

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Grandview Terrace Boulevard
Other Name/Site Number: Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 250-252, 254-256, 255-257, 260, 261-263, 266, 267-269, 271-273, 272, 275-277, 280, 281, 284, 287-289, 290-292, 291-293, 297 Grandview Terrace

City/Town: Hartford Vicinity: NA Not for publication: NA
State: CT County: Hartford Code: 003 Zip Code: 06114

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property Category of Property
Private: x Building(s):
Public-local: District: x
Public-State: Site:
Public-Federal: Structure:
Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>33</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>33</u>	<u> </u> Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

PROPERTY NAME

Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District, Hartford, CT

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United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

4. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

John W. Shannahan 11/08/02
Signature of Certifying Official Date

John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

 Entered in the National Register _____

 Determined eligible for the National Register _____

 Determined not eligible for the National Register _____

 Removed from the National Register _____

 Other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: DOMESTIC Sub: dwellings

Current: DOMESTIC Sub: dwellings

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:

LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH/20TH CENTURY AMERICAN/Bungalow

Materials:

Foundations: STONE, BRICK
Walls: weatherboard, shingle, BRICK, STUCCO, vinyl
Roof: ASPHALT, slate

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District is the block of Grandview Terrace in south Hartford that runs north and south between White Street and Linnmoore Street. Part of a 1900 real estate development, it is distinctive because it is the only block with a central median, making it a boulevard, because the lots are larger than those surrounding it, and because the 17 houses on the block, built between 1910 and 1925, are characteristic examples of contemporary architectural styles in a good state of historic preservation.. (See District Map and Photos 1 and 12.)

While the roadway of Grandview Terrace is flat running from White Street on the north to Linnmoore St. on the south, grade slopes up from the street to the west and down to the east, as the terrain is essentially a long sloping hillside. There are 17 houses on the block, nine on the west side and eight on the east. Twelve are two-family homes, five single-family. Fifteen are frame, one brick, and one stucco. All are designed in architectural styles in vogue during the first quarter of the 20th century. Stylistic features often are mixed in a single building. Roughly categorized, there are two houses in the Neo-Classical Revival style, four Colonial Revival, two Dutch Colonial Revival, six American Four Square, one Federal Revival, and two Bungalows. Six are known to have been designed by architects.

The next street to the west of the district is Fairfield Avenue, a major artery on which some large homes were individually constructed in the 19th century, and more in the early 20th century. They were not part of the real estate development that included Grandview Terrace Boulevard. On the other hand, many blocks of houses east, south, and north of the district were part of the same real estate development momentum as the district, but the lots are smaller and the houses have less architectural identity than those in the district.

Grandview Terrace Boulevard is a local historic district created by the City of Hartford under state enabling legislation. A small sign reading "Historic District" is mounted on the traffic directional indicator at each end of the median. (Photographs 1, 12)

Inventory

All street addresses are Grandview Terrace, even numbers on the east side, odd numbers on the west. All structures are contributing to the historic and architectural significance of the district.

Dates and costs of houses are taken from Carl Henry, Jr., who cites building permits. Dates of garages are visual approximations.

250-252 1913 2-story frame Neo-Classical Revival/American Four Square 2-family house. Steep hipped roof with gable-roofed dormers and wide roof overhangs. Deep wraparound porch on first floor and smaller second-floor central porch, both with square clustered paneled columns and original turned balusters. First floor covered with clapboards, second with wood shingles. Cost: \$6,500. (Photograph 2)

1940s 2-car frame garage with pyramidal roof.

254-256 1924 2-story frame gabled-roof twin-chimney 2-family Colonial Revival house with central porch supported by tapered square columns and flanked by tripartite windows at first floor; double 6-over-1 windows at second. Vinyl siding. Second floor overhangs first. Small gable-roofed recessed wings under semi-elliptical windows in main gable ends. Cost \$10,000. (Photographs 2, 4)

1940s 2-car frame pyramidal-roofed garage.

255-257 1925 Dunkleberger & Gelrman, architects. C.N. Due, builder. 2-story frame hipped-roof 2-family elongated American Four Square house with front porches enclosed at both levels. Front doors on either side of first-floor porch which now has band of five 1-over-1 windows. Other windows are 1-over-1s. Covered with siding. Cost: \$12,000. (Photograph 3)

1940s 2-car frame garage with pyramidal roof.

260 1922 George F. Johnson, architect. Henry B. Sumner, builder. 2-story frame gable-roofed 3-bay single-family Colonial Revival house covered with vinyl siding. Eaves return. Central entrance porch

supported by square brick columns. Windows are 1-over-1s. 1-story 1-room wing on south side may be former sun porch. Cost: \$7,000. (Photograph 4)

1940s 2-car frame garage with pyramidal roof.

261-263 1913 George Zunner, architect. Strojohann Brothers, builders. 2-story frame hipped-roof elongated American Four Square 2-family house. Open front porches with clustered columns have railings with turned balusters intact at both levels. First-floor porch angles to rear at its south end. Hipped-roof dormers and hipped-roof side pavilions. Cost: \$9,500. (Photograph 3)

1940s 2-car stucco? hipped-roof garage.

266 1924 2-story frame gable-roofed 3-bay Colonial Revival single-family house, covered with vinyl siding. Gambrel roof outline and first-floor pent roof reflect Dutch Colonial Revival influence. Central gable-roofed porch supported by triple steel replacement columns. Glazing pattern 1-over-1. Wide 2-leaf paneled replacement front door under multi-pane transom. Cost \$8,000. (Photographs 4, 10)

1940s 2-car frame pyramidal-roofed garage.

267-269 1924 N.P. Clark, builder. 2-story frame hipped-roof elongated American Four Square/Colonial Revival 2-family house. First-floor full-width front porch and second-floor half porch are enclosed. Second-floor porch has gable roof. Covered with siding. Exterior chimney near front of south elevation, followed by 3-sided 2-story bay. Cost: \$10,000. (Photograph 5)

1940s 3-car frame hipped-roof garage.

271-273 1924 Similar to 267-269, except first-story porch is open. First floor covered with replacement shingles, second floor with vinyl siding to resemble clapboards. (Photograph 5)

1940s 2-car frame garage with pyramidal roof.

272 1923 William D. Johnson, architect. A.C. Teraila, builder. Similar to 266, except for front-elevation fenestration. Large 8-over-1 windows flank central gable-roofed porch of 272, with paired 6-over-1s at second floor on either side of small central window. 272 also has rectangular 3-sided 1-story bay on north elevation and sun room on south. Cost: \$7,100. (Photographs 4, 10)

1940s 1-car frame gable-roofed garage.

275-277 1924 Similar to 267-269 and 271-273. (Photograph 5)

1940s 2-car frame pyramidal-roofed garage.

280 1925 C. Potholm, builder. 2-story frame single-family Colonial Revival gable-roofed house covered with wood shingles. Central gable-roofed enclosed front porch is flanked by paired 6-over-1 windows; second floor has three evenly spaced 6-over-1s. Small gable-roofed 1-story projections on side elevations. Cost: \$10,000. (Photograph 7)

1950s? 1-car frame gable-roofed garage with narrow vertical siding..

281 1924 M.A. Connor, architect and builder. 2-story brick gable-roofed Federal-style single-family house, with twin end chimneys. First floor front elevation, at north, has recessed porch behind arcade of three arched openings, 6-over-6 window under splayed lintel with keystone at south. Within porch are front door under splayed lintel and paired 6-over-6 windows under splayed lintels with keystones. At second floor, 6-over-6 windows flank central half-round window with radial glazing under keystone. Roof is slate. Dentil course in wide roof line fascia under eaves. Brick walls are laid up in English bond of alternating headers and stretchers. Herringbone brick panels are located above porch arches and below fanlight. Stone sills. Cost: \$10,000. (Photographs 6, 11)

1924 2-car gable-roofed brick garage. Eaves return.

284 1910 George Kimball, builder. 1-story stucco single-family Bungalow with high gable roof. Open arcade of front porch is composed of two wide segmental arches on front, round-headed arches on ends, all infilled with small-pane windows for winter season at time pictures were taken. Front steps in pictures lead up to porch balustrade temporarily infilled at top of steps. Winter entrance is on south side. Broad shed-roofed dormer above hung with slate. Dormer fenestration consists of two pairs of narrow 4-pane casement windows. Their lights have pointed arches at tops. Cost: \$4,100. (Photographs 7, 10)

1910 1-car gable-roofed stucco garage.

287-289 1924 George Zunner, architect. 2-story frame elongated American Four Square 2-family house with flat-roofed 1-story front porch projecting toward street at north end of front elevation, with brick front steps, balanced by large 2-story sun porch projecting laterally at south front corner. Tripartite 6-over-6 windows at first and second floors. Single window over porch. Hipped-roof dormers. Covered with clapboards. (Photographs 8, 9, 11)

1940 2-car frame garage with pyramidal roof.

290-292 1912 2-story frame gambrel-roofed 2-family gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival house with cross gambrels. Probable former large 2-story front porch at south front corner now enclosed. Present entrance to north. Windows 1-over-1s. Second floor overhangs first. Covered with vinyl siding. (Photograph 7, 10)

1950 4-car frame garage under hipped roof.

291-293 1913 W.E. Anderson, builder 2-story frame 2-family Neo-Classical Revival/American Four Square house, covered with wood shingles. Open Neo-Classical Revival wide front porch, which is wider than house, is approached by wide steps at north under shallow pediment. Pediment is repeated at south end of porch. Clustered columns rise from solid balustrade to support porch roof. Porch at north end of second floor repeats first-floor design on smaller scale. Windows 1-over-1s. 2-story bay on south side elevation under large hipped-roof dormer. Large diamond-shaped panes in dormer window. Cost: \$6,000 (Photographs 8, 9, 11)

297 1915 L.W. Slocum, builder 1-story frame single-family gable-roofed Bungalow covered with wood shingles. Entrance to open front porch is flanked by floor-to-ceiling columns. Open ends of porch are arched, above solid balustrades. Small-pane sidelights flank front door. North of front door large picture window is flanked by sidelights. Wide bracketed shed-roofed dormer above has fenestration of four narrow 4-over-1 windows between larger 1-over-1s. Cost: \$5,700. (Photographs 8, 11)

1915 2-car wood-shingled asymmetric gable-roofed garage. East addition to garage is recessed behind small columned porch under cross gable.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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, Community Planning & Development</u>	<u>1900-1925</u>	<u>1900; 1910-1925</u>

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: See Architects

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

Summary

Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District is significant historically because it was part, the most prestigious part, of an early-20th-century "street-car suburb" real estate development that played a role in the rapid growth of Hartford at the turn of the 20th century. In this real estate development, which converted farmland to many small lots for affordable houses, the Boulevard District block was distinctive for its somewhat larger parcels suitable for more architecturally distinguished homes. The district is significant architecturally because builders took advantage of the subdivision plan to enhance this block with good examples displaying the characteristic features of contemporary architectural styles, including the Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Federal Colonial Revival, American Four Square, and Bungalow.

History

At the end of the 19th century, the area in south Hartford on both sides of Fairfield Avenue from New Britain Avenue to Cedar Hill Cemetery was farmland and pasture. Except for several estates, there were few buildings. Social and economic conditions in the city, however, held the seeds for significant changes for this

open space. Requisite conditions for land development, such as a good economy, a growing population, and dependable transportation, were in place. By the turn of the century, the effects of the severe depression of 1893 were largely past. Between 1890 and 1900, Hartford's population had increased by 70%, and new electric trolley lines radiated in all directions from the city's center. One of them ran out New Britain Avenue with a spur down Fairfield Avenue to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

The arrival of dependable transportation was a new factor that made it possible to develop suburbs for middle-income and working-class families. Life in the central city was characterized by a workday averaging 12 hours, six and sometimes seven days per week, constituting rigorous conditions for breadwinners and their families. Where you lived depended on where you worked and how quickly you could get to work. Grandview Terrace Boulevard was a good distance (2½ miles) from jobs in the center of the city. Over unpaved roads it was a risky commute. But with the trolley on steel rails running on a regular schedule it became feasible to work in the city and live in the country, a circumstance not overlooked by real estate developers..

The initial city record for Grandview Terrace was filed with Hartford's City Clerk on September 17, 1900, in the form of a plat of building lots and streets in a subdivision called Parkway Heights (Figure 3). The lots and streets were laid out as they are today and Grandview Terrace, not yet named, is there with its boulevard. The land of this new subdivision had been the site of the State Reformatory, used principally for farming and grazing. It was bounded by White Street on the north, about 120 feet south of Linnmoore Street on the south, Fairfield Avenue on the west, and what would become Campfield Avenue on the east/. On the original tract map Grandview Terrace has the only boulevard and the lots average about 10 feet wider than the majority of the others throughout the tract. The developers envisioned a special future for the block, which was made up of 16 lots¹ out of the 266 lots that comprised the whole of Parkway Heights.

In 1901 a sister tract north of White Street called Trinity Heights also was laid out. Together these two tracts comprised the property of the New England Development and Real Estate Company, one of many real estate speculators which were buying land in a semicircular swath around the city's dense center.

Selling began immediately after the Parkway Heights plat map was filed. Between September and November 12, 1900, 12 of the 16 lots on Grandview Terrace Boulevard were sold. Frank C. Benedict was the real estate agent who transacted the sale of all the properties in the two tracts. Lots sold for an average of \$250.00. By 1902 all the lots in Parkway Heights were sold or transferred into private hands and the development company disappeared from the city directory. None of the original buyers built a house and lived in the development.

Once purchased, the lots sat vacant for years. The first building permit for Grandview Terrace Boulevard was issued to Edith Kimball on June 29, 1910. Then one permit followed in 1911, two in 1913, and

¹In the mid-1920s, four lots on the west side of the street were narrowed, to create an additional parcel, bringing the total number to the present 17.

one in 1915. These first five homesteaders lived a lonely rural existence until 1920, but then the construction pace picked up and by 1925 the block was complete almost as it is today. (Many of the garages came later.)

From the beginning of building on the street, Grandview Terrace Boulevard attracted a mix of people from management, middle management, education, medicine, and the trades, though variety was primarily economic rather than ethnic. The following is a list of residents and their occupations on the block in 1930:

- 250 Irene McNally, nurse
- 252 Alexander Stuart, clerk, Aetna Fire Ins. Co.
- 254 Elmer and Anna Fenwick, he a salesman, she a bookkeeper
- 256 Russell Johnson
- 255 Christian (Lucy) Due, assistant at State Library
- 257 Timothy O'Donnell
- 260 John F. Thompson, dentist
- 261 Allan Risteen (Ella), Director of Technical Research, The Travelers
- 263 Andrew Wroblewski (Mary)
- 266 George Kinsella, adjuster
- 267 John J. O'Donnell, starter at Connecticut Co.
- 269 George V. Davis, manager, Connecticut Boulevard, East Hartford
- 271 Frank Madigan, manager, 3 New Britain Avenue
- 272 Thomas L. Bestor, associate Trust Officer, Hartford National Bank
- 273 Thomas E. Dooley, federal bank examiner
- 275 Frederick (Isabella C.) Woolley, assistant storekeeper
- 277 Martin Christensen, Hartford Paper Ruler Co.
- 280 Walter McAndrews
- 281 Michael A. Connor, president, Michael A. Connor Construction Co.
- 284 George E. Kimball
- 287 William E. Ricketson, Secretary, Hartford Builders Finish Co.
- 287 Neils A. Mortensen, salesman at 122 Washington
- 289 Willard A. Snow (Annabelle), salesman
- 290 Peter Anderson, mason
- 291 Peter Johnson, tailor
- 293 George F. Hamlin, superintendent for repairs, State Highway Department
- 297 Lyman A. Smith, employee, Pratt and Whitney Aircraft

Architecture and Architects

The 17 houses in the Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District without exception are good examples of architectural styles popular in the first quarter of the 20th century, displaying characteristic design features of the period. Perhaps the most dominant presence is that of the eight double houses which often combine the columns and pediments of the Neo-Classical Revival with the roof and proportions of the

American Four-Square (250-252, 255-257, 261-263, 267-269, 271-273, 275-277, 287-289, 291-293). Good sized, they are deeper, almost long rectangles in shape, rather than more nearly square as often found in the American Four Square style. Front porches at both levels are important features.

The Colonial Revival is well represented by the gambrel roof of 290-292, by a gable-roofed, three-bay, central entrance typical example (260), and by a sign of the times in one-story "sun room" wings (260, 266, 272). 254-256 is a twin-chimney member of the group with the added interest of double and tripartite windows and a small second-story overhang. 280 has the distinction of being covered with wood shingles

In two examples of the Dutch Colonial Revival (266, 272) the typical gambrel roof is more apparent in the profile than in the reality, the usual shed-roof of the dormer appearing more as the principal roof slope, but the *de rigueur* pent roof is in place at first floor level.

Perhaps the most sophisticated house on the block, both in materials and design, is 281, which is built of brick laid up in English bond of alternating headers and stretchers, with a slate roof and stone sills. The brick-arched open arcade of the front porch and splayed lintels with keystones exemplify the brick-laying craftsmanship, which includes decorative herringbone patterns and radial window surrounds. The millwork of front door, shutters, window surrounds, and roofline fascia is outstanding.

Two Bungalows (284, 297) add variety to the make up of the block. The structural material of 284 establishes an out-of-the-ordinary tone, while the arched front porch, hooded side entry, and narrow second-floor window panes with Gothic arch glazing all bear witness to the dedication of the designer in creating a consistent idiosyncratic design of unusual originality for a tract house.

Architects are known for five of the 17 houses. These architects were the following:

281 Michael A. Connor (1887-1947), president of Michael A. Connor Construction Company. He is credited (by the building permit and family tradition) with both designing and constructing this, his own, home, which is now owned and occupied by his son's (Michael A. Connor, Jr.) family.

255-257 Dunkelberger & Gelman. George L. Dunkelberger (1891-1960) and Joseph L. Gelman (1892-1953) practiced in partnership from 1921 to 1927. The firm produced apartment houses with unusually imaginative textures, roofs, and decorative features. 1-7 Wethersfield Avenue, 1925, is a good example. Dunkelberger went on to design the equally imaginative low-budget bridges for the Merritt Parkway, for which he is widely remembered.

260 George F. Johnson. No information is at hand regarding George F. Johnson.

272 William D(avid) Johnson (1863-1939). A Yale graduate, Johnson worked five years as an engineer for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. In architectural practice, he designed homes, schools, and warehouses in the firms of Curtis & Johnson, 1891-1903, and Johnson & Burns, 1908-1914, and by himself.

260 Henry B. Sumner (-1922). Little information is at hand regarding Sumner. His only other known work is 41-43 Adams Street.

261-263 George Zunner (ca. 1861-1936). Born in Germany, Zunner came to the United States as supervising architect for construction of the German pavilion at the Chicago World's Colombian Exposition of 1893, before coming to Hartford in 1896. He designed houses for low- and middle-income families in great number.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Henry, Carl, Jr. "Draft Report for the Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District." Documentation for listing the district in the State Register of Historic Places. 1999 .

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

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: _____

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: 4.5

UTM References: Zone Northing Easting Zone Northing Easting

A 18 4622750 692060 B 18 4622570 692080

C 18 4622520 691920 D 18 4622700 691900

Verbal Boundary Description:

The district boundary is shown by the heavy line on the District Map, Figure 1. It encompasses the properties facing Grandview Terrace on the Boulevard block between White and Linnmore Streets.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is drawn to encompass the properties facing Grandview Terrace on the Boulevard block between White and Linnmore Streets as laid out in the 1900 real estate development plat, Figure 3.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title David F. Ransom, reviewed by John F.A. Herzan, National Register Coordinator

organization Architectural Historian date May 2002

street & number 83 Avery Heights telephone 860 953-8626

city or town Hartford state CT zip code 06106

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

List of Photographs

Photographs were taken on March 13, 2002, by David F. Ransom. Negatives are on file at the Connecticut Historical Commission.

Photograph 1

General view of boulevard,
looking south

Photograph 2

250-252, 254-256
view southwest

Photograph 3

261-263, 255-257
view northwest

Photograph 4

254-256, 260, 266, 272
view southwest

Photograph 5

275-277, 271-273, 267-269
view southwest

Photograph 6

281
View west

Photograph 7

280, 284, 290-292
view southwest

Photograph 8

297, 291-293, 287-289
View southwest.

Photograph 9

291-293, 287-289
View west

Photograph 10

266, 272, 278-280, 284, 290-292

View northeast

Photograph 11

297, 291-293, 287-289, 281

View Northwest

Photograph 12

General view of boulevard,
looking north

List of Figures

U.S. Geodetic Survey map

Figure 1. District Map

Figure 2. Photo Key

Figure 3. 1900 Real Estate Plat Map

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

6467 IV SE
(AVON)

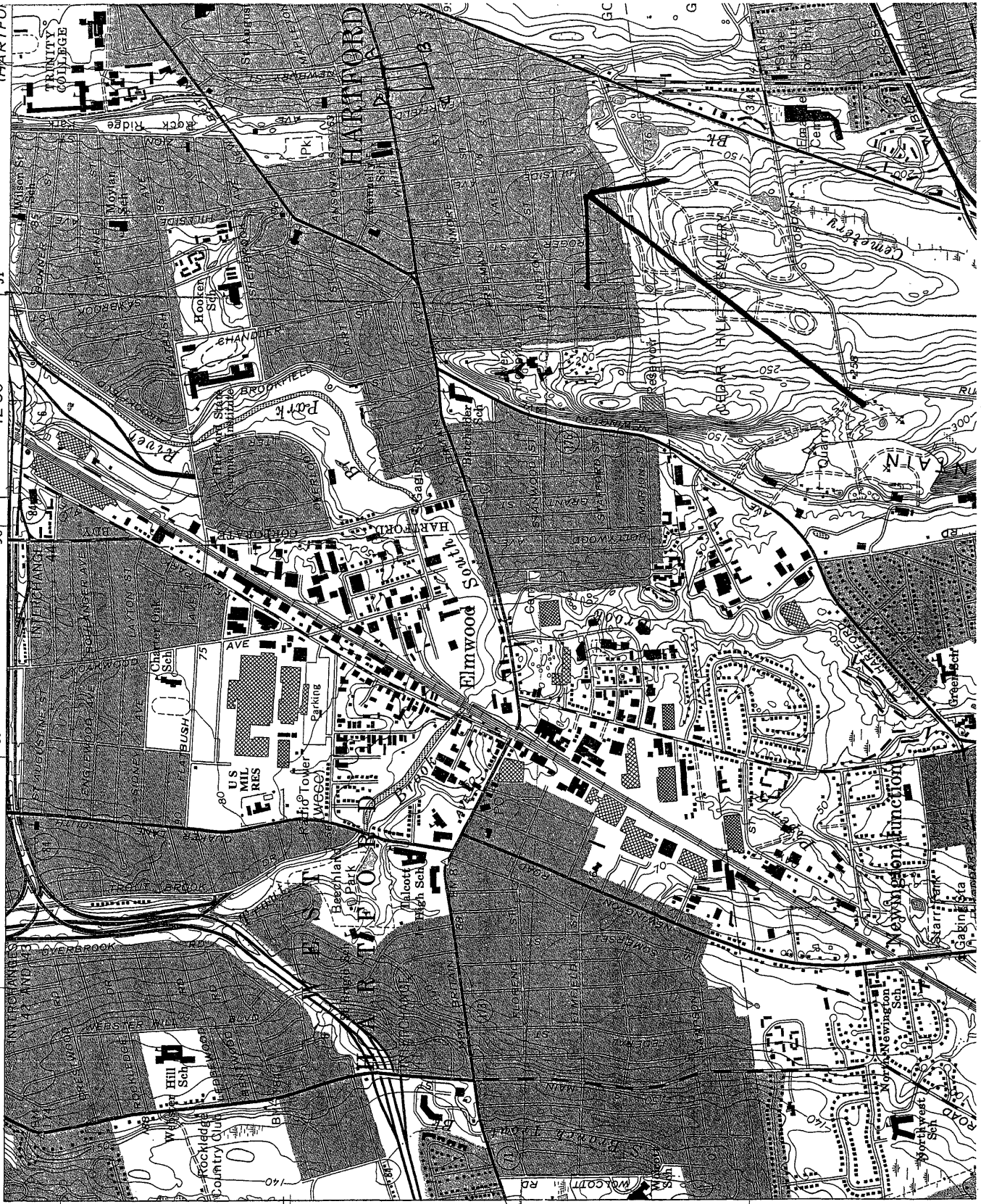
72° 45'
41° 45'

1 988000m.E

690

42'30"

6467 (HARTFO)



4620

4624000m.N

4620

GRANDVIEW TERR
BOULEVARD HD
HARTFORD, CT

UTM REF 4923

A 18/462270/82160

B 18/462257/82180

C 18/462252/82192

D 18/462270/82190

NEW BRITAIN (CONN, 7.25 MI)



Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District, Hartford, CT

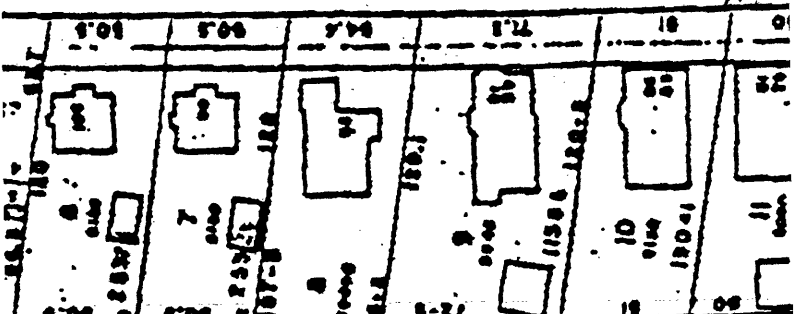
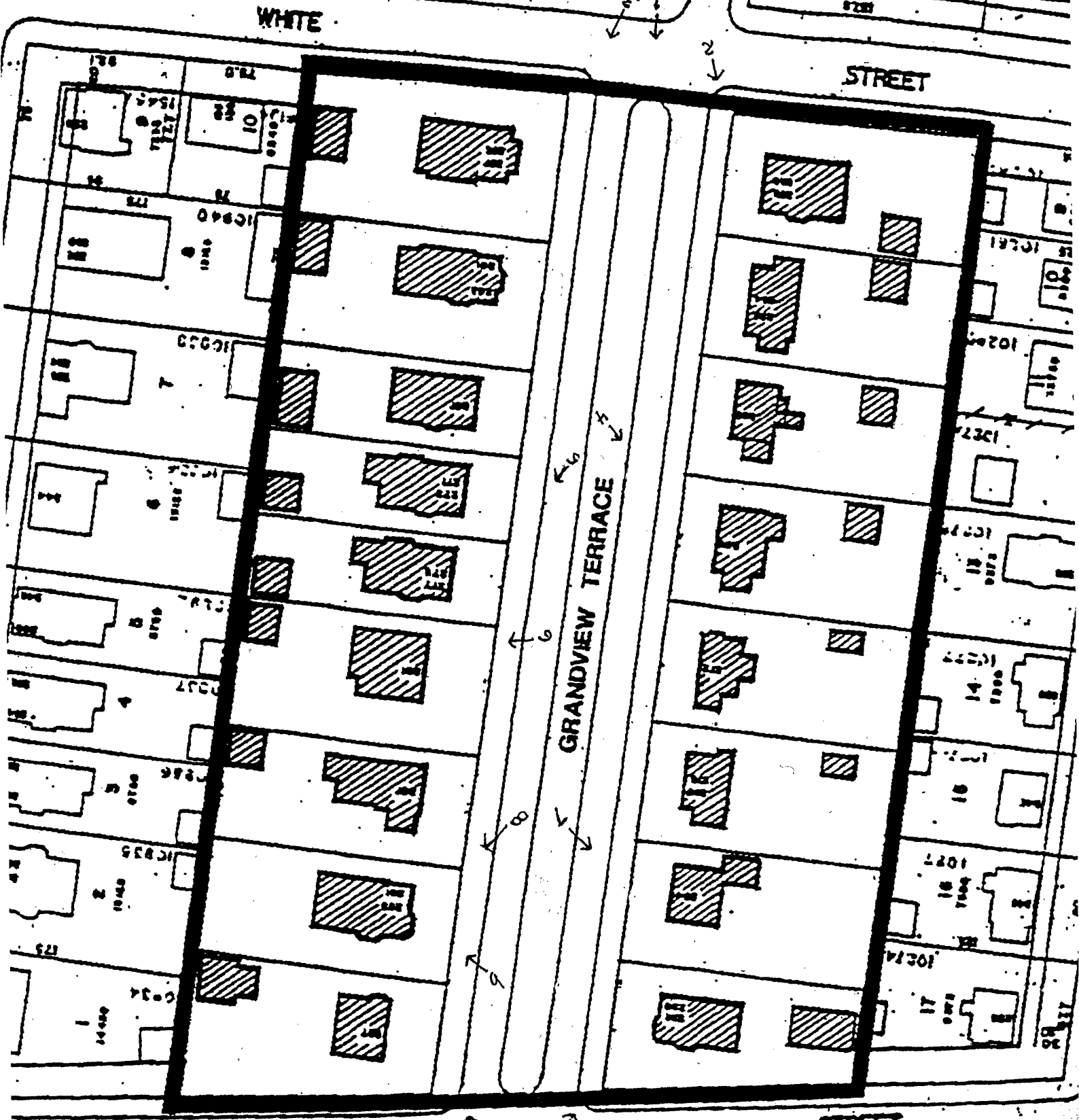
District Boundary

Source: Metropolitan District Commission

1 inch = 200 feet

Figure 1





Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District, Hartford, CT

Photo Key

1 inch = 40 feet

Figure 2

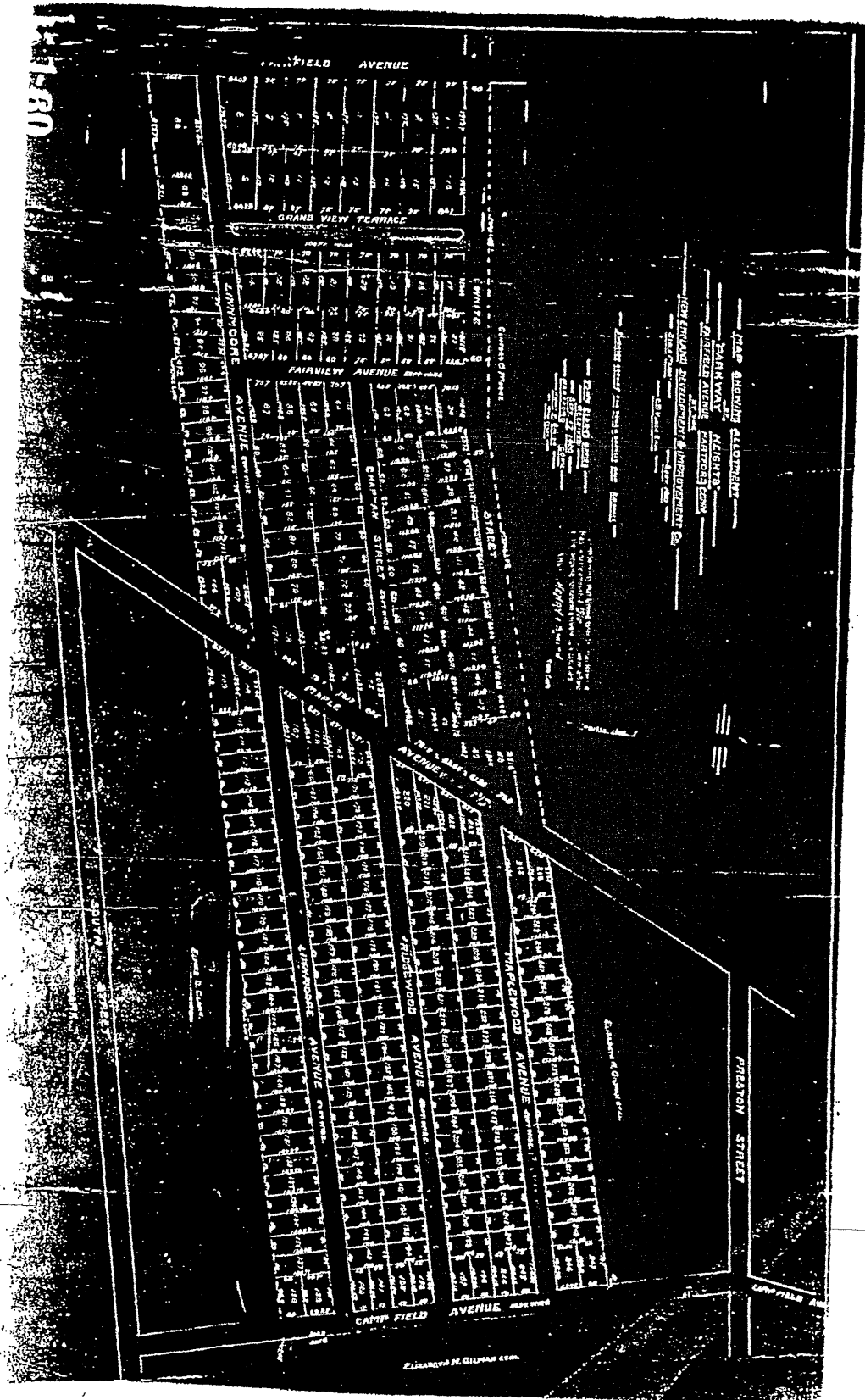
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Map of Parkway Heights-September, 1900

Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District, Hartford, CT

Figure 3

1900 Real Estate Development Plat Map



Grandview Terrace Boulevard Historic District