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May 17, 2022

Via E-mail

Melanie A. Bachman, Esq.
Executive Director/Staff Attorney
Connecticut Siting Council
Ten Franklin Square
New Britain, Connecticut 06051

Re: DOCKET NO. 508

THE UNITED ILLUMINATING COMPANY APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE
OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY AND PUBLIC NEED FOR THE MILVON
TO WEST RIVER RAILROAD TRANSMISSION LINE 115-KV REBUILD PROJECT
THAT TRAVERSES PORTIONS OF MILFORD, ORANGE, WEST HAVEN, AND
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Dear Attorney Bachman:

Enclosed for filing with the Connecticut Siting Council (“Council”) is the City of Milford’s Exhibit 7 identified in the City’s Pre-Hearing Submission. In the interest of avoiding duplicative filings, exhibits identified in the City’s Pre-Hearing Submission that have been previously provided to the Council by UI (#1-5) or that the City has requested be admitted to the record by administrative notice (#6, 8, & 9) are not enclosed.

An original and 15 copies of this filing is being provided under separate cover.

Should you have any questions regarding this filing, please do not hesitate to contact me at 475-236-1146.

Very truly yours,



SARA A. SHARP
sas/enc.

cc: Bruce McDermott, Esq.
Murtha Cullina LLP
bmcdermott@murthalaw.com

**Historic Preservation Council
Regular Meeting, July 11, 2018
Agenda Item VI. a.**

State Register Nomination for the Milford Green, Broad Street, Milford

The Historic Preservation Council votes to list the Milford Green, Broad Street, Milford on the State Register of Historic Places.

Motion By_____

Seconded By_____

Milford Green

Name of Property

Milford

Municipality

5. Historic Preservation Council

Approval date _____

Comments _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape (Plaza)

Landscape (Street Furniture/Object)

Landscape (Pedestrian-Related)

Recreation and Culture (Monument/Marker)

Recreation and Culture (Work of Art)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape (Plaza)

Landscape (Street Furniture/Object)

Landscape (Pedestrian-Related)

Recreation and Culture (Monument/Marker)

Recreation and Culture (Work of Art)

7. Description

Architectural/Archaeological Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian (Queen Anne)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood

roof Asphalt Shingle

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Milford Green

Name of Property

Milford

Municipality

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Connecticut Register Criteria

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

- 1** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to our history and lives of persons significant in our past; or
- 2** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- 3** That have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Levels of Significance (local, state)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Significant Dates

1853; 1998

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion 3 is marked)

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

**CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form**

Milford Green

Name of Property

Milford

Municipality

Physical Description

Milford Green is a 4.34-acre, approximately 2,000-foot-long park located near the town center of Milford, Connecticut. Milford Harbor is located to the east. The park assumes an elongated triangular shape oriented east-west that narrows to the east, and occupies the median between Broad and South Broad streets (Connecticut Route 162). Broad Street accommodates westbound traffic; South Broad Street accommodates eastbound traffic. The park is bounded by Broad Street to the north; South Broad Street to the south; Green's End Place to the west; and River Street to the east. High Street intersects Milford Green towards the park's eastern end. The park is defined spatially by bordering commercial buildings dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and by paved parking lots (Figures 1 – Figure 3).

Poured-concrete pathways provide internal and external pedestrian circulation. Fourteen types of coniferous and deciduous trees, both mature and immature, are present on Milford Green: maple, dogwood, crabapple, elm, tulip, Canadian larch, linden, dawn redwood, spruce, flowering cherry, scholar tree, sycamore, oak, evergreen, and zelkova. Milford Green contains 11 commemorative objects and one structure, including two fountains, five war memorials, two memorials dedicated to firefighters, a town historical plaque, and a bandstand. The landscape is comprised of the features described below.

Landscape Features*Cast Iron/Barrett Fountain (1985) (Photo 1)*

The Barrett Fountain is approximately seven feet tall and of cast-iron construction. The fountain's base includes three egrets with half-folded wings and looping necks. The body of the fountain contains three tiers and terminates in a pinnacle. The fountain rests in a round sunken pool surrounded by a poured-concrete and brick octagonal base. The western segment of the base includes an approximately one-foot-wide, rectangular granite marker with a metal panel containing a bas-relief dedication reading "IN MEMORY OF JOSEPH F. BARRETT, SR. 1897-1954 FOUNDER OF J. F. BARRETT & SONS, INC. GENERAL CONTRACTORS."

Town Historical Plaque (1976) (Photo 2)

The Town Historical Plaque is a metal historical informational panel flanked by two metal support poles. The top of the panel includes the crest of the State of Connecticut. The eastern and western sides of the panel include information on the history of Milford.

CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form

Milford Green

Name of Property

Milford

Municipality

World War II Monument (1995) (Photo 3)

Milford's World War II Monument consists of five life-size figures positioned on a large, undressed granite base. The two east-facing metal figures consist of a kneeling man carrying an assault weapon, representing the Marines, and a standing aviator carrying a parachute pack, representing the Army Air Corp. The three west-facing figures consist of a kneeling man holding a rifle, representing the Army; a man wearing a lifejacket, representing the Navy; and a woman wearing a skirt and jacket emblematic of the Women's Army Corp. The northern and southern sides of the granite base have identical metal panels inscribed "DEDICATED TO ALL WHO SERVED 1941 1945 WORLD WAR II." An eagle with outstretched wings is centered on each panel.

Firefighter's Memorial (1992)

The Firefighter's Memorial consists of two parts: a granite panel and a metal bell. The shouldered, rectangular granite panel is approximately five feet tall; it is flanked to the north and south by shrubs. The central register of the eastern elevation is engraved: "THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED IN MEMORY OF ALL DECEASED VOLUNTEER FIREMEN OF THE MILFORD FIRE DEPARTMENT BY THE VOLUNTEERS." Below the marker, the names of deceased firefighters and each fire company in the city are listed. The central register is flanked by identical registers engraved with ladders, crossed axes, and a fire hose. The western elevation contains an engraving reading "MILFORD VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT EST. 1838;" a brief history of Milford's volunteer firefighters is located below the engraving.

Firefighter's Bell (1992) (Photo 4)

Immediately west of the granite panel is a metal bell that is oriented north-south. The bell is suspended from a wooden beam stretched between two Belgian block-clad plinths resting upon a rectangular poured-concrete base. This resource is approximately five feet tall and five feet wide. The southern face of the bell includes a bas-relief inscription reading "MC SHANE BELL FOUNDRY. HENRY MC SHANE & CO. BALTIMORE, MD. TRADE MARK. 1887."

War Memorial Flagpole (1954) (Photo 5)

The War Memorial Flagpole is 150 feet tall; it terminates in a two-foot-wide gold eagle. The 12-sided base of the flagpole consists of five steps. The names of Milford veterans killed in action during various military conflicts are engraved on the second step of each elevation.

Armed Services Memorial (1954)

The Armed Services Memorial is a rectangular granite plinth approximately one foot tall and three feet wide; it is located directly west of the flag pole. The top of the memorial is engraved “THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,” and, “THIS MEMORIAL IS DEDICATED TO MEMBERS FROM THE COMMUNITY WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY IN TIME OF CONFLICT.” Between these inscriptions are reliefs of the seals of the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

Ford Memorial Fountain (1910) (Photo 6)

The Ford Memorial Fountain is approximately three feet tall. Its cobblestone base supports a brownstone basin. There is an inscription on the lip of the bowl. The fountain is dedicated to the Ford family, early settlers of Milford.

Soldier’s Monument (1888) (Photo 7)

The Milford Green Civil War Monument, or “The Milford Soldiers’ Monument,” is an approximately 20-foot-tall granite monument that faces east. It was erected by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Post Number 39, a fraternal organization of Union veterans in Milford. A Union soldier stands atop an eight-foot-wide, stepped square plinth; the base of the plinth includes three steps and a cornice. Bas-relief rectangular granite panels are located above the cornice on all four sides of the monument. A cornice with a central triangular projection is located above the panels on all four elevations. The northern elevation’s projection contains a bas-relief inscription reading “1888.” Bas-relief rectangular panels are located above the cornices on each elevation. The eastern elevation is inscribed with an eagle holding an olive branch and two arrows in its talons; the eagle is superimposed on crossed flag poles. The eagle is located underneath an inscription reading “GETTYSBURG.” The southern panel contains two crossed canons, above which is the inscription “PORT HUDSON.” The western elevation contains the symbol of the GAR, an eagle holding crossed canons in its talons, above a 13-star American flag and a five-point star. The symbol is located underneath the inscription “APPOMATTOX.” The northern elevation contains the inscription “FORT FISHER” above an anchor and two pyramids of cannonballs. The monument is topped with a seven-and-a-half-foot-tall Union soldier sporting a mustache and goatee. The soldier wears a brimmed hat, cape, and knee-length overcoat. A hat hangs from his belt on his left hip, and he holds a rifle vertically with the butt resting by his feet.

Korea-Vietnam Monument (1986) (Photo 8)

The Korea-Vietnam Monument features two life-size figures facing opposite directions on a square, dressed-granite plinth. Each elevation of the plinth includes metal inscriptions. The western elevation reads “KOREA 1950-1953;” the northern elevation reads “WE REMEMBER, WE CARE’ NOVEMBER 11, 1986 COMMEMORATED BY

KOREA-VIETNAM MEMORIAL COMMITTEE;” the eastern elevation reads “VIETNAM 1961-1973;” the southern elevation reads “WE MOURN THE FALLEN, WE GRIEVE FOR THE MISSING, WE CELEBRATE THE RETURN OF OUR VALIENT MEN AND WOMEN.” The east-facing figure is a Vietnam War-era soldier wearing a vest and holding a rifle in his right hand. The west-facing figure is a Korean War-era soldier wearing a long-sleeve jacket, with a rifle slung over his right shoulder. Directly east of the monument is a low, poured-concrete marker with a metal plate on the top signifying that the concrete underneath was taken from the base of the Statue of Liberty.

Bandstand (1998) (Photo 9)

The octagonal, wooden, Queen Anne-style gazebo/bandstand terminates in an octagonal asphalt-shingle roof topped by an octagonal asphalt-shingle cupola with a wooden spire. The bandstand is defined by its turned woodwork, including spindlework, columns, and balusters.

Landscape (Hardscape and Plant Materials) (Photos 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)

Milford Green is a flat, 4.34-acre linear park with grass lawns and 136 deciduous and coniferous trees. The park design is eclectic and presents a formal monument garden and open space defined by the lawn and specimen trees. The park is defined by the roadway that serves as its boundary. Trees typically line the exterior of the park; the interior is punctuated with trees in an irregular configuration. Concrete paving is used on two walkways located at the western end of the park. Concrete and brick pavers and flower beds define memorial spaces, typically surrounding the bases. The eastern end of the park is covered in brick paving.

Statement of Integrity

Milford Green has been an open green space in downtown Milford since approximately 1646. What started as an unnamed open space developed into a park that later was renamed “Milford Green.” Objects and structures in the park are unaltered and retain their original materials, including stone and metal; Milford Green retains integrity of materials and workmanship and location since 1853, the date when the space began to function as park. The space has not moved or been relocated since its mapping in 1646. The park remains centrally-located in downtown Milford on its central thoroughfare and retains integrity of association and setting. It also retains its association with the downtown commercial center, which, although its constituent building inventory has changed over time, was originally established during Milford’s colonial period. The park has remained a green space with a lawn and trees since at least the early nineteenth century; it still reflects the original plantings and retains integrity of design. Significant changes made to the park include the construction of curbs and sidewalks; however, these alterations do not alter the integrity of the space, and the site retains integrity of feeling. Milford Green retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as a site for its period of significance between 1853 and 1998.

CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form

Milford Green

Name of Property

Milford

Municipality

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Milford Green is eligible for inclusion in the Connecticut State Register as a site under Criterion 2 in the field of community planning and development as an example of a public space that has been shaped by the prevailing movements in the physical development and improvement of open space during its period of significance: between 1853, the date Broad Street was established, and 1998, the date the bandstand/gazebo was constructed. From its founding, Milford lacked a traditional town green, an element found throughout New England urban centers. Milford Green represents a central green space and park that was modified into a town green during the nineteenth century in an attempt to provide a comparable space to other seventeenth-century Connecticut urban centers. Milford Green is evaluated under the contexts of New England Town Planning, Town Green Design and Development, and Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Park Design.

Milford Green History

Milford, Connecticut, was established during the seventeenth century by a group of former Massachusetts Bay colonists who later settled in the New Haven colony. In 1639, a group led by Reverend Peter Prudden travelled 10 miles west of New Haven to the mouth of the Wepawaug River and purchased land from Ansantawae, the Paugusset Indian sachem, which included present-day Milford, Orange, and parts of Woodbridge, Connecticut (Federal Writer's Project [FWP] 1939:2-11).

Broad Street, where Milford Green is located, has served as a central roadway in Milford since at least 1646 (FWP 1939). An 1835 map of Milford labelled the thoroughfare “Broad Street” (Lambert 1835) (Figure 4). The entirety of Broad Street appears to have remained a public thoroughfare and arterial roadway until approximately 1853, at which time Milford resident Levi Langridge purchased a fence to enclose the existing green space (Smith 1989:46). The fence erected by Langridge previously had enclosed the New Haven Green, which had been upgraded and replaced with an iron and granite fence (Smith 1989:46). An 1860 photograph of the park depicted the fence that was purchased from New Haven (Figure 5). That photo also shows elm trees; analysis by Channing Harris, ASLA, indicates that the trees shown in the photo, some of which survive to the present, were planted earlier, between 1820 and 1835 (Channing Harris, personal communication 2017).

The park was improved by 1853, when the western end was drained and “beautified” (Rockey 1892:223). In that same year, the town determined that the space south of the Town Hall and Baptist Church and between two roads would remain a “public green” in perpetuity (Stowe 1917:n.p.).¹ An 1855 map of Milford shows a shaded area as a park in this

¹ It is likely that the public green is synonymous with Milford Green because no other park is located in the described area.

location (Lambert 1855) (Figure 6). Milford Green was labeled “park” in 1857 and 1868 maps (Second Bank of Milford 1967; Beers, Ellis & Soule 1868) (Figure 7). An 1882 bird’s-eye view map of Milford depicts the park as covered in grass, with its perimeter lined with uniformly-spaced trees (O. H. Bailey 1882) (Figure 8). An 1889 photograph of the park shows that the 1853 fence erected by Langridge had been removed by that date (Smith 1989:47) (Figure 9). The park commonly was referred to as the Broad Street Park in local newspapers until ca. 1899; at that time, it was referred to as “The Milford Green.” While it is undocumented why the name change occurred, it may be that “green” had become synonymous with park in the New England vernacular. The renaming signifies the formal recognition of the importance of the park.

Historic Context: New England Town Planning

In August 1639, the First Church of Milford was formed by Milford’s future settlers who still were residing in New Haven at that time. Before settlement of a new colony, a church had to be formed; it was the controlling entity of government, education, and social life in the Connecticut colonies (FWP 1939:6). With the church established, land was divided into long, narrow, three-acre parcels given to men who were required to build substantial homes on the properties within three years or the land would revert to town property (FWP 1939:11). Newcomers to the colony had their social and political character vetted before they were permitted to settle in Milford. A new settler was required to join the church and to be a productive member of the colony through farming or a trade (FWP 1939:18-19).

Historian John D. Cushing describes a typical early New England town as “small, compact … usually built around a small, open plot, and protected by a log palisade … [towns] contained most of the homes of settlers, a meetinghouse, [and] a storehouse.” This development pattern is known as a “nucleated town,” with the open plot fronted by the meetinghouse (Cushing 1961:86, Repps 1965:120). This description is similar to that of early Milford, although Milford lacked a central, open plot. A 1646 map depicts 66 plots of land belonging to property owners, with Broad Street as a 40-rod-wide (660 feet) central roadway, all enclosed within a log palisade surrounding the town (Federal Writing Project 1939) (Figure 10). A bridge was constructed over Milford Harbor to connect Broad Street with the east, including New Haven, at the current location of the Milford Memorial Bridge. The space between Broad Street and Milford Harbor was left open as a drill area for the train band, a colonial military force (FWP 1939:24-35).

Early New England town planning typically was dependent upon the location of the meetinghouse: the social, political, and religious center of a colony. The meetinghouse was the *de facto* political center, because colonies typically were settled solely by members of a religious denomination. Meetinghouses later became Congregationalist churches when political and religious life were separated during the eighteenth century. Commonly, a meetinghouse lot was fronted by an open area that subsequently developed as a central public open space, which later became known as the town green (Cushing 1961:87).

Milford had two early meetinghouses. The first meetinghouse was constructed in 1641 at approximately 13 West River Street, near the contemporary intersection of River and Broad streets (Barnes 2016). The second meetinghouse was

constructed in 1645 to accommodate the town's growing population; that meetinghouse was located at the current site of Milford City Hall (110 River Street) (FWP 1939:26). In 1728, the First United Church of Christ building (1 West Main Street), then a part of the Congregationalist denomination, was constructed at its current site (FWP 1939:51). However, the locations of the two meetinghouses and of the Congregationalist church did not correspond with the location of Milford Green. Although Milford can be described as a nucleated town, it was atypical due to its lack of a town green in its original plan. The Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation completed a state-wide survey of town greens in 1993. Of the 172 greens identified, 19 Connecticut town greens were nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) between 1976 and 2009. Eighteen (n = 95 per cent) of the NRHP town greens front the communities' Congregationalist church. Milford does not exhibit a traditional Connecticut town plan because it lacks a green fronted by a Congregationalist church.

Historic Context: Historic Trends in Town Green Design and Development

A town green is defined as the public open space fronting the ecclesiastical and governmental buildings of a New England town (Chick 2009:15). Milford's town green differs from a typical town green because its location was and is not associated with either ecclesiastical or governmental buildings. Rather, Milford Green originated as a wide roadway, Broad Street, dating back to at least 1646 (FWP 1939). During the seventeenth century, Broad Street served as the central highway linking the nascent Milford colony with New Haven to the east and, later, with Bridgeport to the west (FWP 1939:24-35). The central portion of the highway, which was wide enough to accommodate a green space as well as two lanes of traffic, was transitioned into a park during the nineteenth century. Despite the park's late formation into a public green space, it served a similar function to a typical town green: it is the centrally-located symbolic and historic core of the City of Milford, and it serves as a commemorative space. Milford Green is viewed and treated as the *de facto* town green by the city and people of Milford, Connecticut.

Milford Green is similar to a town green in its twentieth- and twenty-first-century function; however, it does not have the origin or physical characteristics necessary to qualify it as an archetypal New England town green. Greens typically originated as the open space fronting a Congregationalist church or meetinghouse (Cushing 1961:87). As a result, greens generally fronted religious, commercial, or governmental buildings. Milford Green does not front, nor has it ever fronted, a meetinghouse, Congregationalist church, or town hall. It has not served nor has it been associated with any political or religious purpose during its existence; it served as a road before becoming a green space. Milford Green's lack of association with a Congregationalist church is evidence that it did not originate as a town green; it was a public space later transformed to meet the needs of a community that lacked a town green.

The character-defining features of a town green include shape; the nature of surrounding buildings; and landscape design. Town greens commonly have one of three compact shapes: round, rectangular, or triangular (Chick 2009:53-55). Milford Green occupies a triangular shape. However, it is not compact. Rather, its shape is dictated by the 2,000 foot length of Broad Street. Town greens also typically are compact, measuring approximately five acres on average (Chick

2009:53-55). Of the 19 NRHP-listed Connecticut town greens, 10 are examples of triangular town greens, nine are rectangular, and none are round. Milford Green is best described as an elongated triangle, extending the length of a major thoroughfare. It measures 4.34 acres, the approximate size of a typical town green.

The landscape of town greens originally was dictated by utilitarian needs. Greens were cleared of trees for firewood and of stones for building materials; they often contained stumps, brush, and standing water. Town greens remained largely unimproved until the early nineteenth century. Improvements included clearing of stumps and debris; planting of trees; and installation of fences and memorials. Milford Green was improved during the nineteenth century in a similar manner. A fence was installed during the nineteenth century to enclose Milford Green, and later was removed; trees were planted; and the space adopted a memorial and ceremonial purpose starting with the installation of the Soldiers' Monument in 1888. Of the 172 greens identified in the 1993 Connecticut-wide town green survey, approximately 77 per cent (n = 133) contained memorials or monuments. In this regard, the landscape of Milford Green has a similar usage to other town greens dating to the nineteenth century. The installation of the 1888 monument began Milford Green's transition from an open space to a park to a town green. That monument and later memorials gave a historic association to a space that previously lacked one. Milford Green achieved a de facto town green designation, despite its original lack of features associated with traditional New England town greens, through the adoption of characteristics indicative of nineteenth-century town green improvements. Due to its lack of origination as a town green, Milford Green's significance cannot be evaluated as such.

Historic Context: Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Park Design

Two theories influenced the growth and design of public parks, like Milford Green, during the nineteenth century. First, Romantic writers between the 1830s and 1860s, such as Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry David Thoreau, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, advocated for industrial cities to create a "primitive forest." That action would create a rural environment in the form of a wooded park in an urban area to "preserve all the advantages of living in the country." Writers emphasized the importance of rural land as part of America's exceptionalism (Khan Academy). The second theory influencing the nineteenth-century growth and design of parks was the concern that industrial cities lacked the holistic planning to cultivate physical and moral health. The prevailing theory was that poor physical conditions led to poor social conditions including crime and disease. The lack of sunlight and clean air in cramped urban slums was thought to lead to sickly individuals. In order to combat the physical blight of cities, parks were planned to create healthier environments. Parks were considered to be the "lungs of the city," purifying the air and preventing crime and disease (Kling 2016:10). Cities became crowded due to increased immigration during the nineteenth century. Between 1830 and 1860, approximately five million immigrants entered the United States, largely from Europe and Asia; during that same period, the population of the United States rose from 12,860,02 to 31,443,321—a 60 per cent increase. With this population influx, the number of urban centers grew; the United States contained 131 cities in 1840, and 1,700 by 1900. During the

same period, the percentage of those living in urban centers versus rural settings rose from 10.8 to 39.6 per cent (US Immigration History Statistics).

The population of Milford grew at a rate similar to that of the United States. The population of Milford was 2,256 in 1830; by 1880, the population reached 3,347, approximately 65 per cent growth (Connecticut Secretary of State 2008). Milford's location on Long Island Sound was advantageous for shipping and industry. One prominent industry in Milford involved shoe and boot making, which initially rose to prominence during the 1830s as a handcraft performed at home (FWP 1939:53). A shoe manufacturing business, Baldwin and Lamkin, moved into a factory on Broad Street in 1875 (FWP 1939:91-92). That factory employed approximately 200 workers; it was thoroughly modern with machinery powered by a 60-horsepower engine. The facility was enlarged in 1885 (FWP 1939:113). The 1882 Bailey map of Milford depicts the factory fronting the northwestern end of Milford Green (O. H. Bailey 1882).

Beginning in the late 1850s, the landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted advocated for the restorative nature of the landscape as a respite from the urban (Beveridge 2000). Known for his design of New York's Central Park, Olmsted and others thought that in a park the poor would observe and emulate their social betters (Kling 2016:11). Olmsted's work was naturalistic, reflecting the pastoral and the picturesque. The pastoral was found in closely cropped lawns, similar to those found in English deer parks. The picturesque was expressed through planting a variety of ground cover and shrubs (Beveridge 2000). The naturalism and pastoral organization of his work acted to counteract the disorder of an industrial city (Kling 2016:10).

An 1860 photograph of Milford Green depicts trees lining the boundaries of the park; the trees were enclosed by a wooden fence that likely was purchased by Levi Langridge from New Haven in 1853. Visual evidence suggests that those trees were between 25 and 40 years of age, and that they were planted between 1820 and 1835 (Channing Harris, personal communication 2017). The planting of trees and the enclosure of the space provided the first documented evidence of the conscious design of the landscape on Broad Street as a park, rather than as an open roadway. In 1854, the waterlogged portions of the park were drained and the landscape was "beautified" (Rockey 1892:223). What previously had been solely a central roadway was reformed to provide a pastoral, natural setting, like that advocated by Romantic writers of the period as a respite from the urban.

Milford Green's development continued to progress following the United States' Centennial of 1876. The Centennial renewed interest in local history and preservation—in "restoring the regional memory," in part of a nativistic response to increased immigration and the growth of ethnic enclaves in northeastern cities (Chick 2009:43). By the end of the nineteenth century, Broad Street Park had been renamed Milford Green. This change can be attributed to that renewed interest in American history and regional memory during a period when monuments were erected in public spaces to commemorate battles fought by local men. The site became a "green" during this period. The Milford Civil War Memorial was erected in 1888 to commemorate Milford's soldiers who supported the Union. Since then, Milford Green has remained a commemorative space that now contains monuments to major American conflicts including World Wars I and II, the Korean Conflict, and the Vietnam War. That trajectory of memorialization reflects Milford Green's

development from a picturesque public green space to a commemorative one. Similar improvements were made through the erection of war memorials in 77 per cent of the 172 town greens surveyed in Connecticut. During this time, the Ford Memorial Fountain was also dedicated on Milford Green in 1911 to commemorate one of Milford's early families (Stowe 1917:n.p.). The 275th anniversary of Milford's founding, celebrated in 1914 on Milford Green, included a pageant depicting the founding of Milford and life in the early town (WPA 1939). Annual events hosted by the Milford Chamber of Commerce and the Downtown Milford Business Association take place on and around the green, including the Festival of Lights, Lamplight Stroll, and Hall-O-Weekend, further emphasizing then Green's importance to the community and its transition to a clearly-defined public space.

Milford Green was chosen as the commemorative space in the city because of its central location; at the time, it was the only public green space. The 1868 Beers, Ellis & Soule map of Milford depicted Milford Green as the only labeled park. The only other green spaces were allocated to the cemetery and to ecclesiastical lots (Beers, Ellis & Soule 1868). The 1882 Bailey map of Milford also illustrated a lawn lined with trees labeled "Park" at the current location of Milford Green, as well as the Milford Driving Park to the southwest. The Milford Driving Park was an enclosed rectangular field that bordered Long Island Sound; it contained a driving track and seating (O. H. Bailey 1882). That active public space had a specific purpose, unlike the passive space of what then was the Broad Street Park (now Milford Green). Currently, the City of Milford maintains 53 public recreational facilities. Three of these facilities are passive parks: Trubee Doolittle Park, Eisenhower Park, and Devon Park (Milford Recreation). Deed research dates Trubee Doolittle Park to 1945; Eisenhower Park to 1968; and Devon Park to 2003 (Milford GIS). Milford Green then became Milford's memorial and ceremonial space because the city lacked another park to do so until the mid-twentieth century.

Milford Green is an illustrative example of nineteenth-century movements in park design and development as a reaction to urbanization, industrialization, immigration, and population growth. These factors all contributed to public efforts to commemorate American achievement and local history. The conversion of Broad Street Park to Milford Green illustrates Milford's efforts to historicize the town by formalizing a previously informal green space and park. What is now Milford Green originated as an unnamed open space. It then became a park while its importance was recognized and formalized as a commemorative space. The name "Milford Green" was conferred in order to recognize and acknowledge the park's enhanced importance to the community, and its evolution into the town green.

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography²**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Barnes, Joseph B.

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Beers, Ellis & Soule

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² Research was undertaken at a variety of repositories in an effort to identify primary and secondary source materials relevant to the history, development, and evolution of the Milford Green. These repositories included local and state institutions. The Milford Historical Society, which has limited research hours, was contacted regarding the archival materials in their collection and to request data on the green. The organization referred researchers to towngreens.com, a website created and maintained by the Connecticut Historical Trust. This resource had been reviewed previously. A record search conducted of the Town of Milford did not successfully yield any information on Milford Green between 1850 and 1870, the period during which the green acquired its current configuration. The Town of Milford Tax Records (1800-1854), which are available at the Connecticut State Library, also were reviewed. Additionally, Connecticut State Library research librarians assisted in searching for potential Town of Milford meeting minutes or other similar materials for the relevant time period. All these efforts provided unsuccessful.

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Milford Green

Name of Property

Milford

Municipality

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.34

Municipal Map, Block and Lot Number and UTM Coordinate (If possible)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	054	393	1
	Map	Block	Lot
1	18	662360.	4564906.3
	N	508240	83460
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	662514.	4565008.1
	N	546058	07043

3	18N	662752.52	4565166.9
		1474	56609
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	18N	662859.43	4565246.04
		9805	6862

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The site is bound by Broad Street to the north; South Broad Street to the south; Green's End Place to the west; and River Street to the east.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The site's boundaries include all of the green space called Milford Green by the City of Milford.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Molly Soffietti, M.A., Architectural Historian

organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

date June 2018

street & number 241 East Fourth Street

telephone (301) 694-0428

city or town Frederick

state MD

zip code 21701

Milford Green

Name of Property

CTSRHP Nomination Form (August 2011)

Department of Economic and Community Development
State Historic Preservation Office

Milford

Municipality

CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form

Milford Green

Name of Property

Milford

Municipality

GRAPHICS

Figures

Figure 1. Site map

Figure 2. Aerial map

Figure 3. Plant and monument plan

Figure 4. *Map of Milford, CT, from actual survey.* (E. R. Lambert 1835)

Figure 5. Photograph of Milford Green (1860)

Figure 6. *Map of Milford, CT.* (E.R. Lambert 1855)

Figure 7. *Milford: Town of Milford, New Haven County, Connecticut.* (Beers, Ellis & Soule 1868)

Figure 8. *View of Milford, Connecticut.* (O.H. Bailey 1882)

Figure 9. Photograph of Milford Green (1889) from *Only in Milford: An Illustrated History Volume One* (DeForest W. Smith 1989)

Figure 10. *Plan of the Original Town Plot of Milford in 1646* from *History of Milford Connecticut: 1639-1939* (Federal Writing Project 1939)

Photos

Photo 1. Cast iron/Barrett Fountain, looking east

Photo 2. Town Historical Plaque, looking west

Photo 3. World War II Monument, looking east

Photo 4. Firefighter's Bell, looking north

Photo 5. War Memorial Flagpole, looking northwest

Photo 6. Ford Memorial Fountain, looking east

Photo 7. Soldier's Monument, looking northwest

Photo 8. Korea-Vietnam Monument, looking northeast

Photo 9. Bandstand, looking east

Photo 10. View of east end of Milford Green including cast iron/Barrett Fountain, looking south

Photo 11. Milford Green lawn, looking east

Photo 12. View across Milford Green, looking southwest

Photo 13. View of Milford Green, looking southeast

Photo 14. View of Milford Green, looking northeast

Photo 15. View of Milford Green, looking northwest

Photo-locator is located after the photos.

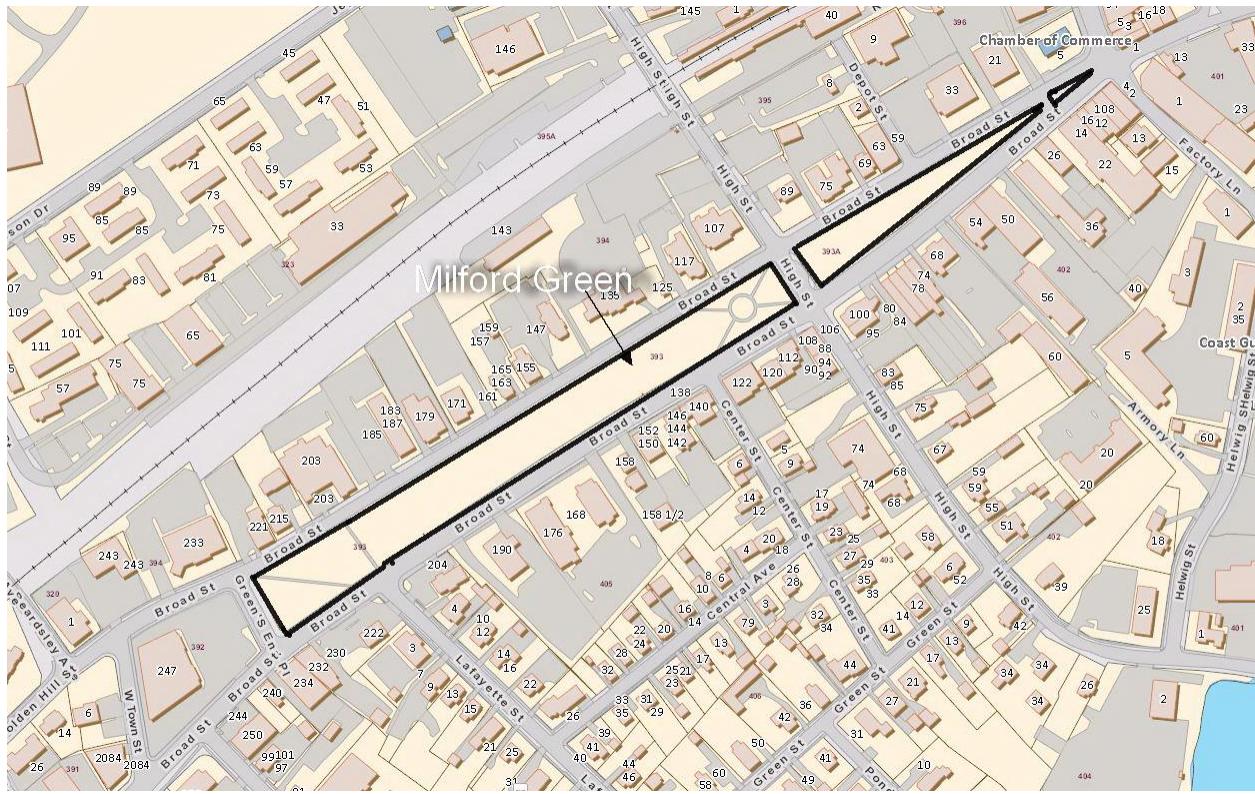


Figure 1: Location Map showing boundaries of nominated property. Source: City of Milford GIS. NEGEO's MapXpress v1.2. 200 ft for 1 in. Milford Green. Accessed June 2018



Figure 2: Aerial Map showing boundaries of nominated property. Source: City of Milford GIS. NEGEO's MapXpress v1.2. Milford Green. Accessed June 2018.

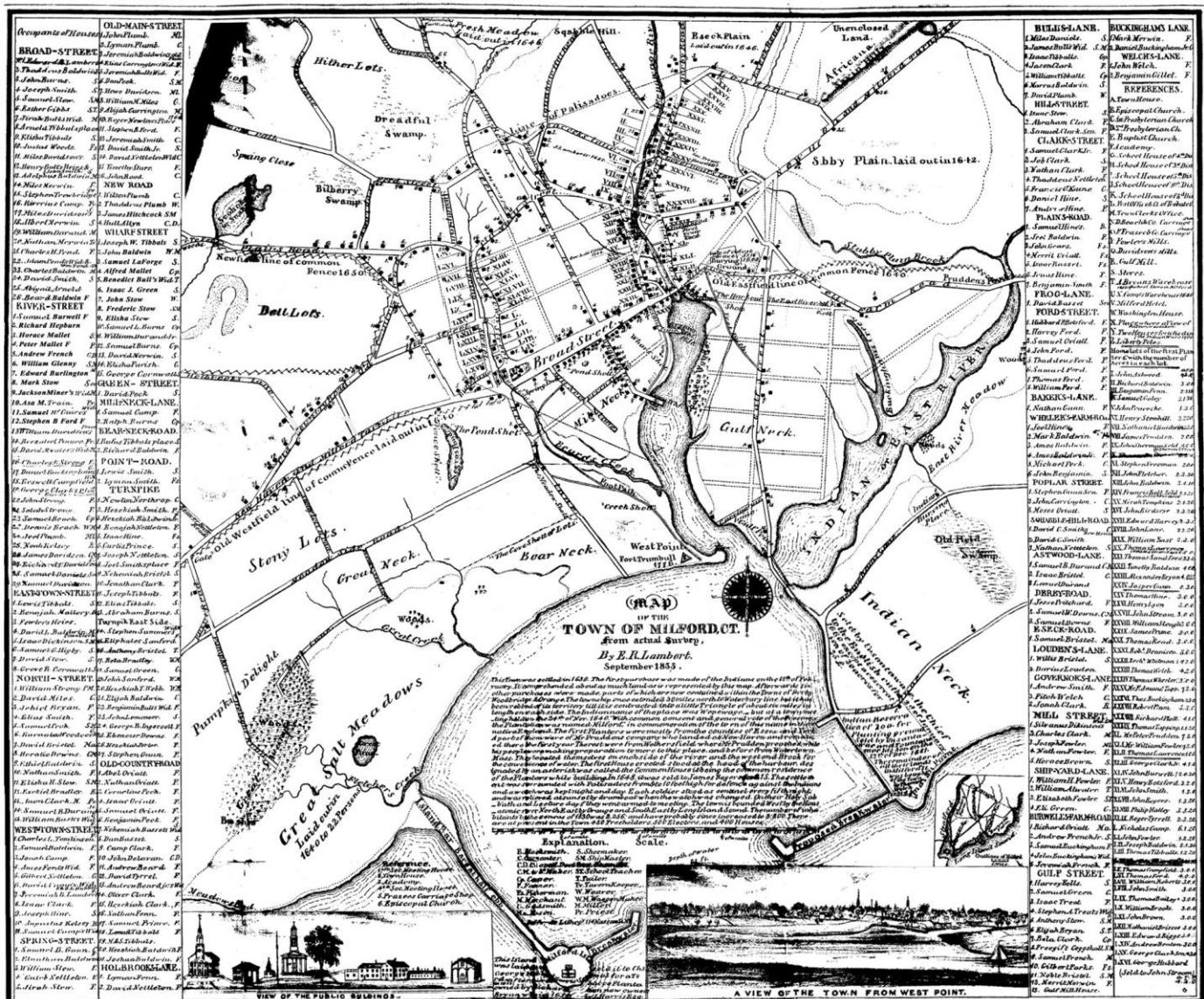


Figure 4: *Map of Milford, CT, from actual survey. (E. R. Lambert 1835)*



Figure 5: Photograph of Milford Green (1860)

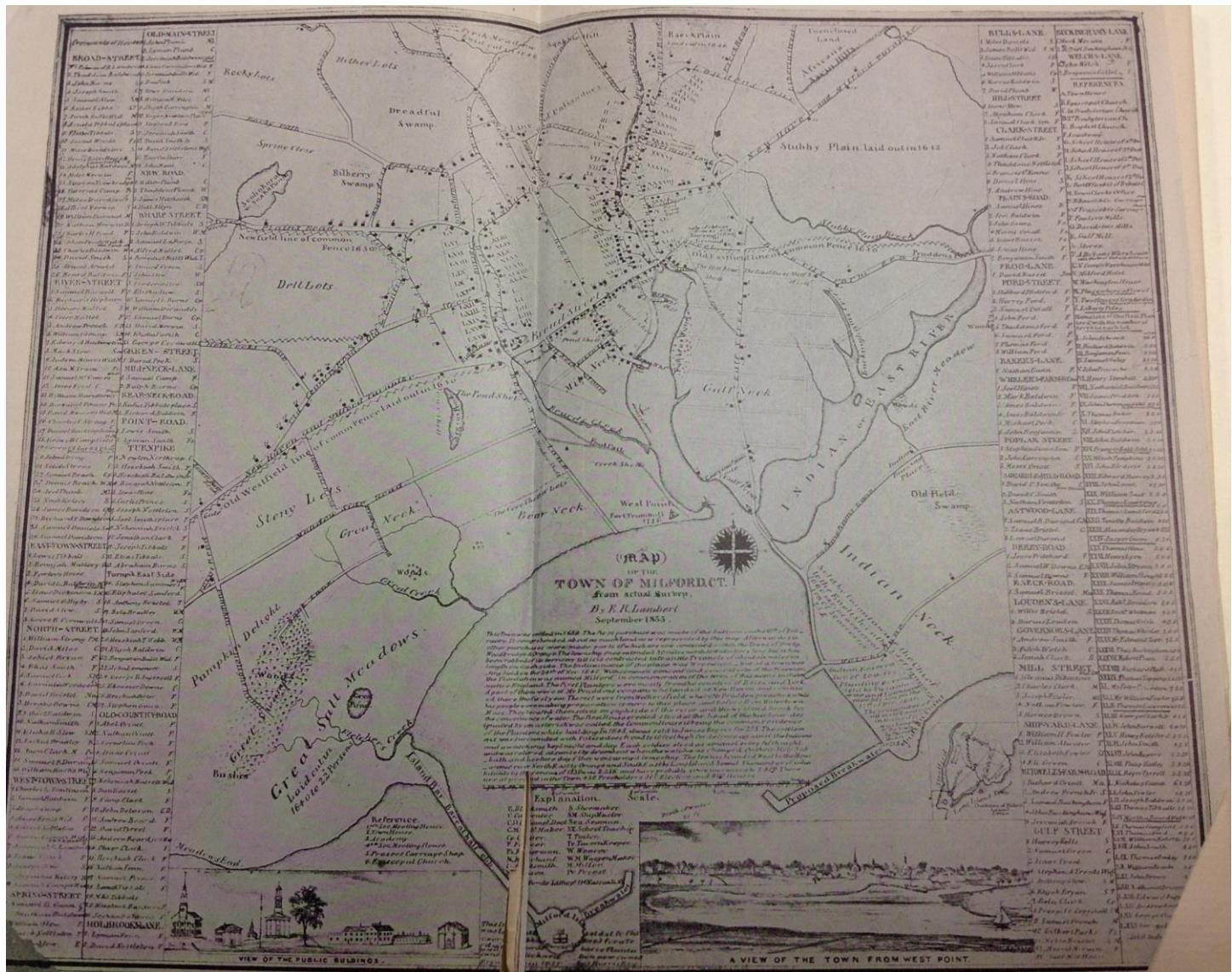


Figure 6: *Map of Milford, CT.* (E.R. Lambert 1855)

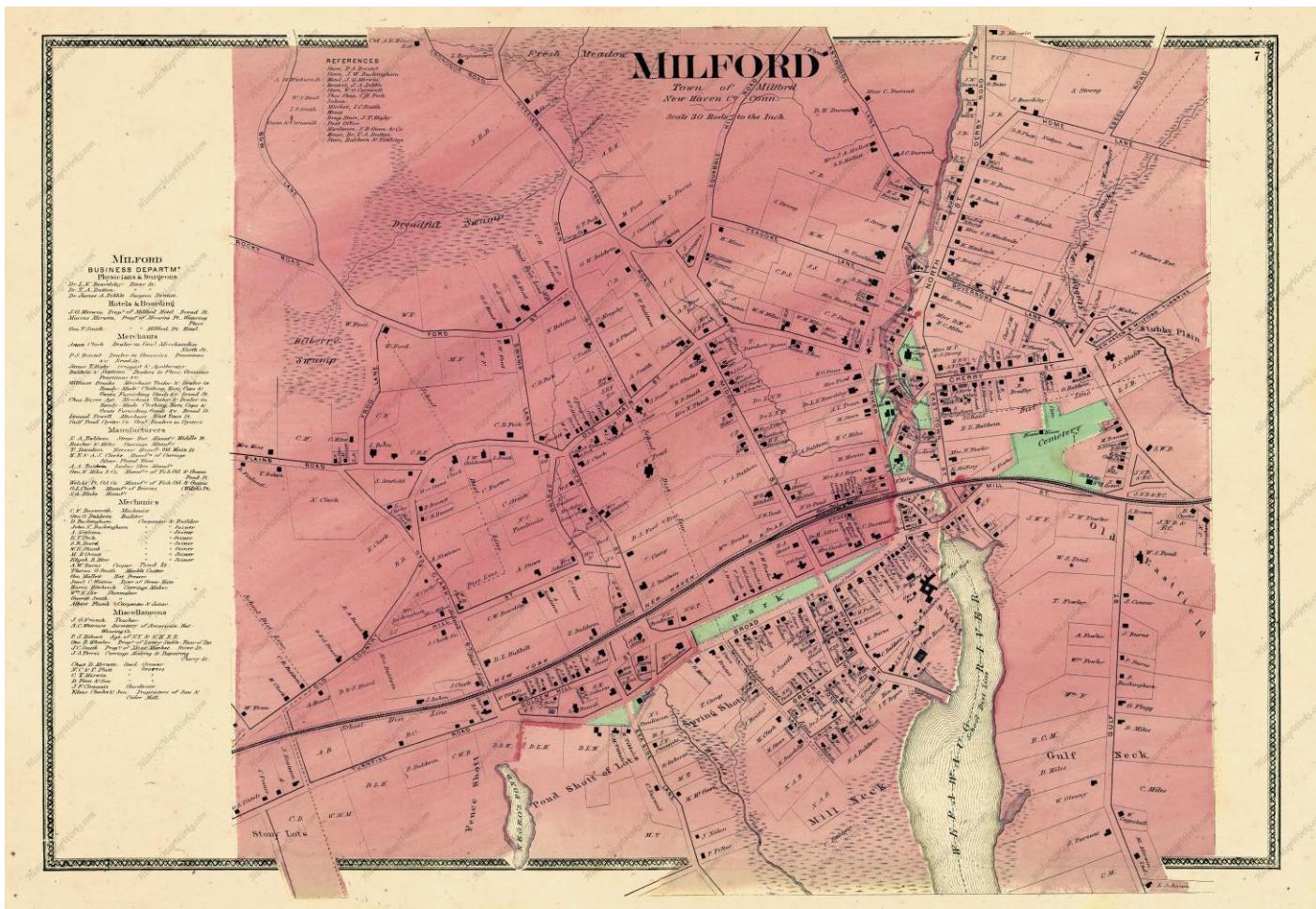


Figure 7: *Milford: Town of Milford, New Haven County, Connecticut.* (Beers, Ellis & Soule 1868)

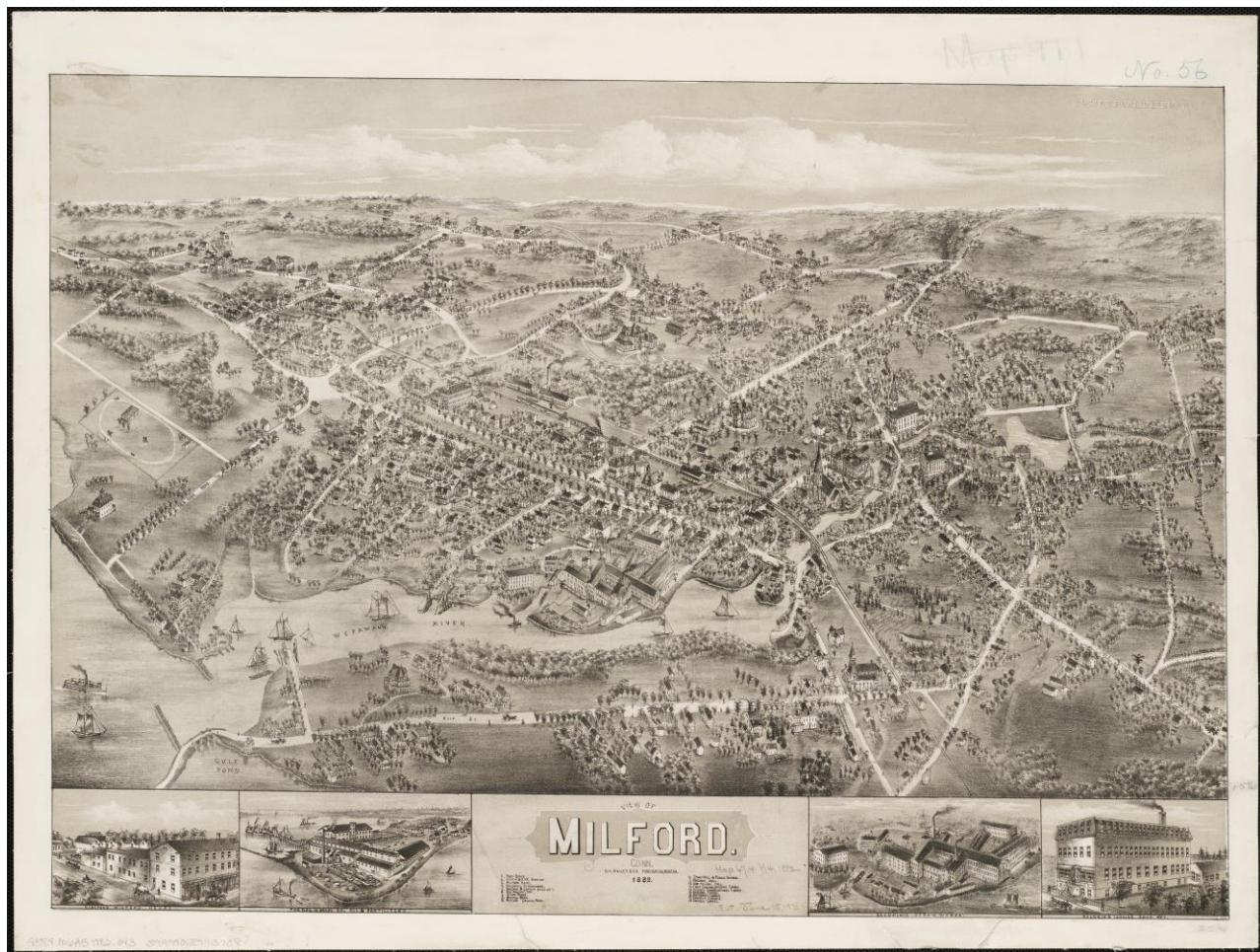


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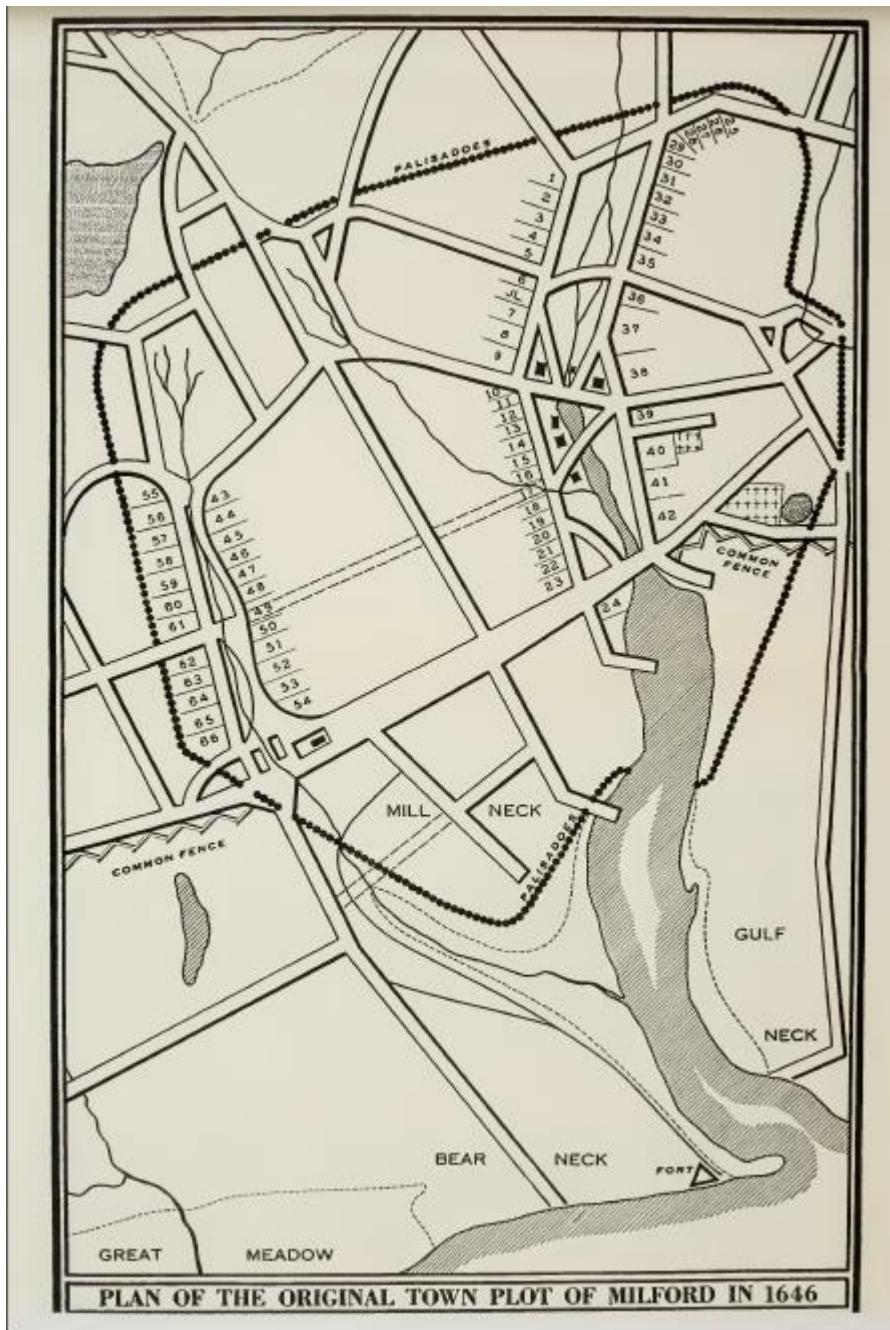


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Photo 1: Cast iron/Barrett Fountain, looking east



Photo 2: Town Historical Plaque, looking west



Photo 3: World War II Monument, looking east



Photo 4: Firefighter's Bell, looking north



Photo 5: War Memorial Flagpole, looking northwest



Photo 6: Ford Memorial Fountain, looking east



Photo 7: Soldier's Monument, looking northwest

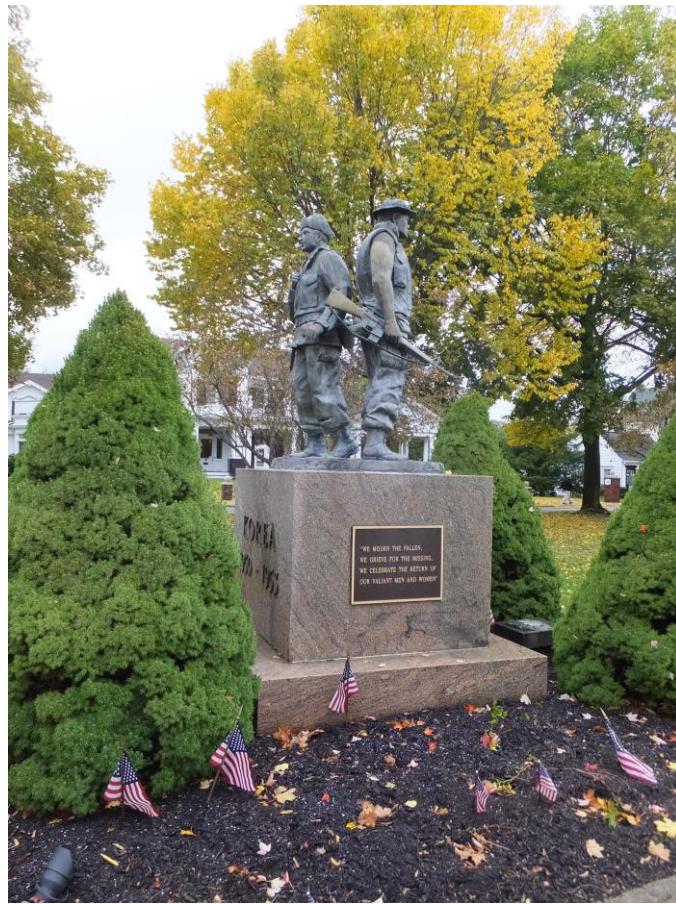


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Photo 9: Bandstand, looking east



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Photo 12: View across Milford Green, looking southwest



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