

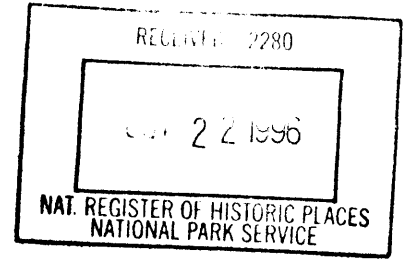
PROPERTY NAME

West Hill Historic District, West Hartford, CT

Page 1

United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: West Hill Historic District

Other Name/Site Number: Vanderbilt Estate

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 19, 20, 25, 26, 30, 36, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 51, 52, 55, 56, 59, 60, 65, 66 West Hill Road Not for publication: NA

City/Town: West Hartford

Vicinity: NA

State: CT County: Hartford Code: 003

Zip Code: 06107

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private: x
Public-local:
Public-State:
Public-Federal:

Category of Property

Building(s):
District: x
Site:
Structure:
Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

26

3
1
30

Noncontributing

1 buildings
 sites
 structures
 objects
1 Total

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: NA

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

PROPERTY NAME

West Hill Historic District, West Hartford, CT

Page 3

United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwellings

Current: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwellings

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:

20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Materials:

Foundation: CONCRETE, STONE

Walls: BRICK, STONE, WOOD, vinyl

Roof: slate, ASPHALT

Other Description: _____

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The West Hill Historic District is a 1920s real estate development containing 25 large architect-designed Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival homes. The 11-acre district is located in West Hartford, Connecticut, four blocks west of the City of Hartford line on a site formerly occupied by the Cornelius Vanderbilt Estate (Figure 1).

All houses in the district are compatible in height (about two stories) and mass (10/12 rooms). All face West Hill Drive, set back about 15 feet from the building line on approximately half-acre lots. West Hill Drive is a circular roadway accessed from Farmington Avenue at the south end of the circle (see District Map). In the subdivision layout lots are sited on both sides of the roadway; consequently, the houses face one another. West Hill Drive is appropriately named because the district is on a low hill with higher elevations generally on the northwest falling off to the east and southeast.

West Hill is also a local historic district. The boundaries of the local historic district and the National Register historic district are the same.

West Hill Historic District's southern boundary, Farmington Avenue, long a prestigious residential street, is now a busy commercial thoroughfare (State Route 4). Hamilton Avenue to the east is a service road for houses facing the next street east (Walbridge Road) which generally are of size and age comparable to those in the district. To the north lies the former Mount Saint Joseph Academy, built as a girls' boarding school and now undergoing rehabilitation and expansion as an assisted-living center. The western boundary is the rear lot lines of houses facing Vanderbilt Road, which generally are smaller than those in the district. The neighborhood for several blocks in all directions

is residential, except for commercial structures on Farmington Avenue and the abutting former Mount Saint Joseph Academy.

The district's visual identity is established by the rugged brownstone ashlar retaining wall which runs for 421 feet along Farmington and Hamilton Avenues. Curved segments of the wall terminate in piers 22 feet apart which form the two entranceways from Farmington Avenue. Pintles in the 3' x 3' piers indicate that originally there may have been iron gates. The wall is the only feature remaining from the Vanderbilt Estate. Site layouts of parcels on the eastern edge of the district take advantage of the fall off in grade to Hamilton Avenue to locate their garages on that street, behind and below the houses. Utility lines are underground; there are no "telephone poles."

All but two of the 25 houses were built in the early- to mid-1920s. Of the 23, 14 are in the Colonial Revival style (5, 7, 9, 20, 30, 36, 40, 41, 43, 45, 55, 60, 65, and 66 West Hill Drive), nine in the Tudor Revival style (6, 14, 19, 25, 47, 51, 52, 56, and 59 West Hill Drive). Two combine features of both styles (26 and 44 West Hill Drive). Only two of the 23 are frame (5 and 45 West Hill Drive); the others are masonry (brick or stone, or a combination of the two) or stucco. The fact that 20 houses have slate roofs contributes to the sense of unity within the district. (See Inventory below.)

The Colonial Revival-style houses display such features as rectangular ground plans, central doorways with side lights and fanlights, small-pane windows, gable or gambrel roofs, and end chimneys. Federal decorative features such as broken pediments, keystones over the windows, and raised foliate decorations are present but do not proliferate. The brickwork often is laid up in decorative bonds such as English and Flemish, with liberal use of black brick for variety and visual interest. Moreover, the mortar is recessed from the face of the brick in many cases, creating a three-dimensional effect.

The Tudor Revival-style houses employ stylistic components such as stucco and half-timbered walls and gable ends, irregular ground plans, broad and steep gable roofs, and steel leaded casement windows. Moreover, the proportions and surfaces evoke an identifiable medieval sense reminiscent of English Cotswold architecture, particularly in the group along the east side of the circle.

Inventory

C/ NC	Address	Year	Description
C	Vanderbilt stone wall	1880	Retaining wall along Farmington and Hamilton Avenues of random ashlar brownstone blocks topped by dressed tooled coping. 4' ¹ / ₅ ' high, 421' long. 9'-high piers at entrances have bands of incised quatrefoils below caps. (Photograph 1)
C	5 West Hill Drive	1921	John B. Knox House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect, attr. 2-story frame gambrel-roofed 5-bay Colonial Revival house covered with wooden shingles with

central doorway and end chimneys. Three gabled dormers in lower roof slope. 8-over-8 windows. Double-door entrance under blind fanlight is 1962 alteration. (Photograph 2)

- C 6 West Hill Drive 1920 Cortlandt F. Luce House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 1 3/4-story twin-chimney Tudor Revival stucco house with slate gable roof. Recessed front door in projecting gable-roofed entry. Leaded casement sash. Palladian-type window at first floor south. Second-floor paired casements are wall dormers. Ground slopes off sharply to rear. (Photograph 3)
- C 7 West Hill Drive 1942 John B. Knox-Harry Wood House, Walter P. Crabtree, architect. 2-story brick Colonial Revival gable-roofed 3-bay house with central entrance and twin chimneys. Windows are 6-over-6 under splayed lintels. Simple gabled portico supported by slender square posts. (Photograph 4)
- C 9 West Hill Drive 1920 D. Haynes Murphy House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 2-story brick gambrel-slate-roofed Colonial Revival house with twin end chimneys and five bays of 8-over-8 sash. Brick laid up in English bond of alternate courses of headers and stretchers. 2-story wooden porch supported by square columns protects front door which is surrounded by side lights and semi-elliptical fanlight. Three gabled dormers in lower roof slope. House is on elevated site, above roadway. (Photograph 5)
- C Garage 1920 Gable-roofed brick building.
- C 14 West Hill Drive 1920 Eugene L. Cushman House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 1-story rubble-stone L-shaped gable-roofed Tudor Revival house with slate gable roof and brownstone quoins. Gabled pavilion protects front door recessed behind segmental arch formed by slender brownstone voussoirs. Brownstone voussoirs also surround circular opening in front of exterior chimney. Most windows are paired and tripartite steel leaded casements. First house built in subdivision. (Photograph 6)
- C 19 West Hill Drive 1922 Frederick J. Bliss House. Milton E. Hayman, architect. 1- and 2-story asymmetrical brick Tudor Revival L-shaped house with slate gable roofs parallel with and perpendicular to road. Brick laid up in English bond. Bays, oriel, wall dormer, and hipped-roof dormers. Half-timbering. Leaded steel casement windows, with transoms at second floor. (Photograph 7)

C	Outbuilding	1922	Small round brick structure with conical slate roof. (Photograph 7)
C	20 West Hill Drive	1924	James F. Sechrist House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 1-story brick Colonial Revival 5-bay central-entrance house with slate gable roof. Shed dormers. Wooden gabled portico has coved ceiling. 6-over-6 windows.
C	25 West Hill Drive	1927	Robert P. Butler House, Smith & Bassette, architects. 2-story brick slate gable-roofed Tudor Revival House in L shape. Half-timbered second-floor front elevation. 6-over-1 windows. Large exterior chimney. (Photograph 8)
C	26 West Hill Drive	1924	Frank E. Wolcott House, Smith & Bassette, architects. 1-story stucco and brownstone Tudor Revival/Colonial Revival asymmetrical house with slate gambrel roof. Blind fanlight over front door in gabled 1-story pavilion, Quarter-round attic windows flank end chimneys. Ground slopes off sharply to east.
C	Pool	1920s	In-ground swimming pool.
C	Bath house	1920s	Stone building.
C	Garage	1939	Stone building, S.F. Jeter, Jr., architect. Faces Hamilton Avenue. Second floor is apartment used as playhouse. (Photograph 9)
NC	30 West Hill Drive	1953	Ruby T. Allen House. 2-story frame gable-roofed Colonial Revival house covered with synthetic siding. End chimneys. Entrance in west of three first-floor bays. On front elevation second floor of four bays overhangs first with acorn-shaped pendants. Keystones over 6-over-6 windows. Last house built in subdivision.
C	36 West Hill Drive	1923	Horace R. Grant House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 2-story brick 5-bay Colonial Revival house with slate gable roof and central entrance flanked by side lights. Chimney and porch at each end. 6-over-6 windows. Sited above road. Rear addition, 1937, William T. Marchant, architect.
C	40 West Hill Drive	1925	Douglas J. Roberts House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 1-story brick Colonial Revival central-chimney central-doorway 5-bay house with slate gambrel roof. Wide shed dormer in front roof slope. Small low wing at each end. Gabled portico supported by square posts has coved ceiling. (Photograph 10)

- C 41 West Hill Drive 1925 Earl Bush House. 2-story brick twin-chimney 3-bay central-entrance Colonial Revival house with slate gable roof. Doorway under semi-elliptical fanlight and coved hood in Federal manner. Dentil course under eaves. Scale of decorative features is restrained. (Photograph 10)
- C 43 West Hill Drive 1925 Carl E. Green House, Russell F. Barker, architect. 2-story brick twin-chimney 3-bay central-entrance Colonial Revival house with slate gable roof. Segmental portico has slender columns and raised garland over door in Federal style. 8-over-8 sash. (Photograph 10)
- C 44 West Hill Drive 1928 Chauncey Bush House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 2-story brick slate gable-roofed T-shaped Colonial Revival/Tudor Revival house with pedimented entranceway. Originally had steel leaded-glass casement windows, now replaced with 8-over-8 wooden sash. Brick hood molds over windows. Two string courses of soldier brick.
- C 45 West Hill Drive 1924 Robert B. Wyllie House, Milton E. Hayman, architect. 2-story frame 3-bay Colonial Revival house covered with synthetic siding, under slate hipped roof. Door has side lights and transom behind portico with square posts. Windows are wide 6-over-1. (Photograph 11)
- C 47 West Hill Drive 1922 E. Edmund Cammack House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 2-story brick Tudor Revival L-shaped house. Shed dormers in slate roof. Entrance under semi-elliptical arch in stepped-back section of porch. Wooden casement windows. (Photograph 11)
- C 51 West Hill Drive 1924 Burton W. Bartlett House, Burton W. Bartlett, architect. 2-story stucco irregularly shaped Tudor Revival house with half-timbering on front cross gable which projects from slate hipped roof. Roof slopes down over south porch. North section of house has gabled roof perpendicular to hipped roof. Small-pane wooden windows. (Photograph 11)
- C 52 West Hill Drive 1926 Burton W. Bolles House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 2-story brick symmetrical Tudor Revival house with slate gable roof. Deeply recessed entrance under brick Tudor arch in central pavilion flanked by cross gables. Paired and tripartite 6-over-6 sash. Elevated above roadway.
- C 55 West Hill Drive 1924 Theodore B. Newton House, Milton E. Hayman, architect. 2-story brick Colonial Revival 5-bay house with

central entrance and end chimneys. Slate gable roof. Gabled portico with coved ceiling on square posts. 6-over-1 windows.

- C 56 West Hill Drive 1926 Edward H. Lorenz House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 2-story brick and stucco asymmetrical Tudor Revival house. Slate gable roof has several cross gables. First floor brick, half-timbered above. Wooden sash and steel casement windows.
- C 59 West Hill Drive 1923 Ruth Atkins House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 2-story stucco Tudor Revival house with slate gable roof. Exterior end chimneys. Central cross gable projects as pavilion over central door flanked by 6-over-6 windows. Stucco is scored in squares. (Photograph 12)
- C 60 West Hill Drive 1925 Burton C. Newton House, Burton C. Newton, architect. 1-story stucco gambrel-roofed 5-bay Colonial Revival house with wide shingled 3-bay shed dormer in lower gambrel slope. Gabled hood with coved ceiling over central front door.
- C 65 West Hill Drive 1923 Claire Quinn House, Cortlandt F. Luce, architect. 2-story brick 5-bay central-entrance end-chimneys Colonial Revival house with slate gambrel roof. Broken pediment over front door and keystones over first-floor windows in Federal style. Single central gabled dormer at top of lower slope of gambrel. South porch altered. (Photograph 13)
- C 66 West Hill Drive 1924 J.G. Peterson House, J.G. Peterson, architect. 2-story brick Colonial Revival L-shaped house with slate gable roof. Keystones over 6-over-6 windows. Doorway has half-round arch.

Buffer strip

Land 2' x 691' from Hamilton Avenue along northern borders of West Hill parcels per conveyance to trustee recorded at West Hartford Land Records Volume 64, page 651, which references Spencer & Washburn map dated November 1919.

PROPERTY NAME

West Hill Historic District, West Hartford, CT

Page 9

United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Nationally:___ Statewide: x Locally:___

Applicable National Register Criteria: A x B___ C x D___

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A___ B___ C___ D___ E___ F___ G___

Areas of Significance:	Period(s) of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>1920</u> <u>1946</u>	_____
<u>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</u>	<u>1919</u> <u>1928</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Russell F. Barker, Walter Crabtree, Milton E. Hayman, S.F. Jeter, Jr., Cortlandt F. Luce, Smith & Bassette

State Significance of Property, and Justify Criteria, Criteria Considerations, and Areas and Periods of Significance Noted Above.

Summary

West Hill Historic District is significant historically because it is an excellent example of a planned real estate development of the early 1920s that proceeded under specific design restrictions to achieve outstanding success as a well-crafted and prestigious neighborhood. The district has maintained its highly regarded appearance and standing for three-quarters of a century. The social and economic context which made possible the development of the district marked the final phase of prosperity associated with Hartford's great period of industrial ingenuity and growth.

West Hill Historic District is significant architecturally as a cohesive group of buildings of compatible scale unified according to a controlled plan. The houses were designed well by architects selected from the best-known practitioners active in the Hartford area at the time. Their work displays skill and careful attention both to overall effect and to details derived from the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles popular in the period. The houses are in a fine state of preservation, having been maintained unusually well for three-quarters of a century. The district, free of intrusions, continues to exhibit the setting of spaces between houses, arrangement of buildings and voids, prevalence of trees and walks, and general exterior features without change from time of construction.

History

Among the many enterprises of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794-1877) was a steamship line which ran from New York City up the Connecticut River to Hartford. The "end of the line" attribute may have influenced the Commodore's decision to choose Hartford as a location suitable for his son Cornelius J. Vanderbilt (1830-1882), who was a profligate epileptic. In any event, the Commodore bought West Hill in 1857 as a place for his son to reside, but after Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's wife died he lost interest in the property, and it was sold, by the Commodore, in 1872, only to have Cornelius J. buy it back in 1879. Thereupon, Cornelius J. built the Vanderbilt Mansion, employing architect/builder John C. Mead (1840-1889) for the purpose. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt committed suicide in New York City in 1882 without ever living in the new mansion.

The house stood vacant for six years until purchased by Ira Dimock in 1888. Dimock was a silk manufacturer whose business later became known as the Corticelli Silk Company. The Dimock family lived in the mansion until both Dimock and his wife died in 1917. Their son, Stanley K. Dimock, demolished the mansion in 1918 for the real estate development that got under way in 1919.

Ira Dimock was outraged at what he regarded as an intrusion in the neighborhood when Mount Saint Joseph Academy was built in 1905. He planted a row of poplar trees along the north edge of his property and stipulated in his will that the land on which they stood could never be sold. It was in furtherance of this plan of his father's that Stanley K. Dimock in 1925 created the funded trust which controls the two-foot-wide barrier strip between the district and the Mount Saint Joseph Academy property. The instrument creating the trust describes its purpose with the language "in order to prevent the union and connection through the same ownership of the property on the north side of West Hill and any lots composing the West Hill Tract...." (WHLR 64/651).

Stanley K. Dimock's associate in the real estate development was Horace R. Grant, a business colleague of his father's who took active charge of proceedings. It may be Grant who caused restrictions to be written into the deeds as lots were sold off with provisions requiring that:

1. The brownstone wall be retained.
2. The buyer construct a one-family house costing not less than \$10,000.
3. The front of the house face West Hill Drive with a 15-foot setback.
4. The house be designed by an architect approved by the seller.

The parcels were sold and the houses were built. The plan contemplated by Dimock and Grant was carried out. The district remains substantially unaltered at the present time.

Several of the original owners held prominent places in Hartford's industrial history. D. Hayes Murphy was the founder of the Wiremold Company which introduced a new system of electrical wiring. Frank E. Wolcott was a principal in the Silex Company; Silex became a household word through the success of its innovative coffee maker. Horace R. Grant was president of the Allen Manufacturing Company, known for its patented fastener system and the accompanying, and famous, Allen wrench. Edward Lorenz, an engineer, participated in the invention and perfection of glass-bottling machines at Hartford Empire Company (later Emhart Manufacturing Company).

The common thread running through all these careers was industrial ingenuity, invention, and technological progress. Since the invention of the revolving pistol chamber by Samuel Colt, such innovation had driven the great period of industrial development that prevailed in Hartford from the Civil War to the Great Depression of the 1930s and World War II. Industrial progress provided economic support for a society which embraced development of a well-designed neighborhood and the professional design skills essential for its creation. West Hill is a symbol of the success of that society from the closing years of the era. After World War II, Hartford's leadership position in technological improvements leveled off and entered into the period of decline which continues to the present. In this sense West Hill marked the end of an era.

Architecture

West Hill Historic District exhibits unusual sensitivity in the relationship of each house to its neighbors and to the subdivision as a whole. Compatible spacing and materials and the harmonious architecture of Revival styles create a sense of unity within which each component is nonetheless important. Shade trees and other plant materials enhance the visual consonance created by the carefully planned building program.

The developer specified those architects who could be retained by owners to design West Hill homes. The list was short and included the city's outstanding practitioners of the 1920s. The developer's master plan combined with the architects' individual skills made West Hill Historic District a showcase of the work of Hartford's most talented and successful architects of the era. Each designer expressed his individual interpretation of the currently fashionable revival styles within a cohesive framework. With the properties always having been carefully maintained, the district is well-preserved and continues to be free of intrusions.

Cortlandt F. Luce (1876-1956) was the first architect chosen by the developers to design houses for West Hill. The son of an architect¹ Luce purchased the practice of Edward T. Hapgood (1866-1915) upon Hapgood's death. Hapgood had conducted a distinguished and highly successful practice in which the specialty was Colonial Revival homes in the fashionable West End of the city for Hartford's leaders. Luce continued the same emphasis and therefore was a logical choice for the prestigious new neighborhood. Seven of Luce's 14 West Hill houses were in the Colonial Revival style using the standard materials of red brick and white trim but with more textured brickwork than was customary. Hapgood had also done a few imaginative Queen Anne/Tudor Revival designs, notably the Charles E. Shepherd House, 695 Prospect Avenue (1900, now Kingswood-Oxford School) for which Luce did the north wing in 1917. Luce built upon this background for his six imaginative Tudor Revival/Cotswold houses in West Hill. In one house Luce combined the two styles, successfully (44 West Hill Drive). Luce expressed more ingenuity and imagination in his Tudor Revival than Colonial Revival designs in West Hill. It is readily understandable that their charm was attractive to the society leadership from which came his clients. Luce suffered a cerebral hemorrhage in 1927, after which his practice declined.²

The second architect cleared by the developers for West Hill commissions, in 1922, was Milton E. Hayman (1889-1969), an M.I.T. graduate who worked for Edward T. Hapgood and, intermittently, for Cortlandt F. Luce. His choice, therefore, was simply an extension of established policy. Two of his three houses in West Hill were in the Colonial Revival style, the third Tudor Revival, in continuation of the pattern set by Luce. Two institutional buildings in the Colonial Revival style, both still standing, for which

Hayman is well known are the First Unitarian Congregational Church, 215 Pearl Street, Hartford (1924, later Congregation Ados Israel), and the West Hartford Trust Company building, 4 North Main Street, West Hartford (date unknown, later Connecticut Bank & Trust Company/Fleet Bank).

Hartford's largest architectural practice in prominent and expensive buildings in the 1920s was that carried on by H. Hilliard Smith (1871-1948), who was educated at M.I.T. and abroad, and Roy D. Bassette (1881-1965), a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Architecture where he studied with Paul D. Cret (1876-1945), who previously taught at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. While Smith & Bassette designed a variety of types of buildings in a variety of styles, they are best remembered for their Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival homes in the West End, succeeding to the pre-eminence in this specialty formerly held by Edward T. Hapgood. It is not surprising to find Smith & Bassette represented in West Hill with two houses³, but it is surprising that they employed the Tudor Revival style. West Hill has examples in the Tudor Revival, out of the mainstream of their work; either they succumbed to the charming precedent set by Luce or were requested by their clients to do so. One of the two commissions (26 West Hill Drive) actually mixes the two styles, with great success.

Other architects who worked in West Hill included Russell F. Barker (1873-1961), who started out as a draughtsman for Hartford's leading 19th-century architect, George Keller (1842-1935). Barker had a long, successful, and varied practice, but is best remembered for his Art Deco West Hartford schools.

William T. Marchant (1880-1948) also learned to design Colonial Revival houses for the West End while working for Edward T. Hapgood. His Wood Memorial Library, South Windsor (1926), is in the mode. The complete records of Marchant's practice, including drawings, are held in the garage of the present owners of his former residence.

Walter P. Crabtree (1873-1962) started his practice in New Britain, Connecticut, where the Masonic Temple (now Temple B'Nai Israel), a large brick building with limestone colonnade in the Beaux-Arts mode, was built to his design in 1927-1929. He conducted a Hartford office for almost half a century. Sherwood F. Jeter, Jr. (1903-1991), senior partner in the firm of Jeter & Cook, drew plans for many buildings, emphasizing commercial and institutional functions rather than residential.⁴ Finally, three of the West Hill owners, Burton W. Bartlett, J.G. Peterson, and Burton C. Newton, according to tradition supervised the design and construction of their own homes.

The architects who executed commissions in West Hill in the 1920s were the leading practitioners in Hartford. Such concentration of examples of the work of a number of talented designers is unusual, as is the fact that their diverse talents are contained within an overall sense of unity established by the developers' guidelines.

¹His father, Clarence S. Luce (1851-1924), won first place in the competition for Hartford's civil war monument, Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Arch, but his design was not executed.

²After 1927 Luce lived in several locations, one of which was an apartment house on Farmington Avenue. Many years later, in the 1980s, an old trunk in the basement of the

apartment house was stolen. The thief emptied out the trunk before removing it. The contents, spread over the floor, proved to be drawings from Luce's architectural practice, many of them by Edward T. Hapgood. The scattered drawings were noticed, rescued, and put into the care of the Stowe-Day Library (Hapgood) and the Connecticut Historical Society (Luce, for 6, 20, 40, 52, 56, 59, and 65 West Hill Drive).

³Smith & Bassette drawings for 25 and 26 West Hill Drive are held by the Connecticut Historical Society.

⁴Of all the architectural practices represented at West Hill, only Jeter's office continues to the present time. The firm of Jeter, Cook & Jepson currently conducts one of the largest practices in the Greater Hartford area.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Foster, Sherrill. Historic and Architectural Resource Survey of West Hartford, Statewide Historic Resource Inventory. Hartford: Connecticut Historical Commission, 1983.

Miller Charles L. Vanderbilt's West Hill which is West Hartford's First Sub-Division. 1987.

David F. Ransom. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54(Winter/Spring 1989)1-2.

Report of the West Hartford Historic District Study Committee, July 1977.

Report of the West Hartford Historic District Study Committee, March 1988.

West Hartford Land Records, volume 64, page 651, March 19, 1925.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- Previously Listed in the National Register.
- Previously Determined Eligible by the National Register.
- Designated a National Historic Landmark.
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey: # _____
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record: # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other: Specify Repository: West Hartford Historic District Commission

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreege of Property: 11

UTM References: Zone Northing Easting Zone Northing Easting

A	<u>18</u>	<u>4626240</u>	<u>689280</u>	B	<u>18</u>	<u>4625980</u>	<u>689270</u>
C	<u>18</u>	<u>4625940</u>	<u>689080</u>	D	<u>18</u>	<u>4626230</u>	<u>689060</u>

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary is shown by the dotted line on the accompanying district map, drawn at scale of 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is the same as the boundary originally established for the West Hill subdivision in 1919.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title: David F. Ransom, Consultant, reviewed by John F.A. Herzan, National Register Coordinator

Org.: Architectural Historian

Date: May 1996

Street/#: 33 Sunrise Hill Drive

City/Town: West Hartford

State: CT

ZIP: 06107

Telephone: 860 521-3387

List of Photographs

Photographs were taken by D.F. Ransom in April 1996. Negatives are on file at the Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, CT.

Figure 1

Vanderbilt Mansion
View north
(from Miller)

Photograph 1

Vanderbilt wall,
west gateway
View northeast

Photograph 2

5 West Hill Drive
View southwest

Photograph 3

6 West Hill Drive
View east

Photograph 4

7 West Hill Drive
View southeast

Photograph 5

9 West Hill Drive
View northeast

Photograph 6

14 West Hill Drive
View southeast

Photograph 7

19 West Hill Drive
View west

Photograph 8

25 West Hill Drive
View southwest

Photograph 9

26 West Hill Drive,
garage
View southeast

Photograph 10

43, 41, 40 West Hill Drive
View northwest

Photograph 11

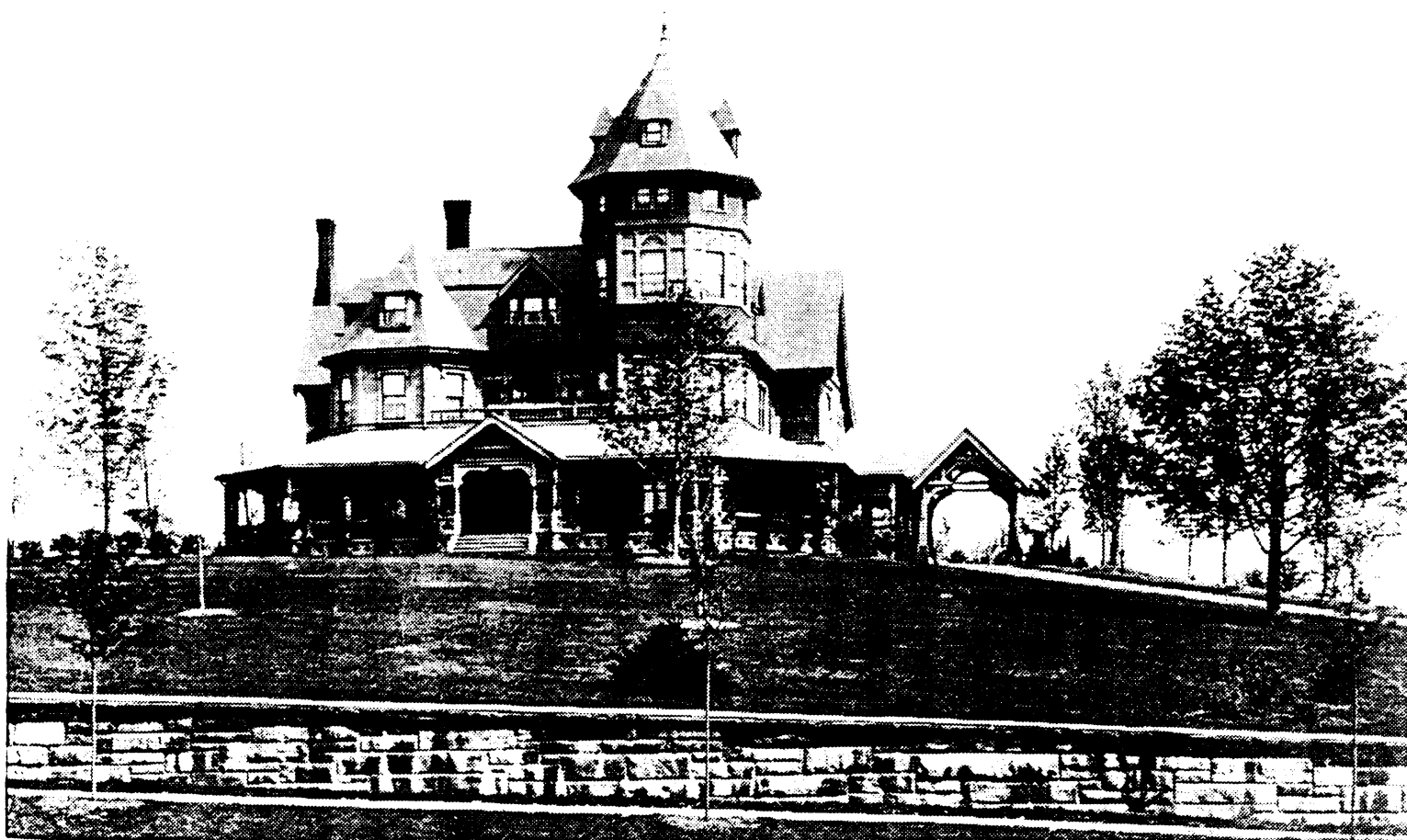
51, 47, 45 West Hill Drive
View northwest

Photograph 12

59 West Hill Drive
View northwest

Photograph 13

65 West Hill Drive
View northwest

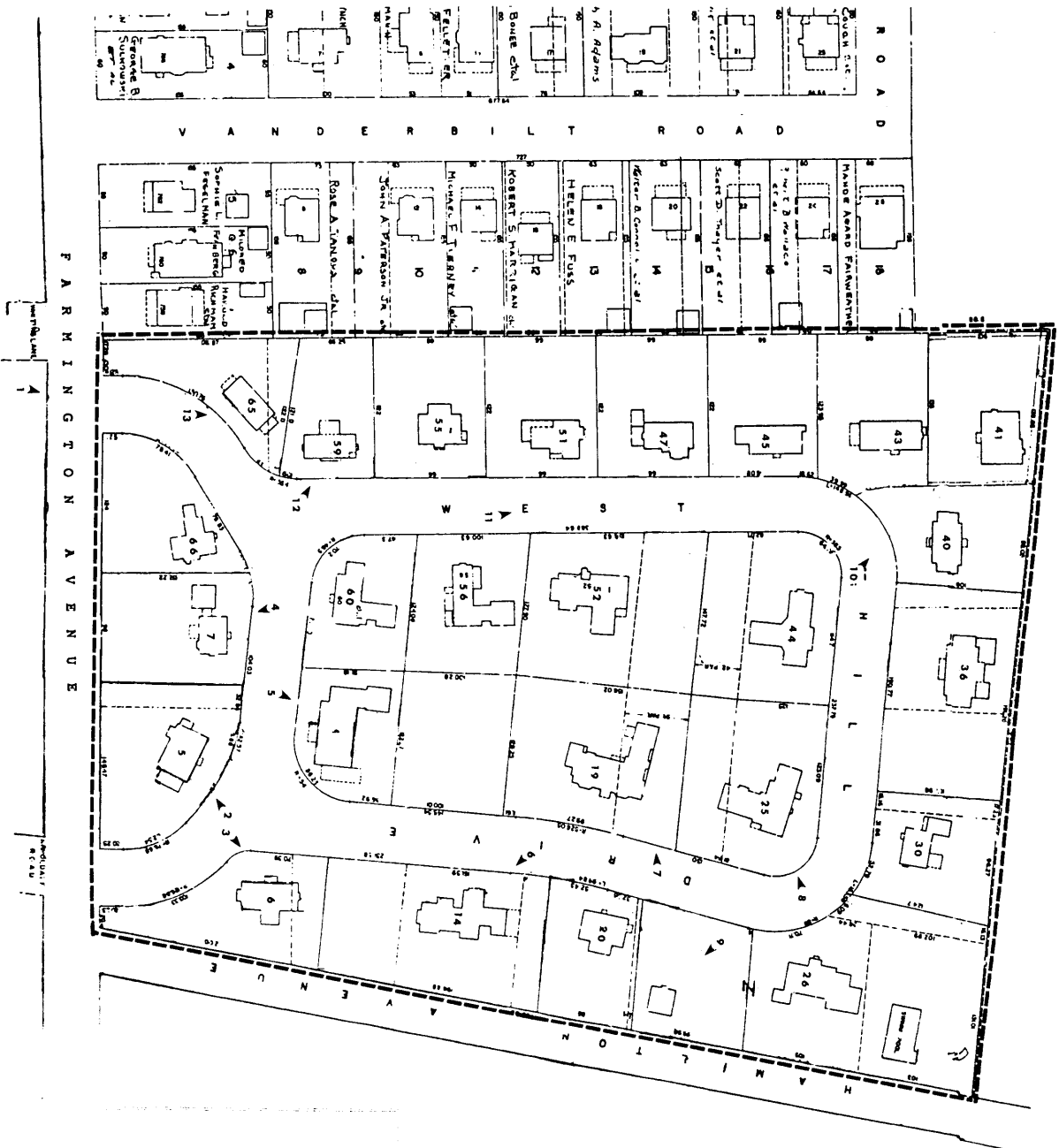


THE VANDERBILT MANSION

WEST HILL

WEST HILL
HISTORIC
DISTRICT

Figure 1



WEST HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

West Hartford, CT

Scale: 1" = 100'

District border - - - - -

Photo key →

