

PRESERVATION CONNECTICUT NEWS

CONNECTICUT AT 250

Declaring independence

Samuel Huntington, born in this house in Scotland in 1731, signed the Declaration of Independence and later served as President of the Continental Congress.

In July 1776, Connecticut joined the other twelve colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain to form a new nation, the United States of America. Connecticut had four representatives in the Continental Congress in the summer of 1776. When these men voted for, and signed, the Declaration of Independence, they were risking capture and execution as traitors. But they were acting on instructions from the General Assembly, and in the name of the people of Connecticut, seeking to establish a new nation grounded in the principle that all people were created equal, and that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were the unalienable rights of all.

Continued on page 2

Wikipedia, JJBers

Homes of three of Connecticut's four signers survive as National Historic Landmarks. **Oliver Wolcott** (1726-1797), of Litchfield, also was a general in the Connecticut militia, signed the Articles of Confederation, and later served in Congress and as Connecticut's governor.

William Williams (1731-1811), of Lebanon, was Governor Jonathan Trumbull's son-in-law and an opponent of slavery. He represented Lebanon at the Connecticut constitutional ratifying convention in 1788 and served as a judge of the Windham County court.

Samuel Huntington (1731-1796), born in Scotland, Connecticut, was president of the Continental Congress from 1779 to 1781, when the Article of Confederation were adopted, making him, by one reckoning, the first President of the United States. Huntington later was chief justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court and governor of Connecticut. As an adult he lived in Norwich, where his house is listed on the National Register.

In addition to signing the Declaration, **Roger Sherman** (1721-1793), was a member of the drafting committee and is noted as the only person to sign all the nation's foundational documents: the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution. Sherman's New Haven house was demolished in 1860; a plaque marks its location.

Once independence was declared, each newly constituted state had to reorganize its government, typically writing a new constitution. For Connecticut, the process was simpler. Thanks to the royal charter of 1662, colonial Connecticut enjoyed a much greater degree of self-governance than its neighbors, including the ability to elect its own governor and legislature.

In essence, only the name of the king at the top of the state's power structure changed; otherwise, Connecticut continued to operate as it had for decades. In fact, the same governor remained in office through the entire Revolutionary period: Jonathan Trumbull, who served from 1769 to 1784. During the war years Trumbull ran the state from his home and store—reenvisioned as the War Office—in Lebanon. Both buildings survive, although moved a short distance up the road in the 19th century. The house is a National Historic Landmark, and the War Office is listed on the National Register.

Governor Jonathan Trumbull's War Office, in Lebanon, was recognized as significant as early as the 1830s.



R. Tribert

To celebrate their independence, the people of Goshen erected a Liberty Pole on East Street North, where the community later observed the nation's centennial and bicentennial.

While Congress' action in declaring independence and adopting the Declaration to justify its action was formally decisive, it was the support of ordinary people in Connecticut and the other states that made independence a reality. In the days and weeks following July 4, the text of the Declaration was circulated and inspired various reactions.

In New York, enthusiastic patriots inspired by a public reading of the Declaration pulled down an equestrian statue of King George III. The statue, made of two tons of lead, was cut up and most of the pieces brought to Litchfield, where they were melted down in the orchard behind Oliver Wolcott's house to make musket balls—42,088 by Wolcott's count. A few fragments of the statue survive and can be seen at the Connecticut State Library, the Wilton Historical Society, and other places.

In Goshen, residents celebrated by erecting a Liberty pole. Teacher and blogger Peter Vermilyea explains that these poles, typically bearing a banner or liberty cap such as those worn by freed Roman slaves, were erected by groups such as the Sons of Liberty to rally against British oppression. Goshen celebrated both the Centennial and Bicentennial here as well, and a marker and flagpole

still identify the site on East Street North—a modest but still important witness to national independence. 🌿

John Warner Barber, *Connecticut Historical Collections*, 1836



"War Office" and Gov. Trumbull's House, Lebanon.

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In our last issue, I introduced you to our new trustees, and now I have the pleasure of sharing more about these talented and dedicated individuals who have joined our team. We are lucky to have them all join us.

Michael Halloran, Norfolk: retired mason contractor specializing in old-house restoration throughout Litchfield County and eastern New York. He has been a member of the Norfolk Historic District Commission, Colebrook Historic District Commission, Norfolk Historical Society board, and Norfolk Country Club board of Governors.

James Harris, New Milford: architect at Harris Design Studio. Raised in Wethersfield, James grew up surrounded by historic buildings and the layered beauty of early American architecture. That environment instilled in him a sensitivity to proportion, place, and the quiet dignity of well-built structures, an influence that continues to guide his work today.

Christopher James, East Haddam: owner and president of Architectural Components, an architectural millwork company in Montague, Massachusetts, which specializes in custom wood windows, doors, and other millwork

for historic buildings. He is a past board member and building committee chair at Middlesex Habitat for Humanity

Dr. Corey James, Hartford: Pastor, Liberty Christian Center, and social worker. His professional career spans residential treatment for abused and neglected children, substance abuse prevention, and school-based social work. Originally from rural East Texas, he is known for his Southern charm and ability to connect with people from all walks of life.

William Mann, New Britain: Professor of LGBTQ+ Studies, Central Connecticut State University, and chair of Preservation Connecticut's LGBTQ+ Project Advisory Board. Bill has written best-selling biographies of such cultural and political figures as Katharine Hepburn, Marlon Brando, Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall, Elizabeth Taylor, Barbra Streisand, and the Roosevelt family.

Christine Nelson, Chester: former U.Conn. Cooperative Extension Interim Educator; town planner for Old Saybrook and Cromwell, and land use analyst for Robinson & Cole, LLP. Christine also has been vice chair of the Connecticut Historic Preservation Council.

Rob Sanders, Wilton: award-winning preservation architect, Rob serves on the Wilton Architectural Review Board and Village Design District Committee, Conservation Committee. He is a trustee and moderator at Norfield Congregational Church in Weston and serves on the Wilton Library Association.

Stacey Youell, Weston: former COO in Cloud Technology at JPMorgan Chase, former vice-president of Preserve New Fairfield; current volunteer for the Weston History & Culture Center. In New Fairfield, Stacey led the successful restoration of two historic c.1840 houses.

Joseph Zmudzinski, West Hartford: retired tax executive at RTX Corporation (formerly UTC/Raytheon). Joe's volunteer work includes officer/trustee at Wethersfield Cove Yacht Club, Polish Invitational Golf Tournament board member, and Fernleigh Lawn Bowling Club member/volunteer.

In June, I attended **Advancing Resilient Communities: Innovation Lab** presented by Travelers Across America 250 and the National Trust for Historic Preservation at Travelers' Catastrophe Control Center and Claims Lab in Windsor, and workshop on barriers to scaling resilient solutions at Mystic Seaport Museum, Mystic.

We send our condolences to family and friends of **Sara Huntington Ohly**, longtime member and preservation advocate from Wooster Square New Haven who died earlier this year. Sara supported several local organizations and kindly left a bequest to Preservation Connecticut. We are grateful to her and will continue our work in her honor.

—Jane Montanaro

Preservation Connecticut is a statewide nonprofit membership organization established as the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation by a special act of the State Legislature in 1975. Working with local preservation groups and individuals as well as statewide organizations, it encourages, advocates, and facilitates historic preservation throughout Connecticut.

Board of Trustees

Officers

Caroline Sloat, chair, *Thompson*
Mary Jane Agostini, vice-chair,
Berlin and Niantic
Garry Leonard, treasurer, *Madison*
Prianka Panjwani, secretary,
West Hartford

Gubernatorial Appointees

The Hon. Catherine Osten, *Sprague*
Brian Smith, *Colchester*

Staff

Jane Montanaro, *Executive Director*
Christopher Wigren, *Deputy Director*
Michael Forino, Ph.D., *Director of
Preservation and Partnerships*
Brad Schide, *Circuit Rider*
Stacey Vairo, *Circuit Rider*
Stefon Danczuk, *Circuit Rider*
Amelia Mower, *Circuit Rider Fellow*
Jordan Sorensen, *Director of
Operations and Strategic Initiatives*
Renée Tribert, *Making Places &
Preservation Services Manager*
Kristen J. Hopewood, *Development
and Outreach Manager*

Additional Members of the Board of Trustees

Cristina Aguirre-Ross, *New Canaan*
Nancy Bullis, *Madison*
Deb Cohen, *South Windsor*
Nick Fabiani, *New Haven*
Edward F. Gerber, *Westport*
John Goodrich, *Mystic*
Henry Griggs, *Madison*
Michael Halloran, *Norfolk*
John Harrington, *Norwalk*
James Harris, *Litchfield*
Jeffrey Kaufman, *Hamden*
Christopher James, *East Haddam*
Dr. Corey James, *Hartford*
Hilary Lewis, *Madison*
William Mann, *New Britain*
Christine Nelson, *Chester*
Edith Pestana, *Hartford*
Alan Ponanski, *East Haddam*
Pieter Roos, *West Simsbury*
Rob Sanders, *Wilton*
Robert Tierney, *Old Lyme*
Stacey Youell, *Weston*
Joseph Zmudzinski, *West Hartford*

Advisory Council

Martha Alexander, *New Haven*
J. Barclay Collins, *Sharon*
Jared Edwards, *FAIA, West Hartford*
Theodore F. Ells, *Branford*
Gerald Farrell, Jr., *Wallingford*
Walter Fiederowicz, *Litchfield*
Mimi Findlay, *New Canaan*
John Herzan, *Branford*
Charles Janson, *Darien*
Lee G. Kuckro, *Wethersfield*
Stephen S. Lash, *Stonington*
Charles T. Lee, *Greenwich*
Peter Malkin, *Greenwich*
Jeffrey Morgan, *Kent*
George Schoellkopf, *Washington*
John W. Shannahan, *Suffield*
John B. Toomey, Jr., *Bolton*

Preservation Connecticut News

Editor: Christopher Wigren
Editor, *Historic Properties Exchange*:
Kristen J. Hopewood
Advertising: Kristen J. Hopewood
Design: David Wolfram, *Middletown*
Printing: GHP Media, *West Haven*

Preservation Connecticut News is published bimonthly by the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, doing business as Preservation Connecticut, 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut 06517. Publication is made possible by support of the members of Preservation Connecticut and by funds provided through the Community Investment Act in the State of Connecticut. The contents and opinions stated herein do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the State of Connecticut. Advertisements do not necessarily reflect the views or opinions of Preservation Connecticut. Preservation Connecticut does not endorse advertisers and assumes no liability for advertisements. © 2026, Preservation Connecticut. All rights reserved. ISSN 1084-189X

Upcoming Meetings

Connecticut Historic Preservation Council

August 5, 2026, at 9:30 a.m.
September 2, 2026, at 9:30 a.m.

To participate, contact Jonathan Kinney
(860) 500-2380; Jonathan.Kinney@ct.gov

State Historic Preservation Review Board

September 18, 2025, at 9:30 a.m.

To participate, contact Jenny Scofield
(860) 500-2343; Jenny.Scofield@ct.gov

Meetings are hybrid meetings, held in person at the State Historic Preservation Office, 450 Columbus Boulevard, Hartford, and virtually via Microsoft Teams.

For more information call (860) 500-2343 or visit portal.ct.gov/DECD/Services/Historic-Preservation/About-the-State-Historic-Preservation-Office

National Preservation Atlas offers one-stop preservation information

National Preservation Atlas

What places are historic?
What protects them?

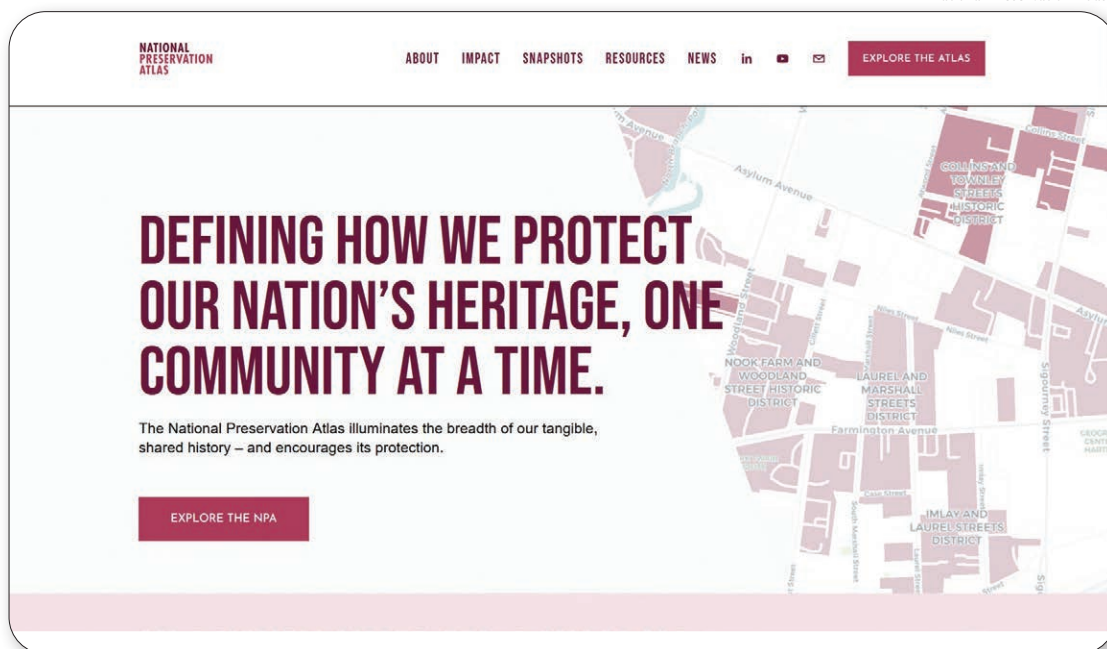
What kinds of incentives are there for preserving them?

These are questions that any preservation organization answers several times a day. Now, a new online resource is gearing up to provide that information for the entire nation, through a single source.

Currently, information about historic designation and preservation laws is fragmented, divided among national, state, and local sources. It's presented inconsistently, differing in type of information presented, format of presentation, and terminology. And it's laborious to gather and understand.

The National Preservation Atlas (NPA), which went public in June, is an online interactive map that will document the nation's historic properties and the laws that protect them. The goal is to bring preservation information together in one place, using consistent terminology, in order to make it easier for citizens to protect places they care about, to expand knowledge, and to accelerate rehabilitation of historic properties.

The NPA was created as an outgrowth of the National Zoning Atlas (zoningatlas.org), created by Land Use Atlas Inc., a nonprofit organization that offers a similar approach to land use regulation. The zoning atlas was begun by Sara Bronin, a professor of land use and historic preservation law and former board chair of Preservation Connecticut. While working with a housing advocacy group that promoted zoning reform, she was challenged by the lack of easily accessible information about local zoning regulations that would allow the group to make comparisons across different jurisdictions.



The National Preservation Atlas provides easy access to information about historic designation and preservation regulations and incentives.

The National Preservation Atlas is being created by compiling data from the National Register of Historic Places, state registers of historic places, and locally designated historic districts and properties, including location, relevant time period, type (building, structure, site, object, or district), and historical significance, as well as map data of the areas covered.

It's not as easy as that sounds: different programs have different forms, and information isn't always clear. For instance, early versions of the National Register form just indicated period of significance through check boxes by century. Sometimes, boundaries weren't precise; the nomination for the Cream

Hill Agricultural School in Cornwall says the property contains about 400 acres but only provides a single geographic reference point. So, the NPA team must work its way through this partial information and try to reach an accurate listing—for thousands of properties.

Once properties are mapped, it's possible to search by state, county, jurisdiction, or metro area. Filters allow users to search by type of designation—national, state, or local—and by property type—buildings, districts, objects, sites, or structures. Additional map layers identify transit stations, tribal and protected lands, and FEMA flood zones—making it possible to evaluate properties' vulnerability to rising sea levels.

The second half of the project is a compilation of federal, state, and local regulations and incentives for historic properties, analyzing laws and ordinances and translating them into consistent language. Then they are applied to the map so that users can filter to find whether properties are subject to local review (as in local historic districts), to state or federal

The National Preservation Atlas will show that history isn't just in Washington D.C. or colonial New England. It is everywhere, and it belongs to everyone.

—Sara Bronin, founder,
National Preservation Atlas

continued on page 6

Connecticut Statewide Historic Preservation Plan 2025–2035

Connecticut's new Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for 2025–2035, *Weaving a Thread Between the Past and Future*, offers an updated, action-oriented vision for how the state will steward its historic places over the next decade. The plan, which has been approved by the National Park Service, was developed through an extensive public engagement campaign and offers a practical roadmap shaped by various stakeholders in many of Connecticut's communities.

The planning process began in fall 2024, with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) gathering input through public meetings, partner briefings, municipal outreach, and an interactive online survey. Hundreds of residents from all eight counties—from urban neighborhoods to rural villages and coastal towns—contributed their perspectives. Participants included longtime preservation professionals and people who simply care about the future of their communities. That diversity of voices produced a clear message: Connecticut's heritage is diverse, dynamic, and deeply personal, and preservation strategies must reflect that complexity.

At its core, the plan reframes preservation as a shared, forwardlooking practice rather than a backward glance. It emphasizes continuity and collaboration, asking communities, nonprofits, state agencies, and local leaders to work together to integrate historic resources into everyday life—as homes, schools, businesses, places of worship, recreation, and community gathering. The plan's goals and objectives are designed to strengthen local capacity, broaden participation, protect vulnerable resources, and embrace innovation so that preservation supports community vitality, sustainability, and equity.

The title, *Weaving a Thread Between the Past and Future*, captures this approach.



Weaving suggests many strands coming together to form a stronger whole. Every community, story, and historic place is a thread in the state's fabric. The plan aims to strengthen those threads, add new ones, and ensure that our shared heritage continues to shape a vibrant future.

Practical priorities in the plan include expanding outreach, building municipal and nonprofit capacity for preservation work, and developing tools to identify and protect at-risk resources. The plan also calls for integrating preservation into broader planning efforts so that historic places are considered in housing, transportation, economic development, and climate resili-

ence strategies. By aligning preservation with contemporary community needs, the plan positions historic resources as assets that contribute to economic opportunity, social cohesion, and environmental sustainability.

Implementation will depend on partnerships. While the State Historic Preservation Office facilitated the planning process and drafted the document, the plan's success will rely on local champions and collaborative action. Municipal officials, preservation organizations, planners, architects, historians, students, and community volunteers all have roles to play. The plan is an invitation to participate—to bring local

continued on next page

environmental reviews such as Section 106, triggered by federal funding, or are eligible for tax credits.

It's also possible to create a "preservation snapshot" for any state, county, jurisdiction, or metropolitan area. This snapshot gives numbers and acreage of designated properties, charts designations over time, and provides percentage breakdowns of types of designations and properties.

The NPA launched with two states, Connecticut and Nevada. They were chosen to test the concept by applying it to two quite different American places: one eastern, with European settlement beginning in the 17th century and heavily urban and suburban settlement patterns; the other western, with later and sparser development, and stronger Native American presence.

Postings in the NPA highlight preservation differences between the two states: Connecticut, with just a fraction of Nevada's land area, has more designated places—4,810 versus 526 in Nevada—although the difference in acreage covered is less—76,773 versus 46,398 (however, these raw figures miss the fact that Nevada has a large number of designated archaeological sites that were not mapped because their locations are confidential).

In fact, Connecticut was influential in the genesis of the NPA. In an article for the Mellon Foundation website, Sara Bronin writes that she was inspired in part by PCT's thematic surveys, which have documented historic theaters, town greens, barns, manufacturing sites, and places of creativity across the state, as well as its local historic district website, which identifies properties where a local commission must approve changes to designated buildings.

Of course, Connecticut already has an online compilation of historic places, ConnCRIS. It identifies not only places listed on the National or State registers of historic places along with local historic districts and local historic properties, but also those identified through historic resource surveys. Other states have such online resources as well. These state databases focus on designation, and don't provide guides to legal protections and incentives. Moreover, they work one state

at a time and follow that state's own preservation structure. What the NPA hopes to do is provide a consistent nationwide aggregation of historic preservation data. On the other hand, the NPA does not provide links to nomination documents, unlike ConnCRIS, which does to registered users.

The next state to be documented by the NPA is Virginia, like Connecticut a state with long settlement and preservation histories, but with a Southern flavor. Beyond that the rate of development will depend to a large degree on funding; to date, major funders are the Mellon Foundation, the Driehaus Foundation, and the 1772 Foundation.

In the Mellon Foundation article, Sara Bronin concludes by describing the broader goal of the NPA:

Preservation is often perceived as an elitist or exclusionary practice—something that happens behind closed doors. By mapping where history happens in a clear, accessible interface, we can invite the public into the conversation. Through the NPA, we are making our history visible, our regulations transparent, and our future more grounded in the stories that made us who we are today. The NPA will show that history isn't just in Washington, D.C., or colonial New England. It is everywhere, and it belongs to everyone. I invite you to follow our progress as we fill in the map—and we use it to expand public understanding of our shared heritage. ✨

Check out the National Preservation Atlas at www.preservationatlas.org. Preservation Connecticut will host an online seminar about the NPA on August 5; visit preservationct.org for information.

Connecticut statewide preservation program, cont'd from page 5

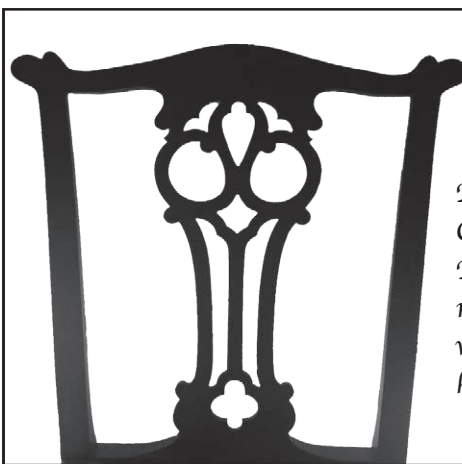
knowledge, energy, and creativity to the work of preserving places that matter.

Looking ahead, the plan is expected to be released by the end of June. SHPO will share the full plan document with stakeholders and the public. Following publication, the SHPO plans to host a series of webinars and events over the next year to explore the plan's goals as we move into implementation. These sessions will offer a more intensive look into specific objectives and provide practical guidance for communities ready to act.

This plan is both a commitment and a tool: a commitment to broaden who participates in preservation and a tool to

help communities integrate historic resources into everyday life. Whether you are restoring a building, researching local history, advocating for a threatened place, or simply want to learn how to get more involved, the plan is designed to support you. Strong threads make strong fabric, and together we can ensure Connecticut's historic places remain sources of pride, identity, and opportunity for generations to come.

For more information and to view the full plan, watch for followup communications from the Connecticut SHPO and plan to join the upcoming webinars and events that will guide implementation. ✨



Hayden Woodworking

Authentically constructed
Colonial American Furniture
Recreations made to order by
master craftsman Michael Hayden
will compliment your historic
home.

Uncasville, CT
Haydenww@netzero.net

Briefly noted

Essex. ►

On June 15, a superior court judge granted a temporary injunction blocking demolition of the house at 40 Prospect Street. The house, built for a Captain Post in 1835, is a contributing resource in the Essex Village historic district, which is under consideration for listing on the National Register. The owner, Steven Bogan, filed for a demolition permit in March, and the town-based delay of demolition period was due to expire on June 16. Attempts by Essex residents, the State Historic Preservation Office, and Preservation Connecticut to negotiate an alternative to demolition had been unsuccessful, and on June 3 the Historic Preservation Council voted to request that the Attorney General's office take action under the Connecticut Environmental Protection Act.

In another CEPA case, preservationists are will in discussions with the Cornell Scott Hill Health Center in New Haven to agree on a new use for the Third Precinct Police Station (1891; NR), which the center wants to raze for parking.

Farmington. ►

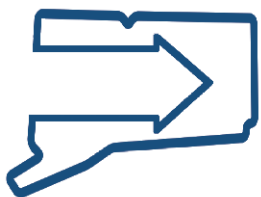
The Chauncey Brown house, also known as the Woodford-Newell-Strong house, is suffering what appears to be deliberate demolition by neglect. Windows are broken, siding is rotting, and invasive vines cover the structure. The house, said to include portions built in the 17th and early 19th centuries, is located at the intersection of Routes 4 and 10 in the town's commercial district and just outside the National Register district. In 1841, when the property was owned by Dr. Chauncey Brown, one of the Amistad captives, Tamme, was housed there, earning it recognition on the Connecticut Freedom Trail. The property has no other historic designation. Since 2007 it has been owned by One Waterville Road LLC, which is associated with the real estate firm Reno LLC. The company filed for a demolition permit in 2018 but withdrew it when preservationists triggered a 90-day delay. Zack Gomez, an IT system administrator, photographer, and musician, has highlighted the house's condition on his website and urged government officials to take action to save the house, but without the owner's cooperation there's little they can do, and a potentially attractive redevelopment prospect goes to ruin.

Meriden. ►

The former Aeolian Organ and Music Company factory (1887 and later; NR) reopened in June as Tremont Flats, an 82-unit apartment complex. Developed by Trinity Financial, the complex is fully leased, with most units priced on a sliding scale ranging from market rate to 30 percent of area median income. Funding included state brownfields and historic preservation tax credits. The

continued on page 18





From the field: the **Circuit Riders** report

During April and May, Preservation Connecticut's field service team was hard at work facilitating new and exciting programs. First up, you may have seen that our social media accounts are a little more active as Stefon Danczuk and Amelia Mower have been producing a new series of short videos, called "Preservation in Place." New installments will be released every two weeks on Tuesdays, each highlighting an historic Connecticut place. We've started in the New Haven area because it's close to the office (and chock-full of awesome historic sites), but we want to expand all over the state. To have your site included, please contact Stefon (sdanczuk@preservationct.org).

The Circuit Rider team is also excited to be starting a new training program with Fresh Start Worx, a Hartford nonprofit that employs and trains individuals seeking to improve their lives. This training program is intended to be a sort of graduate-level course for students in Fresh Start Worx's regular carpentry training program and is taught by "The Historic House Guy," Steve Marshall, a Janet Jainschigg awardee. Expect a follow-up on how the program went and what we learned from it.

Circuit Riders visited the Kelly house and barn on Lake Quassapaug in Middlebury, which have been vacant for over 30 years. The Kelly family owned a big bakery in Waterbury and initially bought and operated the farm to supply that operation. They then built the Queen Anne house as a summer home and later opened a beach club on the adjacent property. Staff from the State Historic Preservation Office also visited the house and spoke with the owners, who are exploring listing the property and using tax credits to rehab it for use by the beach club.

The in-person Talking about Preservation program, held at the c.1886 William Drake house in the Pine Meadow area of New Hartford, drew attendees from across the state. Owners Erin Riley and Brian McGovern gave a wonderful overview of the surrounding neighborhood as well as an in-depth tour of their home, designed by architect Robert Wakeman Hill, and its ties to local industries.



S. Vairo

Circuit Riders are helping the owners of the Kelly House on Lake Quassapaug plan in Middlebury for its future



S. Vairo

PCT members toured the William Drake house in the Pine Meadow section of New Hartford.

Circuit Riders by the Numbers: **April-May 2026**

Engagements: **35** Site visits: **14**

Communities served: **23 towns in 7 counties**

Charles Beach Barlow Fund makes its first grants

Preservation Connecticut has made the first grants under a new grant fund made possible by The New Milford Trust for Historic Preservation. Named for longtime New Milford preservationist Charles Beach Barlow, the program will provide matching grants of up to \$20,000 to support the preservation of historic properties in New Milford. Nonprofit organizations and private homeowners are eligible to apply for the annual grants.

This year, three applicants will receive funds for exterior preservation work on their historic structures. They are:

- Hunt Hill Farm Trust Inc.: \$20,000 for roof repairs and exterior painting at the Silo complex (c.1800-c.1900; NR)
- Merwinsville Hotel Restoration Inc.: \$6,975 for gutter replacement and fascia board restoration at the Merwinsville Hotel (1842; NR)
- Northwest Connecticut Land Conservancy: \$20,000 for window restoration at the Smyrski Farm barn (late 19th/20th century; SR)

To learn more about the Charles Barlow fund grants visit preservationct.org/fund.



Merwinsville Hotel Restoration, Inc

The Merwinsville Hotel

1772 Foundation grants fund projects statewide

Preservation Connecticut, partnering for the sixteenth year with The 1772 Foundation, awarded historic preservation grants totaling \$130,109 to sixteen private nonprofit organizations maintaining historic sites in Connecticut. The grants ranged in amounts from \$3,500 to \$10,000, the maximum allowable amount, which ten organizations were able to receive.

Eligible projects are exterior preservation work on historic structures, such as roof replacements, window restoration, or masonry repointing, as well as upgrades to safety or security systems; eligible recipients are non-profits (excluding churches, schools, and municipalities). Grants require a one-to-one match. This year's grant recipients are:

- Coventry Historical Society: Strong-Porter house (c.1730; NR), roof replacement, \$10,000
- East Haddam, Goodspeed Opera House Foundation: Goodspeed Opera House (1876; NR), exterior painting and restoration, \$3,500
- East Granby, Salmon Brook Historical Society: Lyman Wilcox barn (c.1857; NR), roof replacement, \$10,000
- East Lyme, Friends of Samuel Smith House and Property Inc.: John Johnson house (1745; NR), foundation and sill repairs, \$10,000
- Essex, Connecticut River Foundation at Steamboat Dock: Hayden Chandlery (1813; SR), window restoration, \$10,000
- Farmington Historical Society: Gridley-Case cottages (c.1771; NR, LHD), chimney repairs, \$4,950
- Hartford, Connecticut Landmarks: Butler-McCook house (1782; NR), exterior painting and restoration, \$5,000
- Milford Historical Society: Eells-Stow house (c.1700-1720; SR, LHD), roof replacement, \$10,000
- Art League of New Britain: carriage house (1885; NR), exterior painting and restoration, \$10,000



Norwalk Seaport Association, Inc.

The Sheffield Island lighthouse, owned by the Norwalk Seaport Association, will have windows restored, thanks to a grant from The 1772 Foundation.

continued on page18

Life in the suburbs

Four places recently listed on the National Register of Historic Places add to the story of Connecticut's suburban development. They include a 19th-century gardener's cottage in Stamford, a small subdivision of mid-20th-century Modernist houses in New Canaan, and a house that combines elements from three eras: turn of the 19th century, between-the-wars Colonial Revival, and mid-20th-century Modernism. Their owners were a wealthy widow, mid-century design enthusiasts, and prominent art collectors.

The **Jennie Leeds gardener cottage**, in Stamford, was begun in 1878. Leeds' husband had recently died, and she was using her inherited wealth to build an elegant new home. A barn already existed on the property, and Leeds had the cottage built almost immediately, followed by the main house in 1880-1881. The order of construction reflects the importance of landscaping for 19th-century suburban estates. The property was broken up in the 1940s. The gardener's cottage was sold as a stand-alone house and expanded in the 1950s.

Although intended as housing for hired workers, the cottage also was part of an estate consciously designed for elegance and a coherent visual aesthetic. With wide, bracketed eaves, a generous entry porch, and pent roof across the façade—Gothic and Italianate features like ones depicted in mid-century pattern books—it complimented the existing barn and carriage house. Servants' housing was an essential element for estates like that of Jennie Leeds, but these modest buildings often have been replaced or extensively altered. The Leeds cottage is a rare survivor.

Another type of suburban development is the **Chichester Road historic district** in New Canaan, a small subdivision like many created in Connecticut towns in the postwar era. What makes Chichester Road different is that it was



Jennie Leeds gardener's cottage, in Stamford, is a rare survivor from 19th-century suburban estates

James Sexton, National Register of Historic Places



The System house, designed by Harrison DeSilver and John Black Lee, in the Chichester Road historic district, New Canaan.

developed by John Black Lee, one of the Modernist architects who settled in New Canaan, making it a vibrant design community.

Lee bought a 21-acre parcel in 1954 and obtained approval for a six-lot subdivision in 1955. Retaining one lot for himself, he sold the others with covenants requiring that he approve the designs of anything built on them, thereby assuring that the development would adhere to the modernism that Lee himself practiced.

By the early 1960s the residents included three architects (Lee, Harrison DeSilver, and Hugh Smallen, Jr.), as well as architectural designer Nathaniel Becker and his wife, Theo, a furniture designer. Landscape architect Paschall Campbell bought a lot but sold it before building. This created a sense of community; as Lee said, "We all shared the same philosophy, went to the same parties."

Thanks to Lee's oversight, the houses are a cohesive collection that embodies many of the tenets of mid-century modern

James Sexton, National Register of Historic Places



Philip Johnson designed a glass wall for a party barn at the Wiley-Tremaine house in Madison.

Preservation Connecticut, 2021



The Beman historic district was a center of African American life in Middletown from 1828 to 1937.

domestic design—not only in the buildings themselves, but also in their relation to the landscape, which was rocky and unsuitable for traditional construction.

Some Connecticut suburbanites chose to live in older houses, which they adapted for newer lifestyles. This was the case with the **Wiley-Tremaine house**, in Madison. In the 1930s Philip and Sally Wiley bought an early 19th-century Cape and began plans to update it, including an addition designed by Hadlyme architects Homer and Alberta Pfeiffer, a project that

Sally continued after divorcing Philip and marrying Burton Tremaine, Jr., president of the Miller Company in Meriden.

Another divorce, and in 1945 Tremaine married Emily Hall, with whom he remade the house to display their world-class Modern art collection. They commissioned Philip Johnson to design further additions to the house and to remodel a barn on the property that had already been converted to a recreational space.

Unlike the Pfeiffers' Colonial Revival contributions, Johnson made a stark

contrast with the earlier work—a flat-roofed entry addition, a glass-walled garden pavilion, and an entire glass wall on the barn that echoes Johnson's own Glass House. In the landscape, stone walls and hedges provided backdrops for displaying artworks. In everything, the property was shaped to serve the art—both to display it and for social networking with artists, dealers, and other collectors. The property is now owned by the Emily Hall Tremaine Foundation, established to support programs in art, the environment, and learning differences.

In Middletown, the **Beman historic district** was owned, developed, and occupied by free African Americans in the 19th and early 20th centuries. While not a suburb in the modern sense, the district's inhabitants were relegated to less desirable land on the outskirts of town, so it could be considered sub-urban.

George W. Jeffrey, from Lyme, bought property here in 1828, and Middletown's newly established A.M.E. Zion church began meeting at his house. Other church members moved into the area, including the pastor, the Rev. Jehiel Beman. Beman's son Leverett bought Jeffrey's land and in 1847 he divided it into building lots which he sold to other African Americans. This degree of organization and all-Black ownership distinguishes the district from other antebellum minority-population neighborhoods like Little Liberia, in Bridgeport, and Jail Hill, in Norwich.

The district continued as a center of African American life into the 1930s. Its residents participated in civic movements, advocating temperance, education, and abolition. Several served in Connecticut's "colored" regiments during the Civil War. Others operated Middletown businesses.

By the late 19th century members of other ethnic groups, many recent immigrants, increasingly moved into the district, and the last African Americans moved out in 1937.

In addition to its above-ground resources, the district is listed for its archaeological potential, as demonstrated by excavations carried out in 2006 and 2014 by Wesleyan University. 🌿



HISTORIC PROPERTIES EXCHANGE

Threatened Buildings and Easement Properties Available — July/August 2026

Preservation easements protect the historic character of old buildings, structures and landscapes and require approval of proposed changes. When one of the many properties throughout the state on which Preservation Connecticut holds

easements is on the market, we may list it here. To learn how to safeguard your property for future generations through an easement, explore Stewardship on our website, preservationct.org/steward, or contact Christopher Wigren, Deputy Director.

Jabez Bacon House 30 Hollow Road, Woodbury (1760) \$1,495,000

PRESERVATION CONNECTICUT EASEMENT

Home of wealthy Woodbury merchant Jabez Bacon and, later, Preservation Connecticut founder Harlan H. Griswold. Original architectural details include wide wood floorboards, seven fireplaces, and fine paneling. Individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an example of Georgian architecture; also located in Woodbury's Local Historic District No. 1. Five bedrooms, five baths. Building area is 4,884 sq. ft.; 2.24 acres. Preservation easement covers exterior of building and open space of property.

Contact: Lisa Titcomb, William Pitt Sotheby's International, (203) 419-5919, ltitcomb@wpsir.com



122 Naubuc Avenue, Glastonbury (1863) \$995,000

Industrial building available in Glastonbury. Built for Connecticut Arms and Manufacturing Co. which occupied the site until declaring bankruptcy in 1869. Later occupants include American Silver Co. and William Brothers Silver Co. (silver and flatware) until after World War II. Listed in Preservation Connecticut's Mills: Making Places of Connecticut industrial survey and located in Curtisville National Register historic district, which makes it eligible for historic rehabilitation tax credits. Building area is 58,216 sq. ft.; 1.4 acres.

Contact: Eric Gaines, Scalzo Commercial & New Development, 860-680-4823, egaines@scalzo.com



Deadline for the next issue is August 20, 2026

Historic Properties Exchange is published to advertise endangered properties in Connecticut by Preservation Connecticut, a statewide nonprofit organization located at 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, Connecticut 06517. Real estate advertised in this publication is subject to the Federal Housing Act of 1968.

Neither advertisers nor Preservation Connecticut are responsible or liable for any misinformation, misprints, or typographical errors contained in Historic Properties Exchange. To list a property or learn about properties listed, contact Kristen Hopewood, at khopewood@preservationct.org, or call (203) 562-6312.



85 Pulaski Street, Torrington (1927)

\$595,000

Romanesque Revival church and accompanying school on 3-acres available for purchase. Built in 1927, the church was founded by Torrington's Polish American community and operated as St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church until its closure due to church consolidations in 2017. Church measures 7,120 sq. ft. and features stone construction, round-arch windows, stained glass, and vaulted ceiling. School was built in 1960 and measures 14,688 sq. ft. Property may be eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places to qualify for historic rehabilitation tax credits.

Contact: Marshall Cohen, Cohen Agency, (860) 618-5800



Elisha Bushnell House and Farm (c. 1678) 1405, 1445, 1469 Boston Post Road Old Saybrook

\$12,708,000

One of Connecticut's oldest surviving houses on 21.18-acres in Old Saybrook. Documented by J. Frederick Kelly in his book *Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut* and individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance. Originally two single-story rooms, centered on a massive stone chimney. Later (c.1700), a rear lean-to and east-side ell were added and the roof was raised. Retains central chimney, projecting sills, shouldered posts and evidence of an early thatched roof. House has 4 bedrooms, 1 bath, measuring 2059 sq. ft. Farm includes multiple historic accessory buildings such as barns, loom house, outhouse, and "slave house," all illustrating the long history of the property. Eligible for federal and state historic rehabilitation tax credits.

Contact: Carey Fisher, Houlihan Lawrence, 970-209-0781, cfisher@houlihanlawrence.com



Dr. Patrick Cassidy House (1890) 98 Washington Street, Norwich

\$57,000

Stick-style house with outstanding interior woodwork in the Chelsea Parade National Register Historic District being sold by the City of Norwich. Preservation easement to be held by Preservation Connecticut required with purchase. Building area is 4,818 sq.ft.; 0.34 acres. Eligible for historic rehabilitation tax credits. Being sold as-is.

Contact: Muhaimin Khandaker, Better Homes and Gardens Real Estate, (860) 877-9642

Historic Wood & Metal Restoration & Preservation



Proudly Serving:

Churches | Museums | Schools | Libraries
| Hotels | And More!

Doors & Openings
Handrails & Banisters
Architectural Millwork

Statues & Plaques
Elevators & Escalators
Brass & Stainless Steel



CONTACT US TODAY
TO LEARN MORE!



(860) 282-0700
www.ofscorp.com

History in the Remaking



- 👑 WINDOW & DOOR RESTORATION
- 👑 MASONRY RESTORATION
- 👑 HISTORICAL CONSULTANT
- 👑 GENERAL CONTRACTOR



Kronenberger
& Sons Restoration, LLC.

Kronenberger & Sons Restoration, LLC.
175 Industrial Park Road
Middletown, CT 06457



AIA Connecticut
Allied Member



www.kronenbergersons.com 👑 860-347-4600

Caring for our elders and our heritage



*Home is 1,700 square feet of memories,
8 rooms of family gatherings, and a
backyard with dozens of birthday parties.*



*We give people the help they need
to live in the place they love.™*



Griswold
HOME CARE

Delivered with heart.™

If you need in-home, non-medical assistance we can help.
Call **203 776-2273** and we'll connect you to your closest of 7 offices.

GriswoldHomeCare.com

© 2016 Griswold International, LLC

We help to:

Secure and maintain funding for the...

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT ACT

Work to expand...

STATE HISTORIC TAX CREDITS

Allowing millions of dollars more to go towards supporting historic preservation projects in Connecticut.

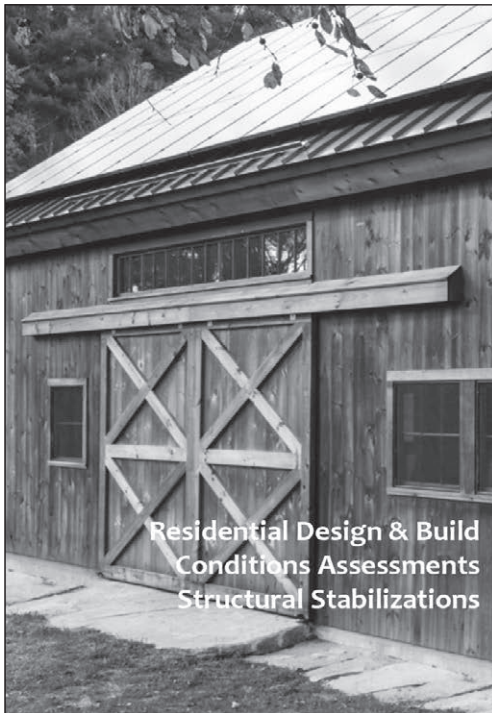


CONNECTICUT
PRESERVATION
ACTION

THE PRESERVATION COMMUNITY'S
UNIFIED VOICE IN HARTFORD SINCE 1980

To learn more please visit:

WWW.CTPRESERVATIONACTION.ORG



Residential Design & Build
Conditions Assessments
Structural Stabilizations

HUDSON VALLEY
PRESERVATION

Preserving the past while building for the future

Kent 860.592.0500 hvpcorp.com #0557364

The Perfect Storm!



Innerglass® Interior Storm Windows:

- ✓ Maintain the charm and beauty of your existing windows
- ✓ Significantly reduce heating and cooling bills
- ✓ Compression-Fit to eliminate drafts completely
- ✓ Greatly reduce outside noise
- ✓ Perfect for enclosing screen porches
- ✓ Save energy, save money and save history!



Innerglass®

Window Systems, LLC

The Compression-Fit Advantage

15 Herman Drive
Simsbury, CT
860-651-3951

www.stormwindows.com



EDWARD F. GERBER'S LEGACY



"My entire life, I've been passionate about preserving historic buildings and places. I felt compelled to join Preservation Connecticut's Legacy Society, as well as contribute during my lifetime, because Preservation Connecticut is the only statewide preservation organization and it needs individuals like me to support it. The Legacy Society allows me to be flexible in my estate planning by donating outright today and from my estate further down the road."

What will your legacy be?

INTERESTED IN LEARNING MORE? PLEASE CONTACT JORDAN SORENSEN: JSORENSEN@PRESERVATIONCT.ORG OR 203-562-6312

SCHOLAR PAINTING & RESTORATION

HISTORIC RESTORATION

Historic Masonry	Trim Restoration	Structural Repair
Copper Installation and Restoration	Lead Paint Stabilization	Window Restoration
Metal Restoration	Concrete Restoration	Asbestos Handling
Protective Coatings	Decorative Painting	Roof Repair and Replacement
Wood Siding Replacement	Waterproofing	Gutters



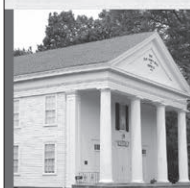
Historic House in New Haven



Bull's Bridge in Kent



Liberty Community Housing



Enfield Old Town Hall



Smith Street Barn



South Britain Library



The Southbury Old Town Hall

Website: www.Scholarpainting.com
email: scholarpainting@gmail.com
Phone: 877-447-2465



Connecticut Architecture
STORIES OF 100 PLACES
Christopher Wigren, Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

GET YOUR COPY NOW!

"...intrigues the eye and mind in a journey through centuries of Connecticut history and architecture."

—David K. Left, town historian, Canton

Order at
www.preservationct.org/book
or www.wesleyan.edu/wespress



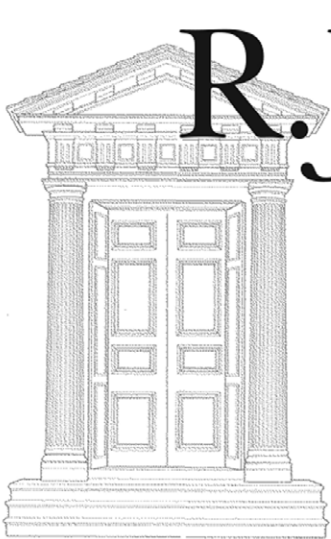
GULICK & CO.

DESIGN • BUILD • RENOVATE



Building, restoring & preserving properties to suit
today's lifestyles and energy requirements

45 Wall Street, Madison, CT 06443
203•996•6151
www.gulickcompany.com



R.J. ALEY

The Old House Experts

New Haven - Norwalk

203·226·9933
rjaley.com

Additions & Renovations • Bathrooms & Kitchens
 Certified Green Builder • Energy Efficient Upgrades
 Structural Repair • Carpentry & Repair Work
 Porch Repair & Rebuilding • Plaster Repair & Restoration
 Wood Window Restoration • Wood Storm Windows & Screens

Please remember
 Preservation Connecticut
 in your will or estate plan.

We are incredibly grateful
 to the visionary donors
 who have given to us.



Historic Home Specialist
 Serving Connecticut and Rhode Island

MJ Agostini, Realtor

Cell 860-995-9665 Office 860-788-7001
 RE/MAX Right Choice
 1195 Farmington Avenue Berlin, Ct

RE/MAX

We stabilize and save
 plaster-on-wood-lath ceilings & walls in
 churches and historic buildings ...

with patented products
 expertly applied

Historic Plaster Solutions LLC

Contact: Matt Zahornasky
 203-623-2901 (cell)
www.historicplastersolutions.com
info@historicplastersolutions.com

Learn More:



SCAN ME




*Fall in Love with
 Windham Center*

Windham Preservation Inc.
 4 Scotland Road, Windham, CT.

We're Revolutionary!
 Tour our historic village. Free self-guided
 tour maps available at the Windham Inn or
 available for download at:
www.windhampreservationinc.org
 Check out our Calendar too.

While you're visiting, relax outdoors in
 our Adirondack chairs.

We are leashed
 pet friendly. 




- Norwalk Seaport Association, Inc.: Sheffield Island lighthouse (1868; NR), window restoration, \$10,000
- Preston Historical Society: Long Society meeting house (1817-1819; NR), exterior painting and restoration, \$3,915
- Scotland, Governor Samuel Huntington Trust, Inc.: Huntington homestead (c.1715; NHL), window restoration, \$5,625
- Stonington, James Merrill House Foundation: James Merrill house (1906; NHL), roof replacement, \$10,000

- Weston Historical Society, Inc.: Coley carriage house (c.1840; SR, LHD), roof replacement, \$7,119
- Wethersfield, Webb-Deane-Stevens Museum: Joseph Webb house (1752; NHL; LHD), window restoration, \$10,000
- Woodbury, Seabury Society for the Preservation of the Glebe House: Glebe House (c.1740; NR, LHD), exterior painting and restoration, \$10,000 🌿

For more information about the 1772 Foundation grants, visit preservationct.org/fund.

Around the state, cont'd from page 7

factory produced player pianos and piano rolls into the 1930s, then housed various industrial and commercial tenants before sitting empty for years.

Wethersfield. ▶

The Webb-Deane-Stevens Museum broke ground in June to reconstruct the “piazza,” or porch, of the Silas Deane house (1769; NHL). Altered in the 19th century, the piazza was removed in the 1940s, based on the then-current assumption that such porches were not 18th-century features. However, later research uncovered physical evidence proving that the piazza was in fact original to the house. This was crowned by historian Anne Crofoot Kuckro’s discovery of a photograph from about 1875 (shown) that shows the piazza before Victorian alterations, making an accurate reconstruction possible. Construction will be carried out by master craftspeople working alongside student apprentices from the American College of the Building Arts (ACBA), the nation’s only four-year accredited institution for historic building trades. A successful merchant, Silas Deane (1738-1789) was appointed in 1776 as the United States’ envoy to France and helped negotiate the treaty that brought France into the Revolutionary War. For more information, visit wdsmuseum.org/on-site/piazza. 🌿

Courtesy of the Wethersfield Historical Society



Preservation Circle

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| ☐ Champion | \$ 1,000 |
| ☐ Patron | \$ 500 |
| ☐ Steward | \$ 250 |
| ☐ Advocate | \$ 100 |

Basic Membership

- | | |
|---|--------|
| ☐ Elite Business | \$ 400 |
| ☐ Basic Business | \$ 200 |
| ☐ Non-profit/Municipal | \$ 100 |
| ☐ Friend | \$ 50 |



You can join the Preservation Connecticut online too, at www.preservationct.org

JOIN PRESERVATION CONNECTICUT!

Name ☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms. ☐ Miss _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone (_____) _____

Email _____ Preservation Connecticut (2012)

Employer (for matching gift program) _____

☐ Check enclosed (payable to “Preservation Connecticut”) Charge my: ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa ☐ American Express

Card Number _____ Exp. Date ____/____/____ CVC code _____

Signature _____

Mail to: 940 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, CT 06517-4002 Telephone: (203) 562-6312 All contributions are tax deductible.

*Elizabeth Mills Brown Awards, cont'd from page 20***37 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven:
Christopher Williams Architects LLC**

The Graves-Gilman house (1866), a contributing property in the Hillhouse Avenue National Register historic district, was renovated and expanded to serve Yale University's academic needs. The project combined restoration of the Italianate villa with an addition designed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Historic features were carefully preserved while new accessible, all-electric, high-performance spaces support offices, laboratories, and classrooms. The addition complements the historic structure while extending its life and reinforcing Hillhouse Avenue's architectural legacy.

The jury commended the exemplary restoration of the historic building, highlighting the quality of both the exterior and interior preservation work. They commended the seamless integration of the addition, noting its respectful scale, distinct identity, and ability to accommodate modern accessibility, sustainability, and programmatic needs while reinforcing the character of the original structure.

**Lapham Field House, Yale University, New Haven:
Apicella + Bunton Architects, LLC**

Lapham Field House, Yale Athletics' historic Georgian Revival clubhouse since 1924, was renovated to serve the university's football, cross country, and track and field programs. The project improved accessibility, upgraded building systems, and modernized interiors while preserving historic character. Original features, including wood paneling, fireplaces, railings, and lanterns, were carefully restored, and landscape enhancements improved access and functionality. Completed without expanding the footprint, the renovation ensures the continued role of Lapham Field House as a central part of Yale athletics.

The jury recognized the project's thoughtful modernization of an historic athletic facility, noting its success in accommodating contemporary functionality, accessibility, and sustainability goals while preserving historic character. They highlighted the creative integration of upgrades within the existing envelope and the minimal impact on the building's defining exterior features.



Graves-Gilman house, New Haven

© Apicella + Bunton Architects LLC



Lapham Field House, Yale University

MERIT**Saltbox Farm, Sandy Hook:
Haver & Skolnick Architects**

Built in 1770, this saltbox farmhouse was restored to its original form after removing additions that had obscured its character. The rehabilitation repaired the hand-hewn timber frame, rebuilt the center chimney using salvaged materials, and preserved original architectural features. A large but carefully sited addition maintains the prominence of the historic house.

The jury recognized the exceptional restoration of the historic saltbox, citing the high quality of craftsmanship and the faithful preservation of the house's original character inside and out.



Saltbox Farm, Sandy Hook

© Robert Benson Photography



CONNECTICUT PRESERVATION AWARDS 2026

Preservation Connecticut announces the Elizabeth Mills Brown Awards for 2026

Preservation Connecticut and the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects are proud to announce the 2026 Elizabeth Mills Brown awards. These joint awards recognize design excellence in the restoration, rehabilitation, adaptation, and reuse of historic structures. They are named after and honor the work of Elizabeth Mills Brown, a prominent Connecticut architectural historian, preservationist, civic leader, and author of the extraordinarily comprehensive and meticulously researched *New*

Haven: A Guide to Architecture and Urban Design (Yale University Press, 1976).

A jury recruited with the assistance of Preservation Massachusetts reviewed eight submissions and selected four for recognition. Jury members were preservation consultant Gregory Farmer (former PCT Circuit Rider); Jeffrey Gonyeau, Preservation Circuit Rider, Preservation Massachusetts; and Scott Winkler, AIA, LEED AP, Wessling Architects.

© William Jess Laird

EXCELLENCE

Washington, Connecticut, farmhouse: Elizabeth Roberts Architects

Built in 1783 and expanded around 1900 by architect Richard Henry Dana, this farmhouse was rehabilitated to support contemporary family life while preserving its layered history. Following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, the project retained original floors, millwork, doors, hardware, staircases, and the restored brick chimney with its beehive oven. Modest additions and interior updates improved functionality while respecting the house's historic character, ensuring its continued contribution to Washington's heritage.

The jury praised the project's thoughtful, light-touch approach, noting its sensitivity to the house's historic fabric and evolution over time.



Washington farmhouse

They commended the discreet additions and creative reuse of existing space, highlighting how the design successfully introduced modern functionality while preserving the farmhouse's character, charm, and architectural integrity.

continued on page 19