

- **Cornfield Point (Old Saybrook).** RCG&A surveyed 234 buildings in this seaside community associated with three important periods of residential development in coastal Connecticut: 1922 to 1938, 1938 to 1965, and 1965 to the



present. Residential types in the survey area include the Cottage, Bungalow, American Foursquare, and Ranch. Colonial Revival is the dominant architectural style. One building was recommended as meriting consideration for individual listing in the National Register, and consultants indicated that with additional research the area could merit consideration as a designated historic district. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **The Cove (Stamford).** This area is along the western shoreline of Holly Pond, about a mile east of downtown Stamford. The 405 buildings in the upper Cove area of the larger neighborhood known as the Cove are associated with two historic



contexts—industrial development and residential development—and five historic periods (ca. 1800–1830, 1844–1919, 1870–1919, 1920–1944, and ca. 1945–1965). The nineteenth century industrial context coincides with the history of Cove Island, where the John Williams Holly grist mill (ca. 1800–1830) evolved into the Stamford Manufacturing

Company, one of Stamford's most important manufacturers (1844–1919). Examples of domestic architecture include Victorian-era forms and styles, side hall plans, and farmhouses as well as Cape Cod, Bungalow, Ranch, and Split-Level types. One structure was recommended for study as an individual resource that could be, with further documentation, listed in the State Register. RCG&A's architectural historians also consider it possible to research and nominate a National Register historic district consisting of 366 buildings. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Shippan Point (Stamford).** The Shippan Point section of Stamford is located between Stamford Harbor to the west and Westcott Cove to the east, approximately one mile south of downtown Stamford. Its 199 resources are associated with



agriculture, as exhibited in extant farmhouses along Shippan Avenue, and by the later subdivision of farmland to create large residential developments. Common architectural styles include Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, and Craftsman; its most frequent types are Cape Cod, Cottage, and Split-Level. Further research is necessary to investigate whether the neighborhood merits National Register-level documentation as a locally significant historic district, and/or whether individual properties may warrant State Register listing. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Oak Park Housing Development**

**(Stamford).** This public housing complex encompasses some 12 acres in Stamford's East Side. The development, which originally consisted of 27 buildings constructed in 1948, is an example



of a publicly funded, multi-family housing project constructed to meet the local need for veterans housing after World War II. It was designed to be economical and yet avoid what were seen as the architectural pitfalls of lower-income multi-family units. Townhouse-style units were built mainly as two-story dwellings in rows of six units. They were constructed in a park-like setting in such a way that the rears of each, where master bedrooms and living rooms were located, faced wooded areas. Building fronts faced common areas looking out toward other townhouse units. This development is in large part well preserved, but the structures have had their siding, windows, and doors replaced, significantly—and negatively—impacting their integrity as historic resources. For that reason, the neighborhood is not considered to have the potential to be listed in the National or State Register. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Hawk's Nest Beach (Old Lyme).** This seaside community may be unique among Connecticut's shoreline or recreational communities in that it has been owned and controlled for more than a century—and from its



inception—by a single family. Its 72 buildings include 69 cottages, one commercial establishment (a store), a barn, and a former railroad station that subsequently was converted into a cottage. Researchers concluded that 71 structures may, with additional research, be eligible for listing in the State or National Register. (Photo: RCG&A)

- **Kelsey Point (Clinton).** A total of 263 resources were surveyed in the Kelsey Point survey area, which includes the Beach Park and Harbor View neighborhoods. Beach Park was developed in the 1930s as a group of seasonal cottages. Unlike



many other seaside communities dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Harbor View is a post-World War II neighborhood, where the houses have an average construction date of ca. 1955. The architectural styles present within the two communities are diverse. Beach Park is made up mainly of Colonial Revival houses or

those of no recognizable type. Ranches, American Foursquares, Cape Cods, and Bungalows are also present. And the area contains a few other types, including Queen Anne, Octagon, and contemporary. By contrast, two-thirds of the Harbor View homes have no distinguishable style; Cape Cods, ranches, Colonial Revivals, and American Foursquares make up the remainder of this architecturally modest community. A State Register-level historic district could be feasible in the area after additional research.

(Photo: RCG&A)

- **Stonington Borough (Stonington).**

Stonington Borough occupies the tip of a peninsula that juts into the eastern part of the Long Island Sound. The Borough is architecturally rich, with a large collection of eighteenth and



nineteenth centuries buildings interspersed with twentieth century buildings. While the resources range in age from ca. 1746 to ca. 2010, approximately two-thirds of the buildings surveyed were constructed in the nineteenth century (204 of 301). Researchers recommended further study of two buildings, both churches, for listing in the National Register. They also suggested that five others might be eligible for the State Register. One, the Portuguese Holy Ghost Society, was listed in the State Register of Historic Places as part of the SHPO's Hurricane Sandy program. (Photo: RCG&A)