

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: Uncasville Mill 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: 42, 46 Pink Row; 3-35 Crescent St (odd #s); 5-19 Blumenthal Dr (odd #s); 362 Route 32

City or town: Montville 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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

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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:) _____

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>27</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:

Manufacturing facility, Waterworks

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling, Multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:

Manufacturing facility

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling, Multiple dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY

LATE VICTORIAN

OTHER: Mid-19th c. mill housing.

19th c. to Early 20th c. Industrial architecture

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

STONE, BRICK, WOOD: weatherboard, ASPHALT. SYNTEHTICS: vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing 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 Uncasville Mill Historic District is a compact village in southeastern Connecticut developed by the Uncasville Manufacturing Company from 1823 to 1924 to produce cotton cloth and wool textiles. The district is located in the Village of Uncasville in the Town of Montville, New London County, approximately 0.5 miles from the banks of the Thames River (Figure 1). It encompasses 44 acres, including the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mill complex, the remains of a dam that was its original source of power, an abandoned railroad right-of-way and a group of worker houses built by the Uncasville Manufacturing Company. The mill complex sits on ten acres, with the former pond and dam to the west and housing to the north. The district is roughly triangular and is bounded by Depot and Oakdale roads to the south, on the west by the western boundary of the property around the mill impoundment; on the north by the northern boundary of the mill impoundment property and Blumenthal Drive; and on the east by Pink Row. There is a total of 27 contributing and two noncontributing resources. Collectively, the district retains its spatial relationships, location near the former railroad and sources of waterpower, and overall design.

Contributing resources consist thirteen industrial buildings, many of which are interconnected (Photographs 1-31), the dam and headrace to the west of the mill complex (Photographs 32-34) and part of the former Vermont Central Railway right-of-way to the north of the mill buildings (Photo 35). It also

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includes four former worker houses, a former store and one former mill office on Crescent Street (Photographs 36-42), as well as five former worker houses on Blumenthal Drive to the north of the mill complex and rail right-of-way (Photographs 43-46) (Figure 2).

Narrative Description

Setting

The Uncasville Mill Historic District is located on both sides of Oxoboxo Brook, running from the valley floor on the south of the brook, across the brook and up a slope to the north. The mill complex at the heart of the district straddles Oxoboxo Brook on the valley floor. To the west of the mill is Picker Pond, the power source for the mill. Water flows by gravity from Picker Pond, past the mill, to the Gat Cemetery Pond and the Thames River to the east. Just north of the mill is the abandoned right-of-way for a former line of the Vermont Central Railroad that runs up Oxoboxo Creek and served as a means of shipping goods to customers, once it was constructed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Crescent Street runs north-south up the hill from the northwest corner of the mill site and an intersection with Route 32, to another intersection with Route 32 further north. Blumenthal Drive is a dead-end street that runs east along the top of the hill from its intersection with Crescent Street.

The first mill on the site received its power from the Oxoboxo Brook and the impoundment to the west. From north of the dam, a headrace traveled west, under State Route 32, to a point west of the westernmost remaining building. Except for a small portion on the west of Route 32, the headrace appears to have been filled in. (It was last mapped in 1925.) East of Route 32, the path of the headrace appears to have been through what is now a parking lot. Evidence of the tailrace in the current landscape is equally fugitive. Maps show that it emerged from the southwestern corner of the complex and connected back with Oxoboxo Brook. Evidence of it in the current landscape is difficult to identify.

The former railroad right-of-way runs east to west across the property, roughly parallel to the brook. Two spurs came off the line, angling to the southwest. One went to the middle of the complex, while the other crossed the headrace and continued to a building formerly located between Route 32 and the northernmost extant building in the complex. Evidence of the rail lines remains in the overgrown strip of land separating the mill buildings from the workers housing to the north.

The area between the former right-of-way and the northern and northwestern boundary of the district includes worker housing along Crescent Street and Blumenthal Drive. Former mill houses are all located on the east side of Crescent Street and are set back about fifteen feet from the road on level, open lots with little or no landscaping. There is one dilapidated garage and a modern union hall outside the boundaries of the district on the west side of Crescent Street. Blumenthal Drive is a two lane, two-way dead-end street without sidewalks. Former mill houses are all on the south side of the street. Houses numbered 5, 7, 11 and 15 are set well back from the road with setbacks of about ninety feet. Number 19 is set back fifty-five feet at its center. The houses are on lots that are level in front of the buildings to the north, but slope away sharply toward the mill behind the buildings to the south. The lot at number 5 Blumenthal Drive is heavily wooded and the house cannot be seen from the street. Lots at 7, 11 and 15 have open, level lawns with a few mature trees and a palisade fence between numbers 11 and 15. Number 19 is sited below the grade of the street and the site slopes gently down to the south. There is a small parking lot to its northwest and a row of mailboxes to the east of the parking lot. It is landscaped with a few shrubs at the edge of the street. There is a trailer park outside the boundaries of the district on the north side of Blumenthal Drive.

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Pink Row is a two lane, two-way thoroughfare without sidewalks that runs north-south along the east border of the district. Connecticut Route 163 is a two lane, two-way thoroughfare without sidewalks that runs east-west along the south border of the mill site. It is called Depot Road between Pink Row and Route 32, where its name changes to Oakdale Road. Norwich-New London Turnpike (Connecticut Route 32) runs north-south through the district between the west border of the mill site and the dam. It is a two lane, two-way thoroughfare without sidewalks.

Mill Complex

The Uncasville Mill is an early nineteenth-century cotton mill that has been enlarged with several interconnected additions. All buildings were constructed during the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries and all are shown in the 1925 Associated Mutual Insurance Company map of the area (Figure 3). The earliest building in the complex is a five-story, stone and brick loft. Later additions are all of brick construction and no more than two stories in height. All mill buildings retain architectural integrity, except that nearly all windows were replaced in 2008. The entire mill complex shares the same street address, but each building is identified by a letter in the sketch map in Figure 5. Building descriptions are keyed to this map.

Building M-2 (Pump House, 1924) is a small one-story brick building located to the north of the western end of Building M-4 (Photograph 1). It is built into the hillside and has a shed roof. An opening with modern door is located at the south side of the east wall and a second opening, now overgrown, is located at the north end of this wall. Both openings have flat, brick lintels. No other openings are visible.

The interior of this building was not accessible.

Building M-4 (Sorting and Scouring Building¹, 1860) is a two-and-one-half story, end gable, brick building with an ashlar granite foundation and a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles (Photograph 2). It has a rectangular footprint that measures 7' x 38' and it is eight bays wide by three bays deep. The building faces west. A single window with rusticated granite lintel and sill is located in the façade gable. Below this, there is a doorway surmounted with a stone arch on the north side of the façade and a window opening surmounted by a granite lintel in the center of the façade. The opening has been filled with modern materials: wood shingles at its top, a window on its north side and a door on its south side. Eight windows with granite sills are evenly spaced across the north and south elevations. A corbelled brick cornice is located under the roof on all sides. It is composed of three parts that step out as one moves up the cornice, with bands four courses tall flanking a central, single course band. This building is connected to Building M-4A at its east elevation. (Photograph 3).

The interior of Building M-4A is composed of three open floors. The lowest level has a concrete floor with masonry walls and a ceiling of exposed joists and the floorboards of next floor (Photograph 4). The floor at this level appears to have been lowered to provide more headroom. The two upper floors have wooden floors. The second floor has the exposed framing and floorboards of the attic as its ceiling and the attic is open to the roof structure (Photographs 5 and 6).

Building M-4A (Stone Mill, 1823) is the original mill loft, constructed in 1823 (Photograph 7). It is five stories tall and measures 42 feet wide by 122 feet long. The foundation and walls of the lower four stories are of random ashlar granite with a rough finish. The upper section of both gable ends are brick

¹ The building names and uses are taken from the 1925 Associated Mutual Insurance Company Map.

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and there is an added full height brick stair tower on its north elevation. This now serves as the entrance to the building (Photo 8). It has a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles with a monitor that runs nearly the full length of the roof on the east and west slopes. The building is three bays wide by 14 bays deep. The regularly spaced window openings are rectangular with granite lintels and sills. This building is connected to Building M-4 on its west elevation and to Building M-5 on its east elevation. .

The interior of Building M-4A is similar to that of M-4. The basement has modern finishes throughout (Photograph 9). The ground floor is concrete with exposed framing and flooring as the ceiling (Photograph 10). The upper floors have wood floors and exposed framing and flooring overhead. The attic level runs up to the king-post truss roof (Photograph 11). A stair tower containing a winding stair was added to the front of the building, a fire stair is located at the southwest corner, and an elevator was inserted in the southeast corner of the building.

Building M-5 (Machine Shop, 1877) is a brick, two story, former machine shop with a flat roof. It has a 50'x 30' footprint. There are seven bays with single, evenly spaced windows with rusticated granite sills and arched lintels on both stories of its north and south elevations and two identical windows on each story of its east elevation. This building is attached to Building M-4A on its west elevation.

The building has a modern interior, with all the historic surfaces hidden behind modern materials. (Photograph 12)

Building M-7 (Office/Supplies, 1865) is a two story, end gable, brick building with a low-pitched roof covered in roll roofing material (Photo 13). The building is 60'x30' and 2 bays wide by 6 bays deep. It has a corbeled brick cornice with rows of dentils. The eastern gable has a central projecting section that runs from grade to the ridge of the roof. There are rows of six windows with rusticated granite sills and arched lintels on both stories of its north and south elevations and two identical windows on each story of its east elevation. This building is attached to Building M-4A on its west elevation and to Building E by an enclosed bridge on the center of the second story of its east elevation. The entrance is located on the ground floor, beneath the bridge to Building M-8. (Photograph 4).

The interior of this building was not accessible.

Building M-8 (Store House, 1897) Building M-8 is a two story, end gable, brick building built into the hillside with a low-pitched roof and exposed rafter tails (Photograph 14). It has a 65' x 30' footprint and is 1 bay wide by 3 bays deep. The roof is covered in roll roofing material. It has three, widely spaced windows with rusticated granite sills and arched lintels evenly spaced along both stories of its north and south elevations. A row of round iron wall ties are located at the cornice and in the center of these elevations. There is a modern enclosed entrance centered on the east gable and a single, modern window in the gable. The window opening has been reduced in height with area below the window infilled with brick. This building is attached to Building M-7 by an enclosed bridge on the center of the second story of its west elevation. (Photo 15). A photograph by Jack Delano for the Office of War Information shows the building in 1940 (Figure 7).

The interior of the building has been retrofitted with offices and modern materials (Photo 16).

Building M-6 (Boiler House, 1894, remodeled 1924) is a brick, two-story, former powerhouse built into the hillside with a two-level, flat roof (Photograph 17). It is 51'x39' and 5 bays wide by 2 bays deep. The southern third of the building rises a story above the northern two-thirds. The east, south, and west walls of this section are brick; the northern wall is clapboarded with six openings in it. Three square

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windows are to the east of what appears to be a boarded up door, with a pair of matching windows on the west of the closed opening. The lower northern wall has four window opening with segmental brick lintels and and rusticated stone sills. It has a 150 foot tall, yellow brick chimney attached to its east elevation with a door to its north at the lower level (Photo 18). The chimney has the words "Faria Meter" in black block letters on its west elevation. This building is attached to Building M-11 at its southwestern corner elevation.

The interior of the building is now a single volume with a concrete floor and masonry walls (Photograph 19).

Building M-11² (Weaving, 1916) along with **Building M-10 and 10A (Winding and Weaving, 1915)**, form a continuous structure that extends east from Building M-4A (Photograph 20). The buildings have a long, narrow footprint with a stepped façade and a slight bend near the middle. They have combined length of approximately 400' and a width that varies between 50' and 57'. The eastern end (Building M-10 and M-10A) is 16 bays wide and four bays deep (Photograph 21). The central section, the eastern part of Building M-11, is eight bays wide, and the western section, the western end of Building M-11, is ten bays wide and three bays deep (Photograph 22). The buildings have three distinct low-pitched roofs covered in EPDM. The longer end sections have side gable roofs with the center section perpendicular to them. A narrow passageway runs from the center of the south elevation of Buildings M-10 and M-10A to connect it to the north elevation Building M-13. Oxoboxo Brook runs under the center of the passage. Buildings M-10, M-10A, and M-11 are connected one story brick buildings with low-pitched gable roof covered in built-up roll material. Bays of wide modern replacement windows with rusticated granite sills in arched openings are evenly spaced along the north and south elevations, with four similar windows on the east elevation (Photograph 23). Entrances through openings that match the size and shape of the windows (but run from the ground up, are located at the northeast and northwest corners of the eastern section and in the second bay from the east in the central section. These buildings are also relatively unchanged since 1940 (Figure 8).

The interiors of these buildings are long open spaces with wood floors under metal trusses at the west end and wooden trusses at the east (Photo 24). Several arched brick walls divide the spaces, matching the changes in the roof line seen from the outside.

Buildings M-12 (Gray Room , 1895, remodeled 1915) is perpendicular to Building M-11 and connects it to Building M-13. It is a brick, one-story building with a low pitched roof covered in EPDM (Photograph 25). The 31'x60' building has a rectangular footprint, and is six bays wide on the west side and 7 bays wide on the east. It has rows of windows with rusticated granite sills in arched openings sitting under transom-like, 12-light windows on the east and west elevations. A door to the exterior is located at the southern end of the west wall. It currently has a pair of modern doors with a single square light in each, atop a modern wooden staircase to grade. Oxoboxo Brook runs under the center of this building, through a concrete arch that spans the waterway.

This building has been retrofitted with a modern interior breaking it up into a lunch room and several offices (Photograph 26).

Buildings M-13 (Weave Mill, 1892, remodeled 1915) is to the south of and parallel to, the Building M-10 and M-11 complex, to which it is connected on its north elevation by Buildings M-12 and a second bridge from Building M-10. It is a brick, one story building with a low pitched roof covered in EPDM,

² The 1925 Associated Mutual Insurance Company treats Buildings G and H as a single building, M-11.

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and a 220'x53' footprint (Photograph 27). It is 20 bays wide and 5 bays deep. It has rows of modern windows with rusticated granite sills in arched openings on all elevations. Beneath the windows on southern wall is a row of arched openings that at one time held a pair of six-light windows to illuminate the cellar. Most of these are now missing or boarded over. A modern loading dock is attached to the western end of the south elevation. There is an entrance centered on its façade (east elevation). A ramp to the lower level of the building has been added at the north east corner of the building. A brick bridge connects the northeastern corner of the building to building M-10. The eastern side of the bridge to Building M-10 has been widened on the south with modern terra cotta blocks for the portion not spanning the river. (Photograph 28).

The interior of this space is a long, undivided open space with wooden floor and a ceiling made of large wooden beams and roof boarding (Photograph 29).

Buildings M-14 (Switch House , 1892, remodeled 1915) is a brick, one-story, free-standing building with a low pitched roof covered in EPDM and an ashlar granite foundation (Photograph 30). It has a rectangular footprint that measures 27' x 37' and is two bays wide and four bays deep. The building is oriented to the south, with a pair of five-panel doors in an arched opening next to a modern window with a rusticated granite sill. The window openings on the west side have all been bricked in. The east wall has three modern windows in arched openings with rusticated granite sills evenly spaced along the southern two-thirds of the wall; the northern two windows sit over arched basement window openings. One window is boarded up while the other has a two-light window in it. The rest of the east wall is blank. The northern wall has one arched window opening with a rusticated granite sill and a low door opening (currently obscured by vegetation).

The interior of this building was not accessible.

Dam

The Uncasville Mill was originally powered by water from Oxoboxo Brook. The brook falls 350 feet in the six miles from its source at Oxoboxo Lake to its mouth at the Thames River. The system is centered on a granite dam and spillway located west of the mill on the west side of Route 32 (Photograph 31). A granite retaining wall extends south from the spillway toward Route 163 (Photograph 33).³ The granite-strewn remains of the head race are located north of the spillway (Photograph 32). As noted above, the head race has been almost completely filled in. A small portion of it is visible north of Route 32.

Railroad Right-of-way

The Vermont Central Railroad right-of-way runs east west along a 20-foot-wide terraced section of the hillside north of the mill property. The tracks have been removed. A short segment of the eastern section of the right-of-way has been paved for use as a driveway, but the remainder remains unpaved (Photograph 34).

³ A permit for the demolition of a portion of this dam will be executed between August 21 and August 28, 2019. The south retaining wall and southernmost abutment, a portion of the north retaining wall, along with the historic sluice gates and operating mechanicals and will be retained. The spillway will be removed.

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Worker Houses

All existing houses on Crescent Street and Blumenthal Drive appear on the Uncasville inset of the map of the Town of Montville in the Atlas of New London County, published in 1868 (Figure 9).⁴ Most of them are identified as tenant houses belonging to the Uncasville Manufacturing Company, the owner of the mill at that time. A history of Montville states that the houses were built by the mill about 1840 when it belonged to the Lewis brothers.⁵ The houses at 3, 7 and 35 Crescent Street and 5 Blumenthal Drive retain architectural integrity. Other houses have been covered in vinyl siding and have been modified to some extent, but they retain their original form and location.

Crescent Street

There are six contributing buildings on the east side of Crescent Street between its southern intersection with Route 32 and the beginning of Blumenthal Drive and one contributing building on the east side of Crescent Street, north of Blumenthal Drive.

3 Crescent Street, c. 1840, is a 1.5-story, L-shaped, wood-frame, Italianate-style dwelling with a gable roof and full-height granite block basement. It faces northwest, and has a porch on the south side of its main façade. The main entrance is at the western end of the street facing gable under a bracketed door hood. Windows on the first story and in the gable have dentiled lintels. It is built into the side of the hill has an extra story on its east elevation. (Photographs 35 and 36).

5 Crescent Street, c.1840, is a one-and-one-half story, wood-frame house that faces west onto Crescent Street. It has a side-gable roof and one story, full-width enclosed porch with a hipped roof on the façade and two hipped dormers. The house is covered in vinyl siding and all windows are replacement units. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. It retains its original form and, much of its fenestration pattern (Photograph 37).

15 Crescent Street, c. 1840, is a one-story, Italianate-style brick building with an exposed ashlar stone foundation with a rusticated finish. It has a side-gable roof with a central brick chimney and asphalt shingles sheathing. The building faces south, rather than facing the street to its west. Its entrance is centered on a one-bay-deep ell with a flat roof in the center of the façade. The doorway is surmounted by a fanlight set into a round arch. All windows are original one-over-one wood sash with rusticated granite sills and flat arched lintels. There is a bracketed table at the cornice of the main block and the entry ell (Photograph 38). The relationship of this building to the mill is clear in a 1940 Office of War Information Photograph (Figure 7)

19, 23 and 27 Crescent Street, c.1840

These three houses are identical examples of mid-nineteenth-century mill-built worker housing. They all have one story porches that wrap around their north elevations and the ell (the northern section has been converted into a car port on number 23). Porches are protected by shed roofs that are supported by square columns. They all have a single window in the gable. All are now covered in vinyl siding and the porch

⁴ F. W. Beers, *Atlas of New London County Connecticut*, W. W. Beers, A. D. Ellis & G. G. Soule (New York: 1868).

⁵ Henry A. Baker, *History of Montville Connecticut* (Hartford: Lockwood & Brainerd Co., 1896) 625.

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of 23 Crescent Street has been enclosed, but they retain their original form, fenestration patterns and architectural character (Photograph 39).

35 Crescent Street, c.1840

This building is an unchanged example of the houses further south on Crescent Street; it includes Greek Revival-style decorative elements. The house retains its original trim, clapboard siding on its body and wood shingles on the porch knee wall. It also features a wrap-around porch that spans the façade, wraps around the north elevation of the main block and continues onto the west elevation of the ell. It has a roof overhang supported by modillions on the façade and on the north elevation of the ell. The window in the gable has a simple, flat pediment and the window surrounds have croisettes. This Greek Revival motif continues on windows on the first story and the door surround at the main entrance. (Photographs 40 and 41).

Blumenthal Drive

The houses at 5 and 7 Blumenthal Drive (c.1840) are much simpler in form and ornament than those on Crescent Street. They are both one story vernacular houses that face north onto Blumenthal Drive. As the south elevation of number 5 reveals, they were built with wide clapboard siding and brick center chimneys (Photograph 42). Both houses were built at the peak of a hill and they have exposed basement walls on their south elevations. Number 7 has been covered in vinyl siding, but it retains its original form and fenestration pattern (Photograph 43). Numbers 11 and 15 Blumenthal Drive also have exposed basement walls on their south elevations. They appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map Company fire insurance map as two family dwellings, but they have been converted to single-family occupancy.⁶ They retain their original form and, except for the façade of number 15, their original fenestration patterns (Photographs 44 and 45). The unusual building form at 19 Blumenthal Drive appears on the 1924 Sanborn as a three-family dwelling and it continues to be used as such in 2016. It is covered in vinyl siding, but it retains its distinctive original form (Photograph 46).⁷

Noncontributing Resources

The only noncontributing building in the district is the Ranch house at 46 Pink Row. It was built in 1988 on a lot previously occupied by a two-family worker house.⁸

The Route 32 bridge (DOT #00927) over Oxoboxo Brook at the east end of the impoundment appears to be a modern structure. It is noncontributing.

Integrity

The mill complex and associated residential buildings remain in their original locations and possess feeling and association as a small mid-nineteenth through early twentieth-century mill village. The spatial arrangement of buildings within the mill complex and relationship of the mill to housing is intact, along

⁶ *Montville, Conn.*, Sanborn Map Company, 1924, Sheet 5.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Town of Montville Tax Assessor, Vision Property Card, 46 Pink Row.

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with the setting of the district along the Oxoboxo Brook and railroad line. All contributing resources retain historic massing and design features. Some resources retain the majority of their historic materials and workmanship. A few losses have occurred within the village, but there are very few modern intrusions in the landscape.

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Number	Street	Parcel Number	Style	Resource Type	Construction Date	Photo Number	Map Location	Contributing/ Noncontributing
5	Blumenthal Drive	074-023-000	Vernacular	Building	ca. 1840	43	A	Contributing
7	Blumenthal Drive	074-022-000	Vernacular	Building	ca. 1840	44, 45	B	Contributing
11	Blumenthal Drive	074-021-000	Vernacular	Building	ca. 1840	45	C	Contributing
15	Blumenthal Drive	074-020-000	Vernacular	Building	ca. 1840	45	D	Contributing
19	Blumenthal Drive	074-019-000	Vernacular	Building	ca. 1840	46	E	Contributing
3	Crescent Street	074-030-000	Italianate	Building	ca. 1840	36, 37	F	Contributing
7	Crescent Street	074-029-000	Vernacular	Building	ca. 1840	38	G	Contributing
11	Crescent Street	074-028-000	Vacant Lot					n/a
15	Crescent Street	074-027-000	Italianate	Building	ca. 1840	39, 40	H	Contributing
19	Crescent Street	074-026-000	Vernacular	Building	ca. 1840	40	I	Contributing
23	Crescent Street	074-025-000	Vernacular	Building	ca. 1840	40	J	Contributing
27	Crescent Street	074-024-000	Vernacular	Building	ca. 1840	40	K	Contributing
31	Crescent Street	074-014-000	Vacant Lot					n/a
35	Crescent Street	074-013-000	Vernacular	Building	ca. 1840	41, 42	L	Contributing
42	Pink Row	074-038-000	Italianate	Building	1823-1924		M – See sketch map	Contributing
		M-2		Building	1924	1		Contributing
		M-4		Building	1860	2-6		Contributing
		M-4A		Building	1823	3,7-11		Contributing
		M-5		Building	1877	12-13		Contributing
		M-6		Building	1894, 1924	18-20		Contributing

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Number	Street	Parcel Number	Style	Resource Type	Construction Date	Photo Number	Map Location	Contributing/ Noncontributing
		M-7		Building	1865	14, 16		Contributing
		M-8		Building	1897	15-17		Contributing
		M-10, 10A		Building	1915	21, 22, 24		Contributing
		M-11		Building	1916	21, 23, 25		Contributing
		M-12		Building	1895, 1915	26, 27		Contributing
		M-13		Building	1892, 1915	28-30		Contributing
		M-14		Building	1892, 1915	31		Contributing
46	Pink Row	074-039-000	Ranch	Building	1988		N	Noncontributing
362	Route 32	074-001-000	Dam and pond	Structure	ca. 1870	32-34	O	Contributing
		074-038-00	Railroad right-of-way		ca.	35	P	Contributing
	Route 32	N/A	Bridge -- DOT number 00927	Structure			Q	Non-Contributing
	Route 32	074-038-001 and 001A	Commercial vacant land					n/a

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8. Statement of Significance

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Industry

Period of Significance

1823-1963

Significant Dates

1823 – construction of first mill building

1848 – incorporation of Uncasville Manufacturing Company

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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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 Uncasville Mill Historic District is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the categories of Industry and Architecture. Under Criterion A, the Uncasville Mill was an important local textile manufacturing concern that contributed to the economic development of Montville and is small to mid-size example of textile production, which was a major industry in the region. Built in 1823, it is the oldest surviving mill on Oxoboxo Brook.⁹ From that point until 1964, the site was involved in the production of textiles, starting with cotton and switching to wool and other textiles in the early twentieth century. It is also significant because of the surviving mill worker housing built by the Lewis brothers during their ownership of the mill.¹⁰ It is significant under Criterion C as a local example of common textile mill architecture in New England. The period of significance begins in 1823 with the construction of the earliest contributing resource in the district (the Stone Mill). It ends in 1964 when the Richard G. Faria Company purchased the mill complex and textile production at the site ceased.

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

Criterion A: Industry

Oxoboxo Brook has a long history as the site of mills, including several textile mills. At least ten mills existed along its length.¹¹ Early settlers took advantage of the brook as a good source of water power. The first mill privilege on the Oxoboxo was in 1653 for a sawmill that was built in Uncasville near the mouth of the brook, downstream from the Uncasville Mill site.¹²

Textile mass-production began late in the eighteenth century in the United States and the Uncasville Mill is part this long and important tradition in Connecticut. During the nineteenth century, “woolen, cotton, and silk goods were produced in mills that steadily increased in size throughout [the nineteenth century], giving rise to small villages and larger factory towns.”¹³ The growth of the Uncasville Mill demonstrates this story for a small to mid-sized factory in eastern Connecticut.

The second mill privilege on Oxoboxo Brook was granted to Levi Lester for a grist mill in 1794. The site and its water rights were purchased by Peter Richards and his son, Henry R. Richards, in 1823. That same year, the Richards’ built the stone mill building that was to become the core of the Uncasville Manufacturing Company.¹⁴

⁹ Roth, 218.

¹⁰ Henry A. Baker, *History of Montville Connecticut* (Hartford: Lockwood & Brainerd Co., 1896) 625.

¹¹ Matthew Roth, *Connecticut: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites* (Washington, DC: Society for Industrial Archeology, 1981) 221.

¹² Roth, 218.

¹³ Carnell, South Willington Historic District Nomination, section 8, p. 21.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 624-625.

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The Richards' business failed, and the mill was purchased by brothers Charles A. and George R. Lewis in 1830. The Lewis brothers presided over one of the most successful eras in the history of the mill. Historian Henry A. Baker, writing in 1896, states, "Since that time [the Lewis's purchase of the mill] the business has been carried on successfully, and many improvements have been made by the company in the erection of new tenement houses and enlargement of the mill."¹⁵

Uncasville Manufacturing Company

The Lewis brothers incorporated as the Uncasville Manufacturing Company in 1848, with George R. Lewis as its first President and Charles A. Lewis as its Secretary.¹⁶ The company would remain the owners of the mill for the next 63 years, growing it from the one building built by the Richards into almost the complete complex that is visible today. (The small pump house north of Building M-4 was built in 1924, apparently by the company that bought out Uncasville Manufacturing.¹⁷)

During the period of Uncasville Manufacturing's ownership, the mill grew steadily, with occasional bursts of activity. The second building, M-4, was not added until 1860, twelve years after the formation of the company. At that time the Sorting and Scouring Building, as it was called in 1925, was added perpendicular to and west of the Stone Mill. It increased the work space of the company by nearly a third, from 15,624 square feet to 20,944 square feet.

Another addition was made in 1865, when Building M-7 was added to the mill. The building was used for office space and storage in 1925; its use when constructed was likely similar. The 1868 Beers map depicts more buildings than are noted in the 1925 Mutual Assurance Companies map as surviving from this period, suggesting that the complex grew, in part, by replacing existing structures with new ones. The Beers Map shows buildings in the location of M-3, M-4 combined with M-4A, M-6, and M-7, and an additional building further east that appears to have been demolished by the 1925 map.

In 1873, another building, M-3, was added to the west of building M-4. This may have been a replacement for the building depicted in the Beers map or the date of construction from the 1925 map may be incorrect. This building is no longer standing but it was a separate, smaller building used as storage in 1925. In 1877, a second addition was added to the Stone Mill, with the small machine shop appended to the southern end of its eastern wall. The growth of the mill to the east continued in 1880 with the construction of a second storage building, M-8, east of M-7. Like M-7, this was a two-story building suited for non-manufacturing purposes. In 1925 it was used for storage and later converted to office space.

The 1881 *Textile Manufacturers' Directory of the United States* provides a relatively early summary of the factory's assets, noting \$100,000 in capital, 138 looms, and 5,000 spindles. The company's products were sold through Roots & Childs, agents with offices in Hartford, Connecticut and New York City. At that time, Wauregan Mills (organized five years after the Uncasville Manufacturing Company) had \$600,000 in capital, 1,296 looms, and 56,000 spindles.¹⁸ Eighty-five new looms were added to the mill in 1884.¹⁹

¹⁵ Baker, *History of Montville*, 625.

¹⁶ Jon B. Chase, *Montville* (Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Arcadia Publishing, 2004) 74.

¹⁷ "The Uncasville-Shelton Company," Map, Associated Mutual Insurance Companies, 1925.

¹⁸ *Textile manufacturers' directory of the United States*, p. 253 New York City (1881).

¹⁹ *New Haven Daily Mourning Journal and Courier*, 12-22-1884, n.p.

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The 1890s saw a boom in construction at the mill. The first buildings on the south bank of the Oxoboxo Brook, M-13 and M-14, were added in 1892. At this time, the company was capitalized at \$100,000 with 150 employees, 204 looms, and 5200 spindles. Goods were sold through Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co. in New York. For comparison, the nearby Pequot Mills were better capitalized at \$600,000 with 175 employees, 214 Looms, and 9,224 spindles. M-13 indicate a move toward a long, low building for manufacturing, rather than the multi-story arrangement of the first mill. It had 11600 square feet of production space on a single floor (with an additional, semi-subterranean basement below it), nearly as much space as was in the five floors of the Stone Mill. The additions also suggest a move toward electrification, as M-14 was a standalone switch house. In 1892-93, Davison's Blue Book also noted three boilers and one water wheel.²⁰ The following year, the extant boiler house, M-6, was added, presumably to increase the capacity or efficiency of the existing boilers. The water wheel continued to be listed as an asset of the company until Building M-12, bridging the Oxoboxo was added in 1895. M-6 also suggests a move away from the water power for the turbine driving the mill, as the complex was now capable of creating steam for power. In 1897, a no longer extant building was created east of M-4. The long, low size and shape of the building and the presence of a spur running directly to it in 1925 suggest that this building was directly linked to shipping finished products out by rail. (The 1903 Blue Book notes that company now sells directly with Montville being a shipping point.) The company also grew through the acquisition of the mill at the village of Versailles in Sprague, Connecticut. The principal product of this operation was denim and the two mills together produced 7 million yards of it annually by the end of the nineteenth century.²¹

A railroad right-of-way runs east-west near the base of the steep slope on the north side of the mill site. It was begun c.1850 for the tracks of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad. The first train on this line ran from New London to Palmer, 66 miles, in three hours, twenty minutes on August 31, 1850. It was never as successful as its investors had hoped, partly because of the number of other railroads in the area at the time. It eventually merged with the New London Northern Railroad and, after several other mergers, the tracks became the property of the Central Vermont Railroad System.²² The date of the opening of the line through Uncasville is unclear. The main line along the Thames River is visible on the 1868 Beers map of the area but the line along the Oxoboxo Brook is not depicted there or on the 1898 USGS topographic map for New London. (The Uncasville route was abandoned in 1983.²³) The construction of this rail line seems to be a significant element that allowed for the continued growth of the company. With a railroad line near the mill (sidings would eventually enter the property in two locations, running up to separate buildings to allow for the easy loading of goods) the mill owners were able to export their goods to nearby commercial centers with ease. For many years until the end of the nineteenth century, Uncasville Mill goods were sold through an agent in New York City. By 1903, if not a few years earlier, they were shipped directly from Montville.²⁴

After the building boom of the 1890s, the first decade of the twentieth century saw no construction. In both the 1909-10 and the 1912 *Blue Books*, the Uncasville Manufacturing Company's listing remained relatively static. The capitalization, number of looms, and number of spinners was the same as in 1903.

²⁰ Davison's Textile Blue Book, vol. 1, p. 77.

²¹ Bicentennial Committee, *Montville Connecticut Bicentennial 1786-1986* (Montville: Town of Montville, 1986)

²² Robert Owen Decker, *The Whaling City: A History of New London* (New London: Pequot Press,) 1976. in Richard H. Fawcett, ed., "Somewhere in Time: A brief glimpse into Montville's past with some little attention given to the present," unpublished monograph.

²³ "Railroad Gets OK to Drop Line," *The Day*, New London, February 24, 1983.

²⁴ *Davison's Textile Blue Book*, v. 1, p. 77; v. 2, p. 55; vol. 3, 52;

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The second decade of the twentieth century saw several changes at the mill and company. The February 1, 1912 *Norwich Bulletin* reported on seven new spinning frames being moved from the company's former Versailles Mill into the Uncasville Mill, showing that the company no longer owned the Mill at Versailles. 1912 was also the year that an internal telephone system was installed in the mill, facilitating communication in the relatively sprawling facility.²⁵ 1913 saw the introduction of building M-9, while building M-10 was added in 1915 (and buildings M-12, M-13, and M-14 were remodeled. M-11 was added in 1916, and the *Oxford Democrat* noted that the building would house spinning machinery. 1918 saw updates to the mill, with the addition of a new flume and concrete floors in the mill.²⁶

The 1919 *Blue Book* demonstrates both the progress of the company and the way in which it remained relatively static. The Pequot Mills in Montville were now part of the company. The combined companies owned 444 narrow looms, 14,096 ring spindles, and had dye and finishing capabilities. The two mills were powered by 5 boilers, 5 water wheels, and electricity, and employed 350 workers – one-third of the listed population of Montville.²⁷ (The population number appears to be employable residents, as the Federal census lists a population of 3411 residents in 1920.²⁸

The business was purchased by the Sidney Blumenthal Company in 1923. This concern also had a mill in Shelton, Connecticut and the Uncasville mill became known as the Uncasville-Shelton Mill.²⁹ The Blumenthal Company remodeled M-6 and added M-2, the small pumphouse to the north of Building M-4. The company also shifted production to cotton plush and other upholstery fabrics. As part of the Blumenthal Company, the Uncasville mill became part of a growing textile conglomerate. The 1932 *List of Connecticut Factories and Mechanical Establishments* classified the mill as a medium-sized establishment, because it employed 162 people: 116 men and 46 women (excluding office workers). This number put it at the bottom end of the 100-500 employee range assigned to mid-sized factories.

By 1938, the mill contained 100 broad looms and employed 200 (out of a population of 989).³⁰ By that date the Blumenthal Company was a national textile company, with \$7,569, 647 in capital and divisions in Uncasville, Shelton, and Bridgeport, Connecticut; Rocky Mount, North Carolina; South River, New Jersey; Cumberland and Woonsocket, Rhode Island. For comparison, the Shelton factory had 495 broad looms, dye, bleach, and finish capabilities, nine boilers, one water wheel, and electric power. It employed 2300. The company's factory in North Carolina hinted at a shift in textile manufacturing that was happening in the United States during the mid-century decades: textile jobs were leaving New England for southern states. Drawn by cheaper labor, less union activity, and the construction of new mills more suited to modern machinery most textile companies would leave the older New England mills like the one at Uncasville for new factories in the South.³¹

The Blumenthal Company produced cotton plush and other upholstery products in Uncasville until the 1960s. The Mill complex was purchased in 1964 by the Richard G. Faria Company (now Faria Beede

²⁵ *Norwich Bulletin*, "Private Telephone Service for Manufacturing Company," 3-1-1912, p. 1.

²⁶ *Norwich Bulletin*, 2-20-1918, p. 2; 7-24-1918, p. 6.

²⁷ *Davisons Textile Blue Book*, v. 26 (1919-1920), p. 195.

²⁸ 1920 Federal Decennial Census. Reviewed on-line at Census.gov (August, 2019).

²⁹ Michael Forino, "Faria Company," Connecticut Historic Resource Inventory form, June 22, 2016.

³⁰ *Davisons Textile Blue Book*, v. 44 (1938-1939), p. 284.

³¹ David Koistenen, "The Cause of Deindustrialization: The Migration of the Cotton Textile Industry from New England to the South," *Enterprise Society* 3:3 (September 1, 2002); 482-520; Thomas R. Beardsley, *Willimantic Industry and Community: The Rise and Decline of a Connecticut Textile City*. Willimantic: Willimantic Textile and History Museum, 1993, 125.

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Instruments, Inc.) which manufactured gauges and other instruments for vehicles and boats in the mill buildings until 2017.³²

Mill Housing and Workers

According to local history, the Lewis's built the tenement houses for its workers relatively early in their tenure at the mill. It is unclear whether these were built by the company when the mill was owned by the brothers, or after the ownership was incorporated as the Uncasville Manufacturing Company. By the time of the Beers map of 1868, 12 workers' houses, a chapel, school, and store had all been built. The Uncasville Manufacturing Company appears to have provided a small number of houses for its workers, apparently segregated by size and finish. Newspaper articles refer on two occasions to both a foreman and an overseer living in company housing; it is unclear which houses they were in, but their titles suggest they would be in larger accommodations.³³ Occasional references are made in local papers to the tenements and the company's ownership of them, often including comments such as "the Uncasville Manufacturing Company has commenced work repairing the various tenement houses owned by them," or "³⁴

Few references are made to the relationship between the mill management and their workers. Periodic closures are mentioned, usually in response to downturns in the textile market.³⁵ Strikes are noted in 1910 and 1913, as is the change to an 11-hour (6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.) work day in 1915, and reduced wages in 1884 and 1920.³⁶

The Uncasville mill, mill housing, and the businesses of the Lewis brothers, Uncasville Manufacturing, and Sidney Blumenthal illustrate the rise and fall of a mid-sized textile mill in eastern Connecticut. While the mill appears to have never been the the largest employer in Montville, through its physical presence in Uncasville and its employment of many residents, it helped to shape the community.

Criterion C: Architecture

Mill Buildings

The Uncasville Mill Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C for its expression of common industrial construction methods and modest housing. The mill complex developed along first the north bank and then the south bank of Oxoboxo Brook as the business grew during the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The major mill buildings are standard nineteenth and early twentieth century designs. Their character defining features include masonry construction with a monitor roof for the historic loft and low pitch roofs on the other brick buildings constructed on the site. The two construction approaches represent two different periods of mill building in New England, with the tall stone building with monitor roof reflecting an earlier approach, and the brick buildings demonstrating later thoughts on design, materials, and construction. The buildings are relatively unadorned, reflecting their utilitarian purposes.

³² "Founder - In Memory," Faria Beede Instruments, Inc. <http://www.faria-instruments.com/> accessed July 12, 2016.

³³ *Norwich Bulletin*, "Move from Massachusetts," 4-12-1918, p. 6; "Various Matters," 12-9-1912, p. 5.

³⁴ *Norwich Bulletin*, "Uncasville," 1-18-1909, p. 1; "Uncasville – Touching Up Mill Property," 9-24-1910, 1; "Various Matters," 12-9-1912, 5; "Uncasville," 11-8-1913, 10; "Move from Massachusetts," 4-12-1918, p. 6.

³⁵ *Waterbury Evening Democrat*, 4-20-1908;

³⁶ *Norwich Bulletin*, 1-11-1910, p. 1; 11-3-1915, p. 5; *Bridgeport Evening Farmer*, 2-3-1913, p. 1.; *New Haven Daily Mourning Journal and Courier*, 12-22-1884, n.p.

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New England mills are often associated with mill villages to house their workers. These could be a small village like South Willington in Tolland County, larger towns like Chicopee, or industrial cities like Waltham or Lowell. Uncasville appears to have never grown beyond the small village model, sometimes referred to as the “Slater style” or the “Rhode Island System” of manufacturing.³⁷ Uncasville’s plan reflects a simple approach to planning, with two streets radiating out from the mill site.

Mill Village

The Uncasville inset on the 1868 map from the Beers Atlas of New London County shows buildings identified as “Tenant Houses Uncasville Mfg. Co.” (Uncasville Manufacturing Company), on what are now Crescent Street and Blumenthal Drive. This map also identifies five houses as “Tenant Houses Johnson,” which refers to the nearby Johnson Dye Wood Works. Along with these houses the map identifies a store, a school and a Methodist Episcopal Church.³⁸ Taken together, this grouping demonstrates a rudimentary New England mill village. The district contains many of the key elements of the type: groups of nearly identical worker houses, a larger house for boarding single workers, the company store, a school and the mill buildings themselves. The houses appear to have at least three types on the map. A fourth type appears to be identifiable based on the level of finish. The largest on the Beers map are the L-shaped houses that flank the Methodist Episcopal Church, furthest from the mill.³⁹ The 1924 Sanborn Map suggests that these buildings may be closer in size than is shown on the Beers Map. Nevertheless, there does appear to be a difference in trim between these houses and those to their south. While the one of these buildings appears to have been demolished, the type may be represented by 35 Crescent Street in the district. South of these are smaller and simpler L-shaped buildings. These appear to be represented in the survey by 3, 23, 27, and 29 Crescent Street. The line of houses that ultimately were given addresses on Blumenthal Drive represent three additional types. Simple one family houses are represented by 5 and 7 Blumenthal Drive. Two family houses are represented by 11 and 15 Blumenthal Drive and 19 Blumenthal drive demonstrates the smallest spaces for housing, compactly situated in a three-family house. The masonry building at 15 Crescent Street appears on the 1868 map as a store, probably the Company Store.⁴⁰ It later became the mill paymaster’s office and then a doctor’s office.⁴¹ It is currently vacant. Some houses outside the district are shown as belonging to the Uncasville Manufacturing Company and they may have been used by them as worker housing. However, it is also likely that these building were part of their strategy to protect water rights on Oxoboxo Brook. The company owned almost every house in the area for a short period of time. They would purchase a property and then sell it a few years later, while retaining its riparian rights.⁴²

The worker houses are an example of typical company-built housing found throughout eastern Connecticut. The district originally contained the key elements of the type, including rows of nearly identical worker houses, a larger house for boarding single workers, a store, a church or chapel, a school and the mill buildings themselves. The store has been converted into a single-family residence and the school, church and chapel have been demolished, but the worker houses remain. Several motives were involved in the creation of a mill village. Perhaps the most important was the necessity to house workers in otherwise remote areas that were not ready for a rapid population increase. By the middle of the

³⁷ South Willington Historic District Nom, p. 25.

³⁸ F. W. Beers, *Atlas of New London County Connecticut*.

³⁹ F. W. Beers, *Atlas of New London County Connecticut*.

⁴⁰ F. W. Beers, *Atlas of New London County Connecticut*.

⁴¹ Bicentennial Committee, *Montville Connecticut Bicentennial 1786-1986*.

⁴² Bicentennial Committee, *Montville Connecticut Bicentennial 1786-1986*.

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twentieth century, all of these buildings were still owned by the Sidney Blumenthal Company. They were all sold to private owners between June and September of 1954.⁴³

⁴³ Town of Montville land records,

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Waterbury Evening Democrat. 4-20-1908; n.p.

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): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 44 _____

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)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 41.436950 | Longitude: -72.110860 |
| 2. Latitude: 41.437840 | Longitude: -72.110798 |
| 3. Latitude: 41.059273 | Longitude: -72.555268 |
| 4. Latitude: 41.060026 | Longitude: -72.554422 |
| 5. Latitude: 41.065013 | Longitude: -72.553737 |
| 6. Latitude: 41.066970 | Longitude: -72.552895 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundary of the Uncasville Mill Historic District begins at the northwest corner of the property at 35 Crescent Street, runs along the northern border of that property and then turns south on its eastern border until it reaches the northern border of the property at 5 Blumenthal Drive. The border then runs east along the south side of Blumenthal Drive until it reaches the northeast corner of the property at 19 Blumenthal Drive, where it continues southeast until it reaches Pink Row. It turns south along the west side of Pink row until it reaches the southeast corner of the property at 42 Pink Row, where it

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turns west to run along the north side of Pink Row until it reaches the southeast corner of the property at 4 Depot Road. It then turns to run along the eastern border of that property and turns west at its northeast corner until it reaches the eastern border of the property at 362 Route 32. The boundary turns south until it reached the southeast corner of this property and then west to run along its southern border. The boundary turns east at the northwest corner of the southern portion of 362 Route 32 until it reaches the southwest corner of the property at 3 Crescent Street, where it turns north to run along the east side of Crescent Street until it reaches its beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the district are drawn to include the intact resources constructed by the Uncasville Manufacturing Company as part of the development of the area for textile manufacturing. These extant resources are all located on land formerly owned by the company. Two houses on Blumenthal Drive and a former superintendent's house at 480 Route 32 are excluded because they were constructed by a different company (the Johnson Dye Wood Works). Land formerly owned by the Uncasville Manufacturing Company that has been altered is also excluded, such as the property north of Blumenthal Drive, which has been converted into a mobile home park. To the northwest of the district, the current alignment of Route 32 at Crescent Street is in the location of the former school, chapel, and store house in the community, which are not extant.

11. Form Prepared By

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city or town: New Rochelle state: NY zip code: 10801
e-mail jmbjcs@hotmail.com
telephone: 914.527-6416
date: August 16, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Figure 1. USGS Uncasville Quadrangle 1984, scale 1:24,000. Red shape indicates the location of the district. North at the top of the page.

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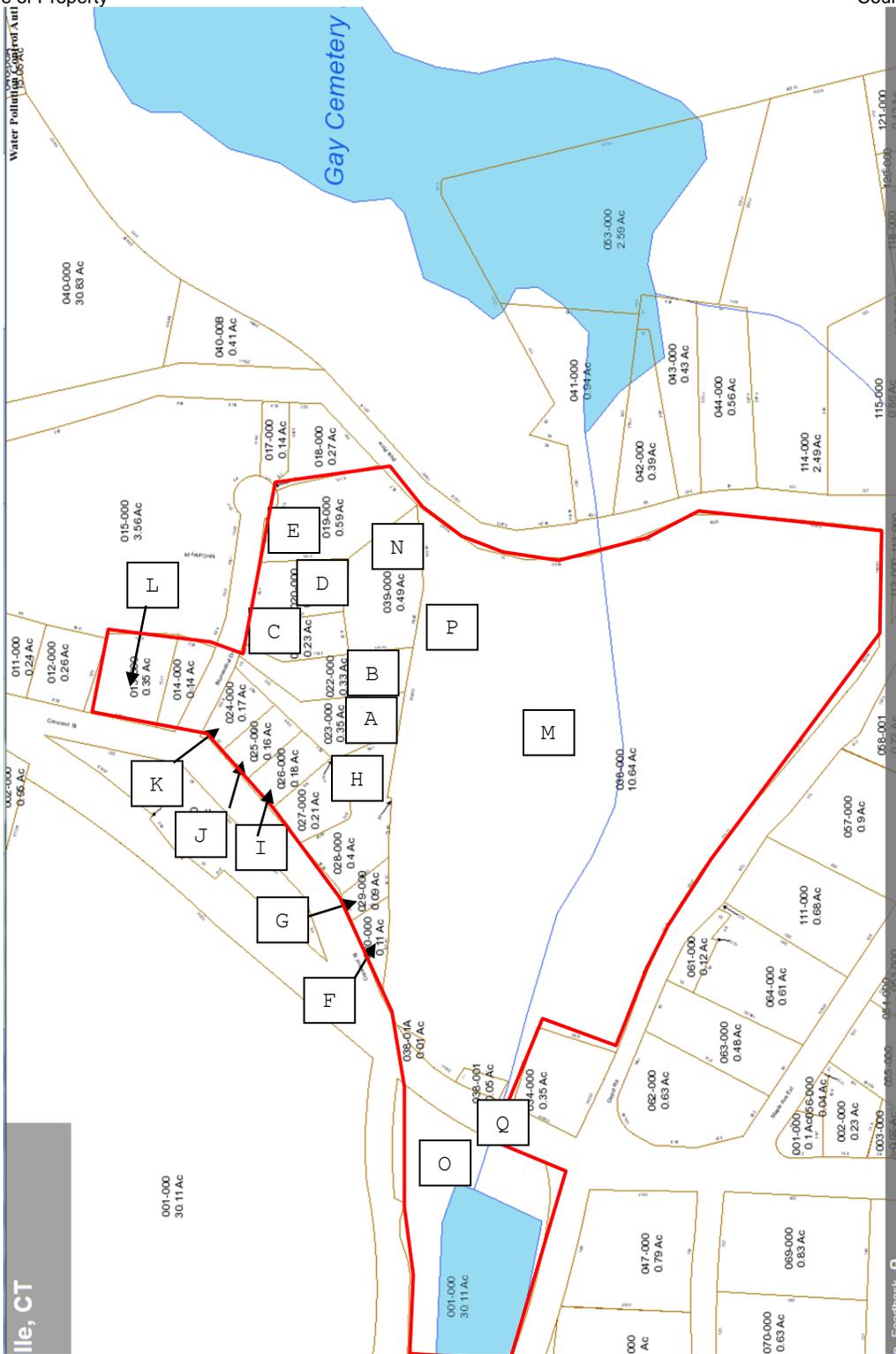


Figure 2. Map showing location of Uncasville Mill Historic District and contributing resources.

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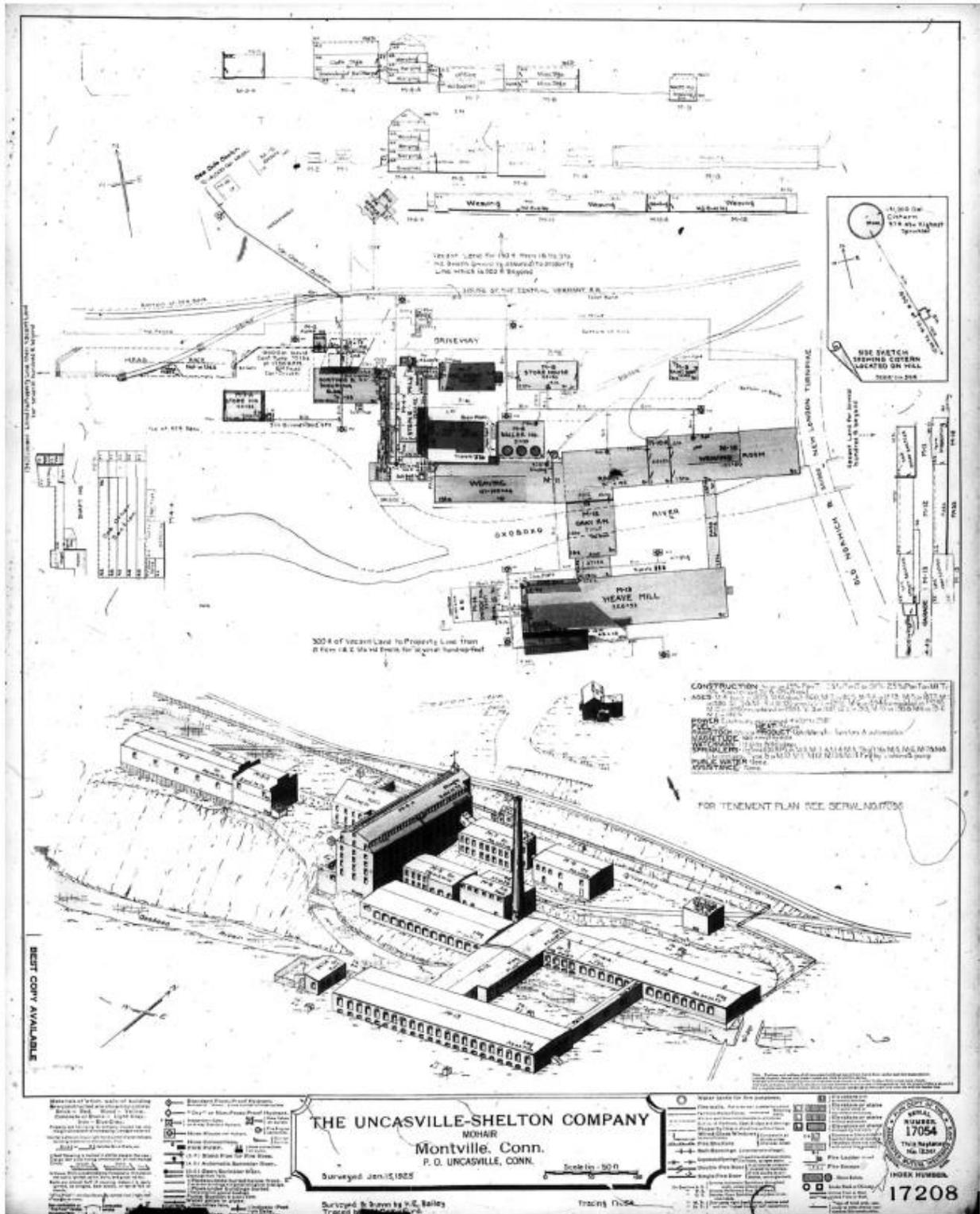


Figure 3. The Associated Mutual Insurance Company sheet on the mill.

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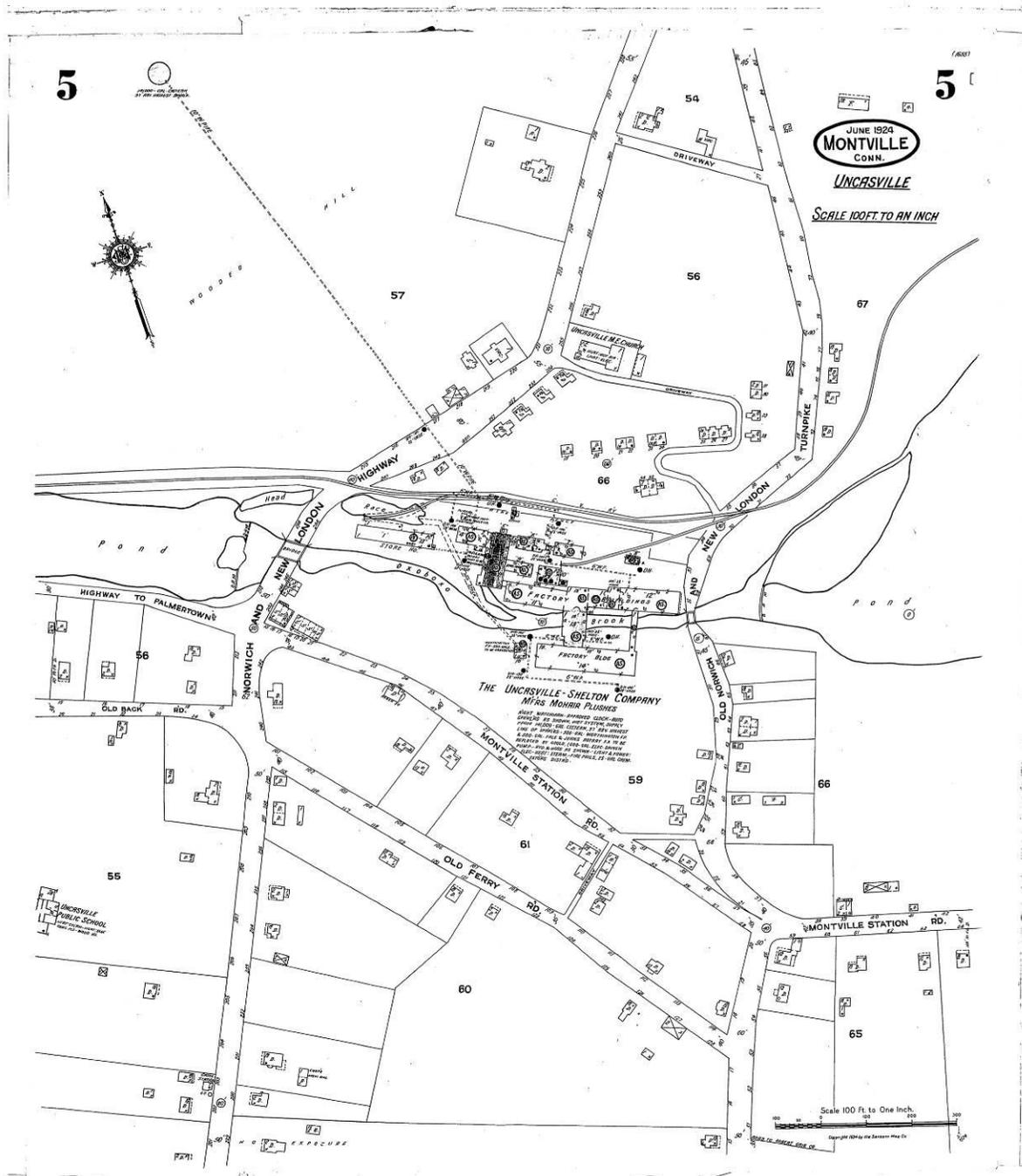


Figure 4 – 1924 Sanborn Map Company map for Uncasville.

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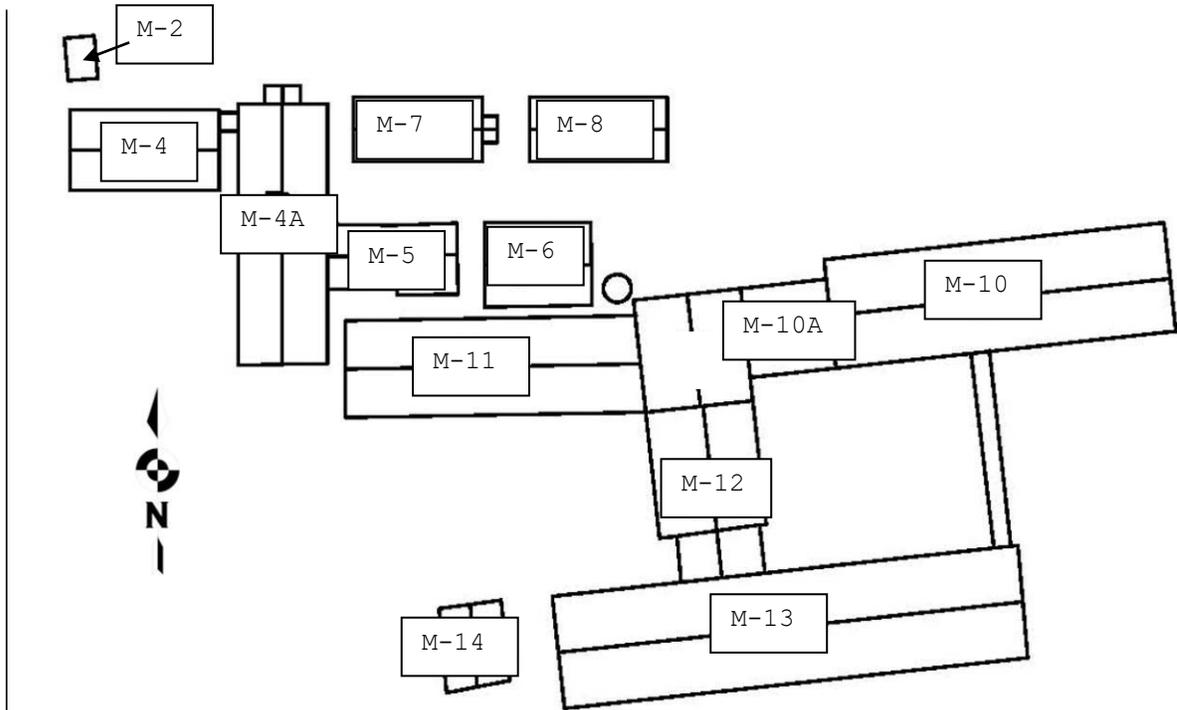


Figure 5 -- Sketch map of the mill



Figure 6 – View southeast of smokestack and Buildings M-4A, M-7, M-8, and the smokestack in 1940 (Library of Congress).

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Figure 7 – View south of



Figure 7 – View northeast of the smokestack, Buildings M-6, M-11, M-12, and M-14 in 1940. (Library of Congress)

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Figure 9 – View south showing part of the west elevation of 19 Cresecent Street, the smokestack and part of the north elevation of Building M-8 (Library of Congress)

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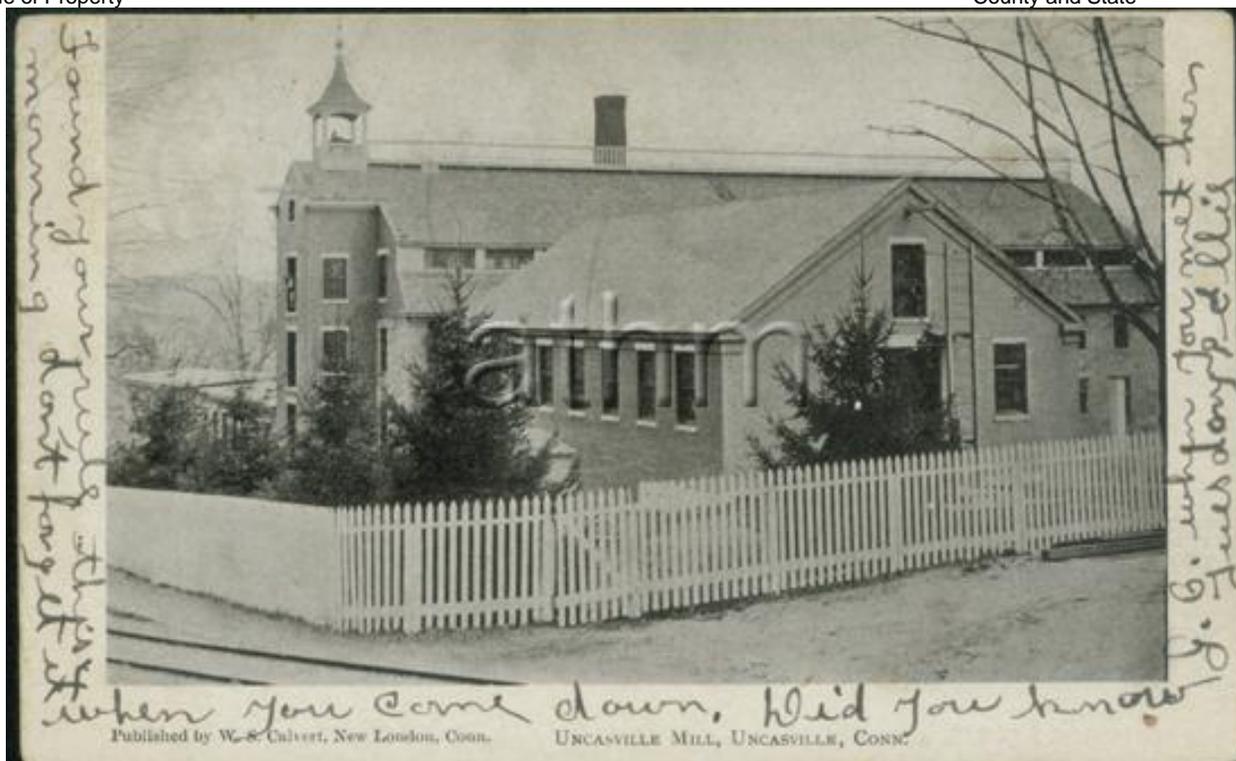


Figure 10 – Postcard view east showing tower and cupola on original mill building, c. 1907 (American Textile History Museum.)

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: Uncasville Mill Historic District

City or Vicinity: Montville

County: New London

State: Connecticut

Photographer: Tod Bryant

Date Photographed: June 22, 2016

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

1 of 46. View northwest of Building M-2 showing the east and south elevations. (085)

2 of 46. View south showing west and north elevations of Building M-4; tower and part of west elevation of original mill building and smokestack. (TB3)

3 of 46. View southeast of the connection between Buildings M-4 and M-4A. (087)

4 of 46. Interior of the ground floor of M-4.

5 of 46. Interior of the first floor of M-4.

6 of 46. Interior of the attic floor of M-4.

View northwest showing east elevation of original 1823 mill building.

7 of 46. View west of exterior of Building M-4A.

8 of 46. View south of north gable of Building M-4A.

9 of 46. Interior of the basement of M-4A. (146)

10 of 46. Interior of the ground floor of Building M-4A. (103)

11 of 46. Interior of the top floor of Building M-4A looking to the kingpost roof truss. (132)

12 of 46. View looking southwest at the exterior of Building M-5.

13 of 46. Interior of Building M-5.

14 of 46. View looking southwest at the exterior of Building M-7.

15 of 46. View looking west at the exterior of Building M-8.

16 of 46. View looking north at the bridge between Building M-7 and Building M-8.

17 of 46. View of the interior of Building M-8.

18 of 46. View looking southeast at the exterior of Building M-6.

19 of 46. View west of the chimney of Building M-6.

20 of 46. Interior of Building M-6.

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- 21 of 46. View southeast over Buildings M-11, M-10, and M-10A.
- 22 of 46. View looking southwest of Buildings M-10 and M-10A.
- 23 of 46. View looking south at Building M-11.
- 24 of 46. Exterior view looking west at Building M-10.
- 25 of 46. Interior of Building M-11.
- 26 of 46. Exterior view looking east of Building M-12.
- 27 of 46. Interior view of Building M-12.
- 28 of 46. Exterior looking north at Building M-13.
- 29 of 46. Exterior looking west at the east end of Building M-13.
- 30 of 46. Interior view of Building M-13.
- 31 of 46. Exterior view looking southwest at Building M-14.
- 32 of 46. View southwest showing dam, spillway and Picker Pond.
- 33 of 46. View north showing southern section of dam, spillway and part of Route 32.
- 34 of 46. View south from Route 32 bridge showing dam, Picker Pond and abandoned head race.
- 35 of 46. View west showing abandoned railroad right-of-way.
- 36 of 46. View northeast showing facade and south elevation of 3 Crescent Street.
- 37 of 46. View northeast showing facade and south elevation of 3 Crescent Street.
- 38 of 46. View southeast showing north elevation and facade of 7 Crescent Street.
- 39 of 46. View northeast showing west elevation and facade of 15 Crescent Street.
- 40 of 46. View northwest showing 29, 27, 23 and 15 Crescent Street.
- 41 of 46. View southwest showing north elevation and facade of 35 Crescent Street.
- 42 of 46. View west showing facade of 35 Crescent Street.

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43 of 46. View north showing south (rear) elevation of 5 Blumenthal Drive.

44 of 46. View south showing facade and north elevation of 7 Blumenthal Drive.

45 of 46. View south showing facades of 15, 11 and 7 Blumenthal Drive.

46 of 46. View southwest showing west elevation and facade of 19 Blumenthal Drive.

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Photo locations for exterior photos.

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.

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Photo 1. View northwest of Building M-2 showing the east and south elevations.



Photo 2. View south showing west and north elevations of Building M-4; tower and part of west elevation of original mill building and smokestack.

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Photo 3. View southeast of the connection between Buildings M-4 and M-4A. (087)



o 4. Interior of the ground floor of M-4.

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Photo 5. Interior of the second floor of M-4.



Photo 6. Interior of the attic floor of M-4.

View northwest showing east elevation of original 1823 mill building.

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Photo 7. View west of exterior of Building M-4A.

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Photo 8. View south of north gable of Building M-4A.

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Photo 9. Interior of the basement of M-4A. (146)



Photo 10. Interior of the ground floor of Building M-4A. (103)

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Photo 11. Interior of the top floor of Building M-4A looking to the kingpost roof truss.



Photo 12. View looking southwest of the exterior of Building M-5.

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Photo 13. Interior of Building M-5.



Photo 14. View looking southwest at the exterior of Building M-7.

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Photo 15. View looking southwest at the exterior of Building M-8.

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Photo 16. View looking north at the bridge between Building M-7 and Building M-8.

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3D



Photo 17. Laser scan of the interior of Building M-8.



Photo 18. View southeast of the exterior of Building M-6.

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Photo 19. View of the chimney of Building M-6.

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Photo 20. Laser scan of the interior of Building M-6.



Photo 21. View southeast over the complex from building M-4A. Buildings M-11, M-10, and M-10A run from the lower right corner to the left side of the middle ground.

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Photo 22. View looking southwest of Buildings M-10 and M-10A.



Photo 23. View looking south at Building M-11.

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Photo 24. Exterior view looking northwest at Building M-10.

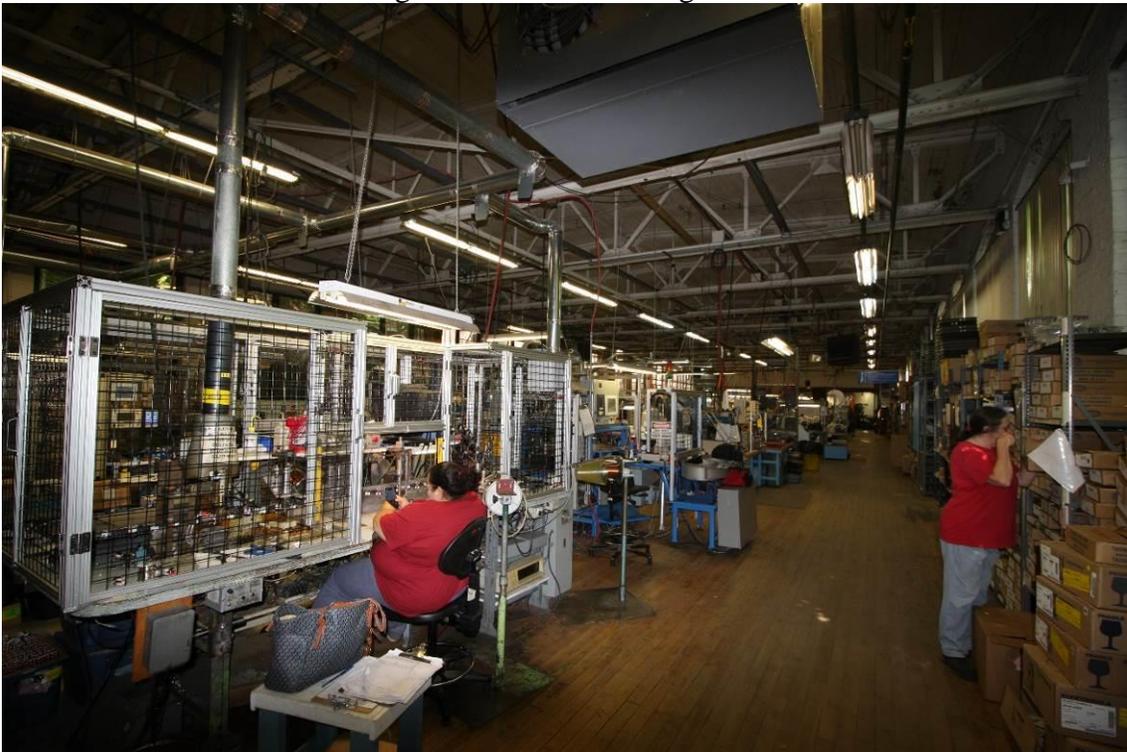


Photo 25. Interior of Building M-11.

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Photo 26. Exterior view looking east at Building M-12.



Photo 27. Interior view of Building M-12.

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Photo 28. Exterior looking north at Building M-13.



Photo 29. Exterior looking west at the east end of Building M-13.

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Photo 30 Interior view of Building M-13.



Photo 31. Exterior view looking southwest at Building M-14.

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Photo 32. View southwest showing dam, spillway and Picker Pond.



Photo 33. View north showing southern section of dam, spillway and part of Route 32.

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Photo 34. View south from Route 32 bridge showing dam, Picker Pond and abandoned head race.

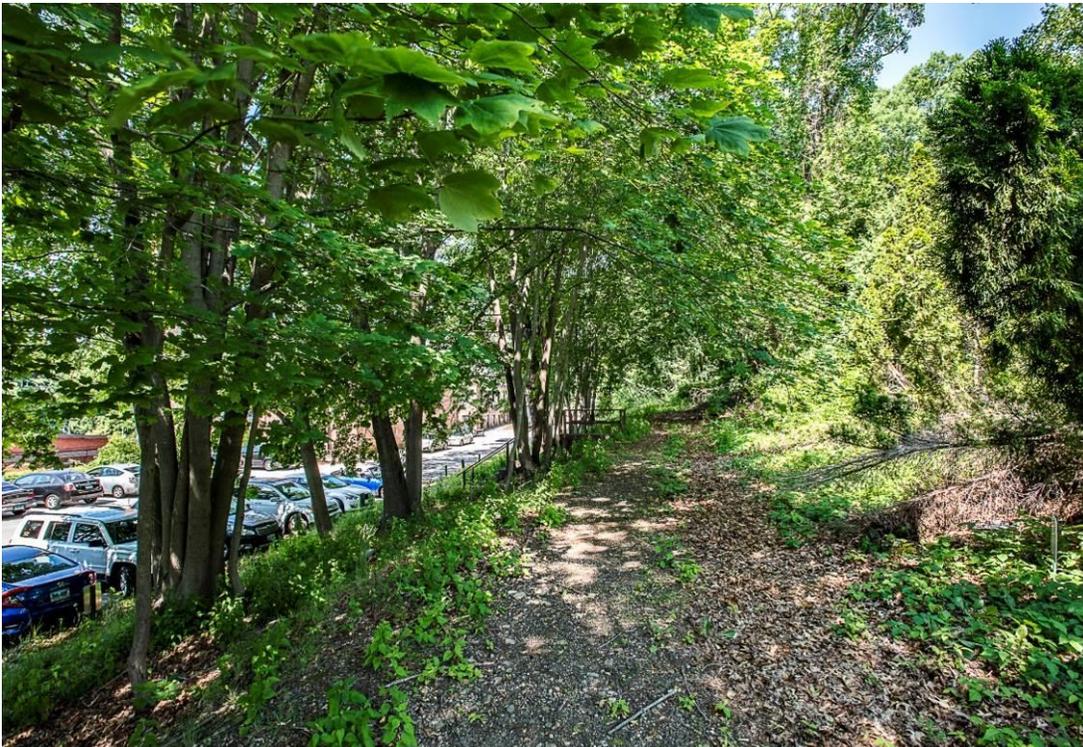


Photo 35. View west showing abandoned railroad right-of-way.

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Photo 36. View northeast showing facade and south elevation of 3 Crescent Street.



Photo 37. View northeast showing facade and south elevation of 3 Crescent Street.

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Photo 38. View southeast showing north elevation and facade of 7 Crescent Street.



Photo 39. View northeast showing west elevation and facade of 15 Crescent Street.

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Photo 40. View northwest showing 29, 27, 23 and 15 Crescent Street.



Photo 41. View southwest showing north elevation and facade of 35 Crescent Street.

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Photo 42. View west showing facade of 35 Crescent Street.



Photo 43 View north showing south (rear) elevation of 5 Blumenthal Drive.

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Photo 44. View south showing facade and north elevation of 7 Blumenthal Drive.



Photo 45. View south showing facades of 15, 11 and 7 Blumenthal Drive.

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Photo 46. View southwest showing west elevation and facade of 19 Blumenthal Drive.