1. Name

N.A.

2. Location

street & number
See continuation sheet

N.A.

3. Classification

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<td>X both</td>
<td>___ in process</td>
<td>___ educational</td>
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<td>___ transportation</td>
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4. Owner of Property

name
Multiple Ownership - See continuation sheet

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.
Old Town Hall

street & number
175 Atlantic Street

city, town
Stamford

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title
State Register of Historic Places

has this property been determined eligible?

X yes

state
Connecticut

depository for survey records
Connecticut Historical Commission - 59 South Prospect Street

city, town
Hartford

state
Connecticut
The purpose of this boundary increase is to add to the Downtown Stamford Historic District both sides of Summer Street between Main and Broad Streets plus Summer Place, a short, dead end street off Summer Street's West Side. (See Sketch Map). There are ten structures in this boundary increase, all built between 1910 and 1930 and primarily accommodating supportive commercial uses (i.e., warehouses, livery stables, laundries) that were relegated to the side streets of the downtown business district because of cheaper land values. Although all are vernacular in design, several structures show classic influence, notably Georgian Revival elements in the Stamford Water Company Building at 103 Summer Street and the laundry building on Summer Place. Classic influence is also detectable in the pressed metal cornice of the warehouse on Summer Place.

The boundary increase includes both sides of Summer street between the present boundary of the downtown district which coincides with the rear (northern) property lines of Main Street and West Park Place, and the rear (southern) property line of Broad Street. The east side of the street, from south to north, is composed of a small parking lot, the Stamford Water Company Building, a large parking lot, and three closely spaced structures housing an office building, a printing shop, and a restaurant respectively. The west side includes a large unpaved parking lot bounded to the north by the short dead end street Summer Place.
Inclusive street and card numbers below from Stamford Assessor's Records.

Summer Place (card numbers): N2, N3.

Summer Street: 103, 191, 211, 225-237, 152, 170, 184, 208.

Vacant Lots.
Summer Place (card numbers): S2, S3.

Summer Street: (Card number W2) 51, 75, 127-129, 153, 66, 118, 130.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form  

Downtown Stamford Historic District (Boundary Increase) Stamford, CT  

Format:  
Block #/Lot#  
Address  

237/1 (Card N2)  
Summer Place  
F. D. Rich Co., Inc. 1 Landmark Square  
Stamford, Connecticut  

237/2 (Card N3)  
Summer Place  
F. D. Rich Co., Inc. 1 Landmark Square  
Stamford, Connecticut  

237/3A  
Summer Place  
City of Stamford  
Urban Redevelopment Commission (URC)  
605 Main Street  
Stamford, Connecticut  

237/2 (Card S3)  
Summer Place  
City of Stamford - URC  
605 Main Street  
Stamford, Connecticut  

236/2B  
51 Summer Street  
City of Stamford - URC  
605 Main Street  
Stamford, Connecticut  

236/2A  
75 Summer Street  
City of Stamford - URC  
605 Main Street  
Stamford, Connecticut  

236/3  
103 Summer Street  
Stamford Water Company, Inc.  
103 Summer Street  
Stamford, Connecticut  

236/4  
127 - 129 Summer Street  
City of Stamford - URC  
605 Main Street  
Stamford, Connecticut  

236/4A  
129r Summer Street  
City of Stamford - URC  
605 Main Street  
Stamford, Connecticut  

vc/work21
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<tr>
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<td>Martin Manaly</td>
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<td>191 Summer Street</td>
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<td>236/7</td>
<td>Compeer Corporation</td>
<td>24 Old Field Lane, West Redding, Connecticut</td>
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<td>211 Summer Street</td>
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<td>236/8</td>
<td>Sheldon G. Gilgore</td>
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<td>237/5</td>
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<td>237/8 B-C</td>
<td>Samuel W. Scalzi</td>
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Title: Historic Resources Inventory, Stamford, Connecticut

Date: 1978

X Local

Depository for survey records: Municipal Office Building
429 Atlantic Street

City, Town: Stamford
State: Connecticut
A small private parking lot takes up the northwest corner of Summer Street and Summer Place and is bounded to the west and north by two three-story metal-corniced warehouses that came together at a right angle. The two walls facing the parking lot were originally hidden from view by a now demolished structure but presently are covered by a mural depicting two historic views of downtown Stamford which were painted in 1975 and 1976 as part of the local Bicentennial celebration. To the west of the warehouse, on Summer Place, is a two-story structure historically housing a laundry, while to the north are three one-story vernacular structures on Summer Street's west side. The boundary increase is bounded to the south and east by the district, to the west by a large overgrown lot awaiting development, and to the north by a commercial area built up after 1935.

Inventory of Structures.

Format:
Address, Contributing (C) or Non-contributing (NC), Common Name (Historic Name), Date, Style, Description.

Summer Place - Card #N2(C), Goulden Warehouse 1911, Early twentieth-century Commercial Vernacular with Second Renaissance Revival elements. Three-story brick warehouse with windowless facade showing a second-story pressed metal cornice with fluted end-blocks and a frieze of triglyphs alternating with swags. The third story is crowned by a similar cornice, while the east wall is covered by a bi-centennial mural depicting downtown Stamford c.1905.
Summer Place - card #N3(C), (Stamford Steam Laundry), 1910, Early twentieth-century Commercial Vernacular with Georgian Revival elements. Two-story brick structure with a seven-bay facade featuring large multipaned windows surmounted by prominent limestone lintels with keystones. The first story shows a bricked-up arched opening bordered by a pulled-brick arched hood, while the roofline features a pressed metal cornice above which is a simply paneled brick parapet.

103 Summer Street (C), Stamford Water Company, 1925, Early twentieth-century Commercial Vernacular with Georgian Revival elements. Two-story brick office building with a three-bay facade showing raised brick quoins, limestone trim (water table, plain frieze and dentiled cornice) and six-over-six windows with wooden shutters and limestone keystones. The centrally placed main entrance is also executed in limestone and consists of pilasters flanking the recessed doorway, and projecting from engaged piers supporting a similarly projecting entablature.

191-201 Summer Street (C), 1911, Early twentieth-century Commercial Vernacular. Two-story brick structure with a modernized glass and concrete facade. The side elevations show a row of large segmentally arched window openings and a row of small, bricked-up segmentally arched window openings.

211 Summer Street (C), 1926, Early twentieth-century Commercial Vernacular. Two-story brick structure with a three-bay facade consisting of four extended brick piers alternating with large multipaned windows and rising above an overhanging cornice to terminate as merlons, the middle ones flanking the parapet's centrally placed pediment.
225-237 Summer Street (NC), 1920 (1948 addition), Mid twentieth-century Commercial Vernacular. One-story brick structure with modernized facade. The original northern section shows segmentally arched windows on its rear wall.

152 Summer Street (C), Goulden Warehouse, 1916, Early twentieth-century Commercial Vernacular. Three-story brick warehouse with a three-bay facade showing raised brick quoins and crowned by a pressed-metal cornice including a nameplace frieze and striated end blocks. The south elevation is covered by a bi-centennial mural depicting Downtown Stamford c.1905.

170 Summer Street (C), 1926, Early twentieth-century Commercial Vernacular. One-story brick structure with a modernized storefront crowned by a brick parapet with a rectangular central pediment flanked by volutes.

184 Summer Street (C), 1922, Early twentieth-century Commercial Vernacular. One-story brick structure showing corner piers rising above the parapet which also shows a rectangular central pediment.

208 Summer Street (NC), 1926, Mid twentieth-century Commercial Vernacular. One-story brick structure with a modernized storefront.
8. Significance

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Criteria A,C.

Specific dates See Item 7 Inventory Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The boundary increase to the Downtown Stamford Historic District is historically significant because it is the only surviving section of the downtown area that was built to accommodate lower-rent secondary commercial uses such as warehouses, laundries, and stables (Criterion A). Architecturally it is an important addition to the district because its most significant buildings continue the classical architectural theme that characterizes the district per se (Criterion C).

Historical Significance.

This boundary increase covers an area of the downtown business district that was undeveloped until c.1890, when Summer Street was extended south from Broad Street to Main Street. Prior to this development, the area consisted of the large backyards of two adjacent residential properties that fronted on Main Street and West Park Place respectively. By 1900 there were two dwellings and two stores located on the east side of lower Summer Street. However, the area's location directly to the west and north of Atlantic and Main Streets, the downtown's primary streets, made more intensive commercial use inevitable. Lower Summer Street's status as a side street with a lower cost of land soon attracted small businesses that could not initially afford the higher rents of Main and Atlantic Streets, as well as those supportive activities that were furthermore environmentally unsuitable for the main shopping streets, i.e. warehouses, stables and garages. The advent of the motor car is particularly associated with the area because several of the city's earliest garages were located there. Unfortunately the most significant of these structures has been demolished, but #191-201 (1911), #152 (1916), #184 (1922), and #208 (1926) had all at one time or another been associated with the automobile, either for servicing, garaging, or displaying purposes. Other establishments representing supportive commercial uses include the Stamford Steam Laundry (1910), located at the end of Summer Place,
9. Major Bibliographical References
See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: 3.7

Quadrangle name: Stamford, Conn.

UTM References

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Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification: (See Continuation Sheets)

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

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nils Kerschus

organization: Historic Neighborhood Preservation Program

date: December 1983

street & number: 96 Main Street

telephone: 324-9317

city or town: Stamford

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ___ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

For NPS use only

Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date: 2-21-65

Attest:

Chief of Registration
and the attached Goulden Warehouses on Summer Place (1911) and 152 Summer Street (1916). Those buildings that housed small businesses are: #211 (1926), which has been home to a machinist's shop, an artist's studio, and a printing shop; #225-237 (1920), home to a grocery store and a restaurant; and #170 (1926), which has been home to an electrical supplies store since it was built. These uses of land contrast to those on Main and Atlantic Streets, which include such high-rent establishments as banks, doctor's offices, lawyer's offices, the more expensive clothing stores, etc. There were of course many small to medium-sized business establishments in both areas (restaurants, tailors, barbers, etc.) but the more expensive commercial uses were absent on Summer Street, just as the least expensive were absent on the prime blocks of Atlantic and Main Streets. This informal gradation of uses bespeaks the sophistication Stamford had achieved by the 1920s as a business center: it was large enough so that supportive commercial uses were concentrated in their own side-street enclaves, which were close enough to the primary commercial uses to be convenient, but remote enough from them so as not to interfere with their activities.

The lower Summer Street area was completely developed by 1930 and remained as such until the Urban Renewal era in the 1960s and 1970s when seven structures were demolished to make way for parking lots servicing the primary commercial streets - Atlantic and Main Streets. Although the particular uses of most of the buildings changed throughout the years, they continued to be of a supportive nature. By the 1940s, for instance, most of the automobile-related uses were moving out because the tremendous growth of that industry demanded larger areas of land that were usually available only on the outskirts of the business district. The buildings vacated by the automobile-related establishments quickly attracted other supportive uses: #184
successively became a billiard parlor, bowling alley, and finally a paint store; likewise, #208 became a printing shop and then a beauty parlor. In contrast to the desertion of the area by the automobile-related businesses, the electrical supplies establishment at #170 expanded to include the adjacent Goulden Warehouses, and ultimately also included the steam laundry at the end of Summer Place.

**Architectural Significance.**

The boundary increase continues the classic theme of the downtown district in its more detailed structures: the Goulden Warehouses, the Stamford Steam Laundry, and the Stamford Water Company. The Goulden Warehouses are significant for their pressed-metal cornices which feature enriched consoles and an unusual frieze of alternating triglyphs and swags. The Stamford Water Company and the Stamford Steam Laundry show restrained Georgian Revival elements (keystones, cornices, etc.) that are suggestive of an older Georgian Revival structure, the Lockwood-Palitver Building (20 Summer Street), located within the district immediately to the south. #211 Summer Street introduces a different type of vernacular building to the district, with its piers and pedimented roofline, thereby increasing the architectural diversity of the district as a whole.


*Stamford, Town of. Land Records*.

*Stamford, Town of. Tax Assessor's Records*. 

vc/work21
Lot numbers refer to the Stamford Assessor's records in the form of Block Number/Parcel Number and are depicted as such on Aerial Map #107 in the Assessor's office.

Verbal boundary description: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot 236/8, the boundary runs southerly along this lot's eastern property line to its southeast corner from where it continues easterly along the northern boundary of lot 236/7 to its northeast corner and then southerly to its southeast corner. The boundary line then runs easterly along the northern property line of lot 236/6 to this lot's northeast corner from where it proceeds southerly along the eastern boundary of this lot and that of lot 236/8 to lot 8's southeast corner. At this point the boundary continues in an easterly direction along the northern property line of lot 236/4A to this lot's northeast corner from where it turns to the south, running along the eastern boundary of lot 4A and lot 236/3 to lot 3's southeast corner. From this point it proceeds westerly along lot 3's southern boundary to the lots southwest corner. From this point it runs southerly along the eastern line of lots 236/2A and 2B to lot 2B's southwest corner. The boundary then continues in a westerly direction along lot 2B's southern property line to Summer Street, which it crosses in a straight line and continues along the southern boundary of lots 237/1 and A to lot A's southwest corner. At this point it runs briefly to the north along lot A's western boundary to the southeast corner of lot 237/3A. From here it proceeds in a westerly direction along lot 3A's southern property line to lot 3A's southwest corner. The boundary then turns north, running along the western lines of lot 3A and lot 237/2, and crosses lot 2 along its original western property line to a point on its northern boundary line. From this point it turns to east and north along the zigzag boundary of lot 2, continuing northwards along the western property line of
lot 237/8BC for about 46 feet to a point where it crosses lot 8BC in a straight line for about 49 feet to the southwest corner of lot 237/9. The boundary then proceeds to the northeast corner at Summer Street. From here the boundary line crosses Summer Street in a diagonal, northeasterly direction to the northwest corner of lot 236/8 from which it runs along lot 8's northern property line to the point of beginning.

Verbal boundary justification: The proposed boundary increase can be justified in several ways: First, the new area is related to the original district on a geographic basis, and is connected through the rear lots of several of the buildings along the west side of Atlantic Street. Second, it is visually related, in that it is visible from Main Street, West Park Place, and especially Kiwanis Park on Atlantic Street. There is also an architectural link, with both areas largely reflecting the popular neo-Georgian, vernacular nature of commercial building in the decade between 1910 and 1930. Furthermore, additional research into the history of the buildings strengthens the argument for the area's inclusion because of its historic function of accommodating secondary commercial uses which were generally missing from the main commercial streets. Lower Summer Street is the only surviving area of the downtown business district which is dominated by this particular use of land.

Justification for the extended boundaries of the district is essentially the same for those parts of the district's present boundaries to each side of the extended area, i.e., the western line of the boundary increase is bordered by a large vacant lot, the same property that bounds the adjacent boundary of the district. Likewise, the northern limits of the boundary increase are bordered by the more recently built (post 1935) section of the business district which also borders the northern limit of the present historic district.
Downtown Stamford Historic District
Boundary Increase
Stamford, CT

Present boundary of district
Proposed boundary extension

Photograph Positions

Scale in feet

IN

JAN 24