

317

PROPERTY NAME

State Arsenal and Armory, Hartford, Connecticut

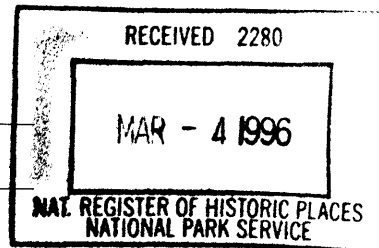
United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: State Arsenal and Armory

Other Name/Site Number: NA



2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 360 Broad Street Not for publication: NA

City/Town: Hartford Vicinity: NA

State: CT County: Hartford Code: 003 Zip Code: 06105

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership of Property

Private:

Public-local:

Public-State: x

Public-Federal:

Category of Property

Building(s): x

District:

Site:

Structure:

Object:

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

 1

 1

Noncontributing

 buildings

 sites

 structures

 objects

 Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

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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.

[Signature]
Signature of Certifying Official
Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

February 29, 1996
Date

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): _____

Edson H. Boall

4.4.96

Entered in the National Register

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: DEFENSE Sub: armory

Current: DEFENSE Sub: armory

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification: LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Materials:
 Foundation: STONE
 Walls: Granite

Roof: CONCRETE and Fiberglass
 Other Description: Limestone dressing

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The State Arsenal and Armory, Hartford, generally known as the Armory, is a large Classical Revival building, 275' x 325', consisting of a drill hall with a three-story office building, called a headhouse, wrapped around its front (see Drawing 1). The granite Armory faces south toward Capitol Avenue, west of the State Capitol and northwest of the Legislative Office Building and garage. It is part of a state government complex in downtown Hartford which includes the State Library and Supreme Court Building, State Office Building, and two courthouses as well as the State Capitol and the Legislative Office Building.

The Armory's front (south) elevation is a substantial three-story Palladian facade with the immense drill hall roof gable looming up behind. The rough masonry, narrow windows (particularly at the lower level), and roof-line parapets give the headhouse the suggestion of medieval appearance. This eclectic blend of Classical Revival plan with materials and details of medieval fortification is the character-defining feature of the State Arsenal and Armory's architecture. The well-preserved building looks today very much as it did when nearing completion, to the design of Benjamin Wistar Morris, as shown in a ca.1909 historic view (Photograph 1).

The headhouse is about 40 feet in depth. Its central pavilion, 80 feet wide, projects forward a bold 20 feet. The central round-arched opening is two stories high under a balcony. It is flanked by three windows and a single window. The intermediate sections of the five-part Palladian plan have three groups of three windows, leading to the end pavilions, which project only 7 1/2 feet. The end pavilions have a slightly projecting entrance bay, then three windows followed by a single window. Each end

pavilion is topped by a low mansard-roofed penthouse. The five parts are connected by the horizontal lines of the high water table, a strong stringcourse between lower and middle levels, and the roof-line cornice (Photographs 2-5). The heavy cornice is supported by vertical consoles which are embellished as triglyphs (Photograph 6). The parapet of the central pavilion carries blind shields at its ends and the Seal of Connecticut in the center.

The exteriors of the walls are coursed ashlar of Mohegan light granite. Granite is the outer of two layers of building materials, the inner layer being brick. At grade the thickness of granite in the walls is 8", brick 16"; at the top, granite is 8", brick 8".

Above the headhouse the front gable of the drill hall displays five strong pilasters. A central tall round-arched window is flanked by smaller round-arched windows.

The headhouse returns 110 feet along each side elevation, around the drill shed. Side fenestration is similar to the front. Lower-level slit windows have bars, as they do on the front. The returns of the headhouse terminate under penthouses like those on the front (Photographs 2-5). The great skylight window of the drill hall roof is seen to project upward as a low clerestory (Photographs 2, 5).

Each side elevation of the drill hall has a tall central round-arched doorway surmounted by a large trophy of arms in an abstract design consisting of swords, spears, breastplate, eagle, helmet, and mace within the helmet. (Photograph 7). On the west a bridge connects the doorway to Broad Street, at the same level, a great logistical convenience when moving heavy equipment in and out of the drill hall. At the corresponding entrance on the east, a large stair structure provides pedestrian access from grade. (Photographs 4, 5). On the drill hall side elevations, fenestration is limited to well-spaced single windows at middle floor level under classical discs.

The major change to have been made to the exterior of the building is on the rear, where a concrete garage was added, ca.1940, across the full width, replacing a rail spur initially used for delivery of coal (Photograph 5).

The main front entrance leads to a lobby and grand stairway of brick (Drawing 1). Ticket booths on either side of the lobby are original. They have Dutch doors, lower half paneled, upper half with metal wicket, under a heraldic figure which has a mace rather than a face, echoing the exterior feature (Photographs 7, 8). The grand stairway is to the east ascending two flights in easy rise and run. It has closed-string railings and square columns with terra-cotta capitals depicting the Seal of Connecticut in colors, and is adorned with memorial plaques (Photograph 9). A skylight at the top provides light that filters down through glass brick in the floors.

Most of the headhouse was originally devoted to reception rooms, quarters for senior officers, and parlors (Drawings 2, 3). The parlors were for the use of units headquartered at the Armory, to conduct their affairs and for social purposes. Interior finishes featured natural oak and exposed brick. Many parlors had fireplaces; their mantels repeat triglyph consoles of the exterior cornice (Photograph 10). The historic social function is continued by today's Officers' Club (Photograph 11). Most of the space in the headhouse now is offices.

The 1.14-acre open drill hall is 185' wide x 269' long x 100' high. It was built with galleries at the front corresponding in location to the headhouse. The vast roof,

constructed of 2' x 12' x 2.5" reinforced cinder/concrete panels, is supported by four great steel trusses. The 64' x 152' skylight is prominent above the trusses (Photograph 13). The lower level below the drill hall is occupied by a variety of storage and service activities, including a magazine for rifles and sidearms, thereby continuing the original arsenal function of the building (Photograph 14). A rifle range formerly was one of the facilities in the lower level.

During the 1990s the Armory underwent a \$9,500,000 rehabilitation program, Louis J. Colavecchio, architect. Sixty percent of the cost went to replacing all original cast-stone trim and dressing, including stringcourses, sills, lintels, cornice moldings, heraldic emblems, etc. The cast stone had deteriorated over the years due to exfoliation, crumbling, and failure where iron-reinforcing rods in the castings rusted. All trim and dressing was replaced by carved Indiana limestone.

Original 1-over-1 wooden sash were replaced with 1-over-1 thermal aluminum windows, while non-original metal front doors in the three pavilions were changed to oak doors similar to the originals.

Several changes were made in the Armory to bring it up to code and improve accessibility. On the side elevations the exterior stair structure of the east elevation was replicated in mirror image farther north on both elevations, to meet egress requirements. The side galleries of the drill hall were enclosed for the purpose of converting the hallways of the lateral office spaces to rated paths of egress and for separation of use groups (Photograph 12). The front grand stairway was converted to a rated enclosure by adding fire-resistant doors in archways in halls approaching the stairway. The two flanking stairways also became rated exits. Two elevators were installed near the lateral stairways as part of the program to make the building increasingly accessible.

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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>1909 1946</u>	<u>1906, 1909</u>
<u>MILITARY</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Significant Person(s): NA

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Benjamin Wistar Morris with William Arthur Payne, Louis J. Colavecchio/ Whitney-Steen Company

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

The State Arsenal and Armory, Hartford, is significant historically because of the important role it played in the military development and tradition of the state and country. It is significant architecturally because it is a good example of a building designed in the Classical Revival style by a nationally famous architect, Benjamin Wistar Morris III (1870-1944).

Military History

The history of the State Arsenal and Armory, Hartford, is a component of the history of the Connecticut National Guard and the broad military history of the nation. The citizen militia of colonial times had largely disappeared by the Civil War, making it necessary to form an army primarily by recruiting volunteers at time of conflict. The Civil War experience demonstrated that such reliance on volunteer recruiting was not adequate to a proper defense posture. In the post-Civil War era the National Guard was born as a means of filling the need through citizen participation interfaced with federal direction and financial support. Connecticut, as did all other states, joined the program.

State armories built in the last decades of the 19th century served as headquarters and training facilities for local men who volunteered for the National Guard, and were paid for doing so. In addition, the armories were regarded as bases for control of civil unrest, riots, and insurrection. The railroad strike of 1877, Chicago Haymarket riot of 1886, and Homestead (Pennsylvania) Steel strike and Chicago Pullman strike, both 1892, generated a desire for restraint of such actions. The Guard was called upon to apply the restraint and the Guard's headquarters, the armories, were designed as self-contained buildings to reflect the function. Imaginative medieval towers and ramparts were considered suitable features for buildings, usually of brick, that took on aspects of fortifications in a mode dubbed Military Gothic. Entry at grade was limited; military bastion was the effect desired.

Volunteers for the Guard usually came from the middle class, while the officer corps represented the elite in a community. This structure appears to have been in place in Hartford. In addition to military training, social life of a fraternal character associated with the Guard, often centered on the armory parlors, was important. Consequently, the dichotomy between rioters and Guardsmen took on aspects of class warfare, casting labor unions and the Guard as adversaries. Hundreds of armories were built throughout America in the late 19th century in this context.

By the early 20th century tension had somewhat relaxed. In Hartford, moreover, the Guard never was called out to quell domestic disturbance. Nevertheless, crowd control was a factor in selection of the site for the Hartford Armory. The question of site selection was the major question debated by the General Assembly in the planning of the new armory. Size, style, design, functionality, and all other necessary decisions involved in constructing a building were left to a series of commissions. Only the matter of location was the subject of controversy and received long attention in public hearings held by the General Assembly's Military Affairs Committee.

In the debate two existing locations were considered unsatisfactory. The 1812 arsenal on Pavilion Street in Hartford's North End was little used and in disrepair. The roller skating rink on Elm Street for which George Keller had designed a headhouse in 1879, converting it to the First Regiment Armory, was in disrepair and on a small lot.

The General Assembly appointed a series of three commissions to deal with the question of a new armory; the first two were study groups; the third was authorized to study and proceed with construction. In 1903 the first recommended a site in the Union Place/High Street area. The recommendation was not accepted, leaving two possible locations in contention for the new building:

1. parcels to be assembled on Main Street at the foot of Capitol Avenue
2. railroad roundhouse site on Broad Street at Capitol Avenue.

Owners of both locations were prepared to sell.

The second commission favored the Main Street location, optioned the parcels for a 2.5-acre site, and engaged the Hartford architectural firm of Davis & Brooks to prepare plans, which it did in January 1905 (see Architecture below).

The third and final Arsenal and Armory Commission, appointed in 1905, was headed by Governor Henry Roberts. The Military Affairs Committee continued extensive public hearings in 1905 on the question of site, Main Street vs. roundhouse. One reason put

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forward by those who favored the roundhouse site was its proximity to the factories along Capitol Avenue and in the adjoining Frog Hollow section of the city, where civil insurgence might occur. But this was only one in a list of reasons. Other reasons for preference for the roundhouse site included the presence of trolley lines on both Capitol and Asylum Avenues, making it easy for Guardsmen to reach their headquarters, ready availability of a railroad siding, land configuration less costly to build on, unsightly conditions left over from the railroad which the city wanted cleaned up, and nearby grounds for outdoor training.

The contribution the Armory would make as an addition to the cluster of state buildings was also mentioned. John M. Carrere, of Carrere & Hastings, the New York architectural firm that practiced in the Beaux-Arts mode, was consultant for planning to the city at the time. Carrere envisioned an ambitious City Beautiful scheme of broad parkways and open spaces dominated by the state buildings. Contributing to such public grandeur, it was argued, was more appropriate than placing the Armory in a commercial setting.

The great justification put forward for the Main Street location was the fact that a trolley line passed directly in front, giving immediate access to the proposed building. But others said the owners of the Main Street parcels were asking exorbitant prices. Meanwhile, the state acquired the roundhouse site and two adjoining acres on Broad Street for potential park use in enlargement of the Capitol grounds. Thus the roundhouse site became available without further expense, and in the end was selected. Construction bids were received by November 12, 1906, from seven contractors, and contract documents were signed with Whitney-Steen Company of New York City. The armory was actually erected in part on the roundhouse site and in part on the adjoining Broad Street parcel where "tenements" (five double houses) were demolished for the purpose. Total cost came to \$869,000.

Dedication of the new Armory on November 2, 1909, was a splendid affair. Honored guest was President William Howard Taft, who arrived at 6:00 p.m. toward the end of a day devoted to parades, music, and ceremonies. The evening concluded with a gala ball. An appropriate rededication is planned for 1996 at completion of the presently ongoing rehabilitation, 90 years after signing of the construction contract.

Serving its appointed purpose, the Armory was headquarters for the First Regiment and many other units. Outdoor training activities were conducted on a field now occupied by the Legislative Office Building and garage. The Guard played its intended role as trained reserve for the regular army in World War I, World War II, and subsequent conflicts. Between World War I and World War II the Armory housed much of the 169th Infantry Regiment, 118th Medical Regiment headquarters, 152nd Collecting Company, 118th Veterinary Company, and 43rd Military Police Company.

Following World War II many units have disbanded, been reorganized out of existence, or found headquarters elsewhere. Although support elements, such as Company A, 243rd Signal Battalion, 726th Finance Company, 238th Supply and Service Battalion, and 13th Public Affairs Detachment, temporarily took their place, the traditional use of the building has diminished. Administrative functions have grown to occupy space made available. Approximately 1,000 full-time Guardsmen or employees of the Military Department and Guard work at the Hartford Armory and other state armories, while another 5,000 part-time Guardsmen participate, making the National Guard the state's 10th largest employer.

The State Arsenal and Armory, Hartford, is by far the largest armory in the state and the oldest still used as an armory. It continues to serve as headquarters for the Connecticut Military Department and the state's Office of Emergency Management. Current rehabilitation will make the premises accessible and useful for a greater number of community activities in the future.

Architecture

The State Arsenal and Armory, Hartford, is an outstanding Classical Revival example of an early 20th-century National Guard armory, designed by nationally famous architect Benjamin Wistar Morris III (1870-1944). The building demonstrates contemporary good practice in armory design and construction, blending Picturesque with Classical Revival architectural features in the use of pioneering construction methods and material.

About 300 armories were built in the United States during turn-of-the-century decades. Twelve were built in Connecticut in the years 1902 to 1913. A standard building type evolved, consisting of drill hall and headhouse constructed in masonry, usually brick, in the "Military Gothic" style. Towers, turrets, and battlements were the order of the day. In late 19th-century armories the effect of military bastion was enhanced by a ground level that appeared impregnable because of few doors and windows. In plan the drill hall was the principal space, to which was attached a headhouse for offices, classrooms, reception rooms, storage, target practice, and social parlors.

In the first decade of the 20th century two new influences emerged. First, the fear of civil unrest declined, decreasing the perceived need for a sense of impregnability. Second, the Classical Revival influence in architectural styles displaced the Picturesque influence which had been dominant in the 19th century. Accordingly, in the architectural competition for the Hartford Armory, the 1905 Arsenal and Armory Commission laid out a detailed but standard program following ample precedents while the designs submitted by architects reflected strong Classical Revival modification of the traditional "Military Gothic" style.

Hartford had already been through the procedure in the work of the second commission, which had engaged the Hartford architects Davis & Brooks to prepare drawings. F. Erwin Davis (1869-1944) and William F. Brooks (1872-1950) practiced in Hartford 1902-1918, specializing in the Colonial Revival style. For the Armory plans they also employed the services of George J. Metzger, who had designed the highly regarded Buffalo, New York, Armory, for his specialized knowledge of the building type. (Davis & Brooks later followed a similar technique of associating a third party with specialized skills in their successful entry in the competition for the Hartford Municipal Building, completed in 1915.)

Prints exist of Davis & Brooks' drawings for a brick armory to be built on the Main Street site. Dated January 1905, the drawings consist of 14 oversized sheets. They show a five-part headhouse based on the Palladian mode, three stories in height, with round towers at the corners of the central pavilion, thereby blending the Gothic Revival with the Classical Revival in the preferred manner of the era. Windows at all floors are narrow. The drill hall roof employs two clerestory levels in a basic hipped configuration. The documents are working drawings, complete with sections and details down to and including calculations for chord stresses of the trusses.

The question of adapting the Davis & Brooks plans for the roundhouse site never seems to have arisen. Instead, the third commission conducted a new architectural competition, for which it received 21 entries. Among the entrants was Hunt & Hunt of New York City, architects of the 69th Street Armory, Manhattan, and other architects with experience in the building type. George Keller of Hartford, architect of the First Regiment Armory, Elm Street, submitted a proposal, again with a Palladian front elevation. The winning design of Benjamin Wistar Morris clearly was in line with established preference.

Benjamin Wistar Morris III (1870-1944) graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, before studying architecture at Columbia University and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He then became a draftsman for Carrere & Hastings, the great New York Beaux-Arts firm widely known for its design of the New York Public Library, 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue. Morris married the daughter of the Reverend Francis Goodwin of Hartford, who was arguably the most prominent and powerful citizen of the city. Having opened his own New York office in 1900, Morris by 1907 had designed in Hartford the Walter Goodwin House (1903) and the Colt Memorial of the Wadsworth Atheneum (1906). At the time of the Armory competition John M. Carrere (1885-1911) of the firm of Carrere & Hastings was consultant to the city of Hartford on city planning (one of the nation's first such exercises in city planning) and advised the Arsenal and Armory Commission on its competition entries. While Morris' status as son-in-law of Francis Goodwin and protege of John Carrere must have been a factor in proceedings, he was nonetheless a highly accomplished architect who went on to a long and distinguished career, designing many buildings in Hartford, in New York City (Cunard Steamship building), and at Princeton University, among others.

Morris' State Arsenal and Armory, Hartford, reflects his Beaux-Arts training in the Palladian plan, classical details such as the triglyph consoles, and the large scale that maintains unity of design. The narrow barred windows of the first level and rough granite walls are acknowledgement of traditional armory character as a bastion. The interior grand stairway and offices are well-detailed.

At the time, the engineering aspects of construction, notably extensive use of reinforced and cast concrete, received active comment. (See "Reinforced Concrete Construction in the Connecticut State Armory and Arsenal," The Engineering Record 50 [January 9, 1909]: 3-19.) These matters appear to have been the concern of the associated architect, William Arthur Payne, about whom little is known. Payne delivered an address to the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers on the use of reinforced concrete in the Armory (see Bibliographical References), indicating that his specialty was in that field. Aside from its exterior walls, the Armory is built mostly of reinforced concrete. Floors, columns, stairways, girders, and beams all are reinforced concrete, as is the drill hall roof. There are no bearing partitions, weight being carried on the floor beams, which rest on columns. The drill hall floor is supported on 2,307 columns, 216 girders, and 470 floor beams of 9" x 18" cross section. The 4" surface slabs have 3/8" square bars on 9" centers, the whole covered with wood.

The drill hall roof pitch of 30 degrees was too steep for pouring concrete in place. Therefore, the 2,058 slabs, each weighing 600 pounds, were hoisted up after being formed. The rafters supporting them at 6' intervals are 8" I beams.

An equally impressive achievement was the creation on site of all the exterior trim and dressing. Plaster models were made of the many shapes and forms, molds built, and

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parts cast--all on site. The choice of cast stone was made for reasons of cost. Replacing the cast exterior trim with carved Indiana limestone is the largest cost component of the rehabilitation now underway. Contract for the rehabilitation was signed December 1993. Projected completion date is July 1996, and work is proceeding on schedule. Total cost of the rehabilitation will be \$9,500,000, of which \$9,000,000 is for construction. Sixty percent of that is for the carved limestone. The balance is for recovering the roofs, bringing the building more into compliance with building and fire codes, increasing accessibility pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, and other repairs and upgrades.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Priscilla Eatherton, office of Louis J. Colavecchio, Architect. Interviews, August 18, 1995, August 30, 1995.

Dianna Everett. Historic National Guard Armories. Oklahoma Historical Society State Historic Preservation Office: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. nd (ca.1992).

The Hartford Courant, May 22, 1995, E1; June 26, 1995, A6.

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Military Department Papers. Record Group 13. Connecticut State Library.

W.A. Payne, "The Use of Concrete in the New Arsenal and Armory, Hartford, Conn." Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers, 1909.

"Reinforced Concrete Construction in the Connecticut State Armory and Arsenal." The Engineering Record 50 (January 9, 1909): 3-19.

Report of the Arsenal and Armory Commission to the General Assembly of 1907.

Geoffrey Rossano. Connecticut State Armory, Hartford. Inventory Form in Architectural Survey of Connecticut's Historic National Guard Armories and Management Plan. Hartford: Connecticut Historical Commission, 1995.

State Arsenal and Armory Dedication Program. Hartford, Connecticut, November 12, 1909.

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 Connecticut State Library and Archives

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other: Specify Repository: _____

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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UTM References: Zone Northing Easting Zone Northing Easting

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C	___	___	___	D	___	___	___
E	___	___	___	F	___	___	___

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary is shown by the dotted line on the attached Weiler Associates map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary is determined by Connecticut General Assembly Special Act No. 85-33, An Act Concerning the Transfer of Supervision and Control of Certain Land Adjacent to the State Armory in the City of Hartford, which references the attached Weiler Associates map.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

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

Org.: Architectural Historian

Date: October 1995

Street/#: 33 Sunrise Hill Drive

City/Town: West Hartford

State: CT

ZIP: 06107

Telephone: 203 521-3387

List of Photographs

Photograph 1 is courtesy Connecticut Historical Society. Other photographs were taken by D.F. Ransom in September 1995, except for Photographs 12 and 13 which were taken by Geoffrey Rossano in April 1995. Negatives are on file at Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, CT.

Photograph 1
State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
View northwest, 1909

Photograph 2
State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
View northwest

Photograph 3
State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
View northeast

Photograph 4
State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
View southeast

Photograph 5
State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
View southwest

Photograph 6
State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
Cornice consoles, typical

Photograph 7
State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
East elevation, emblem
over arched doorway

Photograph 8
State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
Lobby, west ticket wicket

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· Photograph 9

State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
Lobby, middle level, grand
stairway, view southeast

Photograph 10

State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
Parlor fireplace, typical

Photograph 11

State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
Officers Club

Photograph 12

State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
Drill hall, view south

Photograph 13

State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
Drill hall, view northwest

Photograph 14

State Armory and Arsenal
Hartford, CT
Lower level, magazine

WEILER ASSOCIATES
LICENSED LAND SURVEYORS
HARTFORD, CT
BALTIMORE, MD

SURVEYING & MAPPING

LANDS OF STATE OF CONNECTICUT
STATE ARMY

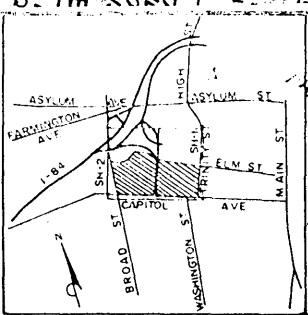
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CITY OF HARTFORD COUNTY OF HARTFORD

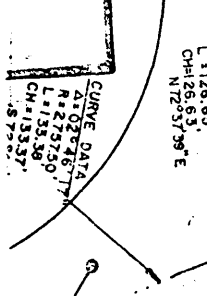
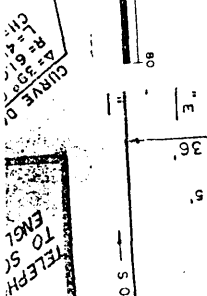
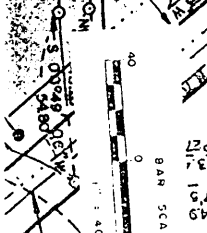
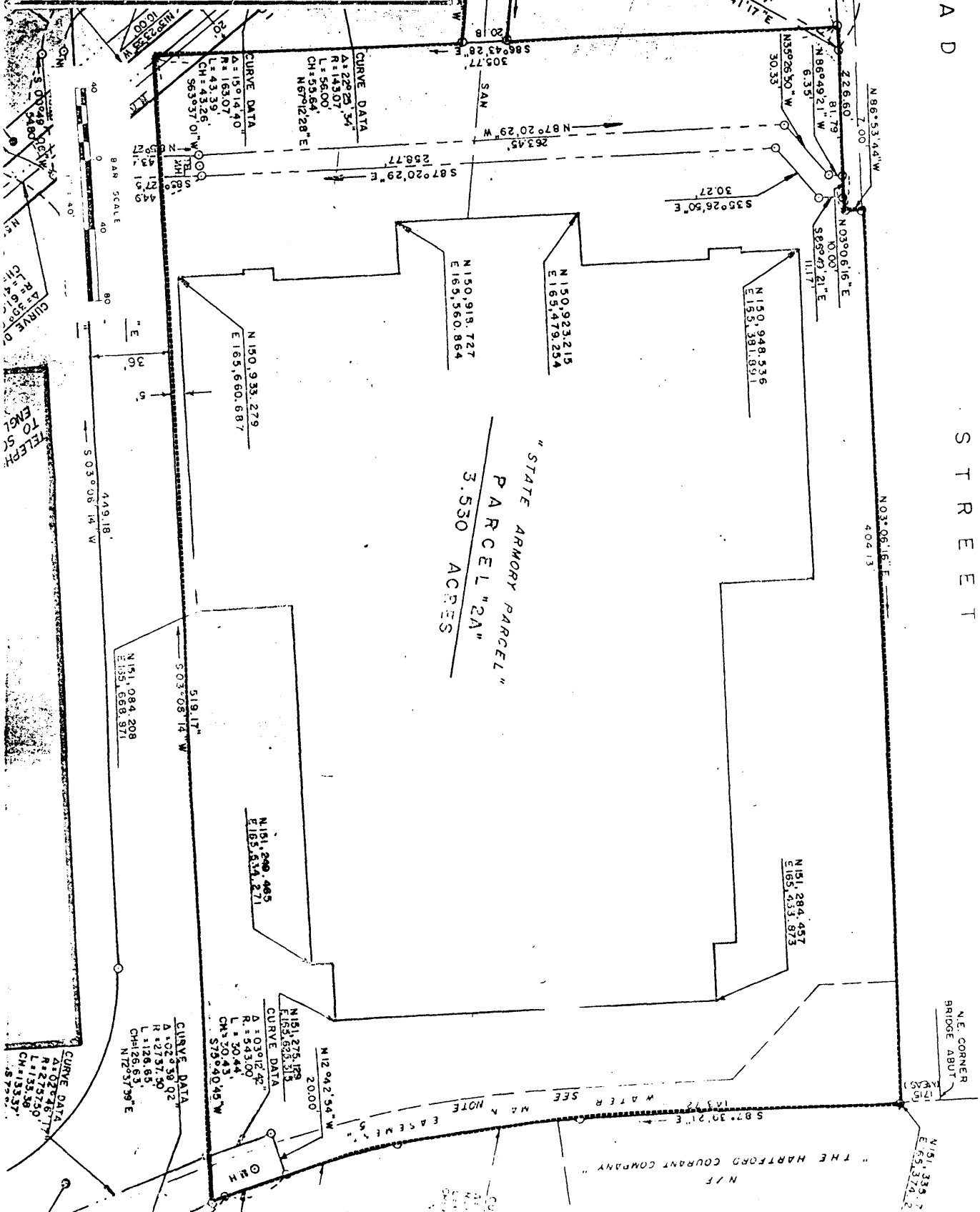
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

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CHECKED BY: D.M.S. DATE: APR. 18, 1994 REVISION: DEC 27, 1994
REVISION: JAN. 9, 1995



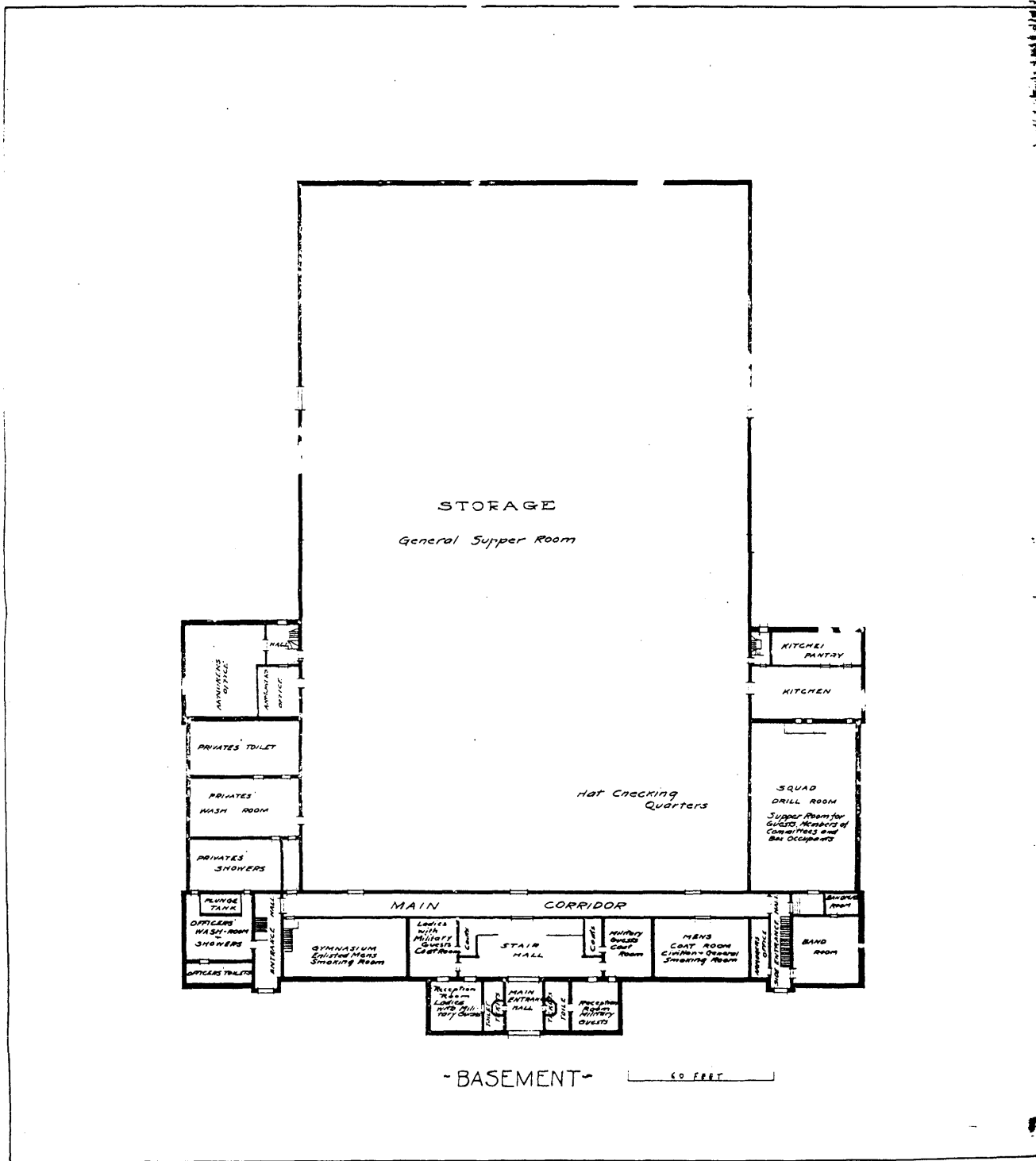
B R O A D

S T R E E T



"STATE ARMY PARCEL"
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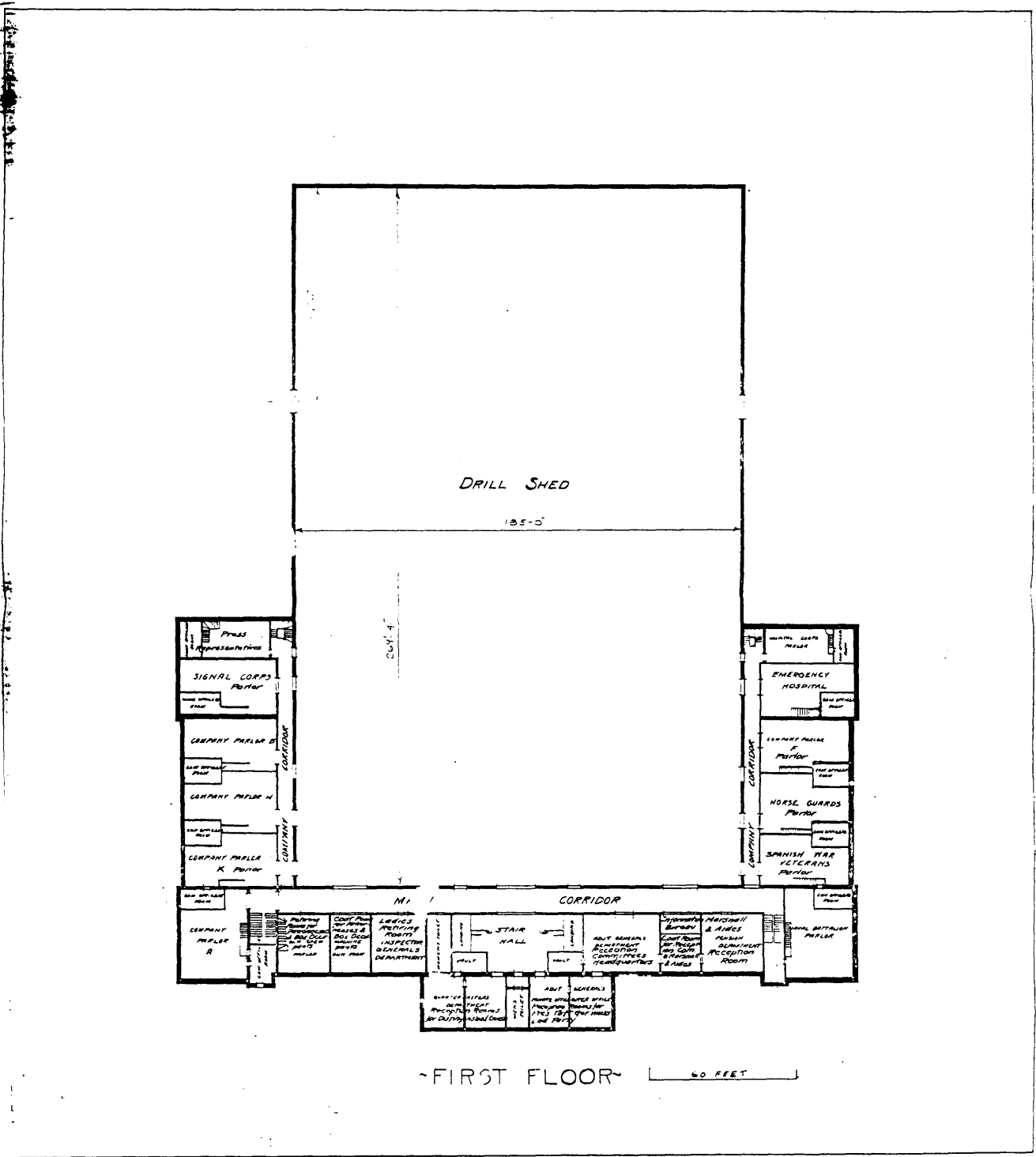
"THE HARTFORD COURANT COMPANY"



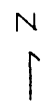
STATE ARSENAL AND ARMORY
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

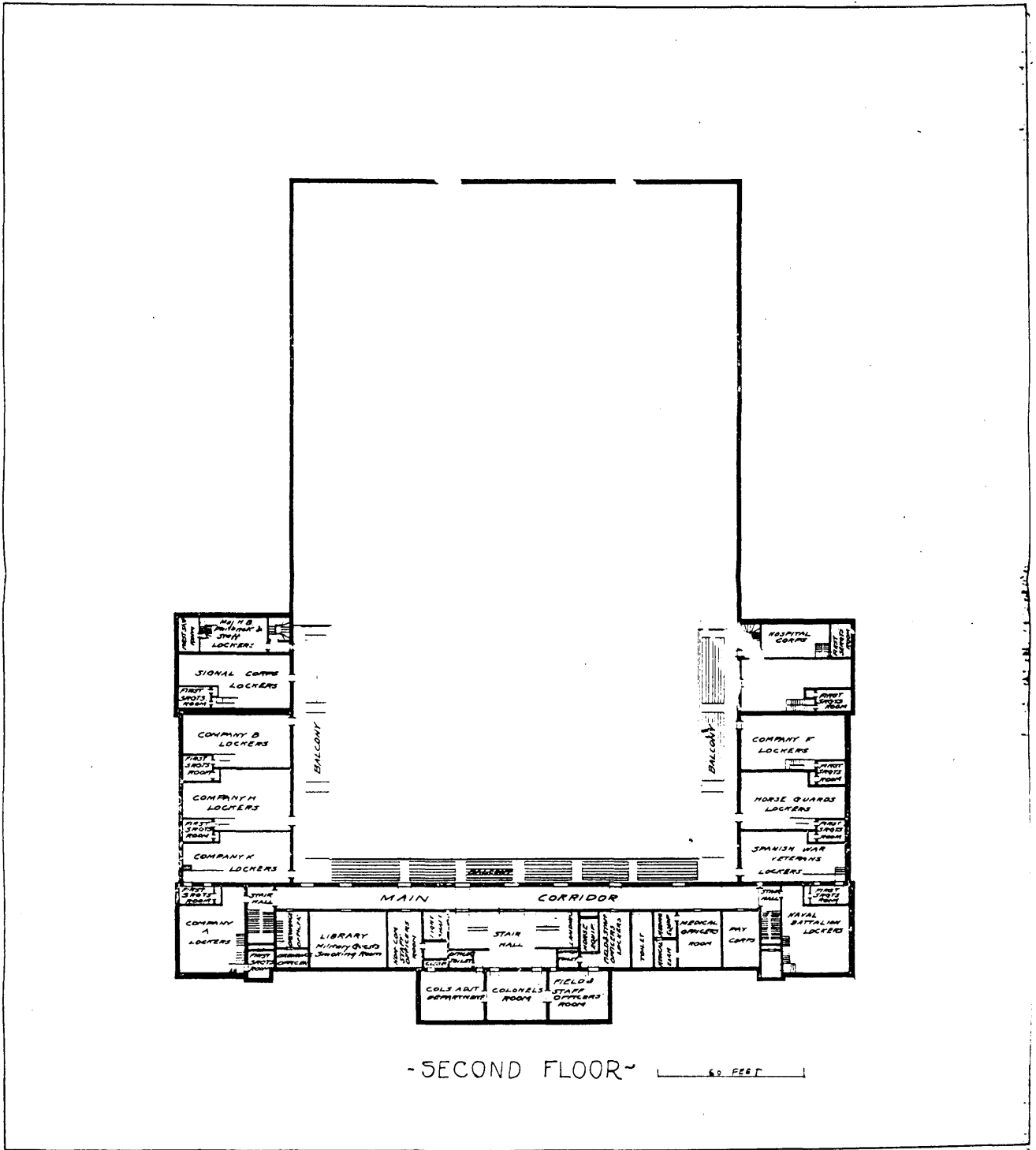
DRAWING 1





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 DRAWING 2





STATE ARSENAL AND ARMORY
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

DRAWING 3

