

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received APR 13 1988
date entered APR 11

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic NA

and/or common West End South Historic District

2. Location

street & number See "List of Properties" (Continuation Sheet #1, Section #7 below) NA not for publication

city, town Hartford and West Hartford NA vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09 county Hartford code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town NA vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. See Continuation Sheet

street & number

city, town state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See Continuation Sheet has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Overview

The West End South Historic District, comprising approximately 46 acres, lies directly south of Farmington Avenue, a major east-west thoroughfare, in Hartford and West Hartford, Connecticut, adjacent to the Hartford-West Hartford border of Prospect Avenue. (See attached "List of Properties," Continuation Sheet #1 to this Section #7) The district is fairly level, with a gentle descent from north to south.

There are approximately 184 major buildings in the district, not including outbuildings, of which 177 contribute to its historic and architectural significance. The contributing buildings date from about 1855 to 1925, and they represent most of the architectural styles in use during that period, ranging from Greek Revival to Tudor Revival. The 7 non-contributing buildings consist of houses that are either inappropriately altered or are less than 50 years old. All but two of the contributing structures were built for residential use; of these, most are single-family (124 of 169) and two are apartment buildings. With few exceptions, these buildings are still in residential use. Four houses on Prospect Avenue, now a busy thoroughfare, currently are used at least in part for professional offices. The multi-family residences are concentrated mostly on Tremont Street. The two originally non-residential buildings, a firehouse and a church, are located on Prospect Avenue and contribute to the district. 157 of the 177 contributing structures are frame, 8 are brick, 8 combine the two, and 4 are stucco. (See attached "Statistical Profile," Continuation Sheet #2 to this Section #7)

The district streets are laid out in a grid pattern, with long, rectangular blocks. Large trees and ample foliage, for the most part well-maintained, frame the district buildings (Photograph #1). Virtually all the houses are set back the same distance from the street on moderately-sized lots and are nearly uniform in scale and general proportion (2½ stories high and 3 or 4 bays wide). Another common feature, no matter what the architectural style, is a front porch, varying in size from a 1-bay wide entrance porch to a broad, wraparound verandah. Beyond these similarities, the houses are very different from one another in their massing, texture and detail (Photograph #2). Since there are no vacant lots in the district, the total effect is one of density, structural variety and much visual interest.

Boundary Justification

The West End South district has a cohesion in age, scale and overall appearance that sets it apart from its surroundings and readily identifies its boundaries. To the north, Farmington Avenue is lined with modern 2- and 3-story office buildings, and only a few of its original grand, turn-of-the-century houses remain. The area to the east has a mixture of apartment buildings and single-family houses, some of which date from the same period as this district. West Boulevard, to the south, developed later, and both

(See attached Continuation Sheets

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APR 11 1984

For Hartford properties: Hartford Land Records
Town Clerk's Office
Municipal Building
550 Main Street
Hartford, Connecticut

For West Hartford properties: West Hartford Land Records
Town Clerk's Office
Town Hall
28 South Main Street
West Hartford, Connecticut

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- A. Hartford Architecture, vol. 3 (1980)
(Records on deposit at the Stowe-Day Foundation Library,
77 Forest Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06105)
- B. The State Register of Historic Places (1984)
c/o Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

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The West End South Historic District, Hartford & West Hartford, CT

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List of Properties Located Within The West End South Historic District
(By street and street numbers, inclusive):

Beacon Street, Hartford: #74-76 to #218, inclusive

Farmington Avenue, Hartford: #597

Oxford Street, Hartford: #31 to #82-84, inclusive

Prospect Avenue, Hartford: #486 to #584, inclusive

Prospect Avenue, West Hartford: #501-503 to #563, inclusive (not including
#549 and 557)

Regent Street, Hartford: #2 to #7, inclusive

Tremont Street, Hartford: #2-4 to #81-83, inclusive

Warrenton Avenue, Hartford: #91 to #177-179, inclusive (not including
#90-92, 94-96 and 98-100)

West Boulevard, Hartford: #1006-1008 to #1009, inclusive

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Statistical Profile of the District

Major Contributing Structures	178	
Vacant Lots	0	
Non-contributing Structures	<u>6</u>	
	184	Total

Use (current estimate) of Contributing Structures	
--Residential	
(single family: 123)	172
(multi-family: 49)	
--Public/governmental	1
--Commercial/Professional	4
--Religious	1

Ages of Contributing Structures(date of construction)	
1850-1889	7
1890-1900	87
1901-1915	76
1916-1925	7
1926-	1

Contributing Structures by Building Material	
Frame	158
Brick	8
Brick and Frame	8
Stucco	4

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the architectural style and the size of its predominantly 2- and 3-family housing set it apart from this district. The area to the west, beyond Prospect Avenue in West Hartford, also is of more recent vintage, and the northern and southern ends of Prospect Avenue itself, which have been excluded from this district, are commercial.

Architectural Styles

The architectural styles in the district range, chronologically, from the Greek Revival to the Tudor Revival. Most of the buildings combine elements of more than one style and might best be classified as "eclectic." The styles most in evidence here are the Queen Anne, the Shingle Style and the Colonial Revival.

The earliest surviving building, at 83 Oxford Street, is a c.1855, 2-story 3-bay wide Greek Revival house (Photograph #3). Despite its present sheathing in non-original synthetic siding, and a later rear addition, the building exhibits many distinctively Greek Revival features: corner pilasters, a wide entablature (echoed in the front porch), fluted Doric columns in the front porch, and a front door flanked by pilasters and sidelights. The low hipped roof suggests an Italianate influence. This is the only Greek Revival building in the district.

The few examples of other mid-19th-century styles in the district show an easy mixing of styles and relative simplicity in detail. 200 Beacon Street (c.1875), a 1½-story, L-plan frame house, has the steeply pitched cross gables, overhanging eaves, hood molds and sawn brackets and porch braces characteristic of the Gothic Revival style (Photograph #4). The jerkin head dormers, restrained detailing of the gable and dormer bargeboards, and the gable cross braces with pendants, all suggest the transition to the Stick Style. 56-58 Oxford Street, a 2-story frame house of 1890 (Photograph #5), combines Gothic Revival details, particularly evident in its cross gables and the small trefoils in the pierced gable screens and porch braces, with a central hipped roof that is more Victorian Gothic. 172 Beacon Street (c.1875), an Italianate 2-story, 3-bay wide frame house, is even more restrained in its Gothic Revival allusions, which consist of small cross gables and a pierced front porch railing. The plainness of 188 Beacon Street, also built around 1875, almost defies classification, although its rather simple porch frieze with quatrefoils is Gothic Revival-inspired and its pyramidal roof anticipates the Colonial Revival. 543-545 Prospect Avenue (c.1855), a 2-story, shingle and stucco L-plan house with cross gables (Photograph #6), has a front entrance porch, projecting gable peaks with stickwork and asymmetrical massing that are characteristic of the Stick Style; however, its fish scale slate roof, shingle and stucco wall siding, sawn brackets at cutaway corners, and semicircular windows, are typically Queen Anne and, given the construction date, may be later changes.

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Two 1-story, Second Empire houses on Tremont Street date from about 1875 and are nearly identical in their massing: centered, front and rear projecting pavilions, mansard cross roofs with concave sides and dormers, and side porches. 38 Tremont Street has clapboard siding, tall, paired front windows and picturesque porch detailing composed of turned posts and sawn braces (Photograph #7). #64 is simpler, with stucco walls, paired, square posts on its porch, and a single, large front window with a stained glass transom.

Several houses in the district are Queen Anne in style. Typically, they are two stories in height, with either hipped or pitched roofs (gable ends facing the street) and cross gables, and gable peaks projecting over 3-sided, cutaway bays with brackets. Corner towers and combinations of various kinds of sheathing are common; builders typically used clapboards and wood shingles in decorative patterns. Stained glass appears in these houses, although not to any great extent. Most buildings have wide front porches, often wrap-around (or polygonal around projecting bays), and smaller, second-floor porches are also common. A richly textured example is the 2-story frame house at 66 Oxford Street (c.1897), with its hipped roof, two cross gables on the front, decorative bands of wood shingles, clustered and fluted porch columns and small, projecting gable peaks supported by small brackets (Photograph #8). An entirely different and, for this district, singular Queen Anne house is the one at 125 Warrenton Avenue (Photograph #9). Built in 1900, this 2-story, brick and frame residence, L-plan with cross gables, has window surrounds of robust, brick quoins that are unique in the district, and a fine, applied floral-pattern panel in its front porch pediment. The owner has recently restored the front porch posts and railing in an appropriate manner. The 2-story, 2-family frame house at 75-77 Tremont Street (c.1903) (Photograph #10) is noteworthy for its coursed ashlar front porch pedestals and chimney stacks. Other stylistic influences are the Shingle Style (wood shingle siding) and Colonial Revival (Adamesque plaster decoration in the front porch pediment and third-floor Palladian window); the combination of these elements presents a complex, asymmetrical and highly textured example of the stylistic transition then underway from the Queen Anne to the Shingle Style and Colonial Revival.

Most of the buildings in the district date from 1895-1910, and they reflect how easily pattern books of the time and local builders mixed elements of the Queen Anne, Shingle Style and Colonial Revival styles. Massing and texture in these houses varied greatly, but they gradually became simpler as the Colonial Revival influence began to predominate. Asymmetrical compositions became more regular, corner towers began to grow smaller and then disappear, and sheathings ranged from being entirely wood shingles, to a combination of wood shingles and clapboards, and then only clapboards. Most of these houses have some Colonial Revival detailing, such as in their porch balustrades. Leaded, upper window sashes with glazing in decorative patterns, such as narrow, vertical lights combined with diamond lights at the top, are very common.

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A number of houses from this period are entirely wood shingled and have the simplified, asymmetrical massing that is usually labeled Shingle Style. These buildings typically are 1-story, with gambrel roofs that flare in front and project over a first-floor front porch, corner towers and polygonal dormers. 210 Beacon Street, built in 1900 (Photograph #11), is an example of this style. 544 Prospect Avenue, dating from 1896, has another polygonal front dormer instead of a corner tower. 488 Prospect Avenue, also 1896, is a full two stories in height and has cross gambrel gables and a wrap-around porch; this Shingle Style example is expansive and bold.

An even more common occurrence during this transitional period was the combination of clapboards on the first floor of a house and wood shingles above. In these cases, the extent of asymmetry ranged from subdued to almost nonexistent. 105 Beacon Street (1899) has a hipped roof and corner tower characteristic of the Queen Anne style, but its otherwise limited surface texture and its front porch, tripartite second fl or window and entablature are Colonial Revival in feeling (Photograph #12). The 2-story, 2-family house at 160-162 Beacon Street, built in 1911, likewise has a pitched roof and cross gables, but except for the molded braces at its cut-away corners, its flatness and details are Colonial Revival (Photograph #13).

A few houses are distinguished for their juxtaposition of strong, asymmetrical, Queen Anne-like massing and equally forceful Colonial Revival ornament. In 153-155 Warrenton Avenue (1899), a 2-story, 2-family, shingled house, this juxtaposition is particularly attractive, and is highlighted by its flared, cross gable roofline with heavy, shingled brackets, Adamesque laurel wreaths and garlands in both the pediment of the front porch and the transoms above the second-floor oriel, and the third-floor Palladian window. The apsidal, 2-story side porch at the front corner, with the projecting pediment on the front side, is unusual (Photograph #14). 161 Beacon Street, dating from 1900, is a 2-story house that is particularly interesting because its plan is quintessentially Queen Anne (hipped roof with cresting; lower, front cross gable; corner tower; and wrap-around porch), while its extensive detailing is very typically Colonial Revival (garlands in the tower frieze; arched window; and elongated side stairwell window with flanking pilasters and wood fanlight)(Photograph #15). An even more extravagant combination of styles is the 2-story, 2-family house at 213-215 Beacon Street (1895) (Photograph #16).

A row of 2-story, 2-family brick houses that dates from this period is important both for its architecture and for its dominance of the west side of Tremont Street. These houses were all built in 1907 and are nearly identical; they have pitched roofs (gable ends toward the street) and cross

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gables, exposed rafters, pierced gable peak screens in floral designs, and first and second-floor front porches. The effect of these Queen Anne elements is offset in part by their restrained, Colonial Revival porch detailing and third-floor Palladian windows (Photograph #17) (#47-49 to #59-61 Tremont Street).

William H. Scoville (1869-1932), prominent Hartford architect-builder, was responsible for quite a number of houses in the district, particularly on Tremont Street, and his creative combination of the Shingle and Colonial Revival styles is distinctive and readily identifiable. 150 Warrenton Avenue (1900) typifies his work, with its flared, hipped roof and deep soffits; large, front dormer gable with an unusual, 2-sided, diagonal window that has its own small, flared roof; and large, shingled brackets (Photograph #18). His adjoining rows on Tremont Street of seven single-family houses (#68-80, Photograph #19), all built in 1906, and nine 2-family houses (#2-4 to 14-16, #40-42, #44-46, and #52-54 to #60; Photograph #20 is of #52-54), built in 1906 and 1908, are equally distinctive. Using the same basic plan for each differently sized house, Scoville varied their exterior appearances widely to achieve a streetscape of much texture and diversity. For example, while each single-family house has a front porch, its appearance differs greatly from its neighbor: #68 has a pitched roof porch with partial cornice returns and paired, square posts; #70, on the other hand, has a porch with a flat roof, brackets, and arched, square posts with paneled spandrels. Other characteristic features of Scoville's houses are first-floor oriel windows, paneling between the front, second-floor windows, and flared, projecting roofs, whether pitched, hipped, or gambrel. Perhaps his most unusual architectural features are the oversized front dormer gable at #74 that projects over a third-floor Palladian window (Photograph #19), and the third-floor oriel window at #72 with its small, overhanging polygonal roof at the peak of the front gable of the gambrel roof (Photograph #19). His adjacent row of 2-family houses demonstrates a somewhat lesser degree of originality (Photograph #20).

The Colonial Revival is the last major architectural style found to any extent in the district, and its use coincided with the end of the district's residential development. Houses of this style are recognized by their Colonial Revival detailing: Palladian or arched windows, entablatures with modillions or dentils, and front porch balustrades. Roofs are hipped or gambrel (often with gables facing the street), and plans are usually rectangular and often almost square. As with the Queen Anne-style buildings in the district, virtually all of these houses have wide front porches, and many have decoratively-glazed upper sashes. There are a number of fine examples, such as 206 Beacon Street (c.1900), with its tan brick first floor and wood shingled second, corbeled and paneled chimney stack, and stained glass side window with flanking pilasters and wood fanlight (Photograph #21). This house and several others

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have hipped roofs with large, flat center sections that are almost mansard in style. 74 Oxford Street (1902) has a wraparound porch with a rounded corner, paired, second-floor oriel windows, and a front dormer with a Palladian window, elements that are found in several houses (Photograph #22). Its next-door neighbor at 72 Oxford Street, also built in 1902, has a second-floor oriel window at its front corner that is found in only one other house in the district. Gambrel roofs, often with cross gambrel gables, are also typical of Colonial Revival houses in the district; 139 Warrenton Avenue, built in 1903, is a most attractive example, and its tripartite, arched window is unique (Photograph #23). 91 Warrenton Avenue (1915)(Photograph #24) is one of two relatively late 1-story Colonial Revival houses with long gambrel roofs, brick facing on their first floors, and clapboards in their side gables. This house, the more elaborate of the two, has a wide front porch under the flared, projecting front roof slope; the porch has paired, square posts on a low brick wall with a parapet. Its front, shed dormer with pediments at either end, is rare in the district, as are the exposed chimney pots. Other interesting Colonial Revival features found elsewhere in the district include a narrow, gabled, projecting front pavilion at 7 Regent Street that is almost Jacobean (Photograph #25) and a projecting, 3-sided, 2-story front bay with a bit of modified crenellation at 5 Regent Street (Photograph #25).

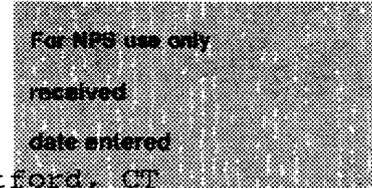
Two buildings also show the influence of the Tudor Revival style. 145 Warrenton Avenue, a 2-story, shingled house dating from 1902 (Photograph #26), combines Shingle Style and Stick Style features with half-timbered gables and a front, highly textured, chimney stack, both of which are characteristic of the Tudor Revival. The Town of West Hartford's firehouse at 563 Prospect Avenue, built in 1915 (Photograph #27), may loosely be classified as Tudor Revival because of its stucco walls and half-timbered dormer gable peaks, although its hipped roof with flared eaves is not necessarily of that style.

The buildings in the district are generally in very good repair. Over the years, synthetic siding has been applied to many houses, and a sizable number of front porches have been enclosed.

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Introductory Note to Inventory of District Buildings:

Street numbers in this inventory correspond with those shown on the attached map (scale 1:2400). Contributing ("C") and non-contributing ("NC") structures are indicated in the inventory by the use of a "C" and "NC", as appropriate, before the description of each structure.

Dates for the structures in Hartford are from Hartford Architecture, volume 3; the dates used in that comprehensive survey are the ones found on Hartford building permits, which the city began to issue in about 1890, or are estimates based on city atlases of the time. The dates used for West Hartford buildings are either those dates estimated by the Town of West Hartford Building Department or better estimates of dates that are derived from land records and city atlases or directories.

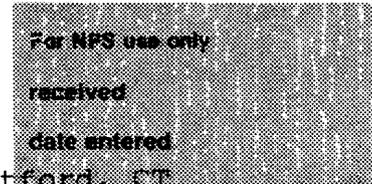
In determining the number of stories of each structure for the purposes of this inventory, the key factor used was the number of full or partial stories beneath the lowest general line of the structure's eaves.

The inventory is attached on 26 numbered pages, beginning as continuation sheet page 9 to this item.

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Beacon Street,
East Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- | | | |
|-------|----|--|
| 74-76 | C | (1908) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in clapboards on the first floor, wood shingles above. |
| 78 | C | (1901) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding (grained). |
| 82 | C | (1900) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with a roof that is pitched at one end and hipped at the other, with a cross gable on the front at one corner, L-plan. Sheathed in non-original grained asbestos siding on the first floor and wood shingles above. First floor front porch has been enclosed. |
| 86-88 | C | (1906) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in non-original grained asbestos siding. Third floor front window has been altered. |
| 92-94 | C | (1911) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in clapboards on the first floor, non-original synthetic siding above. Second floor front porch has been enclosed. |
| 104 | C | (1904) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gable in the front roof slope. Sheathed in wood shingles. |
| 108 | C | (1903) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof. Sheathed in non-original asbestos shingles. |
| 112 | C. | (1900) 2-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gable on front. Sheathed in wood shingles. |
| 116 | C | (1901) 2-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in clapboards on the first floor and wood shingles above. Large corner tower. |

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Beacon Street,
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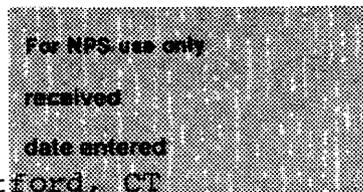
Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 120 | C | (1905) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gable in front roof slope. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. |
| 124 | C | (c.1900) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in clapboards. Window enframements with broken pediments, paired fluted porch columns. |
| 128 | C | (1905) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with pyramidal roof. Sheathed in clapboards. Paired 1-over-1 long windows are unusual for this style. |
| 148 | C | (1900, William H. Scoville) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gable on front roof slope. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. New front porch replicates a period design. |
| 156 | C | (c.1890) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof. Sheathed in clapboards, with decorative wood shingles in the gable peaks. |
| 160-162 | C | (1911) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. Second floor front porch has been enclosed. (Photograph #13) |
| 164-166 | C | (1909) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in non-original grained asbestos siding. |
| 172 | C | (c.1875) 2-story, Italianate/Gothic Revival, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables. Sheathed in clapboards. |
| 176 | C | (1916) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in clapboards. |

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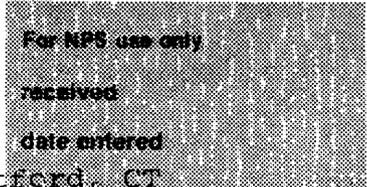
Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 18C | C | (1898, William H. Scoville) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gable in front roof slope. Sheathed in non-original asbestos siding. Corner tower. Oriel window with stained glass flanked by paneling; unusual, projecting, 2-sided, third floor side window. |
| 184 | C | (1899, William H. Scoville) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gambrel gable. Sheathed in non-original, grained asbestos siding. Front porch has been greatly altered and enclosed. Corner tower with flat roof. Inappropriate rear addition. |
| 188-190 | C | (c.1875) 2-story, Italianate/Gothic Revival, brick house with hipped roof. Front porch has frieze pierced with quatrefoils and small circles, and curved braces. |
| 196 | C | (1901, William H. Scoville) 2-story, Shingle Style, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Prominent hip-roofed front dormer overhangs the dormer window; large, shingled brackets. Front porches have been enclosed. |
| 200 | C | (c.1875) 1½-story, Gothic Revival, frame house with steeply pitched roof and cross gable. T-plan. Sheathed in clapboards. Front porch with brackets and braces; paired windows with hood molds; gable peak cross braces suggest the Stick Style; decorated bargeboards; clipped dormer gables. |
| 206 | C | (c.1900) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof. Faced in tan brick (first floor) and wood shingles. Front porch, recessed at corner, with clustered columns on paneled pedestals; stained glass window on side, flanked by pilasters, with wooden fanlight panel; Palladian windows in front and side dormers. (Photograph #21) |

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Beacon Street,
East Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- 210 C (1900) 1-story, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Corner tower and polygonal dormer in flared front roof slope. (Photograph #11)
- 214 C (c.1900) 2-story, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Corner tower. Sheathed in wood shingles.
- 218 C (1900) 2-story, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles and non-original synthetic siding (front gable peak).

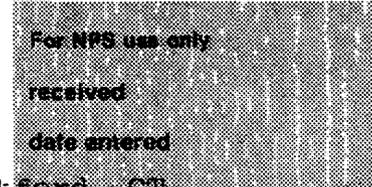
Beacon Street,
West Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- 77 C (1900) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and cross gable. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. First floor front porch has been enclosed.
- 79 C (c.1900) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof, cross gable on front and hipped cross gable on side. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. Tripartite triangular window in front gable.
- 87-89 (also is #1007 West Boulevard) C (1899) 2-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and corner tower. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. Converted to 2-family.
- 105 C (1899) 2-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof and corner tower. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. (Photograph #12)
- 111 C (1900) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof (gable end to street) and cross gables. Brick (first floor) and wood shingles.

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Beacon Street,
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- 115-117 C (1905, Albert W. Scoville) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne/American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. Non-original front porch with wrought iron posts.
- 119-121 C (1906) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof (gable end to street) and cross gables. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles.
- 123 C (1899) 2-story, frame, farm house with hipped roof and cross gable on front, L-plan. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. Front porch has non-original wrought iron railing and posts.
- 125-127 C (1909) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof (gable end to street) and cross gables. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles.
- 131 C (c.1900) 1-story, Shingle Style, frame house with gambrel roof and wood shingle sheathing. Low tower in front roof slope.
- 135 C (1902, William H. Scoville) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof and non-original synthetic siding.
- 137 C (1902, William H. Scoville) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof (gable end to street). Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles.
- 149 C (1908) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof and non-original, grained asbestos siding. First floor front porch has been partially enclosed.

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<u>Beacon Street, West Side</u>		<u>Date (and architect if known), Style and Description</u>
151-153	C	(1900) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. (Photograph #2)
155-157	C	(1896) 2-story, 2-family, American Four Square, brick house with hipped roof. (Photograph #2)
161	C	(1900) 2-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof and cross gable on front. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding (first floor) and non-original asbestos shingles. Corner tower with garlands and flat roof. Elongated window on side with flanking pilasters and wood fanlight with applied sunburst panel. (Photographs #2 and 15)
167	C	(1898, William H. Scoville) 2-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original synthetic (first floor) and grained asbestos siding. Corner tower. (Photograph #2)
171	C	(1896) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. Extensive alterations to front elevation, including enclosure of porch.
175	C	(1901) 1-story, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gable in front roof slope. Sheathed in wood shingles. Corner tower. Opaque plastic enclosure on side of front porch and modern metal canopy over front entrance with wrought iron posts.
179	C	(c.1890) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables on front and sides. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. Non-original 2-story porch on side at rear.
185	C	(1896) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof and sheathed in clapboards.

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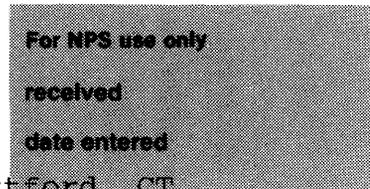
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<u>Beacon Street, West Side</u>	<u>Date (and architect if known), Style and Description</u>
189	C (c.1890) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof. Sheathed in non-original, grained asbestos siding. 1-story, front porch with turned posts, railing with spindles, crosspieces, and low arches, and spindled frieze with sawn braces.
195	C (1910) 2-story, Shingle Style/American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof and sheathed in wood shingles.
199	C (c.1900) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof and sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles.
205	C (c.1900) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. Corner tower and low tower in front roof slope. Clustered Ionic half columns on pedestals on front porch.
209	C (1896) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof and sheathed in non-original synthetic siding.
213-215	C (1895) 2-story, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with cross gables, L-plan, sheathed in wood whingles. Front, first- and second-floor, paired windows with pilasters, molding and paneling; centered, third floor, front window. Front, corner porch has posts with raised diamond and trangular-shaped panels.
217	C (c.1890) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof, gablets and cross gables. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. Corner tower. Second-floor porch has been enclosed.
<u>Farmington Avenue, South Side</u>	
597	C (1894, Albert W. Scoville) 2-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, brick and frame house with pavilion and hipped slate roof, cross gables. Tan glazed brick on first floor, wood shingles above. Corner tower. Front porch, partially enclosed, has clustered Ionic columns and molded cornice.

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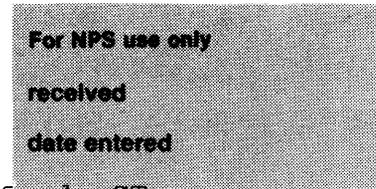
Oxford Street,
East Street

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

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| 36 | C | (1903, Willis E. Becker) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and front cross gambrel gable flanked by dormers. Non-original aluminum siding. 1-story front porch with non-original wrought iron posts and railing. |
| 40 | C | (1903, Curtis and Johnson) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables. Non-original aluminum siding. 1-story porch is partially enclosed. |
| 44 | C | (1899) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and bays on sides underneath projecting dormer gables. Clapboards on first floor, wood shingles above. Wide 1-story front porch has been enclosed. Second floor front has a 2-sided bay and a 3-sided bay. |
| 46-48 | C | (1908) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and bays on sides underneath projecting dormer gables. Sheathed with clapboards (first floor) and non-original asbestos shingles. Front, first floor, porch (enclosed) with fluted columns; second-floor porch above, with fluted columns on low, shingled walls. |
| 50 | C | (c. 1890) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with cross pitched roofs, L-plan. Non-original asbestos siding. 1-story front porch is under flared roof, with columns on low walls. |
| 54 | C | (1915, George Zunner) 3-story, Colonial Revival, brick apartment building with flat roof, projecting cornice with brackets. |
| 56-58 | C | (c.1890) 2-story, Gothic Revival, frame house with hipped roof; projecting, pitch-roofed, front pavilion; side gables. Clapboards on first floor and half of second floor, board and batten siding above, pierced screens in gable peaks. (Photograph #5) |

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Oxford Street,
East Side

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- 64 C (1897) 2-story, 2-family (appears converted), Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof and gabled bays on three sides. Clapboards on first floor, wood shingles above. First- and second-floor front porches have shingled piers that flare at top and bottom.
- 66 C (1897) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof, cross gables on three sides. Clapboards on first and second floors; wood shingles (cut segmentally at corners) on porches, in band between first and second floors and in gable peaks. Vertical boarding used around windows and at corners. First- and second-floor porches with clustered, fluted columns on shingled pedestals. (Photograph #8)
- 72 C (1902) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables. Clapboards on first floor, wood shingles above. Wide, first-floor, wrap-around front porch with rounded corner. House corner cut diagonally at first floor, with bow window above. Palladian window in front, third-floor gable. (Photograph #22)
- 74 C (1902) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof. Clapboards, with wood shingles (cut segmentally at corners) on side bow. Wide, first-floor, front porch projects at one end. Corner pilasters. Two, 3-sided bay windows on second floor, front. Palladian window in third-floor, front dormer. (Photograph #22)
- 76 C (1902) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables. Clapboards, with wood shingles on third-floor gables. Non-original aluminum blinds on front. Wide, first-floor, front porch has been enclosed. Bay windows and stained glass oriel on sides, with small, half-round, stained glass windows flanking the chimney stack on side.

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East Side

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Description

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| 78-80 | C | (1901) 2-story, 2-family, Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Non-original aluminum siding. First- and second-floor front porches have been enclosed. Bay windows on sides under projecting gables. |
| 82-84 | C | (1901) 2-story, 2-family, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gables on sides with bay windows. Non-original aluminum siding. Wide, first floor, front porch with clustered columns and square posts on brown-stone pedestals. |

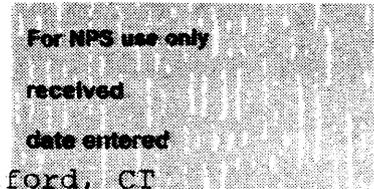
Oxford Street,
West Side

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| 31 | C | (1898, William H. Scoville) 1-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and large front dormer. Non-original aluminum siding. Corner tower with garlands in frieze. |
| 35 | C | (1895) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables. Non-original asbestos shingles siding. Bargeboard with paneled square blocks, exposed rafters. |
| 37 | C | (1893) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof, clipped gable on one end and cross gable on the front. Non-original aluminum siding. Front porch with reeded posts and spindled frieze with balls in a wave pattern. |
| 39-41 | C | (1904, Burton A. Sellow) 2-story, 2-family, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gables. Clapboards on first floor, wood shingles above. First floor, front porch with columns and wood railing; second floor, front porch with clustered columns on low, shingled wall. |
| 43-45 | C | (1897) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof, non-original aluminum siding. |

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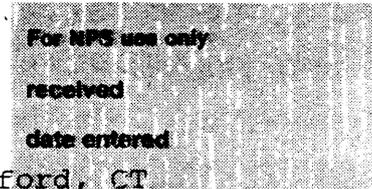
Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

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| 49 | C | (1904, Burton A. Sellev) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof (gable end toward street), gambrel-gabled front bays, and non-original, grained, synthetic siding. |
| 51 | C | (1897) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Brick on first floor, non-original aluminum siding above. Corner tower is round at first floor, hexagonal above. First floor front porch with clustered, fluted columns; second floor front porch has been enclosed and aluminum-sided. |
| 57 | C | (1894) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof and cross gable on front. Clapboards on first floor, wood shingles above in alternating lengths. 1-story front porch with shed roof, diagonal latticework in the side gable and spindled railing. |
| 61 | C | (c. 1875) 2-story, 2-family, Italianate, frame house with low hipped roof, L-plan. Clapboards. Paired windows, arched window with hood mold on the second floor. 1-story front porch with paneled square posts. Non-original window on second floor. |
| 65 | C | (1895) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables. Clapboards on first floor, wood shingles above. Corner tower is round on the first floor and polygonal above with a wood-shingled diamond at the second floor level. Gables have braces with latticework above in their peaks. Appears converted to 2-family. |
| 71-73 | C | (1893) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof, gablet and cross gable on side. Clapboards on first floor, wood shingles above. First floor front porch has molded, square posts and a railing with spindles in a geometric pattern. Corner tower. |

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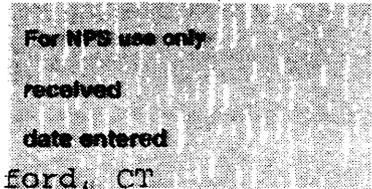
Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

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| 75-77
("Castlewood
Apartments") | C | (1919, Berenson and Moses) 4-story, 8-bay wide, Colonial Revival/Jacobean Revival, apartment building with flat roof. |
| 79-81 | C | (1898) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Clapboards on the first and second floors; scalloped shingles in a band between the two lower floors, on the half wall of the second floor front porch and on the third floor front gable. Vertical boarding frames the windows and is at all corners. |
| 83 | C | (c. 1855) 2-story, Greek Revival, frame house with low hipped roof and non-original aluminum siding. 2-story rear addition. Corner pilasters, front entrance porch with fluted columns, front door flanked by sidelights. (Photograph #3) |
| <u>Prospect Avenue,
East Side</u> | | |
| 486 | C | (1900) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gable on front. Non-original grained asbestos siding on first floor, asbestos shingles above. 1-story front porch with clustered half columns on shingled pedestals. 2-story and 1-story oriel windows on opposite sides of house. |
| 488 | C | (1896) 2-story, Shingle Style, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gambrel gable, L-plan. Wood shingle siding. 1-story, wrap-around, front porch with half columns on shingled half wall. 2-story projecting bay on front. Unusual curved, projecting trays under third floor windows, supported by single brackets. |
| 490 | C | (1896) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gambrel gables. Clapboards on first floor, wood shingles above. 1-story front corner porch with paired columns. Front, third floor Palladian window. Office use. |

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<u>Prospect Avenue, East Side</u>	<u>Date (and architect if known), Style and Description</u>
496 NC	(1896) 2-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gambrel gable on front. Non-original aluminum siding. Front, first floor porch has been enclosed. 2-story, front corner polygonal projecting bay. Non-original shed-roofed projection on front drastically alters the appearance.
498-500 C	(1912) 2-story, 2-family, Shingle Style, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Wood shingled. First and second floor front porches have shingled piers and low walls (second floor porch has diagonally cut arched openings).
502-504 C	(1912) 2-story, 2-family, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof, cross gables. Wood shingled. First and second floor front porches have clustered, paneled columns.
506-508 C	(1912) 2-story, 2-family, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof, wood shingled. First and second floor front porches with arched openings, shingled piers and low walls. Projecting 3-story bay with hipped roof on side. Hipped roofed dormers.
518 C	(c.1900) 1-story, Shingle/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof, corner tower and tower in slope of front roof. Wood shingled.
520 C	(1897) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with cross gambrel gables. Non-original aluminum siding.
526 C	(1897) 1-story, Shingle/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof, two towers rising from front roof slope. Wood shingled. Non-original, wrought-iron porch railing.
530 C	(1897) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof, wood shingled. Dormers with steeply pitched and hipped roofs. Solar panels.

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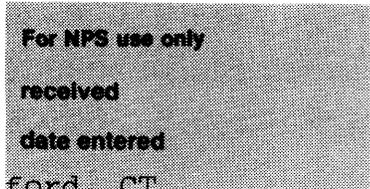
Prospect Avenue,
East Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- 534 C (c. 1900) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof, non-original aluminum siding. Enclosed front porch with decorative glazing; segmental pediment over front entrance.
- 540 C (1896) 1-story, Shingle Style, frame house with gambrel roof. Wood shingled and non-original aluminum siding. Front porch has been enclosed.
- 544 C (1896) 1-story, Shingle Style, frame house with gambrel roof, non-original grained asbestos siding. Two polygonal towers rise from slope of front roof. Unusual squat, paired porch columns. Non-original, side, fire escape and metal awning at front entrance.
- 550 C (1896) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables; wood shingles and non-original grained asbestos siding. Non-original metal fire stairwell on side.
- 554 C (c.1890) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof, clapboards. Colonial Revival features include molded entrance enframingent with leaded sidelights and pilasters, Palladian window and front dormer with curvilinear, broken pediment.
- 558 C (1901) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof, non-original aluminum siding and blinds. Corner tower. Non-original outside wood stairway on side and modern rear addition. Office use.
- 562 C (1898) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gable. Non-original aluminum siding and blinds.
- 566. C (1897) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof, non-original grained asbestos siding. Non-original wrought iron supports for front entrance porch. Office use.
- 576. C (1896) 1-story, Shingle Style, frame church building with pitched roof (gable end to street) Wood shingled. Non-original metal vents on second floor front.

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Prospect Avenue,
East Side

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578 C (1896) 2-story, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof, wood shingled. Colonial Revival features include bow window and semi-circular window with fanlight, Palladian window and front porch with Colonial Revival details. Rear carriage house, also Colonial Revival, has cross gambrel gables and a cupola.

584 C (c.1890) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gable. Front porch has been enclosed.

Prospect Avenue,
West Side

501-503 NC (c.1938) 2-story, modern brick front and frame house with pitched roof. Wood shingled. Centered, front chimney. Converted to 2-family.

507 C (c.1922) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and non-original synthetic siding.

521 C (c.1880) 2-story, Italianate/Stick Style, frame house with pitched roof (clipped gable at one end), cross gable, L-plan. Non-original synthetic siding. Possible Stick-Style detailing covered by present siding. Now used as a nursing home.

527 C (c.1922) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof and sheathed in clapboards.

531 C (c.1925) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof (gable end to street), non-original synthetic siding. Non-original wrought iron supports for front porch.

543-545 C (c.1855) 2-story, Stick Style/Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof, cross gable on front, stucco siding with scalloped wood shingles
(continued)

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Prospect Avenue,
West Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
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in gables. Stick Style details include front porch with gable trusses, exposed rafters, braces, and applied diagonal sticks in the projecting gable peaks. Office use. (Photograph #6)

563

C

(c.1915, William T. Marchant) 2-story, Tudor Revival, frame firehouse with flared, pitched roof and front, flared, cross gable, L-plan. Stucco siding. (Photograph#27)

Regent Street,
West Side

3

C

(1910, Burton A. Sellew) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof, wood shingled. First-floor front porch, which has been enclosed, has columns on a shingled, low wall. Side oriel.

5

C

(1900) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof. Non-original aluminum siding on first floor, wood shingles above. First-floor, front porch, with fluted columns, under roof slope. Projecting front bay with crenellation, and dormers on front roof. Projecting gambrel gable on side with inset, second-floor, balcony and bowed, shingled, low wall. (Photograph #25)

7

C

(1900) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and projecting cross gable on front. Non-original aluminum siding. First-floor front has five-part casement bow window with wood blocks above and a 1-story, wrap-around porch with fluted columns. Paneled door frame. Prominent hip-roofed front dormer. Second-floor recessed porch on side. (Photograph #25).

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Regent Street,
East Side

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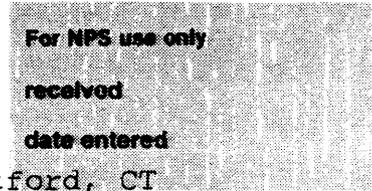
- 2 C (1924) 2-story, 2-family, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof. Wood shingled. First- and second-floor front porches, both enclosed, have columns on shingled low walls.
- 4 C (c.1900) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and front cross gable. Wood shingled. Front roof overhangs a 1-story, wrap-around front porch with columns on a shingled, low wall.
- 6 C (c.1900) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof. Wood shingled. Front, pedimented dormers are joined by a shed-roofed balcony. Front roof overhangs a 1-story front porch with columns on a shingled, low wall. Oriel on side.

Tremont Street,
East Side

- 2-4 C (1908, William H. Scoville) 2-story, 2-family, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and sheathed in wood shingles (courses of alternating widths). Corner tower. Shingled corner piers, taller than porch roof, support the 2-story, front porch.
- 6-8 C (1908, William H. Scoville) 2-story, 2-family, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof, clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. First-floor, corner pilasters; first- and second-floor front porches (flared, shed roof on second); hip-roofed dormers.
- 10-12 C (1908, William H. Scoville) 2-story, 2-family, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof, clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. First- and second-floor front porches with shingled piers and low walls.

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Tremont Street,
East Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- 56-58 C (1906, William H. Scoville) 2-story, 2-family, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in clapboards, with wood shingles (in courses of alternating widths) in gable peaks. Second floor, front, paneling. First and second floor, Neo-Classical Revival, front porches.
- 60 C (1906, William H. Scoville) 2-story, 2-family Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables, grained non-original asbestos siding. Gablets in hipped second floor front porch and dormer roofs. Flared, shingled front porch piers and diagonally-cut arched porch openings.
- 64 C (c. 1875) 1-story, Second Empire, frame house similar to #38 Tremont Street; has stucco siding and slate roof.
- 68 C (1906, William H. Scoville) 2-story, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof. Wood shingle siding, with stucco and half-timbering in projecting front gable. Clapboards between front, second floor windows. First floor, front porch with paired, square posts and pitched roof. (Photograph #19)
- 70 C (1906, William H. Scoville) 2-story, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with flared, pitched roof. Clapboards on the first floor and wood shingles above in courses of alternating widths. First floor front porch with paneled and molded square corner posts and flat roof. Paneling around and between the second floor front windows. Hip-roofed front dormers. (Photograph #19)

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Tremont Street,
East Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- 72 C (1906, William H. Scoville) 1-story, Shingle Style/
Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof
and wood shingles. Projecting, 3-sided small
shingled roof overhang in front gable
peak, with oriel window underneath. First floor
front porch with clustered square posts and
shed roof. Oriel windows on sides. (Photograph #19)
- 74 C (1906, William H. Scoville) 2-story, Shingle Style/
Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped
roof and cross gables, wood shingles. First floor
front porch with shed roof. Oriel windows on
sides. Front gable peak projects over the
third floor Palladian window. (Photograph #19)
- 76 C (1906, William H. Scoville) 1-story, Shingle
Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel
roof and non-original aluminum siding. Flat-
roofed, first floor, front porch, with paired
columns on paneled pedestals. Oriel windows on
sides. Projecting front gable peak has recessed
window with rounded reveals.
- 78 C (1906, William H. Scoville) 2-story, Shingle
Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched
roof, clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles.
Non-original aluminum blinds. First floor, front
porch with flat roof and shingled corner piers
taller than the porch roof. First floor, side
oriel windows and second floor, front bays.
Third floor, projecting, front gable.
- 80 C (1906, William H. Scoville) 1-story, Shingle Style/
Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof
and cross gables, wood shingles. First floor
front porch, with hipped roof and pediment, has
clustered square posts on shingled pedestals.
Oriel windows on first floor sides, Palladian
window in projecting front gable.

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Tremont Street,
West Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- 33 C (1896) 1-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof. Non-original aluminum siding. A front cross gable projects over a front porch, which has clustered columns.
- 37-39 C (1915) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof and non-original aluminum siding on the first floor, grained asbestos siding above. Cross gables.
- 43 C (1896) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof and wood shingle siding of alternating length shingles. 2-story bays flanking the front entrance, which has leaded sidelights. Wide front porch. Three front dormers with Eastlake woodworking and Palladian window in the center. Gambrel-roofed carriage house in rear with cross gables and cupola.
- 45 C (1896) 2-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house, L-plan, with flared, gambrel roofs. Non-original aluminum siding (first and second floors) and wood shingles. Wrap-around porch with turned columns, sawn brackets and braces. (Photograph #17)
- 47-49 C ((1907) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, brick house with pitched roof and side gables. First floor, front porch modernized with aluminum siding and enclosed. Small, second floor, front porch has low, shingled walls and hipped roof. Third floor Palladian window has glazed brick center arch. (Photograph #17)
- 51-53 C (1907) Similar to #47-49 except that both front porches are open, the second floor porch has a pitched roof, and the gable peaks have Eastlake-style pierced screens. (Photograph #17)
- 55-57 C (1907) Similar to #47-49 except that both porches are open, its windows have flat brick arches and the gable peaks have Eastlake-style ornamentation. (Photograph #17)
- 59-61 C (1907) Similar to #47-49 except that both porches are open, the second floor porch has a pitched roof and the gable peaks have Eastlake-style ornamentation. (Photograph #17)

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Tremont Street,
West Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- | | | |
|-------|----|---|
| 63 | C | (1902) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with non-original aluminum siding. Wide front porch, which has been enclosed, with 2 bays above. Pavilion-roofed wing at rear corner. |
| 65 | C | (1902) 2-story, Queen Anne/American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables, clapboards on the first floor and shingles above. Wide front porch, which has been enclosed, has clustered columns. 2 front bays on second floor. |
| 69 | C | (1901) 1-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof, weathered wood shingles on the first floor, non-original aluminum siding above. Corner tower. First floor in front has been remodeled inappropriately with new windows and probable enclosure of original porch. |
| 71 | C | (1901) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof and non-original grained asbestos siding. Wide front porch has been enclosed. Stone chimney stack. |
| 73 | NC | (1901) 2-story, Queen Anne/American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof, brick and flush vertical boards on the first floor and wood shingles above. Corner tower. First floor in front has been remodeled inappropriately with a brick addition. Stone chimney stack. |
| 75-77 | C | (1903) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables, wood shingle sheathing. First and second floor front porches, with clustered columns on stone pedestals (first floor) and shingled pedestals (second floor). Adamesque decoration in first floor porch pediment. Stained glass in upper sashes and transoms. Stone chimney stack. (Photograph #10) |
| 81-83 | C | (1898) 2-story, 2-family, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof, cross gambrel gables. Grained asbestos siding (first and second floors) and wood shingles. First and second floor, Neo-Classical Revival, front porches; paired front doors flanked by pilasters and paneling. |

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Warrenton Avenue,
North Side

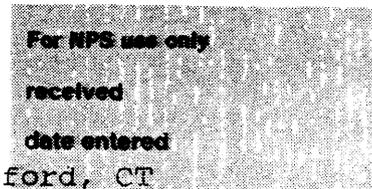
Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 114 | C | (c.1900) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with flared, hipped roof and sheathed in non-original grained asbestos siding. |
| 118 | C | (c.1890) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables on front and side. Sheathed in non-original grained asbestos siding and synthetic siding (soffits). Large rear addition. |
| 122 | C | (1912) 1-story, Colonial Revival, brick (first floor) and frame house with flared, gambrel roof. Sheathed partly in non-original synthetic siding. Inglenook-like benches frame the front entrance. |
| 126 | C | (1895) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with pitched roof (gable end to street) and cross gables on sides and projecting, lower, pitched gable on front. |
| 130 | C | (1903) 2-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof, cross gables on side and rear, and corner tower. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. |
| 140 | C | (1899, William H. Scoville) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof (gable end to street) and cross gables. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. |
| 144 | C | (1898, William H. Scoville) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof and hip-roofed projection on side. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. Garlands in panel between front, second-floor windows. |
| 150 | C | (1900, William H. Scoville) 2-story, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with flared, hipped roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. 1-story, wide front porch with attenuated, clustered, turned posts. Large, front gabled dormer with projecting diagonal, 2-sided window and flared roof between flanking, recessed windows. Large, shingled brackets. (Photograph#18) |

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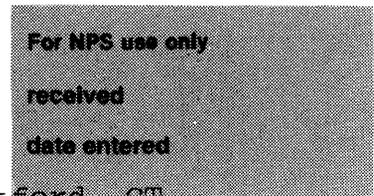


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<u>Warrenton Avenue, North Side</u>	<u>Date (and architect if known), Style and Description</u>
154 C	(1900, William H. Scoville) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding.
174-176 C	(1905) 2-story, 2-family Queen Anne/American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof and cross gables on sides. Sheathed in non-original, grained asbestos siding.
<u>Warrenton Avenue, South Side</u>	
91 C	(1915) 1-story, Colonial Revival, frame and brick house with gambrel roof. Brick (first floor) and wood shingled. First floor front porch, under flared front roof overhang, has paired, square wood posts on a low brick wall. Long front dormer is shed-roofed with pediments at either end. (Photograph #24)
99 NC	(1935) 1-story, modern, Colonial Revival, frame house with gambrel roof and sheathed with probably non-original synthetic siding.
105 NC	(1935) 1-story, Cape Cod, frame house with pitched roof and sheathed in wood shingles. Non-original metal canopy over front entrance.
109 NC	(1934) 2-story, Tudor Revival, frame house with pitched roof; steeply pitched cross gable and chimney on front. Wood shingled.
111 C	(1915) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof and sheathed in clapboards. Front porch has been enclosed.
117 C	(c.1900) 2-story, Queen Anne, frame house with hipped roof and cross gable on front. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. Corner tower faced with wood blocks on first floor.
125 C	(c.1900) 2-story, Queen Anne, brick and frame house with pitched roof (gable end to street) and cross gable on side. Brick (first and second floors) and wood shingles. Corner tower. 1-story front porch with applied woodwork of floral design in cross gable. Windows are framed by glazed brick quoins. (Photograph #9)

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Warrenton Avenue,
South Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- 127-129 C (1915) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. Converted to 2-family.
- 133 C (1899) 2-story, Shingle Style, frame house with hipped roof, cross gables on front and cross hipped gable on side. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. Front roof slope projects over first-floor porch, with second-floor front porch in cross gable above this overhang.
- 139 C (1903) 2-story, Colonial Revival, frame house with cross gambrel gables, L-plan. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. 1-story front porch has shed roof with cross pediment and clustered columns on paneled pedestals. Tripartite, arched window suggests a Shingle Style influence. Palladian windows on sides. (Photograph #23)
- 145 C (1902) 2-story, Shingle Style, frame house with cross pitched roofs, H-plan. Sheathed in wood shingles and half timbering (the gable peaks). 1-story, corner polygonal porch and porte cochere on side have braces that suggest a Stick Style influence; textured front chimney stack and half timbering are Tudor Revival-inspired. (Photograph #26)
- 147-149 C (1906) 2-story, 2-family, Queen Anne/Shingle Style, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles.
- 153-155 C (1899) 2-story, 2-family, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame house with flared, pitched roof (gable end to street) and cross gables. Garlands in pediment of 1-story front porch and in panels above second-floor oriel. Unusual projecting porch on side with apsidal roof. Palladian window in front third floor. (Photograph #14)
- 157 C (1897) 2-story, Shingle Style, frame house with pitched roof and cross gable on front. Sheathed in wood shingles. 1-story, 3-sided bay on side with crenellation.

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Warrenton Avenue,
South Side

Date (and architect if known), Style and
Description

- 171 C (1902, William H. Scoville) 1-story, Shingle Style, frame house with gambrel roof and cross gable in the front roof slope. Wood shingle siding. Front porch has been enclosed. 2-sided, flared, shingled projection over front, third-floor window.
- 175 C (c.1900) 2-story, American Four Square, frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles.
- 177-179 C (1912) 2-story, 2-family, Shingle Style, frame house with pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles.

West Boulevard,
South Side

- 1009 C (1905) 1-story, Shingle Style, frame house with pitched roof and cross gable in projecting front roof slope. Sheathed in wood shingles.

West Boulevard,
North Side

- 1006-1008 C (1908) 2-story, 2-family, Colonial Revival, frame house with pitched roof (gable end to street). Sheathed in clapboards (first floor) and wood shingles. First-floor front porch has been inappropriately altered and enclosed.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates See Section #7 **Builder/Architect** See Section #7

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criteria C and A

The West End South Historic District is significant architecturally because it is a cohesive and virtually intact neighborhood of middle class, 19th- and early 20th-century residences that are fine examples of the styles popular in Hartford during that period of time. The predominant styles are Queen Anne, Shingle Style and Colonial Revival; the district contains many houses that exhibit more than one of these styles. The sense of time and place found in this neighborhood is striking. (Criterion C) The district also possesses considerable historic importance because of its association with the commercial and industrial expansion of Hartford toward the end of the 19th century and into the 20th. The residential development of the district occurred largely in response to the housing needs of the expanding middle and upper middle classes, and the neighborhood was one of the area's most desirable addresses. (Criterion A)

Criterion C - Architecture

The degree of cohesion found in this historic district is remarkable. Very few of the houses built between 1850 and 1925, the period of the district's greatest historic and architectural significance, are gone. Farmington Avenue to the north and the streets just to the east of the district have succumbed to the commercial and more intensive housing pressures of this century; this fact, to a great extent, has determined the district's boundaries. These same developmental pressures do not appear to threaten the district to any great extent in the foreseeable future. To an unusual and pervasive extent, therefore, it retains virtually all of the characteristics of a well-to-do, turn-of-the-century neighborhood.

The district, as an entity, is very appealing because of its associations with the past and its architectural and aesthetic qualities. The unbroken rows of original houses, situated on lots of almost uniform size, are highly regular in their facade lines, building size, scale, general proportion, and materials. Within this framework, the individual houses exhibit a great degree of variety in their features and textures (Photographs #2, 19 and 22). The trees and landscaping lining the streets and surrounding the houses are large and well-developed, conveying a strong feeling of age and stability. The resulting rhythm of facades and natural borders is complex and attractive. This quality is most apparent on the east side of Tremont Street, with its rows of single- and two-

(See attached Continuation Sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 46

Quadrangle name Hartford North

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1 1 8	6 8 1 9 7 1 3 0	4 1 6 2 6 0 1 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 1 8	6 8 1 9 7 1 3 0	4 1 6 2 5 5 1 7 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 1 8	6 8 1 9 9 0 0 0	4 1 6 2 5 4 2 0
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D	1 1 8	6 9 0 0 9 0	4 1 6 2 5 4 4 0
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E	1 1 8	6 9 0 3 4 0	4 1 6 2 5 7 6 0
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F	1 1 8	6 9 0 1 8 0	4 1 6 2 6 1 0 0
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G			
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H			
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Verbal boundary description and justification

The district boundary is shown by the dotted line on the attached map drawn to a scale of 1:2400. See also the "Boundary Justification" found in Section #7.

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

state	NA	code	NA	county	NA	code	NA
-------	----	------	----	--------	----	------	----

state	NA	code	NA	county	NA	code	NA
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gregory Andrews and David Ransom, Consultants; edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization The Hartford Architecture Conservancy date October 3, 1984

street & number 51 Wethersfield Avenue telephone 203-525-0279

city or town Hartford state Connecticut

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *[Signature]*

title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission date 3/1/85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature] date 4/11/85
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____
Chief of Registration

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Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 1

family houses, all built within a three year period (1906-1908) by William H. Scoville. The two-family houses in the district, both on Tremont Street and elsewhere, are architecturally quite compatible with the predominant single-family dwellings because of their similar proportions and materials, and only slightly large scale.

The breadth of 19th- and early 20th-century architectural styles found in the district is impressive, and the concentration of houses constructed around the turn of the century is especially noteworthy. One can find in this neighborhood attractive, probably pattern book-derived, examples of the Greek Revival (83 Oxford Street, Photograph #3), Gothic Revival (200 Beacon Street, Photograph #4; and 56-58 Oxford Street, Photograph #5) and Second Empire styles (38 Tremont Street, Photograph #7). Fine examples of the Queen Anne, Shingle Style and Colonial Revival styles are also readily identifiable (66 Oxford Street, Photograph #8; 210 Beacon Street, Photograph #11; and 91 Warrenton Avenue, Photograph #24, respectively).

An important architectural feature of the district is its wealth of houses that mix elements of the Queen Anne, Shingle Style and Colonial Revival styles. The turn of the century was a period of transition from complexity and asymmetry in architecture, as epitomized by the Queen Anne style, to respect for older, more historical forms and greater symmetry. Builders and architects in Hartford, as was perhaps the case in many parts of the country, followed this trend while not yielding entirely to it, at least for a number of years. Since those years of transition were the ones of the most construction in the district, the architecture here reflects this predilection, which resulted in houses that are neither strictly one style or another, but that rather attractively combine styles. The most common element among these houses is their wood shingle sheathing, either entirely or in part; porches, too, are an almost universal feature. Beyond that, the houses of the time are a diverse and interesting juxtaposition of details and forms. 153-155 Warrenton Avenue (Photograph #14) and 161 Beacon Street (Photograph #15) are relatively elaborate examples of this trend.

The 30 houses built by William H. Scoville, which date from 1898 to 1908, are particularly interesting because of their sophistication and originality, and because of their number and concentration on a few streets. Working primarily in the Shingle Style and Colonial Revival style, Scoville mixed stylistic elements with dexterity and produced buildings that are eclectic and highly individualistic. Scoville took typical architectural features and exaggerated them; he put structural details in new places; and he invented, or at least utilized, architectural features that appear in no other houses in the district. 150

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Warrenton Avenue, built in 1900, illustrates his architectural designs in its projecting and dramatically flared eaves; its first floor oriel; and its unusually large front dormer with a projecting, 2-sided, diagonal window (Photograph #18). Scoville's rows of single-family and two-family houses on Tremont Street are extremely good representations of his creativity: while their scales and proportions are basically all alike, each of the houses is unique and demonstrates the breadth of details and forms with which Scoville experimented.

William Scoville and his brother Albert, who built two houses in the district, had no formal architectural training. They parlayed their backgrounds in carpentry and woodworking into prosperous separate careers as architects/builders. They built houses for their own investment purposes and also for others. It appears from city atlases of that time, for example, that William Scoville owned at least some of the Tremont Street lots on which he constructed houses. William Scoville was also a prominent member of the community, which lends added significance to his involvement in the district. He headed the building committees for the extensive expansion of the Hartford Public High School and for the construction of Hartford's Weaver High School. He was also active politically as a Hartford City Council member for several terms. His standing in the community led to his inclusion in the 1917 Encyclopedia of Connecticut Biography, an honor enjoyed at that time by few men of his profession.

Criterion A - History

Until the 1870s, this westernmost section of Hartford and the west side of Prospect Avenue in West Hartford remained open farmland, well apart from the continuing expansion of Hartford's commerce and population. Sylvanus Cone farmed land on both sides of Farmington Avenue in this vicinity. William B. Smith, a well-known merchant tailor and breeder of horses and cattle, owned a large tract between "Smith Street" (now South Whitney Street, one street east of Tremont Street) and "Prospect Hill Road" (now Prospect Avenue), according to the 1869 Baker and Tilden atlas of Hartford County. Smith apparently lived in the c.1855 Greek Revival house at 83 Oxford Street while he established a horse farm, built a ½-mile track and bred "Thomas Jefferson," a horse locally called one of the greatest of its day.

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Responding to the post-Civil War industrial and population growth in Hartford, real estate developer Burdett Loomis and surveyor Joseph Wo druff in 1872 platted and subdivided this neighborhood from Farmington Avenue on the north to Warrenton Avenue (then called Hawthorn Street) on the south, and from Tremont Street on the east to Prospect Avenue on the west. They opened Beacon Street for the sale of property in 1872. Their plat, still in the Hartford Land Records, formed the basis for all subsequent development in the district. Loomis, a prominent citizen and scion of an old Hartford family, was instrumental in developing large portions of the west end of Hartford and the east end of West Hartford. Loomis also built the race track that formed the centerpiece of Charter Oak Park, the area's most famous and popular amusement park during the last half of the 19th century and well into the 20th. He also served as one of Hartford's 12-member delegation to the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

As the Hartford Daily Courant stated in Loomis' 1919 obituary, "his ideas have always been somewhat ahead of his time," and his plans for this neighborhood proved no exception. The Panic of 1873 considerably slowed growth; by 1875, only 6 houses were built. The Panic of 1877 did more: Burdett Loomis lost most of his money and abandoned his plans. Not until 1890 was another house put up.

Hartford was booming again by 1895. After years of stagnation, its grand list grew by 7% in one year, and by 1900 it rose 30%. These greatly improved economic conditions fueled a strong demand for new housing, particularly for the ever expanding and emerging middle class. In 1889, the extension of trolley lines along Farmington Avenue, westward from the center of Hartford to West Hartford, made the West End area attractive for growth. The district developed thereafter with remarkable speed, led by developers such as William and Albert Scoville, Frederick Rockwell, J.W. Eldridge and others. The 1896 Hartford city directory not surprisingly lists a number of men in "real estate" as either owners of land in the district or as residents. Middle-class families of varying means bought homes in the neighborhood. Horace W. Fox, president of the Capitol

City Lumber Company, owned a large house on Warrenton Avenue; probate judge Harrison Freeman lived on Prospect Avenue; Gerald H. Brown, a clerk, owned the house at 56-58 Oxford Street; and Lucy A. Barbour, whose father was the first owner of the c.1875 house at 172 Beacon Street, operated "Miss Barbour's School for Girls" at that same address in 1896. Oxford and Beacon Streets by then were almost completely built up, as were Farmington and Prospect Avenues. The number of lots still owned by banks, such as the Mechanics Savings Bank, attested to the foreclosures that had plagued the district in earlier years.

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West End South Historic District, Hartford & West Hartford, CT

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The district continued to develop rapidly thereafter, and it also reflected in its residents the growing ethnic diversity of the city, especially of its middle class. By 1909, few open lots remained. Prominent residents at that time included Moses Fox, one of Hartford's leading retailers and president of the G. Fox & Company, the city's largest department store, who lived at 534 Prospect Avenue. The bulk of the residents were solidly middle class; for example, Harris Burr, the owner/occupant of 49-51 Tremont Street in 1909, was a credit manager at Pope Manufacturing Company. A few Irish families lived in the district in 1909, and by 1920 men such as Leon Greenberg, a wine importer; John Pappas, a candy retailer; and Antonio DeLorenzo, owner of several theaters, were residents.

Despite many changes during this century, the West End South district is virtually intact. By the late 1960s, the age of these houses and deferred maintenance began to take their toll. A number of buildings fell into disrepair and some were converted to multiple-units. In the past 5 to 10 years, however, the district has begun to turn around and its appearance has improved.

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet

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West End South National Register
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A	18/689730/4626060
B	18/689730/4625570
C	18/689900/4625420
D	18/690090/4625440
E	18/690340/4625760
F	18/690180/4626100





West End South
 National Register Historic District
 Hartford & West Hartford, CT

KEY:

District Boundary:
 Photographs (and
 Direction):

- Styles:
- G Greek Revival --
 - GR Gothic Revival --
 - I Italianate --
 - S Stick --
 - Se Second Empire --
 - QA Queen Anne --
 - SS Shingle --
 - CR Colonial Revival --
 - AES American Four Square --
 - TR Tudor Revival --

Non-Contributing Structures: NC

