

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **JUL 2 1986**
date entered

SEP 29 1986

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

1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common UPPER ALBANY HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet N/A not for publication

city, town Hartford N/A vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09 county Hartford code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hartford City and Town Clerk

street & number Municipal Building 550 Main Street

city, town Hartford state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission

59 South Prospect Street

city, town Hartford state Connecticut

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Hartford's Upper Albany neighborhood is a large residential area extending on either side of Albany Avenue, one of the city's major traffic arteries, which runs through the center of the district in a northwest-southeast direction and connects the area to downtown Hartford. Upper Albany is characterized almost exclusively by large, two-family frame houses built in the first two decades of the 20th century, when the area was developed as middle-class housing. Although no two of the houses are exactly alike, many adjacent houses are built on a single master plan, and throughout the district there is a great deal of visual unity generated by the repetition of architectural details: mixed clapboard and wood-shingle siding; Colonial Revival detailing such as Tuscan columned-porches and porch roofs treated as pediments with dentils; and stained-glass windows. Overhanging stories, cut-away corners, dormers, and cross-gable wings lend an appearance of asymmetry and massiveness to the majority of houses. Most houses have at least a partial porch on their second story as well as on the first. Throughout the district the lots are narrow, so the houses are quite close together. The streets are lined with tall shade trees, and most houses have a small, fenced-off front yard separating them from the sidewalk. The concentration of early 20th-century houses is extremely high, and given the close proximity of the houses to each other, the streets in the district offer long vistas of repeating columns, pediments, and shingled gables (for a typical street view, see Photograph 20; also, Photographs 5-8, 10, 14, 22 and 24).

The historic district delineated in this nomination includes 668 buildings (exclusive of garages, tool sheds, and other minor structures associated with houses), of which 643 (99%) were judged to contribute to the district. Many of the 25 noncontributing buildings are modern commercial structures located on Albany Avenue, a wide, heavily traveled, and almost fully commercialized street (Photographs 2 and 3). Other noncontributing structures are recently-built apartment buildings and houses on Vine Street and side streets off Vine (Photograph 13) and four c.1910 houses which have been so thoroughly remodeled that their age and original form and materials are no longer evident.

The boundary of the district extends one block to either side of Albany Avenue, running north to include Greenfield Street and south to Homestead Avenue, most of which has a different character from the district and was excluded. The district also extends north along Edgewood Street and part of Vine Street to its intersection with Westland Street, with short extensions down side streets off Vine. The boundary was delineated to recognize the historical development of the area and the consequent visual coherence which characterizes these streets (see boundary justification, Item 10). Largely modern buildings at the east end of Albany Avenue and the

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Street Addresses (continued):

ALBANY AVENUE

South side: 629 through 1115

North side: 814 through 1118

BURTON STREET

East side: 2 through 68

West side: 9 through 61

CABOT STREET

East side: 62 through 88

West side: 57 through 85

CAPEN STREET

346-348

DEERFIELD AVENUE

East side: 2 through 76

West side: 5 through 67

EAST RAYMOND STREET

6-8

10-12

EDGEWOOD STREET

East side: 66 through 376

West side: 67 through 395

GREENFIELD STREET

North side: 64-150

South side: 63-237

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Street Addresses (continued):

IRVING STREET

East side: 2 through 56

West side: 1 through 59

KENEY PARK

Portion bounded by Vine, Holcomb, Ridgefield, Greenfield, and Edgewood Streets

KENEY TERRACE

North side: 18-34

South side: 11-33

HOMESTEAD AVENUE

North side: 18-138

(none on south side)

LENOX STREET

East side: 14-84

West side: 19-85

MAGNOLIA STREET

East side: 2 through 62

West side: 1 through 59

MANSFIELD STREET

North side: 60 through 154

South side: 59 through 151

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Street Addresses (continued):

OAKLAND TERRACE

East side: 2 through 156

West side: 7 through 155

SIGOURNEY STREET

East side: 338 through 410

West side: 345 through 411

STERLING STREET

East side: 28 through 94

West side: 1 through 75

VINE STREET

East side: 111 through 390

West side: 113 through 337

WEST RAYMOND STREET

North side: 18 through 36

South side: 17 through 39

WINCHESTER STREET

North side: 12 through 30

South side: 11 through 33

WOODLAND STREET

500

VINELAND TERRACE

North side: 12-14 through 40-42

South side: 15-17 through 39-41

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6. Representations in Existing Surveys (continued):

Hartford Architecture. Volume Three: North and West Neighborhoods

Local-1980 Hartford Architecture Conservancy
Records deposited with Stowe-Day Foundation
77 Forest Street
Hartford, Connecticut

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Page 1

Description (continued):

south end of Vine Street and the industrial buildings on the south side of Homestead Avenue form distinct visual breaks with the district. Other edges were defined by housing types distinct from that in the district: large brick apartment blocks, three-story flats, or frame "triple-deckers." In appearance the excluded areas are different from streets in the district, and although these other types of houses were built close in time to those in the district, they represent a different form of development, one targeted more to the working class than to the middle-class clerks, foremen, and skilled workers who bought the houses within the nominated area.

The district includes side streets running off Albany Avenue, from east to west: Irving, Magnolia, Burton, Sigourney, Edgewood, Cabot, Lenox, Sterling, and Deerfield streets and Oakwood Terrace. Finally, the district includes the portion of Keney Park originally known as the "West Open," a large open area consisting of a broad meadow bordered by woods. The park has a small man-made pond. The landscaping of the park continues to be faithful to the original 1898 design, and four modern buildings, courts, and playing fields are unobtrusive and generally shielded by trees when viewed from the meadow (Photograph 16).

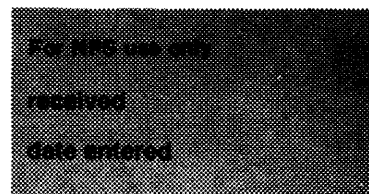
Two architectural styles account for the majority of the district's 643 buildings: the Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival styles. There are 50 Queen Anne-style houses with asymmetric plans, overhanging stories, complex roofs, towers, and projecting bays. The most common siding treatment for these houses is a clapboarded first story and shingles on the upper levels. Colonial Revival houses, of which there are 141, are detailed with elaborate elements drawn from the most formal mansions of early America, including Palladian windows, denticular pediments, and Classical columns. Some (Photograph 1) are quite elaborate, while the majority have only one or two stylistic features. One notable sub-type includes two-story columns for the porch (Photographs 7 and 10).

The largest number of houses in the district (273) are those which combine Queen Anne massing (complex roof and plan, cut-away corners, projecting bays) with Colonial Revival details, such as Tuscan columns, dentils, balustrades, and Palladian windows. These houses nearly all have mixed clapboard and shingle siding, some sort of overhang, bay window, or cut-away corner, and classical porch columns. In addition, nearly all have some stained glass in the stairway window on the side and above the windows facing on the porch. Floral motifs predominate, with heraldic themes second. Other common decorative features found throughout the district include carvings on the face of the porch pediment (Photograph 9), half-timbering in the gables (Photograph 5), and a stucco treatment in which odd pieces of brightly colored glass are embedded in the surface, creating a mosaic-like

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effect. Thirteen houses, such as 386 Sigourney Street (Photograph 21), have the shingled exterior and brooding massing which has been identified as the Shingle Style. Other styles represented are one Spanish Colonial (Photograph 21), eight Bungalows (Photograph 12), and ten two-story Craftsman-influenced houses (Photograph 11).

Most of the district's houses have gable roofs, or, especially among the Colonial Revival houses, gambrel roofs. Hip roofs, however, are found on both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival houses, as well as on the amalgam which most characterizes the district. In addition to the hip roof houses with a strong stylistic intent, there are 57 of the simplified type with a square plan and plain detailing called Foursquare in the Inventory (Photograph 22).

Although they were excluded on the edge of the district, there are 14 brick apartment blocks (Photographs 1 and 3), 6 triple-deckers (Photograph 17), and 13 Neo-classically detailed flat-roofed, bow-front brick flats (Photograph 18) scattered among the two-family houses which make up the major part of the district. The only street characterized by mostly triple-deckers and flats is Lenox Street, in the middle of the district. Because these buildings are contemporary with the others in the district and generally retain their historical appearance, they were judged to make a contribution, though a secondary one, to the district.

The district includes two large brick houses of worship on Greenfield Street (Photograph 25), both of which were built as synagogues serving the largely Jewish population of the early 20th century.

The integrity of the district as a whole is evident from the very small number of vacant lots and modern buildings interrupting the unbroken march of similar historic houses. Most of the demolition and new construction has been confined to the commercial zone on Albany Avenue. The integrity of individual properties varies from virtually unaltered exteriors to houses which have been remodeled and covered with asphalt, composition, aluminum, or vinyl siding. Siding (see Photograph 6) has generally not been carried out with wholesale removal of architectural detail. Approximately one-third of the houses have been sided or substantively remodeled. The others have their original exterior material and few changes other than the enclosure of the second-floor porch or the replacement of some porch posts. Albany Avenue provides the most drastic examples of alteration, with storefronts built onto the facades of the houses which line the street (Photograph 4). Although all first-story detail is gone, these buildings are still recognizable as Queen Anne/Colonial style houses, and their shingled gables and Palladian windows add to the visual richness of the area.

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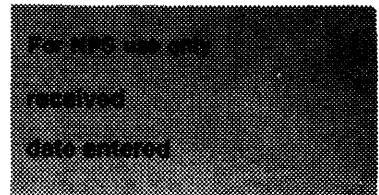
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Description (continued):

The physical condition of the buildings ranges from good to deteriorated. From the street, the structural condition of nearly every building seemed adequate. The majority of buildings and yards in the district are well-kept. However, a sizeable number of houses exhibit some form of exterior deterioration, including failing paint and rotted-out porch supports. A few houses show sign of extensive fire damage.

Inventories of contributing and noncontributing buildings follow. A dash in the style column indicates a building in which alterations, usually siding, have obscured any stylistic references.

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Number	Date	Stories	Roof Shape	Style (or other characteristics)	Architect (if known)
ALBANY AVENUE					
629	1899	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	
635-651	1925	3	flat	(The Magnolia apartments)	Storrs & Feinberg
681-689	1899	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial (added store)	
701-705	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne (added storefront church)	Whiton & McMahon
721-715	c1910	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
749	1900	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Curtis & Johnson
814-816	1915	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
817	1917	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne (added restaurant)	Whiton & McMahon
824-826	1915	2-1/2	gable	-	
829-831	1915	2-1/2	gable	-	
832-834	1915	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
839-841	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne (added storefront)	
845-851	1927	3	flat	(brick apartments)	George Zunner
846-848	1911	2-1/2	gable/gambrel	-	William H. Scoville
855-863	1925	3	flat	(The Concord apartments)	Berenson & Moses
890-892	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	William H. Scoville
900-902	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
907-909	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
910-912	1909	2-1/2	gable	Shingle Style	William H. Scoville
978-982	1926	3	flat	(brick comm/apt. building)	
992	1902	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
1001-1007	c1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial (added storefronts)	
1011-1019	c1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial (added restaurants)	
1023	c1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial (added storefront)	
1037-1039	c1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial (added storefront)	
1045-1049	c1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
1059-1061	1903	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial (added front)	
1081-1097	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial (store & 2 houses)	
1088-1090	1908	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
1098-1102	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial (added store)	
1101-1107	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial (added storefront)	
1108-1110	1909	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
1113-1115	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
1118-1120	1909	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

BURTON STREET

2-4	1914	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
6-8	1914	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
9-11	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	
10-12	1910	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
14-16	1913	1	gable	Colonial Revival	
15	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	
18-20	1913	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
21-23	1912	2-1/2	gable	Vernacular	
22-24	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	Berenson and Goodrich
25-27	1911	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	
26-28	1912	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	
29-31	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	Burton A. Sellev
30-32	1912	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
34-36	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
35-37	1912	2-1/2	hip	Neo-classical	Fred C. Walz
38-40	1911	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	
39	1901	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne	
43	1901	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	
44	1907	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne	
47	1901	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
49	1913	2-1/2	gable	Vernacular	Julius Berenson
50	1907	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
54	1905	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
58	1900	2-1/2	hip	Shingle Style	
61	1899	2-1/2	hip	Neo-classical	
62	1900	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
68	c1900	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	

CABOT STREET

57-59	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
62-64	1913	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
65-67	1913	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
66-68	1913	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
69-71	1915	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
70-72	1915	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
73-75	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
74-76	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
78-80	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
82-84	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
86-88	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

CAPEN STREET

346-348 1893 2-1/2 gable Victorian vernacular

DEERFIELD AVENUE

2	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
4	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
5-7	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
6-8	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
9-11	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
10-12	c1900	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
13-15	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
14-16	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
17-19	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
18-20	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
21-23	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
22-24	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
25-27	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
26-28	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
29-31	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
30-32	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
33-35	1901	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
34-36	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
37-39	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
38-40	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
41-43	1902	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
42-44	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
45	1903	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
46-48	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
49-51	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
50-52	c1900	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
53-55	c1900	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
54-56	1903	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
57	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
58-60	1902	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
59	1901	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
61	1903	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
62-64	1903	2-1/2	jerkin-head	Queen Anne
63-65	1903	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
66	1903	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
67	c1900	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival

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DEERFIELD AVENUE (continued)

68	1903	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
70	1903	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
72	1903	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
74-76	1903	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival

EAST RAYMOND STREET

6-8	1908	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
10-12	1907	2-1/2	gable	-

EDGEWOOD STREET

67	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
66-68	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
69-71	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
70-72	1906	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
73-75	1910	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
74-76	1906	3	gable	Queen Anne	
77-79	1914	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
78-80	1907	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	
81-83	1910	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
104-106	1912	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
108-110	1912	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
109-111	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	William H. Scoville
112-114	1912	2-1/2	gable	Vernacular	William H. Scoville
115-117	1909	2-1/2	hip	Craftsman	William H. Scoville
116-118	1912	2-1/2	hip	Craftsman/ Foursquare	William H. Scoville
119-121	1909	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
120-122	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
123-125	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
124-126	1912	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
127-129	1909	2-1/2	gable	Vernacular	William H. Scoville
128-130	1912	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
131-133	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	William H. Scoville
132-134	1913	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
135-137	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
136-138	1913	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
139-141	1909	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
143-145	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
147-149	1909	2-1/2	hip	Eclectic	William H. Scoville

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EDGEWOOD STREET (continued):

148-150	1913	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
151-153	1909	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
152-154	1913	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
155-157	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	William H. Scoville
156-158	1911	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
159-161	1909	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
160-162	1911	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
163-165	1909	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
164-166	1911	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
167-169	1909	2-1/2	gable	Eclectic	William H. Scoville
168-170	1911	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
171-173	1909	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
172-174	c1915	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
175-177	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	William H. Scoville
176-178	c1915	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	
182-184	1911	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	
183-185	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
186-188	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
187-189	1910	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
190-192	1911	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	
191-193	1910	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
194-196	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
195-197	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
226	1907	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
230	1909	2	hip	Queen Anne	
236	1909	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Craftsman	
248	1904	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
252	1905	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Craftsman	
256	c1900	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne	
260	1903	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	
264	1901	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
270-272	1923	3	flat	Vernacular	Dunkelberger and Gelman
276	1912	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
280	1911	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
282-284	1910	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	Burton S. Sellev
290-292	1913	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne	
294-296	1912	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
302	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
304-306	1918	2-1/2	gable	Tudor Revival	Berenson and Moses

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EDGEWOOD STREET (continued):

308	1913	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
322	1915	1-1/2	gable	Bungalow	
324	1913	2-1/2	gable	Bungalow	
332	1917	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival	
338	1917	2-1/2	gable	Bungalow	
342	1913	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
352	1927	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	Fred C. Walz
364	1916	1-1/2	gable	Bungalow	
368	1917	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	Johnson and Burns
374	1916	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	Whiton and McMahon
380	1916	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	Fred C. Waltz
385-387	1922	3	flat	Neo-Gothic (The Edgewood apartments)	Berenson & Moses
393-395	1924	3	flat	Colonial Revival (The Colonial apts.)	Berenson & Moses
412-414	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
415-417	1910	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
416-418	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
419-421	1910	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
423-425	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
424-426	1911	2-1/2	gable & hip	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
427-429	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
428-430	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
431-433	1911	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
432-434	1911	2-1/2	flat	Colonial Revival	
435-437	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
436-438	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
439-441	1911	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
440-442	c1915	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
443-445	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
444-446	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
447-449	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
451-455	1927	3	flat	Colonial Revival (brick apartments)	George Zunner
456-458	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
459-461	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
460-462	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
463-465	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
464-466	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
468-470	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
471-473	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
472-474	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
475-477	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	

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EDGEWOOD STREET (continued):

479-481	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
483-485	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

GREENFIELD STREET

63-65	1925	2-1/2	gable	-	Storrs & Feinberg
64-66	1911	2-1/2	gable	-	
67-69	1916	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	George Zunner
68-70	1908	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
71-73	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
72-74	1907	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
75-77	1907	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
76-78	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
79-81	1911	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
80-82	1915	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
110	c1900	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
115-117	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
121-123	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
122-124	1904	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
125-127	1904	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
126-128	1904	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
130-132	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
131	1904	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
134-136	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
135	1904	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
140-142	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
141	1904	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
144	1904	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
145	1904	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
150	1904	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
157-159	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
161-163	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
171-173	1904	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
177-179	1923	3	flat	Eclectic Tudor	
205	1903	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
207	1910	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
221	c1927	2		Romanesque Revival	Berenson and Moses
229-231	1909	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
235-237	1909	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne	

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KENEY TERRACE

11-13	1917	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	Harry H. Beckenstein
17	1912	2-1/2	gable	-	
18	1919	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	
21	1911	1-1/2	gable	Bungalow	
24	1916	1-1/2	gable	Bungalow	
25	1912	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	
27	1912	2-1/2	gable	Craftsman/Tudor	
28	1913	2-1/2	gable	Craftsman	
33	1912	1-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	
34	1913	2-1/2	gable	Craftsman	

LENOX STREET

14	1908	1-1/2	gable	Tudor Revival	Brocklesby and Smith
18-20	1919	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	George Zunner
19-21	1912	2-1/2	hip	Craftsman/ Colonial Revival	
22-24	1919	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	George Zunner
23-25	1896	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
26-28	1896	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival	
27-29	1914	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
31-33	1913	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	
32-34	c1900	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	
36-38	1904	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne	
39-41	1898	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
40-42	1916	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival	
43-45	1924	3	flat	Neo-gothic Revival	George Zunner
44-46	1904	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne	
47-49	1915	2-1/2	gambrel	Vernacular	
48-50	1906	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne	
51-53	1910	3	flat	Neo-classical	George Zunner
52-54	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	
55-57	1910	3	flat	Neo-classical	George Zunner
56-58	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	
59-61	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne	
63-65	1910	3	flat	Neo-classical	George Zunner
64-66	1910	3	flat	Neo-classical	George Zunner
67-69	1911	3	flat	Neo-classical	
71-73	1910	3	flat	Neo-classical	George Zunner
72-74	1910	3	flat	Neo-classical	George Zunner
75-77	1911	3	flat	Neo-classical	

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LENOX STREET (continued):

76-78	1924	2	gable	Vernacular
79-81	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
82-84	1923	3	flat	Neo-Gothic
83-85	1911	2-1/2	gable	Vernacular

William Katzenstein
Marchetti and D'Avino

MAGNOLIA STREET

1-3	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
2-4	1913	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
5-7	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
6-8	1913	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
9-11	1912	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
10-12	1913	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
13-15	1911	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
14-16	1911	2-1/2	gable	Victorian vernacular
17-19	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
18-20	1911	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
21-23	1909	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
22-24	1910	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
25-27	1908	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
26-28	1909	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
29-31	1909	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
30-32	1909	2-1/2	gable	vernacular
33-35	1907	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
34-36	1908	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne
38-40	1913	2-1/2	gable	vernacular
41-43	1906	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
42-44	1911	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
45-47	1909	2-1/2	gable	vernacular
50	1900	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
51	1899	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne
52	1901	2-1/2	gambrel	Neo-classical
53-55	1899	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
56	1901	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne
57	1900	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne
59	1917	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
60-62	1915	2-1/2	gable	vernacular

William D. Johnson
Fred C. Walz

John J. McCarthy, New
Britain

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MANSFIELD STREET

59-61	1924	3	gable	Triple Decker	George Zunner
60-62	1919	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
63-65	1921	2-1/2	gable	-	
64-66	1919	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
67-69	1922	2-1/2	gable	-	
68-70	1919	2-1/2	gable	-	
71-75	1927	3	flat	Colonial Revival (brick apartments)	George Zunner
72-74	1915	2-1/2	gable	-	
76-78	1915	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
79-81	1920	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
80-82	1915	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
83-85	1920	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
84-86	1915	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
87-89	1917	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
88-90	1915	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
91-93	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
92-94	1915	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
95-97	1923	2-1/2	gambrel	Triple Decker	George Zunner
96-98	1915	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
125-127	1915	2-1/2	gable	-	George Zunner
129-131	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
132	1912	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/Colonial Revival	Fred C. Walz
133-135	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
136	1910	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
137-139	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
141-143	1909	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
142	1910	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
144-146	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
145-147	1913	2-1/2	gable	-	
148-150	1912	2-1/2	gable	-	
149-151	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	
152-154	1914	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival	

OAKLAND TERRACE

2-4	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
6-8	1907	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival
7	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
10-12	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
11	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival

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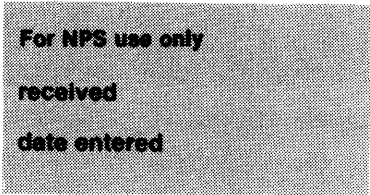
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OAKLAND TERRACE (continued)

14-16	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
15	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
18-20	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
19	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
21-23	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
22-24	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
25-27	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
26-28	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
29-31	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
30-32	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
33-35	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
34-36	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
37-39	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
38-40	1906	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
41-43	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
42-44	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
45-47	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
49-51	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
50-52	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
53-55	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
54-56	1905	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
58-60	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
61-63	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
62-64	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
65-67	c1905	3	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
66-68	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
69-71	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
70-72	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
73-75	c1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
74-76	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
77-79	c1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
78-80	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
81-83	c1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
82-84	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
85-87	1908	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
86-88	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
98-100	1907	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
101-103	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
102-104	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
105-107	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival

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106-108	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
109-111	1907	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
110-112	1908	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
113-115	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
114-116	1908	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
118-120	1908	2-1/2	hip	Neo-classical
121-123	1907	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
122-124	1908	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
125-127	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
126-128	1908	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
129-131	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
130-132	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
133-135	1907	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
134-136	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
137-139	c1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
138-140	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
141-143	1908	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
142-144	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
145-147	1908	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
146-148	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
149-151	1908	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
150-152	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
153-155	1908	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
154-156	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival

SIGOURNEY STREET

338-340	1911	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
342-344	1912	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
345-347	1913	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
346-348	1911	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
349	1900	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne
350-352	1910	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
353-355	1912	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
354-356	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
357-359	1912	2-1/2	gable	-
358-360	1911	2-1/2	hip	-
361-363	1911	2-1/2	hip	-
362-364	1910	2-1/2	gable	Shingle Style
365	1901	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival

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SIGOURNEY STREET (continued):

366-368	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
367-369	1908	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
370-372	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
373-375	1910	2-1/2	gable	Shingle Style
374-376	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
377-379	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
378-380	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
381-383	1909	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
385-387	1909	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
386	1900	2-1/2	gambrel	Shingle Style
389-391	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
392-394	1919	2-1/2	hip	Spanish Colonial Revival
393-395	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
396-398	1914	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
397-399	1910	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
401-403	1911	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
402-404	1912	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
405-407	1910	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
408-410	1910	2-1/2	gable	Shingle Style
409-411	1906	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne

Berenson and Moses

George Zunner

STERLING STREET

1-3	1915	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
5-5A	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
7-9	1916	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
11	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
15-17	1916	2-1/2	gable	-
19-21	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
23-25	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
27-29	1916	2-1/2	gable	-
28-30	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
31-33	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
32-34	1916	2-1/2	gable	-
35-37	1916	2-1/2	gable	-
36-38	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
39-41	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
40-42	1916	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
43-45	1915	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
44-46	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare

(continued)

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

STERLING STREET (continued):

48-50	1916	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
51	1915	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival
52-54	1916	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
55	1915	2-1/2	gable	-
56-58	1916	2-1/2	gable	-
59-61	1915	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
60-62	1914	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
63-65	1915	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
64-66	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
67-69	1915	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
68-70	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
72-74	1921	2-1/2	gambrel	Shingle Style
76-78	1925	3	gable	-
80-82	1922	2-1/2	gable	-
84-86	1916	2-1/2	gable	-
88-90	1915	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
92-94	1909	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival

Daniel A. Guerriero
Dunkelberger and
Gelman
Berenson and Moses

VINE STREET

113	c1890	2-1/2	gable	Victorian vernacular
114-116	1897	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
115-117	1904	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
118-120	1919	2-1/2	gambrel	Triple decker
119-121	1903	2-1/2	gable	Craftsman/ Colonial Revival
122	1905	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
123-125	1903	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
127-129	c1900	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
128	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
138-140	1900	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
142-144	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
146-148	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
147	1901	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
150	c1900	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
151-153	1898	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
152-154	1910	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
155	1899	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
158	1906	2-1/2	gable	Vernacular
159	1908	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival

Harry H. Beckenstein

Dwyer and McMakay

(continued)

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

VINE STREET (continued):

165	1899	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
168-170	1903	2-1/2	gable	Eclectic
169	1899	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival
175	1899	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
179-181	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
183-185	1911	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
184-186	1904	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
189	1900	2	hip	Craftsman
191-193	1907	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
192	1896	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
194-196	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
199	c1890	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
200	1913	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
201-203	1896	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
202-204	1914	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
205-207	1896	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
215	c1890	2-1/2	gable	Victorian vernacular
216-218	1914	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
219	1912	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
220-222	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
223-225	1914	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
224-226	1913	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
227-229	1917	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
228-230	1913	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare/ Colonial Revival
232	c1890	2-1/2	gable	Victorian vernacular
255	1894	2-1/2	gable	vernacular
259	1913	2	gable	Bungalow
263	1913	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
264	1900	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
266-268	1914	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
267	1913	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
270-272	1911	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
280-282	1910	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
284-286	1910	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
285-287	1923	3	flat	Neo-classical
288-290	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
292-294	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
300-302	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
304-306	1911	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
308-310	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival

Harry H. Backanstien

Berenson and Moses

(continued)

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

VINE STREET (continued):

322	c1890	2-1/2	gable	Victorian vernacular
333	c1875	2	gable	Victorian vernacular (moved 1986)
337	c1875	2	gable	Victorian vernacular (moved 1896)
338-340	1910	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
342-344	1911	2-1/2	hip	Craftsman
346-348	1919	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
352-354	1909	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
360-362	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
364-366	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival
368-370	1914	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
374	1905	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
376-378	1915	1-1/2	gable	Bungalow
382	1913	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
384-386	1912	2-1/2	hip	Craftsman

Willis E. Becker

VINELAND TERRACE

12-14	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
15-17	1911	2-1/2	gable	Colonial Revival
16-18	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
19-21	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
20-22	1912	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
23-25	1911	2-1/2	gable/hip	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
24-26	1912	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
27-29	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
28-30	1912	2-1/2	gambrel	Shingle Style
31-33	1911	2-1/2	gambrel	Shingle Style/ Colonial Revival
32-34	1912	2-1/2	gambrel	Shingle Style
35-37	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
36-38	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
39-41	1911	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
40-42	1912	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival

WEST RAYMOND STREET

17	1902	2-1/2	hip	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
18-20	1900	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival
19-21	1906	2-1/2	gambrel	Colonial Revival
26	1900	2-1/2	gable	Victorian vernacular
27	1902	2-1/2	hip	Colonial Revival

(continued)

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

WEST RAYMOND STREET (continued):

30-32	1905	2-1/2	gambrel	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
31	1904	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare
34-36	1905	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival
35	c1900	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne
37-39	1901	2-1/2	hip/gambrel	-

WINCHESTER STREET

11	c1920	1-1/2	gable	(brick garage)	
12-14	1919	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	Fred C. Walz
15-17	1924	2-1/2	gambrel	Triple-Decker	Dunkelberger & Gelman
16-18	1914	2-1/2	gable	Shingle Style	George Zunner
19-21	1915	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	George Zunner
20-22	1923	2-1/2	gambrel	Triple-Decker	
23-25	1915	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/ Colonial Revival	George Zunner
24-26	1921	2-1/2	gambrel	Triple-Decker	
27-29	1916	2-1/2	gable	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	George Zunner
28-30	1915	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	
31-33	1922	2-1/2	hip	Foursquare	

WOODLAND STREET

500	c1926	2	-	Romanesque Revival	Ebbets and Frid
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INVENTORY OF NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

ALBANY AVENUE

850-858	c1950	1	flat	modern stores
885	c1950	1	-	brick gas station
919-921	c1970	2	flat	brick bank
940	c1970	1	gable	brick church
949	c1970	1	-	gas station
966	c1980	1	-	restaurant
1062	c1980	1	-	dairy shop

CABOT STREET

81-85	c1980	2	gable	brick duplex
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EDGEWOOD STREET

100-102	1911	2-1/2	gable	substantially altered
376	1917	2	gable	substantially altered
450	c1970	2	-	brick apartments

IRVING STREET

36	c1903	2-1/2	gambrel	substantially altered
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KENEY PARK

-	c1970	1	-	pool house
-	c1970	1	-	pond pavilion
-	c1980	1	-	police stables
-	c1960	1	-	maintenance building

KENEY TERRACE

12	c1970	2	gable	apartment building
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STERLING STREET

75	c1950	1	flat	industrial building
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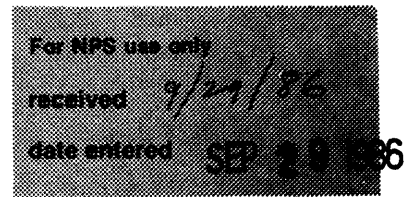
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INVENTORY OF NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

VINE STREET

156	c1980	1	gable	Cape-style house
231	c1970	1	gable	Cape-style house
243	c1970	2	gable	apartment building
247	c1970	2	gable	apartment building
296	c1980	1	gable	Cape-style house
330	c1970	1	gable	Cape-style house
388-390	1909	2-1/2	gable	substantially altered

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Page see below

Description (continued):

The following statements amend the inventory/nomination form.

Item 7, cover page, 2nd paragraph:

The number of contributing buildings changes from 643 to 631, and the number of non-contributing from 25 to 37. The percentage of contributing buildings in the district changes to 94 percent. (The total number of buildings in the district does not change.)

Item 7, page 2, 4th paragraph, 5th sentence.

Change "Approximately one-third of the houses have been sided or substantively remodeled," to read: "Approximately one-third of the houses have been sided and/or remodeled."

Item 7, page 4.

The buildings at the following street addresses were listed as contributing structures, but are hereby changed to non-contributing:

Albany Avenue

681-689
701-705
817
839-841
1001-1007
1011-1019
1023
1037-1039
1059-1061
1081-1097
1098--1102
1101-1107

Map

The twelve buildings listed above have been shaded on the district map to indicate their non-contributing status.

Significance

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

Criteria A,C

Specific dates See inventory, item 7 **Builder/Architect** See inventory, item 7

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary

The Upper Albany Historic District is a significant historic resource because it reflects the population and economic growth of Hartford in the early 20th century (Criterion A), and because the houses are well-preserved examples of stylish, middle-class housing typical of the period 1900-1920 (Criterion C). The area was developed primarily by two real-estate companies catering to the clerks, bookkeepers, and skilled industrial workers who earned their living in the city's thriving manufacturing, financial and commercial sectors. The city's population growth in the period, and the fact that many people held comparatively well-paying jobs, created a demand for housing that was more commodious and stylish than the typical tenement dwellings. The extension of electric street railway service along Albany Avenue opened up this land as a site for such residential development. The residents of the area reflected the ethnic make-up of the city: the families of Yankee and Irish heritage who predominated initially were soon followed by Jewish, Italian, and other more recent immigrants. In the 1950s, the area once again reflected the city's changing ethnic make-up, as the proportion of Blacks increased. The houses which accomodated these families are representative examples of early 20th-century residential architecture, with typical Queen Anne and Colonial Revival Style forms, materials, and detailing. Although the houses closely resemble each other in size and overall form, they are nearly all different in detailing, and the richness of the architecture on these tree-lined streets creates a unique visual diversity in the Upper Albany neighborhood.

Historical Development

Prior to the 1890s the land which is included in the district was occupied by family farms or by large estates associated with some of Hartford's leading families; it was mostly open. In 1871, the construction of the Connecticut and Western Railroad (south of Homestead Avenue) attracted some industry to the area, but for the most part the land remained undeveloped. Albany Avenue had been a major thoroughfare since it was established as a turnpike at the beginning of the 19th century, but there were few houses along it. Most of the land along Albany Avenue was owned by railroad and insurance entrepreneur James Goodwin, with additional acreage held by James Goodwin Batterson, a quarry owner and president of the Travelers Insurance Company. The Goodwin and Batterson estates were the major features of the area in the 19th century.

Just prior to 1900, the extension of Hartford's electric streetcar system up Albany Avenue enhanced the area's residential possibilities. Real-estate development companies quickly capitalized on this opportunity.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 315

Quadrangle name Hartford North

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

UTM References See continuation sheet

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation sheet

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

N/A

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bruce Clouette and Matthew Roth, partners, edited by John Herzan,
National Register Coordinator

organization Historic Resource Consultants date February 5, 1986

street & number The Colt Armory
55 Van Dyke Avenue telephone (203) 547-0268

city or town Hartford state Connecticut

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

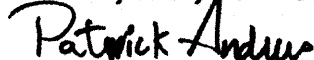
State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

date June 24, 1986

For NPS use only

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



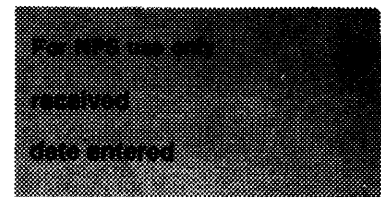
date 9/21/86

Keeper of the National Register

date 9/22/86

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Upper Albany Historic District

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Significance (continued):

purchasing the acreage, laying out new streets, platting out house lots, and constructing most of the houses which now stand in the district. Twenty-one new streets were established between 1897 and 1909. The Homestead Park Corporation laid out Irving, Magnolia, Burton, Edgewood, and Cabot streets. The Nevels Brothers construction firm erected and sold most of the houses on Oakland Terrace, Deerfield Avenue, and the side streets running west from Vine Street. Although many lots were sold off to individuals who erected their own houses, for the most part the houses in the district were built by one of these two firms as part of their massive development efforts.

Many of the earliest houses were intended for single families, and their first residents came from the ranks of small-business proprietors. Very soon, however, the developers began concentrating their efforts on two-family houses with tasteful architectural details, houses that were targeted to the city's large and growing middle class. Tremendous demographic and economic growth characterized Hartford around the turn of the century. Between 1890 and 1920, when most of the district's houses were built, the city's population grew from 53,230 to 138,036. Old industries such as firearms, leather products, and machinery continued to prosper, and new industries such as typewriters, bicycles, rubber tires, and electrical devices contributed to the healthy manufacturing sector; all these manufactures required not only unskilled and semi-skilled production workers, but numerous highly skilled tradespeople and supervisors. Hartford also had a thriving financial sector, serving not only as a national insurance center but also as a regional center in banking and wholesale trade; these businesses provided thousands of jobs for clerks, bookkeepers, actuaries, and other office workers. The booming and diverse economy also provided opportunity for numerous suppliers and secondary producers, as well as providers of food, clothing, household goods and other consumer products. The people who worked in the factories, offices, and small businesses of Hartford all needed housing, and in the right circumstances were potential homeowners.

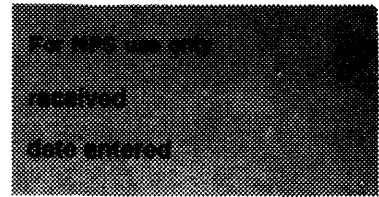
The right circumstance for many was a home in the Upper Albany neighborhood, which has been called Hartford's best example of the "streetcar suburb."¹ The proximity of the streetcar line meant that a resident of the neighborhood could commute to work anywhere in the Hartford area. The two-family home was important because for the clerical or skilled blue-collar worker, and even many small proprietors, financing the home was more feasible with a rent helping to pay the mortgage. In some cases the second unit accomodated a related family.

In the early 20th century Hartford was no longer a Yankee city. The Irish and their descendents were the largest non-Yankee group, and by 1900

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Significance (continued):

they dominated much of the city's politics, building and industrial trades, and small business, especially construction. The former Irish neighborhood known as the East Side (along the Connecticut River) was an area of run-down tenements in which new immigrants were replacing the Irish as the dominant group. Second-generation Irish families settled in the newer areas of the city, including the Upper Albany neighborhood.

The largest single group among the newer immigrants, and by 1920 the largest single foreign-born group in the city, were East European Jews. Although they initially settled on the East Side, the city's Jewish residents moved to better quarters as their means permitted. Whether by choice or restriction, most of the city's upwardly mobile Jewish residents settled in the Upper Albany area. This phase of the area's history is reflected in the former synagogues 500 Woodland Street (Emmanuel Synagogue) and at 221 Greenfield Street (Agudas Achim). The district also included a yeshiva (Hebrew school), conducted in a house at 151 Vine Street, and among many prominent Jewish residents in the 1920s was Morris Silverman, a rabbi and historian of the city's Jewish communities.

Although families of Italian heritage tended to settle in the city's southern sections, numerous Italian families also bought houses in the Upper Albany area. By the end of the 1920s the district was a multi-ethnic area with distinct Jewish, Irish, and Italian elements.

During and following World War Two, the number of Black families living in Hartford increased dramatically, more than tripling as a percentage of the city's population between 1940 and 1960. Upper Albany continued to reflect the ethnic make-up of Hartford, as Black families bought homes in the neighborhood. Today, numerous West Indian and Hispanic families reside in the neighborhood.

Part of the attraction of this area as a residential neighborhood was Keney Park. Henry Keney, one of the city's leading merchants, bequeathed a substantial sum of money to create a park in the north end. Charles Eliot, of the Olmsted Brothers landscape architecture firm, created a design for the park in 1898 which emphasized natural landscaping with walks and carriage drives. There were four separate components, each with its own character. The part included in the district, the West Open, was to be an open meadow with native plants and woods along the margin and a small pond at the southeast corner. Eliot anticipated that once cleared and planted, the meadow would take its natural course. Today the park retains its essential character, with paths and drives in the same location and modern buildings and recreation facilities generally not intruding on the meadow. A model farm for children, complete with dairy cows, was intended to provide

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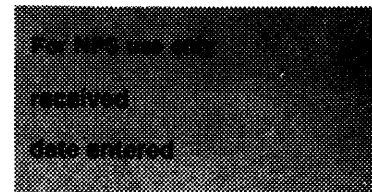
Continuation sheet Hartford, CT

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Significance (continued):

a glimpse of rural life for the children of the city; it is not extant.

The park's effect on the residential development of the area was three-fold: it provided a limit to the residential expansion possible, it guaranteed substantial open space in the neighborhood, and it created higher real estate values around its borders. The houses facing the park tend to be larger and more elaborate than most in the district, and they include a higher percentage of single-family homes than the other blocks in the district.

Architectural Significance

The houses in the Upper Albany Historic District have architectural significance as well-preserved examples of early 20th-century domestic architecture. In their form, materials, stylistic references, and architectural details, they embody the distinctive characteristics of the type and methods of construction typical of the period 1900-1920. The aesthetic principles of the Victorian age influenced the builders and architects who devised these houses, and in many ways Victorian ideas nicely accommodated the more practical needs of the middle-class families who settled the area. For example, the Victorian ideal of a large house with an asymmetric plan and complex roof broken up by dormers and cross-gables allowed the developers of this area to construct attractive two-family houses with spacious quarters for each. The Queen Anne-style house at 22-24 Burton Street (Photograph 5) is a good illustration: two-story bay windows on the facade and side allow large, comfortable rooms within; the side bay continues up to a tower-like dormer providing additional light to the attic space; and the second-floor family's front porch is treated as a secondary gable whose half-timbering relates it more to the main roof than the porch below. In this way, a two-family house could be made to resemble a large single-family residence more than a multi-family tenement. Since one of the hallmarks of the Queen Anne style is the profusion of dormers, towers, gables, and bays, the style worked well for this type of development.

Another characteristic of the Queen Anne style which aptly suited it for the development of this area was the style's emphasis on surface variety and texture. Like the asymmetry of massing, this was an attempt to create picturesque houses and to evoke the look of archaic buildings. In the district, surface variety derives mainly from the use of mixed clapboard and wood-shingle siding, with stucco or half-timbering constituting another commonly found variant. Other houses achieved variety with brick lower stories contrasting with shingles on the second or gable levels: in some

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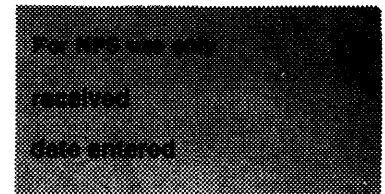
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Upper Albany Historic District

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Significance (continued):

cases (see 472-474 Edgewood, Photograph 14), the brick appears to be a single-course veneer applied over a wood-frame structure. Because the production of clapboards, shingles, brick, and other building materials was fully mechanized by 1900, and most of the developers working in this area were buying in considerable quantities, the houses could be given the necessary surface variety, and consequent middle-class appeal, at modest cost.

Similarly, builders could make these houses attractive to upwardly mobile buyers by including Colonial Revival detailing. Colonial architecture in this period had connotations of elegance, tradition, and patriotism; the fact that the Colonial details were drawn from the most elaborate early American mansions made them unrepresentative of colonial architecture, but no less appealing to those wishing a certain architectural richness in their home. The Palladian windows, dentil mouldings and Tuscan columns which appear repeatedly in the district undoubtedly represent manufactured "off-the-shelf" items. Nevertheless, they helped create visual interest and a sense of stylishness which persists in the houses of the district to the present day.

Minor architectural details, also repeated throughout the district, are typical of turn-of-the-century expectations of architectural elaboration: the beautiful leaded and stained-glass windows found throughout the district, the natural-wood doors with oval beveled-glass lights, and the carved ornament applied to porch pediments. Rarely are details repeated on adjacent or even nearby houses. Stained glass in particular shows a great deal of variety, with different flower and leaf motifs as well as heraldic devices creating a vast diversity. At the same time, careful inspection reveals that the same window is often found at the opposite ends of the street, and an apparently identical lion's-head carving (Photograph 9) is found everywhere in the district, interspersed on some streets with swag and floral designs (Photograph 8).

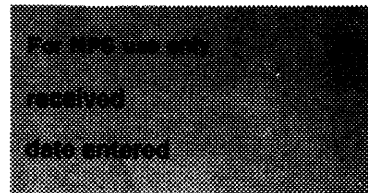
In short, the massing of the houses, their architectural style, and the variety of ornament used to make them attractive all relate closely to the development of the area as middle-class housing. By putting up a number of houses at once, using a single master plan with differences in the placement of porches and bays, buying machine-made architectural details in quantity, and then dispersing identical items throughout the project, the builders of these houses accomplished three goals: they built two-family houses suitable for their market, they kept their costs down, and they made the houses attractive according to the taste of the day. Today the architectural qualities of these buildings continue: their individuality, spaciousness, stylishness, and richness of detailing make Upper Albany a handsome and

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Significance (continued):

distinctive neighborhood.

The Architects

Building records indicate 21 separate firms or individuals as architects of buildings in the district, though most buildings (568) in the district do not have an architect identified. The architects include well-known Hartford architects such as William D. Johnson and Whiton & McMahon, and lesser-known architects whose firms are not memorialized by major downtown commissions. Johnson was the architect for the Telephone Building and City Missionary Society on Pearl Street, and Whiton & McMahon were specialists in institutional architecture, designing many of Hartford's largest schools and churches. Most architects have been associated with only a few buildings in the district. However, six houses were designed by Fred C. Walz, 21 by George Zunner, and 38 by William H. Scoville. These men appear to have had the greatest influence in designing the houses in this district. Walz was a carpenter by trade and served as business agent for the Carpenters Union. George Zunner advertised himself as a construction superintendent as well as an architect, and he, like Scoville and most of the other architects listed in the Inventory, had large practices designing houses for Hartford's burgeoning residential areas in Upper Albany and in the outlying parts of the city to the west and south. William H. Scoville acted as a developer as well as an architect and builder, advertising "houses for sale in good locations." Architect William Katzenstein himself lived in a house now part of the district, at 52 Magnolia Street.²

1. Merle Kummer et al., Hartford Architecture: Volume Three, North and West Neighborhoods. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980), p.77.

2. Ibid., in its building inventory on pp. 93-104, lists all the positive attributions in the district, based on research in the city building records. Biographical and business information was derived from the Hartford City Directory for the years 1895-1940; the Scoville advertisement appears in Geer's Hartford Directory of 1911, p. 794.

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UTM References:

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Geographical Data (continued):

Boundary Description

The district boundary follows street curb lines and property lines and is shown on the accompanying map, assembled from Maps 31, 32, 33, 58, 59, and 60 of the Topographical Survey (scale 1:2400) of the Metropolitan District Commission, Hartford, Connecticut, and photo-reduced to a scale of 1:3936.

Boundary Justification

The boundary was delineated so as to reflect the architectural and historical significance of the nominated area, as well as present-day visual qualities. The principal goal was to include all contiguous areas of well-preserved single-family and two-family houses built in the early 20th century as part of the area's development as a middle-class residential neighborhood. The nominated district is part of a much larger area of contemporary housing which includes many hundred more buildings. Prominent among these are large brick apartment blocks; flat-roofed, Neo-classically detailed, three-story narrow brick flats which formed Hartford's basic early 20th-century tenement housing stock; and triple-deckers, frame three-story houses with a porch on each of the three levels. A small number of scattered examples of these types is found throughout the district. However, the district is almost entirely a homogenous group of large one and two-family Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style houses built 1900-1920, and share form, siting, exterior siding materials (predominantly a mixture of clapboards and wood shingles), and architectural detailing such as Tuscan columned porches and stained glass windows. These houses accommodated Hartford's early 20th-century middle class: clerks, small shopowners, and machinists. Both historically and architecturally, the district's houses are distinct from their surrounding contemporary buildings: the apartment buildings were rental dwellings for single people and small families, and the triple-deckers and brick flats were built as workingclass housing. Furthermore, the house types not included as part of the district are far different in appearance, both larger, predominantly of brick construction, and generally of less architectural elaboration than the included houses. Thus, extensive tracts of brick apartment blocks and brick flats border the district on Woodland Street on the west, the southern ends of Sterling, Cabot, and Edgewood Streets on the south, and Garden Street and the southern end of Vine Street on the east. The excluded part of Vine Street is also visually dominated by the modern Mary Hannon Mahoney housing village.

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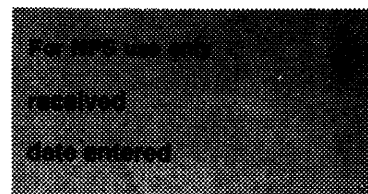
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Geographical Data (continued):

The southern edge of the district includes the houses on the north side of Homestead Avenue which are similar to those on the streets in the district. The south side of Homestead Avenue is almost entirely industrial (the houses are generally brick flats). The south side was excluded because its visual qualities are distinct from the district and because it is only tangentially related to the themes of architecture and residential development conveyed by the district. Residents of the area were no more likely to work in the Homestead Avenue factories than in any other area of the city.

A portion of Keney Park forms the northern and northwestern edge of the district. The park was included because it was a major amenity for the neighborhood at the time of the area's development, because it is a prominent visual feature, and because it has significance as a park designed by the noted firm of Olmsted Brothers, one which retains its early landscaping qualities. Ridgefield Street, on the western side of the park, is a street of later houses (generally late 1920s and 1930s) and does not relate closely either historically or visually to the district. Moreover, Ridgefield Street is generally considered locally as part of the adjacent Blue Hills neighborhood. Keney Park extends for hundreds of acres, even crossing the town line into Windsor, but only one portion was included. The park's original design recognized four separate components to the park, each with its own character. The part included is the entire component originally called the "West Open."

The edge of the district east of Vine Street was delineated according to several criteria: on some streets, notably Mansfield Street and Vineland Terrace, the district stops upon encountering a series of modern ranch or cape-style houses. Other streets such as East Raymond, Rockville, and Capen are predominantly brick blocks, triple-deckers, or houses which have been severely altered with siding and removal of porches and architectural detail. The district was stopped when houses comparable to those in the district no longer characterized the street.

UPPER ALBANY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Hartford, Connecticut

United States Geological Survey
Hartford North Quadrangle
1:24000

← North

