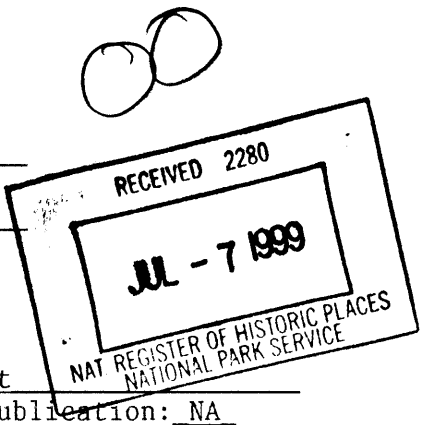


1. NAME OF PROPERTY

Historic Name: Capewell Horse Nail Company

Other Name/Site Number: Capewell Manufacturing Company

2. LOCATION

Street & Number: 60-70 Popieluszko (formerly Governor) Street
Not for publication: NA

City/Town: Hartford Vicinity: NA

State: CT County: Hartford Code: 003 Zip Code: 06106

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

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.

_____ 06/30/99
Signature of Certifying Official Date
John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

_____
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

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

_____ _____
Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

_____
State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_✓_ Entered in the National Register Edson H. Beall 3/1/00
_✓_ Determined eligible for the Patricia Andrus 8/17/99
National Register
____ Determined not eligible for the _____
National Register
____ Removed from the National Register _____
____ Other (explain): _____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic: INDUSTRY Sub: manufacturing facility

Current: VACANT Sub:

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:
LATE 19C/20C REVIVALS/
French Renaissance

Materials:
Foundation: STONE/sandstone
Walls: BRICK
Roof: STONE/slate; rolled
Other Description: Decorative
features: TERRA-COTTA

Describe Present and Historic Physical Appearance.

The Capewell Horse Nail Company, Hartford, Connecticut, is a brick industrial complex of 170,000 square feet constructed at the turn of the 20th century in the form of a U-shaped factory and freestanding Office Building. The three-story principal factory building faces west toward Popieluszko Street (formerly Governor Street and hereinafter Governor Street) on the southeast corner of Charter Oak Avenue. The Office Building is a few feet to the south. (Figure 2, Insurance Survey) The portico to the factory, a one-story square projecting feature with ball finials at the corners, is at the foot of a tower rising above the three-story building. The tower's Chateauesque tall hipped roof is covered with slate. The parapet at the roofline in front of the tower is stepped. The finials of the portico are repeated on the parapet and, above, on the balustrade at the foot of the tower. The walls of the building are glazed with large multi-paned windows. (Photograph 1)

The Office Building is more elaborately articulated with paneled recessed entrance, round-arched quoined windows, and multi-stepped front gable (Photograph 9).

The front of the three-story factory building extends 100 feet along Governor Street; the building's depth is 332 feet along Charter Oak Avenue. The walls are brick; the interior frame is reinforced concrete and steel. The fenestration of the first floor between piers is large paired 6-over-6 windows under fixed nine-pane sash, for ceiling height of 18 feet. The second-floor fenestration is the same. The third floor has paired 6-over-6 windows without the fixed sash above, but does have a central monitor supported by steel trusses with industrial steel sash. The boiler room, engine room, and coal bin adjoin the center of the south elevation of the Main Building.

The entry to the three-story Main Building opens to a small plain office area running across the front of the first floor of the building. Behind the offices, the high first-floor factory space opens up in bays formed by three rows of 32 plaster-and-asbestos-encased steel columns 24 feet apart north-south, 11' 7" apart east-west (Figure 5). Floors and ceilings are concrete (Photograph 4). A broad stairway leads up in front of the front windows above the offices to the second floor. The second floor is similar to the first (Photograph 5), but with a long mezzanine along the south wall. The front stairway continues up to the third floor (Photograph 6), where much of the ceiling is not as high, but the center is higher because of the monitor (Photograph 7).

One-story wings form the sides of the U-shaped plan for which the three-story building is the base. The west wing, called No. 1 Storehouse, is 42 feet by 139 feet. It has four-pane windows high over recessed panels in the wall on the Governor Street (west) elevation and loading doors on the east (Photograph 2). The east wing is in two sections, both with central monitors. In the 87-foot by 123-foot north section, the Annealing Building, the monitor is off-center to the west, indicating that the east wall was pushed out after initial construction. A large steel truss was installed to support the roof at the time of the change (Photograph 8). A second tall Chateauesque hipped roof is at the north end of the added eastern section, now without its finial stack (see Figure 1). The 114-foot by 290-foot south section of the east wing, the Wire Storehouse, was built all at one time, but as a frame building ironclad, according to the color coding of the 1920 Sanborn Atlas, Plate 12. No detail for the long wall of this building is depicted in Figure 1. A veteran employee recalls being told that the building once was open storage, without walls. Walls are now brick veneer (Photograph 3). The former frame one-story box shop seen in Figure 1, parallel to and east of the east wing, is no longer standing.

The two-story 49' x 70' Office Building faces Governor Street just to the south of the No. 1 Storehouse. The Office Building, which is dominated by a Flemish gable, is far more elaborately designed in an ecletic interpretation of the Renaissance Revival and Romanesque Revival styles than the other buildings. Its high foundation is made of large rock-faced brownstone blocks capped by a wide tooled brownstone water table. The red brick walls above are laid up in common bond without headers. The five-bay front elevation has tall round-arched window openings framed in quoins of glazed orange brick. Sash are 1-over-1. The three central bays project slightly in a suggestion of a pavilion. Transoms under the round arches are pierced by small round openings. (Photograph 9)

The recessed entrance porch at the northwest corner is supported by large brick posts composed of bold recessed panels framed by glazed orange brick and with molded capitals under a plain frieze (Photograph 10). A double string course of glazed brick and molded brownstone marks the level between first and second floors. At the second floor, the three central window openings in the shallow pavilion are segmentally arched with quoins, while the flanking bays have bull's-eye windows with quoins. Eaves of the side elevations extend above the bull's-eye windows in reverse return. These eaves carry modillion courses. The front fenestration pattern continues for three bays on the side elevations, thereby articulating interior function (see below). The first attic level in the Flemish gable front has, in the pavilion only, fenestration consisting of a bull's-eye window flanked by narrow small round-arched openings, all three louvered and quoined. Vertical lines from the chimneys above formed by glazed brick set at a 45 degree angle extend downward through this level. The next level up, above another string course, features a diaper pattern in glazed orange brick, below a

string course. Gable step ends at the diaperwork level carry vertical finials and horizontal consoles of terra cotta. At the apex of the Flemish gable a small half-round brick arch is topped by an ornamental finial which repeats those on the gable step ends.

The side elevations behind the returns have five two-story segmentally arched openings with quoins. Each opening is filled with tall 8-over-8 sash under a high mullion, with a transom above. The transom is glazed with small six-pane double casements. The rear corners of the building have small quoins. A one-story section, set slightly back, continues to the rear. (Photograph 11)

On the interior, two stories of executive offices run across the front of the building. Finishes of the first-floor southwest corner office are typical where vertically paneled wainscoting covers the lower portion of the walls, windows are surrounded by narrow moldings under bold cornices, and a modillion course runs under the narrow mantel shelf of the brick fireplace. (Photograph 12) The upper level of offices is accessed by a grand stairway which is heavily detailed with a railing of circles tangentially flanked by C and reverse-C curves. A molded handrail and large square newel with strongly embellished round finial complete the design (Photograph 13). At the top, the stairway connects to a balcony running across the width of the building behind a balustrade which is a continuation of the stairway railing. This second-floor balcony and its balustrade are still in place, obscured from first-floor view by the added ceiling seen in Photograph 13.

Originally, the balance of the interior space was open, two stories high. See Figure 1. A first-floor ceiling has been introduced, along with some demising partitions on both floors, although the sense of the original space can still be read. The one-story extension at the rear contains a large vault and rest rooms. Gold lettering on the heavy metal vault door reads "THE CAPEWELL HORSE NAIL CO." In the high basement below, an arcaded masonry wall provides support for the partition which separates the front offices from the balance of the space.

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
ARCHITECTURE	1880	1948	1902
INDUSTRY			

Significant Person(s): George C. Capewell

Cultural Affiliation: NA

Architect/Builder: Berlin Iron Works
Empire Bridge Company

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

Summary

The Capewell Horse Nail Company is a significant episode in Hartford's distinguished history of 19th-century industrial development based on technological inventions. The importance of Capewell's technological breakthrough in processing steel has been recognized by the Smithsonian Institution's Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation. The factory buildings in the Capewell complex demonstrate state-of-the-art industrial construction methods of the turn of the century, while the Office Building is an example of the "form follows function" principle executed in an elaborate eclectic interpretation of the Romanesque Revival and Renaissance Revival styled. Both factory and office are well-preserved, being little altered since construction.

History

George J. Capewell (1843-1919) was born in Birmingham, England, coming to the United States in 1845, where he was educated in Woodbury, Connecticut. By 1870 he had established himself in business in Cheshire, Connecticut, manufacturing metal devices of his own invention. Starting in 1876, he devoted four years to a concerted effort to invent a machine to make high-quality horseshoe nails automatically, and was granted patents for his invention. The essence of his invention was a cold rolling process, innovative both because it used no heat and because it was automatic, to convert steel wire directly into horse nails of great hardness.

Traditionally, smithies and farriers hand forged horse shoe nails from bar stock resembling a nail. During the heating and cooling processes involved, sulphur impurities often worked into the steel, resulting in nails that could split when driven into the very hard substance of a horse's hoof, with part of the nail going up into the quick of the animal's foot. The machine invented by Capewell fed steel wire automatically through 13 cold rolling, shaping, and cutting operations to produce the finished product in less than 30 seconds at the rate of 50 per minute (later increased to 110 per minute). Cold rolling eliminates the possibility of impurities entering the material during a heating process. The steel is low in carbon, to be bendable. The steel must be hard enough to drive into the hoof, yet bendable so that when it comes out the wall of the hoof it can be cinched to hold the shoe on the hoof. Capewell's machine met these requirements. Two rows of the machines in operation, at a later date, are seen in Figure 8.

Armed with his patents, Capewell was able to find Hartford financial backers to launch the manufacturing enterprise, organized on February 2, 1881, in a building at 446 Asylum Street. In 1887 the operation was moved to 133 Sheldon Street and in 1893 a factory of the company's own was built nearby at the permanent location, corner of Charter Oak Avenue and Governor Street. The Main Building was 110' x 200'. The 1893 building burned in 1902, but its location and layout were similar to the present arrangement, even to the porch in front of the factory, as depicted in the 1896 atlas (Figure 3). The Main Building was similar in footprint, but did not extend so far along Charter Oak Avenue, The Boiler House and Engine Room occupied their present positions, but there were no east and west wings. For the 10 years ending in 1896, production averaged two million pounds of nails, in various sizes; mean sales price was 14 cents per pound, bringing in $280,000 in revenue; and net profit was 25 percent of sales or $70,000 annually (*Capewell, The First Century*, p. 8).

The great fire started at 2:10 a.m., Thursday, July 2, 1902. It was a major conflagration that destroyed the frame infill and roof of the building, leaving only the foundation and brick walls (Photograph 14).

In the aftermath of the fire, one problem was the sorting out and refurbishing of stock in inventory that had been through the blaze. The workers claimed that a guaranteed wage of $1.00 per day was in order for this work, rather than the incentive scheme put in place by the company. A strike ensued, in which management prevailed, perhaps the only such incident in the company's 100-year history. A typescript prepared at the time of the strike sets forth management's position on why the company's incentive scheme was reasonable. It is a timeless period piece in labor relations methodology, and is reproduced in part in Appendix A.

Rebuilding the factory began immediately. Design and construction were put in the hands of the Berlin Iron Company, a prominent firm in the field that was conveniently located nearby at Berlin, Connecticut. Edwin D. Graves was appointed consulting engineer. Graves later was the design engineer for the Bulkeley Bridge over the Connecticut River in Hartford, 1908. Needless to say, the new building was designed to be as fireproof as possible, using brick walls, steel frame, and concrete floors and ceilings.

A sketch of plans published by the company soon after the fire shows the Office Building, but whether it was already in place or part of the plan is not clear. In any event, the Office Building dates from not later than 1902.

In the footprint as re-built, and now existing, the length of the Main Building was extended 50 percent, the Boiler House and Engine Room left in place, and the wings, the Annealing Building and No. 1 Storehouse, added. Construction was completed in Spring 1903. The extension of the Annealing Building, the Wire Storehouse, is shown by drawings on linen dated April 23, 1914, prepared by the Empire Bridge Company, Elmira, New York. The drawings show the structural skeleton, without reference to the walls. A blueprint of Greenwood & Noarv, Consulting Engineers, Hartford, dated June 10, 1930, is labeled "Permanent Siding. Storage" and shows parallel lines close together, but the material is not specified.

After the fire the enterprise entered upon its most active and prosperous years. 1903-1912 were "The Golden Years" of peak production. Capewell had plants in Hartford; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and Millwall Docks, London, England. The product was awarded honors and commendation worldwide. For example, Capewell nails earned a gold medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition World Fair in St. Louis in 1904. The Moscow Trotting Club of which the Czar was president reported that "the best trotters and runners in Russia are always clad with Capewell nails" (*Capewell, The First Century*, p. 7).

The World War I labor shortage stimulated an innovative on-site child care program initiated in 1918. Each morning mothers brought their children to the Day Nursery, which was equipped with toys, games, story books, and a place to nap. Three meals a day were served.

The man who held the president's office for the longest period, 1912-1933, was Dr. George C.F. Williams (1857-1933), who gave up his medical practice in 1887 to work for the company. As of January 31, 1927, the Capewell family owned 1,364 shares of the company's stock and the Williams family 1,473 shares. Williams is known for the house he built at 990 Prospect Avenue in 1908, coincident with Capewell's era of peak production. The house, designed by Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul of Boston, became the official residence of the Governor of Connecticut in 1943.

The famous 1936 flood of the Connecticut River in downtown Hartford reached the site, bringing 10 feet of water to the ground floor. Damage was extensive; production was suspended for several months.

Additional products were introduced, including hack saws and band saws, and parachute hardware. Capewell was a major producer for the United States Air Force during World War II.

However, the major trend for Capewell was negative. By 1934 reduction in the demand for horse shoe nails had reached the crisis stage. Manufacturing equipment no

longer was protected by patents. The total market was 2,734 tons, of which Capewell produced 1,367 tons, against its capacity of 5,000 tons. At this time Capewell Horse Nail Company controlled 50 percent of the market, its chief competitor, Fowler & Union Horse Nail Company of Buffalo (Tonawanda), New York, which used the same manufacturing process, 40 percent. The pressure of the declining market moved Capewell and Fowler to merge in 1936, as the Capewell Manufacturing Company, in an attempt at survival. Other smaller firms were absorbed, as diagrammed in the Merger Chart, Figure 9. The replacement value of the surviving firm's plant and equipment was appraised by the Factory Insurance Association of Hartford on April 23, 1963, at $7,722,690. The company was bought in 1970 by Hartford/Standard Machine Screw Company and operated as a subsidiary. A few years later Standard Screw became Stanadyne Corporation, which ceased production at the plant and sold the real estate in 1981, a century after the company had been formed.

The Capewell Horse Shoe Nail Company was a typical example of Hartford's contribution to the 19th-century industrial revolution. Hartford's *forte* was inventiveness in manufacturing technology more than in the product produced. The greatest industrial enterprise was the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company, which was based both on the invention of the revolving chamber pistol and advanced methods of manufacturing, with emphasis on development of the doctrine of interchangeable parts. Other improvements in manufacturing flourished. Pratt & Whitney became world famous for its machines to make machines. Capewell's next door neighbor, Atlantic Screw Works, did not make screws, it made machines to make screws. Cheney became a household word for fine silk fabrics through discovery of a method for using waste silk fibers. Billings & Spencer Company was successful not so much because its forged products were of acceptable quality as for the improvements the company made in the drop forging process. Capewell and many other Hartford enterprises based on this principle made important contributions to 19th-century manufacturing processes, prospered for decades, and by the end of the 20th century have disappeared. In 1962 Capewell established a place in the national record of industrial history for the founder's invention by donating one of its machines, weight five tons, to the Smithsonian Institution's Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation, where it became Accession number 243357, and remains in the collections.

Architecture

The Capewell Horse Nail Company factory of 1902/1903 was built in recovery from a disastrous fire. Accordingly, it was made as fireproof as possible through use of non-combustible materials, brick for walls, steel for structural framework, concrete for floors and ceilings, and tin and gravel for roof. The steel columns were encased in asbestos and plaster, following the best practice of the times. Since steel structural frames had been introduced ca. 1885, Capewell's use of the methodology was not a technological breakthrough, but was up-to-date. Capewell built with the established and recognized contemporary state-of-the-art materials and techniques for fireproof industrial construction.

Factory buildings in general at the turn of the century seldom were designed with the help of a commissioned architect. The architects for few Hartford turn-of-the-century factory buildings are known; putting design into the hands of an architect of record was not customary. Nonetheless, Capewell's Main Building does have some architectural character. The round-arched porch and square tower suggest the Romanesque Revival style, the stepped gable is perhaps Flemish, but the most character-

defining feature, the tall hipped roof, which is the dominating element in the design, has a French bias to it, perhaps deriving from the chateauesque. The composition as a whole evokes the influence of late-19th-century design in London's South Kensington.

Important towers on the scale of Capewell's were a feature of New England mills from the earliest textile operations. At Ponemah Mills in the Taftville section of Norwich, Connecticut, the hipped roofs are even taller than Capewell's. In addition to being hallmarks of the mills, towers often were used for stairways, loading, and toilets. In Capewell only the wide unenclosed stairway is found under the tower. In general, the Main Building is devoted to function rather than design.

The Office Building, however, is at the other extreme with a heavy commitment in design and architectural embellishment which at the same time articulate the building's function, a far more sophisticated program than found in the Main Building. Moreover, the Office Building's decorative features are unusually elaborate for any structure, especially one built for commercial use. Few industrial Office Buildings in Connecticut are its equal. The style is retardataire to an extreme, the level and nature of decorations being reminiscent of an earlier era rather than relating to the Neo-Classical Revival and Colonial Revival styles in vogue at the time it was built.

The Romanesque impregnability of the Capewell Office Building is softened by the Renaissance Revival round-arched windows, glazed-brick quoins, elaborate stringcourses, diaperwork, and terra-cotta embellishments such as consoles and finials. In addition, the design is distinctive because it incorporates returns of the front elevation fenestration for the depth of the front offices and because of its two-story window openings in the side elevations behind the returns to articulate the high interior space, clearly a professional design of distinction. The large size of the rear vault in the Office Building facilitated the accumulation of the 60 shelf feet of company records now in the collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, but the absence of any reference to the creation of the Office Building is disappointing. The two library assistants (John O. and Barbara Newell) who spent one morning a week for five years organizing the Capewell materials report there simply is no mention of the Office Building to be found in the records.[1]

[1]A Flemish-gabled building strikingly similar in mass, footprint, and front elevation to the Capewell Office Building was constructed for Wolf's Head, a Yale University senior society, at 77 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1884 to the design of McKim, Mead & White (Brown, p. 139).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Atlas of the City of Hartford, Connecticut. Springfield, Massachusetts: L.J. Richards & Co., 1896, Plate 10.

Atlas of the City of Hartford and the Town of West Hartford, Connecticut. Springfield, Massachusetts: L.J. Richards & Co., 1909, Plate 9.

Atlas of the City of Hartford and the Town of West Hartford, Connecticut. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1920, Plate 12.

Brown, Elizabeth Mills. *New Haven: A Guide to Architecture and Urban Design*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1976, p. 139.

Capewell, The First Century, 1881-1981. Hartford: Capewell Manufacturing Company, 1981.

Capewell Horse Nail Company Records. More than 60 shelf-feet. In collections of Connecticut Historical Society.

Insurance Maps of Hartford, Connecticut. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1922, updated to 1939, site 219.

Newell, John. O. & Barbara, organizers of the Capewell Horse Nail Company Records at Connecticut Historical Society. Interview, July 3, 1998.

Woodward, T. Henry, "The Capewell Horse Nail Co." in Davis, William T., ed. *The New England States*. Boston: D.H. Hurd & Co., ca. 1897, p. 856.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State Agency
___ Federal Agency
___ Local Government
___ University
_x_ Other: Specify Repository: More than 60 shelf-feet of Capewell Horse Nail Company original records are in the collections of the Connecticut Historical Society. Materials include correspondence, account books, personnel files, financial and banking records, some engineering drawings, etc., organized in boxes with a finding aid.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of Property: 6.07

UTM References:

	Zone	Northing	Easting		Zone	Northing	Easting
A	18	4625400	693600	B	18	4625210	693580
C	18	4625160	693460	D	18	4625210	693450
E	18	4625420	693520	F			

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the resource is the boundary of lot 1 plus former lots 10 and 12 now under common ownership as shown by Hartford Engineer's map 426, block 3. This boundary is indicated by the dashed line drawn on Figure 1, Resource Map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the resource is drawn to encompass land that has gone with the buildings since 1881 plus later acquisitions.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

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

Org.: Architectural Historian

Date: July 1998

Street/#: 83 Avery Heights

City/Town: Hartford

State: CT

ZIP: 06106

Telephone: 860 953-8626

List of Photographs

Photographs were taken or copied by David F. Ransom in June and July, 1998. Photograph 14 was copied from Capewell Horse Nail Company original files and records, courtesy of *Connecticut Historical Society*.

Photograph 1
Main Building
View southeast

Photograph 2
No. 1 Storehouse and
Main Building
View northwest

Photograph 3
Main Building and
Wire Storehouse
View northeast

Photograph 4
Main Building, first
floor, northeast corner
View northeast

Photograph 5
Main Building, second
floor, west end
View east

Photograph 6
Main Building, second
floor, west end
View northwest

Photograph 7
Main Building, third
floor
View east

Photograph 8
Annealing Building
View southwest

Photograph 9
Office Building
View southeast

Photograph 10
Office Building Entry
View southeast

Photograph 11
Office Building
View southwest

Photograph 12
Office Building
First-floor front office
in southwest corner
View northwest

Photograph 13
Office Building
First floor, ceremonial
stairway
View northwest

Photograph 14
Scene after 1902 fire
View southeast

List of Figures

Figure 1
Resource map
Metropolitan District
Commission, Hartford #97
Scale: 1" = 200'

Figure 2
The Capewell Horse Nail Co.
Survey by Factory Insurance
Association, 1914

Figure 3
Atlas of the City of Hartford, Connecticut. Springfield, Massachusetts: L.J. Richards & Co., 1896, Plate 10.

Figure 4
Atlas of the City of Hartford and the Town of West Hartford, Connecticut. Springfield, Massachusetts: L.J. Richards & Co., 1909, Plate 9.

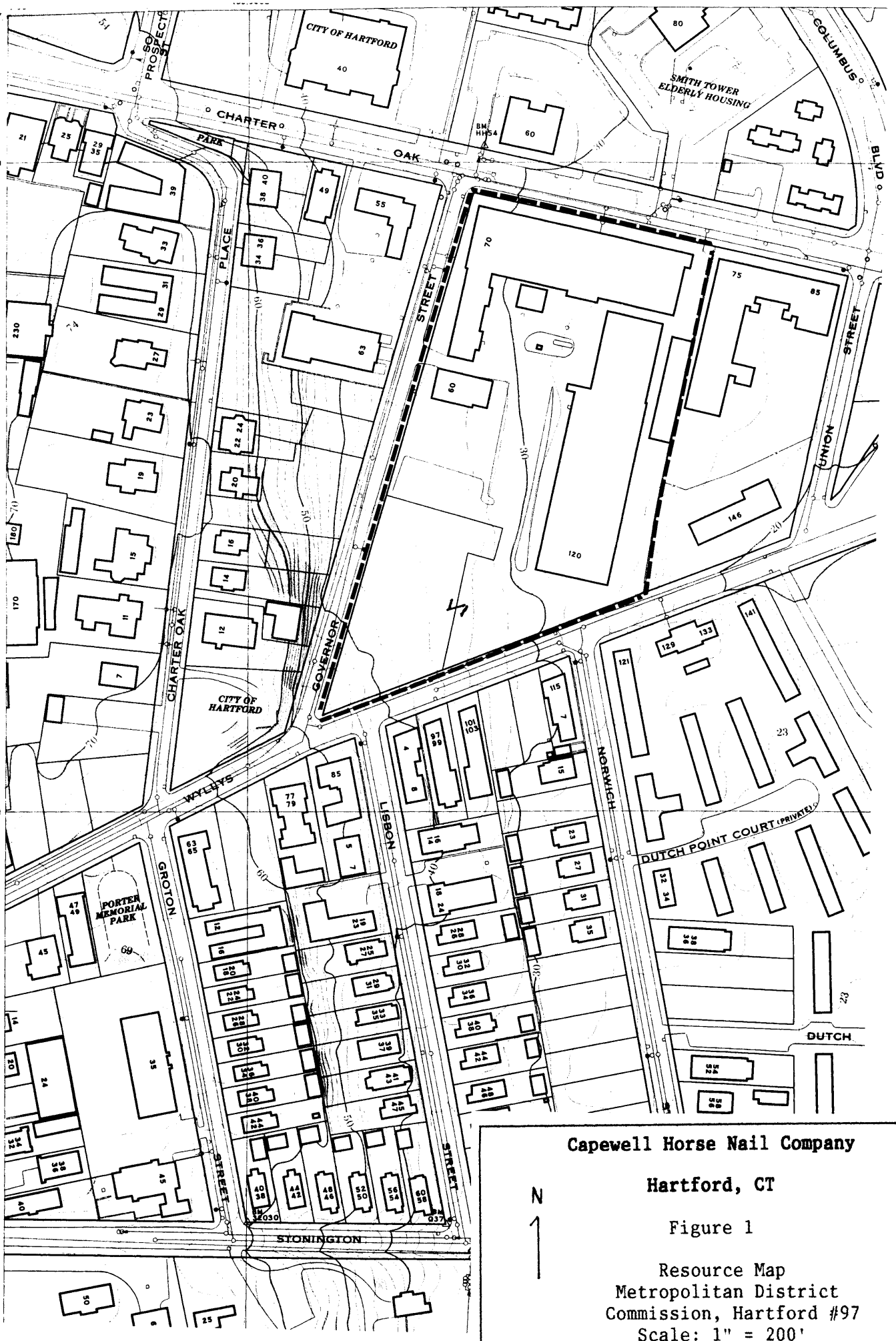
Figure 5
Photo Key
Site and ground floor

Figure 6
Photo Key
Second floor

Figure 7
Photo Key
Third floor

Figure 8
View of production machines
Capewell, The First Century, 1881-1981, p. 3,

Figure 9
Merger Chart



Capewell Horse Nail Company

Hartford, CT

N

Figure 1

Resource Map
Metropolitan District
Commission, Hartford #97
Scale: 1" = 200'
Boundary