378 1972. Two story, Colonial Revival, gambrel roofed, clapboard building with recessed central entrance of two leaf doors.

143 East Main St. Mystic Congregational Church, Inc.

1885. Dr. Frank Coates. 2½ story, square, hipped roof, clapboard house. A gable in each slope of the roof has decorated barge boards, a sunburst under its peak, and shaped shingles. The doorway has fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. There is a one story, three sided bay with bracketed cornice on the west side.

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CONTINUATION SHEET	Prop.	Owners	ITEM NUMBER	4	PAGE 15
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- -- East Main St.
 Lot 6-9)
 Mystic Congregational
 Church, Inc.
 43 East Main St.
 Mystic. CT 06355
- 1860. Greek Revival church; see Item 7, Description.
- 51 East Main St.
 Margaret C. &
 Frank S. Brewer
- 1865. T. Brooks. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, Italianate house with vinyl siding and hipped roof. There are horizontal, oblong, two pane windows under the eaves. The front porch trim is made of slender sawn components.
- 53 East Main St.
 Elizabeth Bindloss
 Johnson & Sybil
 Bindloss Sim
 5209 N. 30th St.
 Arlington, VA
- 1875. Caroline A. Moser. Similar to 51 East Main St., but different. 53 has three bays, 51 two. 53's eaves brackets are double sawn; 51's are single pierced. 53's porch post brackets are more elaborate.
- 55 East Main St. Charlotte V. Schuler 211 Clift St. Mystic, CT 06355
- 1878. Big, three story house on brick foundations with gable on hip roof. No trim remains. The barn does remain in original condition, delapidated, with clapboards at first story and weathered shingles above. The high gable roof has a central lantern. There is a loading door to the hay loft in a central cross gable.
- 56 East Main St.

 Mary Lou &
 Phillip Henkin
- 1863. John McDonough. $2\frac{1}{2}$ Story, Downing, gable roofed, clapboard house. The porch has railing and valance of spindles, and turned posts
- 57 East Main St.
 Isabelle & Eugene
 J. Spaziana
- 1885. Three story, transitional Queen Anne/classic revival, gable roofed house.
- /58 East Main St. Francis J & Emogene B. Prescott
- 1890. Dr. Bucklyn. Three story, hipped roof Italian villa with pyramidal campanile. Now covered with stucco, perhaps not original. The former carriage house is standing, a two story, hipped roof structure, with gables.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Ow	mers ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 16
59 East Main St. Virginia & John Firgeleski	1870. Two story, transitional Italiante/ Queen Anne house on high brick basement, with aluminum siding.
60 East Main St. Katherine & James McKenna	1892. Emma Bush. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, gable roofed house with aluminum siding. Probably once had Queen Anne trim.
61 East Main St. Russell E. Francis	1892. Jospeh W. Noble. Two story, Queen Anne Anne house with aluminum siding.
62 East Main St. Wanda C. Korab	1910. 2½ story house with high hipped roof with first floor covered by clapboards, second by shingles laid in a jagged line, and porch with turned posts and sawn brackets.
1 Elm Place Elizabeth A. & George R. Dunham	1893. George W. McDonald, merchant. Two story, vernacular, ell shaped house with shingle siding.
1 Forsyth St. Melvin E & Dorothy M. Olsson	1838. Capt. John Barber. Greek Revival structure on high stone basement, with aluminum siding. There is an added oriel on the west side.
5 Forsyth St. Treffly A. Morin	195. Simple, gable roofed cottage.
6 Forsyth St. Paul F. Donch	1839. Francis H. Rogers. A Greek Revival house in shape and proportions, but with little trim.
7 Forsyth St. Mary Inderdohnen	1841. Capt. Peter Forsyth. Greek Revival house, with aluminum siding.
3 Frazier St. Nancy B. Heinz	1842. Isaac Whittlesey, ship's carpenter. Greek Revival house with dentil courses in pediment and in entrance entablature.
4 Frazier St. Grace Slater Smith	1885. $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, gable roofed cottage enlarged into ell shaped house.
7 Frazier St. Cecilia N. & Harold E. Shippee, Si	1876. Amos Hancox. 2½ story, vernacular house with scalloped and jagged shingles and porch r. with turned posts.

NC

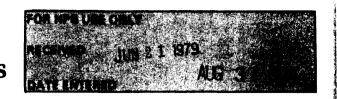
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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Ow	mers ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 17
1 Greenmanville Ave. Anna Narcizzi 145 Starr Hill Rd. Groton, CT 06340	1900. Simple, 2½ story worker's house.
3 Greenmanville Ave. Margaret M. & Stephen J. Hreschak	1900. Ell shaped house. Porch has turned posts and sawn brackets.
7 Greenmanville Ave. Rosalie P. DeNoia	1864. Ell shaped, clapboard house on stone foundations.
	Rear. (47 Holmes St.) 1900. Simple, $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, gable roofed, commercial structure.
9 Greenmanville Ave. Melvin E. & Dorothy D. Olsson RD 1 Mistuxet Ave. Mystic, CT 06355	1850. J. Cameron. Greek Revival house.
11-13 Greenmanville Ave. Charlene & George Forson	1849. Van R. Ball. M.C. Hill Homestead, 1856-1911. Greek Revival house with added porch.
15 Greenmanville Ave. Russell E. Welles	1930. Shed with store front.
15½ Greenmanville Ave. Antonia Masciana	1890. Formerly a Downing cottage. Drop finials at ends of eaves of first and second floor gables are still in place.
17 Greenmanville Ave. Lilla Aurora Oteria Solodiuk & Francis M. Oteria	1910? 2½ story worker's house with hipped roof roof porch.
19 Greenmanville Ave. Isabel H. & James Robertson	1901. Michael Rafferty. Near duplicate of 17 Greenmanville Ave.
21 Greenmanville Ave. Robert C. & Ruth Huebner	1900. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story worker's house, with three sided bay on south side.

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22 Greenmanville Ave. Three Guys. Inc.

1890? 2½ story, gable roofed structure with hipped dormers and new board and batten siding on rubble foundations. Much altered.

-- Greenmanville Ave.
(Lot 5-5)
Evely G. Flannery et al
Osbrook Pplace
Pawcatuck, CT

Land.

31 Greenmanville Ave. Frank & Josephine Tatro 1850. 2½ story, Greek Revival, ell shaped house with three sided Italaianate bay in the angle of the ell.

33 Greenmanville Ave. Eva Gley et al

1850. 2½ story, Greek Revival, gable roofed, clapboard house on stone foundations.

35 Greenmanville Ave.
Alfonso L. Balestracci

Two story, Greek Revival, ell shaped, gable roofed house on stone foundations. The side door has a flat hood supported by heavy C brackets.

43 Greenmanville Ave. Columbia Stine et al

1850. 2½ story, Greek Revival, gable roofed house on stone foundations with four round headed windows in the pediment, and an added front porch.

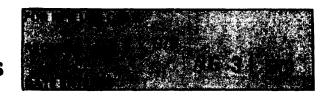
47 Greenmanville Ave.
Hazel C. & John K.
Bucklyn
3 Oak St.
Mystic, CT 06355

1860. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, gable roofed, clapboard structure on stone foundations. There is a wide roof overhang, but no decorative trim.

-- Greenmanville Ave.
(Lot 5-3)
Social Society
Frohsian, Inc.
40 Greenmanville Ave.
Mystic, CT 06355

1900? A one story hall, 32x65', with gable roof, on high ashlar, exposed basement. There is a gabled portico with pediment and dentil courses.

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COMMITTED A LIGHT SHEET	1200	OWLECTO	TI CIVI HONDEIN		1 706	

42 Greenmanville Ave. Lena S. Scussel

1900. 2½ story, gable roofed, clapboard worker's house with scalloped shingles in the gable end, and colored glass lights in some windows.

-- Greenmanville Ave.
(Lot 5-1, a/k/a 46 Greenmanville Ave.)
Alden R. & Mary C.
D'Amico
Quiambog Cove Rd.

Greenmanville Ave. 1860? 2 story, Greek Revival, two family, (Lot 5-1, a/k/a 46 Green- gable roofed, clapboard house on brick manville Ave.) foundations. Altered.

-- Greenmanville Ave. (Lot 2-2) Gingham Gate, Inc.

Mystic, CT 06355

1920. $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, gable roofed, 40x60' commercial building on concrete slab with weathered shingle siding.

Rossie Pentway
(Lot 2-15)
Kevin Dowling
140 Woodland St.
Hartford, CT

Land. (Rossie Pentway is an address on Green-manville Ave.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Ow	mers ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 18
23 Greenmanville Ave. Margaret V. Watts	1900. 2½ story wprker's house with exposed rafter ends extending under the eaves.
25 Greenmanville Ave. James H. & Ruth L. Hoffman	1900. Once similar to 17 - 23 Greenmanville Ave., this house is now altered and "improved."
27 Greenmanville Ave. Aleck S., Jr. & Helen V. Nasiatka Ocean View Ave. Mystic, CT 06355	1900. Three story, square, clapboard house with gable on hip roof and jerkinhead dormers.
1 Haley St. 100F Corp., Stonington Lodge No. 26 c/o Robert Whitlaker Spring St. Noank, CT	1840. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story gable roofed structure with weathered shingle siding, but little trim.
2 Haley St. Amy & John H. LaValley	1946. Simple vernacular house.
V3-3½ Haley St. IOOF Corp., Stonington Lodge No. 26 c/o Robert Whitlaker Spring St. Noank, CT.	1860. A two family house with broad gable roof over six bays.
4 Haley St. Lu Ellen & William A. Scheer	1841. Capt. Simeon Haley. Initially a simple cottage, a second story has been added with exposed rafter ends under the eaves, and there is a Stick Style hood over the front door.
5 H al ey St. Stella & Edmund Comeau	1850. L. Haley. Square, hipped roof house with two story bay at northeast corner.
6 Haley St. Angeline & Josephine Fiorino	1842. Charles Mallory. Transitional Greek Revuval/Italianate house.

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	CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Own	ners ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 19
NC	Holmes St. (Lot 1-4) Fred A Valenti et al	1960. Convnentional filling station.
	5 Holmes St. American Realty Co. 399 N. Colony St. Wallingford, CT 06492	Parking lot.
NC	Holmes St. (Lot 1-6) American Realty Co. see above	1937. Garage and display room.
	Holmes St. (Lot 1-7) The Stonington Co., Inc. c/o J.P. Matthews 66 Collier Rd. Wethersfield, CT 06109	1885. In 1891 a carpenter shop. Later Lathrop Engine Co. One story, clapboard factory building with continuous 6/6 windows along the sides.
	Holmes St. The Stonington Co., Inc. see above	Land.
	Holmes St. (Lot 1-9) Town of Stonington Town Hall Elm St. Stonington, CT 06378	Land.
	10 Holmes St. Ruth W. & Albert E. Goring, Jr. Box 336 Torrington, CT	1844. Daniel B. Patrick. Greek Revival structure on fully exposed brick basement.
	12 Holmes St. American Realty Co. see above	Land.
	14 Holmes St. American Realty Co. see above	1840. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story Greek Revival brick house with rough stone trim.
		1950 21 shows Crook Desiring also beard some

1850. 2½ story, Greek Revival, clapboard com-

merical or warehouse building.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Ow	mers ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 20
	1908. Mill building of brick, with saw tooth roof. Brick office building. Small dwelling.
20 Holmes St. Robert C. Cushman et al 2 Holmes St.	1838. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story frame warehouse or commercial building on high brick basement.
22 Holmes St. Peter C. & Janet D. Ross Mason's Island Mystic, CT 06355	1935. One story, chingled commercial building.
40 Holmes St. Louise & Tony Cini .	1900. Two story, gable roofed, frame worker's house. Front porch has turned posts and sawn brackets. There is a one story, three sided bay on the west side. A square window in the gable end has a central large pane that is surrounded by small, square panes of colored glass.
42 Holmes St. Evelyn & John A. Fox	1900. Near duplicate of 40 Holmes St.
43 Holmes St. Allen E. Lawver	1890. 2½ story, gable roofed, worker's buse
44 Holmes St. Elaine & William Waterhouse	1900. Near duplicate of 40 Holmes St.
45 Holmes St. Marian & Frank A. Vickery 423 Gill Ave. Kirkwood, MO 63122	1900. Near duplicate of 43 Holmes St. with shingled barge boards and an-enclosed front porch
46 Holmes St. Diane & Frank Lorenc 343 New Tork Ave. Elizabeth, NJ 07202	1900. Near duplicate of 40 Holmes St., with additions.
6 Isham St. Jeffery Balestracci, Sr. Johnson St. Pawcatuck, CT	1900. Ell shaped frame house. Porch has turned posts and sawn brackets.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. 0	wners ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 21
9 Isham St. Elmer T. & Doris M. Newman	1900. A small house square in plan but vertical in thrust. The high hipped roof has a jerkinhead dormer in each slope.
2 Jackson Ave. #essie P. Law	1882. Francis Manning. Cottage with extensive Eastlake trim in the gable and porch.
3 Jackson Ave. Gail & Alan Rosen	1874. Charles Slattery. Italianate house with added, classic revival porch.
4 Jackson Ave. Ann F. Johnson	1880. Queen Anne cottage.
5 Jackson Ave. Madeline M. & Joseph E. Sheehy	1900. Vernacular house with jagged shingles and gabled, two storey bay.
6 Jackson Ave. Trend Realty Co. 244 Route 12 Groton, CT 06340	1950. One story contemporary house.
8 Jackson Ave. Barbara A. & Norris M. Pinkham	1900. Two story frame structure with eaves interrupted by dormers.
7 Jackson Ave. Irene & Cecil Pierce	1855. Big, square, three story Italianate house on high brick basement; four story in effect.
9 Jackson Ave. George & Carol M. Botseas	1910. Two story bungalow with gable roof extending over front and rear porches.
10 Jackson Ave. William D. Martley Deans Mill Rd. Mystic, CT 06355	1910. Worker's house with weathered shingle siding.
11 Jackson Ave. Katherine E. Dorr	1863. Daniel D. Clark. Transitional Greek Re- vival/Italianate cottage.
12 Jackson Ave. Margo M. Letellier	1911. Near duplicate of 10 Jackson Ave.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Ow	ners ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 22
14 Jackson Ave. Anthony L. & Blance D. Brzeski	1875. Square, Second Empire house. The mansard roof is concave. The porch has Eastlake bracket
15 Jackson Ave. Rosanne M. Noel Box 257 Riverbend Dr. Mystic, CT 06355	1860. E.G. Morgan. Italianate house with asymmetrical gable.
2 Lincoln St. Evelyn V. Harvey	1890. Cottage, much altered.
3 Dunbar Ave., Quaker H 4 Lincoln St. Eleanor F. Blinn	111, CT. 1910. Small vernacular house on rubble foun- dations.
7 Lincoln St. Perley D. & Addie A. Morton 17 Lincon Ave. Mystic, CT 06355	1900. Ell shaped cottage with minor Eastlake trim.
10 Lincoln St. Gloria & Gary L. Helwig	1910. Ell shaped cottage.
11 Lincoln Lillian & Arnolf K. Anderson	1890. Worker's house with shingle and clap- board siding.
13 Lincoln St. Arthur R. Barton et al 6 Broadway Mystic, CT 06355	Worker's house, altered, and with commercial addition.
4 Oak St. Lilla O. & Alexander Solodiuk	1890. Worker's house.
3 Oak St. Barbara A. & Hazel C. Bucklyn RD 2 Mystic, CT 06355	Ell shaped house covered with clapboards and jagged shingles. The porch has turned posts and sawn brackets.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Ow	mers. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 23
3 Reynolds Hill Rd. Joseph B. Ross et al	1920. Two story gable roofed house with aluminum siding. There are two dormers in the front slope of the roof.
4 Reynolds Hill Rd. Joseph P. & Paula M. Zeppieri	1900. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, gambrel roofed house with classic revival porch.
7 Reynolds Hill Rd. Gordon B. & Ruth I. Hall	1900. Two story gambrel roofed house with shingled siding and with tower at one corner.
8 Reynolds Hill Rd. Milton A. & Helen G. Brown	1900. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story house with broad gambrel roof and wood shingle siding.
10 Reynolds Hill Rd. Donald A. Truss	1900. A near duplicate of 8 Reynolds Hill Rd., but turned 90 degrees so that roof ridge is parallel with the street. 1903.
Reynolds Hill Rd. (Lot 12-12) N. Frederick Mosel 9 Reynolds Hill Rd. Mystic, CT 06355	Big, three story, Classic Revival, square, clapboard house with high roof, colossal portico, and porte cochère.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET P.	rop.	Owners.	ITEM NUMBER	4	PAGE 24
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NC 3 Roosevelt St.
Hendel Investors, Inc.
35 Great Neck Rd.
Waterford, CT

? Conventional filling station.

NC 7 Roosevelt St.

Mark & Linda M.

Kuvlanka

1075 E. Lake St.

Montville, CT 06353

1964? One story, concrete block commercial building.

-- Roosevelt St. (Lot 17-5) Amtrack 54 Meadow St. New Haven, CT 1905. Depot. Conventional in size and shape, this station is Georgian Revival in style. It has hipped roof with buff brick exterior dado that has cyma recta molding under flared shingle walls, and a Palladian window at each end.

4 Roosevelt St.
Mary Ann & Frank
L. Hilbert

1900. Worker's house with commercial addition.

17 Roosevelt St.
John H. Carter &
Laura Lee Essex
6 Broadeay

1900. Worker's house.

Mystic, CT 06355

1900. Worker's house.

19 Roosevelt St.
John H. Carter &
Laura Lee Essex
6 Broadway
Mystic, CT 06355

21 Roosevelt St. 1900. Worker's house. Betty S. & Theodore Tylaska

Box 230, Mystic, CT 06355

12 Roosevelt St.
Ingrid Fedderson &
Stanley Popiel
31 Front St.
Stonington, CT 06378

1902. Former Packer Tar Soap factory. Two and three story brick buildings with pilasters and corbelling. One section has stepped gables

14 Roosevelt St. Parking lot. same as 12 Roosevelt St.

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No address.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Ow	mers. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 25
NC 25 Roosevelt St. Milton A. Brown	1920? Brick faced commercial building, Altered and modernized.
3 School St. Elaine B. & David Tetlow	1850. $1\frac{1}{2}$ story Greek Revival house with added dormers.
5 School St. Walter Morgan 1610 First St. Brookings, SD 57006	1900. Worker's house.
Town of Stonington Town Hall Elm St. Stonington, CT 06038	1909. Three story, red brick, rectangular school with hip roof and yellow brick trim.
3 Stanton Place Marian E. & Bernard L. Smith	1890. Ell shaped vernacular house with sawn and turned trim.
5 Stanton Place Petronella & Michael Messick	1835. John Havens Sawyer. Greek Revival house with delicate wood picket fence.
11 Washington St. Alice Vars	1845. Benjamin F. Lewis. $1\frac{1}{2}$ story Greek Revival cottage.
13 Washington St. Bernard Davis 19 Øak St. Mystic, CT 06355	Land.
15 Washington St. Arnold P. & Linda M. Toivonen	1900. Worker's house.
17 Washington St. Susan & Frank E. Ewing, Jr.	1901. Allen Avery. Worker's house.
Washington St. Estate of Benjamin F. Hoxie	Land.



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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. (Owners, ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 26
28 Washington St. Robert H. & Nancy L. Peters	$2\frac{1}{2}$ story gambrel roofed worker's house with with shingle siding. One of a row of five. 1910.
30 Washington St. Douglas R. & Sandra E. Rose	1910. Near duplicate of 28 Washington St.
32 Washington St. Lawrence & Rosaleen Baldwin 24 Ocean View Ave. Mystic, CT 06355	1910. Near duplicate of 28 Washington St.
34 Nashington St. Charles E. Greene	1910. Near duplicate of 28 Washington St.
36 Washington St. Robert L. & Lila H. Hawley	1910. Near duplicate of 28 Washington St.
29 Washington St. Mary Elizabeth Conva- lescent Home, Inc. 26 Broadway Mystic, CT 06355	1890. Queen Anne vernacular house.
31 Washington St. Mary Elizabeth Conva- lescent Home, Inc. 26 Broadway Mystic, CT 06355	1910. Two story vernacular cottage.
Washington St. (Lot 18-8) Raymond F. Bradley RFD 1, Cove Rd. Stonington, CT 06038	Land used for lumber storage.
√48 Washington St. Hendel's Investors 25 Great Neck Rd. Waterford, CT	1920. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, gambrel roofed, shingled and clapboard classic revival house.

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V50 Washington St. Hendel's Investors 25 Great Neck Rd. Waterford, CT	1890. Queen Anne house.
51 Washington St. Edith B. & James K. Fadeley 101 High St. Mystic, CT 06355	1863. D.D. Mallory. Shingled house with many high gables.
Washington St. Hendel's Investors 25 Great Neck Rd. Waterford, CT (portion of Lot 16-2)	Land.
53 Wington St. Edward H. & Martha E. Hug	1880. Queen Anne house.
54 Washington St. Elizabeth C. & Carl Carlsson	1893. Allen Avery. Ell shaped vernacular house.
55 Washington St. Wanda M. & William Newsome	1860. Gambrel roofed house on brick foundations.
56 Washington St. Gwen A. Beaudoin	1890. Ell shaped house with some Queen Anne trim.
58 Washington St. Christopher H. McLaughlin	1885. 3½ story Queen Anne house with corner n tower,
NC 58½ Washington St. Christopher H. McLaughlin 58 Washington St. Mystic, CT 06355	? Garage and shed.
Washington St. Barbara B. Main 6301 26th Ave., N. St. Petersburg, FL. 33710	Land



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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Ow	ners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 28
60 Washington St. Yvonne C. & Joseph F. Kivlin 6 Boulder Ct. Mystic, CT	1910. Hipped roof, two family house with two story porch.
62 Washington St. Yvonne C. & Jospeh F. Kivlin see above	1910. Near duplicate of 60 Washington St.
63 Washington St. Barbara B. Main 6301 26th Ave., N. St. Petersburg, FL. 3371	1960. Gable roofed house with shingle siding in contemporary design.
64 Washington St. Harriet Maine et al	1899. Ann Morgan Brown. Big, square, classic revival, hipped roof, clapboard house.
<pre>1 Willow St. Savings Bank of New London 63 Eugene O'Neill Dr. New London, CT</pre>	? One story, concrete block building with wood clapboard siding and long arcaded porch.
2 Willow St. Marie P. & Harry Holdridge	1770. John Denison. $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, Colonial, five bay, central chimney house.
4 Willow St. Marie P. & Harry Holdridge	1885. Simple Italianate house.
6 Willow St. Elsie S. & Charles I. Barstow	1839. Lavinia & Isaac Denison. Greek Revival house with elliptical fanlight in flush boarding pediment.
8 Willow St. Cornelius P. Connel, Jr. 159 High St. Mystic, CT 06355	1898. Emily Noyes. Transitional Queen Anne/classic revival.



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First Methodist Church

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10 Willow St. Evelyn G. Flannery Osbrook Point Pawcatuct, CT	1853. G.W. Noyes. Ell shaped Greek Revival house on stone foundations. Main block has Ionic portico. Ell has porch with balustrade.
12 Willow St. Marian H. Gilfillan	1906. Alberta Noyes. Classic revival house.
13 Willow St. Madeline K. & Edward L. Ryan	1960. Simple, 1½ story cottage.
14 Willow St. Roderick A. & Ann N. Cameron	1839. Capt. Peter Forsyth. Greek Revival house with Ionic portico. There is a cupola that has corner pilasters.
15 Willow St. Gill A. & Joseph W. Castagna	1800. Capt. D. Denison. $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, Colonial, five bay, central chimney house. The windows are small, and have $2/2$ sash.
16 Willow St. Jane & Richard Wilkins	1845. Austin Wheeler. Formerly a Greek Revival house, on stone foundations.
17 Willow St. Mary C. & Alden R. D'Amico	1867. J.M. Freeman's grocery store. Formerly a Greek Revival structure. There is a two story outbuilding, perhaps a former warehouse.
18 Willow St. Ethel L. Johnson	1842. Greek Revival house.
19 Willow St. Esther L. & Ralph W. Crumb	1838. John E. Hill. Greek Revival Abuse.
20 Willow St. Forrest M. Sklar et al	1839. Asa Fish. Greek Revival house.
21 Willow St.	1942. Ell shaped, gable roofed, clapboard

1942. Ell shaped, gable roofed, clapboard structure with low, square addition to the north. Main block is on the brick foundations of the first building on this site, that was destroyed by the hurricane of 1938. The church moved to this site from an 1841 building on East Main St. in 1868.



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22 Willow St. Patricia R. & William V. Coleman Mason's Island Mystic, CT 06355	1890. Thomas H. Newbury. Queen Anne house.				
24 Willow St. Robert P. & Joan M. Slocum	1806. Capt. George Haley. 1½ story, gable roofed cottage.				
25 Willow St. William V. & Patricia R. Coleman Mason's Island Mystic, CT 06355	1845. C. Grinnell. Greek Revival house with added porch.				
27 Willow St. Robert A. Rose	1910. Gambrel roofed, classic revival house.				
29 Willow St. Anne M. & William E. Leary 35 New London Rd. Mystic, CT 06355	1828 or older? Colonial, six bay house with added classic revival porch.				
31 Willow St. Emogene B. Prescott	1885. Queen Anne house, much altered.				
32 Willow St. Catherine Mary & Harold Smith 22 E. Main St. Mystic, CT 06355	1860. Ell shaped cottage with shingle siding.				
35 Willow St. Thayer M. Kingsley	1810, 1828. Greek Revival house with Ionic portico and with high square cupola on the gable roof. Mallory House.				
37 Willow St. Thayer M. Kingsley 35 Willow St. Mystic, CT 06355	1840. Former carriage house, much altered.				

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41 Willow St. Mary Lu & Allan S. Ferguson	1841. B.F. Hoxie. 1 story, Greek Revival house with Doric porch of columns and pilasters.
43 Willow St. Margaret M. & Steven J. Hreschak	1840. Five bay, central chimney house with Queen Anne eaves brackets.
Williams Ave. (Lot 17-2) Peter Guille, Jr. 58 Denison Ave. Mystic, CT 06355	1878. Patrick Finnigon. Ell shaped house with Eastlake detail.
Williams Ave. (Lot 17-1) Denison Society c/o Dorothy K. Stewart Box 145, RD 1 North Stonington, CT 063	1698. Denison burying grounds.

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* indicates the building is indigenous to the site.

Mystic Seaport Property - West Side of Greenmanville Avenue - Buildings

Seamen's Inne

- 1. Built by the museum 1963-1964.
- 2. Purpose Restaurant for museum visitors and area residents.
- 3. Design Intent was to capture the theme of a captain's home circa 1790-1810.
- 4. Description The central section is a two story, Georgian Revival brick building with pyramidal roof. There are one story, gable roofed, frame wings. Francis Day Rogers, architect.

New York Yacht Club

- Built in 1844-1845 on Elysian Fields of Hoboken, New Jersey. Donated to club when founded in 1845 by the club's first commodore, John C. Stevens.
- 2. Purpose served as first clubhouse of club from 1845 to 1868. It was the first clubhouse of the first United States yacht club. Moved to Glen Cove, New York in 1904 and restored. For use as one of ten stations for club cruises.
- 3. Designer Alexander Jackson Davis.
- 4. Additions Non-historic visitor facilities were added. The design is in keeping with the clubhouse but with subtle differences.
- 5. Description 1½ story, gable roofed structure with flared eaves and vertical wood siding. The double doors and windows have diamond glazing. The entrance has a pointed arch transom. The bracketed eaves overhangs are trimmed with continuous rows of drop finials. There is a modern one story extension to the rear.

Ferm No. 19-300e (Nev. 10-74)

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North Gate House

- 1. Built circa 1900 as forward section of oyster boat COMMODORE's pilot house. Vessel was built as a sloop in 1873 in Islip, New York and converted to power about 1900.
- 2. Purpose Ticket booth.
- 3. Description Flat roofed kiosk with vertical siding. Has Semicircular end to the north.

North Boat Shed

- 1. Built by the museum in 1953.
- 2. Purpose to house a rotating collection of small craft exhibits.
- 3. Description One story brick and frame shed with central longitudinal, gable roofed section.

* BENJAMIN F. PACKARD Exhibit

- 1. Built late 1800s for use by the Greenmanville Manufacturing Company for textile manufacturing. It was the power house for the textile mill.
- 2. Purpose has been used by the museum since 1933 as an exhibit building. The current exhibit contains the restored after cabin of the downeaster BENJ. F. PACKARD built in 1883. Downeasters followed the clipper ships and were slightly slower but could carry more cargo.
- 3. Named for the vessel which was named for one of the partners of the shipbuilding company in Bath, Maine that built her.
- 4. Description One story, brick, oblong, industrial building with low gable roof.

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* Stillman Building

- 1. Built in the 1860s as an addition to the original structure built in 1849. Other additions were added over the years. The mill was in operation from 1849 until about 1920 under the name of Greenmanville Manufacturing Company with a nine year exception. The Greenman family was involved as owners.
- 2. Purpose The three floors have been used by the museum for exhibit purposes since 1931. The first floor now contains the exhibit, "New England and the Sea" which covers New England maritime history.
- 3. Named for Dr. Charles K. Stillman, who was one of the founders of the museum.
- 4. Description Square, Georgian, three story, brick, gambrel roofed building with dormers in the gambrel. Lintels and sills are quarry finished stone. There is a one story ell to the south.

* Wendell Building

- 1. Built in the late 1800s by the Greenmanville Manufacturing Company for textile manufacturing as a machine shop.
- Purpose The original museum exhibit building. It has housed a variety of maritime exhibits: Currently, a figurehead and shipcarving exhibit is on view.
- 3. Named for Captain George Blunt Wendell in his memory.
- 4. Description Small, one story, brick, gable roofed building. The eaves cornices return, forming cornices.

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Mallory Buildings

1. Built by the museum in 1948 with wing opening in 1969.

2. Purpose - For presentation of the Mallory family history as sailmaker, ship builders, and yachtsmen.

3. Named for Clifford D. Mallory and Philip R. Mallory, who were instrumental in the development of the museum as trustees.

4. Description - Two story, random ashlar building with gambrel roof and Greek Revival doorway. A frame, Greek Revival, one story wing extends to the east.

* Meeting House

- 1. Built in 1851, probably by Amos Clift III of Mystic, for use as the Greenmanville Seventh-Day Baptist Church. The building was moved by the museum in 1955 from its original location near the south entrance to the museum.
- 2. Purpose Now used as an all-purpose auditorium for visitor presentations.
- 3. Description Greek Revival, clapboard church with square, two stage belfry. The eared architrave surrounding the panelled double doors is repeated in the belfry.

G.W. Blunt White Library

- 1. Built by the museum in 1964-1965.
- 2. Purpose For research and Williams Munson Maritime Program.
- Named for G.W. Blunt White, a former active trustee, in memory by his family.
- 4. The central section is a two story, Georgian Revival, random ashlar building with hipped roof and lantern. There are one story, hipped roof, clapboard wings to the north and south. Francis Day Rogers, architect.

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R.J. Schaefer Gallery

- 1. Built by the museum in 1974-1975.
 - 2. Purpose To provide a gallery for short term fine arts exhibits.
 - 3. Named for Rudolph J. Schaefer by his family as a living memorial.
 - 4. Description 1½ story, ell shaped, gable roofed, Neo-Classic, clapboard building.

The Bartram Building

- Built by the museum in 1956.
- 2. Purpose For use as the main office of the Curatorial Department.
- 3. Named for Rensselear W. Bartram, who was an active trustee, in memory by his family.
- 4. Description Two story, gambrel roofed, five bay, clapboard building, with three dormers in the gambrel.

* Thomas Greenman House

- 1. Built in 1842 as the home of Thomas Greenman. He was one of three brothers who owned and operated the George Greenman & Company shipbuilding company located on the museum's property now largely comprised of the village area. Thomas Greenman lived from 1810-1887. The house is thought to have been built by Amos Clift III of Mystic.
- 2. Purpose The building is being used as a partial exhibit building with furnishings typical of the Greenmans of circa 1875. It is also used for office space.
- 3. Description 2½ story, Greek Revival, ell shaped, clapboard house, with added Eastlake porch, bay window, and side door hood.

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Administration Building (Clark Greenman House)

- 1. Built in 1841 as the home of Clark Greenman. Clark Greenman lived from 1808-1877. See Thomas Greenman House. The house is thought to have been built by Amos Clift III of Mystic.
- 2. Purpose The house was acquired by the museum in 1952 and is now used as the museum's Administration Building.
- 3. Description 2½ story, Greek Revival, three bay house with triangular window in the pediment. Elaborate, arcaded, Eastlake porch has been added on the east and south sides. A two story wing extends to the south.

George Greenman House

- 1. Built in 1839 as the home of George Greenman. See Thomas Greenman House. George Greenman was the president of the shapbuilding company. George Greenman lived from 1805-1891. This house was built by Amos Clift III of Mystic.
- 2. Purpose Acquired by the museum in 1970. Eventually the house will be restored and opened as an exhibit.
- 3. Description Similar to the Clark Greenman House; the Eastlake porch appears to be identical. This house has a two story Italianate bay on the south wing.

A long iron fence with several patterns of wrought and cast iron, with cast iron posts, runs in front of the Greenman houses.

* George Greenman & Co. Office

- 1. Built as the office for the company. Year unknown
- 2. Purpose Acquired in 1970 to be restored and opened as the shipyard's office in the future.
- 3. One story clapboard building with panelled pilasters flanking the door.

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Seaport Planetarium

1. Built by the museum in 1959.

2. Purpose - To provide an insight for visitors in the maritime importance of celestial navigation and astronomy. The basement is used for lectures and classes.

3. Description - 1½ story, Greek Revival building with brick facing. There is a louvered lantern on the roof.

Mildred C. Mallory Member's Building

- 1. Built by the museum in 1963. Stone for the building came from a house in the Fort Rachel area of Mystic, Connecticut, that was ruined in the 1938 hurricane.
- 2. Purpose The building serves as a member's lounge and the membership office building.
- 3. Named for Mildred C. Mallory as a memorial to her effort with the museum's membership program.
- 4. Description 2½ story, Georgian Revival, hipped roof, five bay building. The first floor is covered with granite ashlar, the upper floors with clapboards.

* Pugsley Clock Shop (Edmundson House)

- 1. Built circa 1860 as a residence for John Edmondson and his wife Catharine, who was the sister of the Greenman brothers. Edmondson was the shippard foreman. Probably built by Amos Clift III of Mystic.
- 2. Purpose Acquired in 1942 by the museum. The building presently serves as a clock, watch and navigation instrument exhibit building.
- 3. Named for Edwin Pugsley, who was a trustee and donor of much of the collection on exhibit in the shop.
- 4. Description Two story, Greek Revival, three bay, clapboard house on stone foundations, with a one story ell to the east.



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Buckingham House

- 1. Built in Old Saybrook, Connecticut between 1758 and 1768, although the kitchen ell dates back to the 1690s. It was the home of Buckingham family which contributed significantly to Connecticut's political and educational growth.
- Purpose Presented to the museum by the State Highway Department in 1951 as it was threatened by highway construction. The current exhibit reflects the furnishings and cooking activities of 1810-1820 in a manner consistent with the social level of the Buckinghams.
- 3. Named for the Buckingham family.
- 4. Description 2½ story, Colonial, gable roofed, five bay, central chimney, clapboard house. The first floor windows and the double door have flat molded caps.

Fishtown Chapel

- 1. Built in 1889 in a section of Groton known as Fishtown. It was originally used as a non-denominational chapel, Sunday school building, and school.
- 2. Purpose It was acquired by the museum in 1949. The current exhibit reflects its use as a non-denominational chapel.
- 3. Design It was built by Cromwell & Heath, local Mystic carpenters. The steeple is not original to the building.
- 4. Description One story board and batten structure with high gable roof.

Boardman School

- 1. Built circa 1765 in a section of Preston, Connecticut that became Griswold in 1815. The school abutted land owned by the Boardman family and took their name.
- 2. Purpose Acquired by the museum in 1949. It is an exhibit of a typical one room school.
- 3. Description Small, simple, one story, gable roofed, clapboard building.

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Geo. H. Stone General Store

- 1. Built circa 1850 as a house in Pawcatuck, Connecticut.
- 2. Purpose It was acquired by the museum in 1954. The exhibit portrays a coastal general store between 1870-1880.
- 3. Named for George H. Stone, who donated a majority of the artifacts on exhibit.
- 4. Description Two story, gable roofed, clapboard building. The eaves returns and simple corner pilasters suggest the Greek Revival. The porch has turned posts.

* Children's Museum

- 1. Built circa 1841 for use as a work shop and tool shed by Clark Greenman. It was originally located where the Seaport Planetarium is now located.
- 2. Purpose The building has been set up for children since 1951 and has been on its present site since 1959. The objective is to give a maritime history and related subjects insight to children.
- 3. Description Small, one story, gable roofed, building with board and batten siding, flared eaves in the front, and a quilloche molding and brackets under the eaves.

Schaefer's Spouter Tavern

- 1. The Building was built by the museum in 1955-1956. Some of the architectural aspects in the interior of the tap room came from the Central House of Stoddard, New Hampshire, which was built in 1833.
- 2. Purpose To portray a waterfront tavern with a tap room and a game room. The second floor is referred to as the sleeping area.
- 3. Named for the gift of the building from the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company.
- 4. Description Two story, gable roofed, clapboard building. The front door has side and transom lights. The three second floor front windows are 3/3.

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Mystic Bank and Shipping Office

- Opened in 1833 as the first bank in this area in what is now Old Mystic. The building was superseded by a larger building in 1856.
- Purpose Moved and recrected at Mystic Seaport in 1948. Banking as of 1833-1856 is exhibited. The second floor contains a shipping office exhibit.
- 3. Description Two story, Greek Revival, granite ashlar building. The pediment has a semi-elliptical window executed in stone.

H.R. & W. Bringhurst Drugstore and Doctor's Office

- 1. Built by the museum in 1953.
- 2. Purpose The building contains drugstore artifacts that portray a drugstore as of 1870-1885. The doctor's office is set up to represent a doctor's office as of 1870-1880.
- 3. Named for the Bringhurst family whose collection of artifacts form a major part of the exhibit.
- 4. Description One story, gable roofed, clapboard building on brick foundations.

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* Nantucket Cooperage

- Built circa 1842 as the barn for Thomas Greenman. It originally stood behind his house.
- Purpose The river side of the building is a cooperage exhibit. The rear section is used by the museum's cleaners. It has moved twice and has been on the current location since 1960.
- Named for many of the tools that came from Nantucket and the fireplace is modelled after one that used to stand on Nantucket.
- 4. Description 12 story, gable roofed structure with central brick chimney and weathered shingle siding. Sawn brackets support the eaves.

Edwards House

- 1. Built circa 1820-1825 in Mystic, Connecticut as a private home. It was located where the Groton Savings Bank is on Bank Square.
- 2. Purpose The house was moved to its present site in 1953 by the museum. The exhibit portrays a home of a sailor and his family as of the mid-1800s.
- 3. Presently named for a family who once occupied the house.
- 4. Description Small, Colonial, two story, gambrel roofed, central chimney, clapboard house. May date from the 18th century.

Mystic Press and Shipcarver's Shop

- 1. Built by the museum in 1952. Also known as the Colegrove Building
- 2. Purpose The river end of the building has housed a printing exhibit since 1962. The rear of the building is a shipcarver's exhibit.
- 3. Named for a nineteenth century Mystic newspaper. The Colegrove name is a memorial.
- 4. Description One story, frame, commercial building with broad gable roof.

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George Washington Smith - Mast Hoop Manufacturer

 Building date is unknown. The building was once a garage on one of the Mallory properties.

2. Purpose - The building was moved to the museum in 1962. It houses the tools used by the Smith family of Canterbury, Connecticut, from the 1800s until 1938. The equipment was originally in two buildings. The steps needed in making hoops for attaching a sail to a mast are shown.

3. Named for the person who started the business.

4. Board and batten shed on brick foundations.

Weaving

1. Built at an unknown date on the Forbes property at Bay and Isham streets in Mystic. It was a shed.

Purpose - Acquired by the museum in 1956 and in use as a hand wheels illustrate the technique of weaving.
 Description - Posed and the second of the second of

3. Description - Board and batten shed on brick foundations.

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Block Island Hand Pumper

- Built at an unknown date on the Hughes property where the museum's Membership Building is now located. It was used as a wood shed prior to 1942. The rear section came from the after end of the aforementioned COMMODORE's pilot house of circa 1900.
- Purpose The building has been on its present site since 1949.
 It is used to house the fire fighting hand pumper that was used
 on Block Island during the second half of the 1800s. The
 section of the pilot house houses museum replica demonstration
 gear.
- 3. Description Shed with vertical siding. The arched opening on the front, for the double doors, is barely pointed.

James D. Driggs Shipsmith Shop

- 1. Built in 1885 in New Bedford, Massachusetts as a shipsmith shop. It was built by Driggs with his grandson's help. Driggs and his successors in this shop were involved in whaling until it ended in New Bedford and the last operator was probably the last whalecraft manufacturer in the United States.
- 2. Purpose The shop was moved to the museum in 1944. It is a working exhibit designed to show the museum's visitors how blacksmith work pertains to vessels (hence the name shipsmith) and whalecraft.
- 3. Named for the owner and operator of the shop from 1885 to 1902.
- 4. Description 1½ story, gable roofed shop building eith weathered shingle siding and double front door.

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Charles Mallory Sail Loft Building

- 1. Built circa 1830 at its original location opposite Valenti Chevrolet. The top, full floor was used as a sailmaker's loft by Charles Mallory. The three main floors have been used for a variety of purposes.
- 2. Purpose It was moved to its present location by the museum in 19 The three main floors are set up as exhibits. The ground floor is a chandlery exhibit representing the many articles that were sold in a maritime retail store. The center floor is an exhibit of a ship rigger's loft used for assembling and repairing a vessel's standing and running rigging. The top floor is a sail loft exhibit designed to show the work space of a sailmaker.
- 3. Named for Charles Mallory, who owned the building and was a sailmaker. He established the Mallory family in Mystic.
- 4. Description Three story, gable roofed, clapboard warehouse on high stone basement. There are double loading doors at each floor.

The Plymouth Cordage Company Ropewalk

- 1. Built in 1824 as the original ropewalk of The Plymouth Cordage Company, Plymouth, Massachusetts. The ropewalk produced rope for many maritime vessels or applications, among them the rigging for the GREAT REPUBLIC, the largest clipper ship built.
- 2. Purpose A reduced in size segment of the original building was reconstructed by the museum in 1951. The process of making rope is shown on the main floor and in the spinning loft.
- 3. Description Long two and one story building with gable roof and weathered shingle siding. Windows are horizontal oblongs in shape; many are two rows of six lights.



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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 46

Waterfront Shack

- 1. Built circa 1860 as a woodshed. It was located behind the Edmondson House which is now the Pugsley Clock Shop. It was used as a woodshed until about 1942.
- 2. Purpose The building has been located along the waterfront since 1953. It serves as a summer visitor demonstration area and for the storage of demonstration gear. It also provides atmosphere.
- It has no name at present.
- 4. Description Gable roofed shack with siding of vertical boards.

Small Craft Exhibits

- 1. Built by the museum in 1956.
- Purpose For use as a small craft exhibit building. Also referred to as the Spar Shed due to the spar stock stored alongside the building.
- 3. Description One story, gable roofed storage shed with siding of vertical boards.

Youth Training Building

- l. Built by the museum in 1960-1961.
- Purpose To provide a building for use in the museum's Mariner Training Program, sailing classes, and group overnight programs. Used in conjunction with the JOSEPH CONRAD and the BRILLIANT.
- 3. Description 1½ story, ell shaped, gable roofed structure with weathered shingle siding.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 47

Lighthouse

- 1. Built by the museum in 1966.
- 2. Purpose To serve as a replica of the current lighthouse at Brandt Point on Nantucket. The original was built in 1901. Lighthouses have been one of the means of identifying harbors to mariners and as a navigation hazard warning.
- 3. Description The lighthouse is a section of a cone with shingle siding, on stone foundations.

White Boat Shop

- 1. Built by the museum in 1957.
- 2. Purpose For use by the museum for boat building classes and intern programs. It is not open to the public.
- 3. Named informally for the color of the building.
- 4. Description Low, gable roofed shed on stone piers with siding of vertical boards.

Fire Fly and Marine Railway

- The marine railway was built by the museum in 1957. The power house for the railway, Fire Fly, was positioned in 1957.
- 2. Purpose To serve as a functioning marine railway for hauling museum vessels for maintenance or restoration.
- 3. Description Fire Fly is a small shack with sloping roof.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

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Coasting Exhibit and Schooner AUSTRALIA

- 1. Built by the museum in 1962 to house the vessel built in 1862.
- 2. Purpose To portray various aspects of the coasting schooners that were used to transport cargo along the coast during the 19th century and early 20th century. The AUSTRALIA illustrates the construction of a wooden vessel and the effects of age on a wooden vessel.
- Description Gable roofed shed in two sections with siding of vertical boards.

Ames Fish House

- 1. Built by Isaac Ames in Lincolnville, Maine, circa 1838. It was built as a structure to store salmon fishing gear. It was in use by the third generation of Ames until 1948.
- Purpose To exhibit the restored building with the fishing gear and salmon wherry that were acquired with the fish house.
- 3. Named for the three generations who used the fish house.
- 4. Description Gable roofed shed with weathered shingle siding.

Model Restoration Shop

- 1. Thought to have been built in the mid-1800s as a structure in the C. Mallory & Sons shipyard, at the corner of Isham Street and Greenmanville Avenue.
- 2. Purpose For use as a ship model building and restoration shop that is open for visitors to view.
- 3. Description This is an ell added to the boat shop. It has a gable roof and clapboard siding.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 49

Small Boat Shop

- 1. Building date is unknown. It was previously located at the corner of Bay Street and Isham Street in Mystic. The building had at one point, been used by a Mystic boatbuilder, Gideon O. Manchester.
- 2. Purpose The building process is viewable by the museum's visitors. Exhibit materials in the visitor section of the exhibit explain various aspects of boat building.
- 3. Description 2½ story, gable roofed, clapboard warehouse on stone foundations.

U.S. Life-Saving Service Halfway House

- 1. Built by the U.S. Life-Saving Service at an unknown date between 1871 and 1915. It was used as a beach patrol halfway, turnaround point by surfmen from the life-saving stations at Cahoon's Hollow and Pamet River on Cape Cod.
- 2. Purpose It was moved to Mystic Seaport in 1968. It is / located next to the New Shoreham Life-Saving Station as an adjunct of the Life-Saving Service.
- 3. Description Tiny, gable roofed, shingled shack.

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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New Shoreham Life-Saving Station

- 1. Built by the U.S. Life-Saving Service in 1874 on Block Island, Rhode Island. It was actively used as a life-saving station from 1874 to 1887.
- Purpose The building was acquired in 1968, has been restored, and contains an exhibit of the gear used by the surfmen to rescue mariners from vessels in trouble for one reason along the coast. The coasts and Great Lakes had similar stations. Founded in 1871, the U.S.L.S.S. was incorporated into the U.S. Coast Guard in 1915.
- Named for the town in which the structure was located on Block Island.
- 4. Description Two story Stick Style building. The wide roof overhang is supported by triangular brackets and exposed rafter ends. The siding is narrow, vertical boards.

Mystic River Scale Model

- 1. Built by the museum in 1960-1961.
- 2. Purpose To house a scale model of the general Mystic, Connectic area of circa 1853. This was at the height of the Mystic shipbuting efforts. The scale is H.O. The current site of the museum some of the buildings of the Greenmanville area can be viewed in the area surrounding the Geo. Greenman & Co. shippard on Adams Point.
- 3. Description One story, gable roofed, shingled structure on brick foundations with clerestory monitor.

Clift Block

- 1. Building date unknown. Formerly located at 37 Greenmanville Aver Mystic, Connecticut.
- 2. Purpose Modified extensively for various museum uses after being purchased in 1956. It is presently an office building and is not open to the public.
- 3. Named for Eunice D. Clift, who was the wife of Charles Henry Mall as a memorial.
- 4. $2\frac{1}{2}$ story, gable roofed, clapboard building on stone foundations.

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Bandstand

1. Built by the U.S. Army in 1938. It was built for use at Fort Wright on Fishers Island, New York.

2. Purpose - Located at the current site on the village green since 1960. It is used for atmosphere and for free band concerts during the evening in the summer.

3. Octagonal, open structure with ogee post brackets and gilded ball finial at apex of conical, octagonal roof.

Thomas Thomas Oyster House

- 1. Built by the owner, Thomas Thomas, circa 1874. The building was originally located at City Point in New Haven, Connecticut. It was used primarily as an oyster culling shop during the 19th century.
- Purpose Moved to the museum in 1970. In its restored condition, the building will show visitors how a typical oyster culling shop would have appeared in the late 1800s. Appropriate oystering gear will be used.
- 3. Named for Thomas Thomas, who was the owner of the business. His son, John Thomas used the building until 1956.
- 4. One story, gable roofed, clapboard structure.

Fish Pier Shack

- 1. Built originally on the Packer property on Irving Street in West Mystic.
- 2. Purpose Moved to the museum in 1947 and on its present site since 1960. In use as a companion to the fish flake reconstruction as a building for use in the salt drying of codfish. The horse tubs for soaking the codfish in brine filled barrels would have been in buildings near the fish flakes. The building also serves as a ticket booth for SABINO.
- 3. Named for the pier it is located on, which represents a fishing vessel pier.
- 4. Description Gable roofed, clapboard shack.

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Woodshed

1. Built early 1800s as a carriage shed by the Winthrop, Connecticut Baptist Church.

2. Purpose - For use by the museum for the storage of firewood and boatbuilding lumber. Has been named the carriage shed. Was acquired by the museum in 1954.

3. Description - Gable roofed shed, open on one side.

Sick Bay

Built by the museum in 1958.

2. Purpose - For use as sick bay for sick or injured museum visitor. It is also the office for the museum's Seaport Protection Office.

3. Description - Gable roofed, clapboard cottage.

Smokehouse

Built by the museum in 1981.

2. Purpose - For use as an exhibit of an outbuilding used for the smoking of fish or meat.

3. Description - Tiny, pyramidal roofed shed with board and batten siding.

Oystering Exhibit

- 1. Built by the museum in 1962. Has been named the carriage barn, livery stable and red barn.
- Purpose The building is currently used by the museum for a formal exhibit on oystering. The oyster and oystering gear are featured.
- 3. Description Gable roofed barn with board and batten siding.

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Village Restrooms

- 1. Built by the museum in 1956.
- 2. Purpose For use as a museum visitor restroom.
- 3. One story, gable roofed, clapboard building.

Variety Store

- Built by the museum in 1962-1963.
- 2. Purpose For use during the spring, summer and fall as a museur visitor gift shop.
- 3. Description One story gable roofed, commercial structure with recessed porch. Siding is vertical boards.

NC The Galley Snack Bar

- 1. Built by the museum in 1957 and has been since modified.
- 2. Purpose For use as a museum visitor fast food facility.
- 3. One story frame structure with wide sloping front roof and continuous glazing along the front.

Noyes Building

- 1. Built by the museum in 1959.
- 2. Purpose The building currently houses a fisheries exhibit. It has been used for a variety of purposes since 1959. The fisheries exhibit covers aspects of fishing for cod and salmon.
- 3. Named for Charles D. Noyes of Mystic as a memorial.
- 4. Description One story, gable roofed, shingled building supported by pilings. There is a gable roofed, enclosed entrance porch.

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South Gate House

1. Built as a pilot house in 1907 for the vessel PTJOBSCOT: The vessel was built in South Portland, Maine

Purpose - For use by the museum since 1959 as a ticket booth a

the south end of the museum.

 Description - Kiosk with vertical board siding, round glazed front, and overhanging flat roof.

Mystic Seaport Museum Stores

1. Built primarily by the museum in 1964. The northeast section of the store is a house referred to as the Hughes House. It was built circa 1850 as a Geo. Greenman & Co. house.

Purpose - For use as a retail store offering a wide variety of

maritime related merchandise.

3. Description - Several 2½ story, gable roofed, clapboard buildings joined together. There is a long porch on the north side with Doric columns, surmounted by a balustrade.

THAMES Keel Exhibit

1. Built by the museum in 1974-1975 to protect the keel of the whale THAMES which was built in 1818.

Purpose - To display a whaleship keel of the approximate size of the CHARLES W. MORGAN. The building also contains photographs that illustrate steps in the building of a wooden vessel.

3. Description - Gable roofed, board and batten shed.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. HEM NUMBER 4

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Shipyard Restrooms

1. Built as one of the Thomas Greenman outbuildings in the mid-1800s located where the Mallory Building wing is now.

Purpose - For use as seasonal restrooms for visitors and laundry facilities for visiting yachtsmen. It has had many previous uses as a cottage, chicken coop, and Education Department Office.

3. Description - Gable roofed cottage with weathered shingle siding.

Paint Shop

1. Built by the museum in 1971.

Purpose - To serve as a workspace in the preservation shipyard.
 It has been used for refinishing, paint work and whaleboat building

3. $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, gable roofed, board and batten shed.

Forbes House

1. Building date unknown. Appears on 1899 survey map.

2. Purpose - For use as a residence and storage by the museum.
Has been owned by the museum since 1956.

3. Named for Donald Forbes, the last private owner of the house and property.

4. Description - 1/2 story, gable roofed cottage on brick foundations with jerkinhead dormer over the enclosed front porch.

NC ANNIE Shed

1. Built by the museum in 1974.

2. Purpose - For use in storing the sandbagger ANNIE during the winter as a protective measure.

3. Descript: - Low shed with wallboard panel siding and corrugated iron, gabre roof.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



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KITTYWAKE Shed

1. Built by the museum in 1974.

Purpose - For use in storing the Herreshoff built sloop KITTYWAKE 2.

during the winter as a protective measure.

Description - Board and batten shed with corrugated iron, gable 3.

Machine Shop

Built by the museum in 1971.

Purpose - For use by the museum as a ship restoration machine shop for metalworking.

Description - Gable roofed shop building with board and batten 3.

Main Shop Complex

Built by the museum in 1970-1971 as the nucleus of the

Henry B. duPont Preservation Shipyard.

Purpose - For use as a preservation building capable of containing any of the Seaport vessels when down-rigged. A visitor's gallery on the second floor allows the museum's visitors to view preservation work in progress, spar turning on a spar lathe, or boat building.

The building complex at the south end of the museum was named 3.

for Henry B. duPont as a memorial.

Description - The central two story section has a clerestory above the sloping roofs of the side sections. Walls are board and batten.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



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Lumber Shed 1

Built by the museum in 1970. 1.

Purpose - For use as a lumber storage building for wood to be 2. used in the museum's ship preservation program.

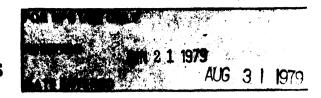
3. The shed is closed in on three sides.

Lumber Shed 2

Built by the museum in 1976. 1.

Purpose - For use as a lumber storage shed. Description - This is an open shed. 2.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 58

Museum Buildings - East of Greenmanville Avenue

* Museum Support Facility

- 1. Built as the Rossie Velvet Co. in 1898 with later additions. The use of the building by this company ended in 1938. Partial use of the building continued until 1965 by the firm of J. Rossie Velvet Company.
- 2. Purpose For use as a museum storage and shop building. Section of the building are rented out for storage. Purchased by the museum in 1972.
- 3. Description One story brick mill building. The front wall along the street has a sries of stepped gables rising from a parapet. Behind the wall, perpendicular to it, are 19 mill sections under saw tooth roofs. A newer building to the rear has four more sections under saw tooth roofs.

North Parking Lot

Maintenance and Services Department Building

- 1. Built by the museum in 1963. The attached gardener's shed came from the Greenmanville property where the Seamen's Inne and Librar are now located. Its building date is unknown.
- Purpose For use as an office building, woodworking shop, paint shop, vehicle depot and gardeners facility, by the Maintenance and Services Department.
- 3. Ell shaped, gable roofed, board and batten building on high brick basement.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 59

Greenhouse

- 1. Built by the museum in 1970-1971.
- 2. Purpose For use as a greenhouse by the museum's gardeners.

NC Small Craft Storage Shed

- 1. Built by the museum in 1968 with enlargement in 1970.
- 2. Purpose For the storage of small craft. Also known as the tin boat shed.
- 3. One story, steel commercial building.

Curatorial Storage and Restoration Facility

- 1. Built by the museum in 1965-1966.
- 2. Purpose For use as a museum storage building and care of collections facility by the museum's Curatorial Department.
- 3. Gambrel roofed barn with board and batten siding on high poured concrete basement.

North Information Booth

- 1. Built as a garage on the Geyer property on Greenmanville Avenue at an unknown date.
- Purpose Reconstructed for use on its present location in 1962. Has been used as an information booth, although not in use at present.
- 3. Simple, one story, gable roofed, clapboard cottage.

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Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners. ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 60

* Dickerman House

1. Built circa 1900 by the Rossie family of the Rossie Velvet Co. also known as the Caron Property.

2. Purpose - Purchased for use by the museum in 1968 from the Carons It was purchased to become the central offices of the Education Department.

 Named for Marion Dickerman of the Education Department, as a memorial.

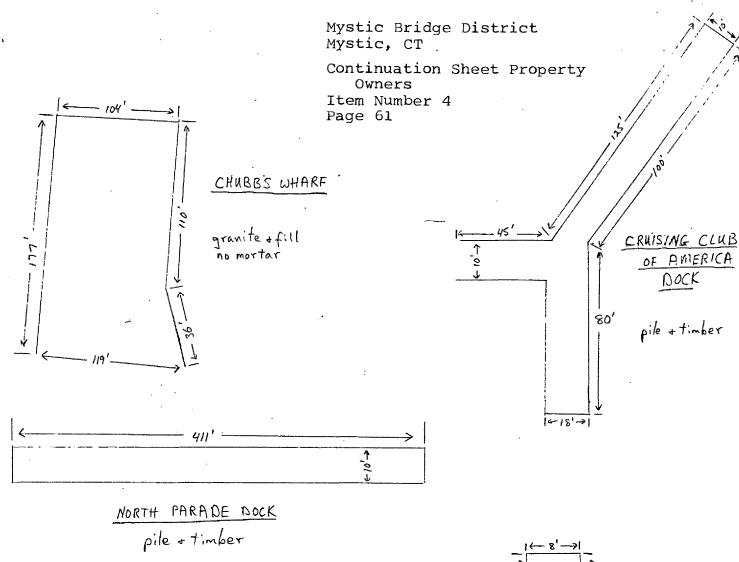
4. Description - 2 story stucco house. Front block has gable roof and classic revival porch on two sides. Block joined at the southeast corner has hipped roof, windows with diagonal glazing, and a one story, three sided bay.

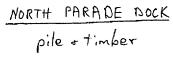
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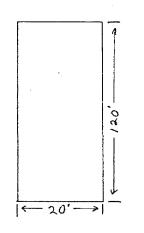
South Information Booth

- 1. Built at an unknown date. Thought to have been used as a fish market in downtown Mystic. Moved from property on Holmes Street then owned by the Santin (now Valenti) Chevrolet Company.
- 2. Purpose Purchased by the museum in 1959 for use as an informat booth in the South Parking Lot. Currently not in use (1978).
- 3. Description Small, one story, gable roofed, board and batten structure, with a wide double door.

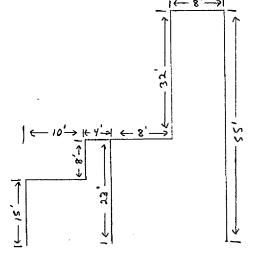
South Parking Lot







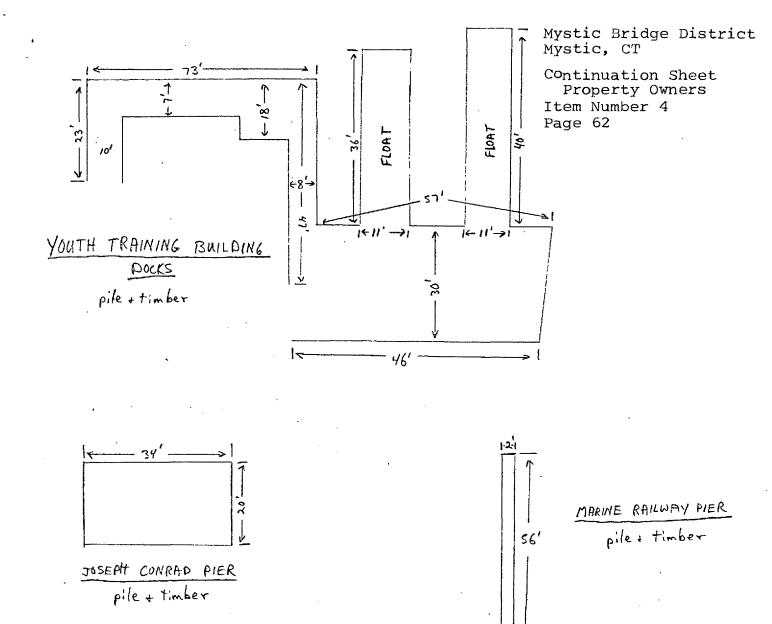
MIDDLE PIER

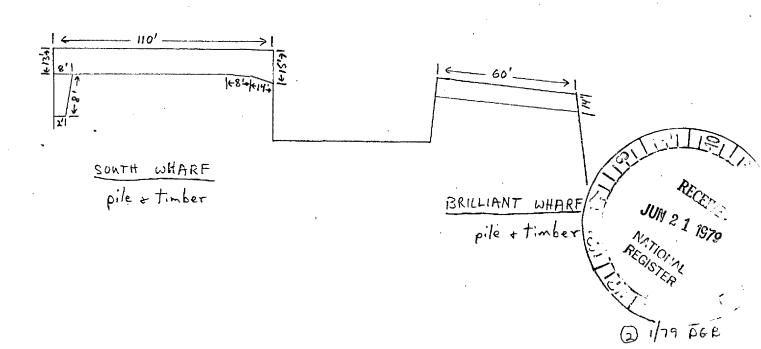


WATERFRONT SHACK PIER pile + timber JUN 2 1 1979

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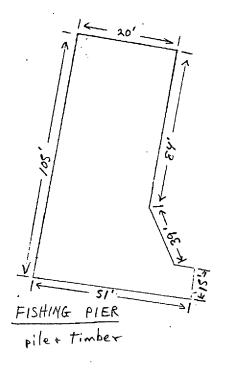
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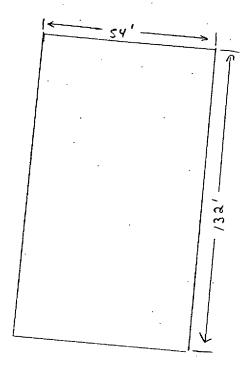




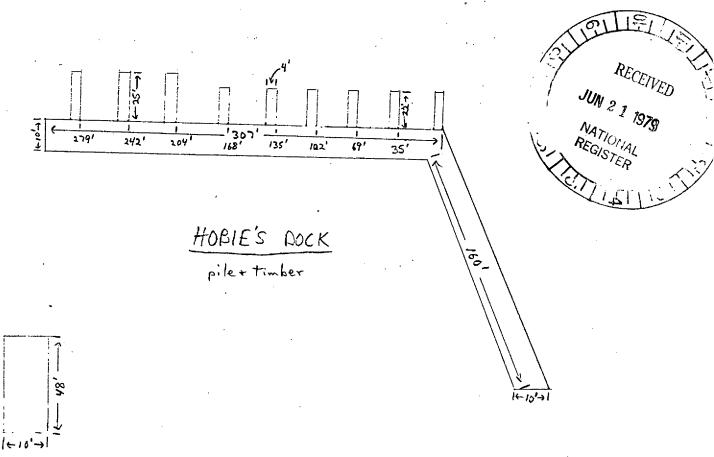
Mystic Bridge District Mystic, CT

Continuation Sheet Property Owners Item Number 4 Page 63





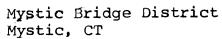
LIFT DOCK
pile, I-beam, timber



SHIPYARD FLOAT timber + styrofoam

3 1/79 DEB

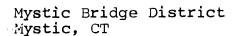
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



	CONTINUATION SHEET Prop. Owners	ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 64
*	30 Greenmanville Ave. Mystic Seaport, Inc.	1900. 2½-story, gambrel-roofed, clapboard and shingle house on brick foundations with a recessed porch at the southwest corner.
*	41 Greenmanville Ave. Mystic Seaport, Inc.	1880. 2-story, gable-roofed house with weathered shingle siding and a bracketed front door hood.
*	45 Greenmanville Ave. Mystic Seaport, Inc.	1870. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story cottage with weathered shingle siding.
*	49 Greenmanville Ave. Mystic Seaport, Inc.	? An old house, much altered. According to tradition, the present second floor was was raised and the present first floor built to support it. Original fabric may be 18th century.
*	3 Bruggeman Place Mystic Seaport, Inc.	1900. 2½-story, gable-roofed, ell-shaped stucco buse.
*	10 Hinckley St. NC Mystic Seaport, Inc.	1949. 12-story, gable roof, stucco and shingle house with two front dormers.
*	4 Rossie St. Mystic Seaport, Inc.	1915. Clapboard bungalow. Gable roof has wide overhang over broad fascia. At the corners of the recessed porch there are clustered, panelled, square posts.



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Kemble House -- Bruggeman Place (Lot 5-24)

- 1. Building date unknown as of now.
- 2. Purpose Purchased by the museum for housing and parking space in 1959. Formerly known as the Wolfe House. The Wolfes owned the property from 1954 to 1959. Currently used to house students in the Williams-Munson Maritime Studies Program.
- 3. Named for Dr. John H. Kemble as a memorial for his role in the museum's annual Munson Institute of American Maritime History.
- 4. Description 1890? One story, square, brick house with pyramidal roof on high ashlar basement.

<u>Craig Cottage</u> -- Bruggeman Place, rear (Lot 5-24)

- 1. Building date unknown as of now.
- 2. Purpose Purchased by the museum for housing and parking space in 1959. Formerly known as the Wolfe Cottage. The structure was the garage for the Wolfe property owned by them from 1954 to 1959. Currently used to house students in the Williams-Munson Maritime Studies Program.
- 3. Named for Hardin Craig in his memory for his role in the museum's annual Munson Institute of American Maritime History.
- 4. . 1910? 1 story shingled outbuilding.

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

_DETERIORATED

__UNALTERED

X ORIGINAL SITE

X GOOD X FAIR __RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

___MOVED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Mystic Bridge National Register District is located in the Town of Stonington on the east side of the Mystic River in southeastern Connecticut. It is complementary to the Mystic River National Register District that is in the Town of Groton on the west side of the river. The southern section of the Mystic Bridge District embraces approximately the area proposed as a local historic district in 1977 (102 acres), while the northern section of the district is the premises of the Mystic Seaport Museum (50 acres). In all, approximately 400 sites and structures are included, of which 20 are considered not to contribute to the historic character of the district. Vessels owned by the Seaport are included in the inventory and are made a part of this nomination.

The Mystic River, which actually is an estuary of Long Island Sound, divides the community of Mystic between the Towns of Stonington and Groton pursuant to an arrangement reached in 1705. While the two sides of the river traditionally have been one community, there have been traditional differences between them. Mystic River on the west side over the years has had a greater percentage of its area devoted to fine residential use, and a smaller percentage devoted to manufacturing, shipbuilding, and workers' housing, and the Main Street shopping area has always been on the west. On the other hand, Mystic Bridge on the east side over the years has had more shippards, more factories, and more workers' housing, as well as a large number of fine residences, and now has Mystic Seaport Museum.

The highway, U.S. Route 1 (Main Street), runs through the districts, and its bridge over the river, joining the two halves of the community, presumably has to do with the name given the eastern half. The first bridge (1819) was wooden and was drawn by oxen eastward to open it for the passage of ships. The present bridge (1924), with a span of 85 feet, is lifted by two, 200-ton counterweights of concrete cased in metal shields. The bridge leads to that portion of the National Register District that was proposed as a local historic district. The Mystic Seaport Museum area is to the north.

Immediately east of the bridge is a small square or wide intersection in the center of which is the village flagpole, a two-stage ship's mast with golden arrow finial, from which the flag is always flying. In view of the flagpole are two, three-story, hipped-roof, rectangular, mixed use buildings. The Clinton Building (1900) at 20 East Main Street, covered with stucco, has shops on the first floor and apartments above. The first-floor, wooden, shop front surrounds appear to be unaltered. They are slightly recessed under the upper portion of the building; in the soffit of the recess there is a row of exposed, small, incandescent lamps. Just around the corner at 3 Cottrell Street is the IOOF Building (1906) of similar mass and dimensions. Here, the wooden store-front surrounds, again apparently unaltered, are in a brick wall. Brick continues on all sides of the building for the facing of the first floor, then stucco for the second, and aluminum clapboard siding for the third. The upper two floors are IOOF meeting rooms.

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Further east on East Main Street are St. Patrick's Church and the Congregational Church. Once Gothic, St. Patrick's (1908) has been altered by the addition of aluminum clapboard siding, a flat-roofed entrance porch, and a one-story, white brick parish hall. The nearby Methodist Church, 21 Willow Street, also bears little resemblance to its original appearance because the 1868 structure was destroyed by the hurricane of 1938, and a new church was built an the old foundation. The Congregational Church (1860), however, survives intact at the northwest corner of East Main Street and Broadway Avenue. It is a 39 x 71', Greek Revival, frame structure on stone foundations with a gable roof covered by slate. The front facade is a Doric tetrastyle under square tower with octagonal spire and arrow finial. The front wall and the pediment are flush, tongue-in-groove boarding. The central doorway has a touch of Gothic influence in its raised quatrefoil panelling under an obtuse arch opening. Along each side of the building are five tall windows under flat molded caps. The first stage of the square tower has a balustrade. The second stage, which is the belfry for a one-ton Maneelev bell, has clustered corner pilasters separated by round arch openings under an architrave, frieze, and molded cornice that is surmounted by a "Chinese Chippendale" balustrade. The octagonal third stage is built of flush boarding with corner pilasters. The spire is flared slightly over the cornice of the third stage.

In front of the Congregational Church, in the center of the street intersection, there is a Civil War monument (1883) that is the ubiquitous figure of the Union soldier standing at parade rest. Other buildings facing the monument include a modern brick convalescent home on the southwest corner, a one-story food market and parking area on the southeast corner, and a 1962 bank building on the northeast corner. The bank is a tan brick structure with a wide, high porch roof supported by slender columns, reminiscent of Mount Vernon.

Route 1 turns south at this intersection in front of the Congregational Church, and then east again at the railraod depot (1905). The depot is the conventional mass and shape of early 20th—century railway passenger stations, and has Georgian Revival detail, including a Palladian window. Next to the depot is one of the district's three brick factories. This one is the former Packer Tar Soap factory. The enterprise dates from the mid-19th century, and this factory from 1902. It consists of a two-story building and a three-story building, both with pilasters and corbelling that display the skill of the era's bricklayers. The three-story building has stepped gables reminiscent of Flemish design.

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A second brick factory building is the Rossie Velvet Mill (1898) of 15,000 square feet at the northern extreme of the Mystic Seaport premises. Stepped gables appear here again, this time rising at intervals from a one-story brick wall that parallels Greenmanville Avenue. Behind this wall are 19 units of sawtoothroofed mill buildings. The sawtooth roof is repeated in the Lathrop Engine Factory (1908) on Holmes Street, near the river, north of the bridge.

The Broadway School (1909) at the corner of School Street and Broadway Avenue, is another substantial brick building, no longer used. The school is a threestory, hipped-roof, rectangular structure with a central section that projects slightly, making for an interesting roof configuration that somewhat resembles that of Mystic Academy, the 1910 brick school of similar mass across the river. The Mystic Bridge School also has yellow brick trim akin to the yellow brick pilasters of the contemporary three-story, commercial building across the river.

The district's 19th-century shipyards and turn-of-the-century factories required workers and the workers required housing. There are a number of examples of worker's housing, sometimes in rows of identical structures. One such row (1900) is made up of the four houses at 40, 42, 44, and 46 Holmes Street. are simple, two-story, rectangular, gable-roofed structures with little trim, but they do have porches with turned posts and sawn post brackets and a threesided bay on the west side. Each house also has a square window in the gable, composed of a central, large pane of clear glass surrounded by small, square panes of colored glass. Another such row is found in the five houses at 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 Washington Street (1910). These houses are different from most in that they have gambrel roofs and shingled siding.

The buildings described thus far have included churches, commercial structures, a school, factories, and workers' housing -- all dating from the early 20th century, except the Congregational Church. Yet Mystic's period of great growth and activity was the 19th century. It is in the district's older houses that 19th-century influences are apparent. Willow Street, Broadway Avenue, and Denison Avenue, running roughly north and south, all are lined with Greek Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne houses of interest, as are some of the cross streets. The Greek Revival style predominates, in a 2½-story, gable-roofed, three-bay design in which the axis of the house is perpendicular to the street and the front gable forms a pediment. The house at 6 Willow Street (1839) is a typical example, repeated frequently throughout the district. Elaborations on this basic design include 5 Stanton Place (1835), which has a small, Ionic portico (and a delicate

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wood picket fence), and the Mallory House (1828) at 35 Willow Street, with a tetrastyle Ionic portico and square cupola. The Doric order is represented nearby at the Hoxie House (1841) that has a hexastyle porch, each column matched by a pilaster against the front wall of the house. This is only a 1½-story house, so the porch predominates. It is approached from the side. A further variation within the Greek Revival is found in the hip-roofed house at 10 Willow Street (1853) that consists of a main block and an ell; each section has its own columned porch.

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Almost all the houses are frame, although some are on high brick basements. There are only three brick houses in the district. The oldest (1840) is in the Greek Revival style, on Church Street, now a part of the Lathrop factory complex. In design it closely resembles the conventional, frame, Greek Revival house, but its execution in brick, with rough stone trim, sets it apart. The other two at 33 Church Street (1846) and 35 Church Street (1851) are near-duplicate, four-bay, two-story structures, transitional Greek Revival/Renaissance Revival in style. Their clean lines, low hipped roofs, wide roof overhangs, and large six-over-six windows are Renaissance Revival, but the Greek Revival persists in their moldings including the wide frieze under the eaves and in their doorways with side and transom lights. 35 Church Street appears to be essentially unaltered, while 33 Church Street has received additions of a gabled, coved, front portico and an enclosed side porch.

A good example of the Italianate style, of which there are several, is found at 33 Denison Avenue (1864). The hipped roof has a dormer in each slope. The roof overhang is supported by heavy C-brackets that are separated by a heavy dentil course. The square porch posts have molded capitals from which the low arches are sprung. A Queen Anne house is located at 22 Willow Street (1890). It is a big, rambling house with several gables, each with a sunburst fret, shingled siding, slight flare of the second story over the first, a three-sided, two-story bay, and a flat front-door hood with spindled valance.

While there are a number of 19th-century houses in the district, there are only a few dating from the 18th century, primarily because there were only a handful, or less, of families living here at that time. One of the 18th-century houses is the Denison House (1770) at 2 Willow St. It is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story, gableroofed, five-bay, central-chimney house thought to have been converted from an outbuilding.

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Turning now to the northern part of the district, the Mystic Seaport Museum occupies premises, fronting on the river, that for a large part of the 19th century were the Greenman shipyards. The area was known as Greenmanville and the main street still has the name, Greenmanville Avenue. Three houses, built for the Greenman brothers in 1839, 1841, and 1842, remain in place on the west side of Greenmanville Avenue. All three are 2½-story, three-bay, Greek Revival houses with ells toward the south. All have added detail. Two have identical, elaborate, arcaded, Eastlake porches on the front and side. An iron fence, in part wrought iron, in part cast iron, with cast-iron posts, runs along in front of these houses and continues along the street in front of museum administration buildings. The fence in front of the houses is in its original location, and other sections of the fence have been moved from elsewhere in Greenmanville.

In the museum grounds, between Greenmanville Avenue and the river, there are 73 buildings. Eleven of them are indigenous to the area; 28 are buildings with historic associations that have been moved to the museum from elsewhere in Mystic, Connecticut, or in several cases from further away; and 34 buildings have been constructed by the museum.

Among the indigenous buildings, in addition to the Greenman houses, is the shipyard forman's home, the Edmundson House (1860), now the Pugsley Clock Shop. It is another two-story, Greek Revival, three-bay, clapboard house, on stone Several of the indigenous buildings are associated with a mill the Greenmans operated, including the former power house (1890), now the Packard Exhibit, an oblong brick industrial building; a square, Georgian, gambrel-roofed, three-story mill building (1865), now the Stillman Building; a machine shop (1890), now the Wendell Building; a work shop (1841), now the Children's Museum; an 1842 barn, now the Nantucket Cooperage; and a shed of uncertain date now used to house the Block Island Hand Pumper. A Greenmanville church (1851) is preserved; it is a Greek Revival clapboard building with a square, two-stage belfry.

Probably the most spectacular building among those moved from elsewhere is the New York Yacht Club Building (1845) from Hoboken, New Jersey, attributed to Andrew Jackson Davis. It is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story, gable-roofed structure with flared eaves and vertical wood siding. The double doors and windows have diamond glaz-The entrance has a lancet arch transom. The bracketed eave overhangs are trimmed with a continuous row of drop finials. The New Shoreham Lifesaving Station from Block Island (1874) is of similar mass and proportions in the Stick Style. It has similar vertical-board siding, and its wide roof overhangs are supported by triangular brackets and exposed rafter ends.

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Probably the oldest structure in the museum is the Buckingham House (1760) from Old Saybrook, Connecticut. It is a 2½-story, Colonial, gable-roofed, five-bay, central-chimney, clapboard house. The first floor windows and the double door have flat molded caps. The nearby Mystic Bank (1833) from Old Mystic is a two-story, Greek Revival building executed in granite ashlar. Its stone pediment has a semi-elliptical opening for a fanlight.

The Plymouth Cordage Company's ropewalk (1824) is the longest building at the Seaport. Its grey, shingled sides and long rows of double-tiered, six-light windows give a more dramatic impression than can be set forth in a verbal description.

Among the buildings constructed by the Seaport, the two most prominent are the Seamen's Inne Restaurant (1964) and the G.W. Blunt White Library (1965), both designed by Francis Day Rogers. Both consist of a central section with wings. The central section of the restaurant is a two-story, Georgian Revival, brick building with pyramidal roof. The wings are one-story, gable-roofed, frame construction. The central section of the library, again Georgian Revival, is a two-story, random ashlar structure with hipped roof and lantern. It has one-story, hipped-roof, clapboard wings to the north and south. Several other of the contemporary buildings are of similar quality. Additional new buildings run the gamut from period reproductions through straight commercial structures for store and snack bar to marine repair shops and sheds. Some of the sheds, with gable roofs and board-and-batten siding, can be mistaken for older buildings. Other sheds of standard metal construction are, like the snack bar, designated non-contributing.

All of these buildings are arranged with care, spaced over the 18 acres of land between Greenmanville Avenue and the river. The buildings are connected by streets and walks of cobblestone, macadam, and flagstone, and by dirt roads, many of them edged with anchor chain. 7,000-pound anchors serve as street furniture. The river is omnipresent, the whole creating a distinctive seaport atmosphere. In some cases the buildings are arrayed along a street, forming a convincing townscape, an example being the grouping that includes the Shipsmith Shop, Firehouse, Weave Shop, Hoop Shop, Mystic Press, Edwards House, Cooperage, Mystic Bank, and Schaeffer's Tavern.

The Seaport's 14 wharves, piers, and docks are an essential part of the scene. Some of the museum's collection of vessels are on display, tied up at

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the docks and piers. Chief among them is the Charles W. Morgan, a 113-foot whaleship, built in New Bedford in 1841 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1967. Fully rigged, she carried 13,000 square feet of sail. The huge try-pots used for converting blubber into whale oil are still aboard. The Joseph Conrad, an iron training ship built in 1882, is a 103-foot, full-rigged ship. The Sabino (1908) is the last coal-fired, steamboat in operation in the United States. Additional vessels on display include a fishing schooner, oyster sloop, coastal schooner, Noank smack, and a cutter.

In sum, the district reflects maritime activities in two different ways. The southern portion comprises the factories, homes, and commercial activity that grew up from the 19th-century shipbuilding and trading. The northern section preserves the artifacts, crafts, and atmosphere of a maritime life.

In delineating the district's boundaries, there are two instances where a street has been used as a boundary, in contrast to the usual practice of including both sides of a street within a district. proposed local historic district and the National Register district follow the same lines in these two situations. The first is the east side of Greenmanville Avenue between Mistuxet and Williams streets, which is a combination of open land and light-construction, mercantile space less than 50 years old. The second is the south side of Washington Street between Jackson Street and Broadway Avenue, and west of Jackson Street to the river. These parcels are occupied by a contemporary lumber yard, a metal marina warehouse, and other industrial and storage buildings that have no architectural or historic merit. Rather than include these areas in the district and declare them non-contributing, it seemed better to exclude them.

7. DESCRIPTION

Mystic Bridge District

Mystic, CT

Mystic Seaport Vessels

The vessel collection of the Mystic Seaport Museum is an integral part of the museum's preservation and presentation of New England maritime history. Almost twenty original vessels (all sizes and types of watercraft) are seasonally in the water in settings, not unlike their original settings when not in use under sail or under power. These vessels form a visible link with the historic structures of the museum to show the land-sea interrelationship of a coastal community. Many of the floating vessels are unique or nearly so, in their own right, as will be explained further in the individual descriptions.

The floating vessels value is further increased by the representation of vessels that were built in and sailed from Mystic, Connecticut, during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The vessels are restored to either their original configuration or to a later, better documented time period depending on the situation. Just as vessels were in everyday evidence in a nineteenth century coastal community for fishing, transportation, commerce, or pleasure, they are now situated to convey this proximity of location to the museum's visitors. The districts of Mystic River and Mystic Bridge also benefit by the vessels presence, particularly with the larger vessels, as the masts are visible from many viewpoints as were masts of an earlier day. The shipyards that once lined the Mystic River produced many types of vessels and the docks and wharves or anchorages along the river, serviced these vessels.

Approximately 30 of the vessels in the collection are currently housed in exhibit buildings. Some of the buildings are new construction designed to house vessels on a rotating basis. The vessels or exhibit may share a common theme or may make an individual statement. The North Boat Shed and Small Craft Exhibits are the two main vessel exhibit buildings. Other buildings with original vessels in them are the Ames Fish House, the Oystering Exhibit, the New Shoreham Life-Saving Station, and the Small Boat Shop. These last named exhibits have a specific theme that the vessel(s) is an integral part with. Examples are the surf boat in the Life-Saving Station and the salmon wherry in the Ames Fish House.

The largest percentage (80%) of our vessel collection is housed in the Rossie Mill or Small Craft Storage Shed. These vessels are to be viewed as a whole as a study collection of New England small craft. This constitutes a valuable research source for writers, boatbuilders, and historians in general. Mixed in with the small craft of American construction, are a small number of foreign built small craft that serve as a basis of comparison.

The vessel collection of the Mystic Seaport Museum is probably the largest collection in the United States. Because of the importance of nineteenth century Mystic as a shipbuilding center, it is appropriate that a ship, bark, steam powered vessel, schooners, sloops, yachts, and rowing vessels are situated here as a form of continuity with the town's heritage.

Vessel Types

The vessel collection of Mystic Seaport is a varied one intended to safeguard a wide assortment of predominantly New England vessels. Additional vessels will be included in the future if deemed appropriate by the museum. Our first vessel, the ANNIE, was acquired in 1931.

The accompanying text entitled, <u>Collection of North American Vessels and Small Craft</u>, lists all of the vessels in the <u>Mystic Seaport collection</u>. In total there are 265 vessels of which 225 are non-Seaport built and were built in the United States. The number in each category is stated in the Contents of the above publication.

Vessel Descriptions

The accompanying manuscript galley will give a basic history of all of the vessels currently in our collection. The manuscript has been separated into two sections. The first one covers all of the vessels that are in the water year round or as seasonally feasible. The second section explains the vessels either in exhibit buildings or in the study collection in the two storage buildings. The galley will be published later this year as the first vessel collection book available to the general public. This publication effort is being timed to coincide with our 50th anniversary celebration as a maritime museum.

For the purposes of the National Register nomination of the Mystic Bridge District, certain information about the vessels in the water and in appropriate period settings is added below. We feel that all of the below listed vessels are excellent candidates for recognition as contributing adjuncts of the historic district. The locations may vary from time to time for all vessels, but new locations are chosen to be appropriate given the factors governing the location change.

CHARLES W. MORGAN - whaleship

- 1. She was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1967.
- 2. Located normally at Chubb's Wharf in a setting consistent with the granite wharves she worked from in New Bedford, Massachusetts. On occasion, she will be in the Henry B. duPont Preservation Shipyard undergoing restoration to keep her in an "as in use" condition. Whaleships were generally put through stringent maintenance while in port due to the lengthy (average about three years) stays at sea and the physical strains on the vessel from whaling.
- 3. In the planning stage are designs to further enhance her role and function by outfitting the wharf to represent a fully used whaling wharf. This will also enhance the wharf and community interrelationship considerably.
- 4. She is the last American sailing whaleship afloat and is open to visitors.
- 5. Named for Charles Waln Morgan, her principal owner in the beginning.

L.A. DUNTON - fishing schooner

- 1. As a fishing schooner, she represents the many schooners built for North Atlantic fishing. Her hull is representative of hulls built from about 1900 even though she was built in 1921.
- 2. The first of the so-called "safety schooners" was the GRAMPUS launched in Noank, Connecticut in 1886. The DUNTON followed in the progression of fishing schooners that were designed to be fast, yet reasonably stable.
- 3. The DUNTON is normally berthed alongside the Fishing Pier near the museum's South Gate House.
- 4. She is equipped with gear as used by the fishermen and is open to visitors.
- 5. Reproduction dories are located nearby seasonally and a fish flake is on shore to illustrate the salt drying of codfish.
- 6. Named for an as yet undocumented person.

JOSEPH CONRAD - training ship

- 1. She is the only ship rigged and iron hulled sailing vessel in the collection. As such, she serves as an excellent comparison with the MORGAN's wooden hull and somewhat similar bark rig, and with the schooner rigged DUNTON.
- 2. Two American youths served in the nearly two year around the world of the CONRAD under Captain Allen Villiers. She spent about one month in New York at the beginning of the voyage after sailing from England. The training voyage ended in New York City. She was then sold to Huntington Hartford for use as a yacht. Hartford turned her over to the U.S. Maritime Commission in 1939 for use as a training vessel. By Act of Congress, she came to Mystic Seaport in 1947.
- 3. She is one of the smallest ship rigged vessels remaining and is thought to be one of the last square rigged vessels to travel around Cape Horn. As a yacht, her ship rig would rank among the most spectacular and complex of American yachts.
- 4. Though built in Denmark in 1882 as the GEORG STAGE, serves as a valuable comparison vessel in appearance and technology. Her ship rig would have been a common sight on the Mystic River during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- 5. She is located near the Youth Training Building which is on the site of the Geo. Greenman and Company shipyard.
- 6. Named for the Polish writer Joseph Conrad in 1934 upon Villiers purchase. Previous name GEORG STAGE for son of Frederik Stage who financed her building.

SABINO - steamboat

- 1. The SABINO is the last of the coal fired passenger steam yessels in operation in the United States. As such, she serves to educate visitors in steam power and provides river transportation for visitors.
- 2. Her travel in the Mystic River is consistent with steamboats that used to ply the Mystic River and many other New England rivers as well as along the coast between ports. Both the Mystic River and Mystic Bridge Districts under nomination, benefit by the visual impact of SABINO operating in the river between Mystic and Noank about three miles distant.
- 3. The restoration work of the past three winters has been viewable by visitors in the Henry B. duPont Preservation Shipyard. Vessel maintenance whether in the 1970s or 1870s was just as important to a safe operating vessel.
- 4. During the operating season, she is berthed at the Fishing Pier near the South Gate House of the museum.
- 5. Named SABINO about 1920; reason unknown. Named TOURIST originally; reason unknown.

ESTELLA A. - Friendship sloop

- 1. The ESTELLA A. is representative of a working boat turned yacht. A sufficient number remain as yachts for club activities. Various sizes are to be seen among the survivors.
- 2. She is often berthed along the Middle Pier. Her presence displays a working sloop used for lobstering in Maine, as an adjunct of the museum's fishing emphasis. The Mystic River has been, and to some extent still is, a river with fishing boats operating from it into the inshore fishing grounds.
- 3. Named for the daughter of the first owner, H.J. Ames.

STAR - powered fishing boat

- 1. The STAR is representative of the local industries of boat building and fishing which have flourished for many years along the Mystic River. Although she was built in 1950, she contributes to the working community and industrial aspects of the Mystic River communities of today as well as the past.
- 2. She may be viewed as an evolution of powered workboats and compared with sail powered fishing vessels in the museum's collection. She is underway on the river occasionally.
- 3. She is normally located in the Shipyard in the finger piers of Hobie's Dock.
- 4. Named for an as yet undocumented reason.

ANNIE - sandbagger sloop

- 1. The ANNIE is one of the few remaining examples of the sand-bagger sloop. Her acquisition in 1931 marked the beginning of the museum's vessel collection. She is an example of a racing yacht built in Mystic (in the Mystic River District).
- 2. Viewed together with GALENA, they illustrate the substantial differences between the skimming dish (ANNIE) and the plank on-edge cutter (GALENA). The yachting world of the 1870s and 1880s was in heated debate about the qualities of each type.
- 3. She is located seasonally at the Middle Pier.
- 4. Named for an as yet unknown person.

GALENA - cutter

- 1. The GALENA is one of the last of her types. She is representative of the style of English design popular in the 1870s and 1880s as the plank-on-edge cutter. Her comparison with the ANNIE, a "skimming dish" hull design, is noteworthy for the controversial hull debate between American and English yachtsmen.
- 2. GALENA, Although based on an English design, was American built in 1913.
- 3. She is normally located at a mooring off Middle Pier.
- 4. Named for an as yet unknown reason.

EMMA C. BERRY - Noank well-smack

- 1. The EMMA C. BERRY is one of the oldest commercial sailing vessels in the United States having been built in 1866 in nearby Noank.
- 2. She is a prime example of a vessel beginning her life with one rig (sloop) and being changed (schooner) by a later owner. She was luckier than most vessels of her age in that she survived.
- 3. Her wet well is an interesting feature. Sea water entered a sealed compartment through holes in the hull. This compartment was used to keep fish alive until market.
- 4. She is normally located at Middle Pier.
- 5. Named for the daughter of the first owner, Captain John Henry Berry.

NELLIE - oyster dredging sloop

- 1. The NELLIE is one of about four remaining oyster sloops out of a sizeable number that used to fish for oysters along the southern New England coastline. She is representative of the many oyster sloops that did not survive.
- 2. She, as with the other museum fishing vessels, form an association with the fishing industry presentation of buildings and vessels. The fishing industry was and still is to a lesser degree, one of coastal New England's significant industries.
- 3. She is normally located at the Fishing Pier.
- 4. Named for an as yet undocumented person.

New Haven Oyster Tonging Sharpie

- 1. This sharpie is one of two large ones in the museum's collection. She is seasonally in the water and is sailed on occasion. The other one is located in the museum's Oystering Exhibit. A smaller example is also in the study collection for comparison.
- 2. Together with the Oystering Exhibit, she illustrates an important Connecticut industry before WWI.
- 3. She is normally located at a mooring near the Fishing Pier.
- 4. No name.

<u>KITTIWAKE</u> - sloop

- 1. The KITTIWAKE is a one of a kind built by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company of Bristol, Rhode Island. She is the only Herreshoff built vessel in the water. Others are in exhibit buildings or in the study collection.
- 2. She is important as a floating yacht and because she is a product of the Herreshoffs.
- 3. She is seasonally at a mooring near the Fishing Pier.
- 4. Named LOUISE originally for her first owner Louise Tiffany. Renamed KITTIWAKE by her second owner for an as yet unknown reason.

ORCA - ketch

- 1. The ORCA is a good example of a vessel built for fishing given certain demands placed on the vessel by the topographic conditions. ORCA is a Noman's Land boat by type as she is typical of similar vessels in use around Noman's Land Island near Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.
- 2. She is sailed periodically by the museum for visitors to see her under sail.
- 3. She is seasonally located at a mooring near the fishing pier.
- 4. Named for an as yet unknown reason.

GLORY ANNA II - Block Island Cowhorn

- 1. The GLORY ANNA II is a reproduction of the original cowhorn of the name. As such, she is the last link with this type of local vessel; in this case, Block Island, Rhode Island.
- 2. She is also another of the museum's fishing vessel selection in documenting New England fishing vessels of the nineteenth and early twentieth century.
- 3. She is ketch rigged as was the original.
- 4. She is seasonally located at a mooring near the Fishing Pier.
- 5. Named for an as yet unknown reason.

BRILLIANT - schooner

- 1. The BRILLIANT is an excellent example of a schooner built as a racing yacht when wooden hulls, the schooner rig, and fine joinery work below decks were more the rule.
- 2. In addition to her mariner training role, she serves as a comparison with the L.A. DUNTON as schooner rigged vessels but one for work and one for yachting. She also is a part of the selection of yachts that may be studied by visitors or researchers.
- 3. She is located at either the BRILLIANT's Wharf or is at sea during the spring, summer, and fall.
- 4. Named for an as yet unknown reason.

REGINA M. - schooner

- 1. The REGINA M. has had a checkered career in having been through many changes in appearance during her almost 80 years. It is the hope of the museum to restore her to the original Lubec Carry-Away Boat configuration. The changes illustrate the career a vessel can have.
- 2. Both her original form and the current appearance were localized fishing vessels of Maine and Massachusetts respectively. At present, she is important to our presentation of the fishing industry. She makes an interesting comparison with the schooner L.A. DUNTON. Her current appearance is that of a type of vessel that was further developed into schooners like the L.A. DUNTON.
- 3. She is seasonally located at the Fishing Pier.
- 4. Named for an as yet unknown person.

BREEZE - lobster sloop

- 1. The BREEZE was recently donated to the museum. She will be restored by the museum in the next few years. Once restored she will be placed in the water along with other of the museum's fishing vessels. In the long run, she will be an important aspect of a more fully developed lobstering presentation.
- 2. As a restored wet well (similar to the EMMA C. BERRY) lobster sloop, she will be a significant addition. She will serve as an example of a sailing lobster fishing vessel. There will be a noteworthy comparison between BREEZE and the museum's smaller lobster fishing vessels and ESTELLA A.
- 3. She was built in Noank, Connecticut in 1898. She is 24 feet long and has her original gaff rig. She has a 12 foot beam and a four foot draft. Her registered tonnage is 5 tons.
- 4. Being locally built, she will be an excellent example of the many fishing vessels built in the Mystic River and working out of this river. Her lobster catch would have fed local residents or were possibly distributed elsewhere. The BREEZE and BERRY are the only two remaining examples in good condition from the once extensive Noank fishing fleet of the turn-of-the-century.
- 5. Named for an as yet unknown reason.

Vessels Currently in Period Exhibits

Race Point Surf Boat

- 1. This surf boat is located in the Block Island Life-Saving Station, which was built in 1874 and will be exhibited as of the 1880s.
- 2. The surf boat and the original boat wagon it rests on, represent one of three methods of rescue used by the U.S. Life-Saving Service. The other two were the breeches buoy and the life car.
- 3. Although built circa 1940, this surf boat is representative of the many Race Point style used in many locations of the Life-Saving Service and is one of the few remaining examples.
- 4. Named Race Point after a location in Massachusetts that popularized them.

Metal Life-Saying Car

- 1. This unique vessel is located in the Block Island Life-Saving Station along with the above mentioned surfboat and the breeches buoy gear for the rescue of stranded mariners and passengers along the coasts of the United States and Great Lakes. The U.S.L.S.S. existed from 1871 to 1915 when it became the U.S. Coast Guard.
- 2. The Life-Saving Car was sent out to a vessel in distress on a hawser two way hauling arrangement.
- 3. Named for its material and purpose.

Salmon Wherry

- 1. This salmon wherry belonged to Robie Ames of Lincolnville, Maine. It was used by him in fishing for salmon until 1948 when he stopped fishing. It was used for other types of inshore fishing as well by Ames.
- 2. The wherry is included in the Ames Fish House. This building was used by three generations of Ames from the late 1830s until 1948 as a storehouse for their salmon fishing gear.
- 3. Named for its purpose.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mystic Bridge National Register District comprises a community of 19th-century homes and early 20th-century factory and commercial buildings that drew their strength from the shipbuilding and maritime activities of the Mystic community. There has been little change in the past 50 years and a strong visual sense of community from an earlier era prevails. The Mystic Seaport museum is an organized presentation of vessels, crafts, and artifacts associated with American 19th-century maritime history in which Mystic played an important part.

The quality of significance in American history and architecture is present in the Mystic Bridge District. The district possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, feeling, and association, is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, embodies the distinctive characteristics of a period, and represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Criteria A, C.

The district presents an excellent opportunity for study of American 19thcentury maritime history. Prior to the 19th century, there were only a handful of residents in Mystic Bridge. Subsequent to the 19th century, there have been few developments, and little growth of any kind in the district. Transportation and trade in the 19th century depended on shipbuilding and the dispatch of ships to coastal and to foreign ports -- until overtaken by the railroads and steel ships. Mystic built ships in proliferation and became the home port for many seafarers during this period. Two of the three principal Mystic Bridge shipyards were located within the district. The Greenman yards occupied much of the area that is now the site of the Seaport. The Greenman family also operated a textile mill on the site. Known as the Greenmanville Manufacturing Co., it was in operation under several names and managements and made several different fabrics from 1849 until 1920. Some of its structures remain standing as part of the museum complex, including those now known as the Packard Exhibit and the Stillman Building. The Mallory yards were on the sourthern edge of the Seaport's site, and the Irons and Grinnell yards were south of the district in an area now taken over by sand dunes and marinas. This shipbuilding activity was financed in part with the proceeds of sealing and then whaling that were conducted from Mystic to the time of the Civil War. From about 1850, the yards built clipper ships for voyages to California and the Far East, and wooden steamers for Civil War use and later coastal runs. Successful ship captains and owners were able to build comfortable The banking and trading that was essential to maritime commerce also provided prosperity that became visible in well-designed homes. The Greek Revival

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was in vogue at the time and the many handsome Greek Revival houses along the streets of Mystic Bridge reflect the growing success of the maritime activity. The integrity of location of the district encompasses both the shipbuilding and maritime trade activity and the residential streets that depended for existence on such activity. There has been no intrusion into the design, setting, and feeling of the district because Mystic did not have the deep water that was a prerequisite for moving into construction of 20th-century steel ships. Consequently, the district continues to embody the distinctive characteristics of the 19th-century New England, maritime community.

Toward the end of the 19th century, declining shipbuilding activity was replaced to some degree by increased manufacturing. At one time the community had a soap works, iron works, textile mills, engine shop, and distillery (witch hazel). The homes for the workers in the factories are Spartan in comparison with the earlier Greek Revival, and then Italianate and Queen Anne, houses of more affluent citizens. Nevertheless, the workers' homes, sometimes in rows of four or five of identical design, add historic interest even though as individual components they lack distinction. They are a distinctive characteristic of the period.

The Mallory family, prominent in shipbuilding and other pursuits, were benefactors to the district by presenting the 1883 Civil War monument to the community. The monument was supplied by the James G. Batterson organization of Hartford. It is the familiar figure of the Union soldier and his gun created by sculptor Carl Conrads for Batterson for the U.S. Soldier Monument at Antietam.

While names abound for ship captains, shipbuilders, traders, merchants, and bankers associated with Mystic Bridge, not a single architect's name has come to light for work done in the district. An exception may be Amos Clift III (b. 1805), a builder by today's standards but perhaps an architect/builder by 19thcentury standards. His accounting Day Books for the years 1836-1848 are preserved at the Seaport library, indicating that he worked on 32 structures in the area. Twelve of his Greek Revival houses in Mystic have been identified, including the three Greenman houses and the Baptist Church at the Seaport, and 18 Willow Street, 11 Broadway Avenue, 31 Church Street, and 19 East Main Street. Another craftsman who has been identified is William Kenney, a mason, who often worked in association with Clift. The two-story, three-bay, Greek Revival houses they built were a fairly standard design that may have come from a pattern book, but who was responsible for the design of the more ambitious Willow Street houses with Doric and Ionic tetrastyles and hexastyle? The Congregational Church displays more than country competence in its design, but the designer is unknown.

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And who designed the later Italianate and Queen Anne houses, and the stepped gables of the tar soap and velvet factories? Was the architect of the 1909 school the same man who designed the somewhat similar school and commercial building in Mystic River?

The pace of Mystic's maritime activity is reflected by its statistics. The Greenman brothers from their yards launched almost 100 vessels between 1838 and 1878, including the famous clipper, <u>David Crockett</u>. By 1840, the firm of Charles Mallory was sending out four whaling ships annually. At the height of whaling, in 1845 and 1846, Mystic interests owned 18 whalers, although the population was less than 1,500. During the era of the clipper ship (roughly 1850-1860), 22 clipper ships were built here. During the Civil War, Mystic built 56 transports and other steamships. After the war, the building of commercial vessels shifted to other centers, but Mystic continued to build sailing yachts, and small vessels, barges, and schooners down to 1920. Since then, production has tapered off, except for a burst of activity during World War II.

It was against this historic background of maritime significance that the Mystic Seaport Museum, then the Marine Historical Association, was founded in 1929 by Dr. Charles K. Stillman, Edward E. Bradley, and Carl C. Cutler. During the ensuing 50 years, it has grown from a single building and a small collection to more than 60 buildings, ships, and formal exhibits covering approximately 50 acres of land. The land is essentially that once occupied by the Greenmans with their houses, shipyards, and textile mill. It has provided the site for the development of a major interpretive center of American maritime history, ranging from manuscripts to artifacts, presented with a special maritime sense of place. The museum is representative of America's concern for the history of its past. By its own development, it is creating a 20th-century view and understanding of Mystic and maritime history.

The shipyards are gone. Industrial activity has tapered off. Several large buildings, including a hotel in the center of town are no longer there. The fact that prime locations where these buildings once stood, north and south of Main Street just east of the bridge, are now either vacant land or are occupied by one-story, cinder block structures is an indicator of a slower economic pace. New construction pretty much has been limited to activity at the museum.

The importance of Mystic Bridge has to do with how easy it is to walk the streets of the community and imagine one's self in the 19th century. The layout of the streets, the architecture of the houses, the nearness of the river, and the spacing and relationship of all these elements to one another create an ambience and atmosphere that easily transport a sympathetic observer 100 years back

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in time. And, if an observer actually wants to see artifacts and crafts from the period, he can do so to great advantage by spending a day at the Mystic Seaport museum.

1. The Cash Book of the Building Committee of the Broadway School is in a private collection. It shows that the architect was Wilson Potter (1868-,936) of New York. He was paid \$2,152.90. The total cost of the school was approximately \$38,000.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

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