

SG-1733

OMB No.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hodges Square Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Bolles, Eastern, Central, Crystal and Terrace Aves; Bragaw, Williams, Rosemary, Grove, and Adelaide Sts.

City or town: New London State: CT County: New London

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Maureen Deenne / Deputy SHPO</u>	<u>9/1/17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>CT SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____	_____
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____	_____
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

for  6/10/17
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public - Local
- Public - State
- Public - Federal

Hodges Square
 Name of Property

New London, CT
 County and State

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
<u>186</u>	<u>39</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>189</u>	<u>43</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

LANDSCAPE: park

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

LANDSCAPE: park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood, vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and non-contributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Hodges Square National Register Historic District (Photos 1-4) is a 76.03-acre neighborhood in the northeastern section of New London, Connecticut. The historic district is bounded by Interstate 95 to the south and west, the U.S. Coast Guard Academy to the north, and the Thames River to the east. Riverside Park, with its winding paths and naturalistic landscape, establishes the northeast corner of the district, while a commercial strip along Williams Street secures the western side. The blocks in between these two anchors are filled largely with residential buildings. These buildings feature architectural types and styles typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as bungalows and Queen Anne-style, wood-frame houses. The buildings are modest in scale and style but form a distinctive and identifiable historic neighborhood in New London. The Hodges Square Historic District has 186 contributing buildings, 39 non-contributing buildings, 1 contributing object, 2 contributing sites/landscapes, and 4 non-contributing sites.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Narrative Description

The Hodges Square neighborhood is situated in the northeastern section of the City of New London, New London County, Connecticut. This part of New London is identified as East New London and Northeast New London. The area is bounded on the east by the railroad tracks of the former Central Vermont Railroad along the Thames River, north by the U.S. Coast Guard Academy property, south by Interstate 95/U.S. Highway 1, and west by approaches to and exits from the aforementioned thoroughfares. The name of the district is derived from Arthur F. Hodges Square, a triangular parcel located in the southwestern part of the district, historically occupying the intersection of Rosemary, Cole, and North Main Streets. Twentieth century road construction has reduced the size of the Square to the current plot situated at the convergence of Rosemary, Cole, and Williams Streets, and State Pier Road.

The district is organized by a modified street grid oriented parallel to the Thames River. The overall plan of irregular blocks and truncated streets was influenced by the sloping land elevation, west of the river, and by the location of Riverside Park, a city public amenity that dominates the riverfront. Winthrop's Cove serves as a natural barrier between Hodges Square and the older sections of New London to the southwest, creating this spatially distinct neighborhood within New London. The construction of Interstate 95 further isolated that area and reinforced its spatial distinction, as did the industrial development of the southern portion of the peninsula. Hodges Square survives as a cohesive pocket of historic residential architecture in East New London. Other National Register historic districts in the City of New London include the Post Hill Historic District (1993), the Prospect Street Historic District (1986), the Williams Memorial Park Historic District (1987), the Hempstead Historic District (1986), and the Coit Street Historic District (1988). All of these previously designated historic properties are located west of the Hodges Square Historic District on the opposing side of Interstate 95. Other National Register-listed properties, including the New London Custom House and the New London Railroad Station, are within close proximity of the Hodges Square Historic District.

The historic core of the district consists of wood-frame residential buildings that largely are two to three stories in height. The district's network of paved streets with granite curbs are lined by poured-concrete sidewalks. Domestic lots generally reflect an informal spatial division into public and private spaces. Property boundaries often are delineated by ornamental fences or masonry and concrete retaining walls necessitated by the slope of the neighborhood's topography. Dwellings are oriented to the road, and they generally are slightly recessed from the street; small yards adjoin the public right-of-way. Many of the residential lots include mature landscaping, including deciduous trees adjacent to the public right-of-way. These trees shade neighborhood sidewalks and contribute to the overall character of the district. Secondary support structures, such as garages, permanent storage sheds, and small cottages, generally are located to the rear of the residential lots. Private yards generally occupy the remainder of the parcels.

The buildings feature elements of various styles, such as Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Dutch Colonial Revival, but few of the buildings in Hodges Square are high-style examples of historic architectural styles (Photos 5-15). Porches are common features of the buildings, regardless of the period of construction. Typical, minor alterations have been completed on some buildings over the years, such as the addition of vinyl siding and the replacement of windows, but the historic building forms are clearly present. Mid twentieth century development is scattered throughout the district, as evidenced by Cape Cod cottages and ranches interspersed with the earlier buildings. Warehouses and other industrial buildings are clustered to the south of the district. These contributing resources and later developments are similar in scale and size to historic buildings within the historic district, and they do not detract from the overall visual cohesion of the historic property.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

The Hodges Square Historic District contains buildings with 12 different distinguishable architectural styles, including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival (including the Dutch Colonial Revival subset), Bungalow, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, Craftsman, Folk Victorian, Greek Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, and Stick. Ornamentation and stylistic characteristics generally are minimal, and typically are limited to building mass, porch detail, and roof form. The predominant styles are Queen Anne and Colonial Revival.

Contributing buildings in the district were constructed between 1850 and 1942, with the majority having been constructed during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. A total of 35 Queen Anne-style buildings in the historic district have construction dates ranging from ca. 1870 and 1940. The 40 Colonial Revival-style buildings in the district were constructed between 1878 and 1942.

In addition to the major architectural styles found in the historic district, limited numbers of buildings exhibiting elements of the Bungalow, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, Craftsman, Folk Victorian, Greek Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, and Stick Styles also are present. For example, four examples of Bungalow-style architecture; three examples of the Gothic Revival and Craftsman Styles; and one example each of the Second Empire, Folk Victorian, Greek Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, and Stick Styles are represented in the historic district.¹ While a number of architectural styles are represented in the historic district, approximately 54 buildings have no visual characteristics that would inform architectural style.

Hodges Square is not exclusively residential. The historic character of Williams Street, the main commercial corridor for Hodges Square, particularly at the southern end, has been eroded by modern construction and unsympathetic alterations to historic building stock. However, the 2015 reinstallation of the Allyn fountain at Hodges Square at the intersection of Williams and Rosemary streets has created an anchor for the neighborhood and its commercial section. Riverside Park, which is part of the City of New London park system, anchors the northeast boundary of the historic district overlooking the Thames River. Since its establishment in 1893, the park has served as a visual focus and a public recreational amenity for the neighborhood. The open space is characterized by its curvilinear road network and mature landscaping.

Modern development is limited primarily to the construction of the interstate highway, which breaks the continuity of development on the western side of Hodges Square. However, the historic core and relationship to the Thames River and Riverside Park remain intact. The historic configuration of streets, orientation of buildings, and lot configuration are extant.

The following discussion of contributing and non-contributing elements to the historic district is keyed to the accompanying map by color code and parcel number. The accompanying table correlates City of New London parcel numbers to street addresses. The dates of building construction were established through an analysis of historic maps, including those prepared by the Sanborn Map Company between 1884 and 1954, real estate assessment records, and field-verification by architectural historians based on architectural style, materials, and construction. Vacant land was identified applying the classification employed in the City of New London real estate assessment records. These parcels were analyzed for their ability to contribute to the historic character of the urban landscape. All survey data were compiled from the public right-of-way.

¹ Bungalow is defined as a style by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office in *Historic Preservation in Connecticut Volume V*.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Contributing Buildings

10 Adelaide Street (Photograph #16)

This three-story, hip-roof, irregularly-massed, wood-frame, Queen Anne-style house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade; a single window pierces the façade, northeast of the entry. A three-story tower extends from the south corner of the house; it appears to have six sides and is topped by a flared conical roof. The tower is pierced by a window on each side at each level. The façade entry, window, and first level of the tower are sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof porch that has round columns; the porch curves at the south corner to shelter the southeast end of the southwest elevation. The second level of the house, northeast of the tower, is pierced by two windows. A hip-roof dormer pierces the southeast roof slope of the house. A two-and-one-half-story mass projects from the northwest end of the northeast elevation of the house. An additional entry pierces the first level of the mass on the southeast elevation. A gable-roof dormer pierces the northeast roof slope above the projecting mass. At least three two-story masses project from the southwest elevation of the house; because of the location of the house on a rise, the rooflines and overall massing of these sections are not fully visible. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney.

18 Adelaide Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1890. Features of the Colonial Revival Style exhibited on the dwelling include the overall massing, full-width porch, and gable returns. The primary entry pierces the northeast end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the façade, southwest of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that spans the first level of the façade. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows, which are located on the southwest half of the elevation. The façade gable is pierced by a pair of windows and features gable returns. A gable-roof dormer projects from the center of the northeast roof slope of the house; it is pierced by a pair of windows and features gable returns. A shed-roof dormer extends from the southwest roof slope of the house; an exterior metal staircase spans the southwest elevation from grade to the dormer. A two-and-one-half-story shed-roof extends from the northwest end of the southwest elevation, northwest of the dormer and staircase. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

24 Adelaide Street (Photograph #17)

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The Colonial Revival-style house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1891. Character-defining features of the Colonial Revival Style exhibited on the dwelling include the overall massing, the Tuscan columns, and gable returns. A single entry pierces the northeast end of the first level of the façade. A single window pierces the first level of the façade, southwest of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that spans the width of the façade on the first level; the porch features Tuscan columns. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows. The façade gable is pierced by a pair of windows and features gable returns and a raking cornice. Two one-story projections extend from the northwest half of the southwest elevation of the house; both rest on stone foundations and are clad in wood shingles. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

28 Adelaide Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1883. An entry pierces the first level of the façade on the northeast end; a pair of windows pierces the first level of the façade, southwest of the entry. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a pair of windows. A two-story, side-gable extension projects from the northwest end of the northeast elevation of the house. An entry pierces the first level of the southeast elevation of the side-gable mass and appears to serve as an additional primary entry to the house. A one-story, hip-roof porch spans the first level of the façade of the front-gable mass of the house; the porch wraps around the northeast elevation to shelter the entry on the first level of the side-gable mass. The porch has turned wood columns and is accessed by steps that extend from the southeast and northeast elevations. A one-story, shed-roof mass extends from the northwest end of the southwest elevation of the house on the first level. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the northeast roof slope.

A single-bay, wood-frame garage, constructed ca. 1930, is located to the rear of the dwelling and is accessed by a paved, side drive. The one story garage terminates in a steep pyramidal roof with extended eaves clad in asphalt shingles. The walls of the building are clad in horizontal siding defined by corner boards. The garage bay is occupied by a replacement, paneled, multi-light overhead door. Despite modifications, the garage retains its integrity of original form and contributes to the historic district.

31 Adelaide Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The Colonial Revival-style house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1890. Character-defining features of the Colonial Revival Style exhibited on the dwelling include massing, the two-level façade porch, and the three-sided bay. The primary entry pierces the southwest end of the first level of the façade. The entry is sheltered by a porch that has turned wood columns and a turned wood spindlework frieze. The second level of the façade also is pierced by an entry; a second-story porch rests atop the first-level porch and shelters the entry. The second-level porch is similar to the first-level porch with turned wood columns and a turned wood spindlework frieze. A two-story, front-gable extension projects from the façade of the house, northeast of the two-level façade porch. The front-gable mass is pierced by two windows on the first and second levels of the façade. The front gable of the primary mass of the house is pierced by a single window. The front gable of the façade projection also is pierced by a single window. A two-story, three-sided bay with a flat roof projects from the center of the northeast elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage, constructed ca. 1930, is located to the rear of the dwelling and is accessed by a concrete side drive. The one-story garage terminates in a hipped roof with extended eaves and clad in asphalt shingles. The walls of the building are clad in horizontal, composition siding defined by corner boards. The garage bays are occupied by replacement, paneled overhead doors. Despite modifications, the garage retains its integrity of original form and contributes to the historic district.

77 Adelaide Street

This three-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The Colonial Revival-style house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1921. Character-defining features of the Colonial Revival Style exhibited on the dwelling include overall massing, gable returns, and

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

dormers. An entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade and is flanked by windows. The second level of the façade has the same arrangement of bays. A two-story, treated-lumber porch extends from the first level to the second level of the façade. The porch shelters the first-level entry and serves as a deck at the second level. The façade gable has gable returns and is pierced by two windows; a bay holding a vent pierces the apex of the gable. A hip-roof dormer projects from the center of the southwest roof slope of the house. The dormer is pierced by two windows. An identical dormer pierces the center of the northeast roof slope of the house. An additional entry to the house is located on the southeast end of the northeast elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

A single-bay, wood-frame garage, constructed ca. 1930, is located to the rear of the dwelling and is accessed by a paved, side drive. The one-story garage terminates in a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The walls of the building have been clad in horizontal, composition siding defined by corner boards. The garage bay is occupied by a replacement, paneled, multi-light overhead door. Despite modifications, the garage retains its integrity of original form and contributes to the historic district.

81 Adelaide Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1921. Features of the Colonial Revival Style are exhibited in the overall massing, full-width façade porch, and three-sided bay projection. Two entries pierce the northeast end of the first level of the façade. A window pierces the façade, southwest of the entries. A porch spans the width of the façade and shelters the entries and window. The second level of the facade is pierced by an entry that is flanked by windows. A second-level porch rests atop the first-level porch and spans the width of the façade. The façade gable is pierced by a pair of windows. A two-and-one-half-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southwest elevation of the house. It is topped by a gable-roof. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the southeast end of the northeast roof slope.

89 and 91 Adelaide Street

This two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1929. Features of the Colonial Revival Style exhibited in the house include the overall massing, full-width façade porch, and hip-roof dormer. Two entries pierce the northeast end of the first level of the façade; a picture window pierces the façade, southwest of the entries. The second level is pierced by an entry near the center; a picture window is located southwest, and a single window pierces the elevation, northeast of the entry. An integral two-story porch spans the width of the façade of the house. The porch has aluminum-clad square columns and rails. A hip-roof dormer projects from the northwest roof slope; it is pierced by two windows. An additional entry to the house is located on the southeast end of the southwest elevation; the entry is accessed by treated-lumber decking. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the northeast roof slope.

12 Bolles Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1904. Queen Anne Style exhibited in the house includes the steeply-pitched gables and the overall massing. The primary entry pierces the northwest

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that spans the first level of the façade. The porch features turned wood columns. The second level of the façade is pierced on the northwest end by an entry; the entry is sheltered by a flat-roof porch that rests atop the first-level porch. A single window pierces the second level of the façade, southeast of the entry and porch. The façade gable has gable returns and is pierced by a single window. A two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof section projects from the southwest end of the northwest elevation. The gable of this section has gable returns and is pierced by a single window. A one-story vestibule extends from the first level of the northeast elevation of the gable-roof section; it is pierced by an entry on the northeast elevation. Another one-story section projects from the southwest elevation of the northwest gable-roof section. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

13 Bolles Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, cross-gambrel, wood-frame house rests on a cut stone foundation and is clad in wood siding. The Dutch Colonial Revival-style house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1920. An integral porch spans the façade of the house and has square columns. The primary entry pierces the façade near the northwest end. A small window pierces the façade, northwest of the entry; a pair of windows pierces the façade, southeast of the entry. The second floor of the façade is clad in wood shingles and is pierced by a ribbon of three windows. The southeast elevation gambrel is pierced by a pair of windows and is clad in wood shingles. The northwest elevation gambrel also is clad in wood shingles; it is pierced by two windows. An additional entry to the house pierces the northwest elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney.

15 Bolles Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, wood-frame bungalow rests on a concrete-block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1920. A one-story vestibule extends from the center of the first level of the façade; the primary entry pierces the center of the vestibule. Windows pierce the façade, northwest and southeast of the vestibule. A shed roof spans the façade and features round columns. A shed-roof dormer spans the width of the house on the southwest roof slope; the dormer is pierced by four windows. The dormer and side gables of the house have wide eaves with vinyl wrapped brackets. An additional entry to the house pierces the northeast end of the southeast elevation. A shed-roof dormer also appears to span the width of the house on the northeast roof slope. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

16 Bolles Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised-stone foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1925. The first level of the façade of the basement level is blind; poured-concrete steps extend from the basement level to the second level of the northeast elevation. The primary entry pierces the second level of the façade, near the northwest end. One window pierces the façade, northwest of the entry; this window and the entry are sheltered by a shed-roof porch. A pair of windows pierces the façade, southeast of the entry porch. The façade gable is pierced by two windows and features gable returns. A shed-roof dormer spans the width of the house on the southeast roof slope; the dormer is pierced by two pairs of windows.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

17 Bolles Avenue

This two-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame bungalow rests on a concrete-block foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1920. The gable of the house is off-center, with the front (southwest) roof slope longer than the rear (northeast) roof slope. An integral porch spans the first level of the façade of the house; the porch is enclosed with storm windows. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade of the enclosed porch. A gable-roof dormer projects from the southwest roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced in the center by a single-leaf door flanked by narrow windows. The dormer gable features wood brackets; the eaves of the dormer have exposed rafter tails. A porch with a wooden rail extends from the façade of the dormer and rests atop the roof of the first-level integral porch. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the southeast elevation of the house; it is pierced by windows on each elevation. A narrow, one-story section projects from the northwest elevation of the house; it is pierced on the northwest elevation by a ribbon of four windows. An additional entry appears to pierce the northwest elevation of the house directly northeast of the one-story projection; the entry is accessed by treated-lumber steps. The side gables of the house feature wood brackets. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridge line.

18 Bolles Avenue (Photograph #19)

This two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, American Four-square house rests on a rock-faced, concrete-block foundation and is clad in composite siding. The wood-frame house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1929. Elements of the Colonial Revival Style are presented in the overall massing, the hip-roof, and the dormer. A flat-roof porch enclosed with storm windows spans the first level of the façade. The primary entry pierces northwest elevation of the enclosed porch. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows. A hip-roof dormer pierces the northeast roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by a pair of windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

19 Bolles Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame bungalow rests on a concrete-block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1914. An integral porch spans the width of the façade on the first level; it features square columns. The primary entry is located within a vestibule that projects from the center of the first level of the façade; the entry features multi-light sidelights. Windows pierce the first level of the façade on both sides of the vestibule. A shed-roof dormer pierces the southwest roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by a window and an entry. A shed-roof porch with exposed rafter tails and square columns projects from the dormer and shelters the entry and window. A one-story, shed-roof section projects from the center of the southeast elevation; it has exposed rafter tails and is pierced on the southeast elevation by a ribbon of three windows. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the northwest elevation; it is pierced on each elevation by a window. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

20 Bolles Avenue

This two-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame bungalow rests on a concrete foundation and appears to be clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1927. An integral porch spans the façade and is enclosed with windows. The primary entry pierces the southeast end of the façade of the enclosed porch and features sidelights. A shed-roof dormer projects from the northeast roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by two pairs of windows. The side gables of the house feature vinyl

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

wrapped brackets. An additional entry to the house pierces the center of the southeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The building terminates in a hipped roof with extended eaves and exposed rafter ends. The structure retains one set of original multi-light, double-leaf garage doors. The design of the building is consistent with a ca. 1927 construction date, and the outbuilding is a contributing element to the historic district.

32 and 34 Bolles Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame bungalow rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented east and was constructed ca. 1912. A shed-roof porch enclosed with windows spans the first level of the façade. Two entries pierce the center of the façade of the porch; picture windows pierce the façade of the porch on both sides of the entries. A shed-roof dormer spans the width of the house on the east roof slope; the dormer is pierced by two pairs of windows and has vinyl-clad brackets. The side gables of the house also feature vinyl-clad brackets. A shed-roof dormer also appears to span the width of the house on the west roof slope. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

9 Bragaw Street

This two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1905. Colonial Revival-style elements featured on the dwelling include the hip-roof, the full-width porch, and the three-sided projecting bay. Two entries pierce the northeast end of the first level of the façade; one window pierces the façade, southwest of the entries. The façade entries and window are sheltered by an integral porch that spans the façade of the house on the first and second levels. The second level of the façade is pierced by an entry on the northeast end; a window pierces the second level southwest of the entry. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southwest elevation of the house; the bay is topped by a gable-roof that features gable returns. An additional entry to the house is located on the southeast end of the southwest elevation. A gable-roof dormer pierces the northwest end of the northeast roof slope of the house. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the ridgeline.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The outbuilding terminates in a hipped roof with extended eaves. The ca. 1930 building is a contributing element to the historic district.

11 Bragaw Street

This three-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised-stone basement and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1936. The building terminates in a front-gable roof; a gable dormer and a three-sided bay are located on the southwest elevation. The primary entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade of the house. One window pierces the first level of the façade, southwest of the entry. A porch spans the width of the façade and features square columns. A shed-roof, enclosed porch spans the second level of the façade; the façade of the shed-roof porch is pierced by two picture windows. A narrow, shed-roof porch projects from the third level of the façade and rests atop the second-level porch. A three-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southwest elevation of the house. A gable-roof dormer projects from the southwest roof slope; it is pierced by a pair of windows. A gable-roof dormer pierces the northeast roof slope; the dormer is pierced by a single window.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the southeast end of the ridgeline.

15 Bragaw Street

This three-story, gambrel-roof, wood-frame house rests on a raised-stone foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1905 in the Dutch Colonial Revival Style. An integral porch spans the width of the façade of the house on the first and second levels; the porch is enclosed with windows on both levels. The primary entry pierces the northeast end of the first level of the porch. The entry has sidelights and a transom; it is flanked by square columns. The front gambrel is enclosed with a pent roof and is pierced by a ribbon of four windows. The front gambrel has a molded raking wood cornice. Shed-roof dormers span the depth of the house on the southwest and northeast roof slopes. Each dormer is pierced by paired windows and features a molded wood cornice. A three-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southwest elevation of the house; it pierces the side dormer. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

19 Bragaw Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1878. Colonial Revival-style elements employed on the dwelling include the round porch columns and wood brackets. The primary entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade. A window pierces the façade, northeast of the entry; an entry also pierces the façade, southwest of the entry. A hip-roof porch with round columns spans the first level of the façade. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows. One window pierces the façade gable. The gable and eaves of the house feature wood brackets. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

A single-story, wood-frame, gable-roof garage is located to the rear of the building. The building retains its original wood drop-siding and double-leaf doors. The design and materials of the outbuilding support a ca. 1920 construction date. The garage is a contributing building to the historic district.

21 and 23 Bragaw Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in a combination of aluminum and vinyl siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1905. Colonial Revival-style elements employed on the dwelling include the overall massing, round columns, three-sided bays, and gable returns. Two entries pierce the northeast end of the first level of the façade. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the southwest end of the façade. A porch with round columns spans the façade and shelters the entries and the first level of the three-sided bay. The second level of the façade also is spanned by a porch; the second-level porch is enclosed with windows and features round columns. The façade gable of the house is pierced by a pair of windows and features gable returns. A two-story, three-sided bay extends from the center of the northeast elevation; a gable-roof dormer extends from the northeast roof slope above the three-sided bay. The dormer is pierced by a pair of windows and features gable returns. An additional entry to the house is located on the southeast end of the northeast elevation; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. A gable-roof dormer also pierces the southwest roof slope of the house; it is pierced by a pair of windows and features gable returns.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

32 Bragaw Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation. The first level of the house is clad in wood siding; the remaining levels are clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1905. The first level of the façade is pierced by a single window on the southwest end. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by two windows and features gable returns and a wood raking cornice. The primary entry to the house pierces the southeast end of the northeast elevation; it is sheltered by a hip-roof porch that has turned wood columns. Shed-roof dormers span the depth of the house on the northeast and southwest roof slopes.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The one-story outbuilding terminates in a pyramidal roof with extended eaves. The ca. 1930 structure is a contributing element to the historic district.

34 Bragaw Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in wood siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1905. The house is only partially visible from the public right-of-way because of vegetation. The primary entry and windows pierce the first level of the façade of the house. They are sheltered by a shed-roof porch. Three windows pierce the second level of the façade; the façade gable is pierced by one window. A two-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof mass projects from the northwest end of the northeast elevation. A shed-roof porch spans the width of the two-story mass on the first level of the southeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the northeast roof slope near the ridgeline.

27 Cole Street

This two-and-one-half-story, irregularly-massed, hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. Colonial Revival-style elements employed on the dwelling include the overall massing, wraparound porch, and dormers. The central, two-and-one-half-story mass of the house has a hip-roof with a ridgeline that spans northwest-southeast; an additional two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof mass projects from the center of the southwest elevation of the central mass and has a ridgeline that spans southwest-northeast. The southwest elevation of the second mass serves as the façade of the house. The primary entry, which holds double-leaf doors, pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade; a window pierces the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that spans the façade and wraps around the southwest end of the southeast elevation. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows. A hip-roof dormer projects from the southwest roof slope and is pierced by one window. A one-story, wood-frame, shed-roof porch enclosed with windows projects from the second level of the southwest end of the southeast elevation of the southwest-northeast mass. The enclosed porch joins the southwest elevation of the northwest-southeast mass. An additional hip-roof dormer pierces the southeast roof slope of the northwest-southeast mass; it is pierced by a pair of windows. A hip-roof dormer also pierces the northwest roof slope of the northwest-southeast mass. A one-story mass and a two-story mass extend from the northeast end of the northwest elevation of the central mass. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline of the central mass.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

45 Cole Street

This two-story, cross-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1895. The house comprises two masses; a front-gable section with a ridgeline that spans southwest-northeast, and an eave-oriented section that spans northwest-southeast from the northeast end of the southeast elevation of the front-gable mass. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade of the front-gable mass. Two windows pierce the façade, southeast of the entry. The second level of the façade of the front-gable mass is pierced by two windows. The first level of the façade of the eave-oriented mass is pierced by two windows; the second level of the façade is pierced by a single centered window. A one-story, shed-roof mass appears to extend from the northeast elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the ridgeline of the front-gable mass.

49 Cole Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete and stone foundation; the house is clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. A one-story, shed-roof porch enclosed with windows spans the first level of the façade. An entry pierces the northwest end of the façade of the porch. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows. The façade gable is pierced by a single window and features gable returns. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

53 Cole Street

This two-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. An enclosed shed-roof porch spans the first level of the façade. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the façade of the porch; four windows pierce the façade of the porch southeast of the entry. The façade gable is pierced by two windows. A one-story mass projects from the northeast end of the southeast elevation of the house; it is pierced by a window on the southwest elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

55 Cole Street

This two-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and appears to be clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1935. The primary entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade. A window pierces the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry; a window also pierces the façade, northwest of the entry. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows. A one-story, gable-roof mass extends from the first level of the northwest elevation of the house; it has a pedestrian entry on the northwest elevation.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the lot. The simple, one-story outbuilding terminates in a gable-roof with extended eaves. Bay openings house replacement double-leaf doors. The outbuilding, constructed ca. 1935, is a contributing element to the historic district.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

141 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Italianate Style as featured in the carved wood cornice brackets, paired narrow window, window surrounds, and overall massing. The primary entry pierces the north end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the faced south of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a flat-roof porch that has square posts and wood cornice brackets. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a pair of narrow windows with gabled hood molding. The façade gable has a raking cornice with carved wood brackets; the gable also features gable returns with paired wood brackets. Cornices throughout the house have carved wood brackets. A two-story, flat-roof mass projects from the east end of the north elevation of the house. A one-story, flat-roof mass projects from the south elevation of the house. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the east end of the north roof slope.

145 and 147 Crystal Avenue

This three-story, flat-roof, multi-family residence rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in composite siding. The wood-frame house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1900. The residence has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the porch detailing and overall massing. Two entries pierce the first level of the façade; single entries pierce the façade of the second and third levels. An integral porch extends to each level of the façade, sheltering the entries. The porches feature turned wood columns, wood brackets, and wood rails. A three-story, wood-frame section with a chamfered southwest corner extends along the south half of the façade. The three-story façade mass has a single window at each level. Treated-lumber porches extend from the east (rear) elevation of the building.

149 and 151 Crystal Avenue

This three-story, flat-roof, multi-family residence rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in composite siding. The wood-frame house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1900. The residence has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the wood brackets and overall massing. Two entries pierce the first level of the façade; single entries pierce the façade of the second and third levels. An integral porch extends to each level of the façade, sheltering the entries. The porches have treated-lumber rails and posts. A three-story, wood-frame section with a chamfered southwest corner extends along the south half of the façade. The three-story façade mass has a single window at each level. Cornices throughout the residence have carved wood brackets. Enclosed porches extend from the east (rear) elevation of the building.

152 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the projecting three-sided façade bay, integral porch, and overall massing. The primary entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade and is sheltered by an integral porch. A two-and-one-half-story, three-sided bay projects from the façade of the house, southeast of the entry and porch. The three-sided bay is topped by a gable-roof that is pierced by a single window and features a raking cornice. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

The residential lot includes a single-bay garage that terminates in a gable-roof with extended eaves. The wall planes of the building are clad in stucco. The garage bay is defined by simple board surrounds and house double-leaf garage doors. This early twentieth century outbuilding is a contributing element to the historic district.

157 Crystal Avenue

This three-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the full-width porch and overall massing. The house comprises two primary blocks; a three-story, side-gable block with a ridgeline spanning north-south, and a front-gable, two-and-one-half-story block spanning west from the center of the west elevation of the side-gable. An entry pierces the north end of the first level of the façade of the front-gable; two windows pierce the façade, south of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that spans the width of the façade of the front-gable mass. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a pair of windows. A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable mass projects from the south elevation of the three-story mass. The projection has entries on the first and second levels of the west elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the west roof slope of the three-story mass.

An open, three-bay, masonry outbuilding used as a garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The building rises to a hipped roof with extended eaves. The three open garage-bays are delineated by exposed king posts. The scale, massing, and proportion of the building are consistent with domestic outbuildings of the period of significance, and the outbuilding is a contributing element to the historic property.

159 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1888. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the three-sided bays, porches, and overall massing. The house comprises two primary masses; a side-gable mass, with a ridgeline spanning north-south, and a front-gable mass that spans west from the center of the west elevation of the side-gable mass. The façade of the front-gable mass has an enclosed hip-roof porch on the first level. An entry pierces the façade of the porch on the north end. A second-level, hip-roof porch rests atop the northern half of the first-level porch. A two-story, three-sided bay extends from the façade of the side-gable mass, directly north of the façade porch on the front-gable mass. The façade gable is pierced by a pair of narrow windows and has a raking cornice. An additional three-sided bay extends from the south elevation of the side-gable mass; the bay has a flat roof. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the ridgeline on the west roof slope.

165 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the overall massing, three-sided bays, and brackets. The house comprises two primary masses; a two-and-one-half-story, side-gable mass with a ridgeline spanning north-south, and a front-gable, two-and-one-half-story mass spanning west from the south end of the west elevation of the side-gable mass. The primary entry pierces the north end of the first level of the side-gable mass; the entry

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

is sheltered by a hip-roof porch. The two-and-one-half-story, front-gable mass projects from the façade directly south of the porch. The front-gable mass is three-sided on the first and second levels. The gable atop the three-sided bay is pierced by a single window and features carved brackets. An additional three-sided bay projects from the south elevation of the side-gable mass. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a corbelled brick chimney at the central ridgeline of the side-gable mass.

168 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the overall massing, three-sided bays, and façade porch. The primary entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade; a window pierces the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that has turned wood columns. A two-and-one-half-story, three-sided bay projects from the façade, northwest of the façade porch. The three-sided bay is topped by a gable-roof that is pierced by a single window with slider sashes. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the first level of the southeast elevation of the house; the bay features carved-wood brackets. Additional masses project from the southwest (rear) elevation of the house but are only partially visible from the public right-of-way. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

169 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, irregularly-massed, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1910. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the three-sided bays, arched windows, and steeply-pitched rooflines. The house comprises three primary masses; a two-and-one-half-story, central, side-gable mass with a ridgeline spanning north-south; a two-story, flat-roof, rear section that extends east from the side-gable mass; and a two-and-one-half-story, front-gable mass that extends west from the south end of the west elevation of the side-gable mass. The primary entry pierces the north end of the façade of the side-gable mass and is sheltered by a two-story, shed-roof porch. The upper level of the porch is framed in and clad with vinyl. The two-and-one-half-story, front-gable mass projects from the façade directly south of the porch entry. The front-gable mass has a two-story, three-sided bay that projects from the façade. The façade gable of the mass is pierced by one arched window. An additional entry to the house is located on the east end of the first level of the south elevation of the flat-roof mass. The entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. Another two-story, three-sided bay projects from the south elevation of the side-gable mass. Both gables of the side-gable mass are pierced by a single arched window. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the west slope of the central, side-gable mass.

172 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, mansard-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house has vinyl-clad, molded cornices throughout; at the eave level and capping the mansard roof. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Second Empire Style as featured in its overall massing, mansard roof, molded cornices, and porch detailing. The primary entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade and holds double-leaf doors. A two-and-one-half-story, four-sided projection extends from the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and the first level of the façade projection are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that has turned wood columns with scroll-sawn brackets. The second level of the façade projection is pierced by two windows; the second level of

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

the façade of the primary mass of the house is pierced by one window. Flat-roof dormers pierce the mansard roof on the northeast slope of the façade projection and the northeast slope of the primary mass of the house. Two additional flat-roof dormers pierce the northwest roof slope of the primary mass. Four flat-roof dormers pierce the southeast roof slope of the primary mass. An additional entry to the house is located on the first level of the southwest end of the southeast elevation; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof awning. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a corbelled brick chimney.

175 Crystal Avenue

This three-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1900. Two entries pierce the north end of the façade and are sheltered by a shed-roof porch. A window with slider sashes pierces the façade, south of the entry porch. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows on the southern half of the elevation. The third level of the façade is pierced by a single window on the south end. An additional entry is located within a shed-roof vestibule that projects from the west end of the south elevation. A two-story, shed-roof mass extends from the east end of the south elevation. An additional two-story, shed-roof mass projects from the east (rear) elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridge.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The wood-frame garage terminates in a gable-roof with a side shed extension. The wall planes of the building are sheathed in vertical siding. The two distinct garage bays of the gable-front building house paneled, multi-light overhead doors. This ca. 1940 building is a contributing element to the historic district.

176 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised-stone foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in its overall massing, three-sided bay, and porch detailing. The primary entry pierces the southeast end of the first level of the façade and is sheltered by a shed-roof awning that has turned wood columns and carved wood brackets. A two-story, three-sided bay with a hip-roof projects from the façade of the house northwest of the entry. Windows on the northeast elevation of the three-sided bay have leaded-glass transoms. The façade gable is pierced by a single window and features a raking cornice. A shed-roof dormer pierces the northwest roof slope of the house, near the northeast end. The dormer is pierced by a pair of windows. A shed-roof dormer also pierces the southeast roof slope of the house; it nearly spans the full depth of the roof of the primary mass of the house. The southeast roof dormer is pierced by a pair of windows and a single window. A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable mass extends from the southwest (rear) elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

A single-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the main dwelling. This complex building incorporates a rear storage area. The oversized garage bay is located in the slightly projecting gable-end of the building. The bay is occupied by a paneled, multi-light, overhead door. The building is clad in horizontal and vertical siding. The walls rise to a gable-and-shed-roof with projecting eaves. Despite modifications to the garage-bay, siding, and roof cladding, the overall scale, massing, and additive design of the building are consistent with domestic outbuildings of the early twentieth century. This building is a contributing element to the historic district.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

180 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, cross-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house appears to have some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing and wraparound façade porch. The house comprises two, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof masses. One mass (side-gable) has a ridgeline spanning northwest-southeast; the other (front-gable) projects northeast from the center of the northeast elevation of the side-gable mass. The primary entry pierces the southeast end of the façade of the front-gable mass; a pair of windows pierces the façade, northwest of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch. The porch wraps around the northwest elevation of the front-gable mass. The second level of the façade of the front-gable mass is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a single window. The façade of the side-gable mass is pierced by a window on the first and second levels, southeast and northwest of the front-gable mass. An additional entry is located within the southeast gable of the side-gable mass; the entry is accessed by a treated-lumber staircase. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline of the side-gable mass.

186 and 188 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, irregularly-massed, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented east toward the intersection of Crystal Avenue and Adelaide Street; it was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the irregular massing, the tower projection, and the wraparound porch. The house comprises a two-and-one-half-story, central, hip-roof mass with two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof masses projecting from the southeast, southwest, and northeast elevations. The primary entry pierces the east corner of the house and is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof porch; the porch features round columns and wraps around to shelter a portion of the northeast and southeast elevations. A two-story, five-sided tower projects from the east corner of the house above the porch; the tower is pierced by windows on each side and on both levels. The tower is topped by a conical roof. A porch projects from the second level of the northeast elevation of the house, directly northwest of the tower; the porch rests atop the first-level porch and is accessed by an entry that pierces the second level of the northeast elevation. A two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof mass projects from the northeast elevation directly northwest of the second-level porch. This mass is pierced by one small window on the second level of the northeast elevation; the gable of the mass features gable returns. A two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof mass also projects from the southeast elevation of the house; the gable of this mass features gable returns. The hip-roof façade porch wraps around the southeast elevation of the house and is enclosed at the southwest end. A two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof mass also projects from the southwest end of the central mass; the southwest gable features gable returns. An additional entry to the house pierces the northwest end of the southwest elevation of the house; the entry is sheltered by a gable-roof porch. A shed-roof dormer pierces the northwest roof slope of the house and is pierced by two windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the ridgeline of the southwest gable-roof extension.

192 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1881. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, gable-roof, and the full-width porch. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that spans the width of the first level

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

of the façade. The second level of the façade is pierced by an entry on the northwest end; the entry accesses a shed-roof porch. The second-level porch rests atop the northwest end of the first-level porch. Two windows pierce the second level of the façade, southeast of the porch. The façade gable is pierced by a single window and features a raking cornice. The façade gable currently is undergoing modifications; the siding has been removed from the gable. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

196 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, cross-gable, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, the full-width porches, and the three-sided bay. The house comprises two, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof masses; an eave-oriented mass with a ridgeline that spans southeast-northwest, and a front-gable mass that spans southwest-northeast from the southeast end of the eave-oriented section. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade of the front-gable mass. Two windows pierce the façade, northwest of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that spans the width of the first level of the façade of the front-gable mass. The second level of the façade is pierced by an entry on the northwest end of the elevation; two windows pierce the second level, southeast of the entry. The second-level bays are sheltered by a shed-roof that rests atop the first-level porch. The façade gable is pierced by a single window. The façade of the eave-oriented mass is pierced by a window on the first and second levels. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the southeast elevation of the eave-oriented mass. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the northeast roof slope of the eave-oriented mass.

198 Crystal Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable, wood-frame vernacular house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house comprises two, one-and-one-half-story, primary masses; each mass has a clipped-gable roof. One mass is eave-oriented and has a ridgeline that spans northwest-southeast, and the other has a front clipped-gable roof and a ridgeline that spans southwest-northeast. The front-gable mass extends from the northwest end of the northeast elevation of the eave-oriented mass. A one-story section with an irregular roofline projects from the façade of the house where the two masses join. The primary entry pierces the center of the one-story section and is flanked by windows. The façade of the front-gable mass is pierced on the first level by two windows; the second level is pierced by a pair of narrow windows. The gables of the house are clipped and feature wood brackets. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the ridgeline of the eave-oriented mass.

201 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised, brick basement and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, full-width porch, and three-sided bay. The basement level of the house has two entries on the southeast elevation; one is on the northeast end and one is on the southwest end. The southwest entry is sheltered by a hip-roof porch; the northeast entry is sheltered by a porch that extends to an entry on the second level of the southeast elevation. Two entries pierce the northwest end of the first level of the façade of the house; two windows pierce the façade, southeast of the entries. The entries and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that has treated-lumber columns. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows on the southeast end. An entry pierces the second

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

level of the façade above the two first-level entries. The second-level entry is sheltered by a gable-roof porch that rests atop the first-level porch. The second-level porch features square wood columns and has an enclosed gable. The façade gable of the house is pierced by a pair of windows; the gable has gable returns. A three-sided bay projects from the center of the southeast elevation of the house; it extends from the basement level to the second level of the house. A gable-roof section projects from the center of the southeast roof slope; it also has gable returns. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

202 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, irregularly-massed, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the irregular massing, full-width porch, and projecting gables. The house comprises a central hip-roof, two-and-one-half-story mass with two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof masses extending from the northwest, northeast, and southeast elevations. The first level of the façade of the house is spanned by a shed-roof porch. The northwest end of the porch is enclosed; the primary entry pierces the southeast elevation of the enclosed portion of the porch. The first level of the façade is pierced by a single window. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows; one pierces the façade of the hip-roof mass and the other pierces the façade of the northeast gable-roof section. The gable of the façade is pierced by a single window. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the southwest end of the southeast elevation of the house; the bay is topped by a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof projection. A gable-roof section projects from the center of the northwest roof slope of the central mass of the house; the gable is pierced by a single window. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the ridgeline of the central, hip-roof mass.

A three-bay, masonry-block garage, constructed ca. 1940, is located to the rear of the dwelling. The building terminates in a gable-roof with slightly projecting eaves. The three-bay openings are located on the longitudinal face of the building parallel to the ridgeline. Garage bays contain identical paneled, multi-light, overhead doors. This outbuilding is a contributing element to the historic district.

205 Crystal Avenue

This hip-roof, wood-frame house is constructed into a hillside; as a result, the southeast and northeast elevations of the house are three-and-one-half-stories, whereas the southwest and northwest elevations are two-and-one-half-stories. The house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, the hip-roof dormer, and the integral porch. An integral porch spans the southeast half of the first level of the façade. The porch shelters two entries that pierce the southeast end of the façade. A ribbon of four windows pierces the façade of the house northwest of the porch. The second level of the façade is pierced by a ribbon of three windows on the southeast end and a ribbon of four windows on the northwest end. A hip-roof dormer projects from the southwest roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by a pair of windows. An additional entry to the house is located on the northeast end of the northwest elevation; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the northwest roof slope near the ridgeline.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

208 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1850. The house has some elements of the Gothic Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, porches, and window openings. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade and is sheltered by a small, hip-roof porch. Two windows pierce the façade, southeast of the entry. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows; the façade gable is pierced by a single window. A one-story, shed-roof porch extends from the first level of the northeast end of the southeast elevation of the house. An additional two-story porch extends from the southeast elevation, southwest of the shed-roof porch; both porches featured turned wood columns. A two-story, gable-roof mass projects from the center of the southeast elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

211 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding and rests on a brick foundation. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the raking cornices, gable returns, and three-sided bay. The primary entry pierces the first level of the façade near the northwest end; two windows pierce the façade, southeast of the entry. A shed-roof porch spans the first level of the façade and shelters the entry and windows. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable features gable returns, a raking cornice, and is pierced by a single window. An additional entry to the house pierces the first level of the center of the northwest elevation; it is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. A three-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southeast elevation of the house; it is topped by a gable-roof that features gable returns, corner brackets, and a raking cornice. Another entry to the house pierces the southeast elevation, directly southwest of the three-sided bay. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a chimney at the ridgeline.

223 Crystal Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, cross-gambrel-roof, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a stone foundation. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1895. The house has elements of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style as featured in the cross-gambrel roof. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade; it features a transom. A three-sided bay window projects from the façade, southeast of the entry. A hip-roof porch spans the first level of the façade and has round columns. The façade gambrel is pierced by a ribbon of three windows. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the northwest elevation of the side-gable mass. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney.

228 Crystal Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1942. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style, Cape Cod cottage-type as featured in the overall massing and the gable-roof dormers. The façade of the house has an entry on the basement level; this portion of the façade is clad in brick. The primary entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade; it is sheltered by a gable-roof porch. The entry is flanked by paired windows. Two gable-roof dormers pierce the northeast roof slope of

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

the house; each dormer is pierced by a single window. An exterior brick chimney extends from the northwest elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

231 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1911. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, wraparound porch, three-sided bay, and dormers. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the façade; a one-story, three-sided bay projects from the façade, southeast of the entry. A hip-roof porch shelters the façade entry and three-sided bay; the porch wraps around half of the southeast elevation. The porch has round wood columns; the southeast elevation of the porch is partially enclosed with windows. The second level of the façade is pierced by a pair of windows and a single window. A hip-roof dormer projects from the southwest roof slope; it is pierced by a single window. The south corner of the house is chamfered; the eave above the chamfered corner has a drop pendant. An additional hip-roof dormer extends from the northwest roof slope of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

232 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, irregularly-massed, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in wood siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1900. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the overall massing, decorative front-gable, and full-width porch. The house comprises three primary masses; a two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented section with a ridgeline spanning northwest-southeast; a two-and-one-half-story, front-gable section with a ridgeline spanning northeast-southwest that spans from the center of the northeast elevation of the eave-oriented mass; and, a two-story, rectangular mass with a steeply-pitched hip-roof that projects from the northwest end of the eave-oriented mass. Two entries pierce the first level of the façade of the house. One pierces the façade of the hip-roof mass, and the other pierces the southeast end of the façade of the eave-oriented mass. A hip-roof porch spans the façade of the house and wraps around to shelter the southeast elevation of the front-gable mass. The façade gable is clad in scalloped shingles; the gable also features gable returns and a dentil-work raking cornice. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

233 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1905. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the overall massing, full-width porch, and three-sided bay. The façade of the basement level is pierced on the northwest end by a bay that holds an overhead garage door. The primary entry to the house is located on the first level above the basement; the entry pierces the façade near the southeast end. Two windows pierce the façade, northwest of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that spans the façade; the porch has turned wood columns and a decorative spandrel. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable has a raking cornice and is pierced by a pair of windows. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southeast elevation; the bay is topped by a gable-roof that features corner brackets.

A one-story, wood-frame outbuilding is located to the rear of the main house. The building, constructed ca. 1920, terminates in a gable-roof with extended eaves. Located on the interior of the lot, the structure is consistent in massing, scale, and design of storage shed/garages of the period. This building is a contributing element to the historic district.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

236 Crystal Avenue (Photograph #14)

This two-and-one-half-story, irregularly-massed, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl and rests on a stone foundation. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1905. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the three-sided bays, tower, wraparound porch, and overall massing. The house comprises three primary masses; a two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented section with a ridgeline spanning northwest-southeast; a front-gable section with a ridgeline spanning southwest-northeast from the northwest end of the eave-oriented mass; and, a two-story, pyramidal-roof tower on the east corner where the eave-oriented mass and front-gable mass adjoin. The primary entry pierces the façade of the first level of the tower. A one-story, hip-roof porch with treated-lumber posts and rails spans the façade of the front-gable mass; also the porch wraps around to shelter portions of the southeast and northwest elevations of the mass. Three-story, three-sided bays project from the northwest and southeast elevations of the eave-oriented mass; both are topped by a gable-roof. Gables throughout the house feature gable returns and are pierced by single narrow windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney.

240 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, cross-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a rock-faced, concrete-block foundation. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1903. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the steeply-pitched roof and cross-gable plan. The house comprises two two-story, gable-roof masses. One mass has a ridgeline that travels southwest-northeast; the other mass has a ridgeline that travels northwest-southeast from the southwest end of the other mass. The primary entry pierces the first level of the façade within a one-story in-filled area that faces east. The in-filled area is located within the east corner where the two masses of the house adjoin. The in-filled area is sheltered by a mansard roof that is supported by turned wood columns. The first level of the façade of the southwest-northeast mass of the house is pierced by two windows; two windows also pierce the second level of the façade. The façade gable of the southwest-northeast mass is pierced by a single window. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline of the northwest-southeast mass.

241 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised-brick foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1905. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the projecting façade gable mass, gable returns, brackets, and porch detailing. A two-story, front-gable section projects from the southeast end of the façade. The primary entry pierces the façade directly northwest of the façade projection. The entry and the first level of the projection are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that has turned wood columns and a spindlework frieze. The first level of the façade of the projection is pierced by a pair of windows. The façade gable of the projection features gable returns and wooden brackets; the gable also has a raking cornice. The side gables of the primary mass of the house also feature gable returns and raking cornices. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

242 Crystal Avenue

This two-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding and rests on a stone foundation. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1910. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the hip-roof, full-width façade porch, and overall massing. An entry pierces the first level of the façade and is off-centered northwest. A pair of windows pierces the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry. A hip-roof porch spans the first level of the façade; the porch has turned wood columns and a wood spindlework frieze. Three windows pierce the second level of the façade. A hip-roof dormer projects from the northeast roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by a single window. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the northwest roof slope.

248 Crystal Avenue

This two-story, cross-gable, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding and rests on a brick foundation. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1900. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style, as featured in the overall massing, molded cornices, and porch detailing. The house comprises two primary masses; a side-gable mass with a ridgeline spanning southeast-northwest, and a front-gable mass spanning northeast from the center of the northeast elevation of the side-gable mass. The first level of the façade of the house has two entries on the side-gable mass; the entries flank the front-gable façade mass. The first level of the façade of the front-gable mass is pierced by two windows; the second level of the mass is pierced by a single window. The façade gable is pierced by a single window; the gable features gable returns and a molded raking cornice. The house features molded cornices and gable returns throughout. A hip-roof porch spans the façade of the house and has turned wood columns, scroll-sawn brackets, and a scroll-sawn rail. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney.

256 Crystal Avenue

This two-story, eave-oriented, gambrel-roof, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and appears to be clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1910. The house has elements of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style as featured in the gambrel roof. A one-story, enclosed, shed-roof porch spans a section of the center of the façade of the house. An entry pierces the shed-roof porch on the southeast and northwest elevations. The façade of the shed-roof section is pierced by four windows. Windows pierce the façade of the primary mass of the house, southeast and northwest of the shed-roof section. Two shed-roof dormers pierce the northeast roof slope of the house; each dormer is pierced by two windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles; two brick chimneys pierce the roof at the ridgeline.

262 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame house comprises two primary masses; a two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented section that spans northwest-southeast, and a two-and-one-half-story, front-gable section that spans southwest-northeast from the southeast end of the eave-oriented section. The house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1900. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the three-sided, projecting bay, and steeply-pitched gables. The primary entry pierces the first level of the façade of the front-gable section at the northwest end. Two windows pierce the facade of the mass southeast of the entry. The windows and entry are sheltered by a shed-roof porch. The second level of the façade of the front-gable section is pierced by

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

three windows; the façade gable features carved vergeboards and is pierced by a single window. The façade of the eave-oriented mass is pierced by a single window on the first and second levels. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southeast elevation of the house; it features carved brackets. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles; a brick chimney pierces the northeast roof slope of the eave-oriented mass.

265 Crystal Avenue

This two-story, cross-gable, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1870. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the steeply-pitched, crossing gables. The house comprises two primary masses; a two-story northwest-southeast, eave-oriented mass, and a two-story, northeast-southwest, front-gable mass that extends from the center of the southwest elevation of the eave-oriented section. A one-story porch enclosed with windows fills the southern area of the footprint where the two two-story masses adjoin. The primary entry is located on the southeast elevation of the one-story porch. The one-story porch wraps around the façade and northwest elevation of the front-gable section. The façade gable of the front-gable mass is pierced by a pair of windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles; it is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline of the eave-oriented mass.

270 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame house comprises two primary masses; a two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented section that spans northwest-southeast, and a two-and-one-half-story, front-gable section that spans southwest-northeast from the southeast end of the eave-oriented section. The house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1905. The primary entry pierces the first level of the façade of the front-gable section, at the northwest end; the entry holds a double-leaf door. Two windows pierce the facade of the mass, southeast of the entry. The windows and entry are sheltered by a shed-roof porch. The second level of the façade of the front-gable section is pierced by three windows; the façade gable is pierced by a pair of windows. The façade of the eave-oriented mass is pierced by a single window on the first and second levels. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southeast elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles; a brick chimney pierces the central ridgeline of the eave-oriented mass. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the three-sided projecting bay and in its steeply-pitched gables.

271 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The primary entry pierces the first level of the façade on the northwest end. Two windows pierce the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a single window. An additional entry to the house is located on the northeast end of the southeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

278 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1910. The primary entry pierces the

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

southeast end of the façade and is sheltered by a gable-roof porch. Two windows pierce the façade, northwest of the entry. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a bay that holds a louvered vent. A one-story, eave-oriented section projects from the southwest end of the southeast elevation of the house. An entry pierces the northeast elevation of the mass. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

A one-story, single-bay garage, constructed ca. 1930, is located to the rear of the dwelling and accessed by a concrete drive adjoining the side elevation of the house. The garage is a wood-frame structure terminating in hipped roof with extended eaves. A decorative cupola has been added to the roof ridge. The garage bay houses a contemporary, paneled overhead door. Two windows have been added to the side elevation. The building retains the character-defining features of garages of the period and is a contributing element to the historic district.

280 Crystal Avenue

This two-story, cross-gambrel, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1910. The house has elements of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style as featured in the gambrel roof. The primary entry pierces the first level of the northwest end of the façade; a window pierces the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that features square columns. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gambrel is pierced by a bay that holds a louvered vent. A two-story, gambrel-roof section projects from the southwest end of the southeast elevation of the house; the gambrel is pierced by two windows. A one-story, three-sided bay extends below the side-gambrel and is pierced on each elevation by a window. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline of the front-gambrel mass.

A single-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The utilitarian building terminates in a pyramidal roof with extended eaves. Wall planes are clad in replacement vertical siding. The garage bay houses a contemporary paneled overhead door. Despite modifications, the building retains its overall integrity as defined by scale, mass, and use. The garage is a contributing element to the historic district.

281 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The façade of the primary mass of the house is pierced by two windows on the first level. The second level is pierced by two windows; the façade gable is pierced by a pair of small windows. A one-story, wood-frame, shed-roof section projects from the northeast ends of the southeast and northwest elevations of the house. An entry pierces the façade of each shed-roof section; both entries are sheltered by a recessed porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced at the ridgeline by two brick chimneys.

284 and 286 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1926. The house is a multi-family residence with two entries piercing the first level of the façade. Two single-sash windows pierce the façade between the two entries. The entries and two windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that has round columns. Two additional windows pierce the first level of the façade, northwest and southeast of the porch.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

The second level of the façade is pierced in the center by two narrow windows. Two additional windows pierce the second level of the façade, northwest and southeast of the narrow windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

290 Crystal Avenue

This two-story, gambrel-front, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1920. The house has elements of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style as featured in the gambrel roof. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade; a window pierces the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that has round columns. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows; the front gambrel is pierced by a single window. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southeast elevation of the house. A hip-roof dormer pierces the southeast roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by two windows. An identical dormer pierces the northwest roof slope. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

294 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The foundation appears to be constructed of sea rocks. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1914. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the open-bed pediment, steeply-pitched hip-roof, and round porch columns. A one-story, hip-roof porch enclosed with windows spans the first level of the façade. The primary entry with sidelights pierces the center of the façade of the enclosed porch. The second level of the façade is pierced by two paired windows. An open-bed pediment projects from the northeast roof slope; the pediment is pierced by one window. A shallow, two-story section projects from the center of the northwest elevation of the house. A similar projection appears to extend from the southeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

298 Crystal Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, wood-frame house rests on a foundation that is clad in stucco; the house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1925. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade and is sheltered by a metal awning. The entry is flanked by windows. A small window pierces the façade above the entry. An additional entry to the house pierces the basement wall on the southeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a chimney on the southwest roof slope near the ridgeline.

302 Crystal Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1935. A front-gable porch enclosed with windows projects from the southeast end of the northeast elevation. The primary entry pierces the northwest elevation of the façade porch. One window pierces the façade of the primary mass of the house northwest of the porch projection. A single window also pierces the front-gable of the primary mass. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the southwest end of the ridgeline of the primary mass.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

A single-bay, hip-roof garage is located to the rear of the dwelling, and it also was constructed ca. 1935. The oversized garage bay houses a paneled overhead door. The garage is a contributing element to the historic district.

308 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1929. The primary entry pierces the first level of the façade, near the southeast end; the entry is sheltered by a gable-roof awning supported by turned columns. One window pierces the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry; two windows pierce the first level of the façade, northwest of the entry. The second level of the house is pierced by two windows. The side gables of the house feature gable returns. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

A gable-roof, wood-frame garage is located southwest of the house; it is pierced by entries with overhead doors on the northeast elevation. The multi-bay garage is of recent construction and it is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

312 Crystal Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1925. A one-story, front-gable section projects from the façade of the house. The primary entry pierces the façade of this section; the entry is flanked by windows. The façade gable of the primary mass of the house is pierced by a single, small window. A one-story, wood-frame, gable-roof section projects from and is perpendicular to the ridgeline of the primary mass of the house. Paired windows pierce the northwest and southeast elevations of the roof projection. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

316 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1925. The house has elements of the Craftsman Style as featured in the battered porch columns and stone piers. A hip-roof porch spans the first level of the façade of the house; it has battered columns that rest atop piers constructed of sea rocks. The primary entry pierces the southeast end of the first level of the façade; a pair of windows pierces the first level of the façade, northwest of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by the façade porch. The second level of the façade is pierced by two pairs of windows. A shallow pent-roof extends across the façade gable; the gable is pierced by a single window. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the southeast roof slope near the ridgeline.

321 Crystal Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, wood-frame, Queen Anne-style house rests on a cut-stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1891. The primary entry holds double-leaf doors and pierces the center of the first level of the façade; a pair of windows pierces the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that has square columns. A two-and-one-half-story, front-gable section projects from the façade, northwest of the entry. The façade of the first level of the projection is pierced by a pair of

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

windows; the second level of the projection also is pierced by a pair of windows. The gable of the façade projection is clad in scalloped shingles and is pierced by a pair of windows featuring a wood surround and hood molding. The gable of the projection also features gable returns. A one-story, flat-roof section projects from the second level of the façade of the primary mass of the house; it rests atop the hip-roof, first-level porch. The flat-roof section appears to be an enclosed porch; it has narrow windows on the southwest and southeast elevations. A pair of windows pierces the façade of the primary mass on the second level, southeast of the flat-roof section. The façade eave of the primary mass features dentilwork molding. A narrow, shed-roof dormer pierces the southwest roof slope of the primary mass; the dormer is pierced by two windows. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the southwest end of the southeast elevation of the primary mass of the house; it is partially clad in scalloped shingles. The southeast side-gable of the primary mass of the house is clad in scalloped shingles and is pierced by a pair of windows that feature a wood surround and hood molding. Similar to the façade gable, the side-gable features gable returns. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the first level of the northwest elevation of the house. The northwest elevation gable, similar to the others, is clad in scalloped shingles and is pierced by a pair of windows that feature a wood surround and hood molding. This gable also features gable returns. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by two corbelled, brick chimneys at the central ridgeline.

Two contributing outbuildings are located to the rear of the main dwelling; they are consistent in design and construction with the ca. 1891 date of the main dwelling. The first of these wood-frame buildings is a one-and-one-half story, three-bay, wood-frame outbuilding terminating in a gable-roof with gable returns and a central, gambrel-roof dormer. The roof includes an interior-end, straight-stack, brick chimney. It has a pedestrian entry on the northwest end of the southwest elevation; two windows pierce the elevation southeast of the entry. A single-bay, hipped roof addition extends from the opposing gable end. The dwelling is clad in vertical siding and accented by corner boards. The gambrel-gable is sheathed in scalloped shingles.

The second structure is sited perpendicular to the one-and-one-half-story outbuilding. This single-story, hip-roof outbuilding is supported by a cut stone foundation. The roof includes extended eaves; walls are clad in horizontal wood siding and shakes. Both outbuildings are contributing buildings to the historic district.

40 Eastern Avenue

This two-story, front-gable, wood-frame, vernacular house is clad in wood siding; the foundation is not visible from the public right-of-way. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. An entry pierces the first level of the façade on the northwest end; a window pierces the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a porch that spans the width of the façade; the porch appears to have metal supports. The second level of the façade is pierced in the center by an entry. A second-level porch spans the width of the façade and rests atop the first-level porch; the second-level porch has a shed-roof. The second-level porch has turned wood columns. A one-story, shed-roof mass projects from the center of the northwest elevation of the building and appears to serve as a vestibule for basement entry. An additional entry is located on the southwest end of the second level of the northwest elevation. This entry is accessed by a metal staircase and is sheltered by a shed-roof awning with brackets. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

42 Eastern Avenue

This one-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The primary entry is centered on the façade. A large single-light window pierces the façade, northwest of the entry; a single window pierces the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and large window are sheltered by a hip-roof porch with metal posts and exposed rafter tails. An additional entry is located on the southwest end of the southeast elevation; the entry is sheltered by a raised, shed-roof porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a concrete-block chimney on the southwest end of the northwest roof slope.

43 Eastern Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. A shed-roof porch enclosed with narrow windows spans the first level of the façade; an entry pierces the southeast end of the façade of the porch. The façade gable is pierced by a single window. An additional entry to the house is located on the northeast end of the northwest elevation and is sheltered by a gable-roof porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

47 Eastern Avenue (Photograph #18)

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in wood siding and rests on a foundation that is not visible from the public right-of-way. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has some elements of the Queen Anne Style, as featured in the overall massing, full-width porch, porch detailing, and overlapping wood shingles. The primary entry pierces the southeast end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the façade, northwest of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that has turned wood columns and scroll-sawn brackets. A second-level, gable-roof porch rests atop the southeast end of the first-level porch and shelters an entry. The gable of the porch is clad in incised wood shingles. Two windows pierce the second level of the façade, northwest of the porch. The façade gable is pierced by a single window and is clad in incised wood shingles; the gable has a raking cornice. A gable-roof dormer and a shed-roof dormer pierce the southwest end of the southeast roof slope of the house. A two-story, shed-roof extension projects from the northeast end of the southeast elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a chimney at the ridgeline; the chimney is clad in stucco. A random-rubble stone wall delineates the front yard.

51 Eastern Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1895. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, full-width porch, and gable returns. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade. Two windows pierce the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that spans the width of the façade. The porch has turned columns and a wood spindlework frieze. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by one window and features gable returns. An additional entry to the house is on the northeast end of the southeast elevation; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced at the central ridgeline by a brick chimney.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

55 Eastern Avenue

This three-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has some elements of the Gothic Revival Style as featured in the gable-roof wall extensions and façade bay with a conical roof. The primary entry pierces the first level on the southeast end of the façade. The entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. A three-story, five-sided bay with a conical roof projects from the northwest end of the façade, directly northwest of the entry porch. The wall surface on the southeast and northwest elevations extends into a gable-roof at the center of the eave line. An additional entry to the house is located on the northeast end of the northwest elevation; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

21 Grove Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented north and was constructed ca. 1905. The primary entry pierces the first level of the façade on the west end; two windows pierce the façade, east of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that has square posts. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a pair of windows; the gable-end windows feature vinyl-clad hood molding. An additional entry is located on the south end of the west elevation of the house; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. A gable-roof dormer pierces the west roof slope of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

A wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. This structure terminates in a hipped roof with extended eaves. The walls and roof of the building are clad in replacement materials that are identical to the main building. The garage retains its massing, scale, and overall design, and it is a contributing element to the historic district.

24 Grove Street

This two-and-one-half-story, cross-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling is oriented south and was constructed ca. 1900. The house has minor elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the overall massing and cross-gable roof. The house comprises two masses; one eave-oriented mass that spans west-east, and one front-gable mass that spans north-south. A hip-roof porch spans the façade (south façade gable) of the house and wraps around the south ends of the west and east elevations. The primary entry pierces the first level of the façade on the east end; two windows pierce the façade, west of the entry. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows; the façade gable is pierced by a single window. A two-story, shed-roof section projects from the east elevation of the front-gable section; it has small windows on the first and second levels of the east elevation. An additional entry to the house pierces the west end of the south elevation of the eave-oriented mass; the entry is sheltered by the wraparound, hip-roof porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline of the eave-oriented mass.

25 Grove Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. It is oriented north and was constructed ca. 1910. The primary entry pierces the first level of the façade on the east end; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. The area of the shed-roof porch west of the entry is enclosed; it is pierced

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

by two windows on the façade. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows on the west end. The façade gable is pierced by a single window. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

A two-bay, wood-frame, cinder-block garage is located to the rear of the building. The building terminates in a gable-roof with extended eaves. The proportions, scale, and materials of the garage suggest contemporary design and construction ca. 1980. The building is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

29 Grove Street

This two-story, cross-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented north and was constructed ca. 1900. The house comprises two masses; a two-story, eave-oriented mass that spans west-east, and a two-story, front-gable mass that spans south to north from the east end of the eave-oriented section. An entry pierces the east end of the façade of the front-gable mass on the first level; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof awning with brackets. Two windows pierce the first level of the front-gable section, west of the entry. The second level of the front-gable section is pierced by one window. An entry also pierces the west end of the first level of the façade of the eave-oriented section; a window pierces the first level west of the entry. The entry and window on the façade of the eave-oriented section are sheltered by a hip-roof porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by brick chimneys at the central ridgeline of the front-gable section and the central ridgeline of the eave-oriented section.

A one-story, single-bay garage is located to the side of the dwelling towards the rear of the residential lot. The wood-frame structure terminates in a gable-roof clad in asphalt shingles. The roof extends to a boxed-eave; gable ends are highlighted by raking boards. The scale, proportion and materials of the building suggest contemporary construction ca. 1990. The garage is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

34 Grove Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented south and was constructed ca. 1900. The front-gable is off-centered with the west slope that is longer than the east slope. A hip-roof porch spans the first level of the façade of the house and is enclosed with jalousie windows. An entry pierces the center of the façade of the enclosed porch; it also holds jalousie windows and features a transom. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows; a single window pierces the gable. A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable section projects from the north end of the west elevation of the front-gable mass. The façade porch wraps around the west elevation and meets the façade of the side-gable mass. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. An exterior, shouldered, stone chimney pierces the eave on the east elevation.

A single-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The garage terminates in a pyramidal roof with extended eaves. Walls are clad in wooden drop siding. This outbuilding is a contributing element to the historic district.

5 Rosemary Street

This two-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding that travels to grade. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1890. A hip-roof, brick mass spans the first level of the façade of the house. An entry pierces the northeast end of the façade of the brick mass; a picture window pierces

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

the façade, southwest of the entry. The entry bay is topped by a brick, segmental arch; a soldier course of brick extends along the eave directly above the entry. The picture window on the façade of the brick mass is located within a recessed, brick panel; the recessed area contains a header course and brick lintel. Single windows pierce the northeast and southwest elevations of the brick mass; they each feature a brick lintel. The façade gable is pierced by two windows. An additional entry to the house is located on the southeast end of the southwest elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

10 Rosemary Street

This two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof house is clad in stucco and rests on a foundation that is clad in stucco. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, dormer windows, and picture windows. A one-story, shed-roof section projects from the southwest end of the first level of the façade. The primary entry pierces the façade of the shed-roof section; the southwest elevation of this section is pierced by a picture window. A two-story, gable-roof mass projects from the center of the façade of the primary mass. The first level of the façade of the two-story projection is pierced by a picture window. The second level of the two-story, gable-roof mass is pierced by bays holding casement windows on each elevation. An additional shed-roof section projects from the façade of the primary mass of the house northeast of the central, gable-roof mass. The façade of the northeast shed-roof section is pierced by a picture window; the northeast elevation of this section is pierced by a picture window. The façade of the second level of the primary mass of the house is pierced by two windows; one is located northeast of the gable-roof projection and one is located southwest of the gable-roof projection. Two gable-roof dormers pierce the southeast roof slope of the house; each dormer is pierced on the façade by a single window. A two-story, hip-roof section projects from the center of the northeast elevation of the primary mass. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridge.

12 Rosemary Street

This two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame house rests on a raised-stone basement and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1930. The primary entry pierces the northeast end of the façade; the entry is sheltered by a gable-roof porch containing square columns. A pair of windows pierces the façade, southwest of the entry. The second level of the façade is pierced by two pairs of windows. A hip-roof mass projects from the southwest elevation of the house. It is pierced on the façade by a pair of windows. A bay with an overhead garage door pierces the basement level of the southwest mass. The garage entry is sheltered by a shed-roof awning. An additional entry pierces the northeast elevation of the primary mass of the house; it is sheltered by a two-level porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a stone chimney at the southwest end of the southeast roof slope.

14 Rosemary Street

This two-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a raised-stone basement and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1930. The façade of the raised basement is pierced by a bay on the southwest end; the bay holds hinged garage doors and is sheltered by the porch above. Two entries pierce the northeast end of the second level of the facade of the house. A pair of windows pierces the second level of the façade, southwest of the entries. An integral porch spans the width of the house on the second and third levels of the façade. The second level of the porch is open; the porch is enclosed with windows on the third level of the façade. An additional entry pierces the center of the first level of the

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

northeast elevation of the house; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

15 Rosemary Street

This two-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1928. The primary entry pierces the northeast end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the façade, southwest of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that has square columns and scroll-sawn wood brackets and spandrels. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The house features scroll-sawn wood cornices and wood eave brackets. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

11 Rosemary Street

This two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding and rests on a stone foundation. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1903. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the overall massing, three-sided bay, and off-centered gable. The roof has an off-centered gable with the southeast roof slope shorter than the northwest roof slope. A one-story, enclosed shed-roof porch spans the northeast half of the façade. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade of the shed-roof porch; the entry is sheltered by a small, gable-roof awning with brackets. Two windows pierce the façade of the shed-roof section northeast and southwest of the entry. A two-and-one-half-story, three-sided, gable-roof bay projects from the southwest half of the façade of the house southwest of the enclosed shed-roof porch. The gable of the projection is pierced by a window with a multi-light sash. The gable of the projection and the side-gables of the primary mass of the house feature molded wood cornices. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

A single-story, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The building terminates in a gable-roof with extended eaves. Entries to the structure are located on the longitudinal face and include a pedestrian door and vehicular bay. The exterior walls are clad in shingles. While the current appearance of the garage suggests modification over time, the building retains its overall scale, massing, and proportion characteristic of garages constructed ca. 1930. This building is a contributing element to the historic district.

19 Rosemary Street (Photograph #15)

This two-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1851. The house has elements of the Folk Victorian Style as featured in the overall massing, wood brackets, and wood cornice boards. The primary entry pierces the northeast end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the façade, southwest of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that spans the façade. The porch features square columns with wood brackets and a scroll-sawn wood rail. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows. The façade gable features gable returns and a wood raking cornice. The side elevations of the house have wide wood cornices. A gable-roof wall dormer projects from the northeast roof slope; a gable-roof wall dormer also projects from the southwest roof slope. An additional entry to the house is located within the basement level of the southwest elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

23 Rosemary Street

This two-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a foundation that is covered in stucco and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured by the overall massing and round columns. The primary entry pierces the southwest end of the first level of the façade; the entry features a transom window. Two windows pierce the façade, northeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that spans the façade. The porch features round columns. The façade gable is pierced by two windows. An additional entry to the house is located on the southeast end of the southwest elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

A single-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The building terminates in a gable-roof and includes a paneled, multi-light overhead door in the gable-end. The scale and proportion of the garage suggest a ca. 1920 construction date. This outbuilding is a contributing element to the historic district.

25 Rosemary Street

This two-story, cross-gambrel-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style as featured in the cross-gambrel roof. The primary entry pierces the southwest end of the first level of the façade; a window pierces the façade, northeast of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that spans the façade. The porch has square columns and framed spandrels clad in vinyl. The façade gambrel is pierced by two windows. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the northwest end of the northeast elevation of the house. The southwest and northeast side-gambrels are pierced by two windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

A wood-frame garage and a wood-frame storage shed are located to the rear of the building. The two-bay garage terminates in a gable-roof and is new construction (ca. 2000). The gable-roof garden shed is a one-story building also recently constructed (ca. 2000). The two outbuildings are non-contributing elements to the historic district.

26 Rosemary Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, three-sided bays, and flared-dormer. A shed-roof porch enclosed with windows spans the first level of the façade; the primary entry pierces the northeast elevation of the enclosed porch. A one-story, hip-roof, enclosed porch spans the southwest half of the second level of the façade and rests atop the first-level porch. The façade gable is pierced by a pair of windows and features gable returns. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the northeast elevation of the house. The three-sided bay is topped by a flared, gable-roof dormer; the dormer is pierced by a pair of windows and features an enclosed gable. An additional dormer pierces the northeast roof slope, northwest of the dormer that tops the three-sided bay. The second dormer is pierced by a pair of windows. Two additional entries to the house pierce the first level of the northwest end of the northeast elevation; the entries are northwest of the three-sided bay. The entries and a window to the southeast are sheltered by a

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

shed-roof porch that features square columns. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The building terminates in a hipped roof with extended eaves and exposed rafter ends. The wall of the utilitarian building are flared and clad in cedar shakes. The garage bays house vertical-board sliding doors secured to an exterior horizontal track located just below the eave line. The scale, mass, and proportion of the building are consistent with construction ca. 1920. This outbuilding is a contributing element to the historic district.

34 and 36 Rosemary Street

This two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1920. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, three-sided bay, and dormers. Two entries pierce the center of the first level of the façade. Two windows pierce the façade, northeast of the entries. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the façade, southwest of the entries. A porch spans the façade of the house on the first and second levels. The porch has square columns; the porch railings are created of latticework panels. The second level of the façade is pierced in the center by an entry; two windows pierce the second level, northeast of the entry. A hip-roof dormer projects from the southeast roof slope; the dormer is pierced by two windows. An additional hip-roof dormer pierces the southwest roof slope. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the ridgeline.

39 Rosemary Street

This two-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl. The foundation is constructed of stone. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, hip-roof dormers, and ribbon windows. The primary entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade; the entry is sheltered by a porch constructed of treated lumber. A ribbon of three windows pierces the façade, northeast of the entry. The second level of the façade is pierced by a central entry; the entry provides access to a porch that rests atop the first-level porch. The porch is not covered; it has a frame railing that is flared and clad in vinyl siding. A window pierces the second level of the façade, northeast of the entry. A hip-roof dormer pierces the southeast roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by one window. A two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof mass projects from the center of the northeast elevation. The first and second levels of the mass are pierced by a ribbon of three windows on the northeast elevation; the top level of the mass is pierced by a pair of windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

43 Rosemary Street

This two-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The first and second levels of the façade are each pierced by three windows. A hip-roof porch spans the first level of the southwest elevation of the house. The primary entry likely is sheltered by this porch, but the sides of the porch are masked by a plastic tarpaulin. An additional entry to the house pierces the center of the second level of the northeast elevation; it is accessed by lumber steps. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingle and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

69 Rosemary Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style, as featured in the overall massing, full-width porches, and gable-roof dormer. The primary entry pierces the northeast end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the façade, southwest of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a porch that has turned wood columns. The second level of the façade has a bay arrangement that is identical to the first level of the facade. A hip-roof, second-level porch rests atop the first-level porch; the second-level porch has square columns. The façade gable has gable returns and is pierced by an entry at the apex. The entry is sheltered by a shed-roof awning that is supported by wood brackets. A gable-roof dormer projects from the northeast roof slope; the dormer has an enclosed gable and is pierced by a single window. Two additional entries to the house pierce the southwest elevation of the house. One appears to access the basement and has a gable-roof vestibule that projects from the elevation. The second entry accesses the first level of the house and is accessed by treated-lumber decking. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced at the ridgeline by two brick chimneys.

72 Rosemary Street

This two-story, side-gable, wood-frame bungalow rests on a stone foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1920. The house has an off-centered gable, resulting in a longer roof slope on the southeast than on the northwest. The eaves of the house are wide and feature vinyl clad brackets. An integral, shed-roof porch spans the façade of the house and is partially enclosed with window bays holding slider sashes. A gable-roof dormer projects from the southeast roof slope of the house. The dormer is pierced by tripartite windows and features a recessed porch area with a wooden rail. The dormer has wide eaves and vinyl clad brackets. A shallow, one-story, shed-roof mass projects from the southwest elevation of the house. A shallow, one-story, shed-roof mass also projects from the northeast elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

77 Rosemary Street

This two-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame house is clad in wood shingles and composite siding; it rests on a foundation that has been clad in stucco. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1915. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style, as featured in the overall massing, enclosed gables, shingle siding, and gable returns. The gable of the house is off-centered on the southwest elevation, resulting in a northwest roof slope that is longer than the southeast roof slope. The primary entry pierces the southwest end of the first level of the façade and is located within an integral porch. A two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof mass projects from the northeast end of the façade, directly northeast of the integral porch. The gable-roof façade mass is pierced by paired windows on the first and second levels of the façade; the façade gable is pierced by a single window and features gable returns. Two additional entries to the house are located on the northeast elevation; both entries access treated-lumber decks. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the northeast end of the ridgeline.

84 Rosemary Street

This irregularly-massed, two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame house is clad in aluminum siding; the foundation of the house is not visible. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1900. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the irregular massing, three-sided bay, full-

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

width porch, and projecting gable masses. The house comprises a central, hip-roof mass with gable-roof projections on the southeast and northeast elevations. A shed-roof porch enclosed with storm windows spans the façade of the house and masks the primary entry. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southwest elevation and is topped by a conical roof. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the building. The building terminates in a gable-roof. Walls are sheathed in asphalt shingles, and gable-ends are clad in vertical boards with scalloped ends. The gable-end of the building houses two paneled, multi-light overhead doors. The massing, scale and proportion of the building are consistent with a ca. 1930 construction date. The garage is a contributing element to the historic district.

85 Rosemary Street

This two-story, truncated hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the full-width façade porch, projecting three-sided bay, and overall massing. The primary entry pierces the northeast end of the first level of the façade. A window pierces the façade, southwest of the entry. A hip-roof porch spans the width of the façade and shelters the first-level entry and window. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows. A two-story, three-sided bay with a flat roof projects from the northwest end of the southwest elevation of the house. A hip-roof dormer projects from the northeast roof slope of the house. The roof of the house is clad in slate.

89 Rosemary Street

This two-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1900. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the three-sided bay projection and overall massing. The primary entry pierces the southwest end of the first level of the façade. Two windows pierce the façade, northeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that spans the southwest half of the façade. The porch has Tuscan columns. The second level of the façade is pierced by a ribbon of three windows and a single window. A hip-roof dormer projects from the northwest roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by a single window. An additional dormer pierces the northeast roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by a pair of windows. An exterior, shouldered, brick chimney extends along the northwest end of the northeast elevation of the house and pierces the eave. A two-story, hip-roof mass projects from the southeast end of the northeast elevation of the house; this mass features an additional entry on the first level of the northwest elevation. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southwest elevation of the house; it is topped by a conical roof. The southeast (rear) elevation of the house has a two-story mass with a shed-roof; an additional entry with sliding-glass doors provides access from the rear mass to an elevated treated-lumber deck. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles; an interior brick chimney pierces the roof near the ridgeline of the central, hip-roof mass.

16 Stanners Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1910. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, full-width porch, gable returns, and turned wood columns. The primary entry pierces the southwest end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the façade

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

northeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that spans the first level of the façade. The porch features turned wood columns. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a single window and features gable returns with wood brackets. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

20 Stanners Street

This two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a raised-stone basement and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, full-width porch, and hip-roof. The façade of the basement level is clad in wood shingles and is pierced in the center by an entry holding double-leaf doors. The entry is flanked by windows. The basement level is sheltered by a second-level porch. The second level of the façade is pierced by an entry on the southwest end; a window pierces the second level northeast of the entry. The second level of the façade is spanned by a flat-roof porch that has round columns; steps access the porch on the northeast elevation of the porch. The third level of the façade is pierced by two windows. A hip-roof dormer pierces the southeast roof slope; it is pierced by a pair of windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

A modified, two-story, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The second-story of the gable-roof building is a recent addition (ca. 2000). The outbuilding does not retain the scale, massing, and proportion associated with the garage building type and is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

24 Stanners Street

This two-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in wood siding and rests on a raised basement that is clad in stucco. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the scroll-sawn cornice of the porch and the primary mass of the house. The façade of the basement level is pierced in the center by an entry; windows flank the entry. The primary entry pierces the northeast end of the second level of the façade; the entry features sidelights and a transom. Two windows pierce the second level of the façade, southwest of the entry. A shallow-pitched, hip-roof porch spans the width of the second level of the façade and also shelters the façade level of the basement. The porch is accessed from the southwest elevation. The porch features square columns and scroll-sawn cornice trim. The façade gable is pierced by two windows; a bay that holds an octagonal vent pierces the apex of the gable. The northeast and southwest elevations of the house feature scroll-sawn cornice trim. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridge line.

26 Stanners Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised-brick foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1900. The façade of the raised basement has a central entry that is flanked by windows. The second level of the façade, within the wood-frame portion of the house, has an entry on the southwest end; two windows pierce the second level, northeast of the entry. The second level of the façade is sheltered by a flat-roof porch that features square, treated-lumber posts and a treated-lumber rail. The porch is accessed via a treated-lumber staircase that extends from the northeast elevation. The third level of the façade is pierced by two windows. The façade gable is pierced by a single window. A one-story, hip-roof mass extends from the northwest end of the northeast elevation of the first level. A two-story, hip-roof mass extends from the northwest end of the

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

southwest elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney.

A one-story, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the residential lot. The gable-roof outbuilding is supported by a poured-concrete foundation and rises to a gable-roof with extended eaves. The exterior walls are sheathed in wood drop siding and extend to wide corner boards. This outbuilding was constructed ca. 1920 and is a contributing element to the historic district.

2 Terrace Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1910. A flat-roof porch spans the first level of the façade; it features square columns that are clad in wood shingles. The primary entry pierces the first level of the façade at the northwest end; a pediment extends from the porch roof, accenting the entry. One window pierces the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows. The façade gable has flared eaves and is pierced by paired windows; the gable appears to be clad in vinyl siding. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the northeast end of the southeast elevation of the house. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, porch pediment, and three-sided bay. An additional house is located on the lot and is north of the primary house. This one-and-one-half-story, front-gable house is clad in wood shingles; the siding travels to grade, masking the foundation. An entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade; a window pierces the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that spans the façade; the porch features square wood columns. A pair of windows pierces the façade gable. A one-story, shed-roof section projects from the northeast end of the southeast elevation. The roof of the house is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

4 Terrace Avenue

This two-story, front-gambrel, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1910. The house has elements of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style as featured in the gambrel roof. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade; a one-story, three-sided bay pierces the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a flat-roof porch with square columns. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows; a single window pierces the apex of the gambrel. An additional entry pierces the center of the first level of the northwest elevation of the house. A shed-roof dormer extends from the northwest roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by two windows. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the first level of the southeast elevation of the house. A shed-roof dormer projects from the southeast roof slope above the three-sided bay. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

A one-and-one-half story, wood-frame outbuilding is located to the rear of the dwelling. The outbuilding, which may have been constructed as a garage, has been modified through the addition of a gambrel roof and alterations to the entry bays. The core building may have been constructed ca. 1920; however, recent modifications have altered the building's overall scale, mass and proportion. The outbuilding is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

10 Terrace Avenue

This two-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The primary mass of the house has a front-gable roof. A one-story, hip-on-gable-roof mass projects from the façade of the primary mass. The first level of this mass has a gable-roof with gable returns; the hip-roof section extends from the center of the gable and spans to the second level of the house. The primary entry pierces the southeast end of the first level of the façade of the projection; three windows pierce the façade of the projection, northwest of the entry. The second level of the façade projection has a hip-roof and is pierced on the façade by three windows. An additional entry to the house appears to pierce the northeast end of the southeast elevation; it is sheltered by a hip-roof porch. A two-story mass projects from the northeast end of the northwest elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the ridgeline of the primary mass. The eave of the primary mass on the southeast elevation features wood brackets.

13 Terrace Avenue

This three-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1899. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the overall massing, two-level porch, three-sided bay, and raking wood cornices. The house comprises two three-story masses; a front-gable section with a ridgeline that spans northeast-southwest and an eave-oriented, gable-roof section with a ridgeline that spans northwest-southeast. The front-gable mass extends from the southeast end of the northeast elevation of the eave-oriented mass. The gables of both masses feature gable returns and raking wood cornices. Portions of the house are masked by vegetation. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade of the front-gable mass; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch. A second-level porch with a gable-roof and enclosed façade gable rests atop the first level porch. The second-level porch also shelters an entry. Two windows pierce the second level of the façade, southeast of the porch. The façade gable is pierced by a pair of windows. The façade of the eave-oriented mass appears to be pierced by a single window on the first and second levels. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southeast elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline of the eave-oriented mass.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. This single-story building rises to a gable-roof with a clipped-gable end. Exterior walls are clad in cedar shakes. The building retains its simple, board entry surrounds, corner boards, and flared raking board. The building, constructed ca. 1920, is a contributing element to the historic district.

14 Terrace Avenue

This one-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1933. The house has some elements of the Craftsman Style as featured in the front-gable roof, integral porch, and overall massing. An integral porch spans the northwest half of the façade and features square columns. A metal awning spans the width of the porch. The primary entry to the house pierces the center of the façade of the primary mass and is sheltered by the porch. A ribbon of four windows pierces the southeast half of the façade of the house; a shallow pent-roof spans the width of the windows. The façade gable is pierced by one window. A shed-roof dormer spans the depth of the house on the northwest roof slope. A one-story, gable-roof, wood-frame mass projects from the southeast roof slope of the primary mass of the house. The façade of the mass is blind; the southeast

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

elevation of the mass is pierced by two pairs of windows. A shallow, one-story bump-out extends from the northeast end of the southeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

15 Terrace Avenue (Photograph #10)

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1900. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing and full-width porch. A shed-roof, enclosed porch spans the width of the house on the first level of the façade. The porch appears to have featured spandrels; the areas between the spandrels have been modified to accommodate standard windows. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the façade of the enclosed porch. Similar to the windows, the area around the entry has been modified to accommodate a standard door. Two windows pierce the façade of the enclosed porch, southeast of the entry. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows on the southeast half of the elevation. A second-level, gable-roof porch projects from the northwest end of the façade. The porch is enclosed with paired windows; the gable of the porch is enclosed. The façade gable of the house is pierced by a single window and features gable returns. A shed-roof dormer pierces the northwest roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by a pair of windows. A one-story, hip-roof mass projects from the first level of the southeast elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline. A masonry wall defines the yard.

A single-bay, wood-frame garage also is located on the residential lot. The building is accessed by a paved drive defined by poured-concrete retaining walls. The structure terminates in a gable-roof. The façade gable end includes a wood vent. The exterior walls of the building are clad in cedar shakes, and the gable end houses a paneled, multi-light overhead door. The scale, proportion, and materials of the building suggest a ca. 1940 construction date. This building is a contributing element to the historic district.

16 Terrace Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the turned wood columns, molded wood brackets, and gable returns. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the façade and is sheltered by a shed-roof porch with turned wood columns and molded wood brackets. The southeast half of the porch is enclosed. The façade of the enclosed porch is pierced by a ribbon of three windows. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a single window; it features gable returns and molded wood brackets. The eaves of the house also feature wood brackets. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the southeast roof slope.

The residential lot also includes a two-bay, wood-frame garage whose design reflects change and modification over the years. The building terminates in an exaggerated, hipped roof with slightly extended eaves. The walls of the building are clad in wooden drop siding. The garage bays are defined by simple board surrounds and house paneled and multi-light overhead doors. The design and materials of the building suggest a ca. 1930 construction date. The garage is a contributing element to the historic district.

17 Terrace Avenue

The design of this two-story, wood-frame dwelling adopts an intersecting-gable form comprising a gable-front, principal block and an intersecting-gable, rear, secondary block. A straight stack, brick chimney rises

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

from the roof plan near the roof ridge. The two-bay principal elevation is spanned by an open, shed-porch incorporating a simple baluster and turned posts with brackets. Exterior walls are sheathed in horizontal siding, and the edges of the wall plane are defined by corner boards. The dwelling was constructed ca. 1910.

19 Terrace Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1940. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the irregular massing, carved-wood brackets, and porches. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that spans the first level of the façade. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable has gable returns and is pierced by a pair of windows. A gable-roof projects from the center of the southeast roof slope; the gable features gable returns and is pierced by a pair of windows. A shed-roof dormer pierces the southeast roof slope, northeast of the gable projection. A shed-roof dormer also pierces the northeast end of the northwest roof slope. A gable-roof dormer pierces the northwest roof slope, southwest of the shed-roof dormer; an additional dormer pierces the southwest end of the northwest roof slope. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

20 Terrace Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade; windows pierce the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that spans the first level of the façade. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a single window. A one-story, shed-roof mass projects from the northeast end of the southeast elevation; an entry pierces the mass on the southwest elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The building terminates in a pyramidal roof with extended eaves. The exterior walls of the outbuilding are slightly flared at the building base. The garage doors have been replaced with contemporary, paneled overhead units. The scale, massing, and construction of the building are consistent with a ca. 1930 construction date. This building is a contributing element to the historic district.

35 Terrace Avenue (Photograph #11)

This two-story, irregularly-massed, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in wood siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1895. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the irregular massing, carved-wood brackets, and porches. The house comprises a central, two-story, steeply-pitched, hip-roof mass with additional two-story, hip-roof masses projecting from the northeast, northwest, and southeast elevations. The primary entry to the house is centered on the first-level façade of the central, hip-roof mass; the entry is located within a recessed vestibule. A window pierces the façade of the central mass, southeast of the entry. The window and entry are sheltered by a hip-roof porch with round columns and carved-wood brackets. The second level of the façade of the central mass is pierced by two windows. A two-story, hip-roof mass projects from the façade of the central mass, northwest of the façade porch. The façade projection is pierced by a window on the first and second levels; both windows feature multi-light, leaded glass. Eaves throughout the house feature carved wood brackets.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

Two-story porches extend from the southwest (rear) elevation of the house. A gable-roof dormer projects from the southeast roof slope of the central mass; an additional dormer projects from the northwest roof slope of the central mass. Both dormers are pierced by a pair of windows and feature carved-wood eave brackets. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the southeast roof slope of the central mass.

38 Terrace Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, irregularly-massed, wood-frame, Queen Anne-style house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1888. The house comprises a central, two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof mass with a ridgeline that spans southwest-northeast. Two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, gable-roof masses project from the central mass to the southeast, southwest, and northwest. The eaves and gables throughout the house feature wood brackets, wood cornices, and raking cornices. The primary entry pierces the southeast end of the first level of the central mass; the entry has double-leaf doors and features a transom. A one-story, hip-roof porch shelters the entry and wraps around to shelter the southeast elevation of the central mass. The porch features a pediment that accents the primary entry, turned wood columns, molded wood brackets, dentilwork molding, and drop pendants. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the façade, northwest of the entry and porch. The three-sided-bay is clad in scalloped wood shingles between the first and second levels. The three-sided bay is topped by an enclosed gable that is pierced by a tripartite window. The gable features wood brackets and is enclosed with a wood cornice. Solid brackets extend from the base of the gable and feature drop pendants. The second level of the façade of the central mass is pierced by a single window. An additional two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the northwest elevation of the house. A two-and-one-half-story mass topped by an enclosed gable projects from the northeast end of the northwest elevation, northeast of the three-sided bay. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles; a brick chimney pierces the roof of the central mass.

39 Terrace Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade and holds two single-leaf doors. Two windows pierce the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that spans the width of the façade. The second level of the façade is pierced by three windows. The façade gable is pierced by a single window. A two-story, three-sided bay pierces the center of the southeast elevation of the house. A one-story, gable-roof mass projects from the southeast roof slope of the primary mass of the house. A three-story, gable-roof mass projects from the center of the northwest elevation of the primary mass of the house. A shed-roof dormer projects from the northwest roof slope of the primary mass of the house, directly northeast of the three-story projection. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a chimney that appears to be clad in stucco.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The building terminates in a hipped roof. Exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The scale, mass, and proportion of the outbuilding suggest a ca. 1920 construction date. This building is a contributing element to the historic district.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

42 Terrace Avenue (Photograph #12)

This two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1925. The house has elements of the Craftsman Style as featured in the overall massing, three-sided bay, window sash, porches, and dormer. Two entries pierce the southeast end of the first level of the façade; the entries are sheltered by a porch. The porch features battered, square columns that rest atop wood piers. A picture window pierces the first level of the façade, northwest of the porch. A second-level porch enclosed with windows rests atop the first-level porch. The second-level porch also features battered, square columns that rest atop wood piers. A picture window pierces the second level of the façade, northwest of the porch. The southwest roof slope is pierced by a hip-roof dormer; the dormer is pierced by a single window. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the northwest elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the ridgeline.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The building terminates in a pyramidal roof with extended eaves. The two garage bays include paneled, contemporary garage doors. The scale, mass, and proportion suggest construction ca. 1925. This outbuilding is a contributing element to the historic district.

43 Terrace Avenue

This three-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1890. The house appears to have some elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, shed-roof dormers, and enclosed gable. A hip-roof, enclosed porch spans the first level of the façade. An entry pierces the northwest end of the façade of the enclosed porch; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof awning that is supported by brackets. A picture window pierces the façade of the enclosed porch, southeast of the entry. A one-story, gable-roof mass projects from the second level of the façade of the house and rests atop the first-level enclosed porch on the northwest end. The second level of the façade of the house is pierced by two windows, southeast of the gable-roof projection. The façade gable is enclosed and is pierced by a pair of windows. Shed-roof dormers span the depth of the house on the southeast and northwest roof slopes. The northwest elevation of the house has an additional two-story bump-out beneath the side dormer. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a chimney that is clad in stucco.

45 Terrace Avenue

This two-story, side-gable, wood-frame bungalow is clad in vinyl siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1925. The primary entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade; it is flanked by windows. The entry and windows are sheltered by an integral shed-roof porch that spans the width of the façade. A gable-roof dormer projects from the northeast roof slope. The dormer is pierced by a single window and features wide eaves with carved-wood eave brackets and exposed carved rafter tails. The dormer extends in a shed-roof projection to the southeast; the shed-roof dormer is pierced by a single window. The eaves of the house are wide and feature carved-wood brackets. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the center of the southeast elevation of the house; an additional one-story, gable-roof mass projects from the southwest end of the southeast elevation. The gable-roof mass features an entry on the northeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the southwest roof slope.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

46 Terrace Avenue

This two-story, cross-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, cross-gable plan, off-centered gable, full-width porch, and hip-roof dormer. The house comprises two primary masses; a side-gable mass with a ridgeline spanning northwest-southeast and a front-gable mass with a ridgeline spanning southwest from the center of the southwest elevation of the side-gable mass. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the front-gable mass and is located within a shallow recess of the façade. A window pierces the first level of the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that has Tuscan columns and a vinyl-wrapped railing. The porch rests on a brick foundation. The façade gable has an off-centered gable, resulting in a longer roof slope on the southeast than on the northwest. The gable is pierced by two windows and features gable returns. The side-gable mass features gables with gable returns; both gables are pierced by two windows. A hip-roof dormer projects from the southeast roof slope of the front-gable mass directly southwest of the side-gable mass. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

A two-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The structure terminates in a hipped roof with extended eaves and rafter ends. The exterior walls of the building have been parged. The outbuilding retains its overall scale and massing consistent with a construction date of ca. 1920. The garage is a contributing element to the historic district.

48 Terrace Avenue

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1890. The house has elements of the Colonial Revival Style as featured in the overall massing, full-width porch, carved-wood brackets, turned wood columns and projecting, two-story mass. The primary entry pierces the northwest end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the façade, southeast of the entry. The entry and windows are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that has turned wood columns; the porch is accessed on the southeast elevation. The second level of the façade is pierced by an entry on the northwest end; the entry is sheltered by a gable-roof porch that projects from the elevation and rests atop the northwest end of the first-level porch. The second-level porch has an enclosed gable and turned wood columns. Two windows pierce the second level of the façade, southeast of the entry and porch. The façade gable is pierced by a single window and features gable returns and carved-wood brackets. Eaves throughout the house have carved-wood brackets. A two-story, gable-roof mass projects from the center of the southeast elevation of the house; the gable of the mass is pierced by a single window and has gable returns and carved-wood brackets. A two-story porch with turned wood columns extends along the northeast end of the southeast elevation, directly northeast of the gable-roof projection. A gable-roof dormer projects from the northwest roof slope of the house at the center of the northwest elevation. The gable of the dormer is pierced by a single window and features carved-wood brackets. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney.

48.5 Terrace Avenue

This residence is located behind, northeast of, 48 Terrace Avenue and is only partially visible from the public right-of-way. The house is oriented southwest and appears to have been constructed ca. 1900. It is a front-gable, wood-frame residence with multiple entrances on the southeast and northwest ends of the first and second levels of the façade. A two-story, hip-roof porch appears to shelter the bays of the façade. The

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

porch has turned wood columns on the second level and square posts on the first level; a portion of the porch on the northwest end is constructed of treated lumber. A one-story, hip-roof porch extends along the southeast elevation of the house; this porch appears to have Tuscan columns and is partially enclosed on the northeast end. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. Although the house has some elements of the Colonial Revival Style, as featured in the columns and overall massing, determining a particular dominant style is problematic with the restricted view.

15 Terrace Ct

This three-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised-stone foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1876. Only portions of the house are visible due to vegetation. A two-story, shed-roof porch enclosed with windows spans the façade. The primary entry appears to be on the south elevation of the first level of the porch. The façade gable is pierced by paired windows; a single small window pierces the gable above the paired windows.

A single-story, single-bay, wood-frame garage is located to the rear of the dwelling. The building terminates in a gable-roof with extended eaves. The original building has been modified through the addition of a side shed. Exterior walls are clad in replacement siding. The original outbuilding is consistent in its utilitarian design with outbuildings of the type constructed ca. 1920. The garage is a contributing element to the historic district.

16 Terrace Ct

This two-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented east and was constructed ca. 1890. A shed-roof porch enclosed with windows spans the first level of the façade. The primary entry pierces the south end of the façade of the house. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows; the façade gable is pierced by a small bay that holds a louvered vent. A one-story, shed-roof section projects from the west end of the north elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline.

391 Williams Street

This one-story, front-gable building appears to be constructed of concrete and is partially clad in vinyl siding. The building is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1925. It currently serves as Cheers Deli & Grocery. The façade is clad in vinyl siding. A storefront is recessed into the center of the façade; the storefront features glazing, and portions are clad in brick. The primary entry pierces the south side of the recessed portion. The recessed storefront is flanked by bays that are covered with rolling, metal shutters. The façade gable has an exposed truss and is pierced by a louvered vent. Two concrete piers that extend slightly above the roofline flank the façade. The west end of the south elevation is clad in vinyl siding; the remainder of the elevation is concrete. Two bays that appear to hold pedestrian doors pierce the south elevation. Five large bays that appear to have held windows also pierce the south elevation; each of the five bays has a concrete sill and has been infilled. The roof of the building is clad in asphalt shingles.

393 Williams Street

This one-story, front-gable building is clad in brick on the façade; the façade gable is clad in metal. The façade is flanked by brick piers. The building is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1920. The façade is

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

divided in half into two storefronts. The south half serves as New China Restaurant. A pedestrian entry for the restaurant is located near the center of the façade; plate-glass windows span the façade, south of the entry. The north half serves as Hodges Square Wine & Spirits. A pedestrian entry for the store is located near the center of the façade; plate-glass windows span the façade, north of the entry.

397 Williams Street (Photograph #8)

This two-story, brick, commercial building is oriented west. Although assessment records attribute a 1900 construction date, visual observation suggests the building was replaced or severely altered during the 1920s or 1930s. The first level of the façade is divided into three storefronts; the complex is known as Hodges Square Shopping Center. The southernmost storefront houses a beauty salon. The façade of this section is pierced by a pedestrian entry that is recessed into the storefront; plate-glass windows span the façade, south of the entry. Directly north of the southern storefront is a bay holding an individual pedestrian door with a transom; this entry likely leads to residences or offices on the second level of the building. The entry is topped by a panel that is framed in brick stretchers; the center of the panel features a brick, herringbone pattern. The central storefront on the façade appears to be empty. This storefront features a central, recessed entry that is flanked by plate-glass windows. The northernmost storefront houses the Institute of Culinary Arts. It has a central recessed entry that is flanked by plate-glass windows. Each of the three storefronts features a brick soldier course lintel. A brick soldier belt course visually divides the façade into two levels between the storefronts and the bays on the second level. The second level of the façade is pierced by eight bays that hold paired windows and single windows. The two center bays hold paired windows; decorative panels extend beneath these bays and appear to hold metal grillwork. Each bay on the second level of the façade is topped by a brick soldier course lintel. Two bands of soldier course brick also span the top of the façade of the building creating a cornice. An additional entry to the building pierces the second level of the north elevation; the entry is accessed by treated-lumber steps.

405 Williams Street

This complex comprises two attached buildings. The buildings are oriented west and were constructed ca. 1920. The primary building is a two-story, eave-oriented, wood-frame building with a flared, gambrel roof. It is clad in brick and wood paneling. The façade of the building is pierced by a pedestrian entry on the north end. One bay, directly south of the entry, has been covered with paneling; it has a brick sill. An additional bay is centered on the façade and contains a plate-glass sash; a window with slider sashes pierces the south end of the façade. The façade is primarily clad in wood paneling; brick is located south of the façade entry, at sill level beneath the covered bay, and the bay holding slider sashes. The west roof slope of the gambrel-roof building is pierced by a hip-roof dormer; the dormer is pierced by a single window. The north elevation of the building is masked on the first level by an attached building. The second level of the north elevation of the building is pierced in the center by a ribbon of three windows; single windows flank the ribbon of windows. The roof of the building is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the south end of the ridgeline. The second building has a flat roof and is one story in height; it is attached to the north elevation of the gambrel-roof building. A shed-roof section spans the width of the facade. The façade of this section is covered with paneling; brick extends from the sill level to grade on the façade. A bay holding plate-glass pierces the north elevation of the shed-roof section. The north elevation of the flat-roof building is pierced by two pairs of windows. The roof of this building is clad in asphalt shingles.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

416 Williams Street (Photograph #7)

This two-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented east and was constructed ca. 1900. The house has elements of the Gothic Revival Style as featured in the overall massing and the steeply-pitched, intersecting, façade-gable. Two entries pierce the center of the façade; the entries are flanked by windows. A hip-roof porch with square columns spans the façade and shelters the entries and windows. The second level of the façade is pierced by an entry near the center of the elevation; the entry is sheltered by a hip-roof porch that rests atop the first-level porch. The second-level porch has square wood columns. Single windows pierce the second level of the façade on both sides of the porch. A steeply-pitched, intersecting gable projects from the east roof slope of the house; it is pierced by one window. A two-story section projects from south end of the west elevation of the house; it is only partially visible from the public right-of-way. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

418 Williams Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented east and was constructed ca. 1866. The house has elements of the Greek Revival Style as featured in the wide entablature, closed gable, and raking cornice. Two entries pierce the first level of the façade on the north end; the entries are sheltered by a porch. Two windows pierce the first level of the façade, south of the entries and porch. The second level of the façade is pierced by an entry; the entry is sheltered by a shed-roof porch that rests atop the first-level porch. Two windows pierce the second level of the façade, south of the entry and porch. The façade gable is pierced by two windows; the gable is enclosed and features a molded-wood, raking cornice. The house features a wide, molded entablature that spans each elevation.

420-426 Williams Street

This commercial building is clad in brick and is oriented east; it appears to house three commercial businesses. It was constructed ca. 1900. The building comprises two primary masses; a two-story, hip-roof section with a ridgeline that spans west-east and a one-story mass that has a flat-roof with a parapet on the facade. The flat-roof mass is attached to the north elevation of the hip-roof mass. The façade of the two-story mass has a recessed storefront entrance on the first level. The recessed entry is flanked by plate-glass windows. A single pedestrian entry pierces the façade, north of the storefront, and likely provides access to the second level of the building. A fabric awning spans the façade above the storefront; an individual awning shelters the pedestrian entry on the north end of the façade of the mass. The second level of the façade of the hip-roof mass is pierced by two pairs of windows. The roof of the hip-roof section is clad in asphalt shingles. The one-story mass is pierced on the façade by two entries that hold plate-glass doors; the doors are flanked by plate-glass windows. Fabric awnings span the area above the doors and windows on the façade of the one-story mass. The west half of the one-story mass appears to be clad in vinyl siding.

428 Williams Street

This resource comprises two attached buildings. A one-story, front-gable building is located directly west of Williams Street and is oriented east; a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame house is attached to the west elevation of the front-gable mass. The one-story, front-gable mass was constructed ca. 1940. The façade of the one-story mass is clad in brick. Two entries are recessed into the central façade of the mass; the recessed section is flanked by window bays. The window bays each feature a brick header sill; a brick soldier course

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

spans the width of the façade, above the windows and recessed entry. The front-gable and sides of this mass are clad in vinyl siding. The one-story mass does not appear to have elements of a particular architectural style. The original orientation of the two-and-one-half-story house was not recognizable from the public right-of-way. The house rests on a brick foundation and is partially clad in vinyl siding. The house has two primary masses; a gable-roof section that spans west to east and a gable-roof section that spans north to south. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the north elevation of the north to south mass of the house; the bay features carved-wood brackets and scalloped shingles. A two-story, shed-roof section projects from the south elevation of the north to south mass. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. The house appears to have elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the steeply-pitched crossing gables and the three-sided bay on the north elevation. The house appears to have been constructed ca. 1900.

432 Williams Street

This resource comprises two attached buildings. A one-story, flat-roof building is located directly west of Williams Street and is oriented east; a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame house is attached to the west elevation of the flat-roof mass. The house has elements of the Queen Anne Style as featured in the steeply-pitched crossing gables and scalloped siding. The one-story mass is clad in wood paneling and serves as Lee's Oriental Market. It appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. An entry pierces the south end of the façade of the one-story mass. A pair of windows pierces the façade, north of the entry. The north and south elevations of the one-story mass are blind. The one-story mass does not appear to have elements of a particular architectural style. The original orientation of the two-and-one-half-story house was not recognizable from the public right-of-way. It was constructed ca. 1900. The house has two primary masses; a gable-roof section that spans west to east and a gable-roof section that spans north to south. The house is clad in wood siding; the gables of the house are clad in scalloped wood shingles and feature raking dentilwork cornices. Each gable is pierced by a single window. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline of the north to south mass.

A three-bay, wood-frame garage is located on the property. The one-story structure is supported by a concrete slab and rises to a shed-roof. Exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding. The design of the outbuilding suggests a ca. 1950 construction date. The garage is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

434 and 436 Williams Street

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a brick foundation and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented east and was constructed ca. 1900. The house has elements of the Italianate Style as featured in the paired brackets, hood moldings, and arched windows. Two entries pierce the south end of the first level of the façade; the entries are sheltered by a porch. The porch extends to the second level of the façade; the second level of the porch is enclosed with windows. A two-story, three-sided bay projects from the façade, north of the porch. The façade gable of the house is pierced by a single window. The northeast corner of the house beneath the façade gable is chamfered. A two-story section projects from the north elevation of the house; the northeast corner of the projection also is chamfered. An additional entry pierces the west end of the north elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a chimney at the central ridgeline.

440 Williams Street (Photograph #6)

This two-and-one-half-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented east and was constructed ca. 1880. The house has elements of the

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

Italianate Style as featured in the paired brackets, hood moldings, and arched windows. The house comprises two primary masses; a front-gable section that spans west to east and an eave-oriented mass that spans north to south. Both masses feature paired, carved-wood brackets along the eaves and gables. The eave-oriented section extends from the west end of the south elevation of the front-gable section. The primary entry pierces the south end of the first level of the façade of the front-gable mass; the entry holds double-leaf doors. The entry is sheltered by a hip-roof awning with carved-wood brackets. Two windows pierce the first level of the facade of the front-gable section north of the entry. The second level of the façade of the front-gable mass is pierced by three windows. The front-gable is pierced by a pair of arched windows and features gable returns. Windows on the façade of the front-gable mass feature hood moldings. The north elevation of the front-gable mass is pierced by three windows on the first and second levels. The south elevation of the front-gable mass is blind. Two additional two-story masses project from the west elevation of the front-gable mass; they are only partially visible from the public right-of-way. The façade of the eave-oriented mass is pierced by two windows on the first and second levels. The south elevation of the eave-oriented mass is pierced by single-windows on the first and second levels. The south side-gable is pierced by a single window and features gable returns. Windows on the east and south elevations of the eave-oriented mass, similar to the façade of the front-gable mass, feature hood moldings. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. The roof is pierced by a brick chimney on the north roof slope of the front-gable mass and a brick chimney at the central ridgeline of the eave-oriented mass.

447 Williams Street

This one-story, flat-roof, concrete-block building serves as a food market and gas station; it is known as Andeez Mart. The building is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1938. The primary entry pierces the façade near the south end and holds a plate-glass door. A plate-glass window pierces the façade, south of the entry; two plate-glass windows pierce the façade, north of the entry. An additional plate-glass window pierces the west end of the south elevation of the building. A large canopy supported by steel columns extends from the south end of the façade of the building to shelter a pair of gas pumps.

452 Williams Street

This one-story, flat-roof building currently serves as Mr. G's Restaurant. The building is oriented east and was constructed ca. 1943. It appears to be constructed of concrete. The east half of the building is clad in brick; the west half of the building appears to be concrete. The façade is clad in brick. Two entries pierce the south end of the façade; a plate-glass window pierces the façade directly north of the entries. The north half of the façade is pierced by four narrow, plate-glass windows located near the top of the elevation. Each façade window has a header-course brick sill. An additional entry pierces the center of the south elevation of the building. Two plate-glass windows pierce the south elevation near the east end.

461 Williams Street

This two-and-one-half-story building appears to be a house that was converted into an apartment complex. The building is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1900. The historic section of the house appears to be a two-and-one-half-story, wood-frame, cross-gable mass. The façade gable is pierced by paired, arched window bays; the gable is clad in fish-scale siding and features carved-wood brackets and a dentilwork raking cornice. The two side-gables are pierced by single-windows; they also are clad in scalloped siding and feature carved-wood brackets and dentilwork raking cornices. The eaves of the house feature carved-wood brackets. The remaining historic features of the house appear to have been covered in vinyl siding; the remaining window bays throughout the house appear to have been altered. A one-story, wood-frame,

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

hip-roof section projects from the façade of the house; the façade of this section is pierced in the center by a pair of windows. Single-windows pierce the façade of the hip-roof section north and south of the paired window. An entry pierces the south elevation of the hip-roof section. An entry pierces the area beneath the hip-roof section on the façade and appears to provide basement access. Additional entries pierce the south elevation of the building. A two-and-one-half-story, side-gable mass projects from the rear of the house and appears to be a later addition. The roofs of the house and addition are clad in asphalt shingles. The house features elements of the Queen Anne Style including scalloped siding, dentilwork, and carved-wood brackets, but the additions and modifications mask the overall assessment of any original architectural style.

465 Williams Street

This one-story, flat-roof, wood-frame commercial building serves as a restaurant known as Slice Pizza Bar. The building is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1940. The façade of the building features a parapet and appears to be clad in an exterior insulation and finishing system from the eave to the window-sill level. The area of the façade below the windows is clad in brick. The façade is pierced by two entries. The entry near the south end of the façade holds a plate-glass door and is flanked by plate-glass windows. The entry near the north end of the façade also holds a plate-glass door; a window bay holding plate-glass pierces the façade directly north of the entry. The façade parapet wall is topped by a molded cornice. The south elevation, similar to the façade, appears to be clad in an exterior insulation and finishing system. An additional entry pierces the center of the south elevation of the building. A window pierces the south elevation at the west end.

474 Williams Street

This one-story, brick, industrial building is oriented south and was constructed ca. 1920. The building and accompanying rear, electrical substation were developed by The Connecticut Light & Power Company, a private utility founded in 1917. Connecticut Light & Power is now part of Eversource Energy.

The building has elements of the Neoclassical Style as featured in the parapet walls, arched openings, and recessed brick panels. It currently appears to function as a utility facility. The building comprises three masses. Although each mass appears to be one-story in height, the central mass is slightly taller than the masses to the west and east. The façade of the central mass is pierced by three arched openings; the bays are only partially visible from the public right-of-way. Each bay is topped by a semicircular brick arch. The façade of the central section is divided into three sections by brick pilasters. Each section is recessed slightly and is accented with corbelled brick framing. The central mass also has bays on the east elevation near the top of the elevation; each bay is covered and features a brick jack arch. The central mass has a gabled parapet-roof on the south and north elevations. The facades of the west and east masses also feature arched openings that are only partially visible. Each bay is topped by a semicircular brick arch. Similar to the central mass, the facades of the west and east masses also feature recessed panels accented by corbelled brick framing. The east elevation of the east mass is divided into four panels by brick pilasters; each panel is recessed slightly and is accented with corbelled brick framing. Arched openings pierce the central two panels; both openings are topped by a semicircular brick arch. The west and east masses have flat parapets on the north and south elevations.

475 Williams Street

This two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof, wood-frame, Colonial Revival-style house rests on a stone foundation. The first level of the house is clad in wood siding; the second level is clad in wood shingles.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

The eaves of the house feature carved-wood brackets and block modillions. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1910. An entry pierces the center of the façade. A pair of windows pierces the façade, south of the entry; an additional entry pierces the façade, north of the central entry. The two entries and windows are sheltered by a hip-roof porch that spans the façade and wraps around the south elevation. The porch features round columns and wood brackets along the eave. A two-story, three-sided, wood-frame bay extends from the north end of the façade directly north of the façade porch. The second level of the façade of the primary mass of the house is pierced by three windows. A flared, gable-roof dormer clad in wood shingles projects from the west roof slope; the dormer is pierced by a single window and features block modillions. A one-story, three-sided bay extends from the east end of the north elevation of the house. The eaves of the three-sided bay feature block modillions. A hip-roof dormer pierces the north roof slope of the house; the dormer is pierced by a single window. A two-story, three-sided bay also projects from the east end of the south elevation of the house; it is similar to the three-sided bay on the façade. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

481 Williams Street (Photograph #5)

This two-and-one-half-story, truncated hip-roof, wood-frame, Queen Anne-style house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1900. The eaves of the house feature carved-wood brackets on each elevation. Two entries pierce the center of the first level of the façade. A two-and-one-half-story, three-sided bay projects from the façade, south of the entries; a two-and-one-half-story, three-sided bay also projects from the façade, north of the entries. The three-sided façade bays are identical; they feature wood-shingle siding with a decorative diamond pattern at the second level and are topped by flared gables. Each flared gable is pierced on the façade by a single inset window. A flat-roof porch spans the first level of the façade of the house, including the first levels of the two three-sided bays. The porch has round columns and features wood-frame spandrels that are clad in wood shingles. The second level of the façade, between the two projecting bays, is pierced by two windows. A one-story, three-sided bay projects from the east end of the south elevation of the house. A similar three-sided bay projects from the east end of the north elevation of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

487 Williams Street

This two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof, wood-frame, Stick-style house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood shingle siding. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1905. The house comprises two primary masses; an eave-oriented section with a ridgeline that spans north to south and a U-shaped mass that extends from the west elevation of the eave-oriented section. The U-shaped mass forms the façade of the house. Two entries pierce the center of the first level of the façade. The entries are flanked by two, two-and-one-half-story, gable-roof projections. A flat-roof porch spans the façade, sheltering the entries and the first level of the two gable-roof projections. The porch features round columns. The first levels of the gable-roof façade projections are pierced by single-windows. The second levels of the gable-roof façade projections are pierced by two windows. The gables of the façade projections are pierced by single-windows and feature decorative trusses. The second level of the façade between the two projections is pierced by two windows. A gable-roof dormer projects from the west roof slope between the two façade projections; the dormer is pierced by two windows and is topped by a gable with an applied truss. The side gables of the eave-oriented mass feature decorative trusses similar to the façade gables. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

493 and 495 Williams Street

This two-and-one-half-story, gable-on-hip-roof, wood-frame house rests on a stone foundation and is clad in wood siding. The house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1890. Two entries pierce the center of the façade on the first level. The entries are sheltered by an awning that is supported by wood brackets. Single-windows flank the entries. Two entries also pierce the center of the second level of the façade; these entries are sheltered by a shed-roof porch that rests atop the first level awning. The second-level entries are flanked by narrow, paired windows. Two shed-roof dormers project from the west roof slope of the house; each dormer is pierced by a single window. A gable-roof section extends from the top of the hip-roof of the house. Two-story shed-roof porches extend from the north and south elevations of the house. Two gable-roof dormers pierce the north and south roof slopes of the house. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by two brick chimneys on the east slope near the ridgeline of the gable-roof extension. With added porches and modifications, the house no longer appears to feature elements of a particular style of architecture.

Contributing Object

Allyn Memorial Fountain

A large granite monument in the form of a water fountain anchored Hodges Square for several decades at the intersection of Williams, Cole, and Rosemary Streets. Prior to her death in late 1906, Mary Turner Allyn Henry made provisions for the commission of this monument, dedicated to the memories of her father and brother, “both of whom were fond of dumb animals.”² She designated its fountain design in her will, as follows: “I give and bequeath to ... say City of New London a drinking fountain for horses, dogs, and birds as a memorial to my father, Lyman Allyn [1797-1874] and my brother, John Turner Allyn [1836-1887].”³ When erected in 1907, a short distance down Williams Street from the Allyn family home, the monument also included a drinking spout for people; engravings on the dedication plaques (front and rear sides of the structure) extolled the virtues of water.

The Allyn monument remained in Hodges Square until 1973, when construction of the Gold Star Memorial Bridge ramps encroached on its location. To preserve the memorial, it was moved to the front of the Lyman Allyn Art Museum on the elevation overlooking Hodges Square. A few structural alterations were made: the large horse trough became a goldfish pond, and the water spout for people was replaced by a granite lion’s head. Later, it was placed in storage at the museum. In October 2015, the 1907 Allyn monument was reinstalled at 405 Williams Street, very near its original location in Hodges Square. Although it no longer is a working fountain, the memorial to the Allyn men remains a distinctive landmark in Hodges Square.⁴

Contributing Sites

Riverside Park (Photographs #20-21)

Riverside Park comprises approximately 17 acres in the northeastern corner of the Hodges Square neighborhood, though it once was 33 acres. The park occupies a panhandle parcel extending from Crystal

² William Richard Cutter (editor), *New England Families, Genealogical and Memorial*, Volume II (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1914), 1002.

³ “Museum Selects Fountain as Its Object of Month,” *New London (CT) Day*, June 21, 1984, <https://news.google.com/newspapers/>; Cutter, *New England Families, Genealogical and Memorial*, Volume II, 1001-1002.

⁴ “Museum Selects Fountain as Its Object of Month,” *New London (CT) Day*, June 21, 1984; Greg Smith, “Century-old Monument Returns to Hodges Square in New London,” *New London (CT) Day*, October 13, 2015.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

Avenue to the railroad right-of-way overlooking the Thames River. The park was established in 1893 by the City of New London through the purchase of 18 acres on Winthrop Neck from the Post Hill Improvement Company. The park was expanded by 11 acres in 1908 through a gift to the city from former U.S. Senator Frank B. Brandegee and New London merchant Sebastian Duffy Lawrence of the parcel known historically as Lewis Woods Grove. Riverside Park was a fashionable recreation area during the first half of the twentieth century. The park fell into decline during the mid-century, and from 1952-54, northern sections of the facility were used by the city as a dump & landfill. In 1963, the City of New London sold 12.52 acres to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy for \$35,000.00.

Riverside Park remains an active unit of the New London park system. While recent additions to the facility have included such contemporary recreational features as a paved basketball court and a children's playground with colorful play equipment, evidence of the early park design survives in the overall plan and in remnants of early landscape features. The original inspiration for the park's acquisition, views to the Thames River, was reflected in its early picturesque landscape design, which reinforced its "sense of place" through plantings and hardscapes executed in natural materials. The circulation network, though modified over the years, retains its emphasis on curvilinear roads affording a series of unfolding views of dense nature landscaping lining open, passive recreation areas. Early river stone and cut-stone walls are scattered throughout the park, framing park benches. Stone stairs and paths are scattered through the woods. The tree shaded hillside amphitheater survives with its low-cut stone walls and river rock focal point.

A shift in park design can be seen in later-twentieth century improvements from the early emphasis on enhancing the natural landscape to pragmatic siting of public recreational and support facilities. A rectangular, brick bathhouse with its minimal design occupies a vista point overlooking the river. Parking areas are found at other vantage points. In addition, a new playground was installed in a location not previously intended for play space.

Despite changes over time related to the reduction in size, new construction, maintenance, and removal of early park features such as the fountain, Riverside Park retains its sense of place as a picturesque municipal park. It contributes to the Hodges Square Historic District.

Parcel Number F08-292-1 Adelaide Street

The narrow, undeveloped lot occupying the Adelaide Street frontage between Central and Crystal Avenues is located across the street from the southern boundary of Riverside Park. This vacant lot visually extends the parkland from the streetscape and contributes to the character of the immediate area.

Non-contributing Buildings

4 Adelaide Street

This one-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame house rests on a concrete basement and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1998. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade and is sheltered by an integral porch that spans the northeast half of the façade. A pair of windows pierces the façade, northeast of the entry. Two windows pierce the façade of the house southwest of the integral porch. The house is built into a slight grade, resulting in the basement level being exposed on the southwest elevation but not in its northeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. The house does not feature elements of a particular architectural style. The house was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

30 Adelaide Street

This one-story, side-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation. The façade is clad in brick, and the side elevations appear to be clad in vinyl. This Minimal Traditional-type house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1953. An entry pierces the center of the façade that is sheltered by a gable-roof awning. A picture window pierces the façade, northeast of the entry; a single window pierces the façade, southwest of the entry. Both window bays feature a brick lintel created by a row of projecting brick headers. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the northwest roof slope. The house was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

A single-bay, wood-frame garage, constructed ca. 1960, is located to the side of the dwelling adjoining the contributing dwelling at 186–188 Crystal Avenue. This garage is accessed by a short, concrete drive. The one-story garage terminates in a gable-roof with extended eaves that is clad in asphalt shingles. The walls of the building are clad in horizontal composition siding defined by corner boards. A paneled overhead door is located in the gable end, which is oriented to the street. An unusual feature of the building's design is the integration of recessed wall planes at the front corners of the structure. The garage is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

97 Adelaide Street

This one-story, side-gable, wood-frame, ranch house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1958. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade and is sheltered by a flat-roof awning. A large window with slider sashes pierces the façade, northeast of the entry; a single-window pierces the façade, southwest of the entry. The area of the façade, northeast of the entry is clad in a faux stone veneer. The area of the façade, southwest of the entry and beneath window sill level also is clad in a faux stone veneer. A one-story, wood-frame, side-gable extension projects from the southwest elevation of the primary block of the house. This extension contains a single-bay garage with an overhead door on the northwest elevation. The roof of the house and garage area are clad in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the southeast roof slope of the primary mass of the house, near the southwest end. The house is an example of the ranch architectural type as featured in its one-story construction, horizontality of the overall massing, the use of a faux stone veneer, and the attached garage. The house was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

1 Bailey Circle

This two-story, front-gable, commercial building appears to have been constructed of poured-concrete; it currently serves as a facility for Sun Turtle Office Furniture. It is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1948. The primary entry is centered on the first level of the façade; it is recessed and features sidelights and a transom. The recessed portion of the façade is pierced by windows on both sides of the entry. A ribbon of three narrow, multi-light windows pierces the façade, northeast and southwest of the recessed portion. The second level of the façade is pierced by five window bays; each bay holds a casement window. The façade gable is pierced by a single bay that holds a louvered vent. The southwest and northeast elevations of the building are pierced by casement windows on the first and second levels. A bulkhead door extends from the center of the southwest elevation. A one-story, concrete-block section extends from the northeast end of the northwest elevation. The northeast wall plane of this section extends beyond the wall

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

plane of the northeast elevation of the primary mass of the building. An entry pierces the northeast elevation of the concrete-block section; a casement window pierces the southeast elevation of the concrete-block section. The roof of the building is clad in asphalt shingles. The building was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

5 Bailey Circle

This one-story, metal-frame, front-gable warehouse is clad in corrugated metal. It is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1980. The façade is pierced in the center by a large bay that holds an overhead door. A pedestrian entry pierces the façade, northeast of the large bay; the pedestrian entry is sheltered by a fabric awning. The remaining elevations of the warehouse appear to be blind. The roof is clad in metal. The warehouse was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

31 Bolles Avenue

This one-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame house rests on a raised-concrete foundation and is clad in aluminum siding. The Minimal Traditional-type house is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1963. A one-story, front-gable section projects from the north end of the façade; the façade of this section is pierced by a pair of windows. The primary entry pierces the north end of the eave-oriented section of the façade, directly south of the front-gable projection. The entry is sheltered by an extension of the eave of the front-gable mass. Two windows pierce the façade of the eave-oriented mass, south of the entry and porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the central ridgeline of the eave-oriented mass. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

12 Bragaw Street (Photograph #13)

This one-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised-concrete basement. The façade of the house is clad in stone veneer, and the side elevations are clad in aluminum siding. The house is oriented south and was constructed ca. 1960. The house is constructed into a slight grade, resulting in the west half of the basement being exposed but the east half is underground. The façade of the basement is pierced by a bay with an overhead garage door on the west end. Stone-clad steps lead from the driveway to the second level of the façade. The primary entry is centered on the façade. A single window pierces the façade, east of the entry; a picture window pierces the façade, west of the entry. An additional entry to the house pierces the south end of the east elevation; it has double doors. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the center of the east roof slope. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

18 Bragaw Street

This one-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised-concrete basement and is clad in composite siding. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1960. The façade of the basement level is pierced by a bay that holds an overhead garage door. Concrete steps lead from the driveway to the second level entry of the façade; the primary entry pierces the center of the elevation. A bow window pierces the façade, southwest of the primary entry. The entry and bow window are sheltered by a slightly-projecting gable-roof section. One window with slider sashes pierces the elevation northeast of the entry. An additional entry to the house pierces the southeast end of the northeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney near the center of the northeast roof slope. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

51 Central Avenue

This building serves as the Polish-American Veterans and Auxiliary, Inc. Casimir Pulaski Post No. 1. The building is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1960. It is a flat-roof, concrete-block building with a brick-clad veneer. The façade has two pedestrian entries, one near the center and one on the northwest end; both are sheltered by metal awnings. A multi-light window is located between the two windows; an additional window pierces the façade, southeast of the other bays. Both windows are sheltered by metal awnings. The building was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

72 Central Avenue

This building is located on the west side of Central Avenue and is oriented east. It has served as the New London Moose Lodge but currently appears to be abandoned. It was constructed ca. 1960. It is a flat-roof, concrete-block warehouse or a one-story, box-shaped, commercial building. The primary entry on the façade is elevated and is accessed by exterior stairs that span to the entry from the north and south sides. The entry has double-leaf, plate-glass doors and is sheltered by a flat-roof awning. An additional entry is located within the staircase on the lower level. Additional entries pierce the north and south elevations of the building. The building was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

158 Crystal Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1956. The house is a Cape Cod cottage-type as represented in the overall massing, side-gable form, and gable-roof façade dormers. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade; a picture window pierces the façade, northwest of the entry and a single window pierces the façade, southeast of the entry. Two gable-roof dormers pierce the northeast roof slope of the house; both are pierced by single-windows. A shed-roof porch enclosed with storm windows projects from the northwest elevation of the house. The enclosed porch has an entry on the northeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney at the central ridgeline. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

220 Crystal Avenue

This one-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised basement. The primary mass of the house is clad in composite siding; the exposed portions of the basement are clad in wood paneling. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1963. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade. A picture window pierces the façade, northwest of the entry; a single window pierces the façade, southeast of the entry. The raised basement is exposed on the southeast elevation of the house. The basement level is pierced in the center by an entry on the southeast elevation. Three windows pierce the southeast elevation of the basement, northeast and southwest of the entry. The second level of the southeast elevation is pierced by three single windows on the northeast half; it is pierced by a picture window and a single window on the

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

southwest half. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

266 Crystal Avenue

This one-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a raised basement and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 2006. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade and is flanked by windows. An additional entry pierces the southeast elevation of the house. A treated-lumber deck spans the façade and wraps around the southeast elevation to access the additional entry. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

274 Crystal Avenue

This one-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The Cape Cod-type house is oriented northeast and was constructed ca. 1987. The primary entry is centered on the façade; it is flanked by paired windows. The entry features a small stoop that is accessed by steps. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

277 Crystal Avenue

This one-story, eave-oriented, wood-frame house rests on a raised concrete-block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The raised ranch-type house is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1965. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade between the basement level and first level; the entry features a sidelight. Windows pierce the basement level of the façade, northwest and southeast of the entry. A garage bay pierces the basement level at the southeast end of the façade. The façade of the primary mass of the house is pierced by two single windows, southeast of the entry; a picture window pierces the façade, northwest of the entry. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the northeast roof slope, near the ridgeline. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

307 Crystal Avenue

This three-story, flat-roof, wood-frame apartment complex is clad in a brick veneer. The complex is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1971; it is known as Courtview Square. The building comprises several individual rectangular masses that encircle a central courtyard. Entries are located on the exterior walls of the building, but many are sheltered by interior corridors that feature wood staircases and decking. The façade of the building comprises four brick masses. The two outer masses on the northwest and southeast ends of the elevation have blind facades; the two central masses feature central doors on the first level. The entries are topped by multi-light, arched windows. The entries are flanked by windows. Windows also pierce the first and second levels of the facades of the two central masses. Decorative panels extend between the windows on each level. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

41 Eastern Avenue

This one-story, side-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The Minimal Traditional-type dwelling is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1954. The primary entry is off-centered southeast and is sheltered by a shed-roof awning. Windows pierce the façade on both sides of the entry. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

16 and 18 Grove Street (Photograph #9)

This two-story, hip-roof, wood-frame, multi-family house rests on a raised-concrete basement and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented south and was constructed ca. 1966. The façade of the basement level is blind; poured-concrete steps and a landing extend from the basement level to the second level of the façade. The second level of the façade of the house is pierced by two entries on the east end of the elevation; a bay window projects from the façade, west of the entry. The third level of the façade is pierced by a bay window. The poured-concrete steps and landing that extend from the façade, wrap around the east elevation of the house and provide access to wood steps that lead to an additional entry on the third level of the east elevation. The west elevation of the basement level is pierced by a bay that holds an overhead garage door on the south end; a pedestrian entry and two windows pierce the elevation north of the garage bay. The second level of the west elevation of the house has an additional entry that pierces the center of the elevation; the entry is flanked by windows. The entry is sheltered by a metal awning and accesses a balcony with a metal railing. The third level of the west elevation is pierced by one pair of windows and two single-windows. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

17 Grove Street

This one-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in wood paneling. The house is oriented north and was constructed ca. 1985. The façade of the house is pierced by three windows. Although the façade of the house appears to be the north elevation, the primary entry to the house pierces the center of the west elevation. One picture window pierces the west elevation, north of the entry. The west gable of the house features wood brackets. The east elevation of the house is blind. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

33 Grove Street

This one-story, front-gable, wood-frame house rests on a poured-concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The house is oriented north and was constructed ca. 2004. A one-story, front-gable garage projects from the east end of the façade of the house; it has an overhead door on the north elevation. An integral porch spans the façade of the primary mass of the house. An entry pierces the façade of the primary mass of the house, directly west of the garage projection; a window pierces the façade, west of the entry. The entry and window are sheltered by the integral porch. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

54 Grove Street

This one-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame house is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1957. The dwelling terminates in a cross-gable roof with projection on the façade. The primary entry pierces the façade of the front-gable mass; a picture window pierces the façade of the projection southwest of the entry. The eave-oriented portion of the façade is pierced by three windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. An exterior brick chimney extends from the southeast end of the southwest elevation. The house has elements of the ranch house type as featured in the horizontality, eave orientation, and massing. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

61 Grove Street

This one-and-one-half-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame house is clad in wood shingles and rests on a concrete-block foundation. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1952. The house has elements of the Cape Cod building type as featured in the entry frontispiece and the gable-roof dormers. A one-story, gable-roof vestibule projects from the center of the façade; it features gable returns. The primary entry pierces the center of the façade of the gable and features an enclosed entrance porch with a Colonial Revival-style door surround. The façade of the house is pierced by a window northeast of the vestibule and a window southwest of the vestibule. Two gable-roof dormers pierce the northwest roof slope; each features gable returns and is pierced by a window. A gable-roof mass projects from the southwest elevation of the house; an additional entry pierces the basement level of the mass on the southwest elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles; it is pierced by a brick chimney on the southwest half of the southeast roof slope. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

A cinderblock garage is located to the rear of the building. The one-story building terminates in a pyramidal roof with extended eaves and rafter ends. The principal elevation includes a single-bay garage and a pedestrian door. The garage was constructed ca. 1952 and is a non-contributing element to the historic district.

55 Rosemary Street

This two-story, front-gable, wood-frame house is clad in vinyl siding that travels to grade. The house is oriented northwest and was constructed ca. 1825, according to assessor data. The primary entry pierces the northeast end of the first level of the façade; two windows pierce the façade, southwest of the entry. The second level of the façade is pierced by two windows. An additional entry to the house pierces the center of the southwest elevation of the house; it holds sliding doors. A treated-lumber deck extends from the center of the elevation. One window with slider sashes pierces the southwest elevation, northwest of the entry. The second level of the southwest elevation is pierced by three windows. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. If the building was constructed in 1825, little evidence survives on the exterior. The dwelling does not retain its integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. It is classified as a non-contributing element to the historic district.

12 Stanners Street

This two-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame house appears to have a concrete first level and a wood-frame second level. The first level of this raised, ranch-type dwelling is clad in wood paneling on the

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

façade; the second level is clad in wood shingles. The house is oriented southeast and was constructed ca. 1955. The primary entry pierces the center of the first level of the façade; it is flanked by paired windows. A garage bay with an overhead door pierces the southwest end of the first level façade. The second level of the façade is pierced by a picture window at the northeast end; two pairs of windows pierce the second level of the façade to the southwest. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by a brick chimney on the northwest slope. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

6 Terrace Avenue

This one-story, eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame house rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The ranch-type dwelling is oriented southwest and was constructed ca. 1987. The primary entry is off-centered southeast on the facade and features a sidelight. A pair of windows pierces the façade, southeast of the entry. Two single-windows pierce the façade, northwest of the entry. An additional entry to the house is located on the center of the southeast elevation. The roof of the house is clad in asphalt shingles. The dwelling was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

407 Williams Street

This one-story, shed-roof, concrete building serves as a food market and gas station. It is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1960. The building has elements of the Modern Style as featured in the plate-glass windows and overall streamline appearance. The façade of the building is pierced by a central entry that holds double-leaf, plate-glass doors. Plate-glass windows span the remainder of the façade and a portion of the south elevation. Restroom entries pierce the east end of the south elevation. The north elevation of the building appears to be blind. A large awning projects from the south half of the façade; it spans across a vehicle path to shelter a pair of gas pumps. The awning is supported by two steel posts that are located between the gas pumps. This commercial structure was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

423 Williams Street

This one-story, mansard-roof, brick building serves as the Pump N' Munch food market and gas station. The building is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1978. The primary entry is off-centered north on the façade; it holds a single-leaf, plate-glass door. Three window bays holding plate-glass pierce the façade, north of the entry; two bays holding plate-glass pierce the façade, south of the entry. Each window bay has a header course sill. A large canopy, supported by steel columns, is located west of the building and shelters a pair of gas pumps. The commercial structure was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

455 Williams Street

This two-story, front-gable, wood-frame, commercial building rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The building currently serves as Breads 'n' Cookies Bakery. The building is oriented west and was constructed ca. 1952. The primary mass of the building is a two-story, front-gable section; a one-story, hip-roof addition projects from the façade of this mass and wraps around the south elevation. The primary entry pierces the central façade of the hip-roof section; a ribbon of three windows pierces the façade, south of the entry, and a ribbon of four windows pierces the façade, north of the entry. The second level of the

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

primary mass façade is pierced by two windows with slider sashes; the façade gable is clad in scalloped siding. The south elevation of the hip-roof section is blind. The second level of the south elevation of the primary mass is pierced by two windows with slider sashes. The north elevation of the building is blind. The roof of the building is clad in asphalt shingles. This commercial structure was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

458 Williams Street

This one-story, cross-gable, wood-frame building is clad in brick and synthetic paneling and rests on a concrete foundation. It currently appears to be empty. The building is oriented north and was constructed ca. 1967. The building appears to comprise two primary masses; an eave-oriented, gable-roof, wood-frame mass with a ridgeline that spans west to east, and a front-gable mass with a ridgeline that spans south to north from the west end of the eave-oriented mass. The eave-oriented mass is clad in vinyl panels; the front-gable mass is clad in brick. The eave-oriented mass has a gable-roof projection on the façade, directly east of where the two primary masses join. An entry pierces the façade of the gable-roof projection and appears to be the primary entry of the building. The entry holds a plate-glass door and is flanked by plate-glass windows. The north elevation (façade) of the eave-oriented mass is pierced by a single window with slider sashes. The east elevation of the eave-oriented mass is pierced by four windows with slider sashes. The front-gable mass of the building has an entry on the east elevation; one plate-glass window pierces the east elevation north of the entry. The roofs of both masses are clad in asphalt shingles; the roof of the front-gable mass is pierced by a brick chimney on the east roof slope. This commercial structure was constructed after the period of significance defined for the historic district, and it is classified as a non-contributing element.

Non-contributing Sites

Parcels F07-302-28: Williams Street; F07-295-42: Stanner Street; F08-296-3 Rosemary Street; F08-300-16: Rosemary Street

The Hodges Square Historic District is characterized by cohesion and continuity in its streetscapes. These streetscapes are dominated by urban residential development on small lots consistent in scale, street setbacks, and architectural character. The above-cited vacant lots interrupt the pattern of development and are classified as non-contributing sites to the historic district.

Integrity

The collection of buildings in the historic district, as a whole, has not undergone extensive alteration. Modifications include replacement of siding and windows with new materials. Widespread demolition has not occurred, and major new construction, such as the interstate highway and Winthrop Elementary School, falls outside the district boundaries.

Because most modifications to contributing resources within the historic district are reversible changes, the historic district retains its overall integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. The historic district represents a dense, urban neighborhood primarily comprised of wood-frame, single-family dwellings constructed to house workers employed in New London's manufacturing industry. Generally, buildings in the historic district retain their original construction materials and design to reflect their periods of construction. Those buildings with replacement materials still retain their original mass, scale, and form to convey their original construction periods. The district also retains integrity of

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

setting, feeling, and association. Widespread demolition or replacement of older resources with late twentieth-century or early twenty-first-century new construction has not occurred. The district maintains uniform streetscapes through the regular placement of dwellings on building lots. High-style, dwellings with fully articulated architectural styles are absent. Rather, the dwellings incorporate minimal stylistic detailing, conveying the neighborhood's origins as a hub for workers employed in manufacturing. Consequently, the historic district is able to convey the feeling and association of a dense, urban neighborhood constructed for residents of more modest means. The district's high density, uniform building setbacks, and orientation convey the qualities of urban development and are qualities that enable the historic district to retain its integrity of setting.

District Properties by Parcel Number

Parcel Number	Address	Contributing	Type
E07-304-10	5 BAILEY CIR	n	Building
F08-299-5	19 BRAGAW ST	y	Building
F08-297-4	55 ROSEMARY ST	n	Building
G08-244-4	43 EASTERN AVE	y	Building
F08-296-13	201 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-299-4	15 BRAGAW ST	y	Building
G08-293-3	89, 91 ADELAIDE ST	y	Building
F08-298-12	4 ADELAIDE ST	n	Building
F08-291-17	168 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-291-2	35 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-292-16	157 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-291-10	46 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
G07-295-38	ADELAIDE ST (City, Riverside Park)	y	Site
F07-302-10	280 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-295-35	271 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-302-28	WILLIAMS ST (Private, CTLP, Vacant Land)	n	Site
F06-295-28	321 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-302-3	312 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
E07-304-2	474 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F07-302-4	308 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-302-29.04	493, 495 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F07-302-5	302 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-302-6	298 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-302-29.03	487 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F07-302-7	294 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-295-32	281 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-302-29.02	481 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F07-302-8	290 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-302-9	284, 286 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Parcel Number	Address	Contributing	Type
F07-295-33	277 CRYSTAL AVE	n	Building
F07-302-29.01	475 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F07-302-12	274 CRYSTAL AVE	n	Building
F07-302-27	465 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F07-295-37	54 GROVE ST	n	Building
F07-302-13	270 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-295-48	31 BOLLES AVE	n	Building
F07-304-5	466 WILLIAMS ST	n	Building
F07-302-2	316 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-302-11	278 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-295-36	265 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-302-15	262 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-301-2	61 GROVE ST	n	Building
F07-295-45	17 BOLLES AVE	y	Building
F07-302-24	455 WILLIAMS ST	n	Building
F07-302-16	256 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-301-1	245 CRYSTAL AVE	n	Building
F07-295-41	STANNERS ST (Private, Vacant Land)	n	site
F07-301-14, 14.01	233, 241 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-304-9	452 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F07-301-7	16 BOLLES AVE	y	Building
F07-295-43	13 BOLLES AVE	y	Building
G08-293-6	40 EASTERN AVE	y	Building
F08-303-7.02	418 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F08-299-2	9 BRAGAW ST	y	Building
F08-299-8	14 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
G08-293-1	77 ADELAIDE ST	y	Building
F07-302-26	461 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F07-295-46	19 BOLLES AVE	y	Building
F07-302-14	266 CRYSTAL AVE	n	Building
F07-301-4	32, 34 BOLLES AVE	y	Building
F07-304-7	458 WILLIAMS ST	n	Building
F07-302-19	15 TERRACE CT	y	Building
F07-302-20	16 TERRACE CT	y	Building
F07-301-5	20 BOLLES AVE	y	Building
F07-302-17	34 GROVE ST	y	Building
F07-295-44	15 BOLLES AVE	y	Building
F07-302-23	447 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F07-301-6	18 BOLLES AVE	y	Building
F07-302-21	24 GROVE ST	y	Building

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Parcel Number	Address	Contributing	Type
F07-302-18	30 GROVE ST	n	Building
E07-304-10A	1 BAILEY CIR	n	Building
F07-300-8	248 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-302-22	16 GROVE ST	n	Building
F07-301-13	231 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-295-42	84 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F07-300-9	242 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-301-9	12 BOLLES AVE	y	Building
F07-300-7	33 GROVE ST	n	Building
F07-300-10	240 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-300-6	29 GROVE ST	y	Building
F07-301-10	72 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F07-303-1	440 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F07-296-7	89 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F07-300-20	34 BRAGAW ST	y	Building
F07-300-4	25 GROVE ST	y	Building
F07-300-11	236 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-296-6	85 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F07-300-3	21 GROVE ST	y	Building
F07-300-2	17 GROVE ST	n	Building
F07-301-11	223 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-300-1	423 WILLIAMS ST	n	Building
F07-296-5	83 ROSEMARY ST	n	Building
F07-300-12	232 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F07-303-2	434, 436 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F08-296-8	26 STANNERS ST	y	Building
F07-300-21	32 BRAGAW ST	y	Building
F08-300-19	2 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F07-296-4	77 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-300-22	18 BRAGAW ST	n	Building
G08-244-1	55 EASTERN AVE	y	Building
F08-300-13	228 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-303-3	432 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F08-300-23	12 BRAGAW ST	n	Building
F08-296-3	71 ROSEMARY ST (Private, Vacant Land)	n	Site
F08-296-9	24 STANNERS ST	y	Building
F08-300-18	4 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-296-10	20 STANNERS ST	y	Building
F08-296-2	69 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
G08-244-2	51 EASTERN AVE	y	Building

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Parcel Number	Address	Contributing	Type
F08-303-4	428 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F08-300-16	ROSEMARY ST (Private, Vacant Land)	n	Site
F08-296-1	211 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-296-11	16 STANNERS ST	y	Building
F08-300-15	220 CRYSTAL AVE	n	Building
G08-293-4	97 ADELAIDE ST	n	Building
F08-296-14	205 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-300-17	34, 36 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-296-12	12 STANNERS ST	n	Building
G08-244-3	47 EASTERN AVE	y	Building
F08-299-6	21, 23 BRAGAW ST	y	Building
F08-303-5	420, 422, 424, 426 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F08-300-24	407 WILLIAMS ST	n	Building
G08-293-5	42 EASTERN AVE	y	Building
F08-297-5	208 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-299-7	26 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
G08-244-5	41 EASTERN AVE	n	Building
F08-299-3	11 BRAGAW ST	y	Building
F08-297-3	43 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
G08-293-2	81 ADELAIDE ST	y	Building
F08-297-1.02	39 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-299-1	397 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F08-297-6	202 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-303-7.01	416 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F08-299-9	12 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-297-1.01	6 TERRACE AVE	n	Building
F08-299-14	405 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building, Object
F08-299-10	10 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-297-7	198 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-297-17	10 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-292-1	ADELAIDE ST (City, Vacant Land)	y	Site
F08-298-5	25 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-299-12	393 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F08-297-8	196 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-297-16	14 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-299-11	391 WILLIAMS ST	y	Building
F08-298-4	23 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-292-4	72 CENTRAL AVE	n	Building
F08-297-9	192 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-297-15	16 TERRACE AVE	y	Building

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Parcel Number	Address	Contributing	Type
F08-292-13	141 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-291-19	152 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-297-11	30 ADELAIDE ST	n	Building
F08-298-3	19 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-297-14	20 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-297-10	186, 188 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-298-6	13 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-298-2	15 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-297-12	28 ADELAIDE ST	y	Building
F08-292-20	175 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-298-1	11 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-298-7	15 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-297-13	24 ADELAIDE ST	y	Building
F08-298-8	17 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-292-19	169 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-291-14	180 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-298-18	5 ROSEMARY ST	y	Building
F08-298-9	19 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-298-16	53 COLE ST	y	Building
F08-291-13	31 ADELAIDE ST	y	Building
F08-292-18	165 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-291-15	176 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-298-10	18 ADELAIDE ST	y	Building
F08-298-15	49 COLE ST	y	Building
F08-298-17	55 COLE ST	y	Building
F08-298-11	10 ADELAIDE ST	y	Building
F08-291-12	38 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-298-14	45 COLE ST	y	Building
F08-291-16	172 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-292-17	159 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-291-11	42 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-291-8	48 1/2 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-291-3	39 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-291-1	27 COLE ST	y	Building
F08-292-15	149, 151 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-291-18	158 CRYSTAL AVE	n	Building
F08-291-9	48 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-291-4	43 TERRACE AVE	y	Building
F08-292-14	145, 147 CRYSTAL AVE	y	Building
F08-291-5	45 TERRACE AVE	y	Building

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Parcel Number	Address	Contributing	Type
G08-293-24	51 CENTRAL AVE	n	Building

8. Statement of Significance

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1850-1943

Significant Dates

1850

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hodges Square Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with residential expansion in New London during the late nineteenth century that accompanied the City's economic transition from whaling to manufacturing. Urban residential development outside the historic core was made possible by decentralized industry and by the rise of a street railway that provided reliable transportation. This cohesive, urban residential neighborhood is characterized by modest dwellings suited to the mill workers and railroad employees who historically resided in the area. In the early twentieth century, many Hodges Square residents were tenants who rented their homes. The subsequent establishment of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in 1932 and the expansion of transportation services along what is now the Interstate 95 corridor, beginning in the 1940s, physically isolated the neighborhood.

The historic district also is significant on a local level under Criterion C as a recognizable entity that possesses importance as a cohesive collection of historic buildings and sites constructed from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries to support a working class community. The architectural designs found in the district reflect nationally popular architectural styles interpreted in an urban neighborhood dominated by wood-frame dwellings constructed on small urban lots. The period of significance for the Hodges Square Historic District extends from 1850, the date of early development of the area as evidenced by surviving roads and initial housing, until 1943 when the construction of the Gold Star Bridge separated the neighborhood from downtown New London.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Community Development

The economic shift away from whaling and support industries, combined with the development of streetcar lines, pushed residential growth outward in New London during the late nineteenth century. Hodges Square is an intact neighborhood that reflects these changes in New London's urban fabric. A largely residential neighborhood developed in the late nineteenth century to house workers employed at New London's burgeoning manufacturing facilities, Hodges Square is distinguished by its urban density. It is dominated by wood-frame dwellings that differ in form and massing but that occupy small lots, creating a regular streetscape through scale and regular building setbacks. The area is notable because of its association as worker housing. It does not feature the high-style architecture of other streetcar suburbs in New London, such as Montauk Avenue. The residential buildings in Hodges Square feature substantial buildings, initially constructed as single-family homes with a few original duplexes. However, census records indicate that many of these buildings came to house multiple families. As development in Hodges Square pushed northward in the 1920s, smaller buildings housing multiple units constructed on smaller lots appeared along Williams Street and portions of Crystal Avenue.

Few records survive documenting the early development of the Hodges Square neighborhood; however, research suggests that its origin dates from the mid nineteenth century. In 1800, New London's town limits extended north to the Old Town Mill, situated just south of present-day Hodges Square. Beyond this point,

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

scattered farms supported a sparse population. The 1859-1860 *Map of the City of New-London, Conn.* depicted the street layout and limited development in what would become Hodges Square. The Hodges Square area was depicted on the map as the part of New London, identified as East New London, also known as Winthrop's Neck – the peninsula bound west by Winthrop's Cove and east by the Thames River (Figure 1). Depicted streets included north-south Cole Street, Williams Street, and Crystal, Central, and Eastern Avenues, which extended north for a short distance beyond the mill property. East-west streets included Lewis Street and the proposed Adelaide Street. These last-cited thoroughfares probably were named for members of the Charles A. Lewis family, who were among a series of owners of the Old Town Mill property during the mid nineteenth century.⁵

⁵ D. Hamilton Hurd, ed., *History of New London County, Connecticut*, (Philadelphia: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1882), 210; David F. Ransom, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Winthrop Mill, common name Old Town Mill," ed. John Herzan (National Park Service, 1982), <http://focus.nps.gov/nrhp/AssetDetail?assetID=3a9da43f-16b8-4457-9a42-f28d20b6d460>; Starr & Company, *Map of the City of New-London, Conn.* (New London: Starr & Company, ca. 1859-1860); Frances Manwaring Caulkins, *History of New London, Connecticut, from the First Survey of the Coast in 1612, to 1852* (New London: published by author, 1852), 201.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State



Figure 1. Map of the City of New-London, Conn. (New London: Starr & Company, ca. 1859-1860).

New London native Charles Augustus Lewis was a wealthy farmer and cotton manufacturer. By the early 1850s, he had acquired the mill and surrounding acreage, originally belonging to John Winthrop the Younger, founder of New London (ca. 1646) and governor of colonial Connecticut (1657, 1659-1676). The extensive Winthrop/Lewis farm became the nucleus of new development as the town limits of New London pushed north beyond Winthrop's Cove to encompass the Old Town Mill and its environs.⁶

⁶ Ancestry.com, various Lewis family records: "Charles Augustus Lewis in the Family Data Collection – Individual Records," "U.S. Federal Census Collection," <http://search.ancestry.com/>; Caulkins, *History of New London, Connecticut, from the First Survey of the Coast in 1612, to 1852* (New London: published by author, 1852), 59, 90-92, 201, 668; Starr & Company, *Map of the City of New-London, Conn.* (New London: Starr & Company, ca. 1859-1860); Connecticut State Library History and Genealogy Unit, "John Winthrop, Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, 1657, 1659-1676," (Hartford: Connecticut State Library, 1999), <http://ctstatelibrary.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/John-Winthrop-Jr..pdf>.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

During the late nineteenth century, the focus of New London's economy shifted from whaling and coastal trade to manufacturing. This trend was reflected in the development of Hodges Square towards the close of the century. According to the 1880 U.S. Federal Census, a number of residents involved in marine work remained in the neighborhood -- steamer pilots, engineers, and firemen; stevedores and fishermen; riggers and a sailmaker. Many community residents, though, worked for the railroad and in the mills. A variety of transportation opportunities, including the railroad and streetcar, were available for Hodges Square residents who worked in downtown New London. While archival research was unable to yield specific data on how workers were commuting to their places of employment, it is likely that they used rail services, given the close proximity of such services to Hodges Square.

In 1880, the census recorded many individuals working in local silk, woolen, cotton, and sawmills. In addition, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, boilermakers, "brick masons," and machinists were enumerated in the future Hodges Square district, as well as a carpet sewer, a shirt maker, and an upholsterer's apprentice. Most of the area's inhabitants were Connecticut or New England natives; however, their neighbors included a number of foreign-born and first-generation residents. The majority of these immigrants came from Ireland, followed by Scotland and the "Western Islands." The latter could have been a reference to either the Hebrides of Scotland or the Azores of Portugal; no specific determination could be deduced from the associated surnames.⁷

The development of major transportation arteries brought additional growth to northeastern New London. These routes included the Norwich-New London Turnpike and the railroad, which generally bordered the prospective Hodges Square neighborhood on its west and east, respectively. The road connecting Norwich to New London was surveyed in 1670; it was designated a turnpike in 1792 – the first in New England and the second in the United States. The thoroughfare became known as the Mohegan Road, and it passed along the western edge of the future Hodges Square neighborhood as North Main Street and, later, as Williams Street. In the 1920s, it was designated Route 32; however, that highway was redirected away from Williams Street.⁸ To the east, the Central Vermont Railroad, New London Division, extended along the west bank of the Thames River, defining the eastern side of the neighborhood. Circa 1871, this line had been completed to New London, where, as the Vermont Central Railroad (its originally chartered name), it connected to the existing New London Northern Railroad Company system below Lewis Street.⁹

In the 1890s, another form of transport arrived in New London with the construction of the New London Street Railway. The original network, introduced in 1892, stopped short of the present-day Hodges Square neighborhood, ending at the intersection of Williams and Main Streets. In 1899, though, the Norwich & Montville Trolley line, also known as the Montville Street Railway, was completed and connected to the

⁷ Benjamin Tinkham Marshall, ed., *A Modern History of New London County, Connecticut* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1922), 1:109, 117; Diana Ross McCain, *Connecticut Coast: A Town-by-Town Illustrated History* (Guilford, Connecticut: Globe Pequot Press, 2009), 232; U.S. Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Federal Census Collection, 1880: New London, Connecticut, Enumeration District 86," <http://search.ancestry.com/>.

⁸ Scott Oglesby, "Connecticut Roads: Route 32," <http://www.kurumi.com/roads/ct/ct32.html>; Starr & Company, *Map of the City of New-London, Conn.* (New London: Starr & Company, ca. 1859-1860); Price, and Lee Co., *Map of the City of New London, 1898* (New Haven: Price, and Lee Co., 1898); U.S. Geological Survey, "Topographic Quadrangles, 15' and 7.5' Series: New London, Connecticut-New York" (United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey, 1892-2015), <http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=262:1:0>.

⁹ Price, and Lee Co., *Map of the City of New London, 1898* (New Haven: Price, and Lee Co., 1898); Kalmbach Publishing Co., *The Historical Guide to North American Railroads*, 2nd ed. (Waukesha, Wisconsin: Kalmbach Publishing Co., 2000), 74-75; Starr & Company, *Map of the City of New-London, Conn.* (New London: Starr & Company, ca. 1859-1860); Hurd, ed., *History of New London County, Connecticut*, (Philadelphia: J. W. Lewis & Co., 1882), 135.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

New London Street Railway. These rail lines were electrified after 1889. The Norwich & Montville Trolley extended south from North Main Street to Williams Street, where it ran along the western edge of the future Hodges Square to its main line connection at Bullard's Corner (or Corners), and then divided into routes that continued southeastward down Main Street and southwestward down Williams Street into central New London.¹⁰

The turn of the century brought considerable growth to the northern end of Winthrop's Neck. Contemporary maps of the area indicate additional or extended streets and significant residential and business development in the district. The Sanborn Map Company tracked this expansion via its surveys published in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Only the southernmost edge of the neighborhood was depicted on the Sanborn maps of the 1890s. With successive publications, more blocks were surveyed by the Sanborn Map Company. By 1921, most of present-day Hodges Square was included on the New London maps.¹¹ The ongoing construction that occurred during the first two decades of the twentieth century represents the evolution of the neighborhood's development.

An 1893 map of the northern part of New London depicted Central and Eastern Avenues extending partially into the space soon to be occupied by Riverside Park. Above the future park site was a large cemetery situated along the northeastern city limits – land later made part of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. Five years later, an 1898 map portrayed Riverside Park as encompassing the former cemetery site and a portion of the present-day park area.¹²

In 1908, two prominent New Londoners acquired the 11-acre Lewis Woods Grove, bound west by Riverside Park and east by the Thames River, which they donated to the City of New London for expansion of the park. Former U.S. Senator Frank B. Brandegee and New London merchant Sebastian Duffy Lawrence noted in their gift to the city, "...the importance of preserving forever to the people access to the beautiful waters adjacent to our maritime location and...the values of large open places of wood land to the health and comfort of the public...."¹³ By 1911, Riverside Park boasted 450 feet of river frontage, a small beach, a fountain at its Crystal Avenue entrance, sloping lawns among its some 200 trees, and winding lanes through its rolling acreage.

Riverside Park was among the sites discussed by Cambridge, Massachusetts, landscape architect John Nolen in his 1913 report to the Municipal Art Society of New London entitled, *General Plan of a Park and Playground System for New London*. Riverside Park was cited as "one of the main features of the existing park system." Aside from noting a lack of recreational facilities, Nolen's recommendations included plans for expansion and development of the park, which he characterized as "already too good not to be made

¹⁰ Marshall, ed., *A Modern History of New London County, Connecticut* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1922), 1:238; Price, and Lee Co., *Map of the City of New London, 1898* (New Haven: Price, and Lee Co., 1898); George X. Crandall, *Map of the City of New London, 1907* (New Haven: Price, and Lee Co., 1907); Carol W. Kimball, "Taking the Trolley to New London," *New London (CT) Day*, August 7, 2007; Connecticut Motor Coach Museum, *New London County Trolleys* (Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Arcadia Publishing 2004), 7.

¹¹ Crandall, *Map of the City of New London, 1907* (New Haven: Price, and Lee Co., 1907); Bailey, *Aero View of New London, Connecticut, 1911* (New York: Hughes & Bailey, 1911); George X. Crandall, *Map of the City of New London* (New Haven: Price, and Lee Co., 1918); Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of New London, Connecticut, 1884-1954."

¹² Carol W. Kimball, "New London's Riverside Park's Former Glory Days," *New London (CT) Day*, October 8, 2007; Kathleen Edgecomb, "Riverside Park Question Divides New London," *New London (CT) Day*, November 6, 2011; D. H. Hurd & Co., "North Part, City of New London, Connecticut," *The Town and City Atlas of the State of Connecticut* (Boston: D. H. Hurd & Co., 1893), 138; Price, and Lee Co., *Map of the City of New London, 1898* (New Haven: Price, and Lee Co., 1898).

¹³ Frank B. Brandegee and Sebastian Duffy Lawrence, City Council Records, 1908 as quoted in Sharon P. Churchill *State of Connecticut Historic Resources Survey Form*, nd.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

better.”¹⁴ Nolen’s recommendations were general; he did not present specific ideas or solutions for how his recommendations were to be implemented.

Riverside Park also was included in the 1928 report to the New London Planning Board by New York City planner, Herbert S. Swan. The rugged topography of Riverside Park was assessed as impractical for the development of intensive playing fields, and Swan recommended that park development focus on walks and paths affording views to the river, noting that the land was acquired for “the exceptional vistas it affords overlooking the Thames River.”¹⁵ As with Nolen’s recommendations, Swan’s proposals were general.

Over the first three decades of the twentieth century, a number of amenities were added: playgrounds, picnic tables and a picnic pavilion, a comfort station, a goldfish pond, and a Municipal Camp for automobile tourists, or “Autoists,” as they were then called. The camp featured a general store and tourist showers. Other park amenities included a basketball court, a concession stand, bathhouses, and a long beach pier constructed riverward with a diving tower, a raft, and, eventually, a footbridge over the railroad tracks that separated the beach from the rest of the park.¹⁶ The construction of these amenities suggest that some of Nolen’s and Swan’s recommendations were implemented.

The early twentieth century development of Riverside Park reflects the influence of national trends in landscape architecture, popularized by the work of such notable landscape architects as Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and of changing recreational patterns on local park development. The park took advantage of the site’s natural topography and existing contours; elements that ultimately were incorporated into its design. While the naturalistic qualities of the park, such as the rock outcroppings and the curvilinear drives, suggest familiarity with Olmsted’s design philosophy, definitive attribution to Olmsted has not been confirmed.¹⁷

Acquired for its scenic value, Riverside Park initially was developed to emphasize passive recreation. Landscape and park design reinforced the picturesque setting, and recreational opportunities emphasized controlled and cultivated interaction with nature. As the twentieth century progressed, New London responded to changes in recreation and tourism as the rugged qualities of the park’s landscape, noted by Nolen and Swan, were emphasized through camping and active recreational opportunities. The extant park, which is an example of the evolution of the Hodges Square neighborhood’s development, exhibits features from both periods of the park’s evolution.

¹⁴ John Nolen, *General Plan of a Park and Playground System for New London, Conn.* (Boston: Geo.H.Ellis Co., 1913).

¹⁵ Herbert S. Swan, *The New London Plan* (New York: unpublished, 1928).

¹⁶ Sandra Kersten Chalk, “Essays on Riverside Park: Who Has Changed the Most in the Past 100 Years – the Park or the People?” <http://newlondonlandmarks.org/riversideEssays.htm>; Crandall, *Map of the City of New London, 1907* (New Haven: Price, and Lee Co., 1907); Bailey, *Aero View of New London, Connecticut, 1911* (New York: Hughes & Bailey, 1911); Edgecomb, “Riverside Park Question Divides New London,” *New London (CT) Day*, November 6, 2011; Kimball, “New London’s Riverside Park’s Former Glory Days,” *New London (CT) Day*, October 8, 2007; Sanborn Map Company, “Insurance Maps of New London, Connecticut, 1884-1954,” 1921:43.

¹⁷ Charles A. Birnbaum, *Pioneers of American Landscape Design* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000). A review of the Master List of Projects and archival records relating to Olmsted projects maintained by Olmsted Research Guide Online and an on-line review of the records maintained by Olmsted Online did not yield information related to an Olmsted association with Riverside Park, <http://ww2.rediscov.com/olmsted/default.asp?include=master.htm> ; <http://www.olmstedonline.org>. In addition, the Olmsted Collections at the Library of Congress and American University were reviewed for references to a possible Olmsted association with the park.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

In 1912, the Hodges Square neighborhood was primarily residential, and only a few businesses were scattered among the homes – three grocery stores and a grain storage facility, all between Lewis and Rosemary Streets, and the Thames River Lumber Company, positioned along the Thames River, east of Riverside Park. The W. B. Thomas Hose Company No. 3 of the New London Fire Department, established ca. 1880, was located immediately southwest of the intersection of Williams, Cole, and Rosemary Streets (future Arthur F. Hodges Square). To the south, the Winthrop School, constructed from 1893-1901, edged the Hodges Square neighborhood immediately west of Cole Street.¹⁸

The 1910 U.S. Federal Census offers a snapshot of a thriving Hodges Square neighborhood during the early twentieth century. The Central Vermont Railroad Company, which had its roundhouse and attendant facilities a short distance south of the district, was the largest employer of the area's men, who worked as locomotive engineers, brakemen, conductors, machinists, firemen, freight handlers, and a number of other jobs in support of the rail line. The sole African American household head in the neighborhood worked for the railroad company as a dining car waiter. The second-largest local employer was the silk industry, which employed men and women – spoolers, dyers, weavers, winders, spinners, and other laborers associated with silk production. Most of the Hodges Square silk workers probably were employed by the Brainerd & Armstrong Company, which was established in the late nineteenth century. The Brainerd & Armstrong Company Dye Works factory was located on Bayonet Street at Cedar Street, a short distance west of the neighborhood. The company's mill and storage facilities were situated south of Winthrop's Cove in central New London, as was another silk production establishment, the New London Wash Silk Company. Other residents of the neighborhood had jobs in retail, construction, marine (both vessel and shipyard), manufacture, and freight transport industries; in the private service (housekeeper, laundress, gardener, etc.); and, in agriculture. A few also worked for the Standard Oil Company, located along the Thames River just below the Hodges Square district. These workers were scattered throughout the neighborhood, and no residential section could be identified specifically with railroad, silk, marine, or any other industry workers.¹⁹

In 1910, relatively few neighborhood residents worked on their own account. Of more than 900 counted in the locality in that census year, about 34 percent were wage earners and 62 percent held no jobs. The latter consisted primarily of women, students, children, and a few retired men. Those who were employers or self-employed were scattered throughout the neighborhood. Hodges Square had no affluent residential section. The self-employed included several professional occupations – architect, banker, bookkeeper, dentist, physician, and music teacher. The retail and wholesale merchant businesses ranged from grocers to a fishmonger, plumbing and paint supplies to liquor, and variety store to music and piano sales. Other self-employed residents included a blacksmith, a house contractor, a stonemason, house painters, a shoemaker, a trucker, and a dairy farmer. Several women worked as dressmakers and laundresses. Of particular note, the Hodges Square neighborhood was home to Norwegian-born Louis Anderson, who owned a local shipyard yet lived in a modest home on Crystal Avenue. Anderson immigrated to New London as a young man, and he entered a lifetime occupation there of boatbuilding and marine-rail transport.²⁰

¹⁸ Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of New London, Connecticut, 1884-1954," 1912:2-3, 8, 19; 1951:66; Marshall, ed., *A Modern History of New London County, Connecticut* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1922), 1:238, 2:489-490.

¹⁹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Federal Census Collection, 1910: New London, Connecticut, Enumeration Districts 513 and 514," <http://search.ancestry.com/>; Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of New London, Connecticut, 1884-1954," 1912:0-3, 8; 1921:43; Marshall, ed., *A Modern History of New London County, Connecticut* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1922), 2:493-495.

²⁰ U.S. Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Federal Census Collection, 1910: New London, Connecticut, Enumeration Districts 513 and 514," <http://search.ancestry.com/>; Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of New London, Connecticut, 1884-1954," 1912:3,

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Most people who resided in Hodges Square lived in rented housing, often two (and occasionally three) families to a dwelling. Most were Connecticut-born or New York and New England natives. About 83 percent of residents and 68 percent of household heads were U.S.-born, leaving 17 percent of the total and 32 percent of household heads of foreign birth. Of the U.S. natives, 32.5 percent reported one or both parents of foreign birth. Most of the foreign-born had emigrated from Ireland and the British Isles, followed by emigrants from Canada and Portugal. In addition, there were residents from Scandinavia, Turkey, and other countries. As with the wage earners, immigrant families were distributed throughout Hodges Square. There were no particular Irish or Portuguese sections, and families of different nationalities very often shared a dwelling. Of interest, only one African American family was recorded in the neighborhood – the father from Virginia and the mother from New York. They shared a house on Grove Street, in the central part of the community, with a couple from Holland and Ireland and their Connecticut-born nephew of Irish descent.²¹

By 1921, the Hodges Square district had experienced several changes. According to the Sanborn surveys of the area, there were a few more stores; the Thames River Lumber Company had expanded its facilities, and the Standard Oil Company had moved its plant northward to the south side of Lewis Street at Eastern Avenue. With the extension of electrical service into the community, a Connecticut Power Company substation had been constructed in the northeastern part of the neighborhood, off of Williams Street. Notably, the 1921 Sanborn maps reflected the growing use of the automobile. A service station, an auto repair shop, a 20-car garage, and an 18-car garage were clustered at or near the intersection of Williams, Rosemary, and Cole Streets, the future Arthur F. Hodges Square.²² The neighborhood adapted to changing technologies in transportation as reflected in the construction of the gas station, repair shop, and garages.

Arthur F. Hodges Square – historically located at the intersection of Williams, Cole, and Rosemary Streets – was named for a tragic young figure of northern New London. Arthur Frederick Hodges was born in Boston on May 14, 1898, to immigrant parents Thomas W. and Sophia Hodges of England and Nova Scotia, respectively. His working-class family moved to New London when Arthur and his siblings were small children. By the time Hodges was 17, his mother had been widowed twice and his older brother had drowned in a tugboat accident. As a young man, Hodges worked as a machinist and a restaurant cook, the latter among the professions of his late father. Active in his community, he became a member of the Masons and the Elks and was a volunteer fireman with the W. B. Thomas Hose Co. No. 3 of the New London Fire Department, located only a few blocks from the Hodges family home at 270 Crystal Avenue.²³

No doubt inspired by the 1916 establishment of the New London Submarine Base, Flotilla, and School in Groton (just across the Thames River from his New London home), Hodges joined the U.S. Navy and became a machinist's mate, first class, aboard the submarine S-4. On December 17, 1927, the USS S-4 was conducting routine drills when it was accidentally struck and sunk off the coast of Cape Cod by a U.S.

8; 1921:43; Marshall, ed., *A Modern History of New London County, Connecticut* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1922), 3:222.

²¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Federal Census Collection, 1910: New London, Connecticut, Enumeration Districts 513 and 514," <http://search.ancestry.com/>; Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of New London, Connecticut, 1884-1954," 1912:2-3, 8; 1921:43.

²² Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of New London, Connecticut, 1884-1954," 1921:38, 43, 50.

²³ Carol Sommer, "Hodges Square's Hidden History," *New London (CT) Day*, June 1, 2014; Ancestry.com, various Hodges family records: "Massachusetts, Birth Records, 1840-1915," "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995," "U.S. Federal Census Collection," "U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," <http://search.ancestry.com/>; "New London Tug Submerged ... 2 of Crew Drowned," *Norwich (CT) Bulletin*, April 16, 1914, <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

Coast Guard vessel returning from a rum-runner patrol. Despite heroic rescue efforts, all 40 men on board were lost – 38 submarine crewmen and two inspecting officers. Arthur Hodges was 29 years old.²⁴

Following the S-4 disaster, the U.S. Navy immediately instigated efforts to improve submarine and sea lane safety measures. Locally and more personally, the men of Thomas Hose Co. No. 3 petitioned the City of New London in 1928 to name the triangular parcel fronting their firehouse – the intersection of Williams, Cole, and Rosemary Streets – for their brother fireman. Arthur F. Hodges Square remains this native son's memorial, and, in recent years, the surrounding neighborhood has adopted the eponym Hodges Square.²⁵

Despite the effects of the Great Depression, the Hodges Square neighborhood continued to develop in the 1930s and 1940s. By the late 1930s, several businesses were grouped around the Thomas Hose Company Fire Station and Arthur F. Hodges Square at the intersection of Williams, Cole, and Rosemary streets. Williams Street quickly became the neighborhood's principal business artery. Hodges Square enterprises included a drugstore, two grocery stores, a meat market, a "Mom and Pop corner store," a restaurant, a diner, a barber shop, and the Schwartz stores.²⁶

The Schwartz stores were a group of buildings along Williams Street, fronting the east side of Arthur F. Hodges Square. These buildings included the drugstore, a grocery store, a few shops, and the apartments above the businesses. The Schwartz stores provided services necessary for a thriving residential neighborhood. The properties were owned by Louis Schwartz, a Jewish immigrant who also held real estate and business interests in New York City. Schwartz emigrated during the 1890s from either Russia or Germany, as did his wife, Rose, although she apparently arrived in New London some years earlier with her first husband. In 1910, the federal census recorded Schwartz as a man of German birth; however, in ensuing census years, he was enumerated as a Russian native. Perhaps World War I hostilities prompted him to change his reported birth status. In any case, Louis Schwartz may be viewed as an example of an immigrant who found his "American dream" in New London. During the early twentieth century, he worked in the central part of town as a cigar maker/tobacconist. By 1917, he had established his tobacco shop at 405 Williams Street, along future Arthur F. Hodges Square. By the 1930s, he had expanded his Williams Street properties, and, in both New London and New York he listed his occupation as real estate broker/agent.²⁷

The Hodges Square neighborhood began to decline in the mid twentieth century. Many attribute its waning condition to highway construction, which resulted in home and business demolitions that physically separated the district from the rest of town. In the early 1940s, improvements were made to the New London stretch of U.S. 1, then the principal highway traversing the New England coast. In 1943, construction was

²⁴ U.S. Navy, "Naval Submarine Base New London: History," http://www.cnrc.navy.mil/regions/cnrma/installations/navsubbase_new_london/about/history.html; "Washington Sends Vessels to Scene ... Names of Two Inspecting Officials, Officers and Man Assigned to Submarine Are Given Out," *New York Times*, December 18, 1927; Robert Loys Sminkey, "LT Donald Parsons Weller: Memories for This Unit, Submarine USS S-4 (SS-109)," <http://navy.togetherweserved.com/usn/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=AssignmentExt&ID=1567638>.

²⁵ Sommer, "Hodges Square's Hidden History," *New London (CT) Day*, June 1, 2014; Ruddy, "1927 Submarine Disaster Gets Dramatic Retelling in New Book," *New London (CT) Day*, November 7, 2015.

²⁶ Charles J. Read, *Round the Square: My New London Yesteryears* (Richmond, Rhode Island: published by the author, 2010), 3-4, 9, 15-19, 30; Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of New London, Connecticut, 1884-1954," 1951:43, 66.

²⁷ Read, *Round the Square: My New London Yesteryears* (Richmond, Rhode Island: published by the author, 2010), 9, 17-19; Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of New London, Connecticut, 1884-1954," 1951:66; Ancestry.com, various Schwartz family records: "U.S. Federal Census Collection," "Connecticut Military Census, 1917," "Connecticut Death Index, 1949-2012," <http://search.ancestry.com/>.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

completed on the New London Bypass and the Gold Star Memorial Bridge, a U.S. 1 freeway and toll bridge facilitating passage from western New London across the Thames River to Groton. This bypass and bridge opened in 1964 and later were incorporated into the New London segment of Interstate 95. During the early to mid-1970s, a parallel second span was added to the Gold Star Memorial Bridge, and improvements were made to the approach and interchange system.²⁸ This I-95 construction and reconstruction, completed ca. 1975, “massively reshaped the Hodges Square neighborhood and significantly disrupted the area’s social patterns and commerce by effectively isolating it from the rest of New London.”²⁹

Riverside Park also did not escape the decline. Fewer people used the park, and the City of New London was unable to keep up its maintenance. Sometime after 1942, the City conveyed nearly half the park’s 33 acres (including the former cemetery site) to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy for an addition to their campus, which had been established in 1932 on the northern border of Riverside Park. Decades later, ca. 2009-2011, the City considered a move to sell another parcel (nine acres) from the park to the Academy – a proposition that ultimately failed and that prompted ongoing community efforts to save and revitalize Riverside Park.³⁰ Even though modifications occurred over time, Riverside Park retains its overall plan and remnants of early landscape features. The circulation network, with its curvilinear roads, provides a variety of views of the changing landscape.

Despite the disruptions to the economic and social fabric of the community precipitated by surrounding development and transportation improvements, the historic district retains its identity as a working class enclave distinguished by its cohesive collection of locally-important period architecture. The catalog of contributing resources described earlier in this nomination reflects the distillation of “high” architectural styles to its essence of scale, massing, proportion, and materials. The chronological progression of housing type, style, and building materials from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries documents the choices available in a housing market with a significant rental population. It also documents the domestic preferences and consumer choices expressed by that population through their housing decisions.

In recent years, concerned citizens, business owners, and city officials have created a plan to revitalize the Hodges Square neighborhood. The district is regarded as a gateway to downtown New London, to the Connecticut College and U.S. Coast Guard Academy campuses, and to the U.S. Navy facilities across the Thames River in Groton. Efforts are underway to renew Hodges Square as a thriving New London neighborhood.³¹

²⁸New London Landmarks and City of New London Office of Development & Planning, *Master Plan Document for: Creative Placemaking Pilot Program, New London, Connecticut* (New London: New London Landmarks and City of New London Office of Development & Planning, 2013), 4.

<http://www.newlondonlandmarks.org/docs/Creative%20Placemaking%20Master%20Plan%20Final%202012.2013.pdf>; Scott Oglesby, “Connecticut Roads: US 1,” <http://www.kurumi.com/roads/ct/us1.html>; Price & Lee Co., *New Map of the City of New London* (New Haven: Price & Lee Co., 1942); Scott Oglesby, “Connecticut Roads: I-95,” <http://www.kurumi.com/roads/ct/i95.html>; Steve Anderson, “Connecticut Turnpike: Historic Overview,” <http://www.nycroads.com/roads/ct-turnpike/>.

²⁹ Colin A. Young, “Hodges Square in New London Gets New Park,” *New London (CT) Day*, May 31, 2015, updated June 1, 2015.

³⁰ Chalk, “Essays on Riverside Park: Who Has Changed the Most in the Past 100 Years – the Park or the People?” <http://newlondonlandmarks.org/riversideEssays.htm>; Kathleen Edgecomb, “Landmarks Group Seeks to Improve Riverside,” *New London (CT) Day*, October 1, 2012; Price & Lee Co., *New Map of the City of New London* (New Haven: Price & Lee Co., 1942); United States Coast Guard Academy, “Academy History: USCGA Timeline,” <http://www.uscga.edu/about2.aspx?id=42>; Kerry M. Flynn, “Volunteers Take Riverside Park under Their Wing,” *New London (CT) Day*, August 18, 2013.

³¹ New London Landmarks and City of New London Office of Development & Planning, *Master Plan Document for: Creative Placemaking Pilot Program, New London, Connecticut* (New London: New London Landmarks and City of New London Office of Development & Planning, 2013).

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Criterion C: Distinguishable Architectural Entity

Hodges Square Historic District is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C as a cohesive, representative example of urban development for the period 1850 to 1943. The historic district is a clearly distinguishable entity comprising representative examples of prevailing architectural styles from its period of significance. The collection of buildings successfully illustrate workers' housing and urban design principles common during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district's character-defining features, including small lots; single-family, wood-frame dwellings; and uniform building setbacks, form a regular, identifiable streetscape. While the historic district generally maintains a uniform setback and building placement, the dwellings incorporate irregular massing and form to provide visual interest. Riverside Park, the neighborhood's recreational focal point, provides a respite from the dense urban development.

The Hodges Square Historic District contains buildings with 12 different distinguishable architectural styles, including Queen Anne, Colonial Revival (including the Dutch Colonial Revival subset), Bungalow, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, Craftsman, Folk Victorian, Greek Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, and Stick. Contributing buildings in the district were constructed between 1850 and 1942, the majority within the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Of the many styles represented in the historic district, two are predominant: Queen Anne (n = 35) and Colonial Revival (n = 40).

The Queen Anne architecture style rose in popularity during the 1880s. Character-defining features of the style as applied to domestic buildings in coastal Connecticut include, "Asymmetrical massing, use of multiple building materials...The hip- or intersecting gable-roof was customarily selected as a unifying device for various surface textures and design elements, including decorative porches, projecting gables, towers, oriels, and bay windows, in addition to many types of dormers". Multi-color paint schemes also were popular.³² Examples of the style in the district include 159 Crystal Avenue, 10 Adelaide Street, and 24 Stanners Street.

The Colonial Revival Style rose to prominence following the American Centennial in 1876 with a renewed interest in early American architecture. Architects toured the American northeast to study Colonial-period construction. These investigations resulted in the preparation of architectural drawings which help to disseminate the style throughout the country beginning during the 1880s. Characteristics of the style include second-story overhangs, front porches supported by columns, and symmetrical elevations.³³ The dwellings located at 27 Cole Street, 157 Crystal Avenue, and 10 Rosemary Street are examples of this style. Examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style, a subset of Colonial Revival Style, also are present in the historic district. The style is distinguished by gambrel roofs, shed-roof dormers, and overhanging eaves. Examples of the style include 223 Crystal Avenue, 25 Rosemary Street, and 4 Terrace Avenue.

In addition to representative examples of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival Styles, limited examples of Bungalow, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, Craftsman, Folk Victorian, Greek Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, and Stick Styles also are present. Examples of Bungalow-style dwellings include 15 Bolles Avenue, 19 Bolles Avenue, 20 Bolles Avenue, and 32 and 34 Bolles Avenue. One example each of each

<http://www.newlondonlandmarks.org/docs/Creative%20Placemaking%20Master%20Plan%20Final%2012.2013.pdf>; Colin A. Young, "Hodges Square Area of New London the Focus of New Initiative," *New London (CT) Day*, March 8, 2014; Luca Powell, "Spotlight on Hodges Square," *The [Connecticut] College Voice*, February 18, 2015.

³² Herzan, 1997., p. 71.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 73.

Hodges Square

Name of Property

New London, CT

County and State

the Second Empire, Folk Victorian, Greek Revival, Italianate, Neoclassical, and Stick Styles can be found at 172 Crystal Avenue, 19 Rosemary Street, 418 Williams Street, 440 Williams Street, 474 Williams Street, and 487 William Street, respectively.

The district as a whole represents a concentrated collection of vernacular dwellings executed in nationally-popular architectural styles from 1850, the time of the earliest building in the district, until 1943. The relatively modest dwellings reflect the neighborhood's working-class inhabitants. The historic district is representative of New London's economic transition from whaling to manufacturing. Decentralized industry and the rise of streetcar transportation allowed for residential expansion outside the traditional, dense, urban core of New London. The historic district reflects economic and transportation changes that facilitated homeownership to a segment of the population that now had the ability to live further from their places of employment. Multi-family dwellings were constructed along the district's northern edge to accommodate the ever-increasing population.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

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Name of Property

New London, CT

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New London, CT
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 76.03 acres

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- A. Latitude: 41.369039 Longitude: -72.104657
- B. Latitude: 41.369331 Longitude: -72.101715
- C. Latitude: 41.367588 Longitude: -72.099850
- D. Latitude: 41.367885 Longitude: -72.098495
- E. Latitude: 41.368182 Longitude: -72.096264
- F. Latitude: 41.367083 Longitude: -72.095182
- G. Latitude: 41.366171 Longitude: -72.095241
- H. Latitude: 41.364586 Longitude: -72.096805
- I. Latitude: 41.364586 Longitude: -72.099667
- J. Latitude: 41.365878 Longitude: -72.102394

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- 1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See attached map (Figures 1 – 3)

The boundaries are defined by the legal parcels in the Hodges Square neighborhood recorded by the City of New London and the State of Connecticut. This area encompasses residential and commercial buildings, and public parkland dating from the mid nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. The boundaries were established by changes in use and architectural character. Boundaries for the historic district extend to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and to 1960s-era development on the north, the on-ramp to Interstate 95 on the west, Interstate 95 and modern warehouses to the south, and the boundary of Riverside Park to the railroad right-of-way on the Thames River to the east.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the entire extant portion of the mid nineteenth to early twentieth residential neighborhood known as Hodges Square, Riverside Park, and commercial development along Williams Street. The park and commercial facilities historically served residents of the neighborhood. Interstate 95 and its associated on-ramps form a substantial physical and visual barrier between the Hodges Square neighborhood and the historic downtown section of New London. The Coast Guard campus to the north and the late twentieth century industrial warehouses located to the southeast differ in plan, period of development, architectural character, use, and historical association from the nominated historic district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Historical & Architectural Services Division
organization: R .Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
street & number: 241 East 4th Street
city or town: Frederick state: MD zip code: 70121
e-mail kkuranda@rcgoodwin.com
telephone: 301-694-0428
date: March 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Parcel Map** delineating contributing and non-contributing resources.
- **Parcel Table** correlating parcel numbers to street addresses.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hodges Square

City or Vicinity: New London

County: New London

State: CT

Photographer: Greg Clifford and Laura Welles

Date Photographed: January 13-14, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 21: Streetscape from intersection of Terrace Avenue and Adelaide Street. Camera pointed north.

Photo 2 of 21: Streetscape of east side of Williams Street from intersection of Williams Street and off ramp from Interstate 95. Camera pointed southeast.

Photo 3 of 21: Streetscape of east side of Crystal Avenue from intersection of Crystal Avenue and Cole Street at Interstate 95 overpass. Camera pointed northeast.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Photo 4 of 21: Streetscape of west side of Crystal Avenue from intersection of Crystal Avenue and Cole Street at Interstate 95 overpass. Camera pointed northwest.

Photo 5 of 21: West elevation of 481 Williams Street. Camera pointed east.

Photo 6 of 21: East elevation of 440 Williams Street, Camera pointed northwest.

Photo 7 of 21: East elevation of 416 Williams Street. Camera pointed southwest.

Photo 8 of 21: Southwest elevation of 397 Williams Street with the Allyn Memorial Fountain in the foreground. Camera pointed northeast.

Photo 9 of 21: South elevation of 16 Grove Street. Camera pointed north.

Photo 10 of 21: East elevation of 15 Terrace Avenue. Camera pointed northwest.

Photo 11 of 21: East elevation of 35 Terrace Avenue. Camera pointed northwest.

Photo 12 of 21: West elevation of 42 Terrace Avenue. Camera pointed east.

Photo 13 of 21: South elevation of 12 Bragaw Street. Camera pointed northeast.

Photo 14 of 21: East elevation of 236 Crystal Avenue. Camera pointed west.

Photo 15 of 21: Southeast elevation of 19 Rosemary Street. Camera pointed west.

Photo 16 of 21: Southeast elevation of 10 Adelaide Street. Camera pointed northwest.

Photo 17 of 21: Southeast elevation of 24 Adelaide Street. Camera pointed northwest.

Photo 18 of 21: Southwest elevation of 47 Eastern Avenue. Camera pointed east.

Photo 19 of 21: Northeast elevation of 18 Bolles Avenue. Camera pointed west.

Photo 20 of 21: View of Riverside Park from southern half of park. Camera pointed northeast.

Photo 21 of 21: View of Riverside Park from Riverside Heights Road. Camera pointed southeast.

Hodges Square
Name of Property

New London, CT
County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

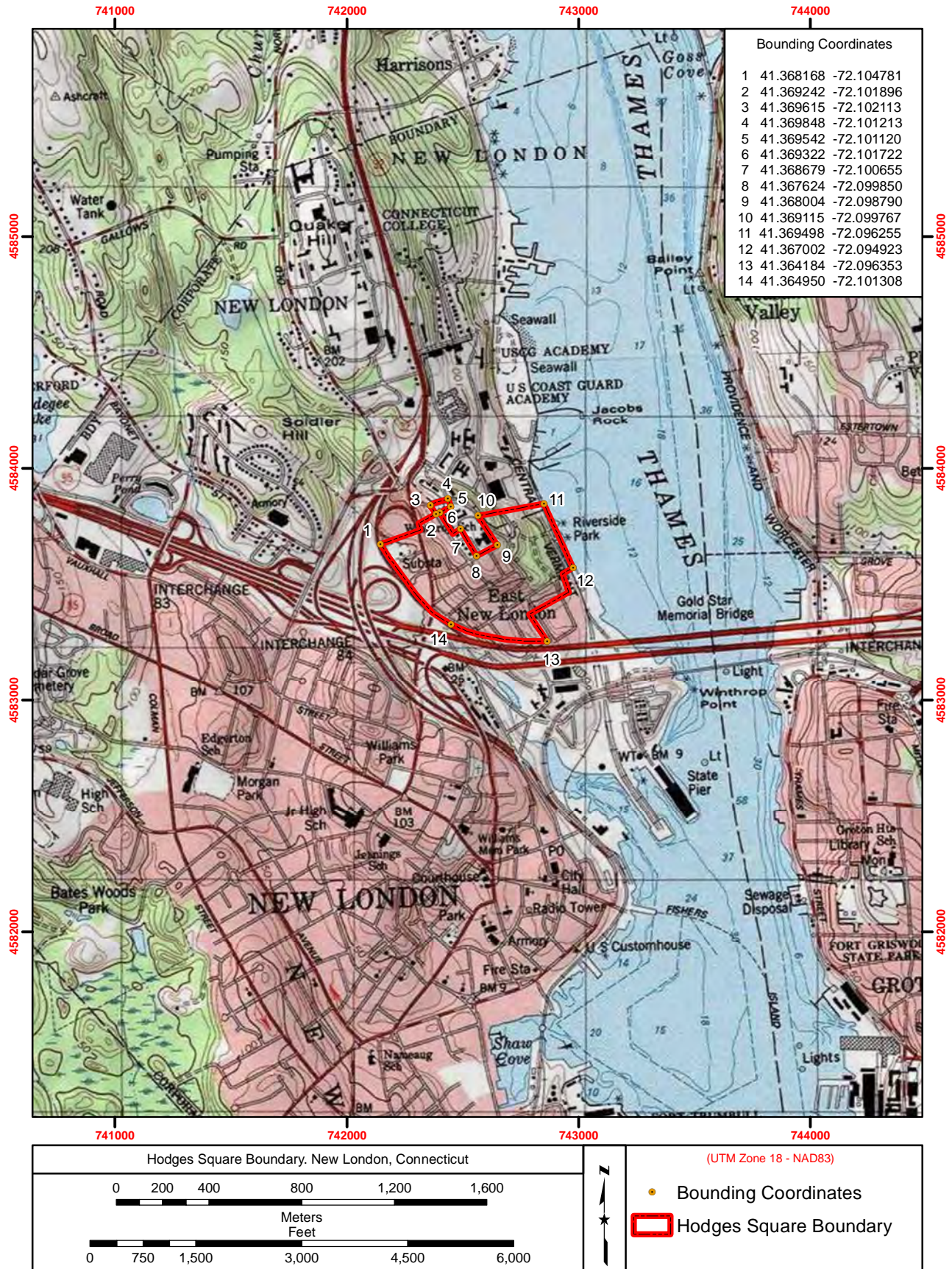
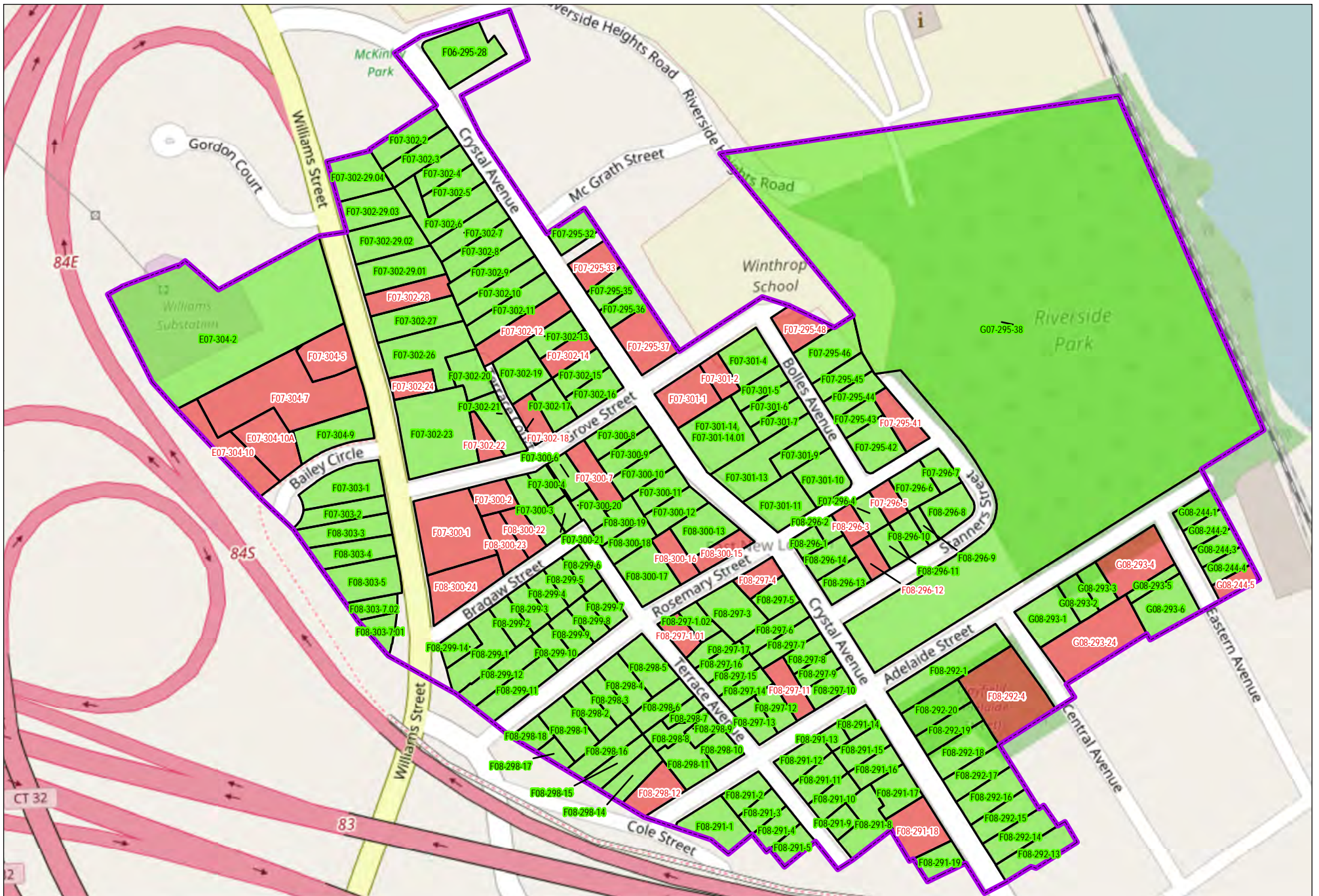
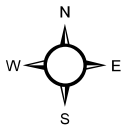


Figure 1



Map Scale: 1:3,200
 Spatial Reference System: SPCS (CT) / NAD 83 (ft)



0 50 100 150 200
 Feet

0 25 50 75 100
 Meters

Basemap Credits: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

- Parcels Containing Contributing Buildings
- Parcels Containing Non-Contributing Buildings
- Historic District Boundary

Hodges Square Historic District

Figure 2



Figure 3

742250

4583750

4583750



742250

Hodges Square Boundary, Overview Map. New London, Connecticut Page 1 of 6			(UTM Zone 18 - NAD83)

742500

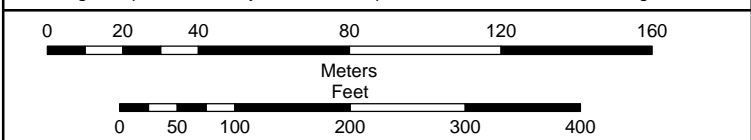


4583750

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742500

Hodges Square Boundary, Overview Map. New London, Connecticut Page 2 of 6

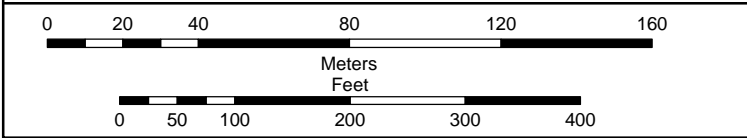


(UTM Zone 18 - NAD83)

- Parcel Boundary
- Hodges Square Boundary



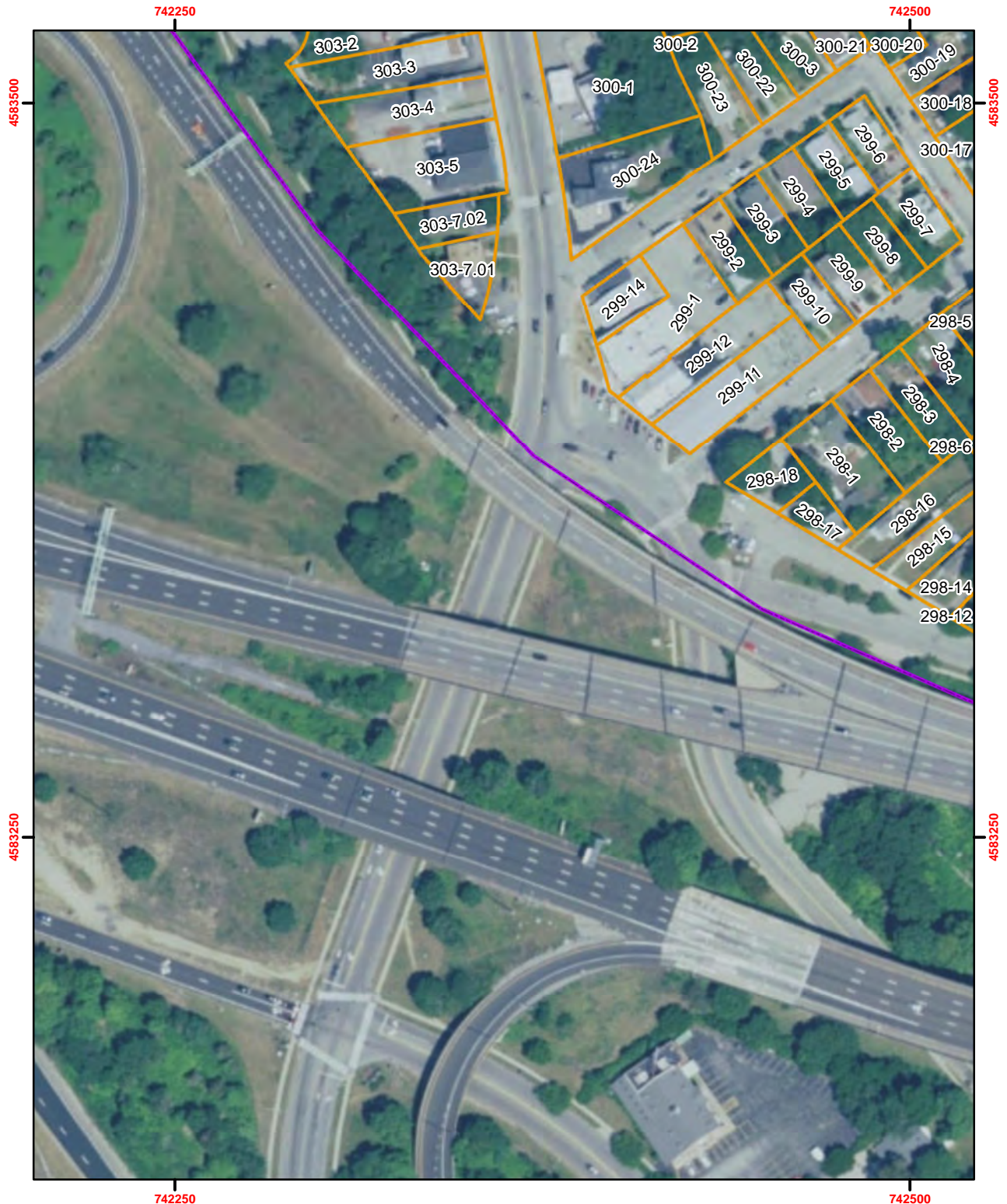
Hodges Square Boundary, Overview Map. New London, Connecticut Page 3 of 6



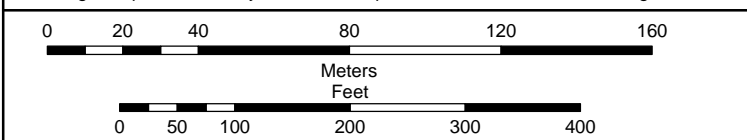
(UTM Zone 18 - NAD83)

Parcel Boundary

Hodges Square Boundary



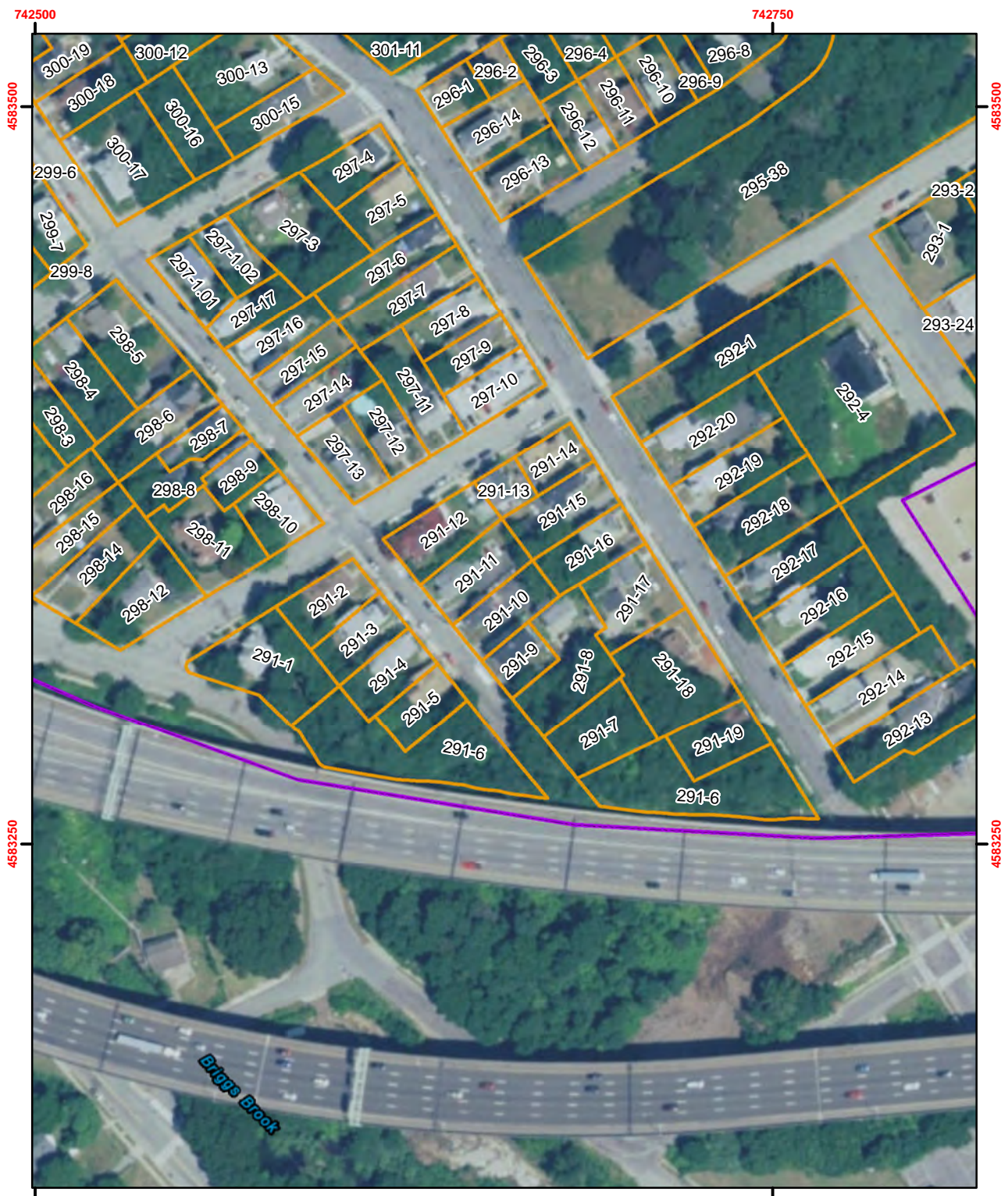
Hodges Square Boundary, Overview Map. New London, Connecticut Page 4 of 6



(UTM Zone 18 - NAD83)

Parcel Boundary

Hodges Square Boundary



Hodges Square Boundary, Overview Map. New London, Connecticut Page 5 of 6

(UTM Zone 18 - NAD83)

0 20 40 80 120 160
Meters

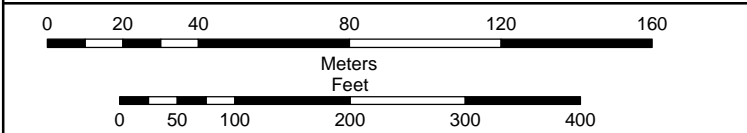
0 50 100 200 300 400
Feet

Parcel Boundary

Hodges Square Boundary



Hodges Square Boundary, Overview Map. New London, Connecticut Page 6 of 6



- (UTM Zone 18 - NAD83)
- Parcel Boundary
 - Hodges Square Boundary

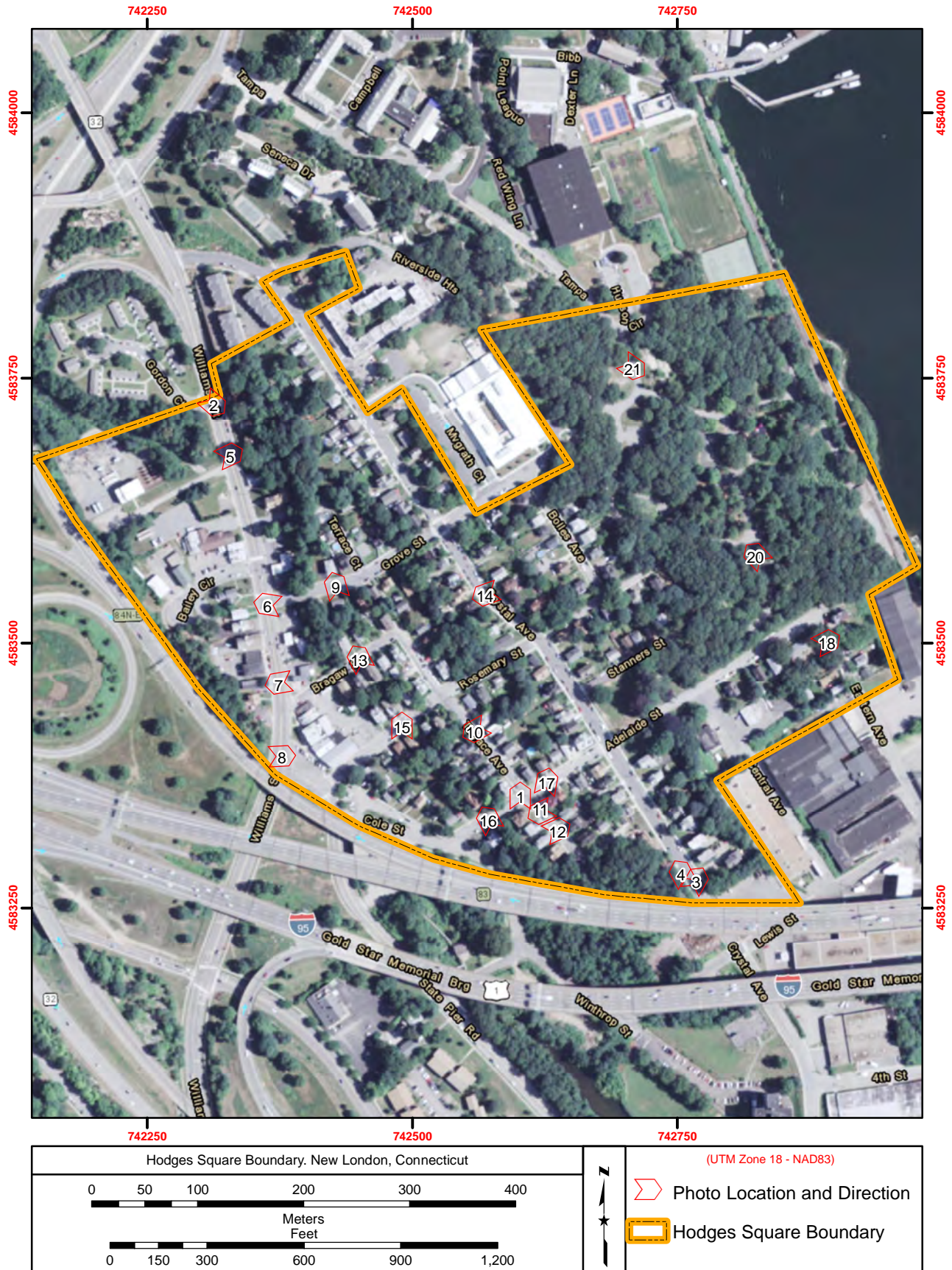


Figure 4













440



410

WILSON
1966

4
6

410

1

1

HODGES SQUARE SHOPPING CENTER

OFFICIAL STATE ADMINISTRATION CENTER OF NEW LEONARD COUNTY, INC.

INSTITUTE OF CULINARY ARTS

WOODRIDGE SQUARE



CHANGING THE FACE

WOODRIDGE SQUARE

With food and drink, we can change the face of our community. We are looking for people who are passionate about food and want to make a difference in their community. For more information, please contact us at info@changingtheface.com.

WOODRIDGE SQUARE



OMEGA BARBERSHOP & SALON

BEAUTY SALON







30



35

35









JAMES WHIPPLE
1851

10





24

24











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 9/1/2017 Date of Pending List: 9/22/2017 Date of 16th Day: 10/10/2017 Date of 45th Day: 10/16/2017 Date of Weekly List: 10/12/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 10/10/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



August 26, 2016

Jenny Scofield, AICP, State and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD)
One Constitution Plaza, Second Floor
Hartford, CT 06103

Subject: Letter of Support for the nomination of Hodges Square Village entry as a Historical District

Dear Ms. Scofield :

On behalf of Thames Valley Sustainable Connections, Inc. it is my great pleasure to provide this letter of endorsement in support of the nomination of New London's Hodges Square Village as a Historic District.

Acknowledging the deep historic value of northeastern New London will be a major step on the road to revitalizing a community which is in the process of developing a new connection to the City.

Hodges Square Village Association is a project of Thames Valley Sustainable Connections. The Hodges Square Village Association's (HSVA) mission is to revitalize the immediate and surrounding neighborhood by mobilizing existing assets and using these to transform and sustain northeast New London as a resilient urban village.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arthur Costa", written over the "Sincerely yours," text.

Arthur Costa, President/CEO TVSC

A simple, handwritten mark or signature in black ink, consisting of a single, curved stroke.



A non-profit corporation to promote the preservation and development of the entire urban environment of New London, Connecticut, including significant individual structures, streetscapes, neighborhoods and open spaces.

49 Washington Street, P.O. Box 1134, New London, CT 06320 · 860.442.0003 · info@newlondonlandmarks.org

August 31, 2016

Ms. Jenny Scofield, AICP, State and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Economic & Community Development
One Constitution Plaza, Second Floor
Hartford, CT 06320

Dear Ms. Scofield:

The board and I at New London Landmarks are pleased to support the application to nominate Hodges Square as a National Register Historic District. Hodges Square is an old residential neighborhood located between Riverside Park and a small commercial strip along Williams Street in northeastern New London.

As the Hodges Square neighborhood developed during the late 19th century industrial era, Riverside Park was established in 1893 as a public amenity for New London. The neighborhood contains many vernacular buildings from the late 19th and early 20th century. Architectural styles include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Dutch Colonial Revival and a few high-style examples.

We believe that this neighborhood is worthy of national recognition, and as such, will bring honor to New London in addition to encouraging the revitalization of this area.

It is for this reason that I am hopeful that this nomination application will be successful.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Constance J. Kristofik".

Constance Kristofik
Executive Director



City of New London Office of the Mayor

181 State Street • New London, CT 06320 • Phone (860) 447-5201 • Fax (860) 447-7971

September 1, 2016

Ms. Jenny Scofield, AICP, State and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD)
One Constitution Plaza, Second Floor
Hartford, CT 06103

Dear Ms. Scofield,

As Mayor of the City of New London, it is my pleasure to submit this letter of endorsement in support of the nomination of New London's Hodges Square Village as a Historic District.

The Hodges Square neighborhood was formed during the industrial era, and Riverside Park was established as a public amenity for the citizens of New London. This unique neighborhood includes many vernacular buildings constructed during the late 19th and 20th century, and the beautiful architectural styles include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, a Dutch Colonial Revival and a few high-style examples.

We consider this neighborhood to be worthy of national recognition and that this recognition will bring honor to New London in addition to encouraging the revitalization of this area.

It is for this reason that I am hopeful that this nomination application will be successful.

Sincerely,

Michael E. Passero
Mayor



Department of Economic and
Community Development

State Historic Preservation Office

September 1, 2017

Mr. Roger Reed
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240



Subject: Hodges Square Historic District, New London County, Connecticut, National Register
Nomination

Dear Mr. Reed:

The following National Register nomination materials are submitted for your review:

- Printed cover sheet
- CD of National Register text. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Hodges Square Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1 CD of Digital Photographs
- 3 Letters of support

This National Register nomination was approved by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Review Board on September 14, 2016. A public information meeting was held on August 16, 2016 during the noticing period. Property owners were mailed direct notice of the information meeting and State Review Board meeting. During the noticing process, letters of support were received from Mayor Michael Passero, Constance Kristofik on behalf New London Landmarks, and Arthur Costa on behalf of Thames Valley Sustainable Connections. These letters are enclosed for your files. New London is a CLG; the mayor's response was positive, but no response was received from the Historic District Commission. No letters of objection were received.

If you have any questions, or if this office can be of assistance, please call Jenny Scofield at 860-256-2766.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jenny F. Scofield".

Jenny F. Scofield,
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures

State Historic Preservation Office

One Constitution Plaza | Hartford, CT 06103 | P: 860.256.2800 | Cultureandtourism.org

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