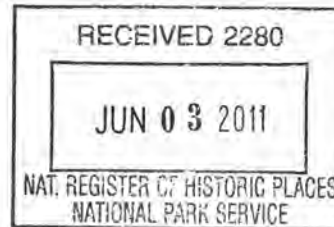


435

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name N/A

Other names/site number Fairfield Avenue Historic District

## 2. Location

street & number See "List of Properties" Section 7 continuation sheet(s).

☐ not for publication

city of town Hartford

☐ vicinity

State Connecticut code CT county Hartford code 003 zip code 06114

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☒ statewide ☐ local

*David Balelun*  
Signature of certifying official/

5.26.11  
Date

Deputy SHPO, CT Commission on Culture & Tourism  
Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

*[Signature]*

7/19/11

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal
<input type="checkbox"/>	private

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
195	5	buildings
1	0	sites
		structures
		Objects
		buildings
196	5	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling.

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling.

Domestic: Secondary Structure.

Religion: Religious Facility

Landscape: Park; City Park

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling.

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling.

Domestic: Secondary Structure.

Religion: Religious Facility

Landscape: Park; City Park

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Second Empire

Late Victorian: Italianate

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late Victorian: Shingle Style

20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival: Colonial Revival

20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival: Neo-Classical Revival

20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival: Tudor

Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movement: Prairie

Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movement: Craftsman

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone, Brick, Concrete

walls: Wood, Brick, Stucco

roof: Slate, Asphalt

other:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 1

Overview:

The Fairfield Avenue Historic District consists of all the resources located along Fairfield Avenue, a broad thoroughfare in Hartford, Connecticut running north to south from New Britain Avenue to the city line bordering the town of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Fairfield Avenue divides three of Hartford's southern neighborhoods; the Barry Square and South End neighborhoods lying to the east, and the Southwest neighborhood sprawling to the west. Trinity College is located at the northern terminus of the district, while Cedar Hill Cemetery (453 Fairfield Avenue), which is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, delineates the southern boundary. The avenue, located on heights overlooking the eastern sections of the city and the Connecticut River beyond, is generally flat and includes one resource included as part of a National Register Multiple Property Listing, the Engine Company #15 fire station (8 Fairfield Avenue), and two resources individually listed on the Connecticut State Register of Historic Places, the Oliver H. Easton house (147 Fairfield Avenue) and the George A. Fairfield house (160 Fairfield Avenue).

The Fairfield Avenue Historic District is an assemblage of significant mid-to-late nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings consisting of 127 primary resources, 122 of which are contributing. Of the district's contributing primary resources, 120 were built for residential use. The majority of these remain substantially intact and all retain their original function. Non-residential contributing resources include Hyland Park (2 Fairfield Avenue) and the Memorial Baptist Church (142 Fairfield Avenue), both of which continue to operate according to their original application. The district's contributing buildings date from 1850 to 1960, and illustrate an important period in Fairfield Avenue's development. The architectural forms represented in the district include many of those popular during the period of significance and these demonstrate the creative variations commonly found within the styles themselves. The majority of buildings are Colonial Revival designs, although examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Shingle, Tudor, Craftsman, Prairie, Bungalow, Neoclassical, and Ranch style architecture can be identified. As was typical of vernacular construction, many of the buildings borrow from one or more style, blending them into a lively and eclectic representation of the forms popular during the period. The result is a cohesive, yet aesthetically diverse, collection of historic resources.

The district's contributing primary resources are a mix of single- and multi-family homes. There are 42 single, and 78 multi-family residences. Ten of the multi-family homes are former single-family units that have been converted into multi-family apartment buildings or condominiums. All of the conversions have been completed in such a manner that they do not compromise the historic character of the building in question and these homes blend seamlessly into the neighborhood's housing stock. Approximately 96 of the contributing buildings are wood frame with either original or non-original wall cladding, 7 are wood frame faced with stucco, 11 are brick, 4 are brick and frame, 1 is brick and stucco, and 2 are frame and stucco. The homes within the district range from vernacular interpretations of popular architectural forms, to high-style examples designed by professional and notable regional architects. The latter include, among others; Isaac Almarin Allen, Jr. (1859-1953); Russell Barker (1873-1961); Julius Berenson (1890-1987); Jacob F. Moses (1884-1956); James J. Best; George L. Dunkelberger (1891-1960); Joseph Gelman (1892-1953); Oliver H. Easton (1812-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 2

1894); Daniel A. Guerriero (1890-1980); William T. Marchant (1880-1948); George H. Matthews (1884-1935); Burton A. Sellew (1878-1932); and George A. Zunner (1861-1936).

The architectural characteristics of the buildings in the proposed Fairfield Avenue Historic District are demonstrative of those constructed in similar urban areas during the period in question. The earliest homes, those dating to the 1850s and 1860s, are typical of the rural farmhouses or elaborate estates often found several miles outside of increasingly developed and industrialized cities such as Hartford during the mid-nineteenth century. These are primarily single-family, 2- to 2 ½-story homes, designed in one of the number of styles popular at the time. By the turn of the century, and after several decades of relative stagnation, Hartford was in the midst of a building boom. Through the 1910s and 1920s the city expanded rapidly. As a result, this suburban neighborhood grew to consist largely of rectangular plan, 2 ½- to 3-story, multi-family residences, many with detailed single, or double-height porches. These were interspersed with smaller single-family homes, such as the increasingly popular Bungalow. Extant outbuildings – primarily garages – were constructed simultaneous to, or shortly after the homes, and are often architecturally similar. Built by local developers and contractors within a relatively concise span of time, many of the houses have similar massing and architectural details. This is often the case even among houses erected by different builders or designed by different architects, the result being an architecturally fluid and aesthetically unified streetscape.

The district's 5 non-contributing buildings all date from after 1960. The modern brick church at 433 Fairfield Avenue was built in 1968, while the service station at 424 Fairfield Avenue was erected in 1970. The recreational facility in Hyland Park was constructed in 1980. One home was built in 2001 and another in 2010. Both residences are single-family homes.

The proposed district runs the length of Fairfield Avenue, which is broken into a series of irregular blocks. This section of the city is not laid out according to a strict grid pattern, and as such, the streets intersecting Fairfield Avenue are not always symmetrically arranged. Most of the blocks along Fairfield Avenue are approximately the same size as those found on the streets to the east and west, and regardless of their non-uniform layout, are generally long, rectangular, and oriented along the street's north-south axis. Most of the homes share a similar setback from the street and are located on moderately sized lots of roughly one-fifth to one-third of an acre each. The lots at the south end of the street tend to be larger than those to the north, this mirrored by a slightly higher concentration of single-family residences. The scale of the homes in the district is generally uniform as most residences are between two and three stories in height, and three to four bays wide. The exceptions include the 1 ½-story bungalows and three-story triple-deckers periodically found along the street. Large mature trees and well-maintained landscaped yards frame the buildings within the district, further adding to their unified aesthetic.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 3

**Boundary Justification:**

The Fairfield Avenue Historic District's cohesion in age, general scale, architectural qualities, and overall aesthetic set it apart from the surrounding streets, thus determining its boundaries and justifying the street's listing as an independent historic district. Fairfield Avenue was the first street west of Maple Avenue and south of New Britain Avenue to see considerable development. By the end of the 1910s over 50 homes stood on this boulevard running from historic Trinity College, south to the bucolic Cedar Hill Cemetery. Almost half of this development pre-dated 1910. Streets to the east, including Newbury, Harwich, Henry, Roxbury, Eastview, and Linnmoore Streets, as well as Grandview Terrace did not see notable development until the mid-1920s. Likewise, to the west, most of the Southwest neighborhood did not see development until after the initial build-up of Fairfield Avenue. In addition, the homes in the district tend to be sited on larger lots and with a greater setback than those on streets to the east and west. As a result, the district's distinct character and historical narrative make it unique among Hartford's southern neighborhoods, an architecturally and historically significant portion of the city.

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

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 4

**List of Properties Located within the Fairfield Avenue Historic District:**

Fairfield Avenue: #2 to #443, inclusive (excluding #8, previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the Multiple Properties Listing titled, "Firehouses of Hartford, Connecticut," approved March 2, 1989).

**Statistical Profile of the District:**

Major Contributing Resources: 122  
Secondary Contributing Resources: 74  
Vacant Lots: 0  
Non-contributing Resources: 5  
Total: 201

**Use (current) of Primary Contributing Resources –**

Residential: 120  
(single-family: 42)  
(multi-family: 78)  
Park or Open Space: 1  
Religious: 1  
Total: 122

**Ages of Primary Contributing Structures (dates of construction) –**

Pre – 1850: 0  
1850 – 1859: 1  
1860 – 1869: 3  
1870 – 1879: 0  
1880 – 1889: 0  
1890 – 1899: 5  
1900 – 1909: 13  
1910 – 1919: 35  
1920 – 1929: 49  
1930 – 1939: 4  
1940 – 1949: 2  
1950 – 1959: 9  
1960: 1

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 5

**Architectural Styles:**

The architectural styles represented in the Fairfield Avenue Historic District include Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, Tudor, Bungalow, Craftsman, Prairie, Neoclassical, Mixed, and Ranch designs. Most of the buildings date from 1890-1930 and these represent a thorough cross-section of the styles popular in this, Hartford's most prolific building period. Although a number of homes demonstrate influences based on clear architectural models, a sizeable percentage displays a combination of styles, the result being a structural aesthetic best classified as 'eclectic'. While these eclectic forms are very common, their use is not as frequent as that of the Colonial Revival; easily the most readily applied architectural style in the district.

Fairfield Avenue's earliest surviving building is the c. 1850 vernacular farmhouse at 289 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 1). This 2 1/2-story frame residence has a pitched roof with front-facing gable and cornice returns. The home's simple three-ranked façade is typical of Greek Revival farmhouses found throughout Hartford, and Connecticut, during the period it was constructed. This example however, lacks, or has since lost, the decorative features that would link it more directly to this style and make classifiable as anything other than vernacular. Despite the absence of Greek Revival details such as a classically-inspired door surround, decorative corner boards, or pedimented gable end, the home's age is clearly evident in its three-ranked design, gable-front orientation, and cornice returns.

Another of the district's early farmhouses is 367 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 2), an Italianate residence built c. 1865. Italianate designs came to the United States as part of the Picturesque Movement, transmitted from England in the late 1830s. The style reached widespread audiences during the 1840s and 1850s through the published works of Andrew Jackson Downing and others and by the 1860s had come into its own. Although inspired by Italian farmhouses, domestic architects and builders developed rural, as well as urban models that rapidly gained popularity in this country. A simple, yet typical example of the style, 367 Fairfield Avenue is a 2-story, rectangular plan frame house with a widely overhanging, low-pitched, hipped roof; tall, narrow windows; and arched portico with widely overhanging flat roof. Although not as elaborate as many of Hartford's other Italianate homes, the building's historic character remains largely intact and its stylistic influences are unmistakable.

Aesthetically similar in several ways to Italianates, the French-inspired style known as "Second Empire" quickly became one of the most popular in Hartford in the years following the Civil War. Unlike its romantic predecessor, the Second Empire was a thoroughly modern imitative form based upon architectural designs popular in France during the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870). Typified by its use of dual-pitched, or 'mansard', roofs and elaborate decorative elements such as eave brackets and window hoods, this model was extensively applied to residential and public construction throughout the city, and the nation, in the 1860s and 1870s. This included, notably, two of the most impressive homes on Fairfield Avenue. Hartford industrialist and the street's namesake, George A. Fairfield (1834-1908), had 160 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 3) built as his rural residence in 1865. The house is a 2 1/2-story, 3-ranked, painted brick home with projecting, towered central pavilion; wide, bracketed cornice; and patterned slate mansard

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

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 6

roof. Typical of the style, the house has elaborate dormer surrounds and window hoods, as well as a dramatic entrance porch. An octagonal tower on the south side of the home adds to its impressive aesthetic. Similarly, 147 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 4), designed as the personal residence of Hartford architect Oliver H. Easton (1812-1894) in 1869, is a 2 ½-story, frame house with wide, bracketed cornice; patterned slate mansard roof; and central tower with iron cresting. Also befitting the style, it has elaborate dormer surrounds and window hoods; a 1-story bay window with paired, arched windows; and detailed 1-story porches.

While the district's early homes are notable for the quality of their architectural detail and for their historical significance relative to the early development of Fairfield Avenue, the majority of construction on the street did not occur until around the turn of the century. As such, more prevalent architectural influences are those of later styles, specifically the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival. Despite the importance of the form to the character of the district's building stock, few Fairfield Avenue homes have dominant Queen Anne features. One example in this minority is 328 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 5), built by Theodore Newton and Company for Fairfield Avenue resident and local developer, Freeman P. Seymour, in 1898. This home is a 2 ½-story, single-family frame residence with front-facing pitched roof and rear cross-gable. Typical of Queen Anne homes, it has an engaged, 3-story, octagonal corner tower on the façade; projecting, 2-story, octagonal bay on the north (side) elevation; and a 1-story, partial-width porch. These features, along with the application of wood shingles in various shapes and patterns, serve to break up the regularity of the wall surfaces, giving the home the textured appearance that is characteristic of this style.

A similar residence is 288 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 6), designed and built by Hartford architect James J. Best in 1895. The 2 ½-story, frame house has a long slope, side-gabled roof extending over a 1-story porch. Features such as the recessed, second-floor porch and engaged corner tower with octagonal spire serve to break up the continuity of the building's surfaces and create a distinctive façade. Although the home is best classified as Queen Anne, it shares many features common among Shingle style houses, namely the plasticity of its exterior and minimal decorative detailing. The fact, however, that its original wall cladding has been replaced with vinyl siding confounds the already thin line between the latter architectural form and the Queen Anne.

By the turn of the century, a transition between popular architectural styles was reshaping the character of the American built environment. The movement away from Victorian forms, such as the Queen Anne, came slowly as architects, builders, and pattern book publishers borrowed freely from new styles, blending them with the old and improvising as they saw fit. During this shift the Colonial Revival found increasingly popularity, as is illustrated by the many homes in the district built in this period. General design changes included the simplification of texture and massing, and the increasing prevalence of regular plans and symmetrical façades. Decorative features such as towers and turrets disappeared, while porches and windows received classical detailing. An early example is 263 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 7), built in 1898. The home's Queen Anne elements include a steeply-pitched, front-facing gable roof with lower cross gables; projecting 2-story bays; and 1-story, full-width, spindlework porch. These features are far simpler than those found on true Queen Anne homes and the dominant influence of the Colonial Revival is evident in the rectangularity of the house's plan and the overall subtlety of the aesthetic. These stylistic pressures likewise minimized the Queen Anne characteristics of



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 7

347 Fairfield Avenue (1909, Photograph 8). This simple 2 ½-story frame house has a hipped roof with lower cross gables, projecting 2-story bays, cutaway bay window on the second story of the façade, and 1-story wrap-around porch.

249 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 9), built in 1901, is a more elaborate example of an eclectic residence with appreciable Queen Anne features. The home's steeply-pitched roof and front-facing cross gable, as well as its sprawling wrap-around porch, are carryovers from the Queen Anne, while its dominant Palladian windows, dentil course, wide modillion cornice, and recessed second-story porch flanked by pilasters demonstrate the strong classical influences characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. Likewise, 78-80 Fairfield Avenue (1911, Photograph 10) is a highly stylized residence with Queen Anne massing and details – including lower cross gables placed over projecting 2-story rectangular bays, second-story cutaway bay, and 1-story, full-width porch with round corner porch extension – blended with Colonial Revival decorative elements, such as a wide trim band, pedimented gable with modillions, and dominant tripartite window.

Although 78-80 Fairfield Avenue possesses a number of identifiable Queen Anne features, these are clearly secondary to the home's Colonial Revival details. This is characteristic of a sizable group of similar homes built in the district during the 1910s and 1920s. While the decorative elements of 78-80 Fairfield Avenue are more elaborate than the average residence on Fairfield Avenue, its essential eclectic form is quite common. Houses of this pattern are variant manifestations of 2 ½-story, cross-gabled plans, with dominant front-facing gable or gambrel roofs. This form was extremely popular in Hartford during the early twentieth century as it allowed comfortable, multi-family units to be built on narrow urban lots. As such, local builders utilized it extensively, altering and modifying the design according to their abilities. The majority of these residences are of frame construction, originally clad in wood shingle siding (in many cases this has since been covered with non-original aluminum or synthetic siding). Full-width first, and smaller second-story porches can be found on almost all examples. These typically have classical details and supports, though vernacular forms are also common. Tripartite or Palladian windows, some with detailed arched or diamond pane glazing, are frequently located in the dominant gable or gambrel ends. Characteristic examples include 68-70 and 72-74 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 11 and Photograph 12), built in 1921 and 1923, respectively. These are 2 ½-story frame residences with dominant front-facing gables. Each has a Palladian window in their gable end, gabled dormers with cornice returns, cutaway bays, and paired Doric supports on their multi-story porches. Although erected by different builders some two years apart, these two homes are remarkably similar illustrations of the eclectic application of the Colonial Revival.

A number of the district's homes combine the versatile 2 ½-story gable-front plan with eclectic mixes of Colonial Revival and other architectural details and decorative elements. 335-337 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 13), built in 1914, has a dominant tripartite window with diamond pane glazing and a partial-width arched porch. 92-94 Fairfield Avenue (1918, Photograph 14), the personal residence of local builder William B. McKone, has two pairs of 6/1 double-hung sash windows and a diamond-shaped shingle pattern detail in the front-facing gable and a full-width, 2-story, pedimented, hipped roof porch with paired Doric supports. 443-445 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 15), a nicely preserved example constructed by Hartford builder Oliver E. Stenson in 1924,

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

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 8

retains its wood shingle wall cladding, wide trim band, cornice returns, tripartite windows, and full-width, 1-story porch with pedimented second-story porch above.

Part of the appeal of the 2 ½-story gable-front model was the additional space provided by dormered attic-story living spaces. Homeowners often resided on the upper stories of such residences while supplementing their income by renting out the first floor apartment. Also common, however, was the construction of 3-story versions of this format, each with three full apartments. Although less common on Fairfield Avenue than in working class sections of the city, several examples of these gable- or gambrel-front "triple-deckers" can be found in the district. One of the earliest, erected by the New Britain building firm of Carlson and Torell in 1911, is 18-20 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 16). Architecturally similar to many of the district's 2 ½-story gable-front homes, this 3-story residence possesses a gable-front design with paired windows in the gable end, projecting gabled dormers over three-story bays on the north and south (side) elevations, and a multi-story porch with paired Doric supports. Although this gable-front format was functional, it was not the most efficient use of space. A more common design among triple-deckers is that found at 98-100 Fairfield Avenue (1923, Photograph 17). Designed by prolific Hartford architect Burton A. Sellw, this home's broad, front-facing gambrel roof provides for a full third story without requiring a large amount of additional building material, while the addition of large cross gambrels allows light to penetrate deep into the third floor apartment. As was common, a 3-story partial-width porch gives each unit an individual outdoor living space.

Unsurprisingly, gable- or gambrel-front designs are not the only manifestations of Colonial Revival homes found on Fairfield Avenue. A substantial number of residences in the district are 2 ½-story houses with broad hipped roofs. The majority of these were built during the 1920s and their well-established, yet simple Colonial Revival decorative elements include paired or tripartite windows and classical porch details. As many are multi-family units, cross gables or large dormers are often found on the upper story. 152-154 Fairfield Avenue (1922, Photograph 18) is typical as a multi-family, rectangular plan, 2 ½-story frame house with wood shingle siding. It has hipped dormers with paired windows and a partial-width, multi-story, hipped roof porch. 394-396 Fairfield Avenue (1922, Photograph 19) has a brick first story with wood frame above. Its large hipped dormers have tripartite windows, and its 1-story, full-width porch has a hipped roof and paired square supports. 316 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 20) is a highly detailed and well-preserved single-family example. Constructed by the Hartford architectural and building firm of Smith and DesChamps in 1910, this fine Adamesque, 2 ½-story frame residence has horizontal board siding, wide trim band, modillions, and hipped dormers. There is a pedimented portico with paired Doric supports, wide trim band, and modillions. Tripartite windows, each with a sweeping wood sill and lipped lintel, flank the entry porch and a Palladian window with wood keystone and curvilinear sill can be found on the second story of the facade. Sidelights flank the entry. Another fine single-family example is 60 Fairfield Avenue (1916, Photograph 21). This 2 ½-story frame house has a number of characteristic Colonial Revival details applied to a foursquare plan. These include a large Palladian window above the entry and broad 1-story porch with paired Doric supports and upper-porch balustrade. The widely overhanging roof and exposed rafter tails are illustrative of the Craftsman style, popular during the early decades of the twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 9

A distinctive variation of the aforementioned 2 ½-story, hipped-roof, multi-family Colonial Revival is ubiquitous across Hartford and West Hartford, as well as throughout the district. This is typified by the addition of a small, 2-story, cross gable wing to an otherwise rectangular plan, 2 ½-story residence with an offset double entry. The first home built on Fairfield Avenue according to this layout, 236-238 Fairfield Avenue, was designed by prolific Hartford architect George A. Zunner in 1921. Zunner is also credited for one of the finest examples in the district, 359-361 Fairfield Avenue (1924, Photograph 23). This yellow-brick residence has all of the characteristic features of the form yet is unique for its slate roof, slate-clad dormer, concrete sills, flat brick lintel, and curved portico with copper roof cladding and bracket supports. Another fine example is 151-153 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 22), built in 1925 by Hartford contractor Newton P. Clark. Clark erected a number of Fairfield Avenue residences in this multi-family format identifiable by their 2 ½-story rectangular plan with hipped roof, hipped dormers, offset double entry, simple entry porch, and small 2-story cross gable wing.

The district's last category of Colonial Revival homes are those with side-gabled or gambrel roofs. These are manifest in a variety of plans but are typically 2- to 2 ½-story residences with rectangular footprints. A rather formal example is 235 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 24), constructed by Hartford builder Louis W. Slocum in 1914. This 2-story, 3-ranked frame house has a side-gabled roof, paired windows on the first story of the façade, a gabled portico with curved underside and Doric supports, and sidelight flanked entry. There is a 1-story porch on the south (west) elevation with Doric supports and a hipped roof. 191-193 Fairfield Avenue (1909, Photograph 25) is a detailed side-gambrel example designed by architect Henry W. Lamond (dates unknown). This 2 ½-story frame residence has wood shingle siding, tripartite windows on the first and second stories of the façade, a wide trim band, and gabled dormers with cornice returns and Palladian windows. The gambrel ends have paired windows and modillions. 260-262 Fairfield Avenue (1911, E. W. Gustafson, Photograph 26) shares many of these details yet has a 1-story, full-width porch with paired Doric supports and hipped roof; and a second-floor, partial-width, hipped roof porch above.

The district also contains a number of side-gambrel homes that share their essential form with numerous others built throughout the area and the country in the early decades of the twentieth century. Two examples, 376 and 380 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 27), were designed by East Hartford architect S. Weir (dates unknown) and constructed by local builder George W. Evans in 1922. Typical of the many residences built in this "Dutch Colonial" style these 2-story frame homes have side-gambreled roofs with full-width shed dormers. Although exterior details – such as porches and entries – vary slightly between examples, these two houses demonstrate two common designs. 376 Fairfield Avenue has a gabled portico with curved underside and bracket supports, while 380 Fairfield Avenue has a 1-story, partial-width, shed roof porch with square supports. Both homes have paired double-hung sash windows in their front-facing dormers.

The popularity of the Colonial Revival was unmatched during the first four decades of the twentieth century. While the majority of the district's homes embraced this celebration of early American architecture, this did not mean that other styles were not represented. A number of houses along Fairfield Avenue are characteristic of Bungalow designs, a form particularly popular for smaller homes during this period. One of the earliest, 307 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 28), was erected by Hartford builder



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

**National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 10

Archibald McIntyre in 1911. Built as his personal residence, this 1 ½-story frame house is typical for the broad, side-gabled roof with hipped dormer extending over a full-width, 1-story porch. The porch at 275 Fairfield Avenue (1919, Photograph 29) is framed in a similar manner, however in this case by a shallow hipped roof. The porch has large brownstone supports and there is a small eyebrow dormer on the façade. While most of the district's bungalows possess limited decorative elements, 199 Fairfield Avenue (1919, Photograph 30), a 2-story example designed by Burton A. Sellew, has exposed rafter tails and brackets in the eaves. These features, common on Craftsman-style homes, serve to enliven this otherwise simple design. The full effect of such details is perhaps best illustrated on its neighbor, 203 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 31), erected by Hartford builder Christian P. Potholm in 1914. The finest example of the Craftsman style in the district, this 1 ½-story frame home has a front-facing, widely overhanging pitched roof with exposed rafter tails and a 1-story porch with front-facing gable roof. Whimsical decorative details, including the scroll-sawn woodwork and triangular braces, illustrate elaborations typical of the style.

Like the bungalow, the Prairie style – or Prairie School – saw a brief period of popularity between 1900 and 1920. Inspired by the work of Frank Lloyd Wright and other Chicago-area architects, this indigenous form emphasized horizontality and a sympathetic relationship to the environment. Characteristic homes are 2-story in height, with low-pitched, widely overhanging hipped roofs, 1-story wings, and 1-story porches with massive square supports. The style is relatively uncommon in Hartford, however a fine example can be found in the district. 430 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 32) was designed by Hartford architect George H. Matthews and built by William Brennan in 1922. This 2-story, stucco-faced home displays a number of typical Prairie features, including multi-level roof; broad, flat chimney; and horizontal rows of tall windows. Although the home lacks a formal porch, the massive piers and hipped roof framing the façade's tripartite window create a similar effect.

The Tudor Revival, in comparison, is better represented than the Prairie School in both Hartford, and the district. A number of homes can be found on Fairfield Avenue which demonstrate a variety of aspects of this style nationally popular between 1890 and 1940. The earliest, 209 Fairfield Avenue (1922, George H. Cooper, Photograph 33), is a subtle manifestation of the form. This frame residence has a steeply pitched, cross-hipped and gable roof with variable eave heights; a front-facing gable with long-slope, pitched roof and narrow arched window in the gable end; two grouped casements on the first story of the façade; and a pedimented portico. More formal examples include 169 and 173 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 34 and Photograph 35), both designed by George A. Zunner and built by Carlson and Torrell in 1925. These stucco-faced homes demonstrate a number of characteristic Tudor Revival features, including long-slope roofs; variable eave heights; patterned brickwork; half-timbering; tall, narrow windows; and detailed porticos. Zunner made the latter his home after its completion late in 1925. Several Fairfield Avenue homes also combined Tudor Revival details with massing typically found in other styles. A good example, also designed by Zunner, is 257-259 Fairfield Avenue (1923, Photograph 36). Although this 2 ½-story frame residence has Tudor Revival details such as a dominant front-facing gable with variable eave heights and an oriel window on the facade, it retains its Colonial Revival aesthetic.

The ten contributing structures from the post-WWII era fall into three architectural categories. Five are late examples of the Colonial Revival built between 1952 and 1960. Two homes are best classified as "Mixed", or as categorized by Virginia and Lee



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 11

McAlester in their seminal text, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, "Minimal Traditional". These homes, popular during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, mimic earlier eclectic forms with their casual blending of traditional styles such as the Queen Anne, Colonial, and Tudor Revivals. Roof pitches are typically low or intermediate, front-facing cross gables common, and ornamentation minimal. A characteristic example is 375 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 37), a 1 ½-story frame house with a subtle application of primarily Tudor-inspired features including a front-facing cross gable with pitched roof, gabled dormer, and a mix of paired and tripartite fenestration.

The last category of modern homes represented is the Ranch style. Most popular between approximately 1935 and 1975, these homes are identified by their sprawling, single-story design, frequently asymmetrical footprints, and low-pitched roofs with moderate to wide overhangs. 405 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 38) is a characteristic example. This 1-story frame house has a side-gabled roof with dominant front-facing cross gable, moderate roof overhang, attached single-bay garage, and large bay window.

The only non-residential building in the district is the Memorial Baptist Church at 142 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 39). This impressive example of Neoclassical architecture was designed by Hartford architect Isaac Almarin Allen, Jr. and constructed by Newton P. Clark in 1932. The 2-story brick building possesses many features typical of this style, including the projecting pediment supported by Doric supports and wide concrete entablature. The building's entry – consisting of three double doors, each topped by a round fanlight – is also characteristic of this classically-inspired form. Although architecturally striking, the size and scale of the building do not overwhelm the streetscape, but rather adds harmoniously to the aesthetic character of the neighborhood.

**Introductory Note to Inventory of District Buildings:**

Street numbers in this inventory are based upon those listed in *Hartford Architecture, Volume 2: South Neighborhoods*. The Hartford Architecture Conservancy compiled the dates in this survey from city building permits, which Hartford began to issue circa 1890, or are estimates gleaned from research utilizing period atlases. The dates were confirmed in the preparation of this study through a review of building permits held by Hartford City Hall. Those buildings within the district that are non-contributing are indicated as such below.

**Fairfield Avenue, east side:**

**Style, use, Date, and Architect or Builder (if known)**

2

*Hyland Memorial Park (formerly Rocky Ridge Park)*, c. 1900. A 7.9-acre park of mown grass interspersed with a mix of young and mature deciduous trees. The park has three sections. The first section is a triangular green of less than one acre at the intersection of Fairfield Avenue and New Britain Avenue. There is a Vietnam War memorial at the center of the green. This is a black, hexagonal marble obelisk that reads, "VIETNAM / 1959-1975 / IN LOVING

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 12

MEMORY OF THOSE LOYAL MEN AND WOMEN OF HARTFORD WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY". The remainder of the park consists of two long, narrow stretches running parallel along the west side of Fairfield Avenue. These sections run along a rocky ridge with one portion situated at the top of the ridge and the second some 50 feet lower at the base. The upper expanse is periodically broken by exposed rock outcrops, while the lower section is a long, rolling field of mown grass.

*Non-contributing, 1-story recreational structure on park grounds, 1980.*

10 – 12

*Colonial Revival apartment building, 1917.* Henry Stein and Max Rosen, builders. George A. Zunner, architect (Hartford). 3-story, 6-family, 3-ranked brick tenement with yellow brick façade and flat roof. Tripartite windows with concrete splayed lintels and sills. Yellow brick and concrete cornice details. Broken concrete pediment over recessed entry.

14 – 16

*Colonial Revival residence, 1911.* Curtis and Lawler Reardon, builders. Burton A. Sellew, architect (Hartford). 3-story, 3-family brick tenement with plain cornice and flat roof. Three-story bays on north (front) and east and west (side) elevations. 1/1 double-hung sash windows with concrete sills and lintels. Full-width, 1-story porch with hipped roof and Doric supports; second- and third-story partial-width porches above have Doric supports and a flat roof.

*1-story frame garage, 1918.*

18 – 20

*Colonial Revival residence, 1911.* Carlson and Torrell, builders. 3-story, 3-family, frame triple-decker tenement with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables over projecting 3-story bays. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Paired window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story porch with gable roof and paired Doric supports; second- and third-story porches above have Doric supports and a gable roof.

22 – 24

*Colonial Revival residence, 1922.* Frederick Gieri, builder. Charles E. Fournier, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Tripartite window on the second story of the façade and projecting 2-story bays on the side (east and west) elevations. Hip-on-gable dormers over projecting bays. Full-width, 1-story, partially-enclosed, full-width front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports; second-story enclosed porch above has a hipped roof.

*1-story frame garage, 1922.*

28 – 30

*Colonial Revival residence, 1911.* Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross gambrels. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Projecting 2-story bays on the side (east and west) elevations. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed front porch with hipped roof; second-floor enclosed porch above has a flat roof.

*1-story frame garage, 1915.*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 13

32 – 34

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1910. Oliver E. Stenson, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Hipped dormers with paired 6/1 double-hung sash windows. Bay window on second story of the façade. Full-width, 1-story porch with Doric supports and hipped roof.

*1-story frame garage*, 1916.

42 – 44

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1912. Carlson and Torrell, builders. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross gambrels over projecting 2-story bays. Cornice with modillions. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story enclosed porch; second-story porch above has Doric supports, a modillioned cornice, and flat roof.

48

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1915. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Palladian window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed porch; second-story porch above is enclosed.

50

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1924. John Mattson, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family, 3-ranked frame house with side-gabled roof and cornice returns. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Three shed-roofed dormers with 6/1 double-hung sash windows. Quarter-round lunettes flank the gable wall chimneys. Entry porch with curved underside, supported by brackets.

*1-story frame garage*, 1924.

60

*Colonial Revival residence with Craftsman influences*, 1916. 2 ½-story, 1-family (converted to multi-family) frame house with widely overhanging, flared hipped roof with exposed rafter tails. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Hipped dormers with paired windows. Palladian window over front door. 2-story bay windows on the façade. Wrap-around, 1-story porch with Doric supports, modillions, flat roof, and upper balustrade.

*1-story frame garage*, 1921.

64 – 66

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1909. E. W. Gustafson, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Tripartite window in the gable end and cutaway bay on the second story of the facade. Gabled dormers over projecting bays. Full-width, 1-story porch with hipped roof, square supports, and pediment; second-floor enclosed porch above has a pitched roof.

*1-story frame garage*, 1910.

68 – 70

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1921. Herman J. Best, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cornice returns. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Palladian window in gable end and cutaway bay on the second story of the facade. Gabled dormers over projecting bays. Wrap-around, 1-story porch with paired Doric supports and hipped roof; second-story porch above has paired Doric supports and a hipped roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 14

*1 ½-story frame garage, 1921.*

72 – 74

*Colonial Revival residence, 1923.* Dean and Bidwell, builders. Joseph Crowley, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cornice returns. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Palladian window in gable end and cutaway bay on the second story of the facade. Gabled dormers over projecting bays. Wrap-around, 1-story porch with paired Doric supports and hipped roof; second-story porch above has paired Doric supports and a flat roof.

*1-story frame garage, 1925.*

78 – 80

*Colonial Revival residence, 1911.* E. W. Gustafson, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. There is a wide cornice with modillions and the gable end is pedimented and has a tripartite window. Gabled dormers over projecting bays. Wrap around, 1-story porch with squared supports and flat roof; second-story porch above has squared supports, modillions, and a widely overhanging flat roof.

*1-story frame garage, 1927.*

84

*Colonial Revival residence, 1909.* Grover W. Dodge, builder. 2-story, 1-family (converted to multi-family) frame house with side-gambrel roof and front-facing cross gambrel. Sheathed in wood shingles and non-original synthetic siding. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed porch with shed roof.

88 – 90

*Colonial Revival residence, 1915.* Harry Palten and Samuel Ofengand, builders. Samuel Ofengand, architect (Hartford). 3-story, 3-family frame and brick house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross-gambrel. First story walls are brick while the second and third stories are sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story porch with square supports, hipped roof, and pediment; second- and third-floor porches above have squared supports and a pitched roof.

*1-story frame garage, 1915.*

92 – 94

*Colonial Revival residence, 1918.* William B. McKone, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Two sets of paired 6/1 double-hung sash windows and a diamond-shaped shingle detail in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story porch with paired Doric supports and pediment; second-story, full-width porch above has paired Doric supports, hipped roof, and pediment.

*1-story frame garage, 1918.*

98 – 100

*Colonial Revival residence, 1923.* Carl P. Daving, builder. Burton A. Sellw, architect (Hartford). 3-story, 3-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross-gambrels. The first story is sheathed in non-original vinyl siding, while the upper floors are sheathed in wood shingles. Cutaway bay on the second story. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed porch; second- and third-story porches above are enclosed and have a pitched roof.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 15

*1-story frame garage, 1923.*

102 – 104

*Colonial Revival residence, 1909.* Thomas Malcolm, builder. Isaac Almarin Allen, Jr., architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with widely overhanging hipped roof and exposed rafter tails. Sheathed in wood shingles. Gabled dormers with paired, 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Full-width, 1-story porch with hipped roof and paired Doric supports, pedimented at each end.

*1-story frame garage, 1910.*

106 – 108

*Colonial Revival residence, 1923.* Nathan Budin, builder. George A. Zunner, architect (Hartford). 3-story, 3-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and full-width shed dormers. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed porch; second- and third-story porches above are enclosed and have a shed roof.

*1-story frame garage, 1923.*

112 – 114

*Colonial Revival residence, 1911.* Herman J. Best, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross-gables over projecting bays. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Tripartite window in gable end. Full-width, 1-story porch with Doric supports and hipped roof; second-floor porch above has a flat roof and has been enclosed.

*2-story frame garage, 1912.*

116 – 118

*Colonial Revival residence, 1911.* Carlson & Torrell, builders. 3-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Shed roof dormers and projecting two-story bays in the north and south (side) elevations. Tripartite window in gable end. 1-story entry porch with turned supports; second-story porch above has turned supports and a flat roof. An upper balustrade creates a roofless third-story porch.

120 – 122

*Colonial Revival residence, 1921.* John T. Lennerhan, builder. Edward A. Morris, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family (converted to multi-family) frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Hipped dormers with paired windows. Two-story projecting bays on the north and south (side) elevations. Full-width, 1-story porch with squared supports and hipped roof; second-story enclosed porch above has a hipped roof.

*1-story frame garage, c. 1921.*

132 – 134

*Colonial Revival residence, 1915.* John O. Osterlund, builder. 3-story, 3-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Pedimented, gabled dormers on the side elevations. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed porch with hipped roof; second- and third-story porches above are enclosed and have a pitched roof.

*1-story frame garage, 1915.*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 16

136 – 138

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1923. Nathan Budin, builder. George A. Zunner, architect (Hartford). 3-story, 3-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and full-width shed dormers. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story porch with hipped roof; second- and third-story porches above are sheathed in non-original vinyl siding and have a pedimented, pitched roof. *1-story frame garage*, 1923.

142

*Memorial Baptist Church. Neoclassical religious facility*, 1932. Newton P. Clark, builder. Isaac A. Allen & Son, architects (Hartford). 2-story religious facility with poured concrete foundation; granite water table; brick walls; front-facing, projecting, pedimented pitched roof; and pedimented cross gables over projecting wings. Multi-story arched windows with concrete sills and keystones. Projecting wings at the rear of the building have 6/6 double-hung sash windows with concrete lintels. The projecting pediment is supported by Doric supports, and has a wide concrete entablature and elliptical fanlight. The building's entry consists of three double doors, each topped by a round fanlight.

152 – 154

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1922. Daniel F. Crowley, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Hipped dormers with paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The façade has paired, 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Partial-width, 1-story porch with paired square supports and hipped roof; second-floor enclosed porch above has a hipped roof. *1-story frame garage*, 1923.

156 – 158

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1922. Daniel F. Crowley, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Hipped dormers with paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The façade has paired, 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Partial-width, 1-story porch with square supports sheathed in non-original vinyl siding, and hipped roof; second-floor porch above has square supports sheathed in non-original vinyl siding and a hipped roof.

160

*Second Empire residence*, 1865. 2 ½-story, 1-family, 3-ranked, painted brick house with projecting, towered central pavilion; wide, bracketed cornice; and patterned slate mansard roof. Flat-roofed dormers with single 1/1 double-hung sash windows and flat-roofed dormer with paired round-arch windows in the tower. First-story fenestration has wooden sills and lipped lintels, while second-story windows are framed with segmental-arched hoods. The central pavilion's entry porch has a wide, bracketed entablature with square supports and a bracketed hood over the second-story window. An octagonal tower can be found on the south side of the home.

166 – 168

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1958. 2 ½-story, 2-family brick house with front-facing pitched roof. Gable end sheathed in aluminum siding. Paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows in gable end. Tripartite picture windows on the first and second stories of the façade. Gabled portico with curved underside

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 17

and iron supports.

180 – 182

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1922. Thomas C. Healy, builder. G.J. Busel, architect. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Hipped dormers with paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The façade has a tripartite window on the second story. Full-width, 1-story arcaded porch with square supports, non-original vinyl siding, and hipped roof; second-floor porch above has square supports sheathed in non-original vinyl siding and a pitched roof with cornice returns.

*1-story frame garage*, 1924.

184 – 186

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1921. Charles Podnetsky, builder. C.E. Corey, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. First story faced with stucco, second story sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Hipped dormers with paired 6/1 double-hung sash windows, except for the dormer on the façade, which has a tripartite window. Full-width, 1-story, arcaded porch with square supports faced with stucco, and a hipped roof; second-floor enclosed porch above is sheathed in non-original vinyl siding and has a pitched roof with cornice returns.

*1-story frame garage*, 1921.

188 – 190

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1921. Charles Podnetsky, builder. C.E. Corey, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Gabled dormers with cornice returns and paired 6/1 double-hung sash windows. Façade has paired 6/1 double-hung sash windows. Partial-width, 1-story porch with square supports, non-original aluminum siding, and hipped roof; second-floor porch above has a hipped roof.

*1-story frame garage*, 1921.

192 – 194

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1923. Gerald B. Ricketson, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Hipped dormers with paired windows, except for the dormer on the façade, which has a tripartite window. 1-story, partial-width, enclosed porch sheathed in non-original vinyl siding; second-floor enclosed porch above is sheathed in non-original vinyl siding and has a pitched roof with cornice returns. Gabled, 1-story entry porch with cornice returns.

*1-story frame garage*, c. 1923.

196 – 198

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1924. Newton P. Clark, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing hipped dormer with paired windows. Full-width, 1-story porch with square supports sheathed in non-original vinyl siding, and hipped roof; second-floor enclosed porch above has a pitched roof.

*1-story frame garage*, 1924.

204

*Colonial Revival residence*, 1920. Clifford O. Moore, builder. William T. Marchant, architect (Hartford). 2-story, 1-family frame house with side-

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 18

- gambreled roof and full-width, shed roof dormer. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story porch with paired Doric supports and shed roof.  
*1-story frame garage, 1920.*
- 210 *Colonial Revival residence, 1890. Clifford O. Moore, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof with cornice returns. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows in gable end. Full-width, 1-story porch with paired Doric supports and hipped roof.*
- 214 – 216 *Colonial Revival residence, 1960. 2 ½-story, 2-family brick house with front-facing pitched roof. Gable end sheathed in aluminum siding. Paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows in gable end. Tripartite picture windows on the first and second stories of the façade. Gabled portico with curved underside and iron supports.*
- 220 *Colonial Revival residence, 1912. George J. White, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with side-gabled roof and front-facing pedimented cross gable. Sheathed in wood shingles. Palladian window in gable end and tripartite window centered on the second story of the facade. Full-width, 1-story porch with paired Doric supports and flat roof, enclosed with multipane windows.*
- 230 – 232 *Colonial Revival residence, 1924. Gerald DeVito, builder. Daniel A. Guerriero, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 3-family, yellow-brick house with front-facing pitched roof. Paired window in the gable end. Pedimented, gabled dormers with paired windows on the side elevations. Full-width, 2-story, enclosed brick porch with recessed entry, paired windows, and flat roof.  
*1-story brick garage, c. 1925.**
- 236 – 238 *Colonial Revival residence, 1921. Nathan Budin, builder. George A. Zunner, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Hipped dormers with paired windows. 2-story wing with hipped roof on the south side of the building. 1-story, entry porch with shed roof.  
*1-story frame garage, 1922.**
- 244 *Bungalow style residence, 1911. Robert Cairns and Son, builders. 1 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof extending over a 1-story, full-width porch. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Three hipped dormers with double-hung sash windows. Full-width, 1-story porch with square supports and non-original vinyl siding.  
*1-story frame garage, 1911.**
- 248 – 250 *Colonial Revival residence, 1924. Phineas Spelansky, builder. Phineas Spelansky, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family brick and frame house*



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 19

with front-facing hip-on-gable roof. Brick first story with upper stories sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Hip-on-gable dormers on the side elevations. Partial-width, 2-story, enclosed porch with brick first story, second story sheathed in wood shingles, and a flat roof. 1-story, enclosed brick entry porch with hipped roof.  
*1-story frame garage, 1924.*

252 – 254

*Colonial Revival residence, 1924.* Phineas Spelansky, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family brick and frame house with hipped roof. Brick first story with upper stories sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Hipped dormers on the façade and side (north and south) elevations. Tripartite window in the front-facing dormer. Partial-width, 2-story, enclosed porch with brick first story, second story sheathed in non-original vinyl siding, and flat roof. 1-story, enclosed brick entry porch with hipped roof.  
*1-story frame garage, 1924.*

256 – 258

*Colonial Revival residence, 1924.* Phineas Spelansky, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family brick and frame house with front-facing hip-on-gable roof. Brick first story with upper frame stories faced with stucco. Tripartite window in the gable end. Gabled dormers on the side elevations. Partial-width, 2-story, enclosed porch with brick first story, frame second story faced with stucco, and flat roof. 1-story, enclosed brick entry porch with hipped roof.  
*1-story frame garage, c. 1924.*

260 – 262

*Colonial Revival residence, 1911.* Frank H. Rowley, builder. E.W. Gustafson, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gambrel roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Two gabled dormers on the façade, each with a Palladian window and cornice returns. Full-width, 1-story porch with paired Doric supports and hipped roof; second-floor, partial-width porch above has paired Doric supports, wide entablature with modillions, and a hipped roof.  
*1-story frame garage, 1911.*

268 – 270

*Colonial Revival residence, 1923.* Christian P. Potholm, builder. Christian P. Potholm, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Faced with stucco. Two dormers on the façade, each with paired, 6/6 double-hung sash windows. 1-story, enclosed porches on the façade and south (side) elevation. These have paired, 6/6 double-hung sash windows, hipped roofs, and are faced with stucco. The 1-story entry-porch has a hipped roof with square supports.  
*1-story frame garage, c. 1925.*

276 – 278

*Colonial Revival residence, 1952.* Joseph Ferland, builder. 2-story, 2-family frame house with gable wall chimneys and side-gabled roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Tripartite windows on the first story of the façade flank a projecting gabled entry with paired doors. Portico with curved underside, round supports, and pitched roof. Each of the north and south (side) elevations has an attached one car garage with pitched roof set back from the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 20

front elevation of the home.

- 288 *Queen Anne residence*, 1895. James J. Best, builder. James J. Best, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family (converted to multi-family) frame house with long slope, side-gabled roof extending over a 1-story, partial-width, enclosed porch. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Recessed tripartite window in gable end. Corner tower with octagonal spire roof and 2-story wing with pitched roof. Recessed second-floor porch with pitched roof.
- 294 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1953. Antonio Pellino, builder. 2-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof and second story overhang. Sheathed in aluminum siding. Gable wall chimney on the north (side) elevation. Tripartite picture window on the first story of the façade. Portico with iron supports and gable roof.
- 298 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1953. Antonio Pellino, builder. 2-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof and second story overhang. Sheathed in aluminum siding. Gable wall chimney on the north (side) elevation. Tripartite picture window on the first story of the façade. Aluminum awning over the entry.
- 308 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1899. Theodore Newton & Company, builders. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with hipped roof, exposed rafter tails, and gambreled dormers. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Tripartite window in the front-facing dormer. Two Palladian windows on the second story of the facade. Full-width, 1-story porch with paired Doric supports and shed roof. *1-story frame garage*, 1911.
- 312 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1908. George J. White, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with widely overhanging hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing hipped dormer with paired window. Wrap-around, 1-story porch with Doric supports and hipped roof.
- 316 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1910. John C. Smith and Alphonse J. DesChamps, builders. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in horizontal board siding. Wide cornice with modillions. Hipped dormers with 8/1 double-hung sash windows. Tripartite windows flank the entry and a Palladian window is centered on the second-story of the facade. Pedimented portico with paired Doric supports, a wide entablature, and modillions. *1-story brick garage*, c. 1915.
- 328 *Queen Anne residence*, 1898. Theodore Newton & Company, builders. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross-gable in rear. Sheathed in wood shingles. Engaged 3-story, octagonal corner tower on the façade. Projecting octagonal bay on north (side) elevation. Partial-width, 1-story, partially-enclosed porch with Doric supports and shed roof; second-floor enclosed porch above has a shed roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 21

*1 1/2-story frame garage, c. 1910.*

330

*Colonial Revival residence, 1907.* Theodore Newton & Company, builders. Russell Barker, architect (Hartford). 2 1/2-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof and front-facing, pedimented cross gable. Sheathed in wood shingles. Palladian window in the front-facing gable and pedimented, gabled dormers with single windows. Wrap-around, 1-story porch with square supports wood shingle siding, hipped roof, and pedimented cross gable; second-floor enclosed porch above has a pedimented gable roof.

*2-story frame carriage house, c. 1910.*

336

*Non-contributing residence, 2001.*

342

*Colonial Revival residence, 1933.* Nathan Budin, builder. George A. Zunner, architect (Hartford). 2 1/2-story, 1-family brick house with steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof. Small, front-facing eyebrow dormer. Fenestration consists of 6/1 double-hung sash windows. Entry porch with curved underside, paired square supports, and a round-arch door.

*1-story brick garage, c. 1933.*

346

*Colonial Revival residence, 1904.* E.L. Charles, builder. Isaac Almarin Allen, Jr., architect (Hartford). 1 1/2-story, 1-family frame house with side-gambrel roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Front-facing bay dormer with hipped roof and front-facing shed dormer. Paired, 4/1 double-hung sash windows on the façade. Entry porch with pitched roof supported by curved bracket. 1-story sunroom with paired, multipane windows and shed roof on the south (side) elevation.

*1-story frame garage, c. 1905.*

354 – 356

*Colonial Revival residence, 1911.* Louis Freeberg, builder. 2 1/2-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Front-facing hipped dormer. Tripartite windows on the first and second story of the façade. Full-width, 1-story porch with Doric and square supports and flat roof; upper-porch balustrade forms a second-story deck.

*1-story frame garage, c. 1911.*

360

*Colonial Revival residence, 1912.* Herman J. Best, builder. C.E. Corey, architect (Hartford). 2 1/2-story, 2-family brick house with hipped roof. Front-facing gabled-dormer with cornice returns and paired windows. Centered bay window on the second story of the façade flanked by paired windows with 1/1 double-hung sash windows and cut stone sills and lintels. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed porch with hipped roof.

*1-story brick garage, c. 1912.*

366

*Colonial Revival residence with Tudor Revival influences, 1939.* Dominico Tiezzi, builder. M.H. Golden, architect. 1 1/2-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof extending over a 1-story porch and front-facing cross-gable

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 22

with pitched roof and cornice returns. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Tripartite window on the first-floor of the façade. Front-facing gabled dormer with single window. Partial-width, 1-story, recessed porch with square supports.

- 376 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1922. George W. Evans, builder. S. Weir, architect. 2-story, 1-family frame house with side-gambrel roof and full-width shed dormers. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window on the first-story of the façade and two sets of paired windows in the second story. 1-story, enclosed entry porch with wood brackets and pitched roof. 1-story sunroom with hipped roof on south (side) elevation.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1922.
- 380 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1922. George W. Evans, builder. S. Weir, architect. 2-story, 1-family frame house with side-gambrel roof and full-width shed dormers. Sheathed in wood shingles. Two sets of paired windows in the second story of the facade. Partial-width, 1-story porch with squared supports and shed roof, enclosed with wire screen.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1922.
- 386 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1920. F. M. Gustafson, builder. Hans C. Christenson, architect. 2-story, 1-family (converted to multi-family) frame house with side-gambrel roof and full-width shed dormers. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Gabled portico with iron supports.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1920.
- 390 *Bungalow style residence*, 1916. Christian Potholm, builder. William T. Marchant, architect (Hartford). 1 ½-story, 1-family frame house with long slope, side-gabled roof extending over a 1-story, full-width porch. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Large, front-facing hipped dormer. Full-width, 1-story porch with square supports.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1916.
- 394 – 396 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1922. William V. Adams, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family brick and frame house with hipped roof. Brick first story with upper stories sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Hipped dormers with tripartite window in the front-facing dormer. Full-width, 1-story porch with paired square supports and hipped roof; second-floor enclosed porch above has a flat roof.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1922.
- 400 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1925. Herbert E. Craig, builder. 1 ½-story, 1-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Hipped dormers with single windows. Partial-width, 1-story, enclosed porch with shed roof.
- 404 *Mixed "Minimal Traditional" residence*, 1953. 1 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Rectangular



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 23

multipane window in the gable end. Tripartite picture window on the façade. Partial-width pent roof on the facade. 1-story attached garage with pitched roof projects forward from the west (front) elevation.

408 *Ranch style residence*, 1952. 1-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof and front-facing cross-gable wing. Sheathed in aluminum siding. Tripartite picture windows in the façade of the front-facing gable wing and on the façade of the main block.

412 – 414 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1926. C. E. Johansen, builder. George L. Dunkelberger and Joseph Gelman, architects (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing hipped dormer with single window. Tripartite window on the first and second stories of the façade. 2-story, cross-gable wing with hipped roof on the south side of the building. 1-story entry porch with square supports and hipped roof.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1926.

416 – 418 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1926. C. E. Johansen, builder. George L. Dunkelberger and Joseph Gelman, architects (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family brick house with hipped roof. Front-facing hipped dormer with single window. Tripartite window on the first and second stories of the façade. 2-story, cross-gable wing with hipped roof on the south side of the building. 1-story entry porch with iron supports and flat roof.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1926.

420 – 422 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1926. C. E. Johansen, builder. George L. Dunkelberger and Joseph Gelman, architects (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family brick house with hipped roof. Front-facing hipped dormer with single window. Tripartite window on the first and second stories of the façade. 2-story, cross-gable wing with hipped roof on the south side of the building. 1-story entry porch with iron supports and hipped roof.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1926.

424 – 426 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1926. C. E. Johansen, builder. George L. Dunkelberger and Joseph Gelman, architects (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Paired window in gable end. Tripartite window on the first and second stories of the façade. 2-story, cross-gable wing with gable roof on the south side of the building. 1-story, enclosed entry porch with pitched roof.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1926.

430 *Prairie residence*, 1921. William Brennan, builder. George Henry Matthews, architect (Hartford). 2-story, 1-family frame house with multi-level, widely overhanging hipped roof. Faced with stucco. 1-story squared bay with tripartite window and hipped roof. 1-story, attached garage with pent roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 24

432 *The McGovern Granite Company building. Non-contributing commercial building, 1970.*

Fairfield Avenue, west side:

147 *Second Empire residence, 1869. Oliver H. Easton, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with wide, bracketed cornice and patterned slate mansard roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Square central tower with straight mansard roof and arched dormers; capped with flagpole and iron ornamentation. Segmental dormers with single windows and inset, semi-circular bay window on the second story. Second-story windows have wooden label molds. Bay window centered on the façade flanked by inset, partial-width, 1-story porches with turned supports, wide entablature, and flat roofs. 2-story wing with flat roof at the rear of the building.*  
*2-story frame carriage house, c. 1870.*

151 – 153 *Colonial Revival residence, 1925. Newton P. Clark, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Front-facing hipped dormer with tripartite window. Tripartite window on the first and second stories of the façade. 2-story, cross-gable wing with pitched roof on the south (side) of the building. 1-story entry porch with Doric supports, curved underside, and pitched roof with cornice returns.*  
*1-story frame garage, 1925.*

155 – 157 *Colonial Revival residence, 1925. Newton P. Clark, builder. Newton P. Clark, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Front-facing hipped dormer with tripartite window. Tripartite window on the first and second stories of the façade. 2-story, cross-gable wing with pitched roof attached to south (side) elevation. 1-story entry porch with iron supports, curved underside, and pitched roof with cornice returns.*  
*1-story frame garage, 1925.*

165 *Colonial Revival residence, 1926. Frank T. Hendron, builder. George A. Zunner, architect (Hartford). 2-story, 1-family frame house with side-gambrel roof and full-width, shed dormers. Faced with stucco. Tripartite windows on the first story and paired windows on the second story of the façade. 1-story portico with curved underside, paired brackets, and gable roof.*

169 *Tudor Revival residence, 1925. Carlson and Torell, builders. George A. Zunner, architect (Hartford). 2-story, 1-family frame house with steeply pitched, front-facing, hip-on-gable roof with variable eave heights and cross gables. Faced with stucco. Tripartite window on second story of the facade. Small, 1-story, front-facing gable with steeply-pitched, sloping gable roof at the northeast corner of the building. Arched portico with supporting brackets and arched entry. 1-story end porch with pitched roof.*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 25

- 173 *Tudor Revival residence*, 1925. Carlson and Torell, builders. George A. Zunner, architect (Hartford). 2-story, 1-family frame house with long slope, varied eave-line, patterned, slate hipped roof. Faced with stucco. Inset, uncut, uncoursed, rubble chimney. 1-story, projecting bay with tripartite window and hipped roof. Projecting square bay with tripartite window and hipped roof on the south (side) elevation. Gabled portico with half-timbering and paired brackets.
- 177 – 179 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1927. Joseph Butts, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with cross-gabled hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing hipped dormer with paired window. Shed dormer on north (side) elevation. Tripartite and paired windows on the first and second stories of the façade. 1-story, bracketed entry porch with curved underside and pitched roof with cornice returns.
- 181 – 183 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1923. Thomas F. Garrity and Daniel Crowley, builders. Daniel F. Crowley, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Hipped dormers with paired 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The façade has paired windows on the second story. Projecting 2-story bay on the south (side) elevation. Partial-width, 1-story porch with round supports and hipped roof; second-floor enclosed porch above is sheathed in non-original vinyl siding and has a hipped roof.  
*1-story frame garage*, 1923.
- 191 – 193 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1909. E. W. Gustafson, builder. Henry W. Lamond, architect. 2 ½-story, 1-family (converted to multi-family) frame house with simple cornice and side-gambrel roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Two front-facing, gabled dormers with Palladian windows and cornice returns. Paired windows in the gable end. Tripartite windows on the first and second stories of the facade. Gabled portico with curved underside and brackets.  
*1 ½-story frame garage*, 1912.
- 195 – 197 *Colonial Revival residence with Queen Anne influences*, 1910. James O'Loughlin, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing, widely overhanging pitched roof with simple verge boards and struts. Sheathed in wood shingles. Paired, gabled dormers with paired windows. Dentil course and tripartite window in the gable end. Paired, multi-pane windows with lozenge-shaped lights on the first-story of the façade. 1-story, partial-width porch with paired square supports and flat roof; second-floor recessed porch above has square supports.  
*1-story frame garage*, 1916.
- 199 *Bungalow style residence with Craftsman influences*, 1917. Edwin Ogram, builder. Burton A. Sellew, architect (Hartford). 1 ½-story, 1-family frame house with long slope, widely-overhanging, side-gabled roof extending over a 1-story, full-width porch. Sheathed in wood shingles. Large, front-facing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 26

gabled dormer with exposed rafter tails. Decorative brackets in the eaves of the roof and dormer. Projecting square bay with hipped roof. Full-width, 1-story porch with square supports.

*1-story frame garage, c. 1917.*

203 *Craftsman residence, 1914.* Christian P. Potholm, builder. 1 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing, widely overhanging, pitched roof with scroll-sawn verge boards and brackets. Sheathed in wood shingles. Grouped stained-glass windows with wide, lipped lintel in the gable end. Partial-width, 1-story porch with scroll-sawn verge boards and brackets, square supports, and front-facing, widely overhanging pitched roof.

209 *Tudor Revival residence, 1922.* Christian P. Potholm, builder. George H. Cooper, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with steeply pitched, cross-hipped and gable roof with variable eave heights. Front-facing gable has a long-slope, pitched roof with a narrow arched window in the gable end. Two grouped casements on the first story of the façade. Entry flanked by multipane sidelights with pedimented portico.

215 – 217 *Colonial Revival residence, 1912.* Carl F. Dean, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Hipped dormers. Full-width, wrap-around, 1-story porch with Doric supports, wide entablature, and projecting flat roof; second-story porch above has a partial-width, enclosed porch with wide entablature, and projecting flat roof.  
*1-story frame garage, 1912.*

225 *Bungalow style residence, 1919.* George F. Johnson, builder. Julius Berenson and Jacob F. Moses, architects (Hartford). 1 ½-story, 1-family frame house with multi-pitch, widely overhanging hipped roof extending over a full-width, 1-story porch. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. Large hipped dormers with widely overhanging roof and exposed rafter tails. Front-facing dormer projects out over porch. Full-width, 1-story porch with splayed square columns.

231 – 233 *Colonial Revival residence, 1911.* Louis Freeberg, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with widely overhanging hipped roof. First story faced with stucco, second story sheathed in wood shingles. Hipped dormers over projecting bays on the north and south (side) elevations and front-facing hipped dormer with paired windows. Bay window on the second story of the façade. Full-width, wrap-around, 1-story porch with Doric supports, hipped roof, and pedimented cross gable; second-story porch above is enclosed and has a flat roof.  
*1 ½-story frame garage, 1911.*

235 *Colonial Revival residence, 1914.* Louis W. Slocum, builder. 2-story, 1-family, 3-ranked frame house with side-gabled roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Paired 6/1 double-hung sash windows on the first story of the



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 27

façade. Full-width, 1-story porch with Doric supports and hipped roof on the south (side) elevation. Portico with Doric supports, curved underside, and pitched roof. Entry flanked by multi-pane sidelights.

*1-story frame garage, 1914.*

247

*Bungalow style residence, 1914.* Christian P. Potholm, builder. 1 ½-story, 1-family (converted to multi-family) frame house with steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof extending over a 1-story, full-width porch. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Partial-width shed dormer with multiple paired windows. Full-width, 1-story porch with iron supports.

*1-story frame garage, 1920.*

249

*Colonial Revival residence with Queen Anne influences, 1901.* M. Keep, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family (converted to multi-family) frame house with dentil course; wide modillion cornice; widely overhanging, steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof; and centered, front-facing, cross-gable. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Palladian windows in all gable ends. Second story bay windows flank a recessed porch. Projecting bay window on the second story of the south (side) elevation. Wrap-around, 1-story porch with Doric supports and centered, pedimented cross gable. The southeast corner of the porch has an octagonal roof with Doric supports, while the northeast corner has a pedimented cross gable.

*1-story frame garage, 1919.*

257 – 259

*Colonial Revival residence with Tudor Revival influences, 1923.* Nathan Budin, builder. George A. Zunner, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with cross-gabled pitched roof with varied eave-line heights and cornice returns. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite windows in the gable ends and on the first and second stories of the façade. Oriel window on the south side of the façade. 1-story portico with Doric supports and curved-arch roof overhang.

*1-story frame garage, c. 1923.*

263

*Colonial Revival residence, 1898.* Kent Brothers, builders. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof, cornice returns, and cross-gables over projecting two-story bays. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Paired window in gable end. 2-story bay window with flat roof on the façade. Full-width, 1-story porch with Doric supports and flat roof.

*1 ½-story frame garage, c. 1910.*

267

*Colonial Revival residence, 1908.* James W. Barlow, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family brick and frame house with hipped roof and pitched cross gable over projecting 2-story bay. First story of exposed brick, second story sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing hipped dormer with paired windows. Bay window on the second story of the façade. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed porch with hipped roof.

275

*Bungalow style residence with Craftsman influences, 1919.* George F.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 28

- Johnson, builder. 1-story, 1-family frame house with widely overhanging hipped roof extending over a 1-story, full-width porch. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Roof has small, front-facing, eyebrow dormer and exposed rafter tails. Porch has large, square, brownstone supports.  
*1 1/2-story frame garage, c. 1920.*
- 279 *Colonial Revival residence, 1906. C.O. Gerry, builder. W. A. Wilcox, architect (Hartford). 2 1/2-story, 1-family frame house with steeply-pitched, widely overhanging hipped roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing dormer with paired windows. Full-width, 1-story porch with Doric supports and hipped roof.*
- 283 – 285 *Colonial Revival residence, 1909. John C. Smith and Alphonse J. DesChamps, builders. 2 1/2-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross-gables. Secondary front-facing gable over projecting 2-story bay and pedimented, gabled dormer. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Palladian window in the dominant front-facing gable. Partial-width, 2-story porch with paired Doric supports and flat roof. Upper-porch balustrade forms a rooftop deck.  
1-story frame garage, c. 1910.*
- 289 *Gable-front vernacular residence with Greek Revival influences, c. 1850. 2 1/2-story, 1-family (converted to multi-family) frame house with front-facing pitched roof with cornice returns. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Single double-hung sash window in the gable end. Full-width, 2-story porch/staircase combination with shed roof on the south (side) elevation.  
1-story frame garage, c. 1910.*
- 293 – 295 *Colonial Revival residence, 1926. Michael T. Griffin, builder. 2 1/2-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof and cross gable. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing hipped dormer with paired windows. Tripartite and paired windows on the first and second stories of the façade. 1-story entry porch with iron supports, curved underside, and pitched roof with cornice returns.  
1-story frame garage, c. 1926.*
- 297 – 299 *Colonial Revival residence, 1926. Michael T. Griffin, builder. 2 1/2-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and pedimented cross-gable. Sheathed in wood shingles. Paired window in gable end and tripartite window on the second story of the façade. Partial-width, 1-story porch with Doric supports and hipped roof; second-story porch above has Doric supports and pitched roof with cornice returns.  
1 1/2-story frame garage, c. 1926.*
- 307 *Bungalow style residence, 1911. Archibald McIntyre, builder. 1 1/2-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof extending over a 1-story, full-width porch. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Hipped dormer with paired windows. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed porch with uncut, uncoursed, rubble*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 29

supports.

- 311 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1911. Daniel W. Hollis and Sons, builders. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with steeply-pitched hipped roof and pitched cross gable over projecting 2-story bay. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing hipped dormer with paired windows. Partial-width, 1-story, porch with paired Doric supports and hipped roof.
- 317 – 319 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1925. Newton P. Clark, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing hip-on-gable roof with cornice returns. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Paired window in gable end and tripartite window on the second story of the facade. Full-width, 1-story, semi-enclosed porch with hipped roof; second-story enclosed porch above has hip-on-gable roof with cornice returns.
- 323 – 325 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1925. Newton P. Clark, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with widely overhanging hipped roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. 2-story projecting block with hipped roof on the facade. 2-story bay on the south (side) elevation.
- 327 – 329 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1925. Newton P. Clark, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with widely overhanging hipped roof and cross-hipped gable. Faced with stucco. Front-facing hipped dormer with tripartite window. Tripartite window on the second story of the facade. Portico with Doric supports, curved underside, and pitched roof with cornice returns.
- 335 – 337 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1914. Adams and Sullivan, builders. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gable. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing gable projects over a 2-story porch, while the cross gable projects over a 2-story bay. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story, arcaded porch; second-floor porch above is enclosed.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1914.
- 343 *Tudor Revival residence*, 1930. M. Golden, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family hollow tile, brick, and frame house with side-gabled, slate roof; steeply-pitched, front-facing cross gables; and partial-width shed dormer. Faced with stucco, except for the primary front-facing gable, which is of irregular-coursed, rough-cut stone. Grouped casement on the first story of the facade. Round-arched front door framed by a square-cut, stone arch.
- 347 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1909. Louis W. Slocum and Charles R. Wittig, builders. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with hipped roof and pitched cross gables over projecting bays. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, wrap-around, 1-story porch with Doric supports and hipped roof.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 30

- 355 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1927. Adolph Weimert, builder. George Henry Matthews, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof with cornice returns. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing gabled dormer with single window and cornice returns. Portico with support brackets, curved underside, and pitched roof.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1927.
- 359 – 361 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1924. Sena Brothers, builders. George A. Zunner, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family brick house with hipped slate roof and cross-hipped gable over a 2-story wing. Front-facing dormer with single window. Tripartite windows on the first and second story of the façade. Portico with scroll-sawn brackets and flared copper roof.  
*1-story brick garage*, c. 1925.
- 367 *Italianate residence*, c. 1865. 2-story, 1-family (converted to multi-family) frame house with attic story windows and widely overhanging flat roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. First floor, floor-to-ceiling, 6/9 double-hung sash windows on the façade. Arched portico has square supports and widely overhanging flat roof.
- 375 *Mixed "Minimal Traditional" residence*, 1953. 1 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof and front-facing cross-gable wing. Sheathed in aluminum siding. Gabled dormer with 1/1 double-hung sash window on the front (east) elevation. Tripartite picture window on the façade of the main block and paired, 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the façade of the front-facing gable wing. 1-car garage in the basement level of the front (east) elevation.
- 381 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1941. Harold Potholm, builder. Willard Wilkins, architect. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof and second story overhang. Sheathed in wood shingles. Portico with Doric supports and hipped roof. Attached one car garage with pitched roof.
- 385 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1941. Harold Potholm, builder. Richard Robotham, architect. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof and second story overhang. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed porch with shed roof on the south (side) elevation. 1-story, enclosed entry porch with pitched roof. Attached one car garage with second story addition above. Addition has a pitched roof and inset gabled dormer.
- 391 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1924. Peter Jessen, builder. George Henry Matthews, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family, 3-ranked frame house with side-gabled roof and cornice returns. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Pedimented portico with iron supports and pitched roof. Entry flanked by multipane sidelights.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1924.
- 395 *Non-contributing residence*, 2008.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 31

- 401 *Ranch style residence*, 1953. 1-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof and front-facing cross-gable wing. Cross-gable wing on the west (rear) elevation. Sheathed in aluminum siding. Tripartite picture window on the façade of the main block and paired, 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the façade of the front-facing gable wing. Roof of the front-facing gable block extends over an inset corner porch with iron supports.
- 405 *Ranch style residence*, 1953. 1-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof and front-facing cross-gable wing. Sheathed in aluminum siding. Tripartite picture window on the façade of the main block and paired, 1/1 double-hung sash windows on the façade of the front-facing gable wing. Roof of the front-facing gable block extends over an inset corner porch with square support. Attached 1-car garage with side-gabled roof on south end of home.
- 409 – 411 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1912. John C. Smith, builder. C. E. Corey, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof with cornice returns. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Hipped dormer with paired window. Tripartite window in gable end. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed porch with square supports and hipped roof; second-story enclosed porch above has square supports and hipped roof.  
*1-story frame garage*, c. 1912.
- 433 *St. George Greek Orthodox Church. Non-contributing religious building*, 1968.
- 443 – 445 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1924. Oliver E. Stenson, builder. C. E. Corey, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof with cornice returns. Sheathed in wood shingles. Gabled dormers with tripartite windows and cornice returns. Tripartite window in gable end. Full-width, 1-story porch with shingled square supports and shed roof; second-story porch above has shingled square supports and a pedimented gable roof.

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Period of Significance (justification)

See continuation sheet(s).

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

See continuation sheet(s).

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Development

Social History

### Period of Significance

1850-1960

### Significant Dates

1850

1960

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

See continuation sheet(s)

Fairfield Avenue Historic District

Name of Property

Hartford, CT

County and State

Mixed: Minimal Traditional

Modern Movement: Ranch Style

---

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### Summary Paragraph

See continuation sheet(s).

---

### Narrative Description

See continuation sheet(s).

Fairfield Avenue Historic District  
Name of Property

Hartford, CT  
County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

See continuation sheet(s).

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

See continuation sheet(s).

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

See continuation sheet(s).

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

See continuation sheet(s).

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

\_\_\_\_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been

**Primary location of additional data:**

\_\_\_\_ State Historic Preservation Office



Fairfield Avenue Historic District  
Name of Property

Hartford, CT  
County and State

☐ 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 42.8  
(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A. 18 691759 4623794  
Zone Easting Northing

C. 18 692069 4622054  
Zone Easting Northing

B. 18 691984 4623805  
Zone Easting Northing

D. 18 691817 4622056  
Zone Easting Northing

Additional UTM References on continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

See continuation sheet(s).

### Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

See continuation sheet(s).

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lucas A. Karmazinas, Consultant

organization FuturePast Preservation

date 8/9/2010

street & number 34 Maplewood Avenue #3

telephone 860-429-7982

city or town West Hartford

state CT

zip code 06119

e-mail FuturePastPreservation@gmail.com

## Additional Documentation

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 1

**Historical and Architectural Significance:**

**Summary Statement of Significance**

The Fairfield Avenue Historic District is historically and architecturally significant as an example of mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century residential development (Criterion A). The district is located in the southern portion of the City of Hartford, and crosses into the Barry Square, Southwest, and South End neighborhoods, areas lightly populated by the 1860s and shaped by extensive growth between 1890 and 1930. The development of Fairfield Avenue is typical of Hartford's early suburbs and is demonstrative of the effects of population increases that followed economic growth during the late nineteenth century. The district is significant as the former home of prominent industrial, commercial, and financial figures, as well as a number of notable local architects and builders. Similarly noteworthy, however, is the socio-economically diverse population that has historically lived there. Fairfield Avenue has long housed members of the working, middle, and upper classes and as such the building stock is a mix of single and multi-family homes. Furthermore, the district is a highly intact, architecturally cohesive neighborhood that reflects the significant residential architectural styles of the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century (Criterion C). Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor, and Bungalow styles are evident, as are eclectic designs incorporating multiple architectural styles. A number of local builders and prominent architects designed and constructed homes in the district, contributing further to the significance of this historic neighborhood.

**Historic Context:**

**Rural Roots**

Along with Wethersfield Avenue, the roadway now known as Fairfield Avenue was among the first major roads in southern Hartford. A section of a much longer road, it provided south to north access since the Colonial period for travelers making their way through the Connecticut River Valley. Situated roughly between New Britain Avenue (previously known as the Old Farmington Road) and present-day Maple Avenue (known as the New Haven Turnpike or Berlin Turnpike in earlier decades), Fairfield Avenue traverses a 159-foot high ridge from New Britain Avenue to the Wethersfield town line. Up until the late 1860s, it was known by a number of names, including at one time or another, Rock Hill Avenue, Ridge Road, and Rocky Hill Ridge Road. Over the course of more than two centuries of use Colonial travelers, farmers' wagons, cemetery mourners, trolleys, and automobiles have traversed its surface; and woodlots, farms, mansions, and middle-class homes have sprouted along its flanks.<sup>1</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 2

Located just over two miles from the central city, by the 1860s the area surrounding Fairfield Avenue consisted primarily of farmland, pastures, and swamps. Except for a few farmhouses, the road was largely undeveloped. As a result of its placement upon a high ridge, and the fact that local farmers kept the area largely free of trees, the views along the road were magnificent. In 1856, the *Hartford Courant* described the stunning view from the ridge at sunrise: "Upon the east the sun...is gilding the tops of the Bolton range of mountains; and the long sweeping valley of the Connecticut, the River itself flowing down in silver light, affords one of the most charming specimens of quiet and cultivated scenery possible. Upon the north lies the City, with its sky-pointing spires".<sup>2</sup> Even as late as 1895, the newspaper noted that the view "has long been famous as one of the finest in Hartford."<sup>3</sup>

As a result of the magnificent view, the preferable seclusion from downtown, and the convenience of easy access via the Ridge Road, it was determined to locate Hartford's first rural cemetery in the area, currently located at 453 Fairfield Avenue. Planned by famed landscape architect Jacob Weidenmann, Cedar Hill Cemetery was established in 1864. It totaled over 200 acres, with portions stretched into the neighboring Towns of Newington and Wethersfield. On a hill even higher than the roadway, Cedar Hill Cemetery afforded impressive views in a park-like environment. It soon became a notable tourist attraction as well as the premier final resting place for Hartford's elite, which included members of the Keney family, silk industrialists; Joseph R. Hawley, the 42<sup>nd</sup> Governor of Connecticut; and J.P. Morgan, financier. The cemetery was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1997.<sup>4</sup>

A number of families farmed along Fairfield Avenue in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. One was that of Freeman P. Seymour. The Seymour farmhouse no longer stands, however the family's name remains connected to the neighborhood through a crossroad of Fairfield Avenue laid out in the early twentieth century. Freeman Street bears the name of the man whose farm it crossed and commemorates the family's importance to the neighborhood's development. Freeman Seymour died in 1897 in the same Fairfield Avenue house in which he had been born in 1820. It was also the same house where his father, also Freeman Seymour, had farmed, and that his grandfather, also Freeman Seymour, had personally built. In his 1897 obituary, Freeman Seymour was described as a "quiet, unpretending, but most upright and honorable man." His son, the youngest of the Freeman Seymours, would eventually subdivide and sell off the family land piece by piece.<sup>5</sup>

### A Prestigious Address

During and after the Civil War, Hartford's wealth and capital increased dramatically, and a new elite class of industrialists and insurance executives developed in the city. These men sought out desirable land on the outskirts of the city where they could construct glamorous and expansive homes illustrative of their financial successes. In the same period following Samuel Colt's construction of an elaborate mansion on Wethersfield Avenue a number of fine homes were built along Farmington Avenue.

George A. Fairfield, a former employee of Colt, was one of a number of rising capitalists in Hartford in the second half of the 1800s. During his life Fairfield was president of the Weed Sewing Machine Company and the Hartford Machine Screw Company, as

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 3

well as a respected and deeply involved citizen of Hartford.<sup>6</sup> In 1864, Fairfield spent \$15,000 on a small farmhouse with 32 acres of land along the then Ridge Road, which he would soon transform into a palatial estate. By 1866 he had constructed one of the finest Second Empire homes in Hartford at 160 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 3). The home boasted an impressive tower to enjoy the view, and by the last years of the decade the street's name had been changed to Fairfield Avenue, to honor its historically significant resident.<sup>7</sup> For the remainder of his life, Fairfield took an understandably strong interest in the future of his namesake street, and he carried great influence on matters of planning in the area. An example comes from the late 1890s when there was talk of building a state reformatory on Fairfield Avenue. This prompted Fairfield to write the *Hartford Courant* in which he wrote, "Being an old resident on said avenue and naturally much interested in its future (as it bears my name) I feel that I will be pardoned for entering an earnest protest against what with many others I consider a needless, unwise and unwarranted appropriation of one of the finest building sites in Hartford for the purposes above named."<sup>8</sup> Fairfield went on to say that residents of the street, in recent years, had lobbied hard for basic services on the street, such as gas, electricity, and trolley service, and were hoping for better things to come. The *Hartford Courant* wrote that, "Mr. Fairfield's request is especially deserving of respectful treatment. The avenue bears his name, yes, and Hartford bears his mark." The reformatory was never built.<sup>9</sup>

Taking George Fairfield's lead, and also wanting a piece of the celebrated view, other wealthy residents also started to buy land and build grand homes along Fairfield Avenue, making it a highly desired address in the years following the Civil War.<sup>10</sup> In 1868, Oliver H. Easton and E.W. Moseley both bought pieces of land near the home of George Fairfield and built exquisite residences. The Oliver H. Easton house at 147 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 4), in particular, is of great elegance, and still stands. Built in the Second Empire style, the home has a mansard roof covered in wonderful patterned slate and was personally designed by Easton, who was a prominent Hartford architect. At the same time many other wealthy residents, such as S.H. White, secretary for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, also bought tracts of land with building plans in the works.<sup>11</sup>

### The Coming of the Trolley

The arrival of the trolley had a profound impact on Fairfield Avenue's development. Significantly, over 95% of the street's extant structures were constructed after the trolley line began service on the road in 1895. As early as 1880, there was discussion of constructing a horse railway line to Cedar Hill Cemetery via Fairfield Avenue, which George Fairfield, who not only lived on the road but was also on Cedar Hill Cemetery's Board of Directors, fully supported. Through the 1880s, and into the 1890s, Fairfield used his prestige and influence to lobby for the trolley line, which also had the support of many other prominent Fairfield Avenue residents; all of whom expected that a line to Cedar Hill would be of great benefit to themselves and the citizens of Hartford.<sup>12</sup>

The Hartford Street Railway Company officially opened its Cedar Hill line on August 2, 1895. It started downtown, and traveled along Retreat Avenue, Washington Street, New Britain Avenue, and then onto Fairfield Avenue, eventually ending at Cedar



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 4

Hill Cemetery. The *Hartford Courant* noted that with this new line many residents would finally be able to enjoy the famous ridge top view. It wrote, "The new line gives over half a mile stretch of riding on the top of this ridge, and the view to the east includes the city of Hartford, the Connecticut valley to the line of the Bolton Hills, while the view to the west is not far behind it in beauty, only stopped by the Talcott range of mountains."<sup>13</sup> Among the line's busiest ridership days was Memorial Day, when extra service was needed to bring people to Cedar Hill Cemetery to decorate the graves.<sup>14</sup>

With the trolley line up and running, Fairfield Avenue became increasingly accessible to Hartford's middle class. The city was experiencing a period of great economic expansion which drove development throughout the southern sections of Hartford. The trolley allowed for a quick and inexpensive commute to downtown insurance companies and major manufacturing plants. Land tract auctions on Fairfield Avenue became more and more common and very popular around the turn-of-the-century. The auctions were often gala events which attracted massive crowds of "home seekers, investors, and speculators."<sup>15</sup> In 1900, the New England Development and Improvement Company had a week-long auction of lots from their Parkway Heights tract which included frontage on Fairfield Avenue. \$5,000 dollars in gifts were given away, and a band entertained buyers. The Company made sure to advertise that the trolley line came through the street, and noted that it was "the chance of the century," providing enticements such as "no taxes...no mortgages...make your own price and pay: \$10 down, \$1.25 weekly."<sup>16</sup>

Up until World War One, tract auctions along Fairfield Avenue resulted in many of the old estates and remaining farms being broken into smaller building lots or subdivisions such as Trinity Heights, Grandview, Broadview, and Fairfield Park, thus preparing the area for a post-war home construction boom. A number of developers and speculators contributed to the sell-off. In November 1908, the venerable George Fairfield died and was appropriately buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery. Fairfield left no will, and over the following years his once substantial estate began to shrink as pieces were acquired and then sold off by speculators. Typical investors included individuals such as William J. Pierce, President of the Connecticut Fire and Insurance Company. Pierce purchased 10 acres of land formerly held by Fairfield, and divided it up into 41 lots which he started to sell off in 1909. In 1912 he built the home at 215 Fairfield Avenue, where he lived until his death in 1930.<sup>17</sup> Similarly, in 1912 James H. Smith, a milkman, farmer, and president of the Milk Dealers Exchange, sold off a great portion of his estate in a move the *Hartford Courant* described as a "real estate deal of considerable magnitude."<sup>18</sup> The sale, which included an expanse of land on the west side of Fairfield Avenue in the area of White Street, netted Smith, "...considerably more than \$30,000", and afforded him a comfortable retirement.<sup>19</sup> Smith retained his home, a wonderful blend of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles built in 1901, as well as a plot of land including 500 feet of frontage on Fairfield Avenue and extending some 175 feet back from the street. The *Courant* noted further that, "It goes without saying that Mr. Smith reckoned well when he some fifteen years ago pitched his tent on the then sparsely settled thoroughfare, since the sale realizes far and away more than the entire property cost him, while he retains property nearly or quite as valuable as that sold", it continued, "The extensive tract will later join the 'improvement' army and in a short while will be dotted with residences."<sup>20</sup> This was indeed the case as Fairfield Avenue and the surrounding streets were experiencing a flurry of building activity. Despite the significant changes reshaping the neighborhood, Smith's impressive residence still stands at 249 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 9).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 5

Another factor that spurred Fairfield Avenue's growth as a desirable middle-class residential location was the establishment of Rocky Ridge Park in the early twentieth century. Hartford's nationally recognized park planners had discussed the potential for a park along the narrow Rocky Ridge since the late nineteenth century. Frederick Law Olmsted first outlined plans for an innovative ring of parks surrounding the central city and it was argued that greenery atop Rocky Ridge and along tree-lined Fairfield Avenue could help connect Pope Park and Goodwin Park through a pleasant corridor of foliage. The park was eventually laid out on the site of a former quarry near the Trinity College campus along Zion Street, stretching across New Britain Avenue, and along a part of Fairfield Avenue. The creation of the park not only raised property values as a result of its availability as a recreational resource, but also removed the undesirable and unattractive quarry, which had been in use for much of the nineteenth century. By the early 1960s, the city had changed the name of the park to Thomas J. Hyland Memorial Park, in honor of a man who had organized youth sporting events in the neighborhood up until his untimely death in 1954.<sup>21</sup>

#### A Streetcar Suburb

Well over half of the homes still standing on Fairfield Avenue were built between the end of World War One and the start of the Great Depression. From the turn-of-the-century to the late 1920s, the construction of new streets branching off of Fairfield Avenue in the traditional grid-like pattern of a streetcar suburb, such as Ansonia Street and Yale Street, helped spur development of residential homes along the street. Most of these were of the Colonial Revival style, however quite a number of Queen Anne, Bungalow, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and eclectic homes were also built. These came in both single- and multi-family designs and in an assortment of sizes. As a result, a wide variety of Hartford residents called Fairfield Avenue home during the years between the World Wars. John M. Rosenthal lived at 195 Fairfield Avenue and was a druggist on nearby Maple Avenue. Angelo Sena of 361 Fairfield Avenue was a contractor, Frederick H. Jarvis of 157 Fairfield Avenue was the principal of the Merchants and Bankers Business School in downtown Hartford, and Julia D. Cotter of 120 Fairfield Avenue was a teacher at the Arsenal School (formerly at 180 Windsor Avenue, since demolished). Fred O'Brien, of 147 Fairfield Avenue, was a night watchman, while Frank X. Hien of 443 Fairfield Avenue was the caretaker for Cedar Hill Cemetery. Louis A. Dix of 268 Fairfield Avenue was a clerk for Aetna Insurance, while Rev. John Newton Lackey of 181 Fairfield Avenue was the pastor at the Central Baptist Church. These individuals practiced a variety of professions and came from a variety of backgrounds, however, they all at one point called Fairfield Avenue home. As such, the street developed as, and remains, a diverse area populated by a mix of people from all social classes.<sup>22</sup>

It must be noted that homes were not the only structures planned for Fairfield Avenue during the 1920s. Developers and officials entertained many different ideas for public buildings on the street as well. In the mid-1920s, Hartford sought out a site on Fairfield Avenue for a fourth city high school. Officials cited the trolley line as a major benefit for the location, but ultimately decided against the idea due to deed restrictions placed on the kind of buildings that could be erected there. In 1927 a Mrs. L. E. Johnson,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 6

proprietor of a private hospital on Vine Street, petitioned to convert the Smith house, 249 Fairfield Avenue, into a private hospital for seniors. The plan failed, however, after neighbors strongly objected to the idea arguing that they worried that such a project would invite more commercial interests onto their residential street. The city ultimately refused the plan.<sup>23</sup>

One project that ultimately did come to fruition was the construction of the Hebrew Women's Home for Children at 142 Fairfield Avenue in 1920. It opened in a celebratory fashion on November 7, 1920, and the *Hartford Courant* praised the efforts of the local women's group responsible for establishing the institution. The founders especially wanted to care for the Jewish orphans of war-torn Europe and their intentions were well supported by the community. Tragically, the building suffered major fire damage in 1926. Fortunately no one was seriously injured, however, the asylum was forced to move from Fairfield Avenue to a new complex in Hartford's North End. By the close of the decade, the Memorial Baptist Church built their new place of worship on the site after moving from their former location at the corner of Jefferson and Washington Streets. The Neoclassical Revival church still occupies 142 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 37).<sup>24</sup>

By the late 1930s, Fairfield Avenue and the surrounding cross-streets were a fully developed, densely populated Hartford suburb. Situated at the intersection of the South End and South West neighborhoods, buttressed by Trinity College to the north and Cedar Hill Cemetery to the south, Fairfield Ave became a demographically mixed residential street with a well-balanced distribution of single and multi-family residences. In 1935, the Cedar Hill trolley line was disbanded, the result of an increasing reliance upon bus-based public transportation. Over the following years the automobile began to infiltrate the street in increasing numbers, eventually becoming the dominant mode of transport. While recent decades have seen several modern structures built on the street, Fairfield Avenue retains its character as an early suburban neighborhood and typical streetcar suburb. Its historic homes, dating from the 1850s to the 1940s, are typical for the period of construction and are representative of the developmental trends that shaped the neighborhood.<sup>25</sup>

**Architectural Significance:**

The proposed Fairfield Avenue Historic District is architecturally significant as an illustration of the developmental patterns that have shaped Hartford's suburban southern neighborhoods since the mid-nineteenth century. Initial settlement along Fairfield Avenue began as early as 1800 yet by the 1870s drew to a halt, the result of economic decline. By the 1890s, however, prosperity had returned to the city and Hartford's population was expanding rapidly. The number of building projects in Hartford's suburban neighborhoods spiked between 1900 and 1930, and being no exception, Fairfield Avenue also experienced a construction boom in this period.

Fairfield Avenue retains a remarkable degree of architectural cohesion and integrity. Of the 127 primary resources in the district, 122 are contributing. This includes 120 houses, 1 religious building, and 1 park. Four residences pre-date 1870, while the



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 7

remaining 106 were built between 1890 and 1941. Ten homes were built between 1952 and 1960. The most productive building period, that which took place between 1900 and 1929, saw 96 homes erected on the street. Forty-two of the district's contributing residences are single-family, and 78 are multi-family houses. Ten of the latter were single-family homes later converted for multi-family use. Despite the obligatory alterations, the modifications to these residences are minimal and most are so subtle that they are barely discernible.

The district's mix of single- and multi-family housing speaks volumes regarding the history and character of the neighborhood's development. The abundance of multi-family residences emphasizes the middle class character of the neighborhood, while the presence of an ample number of single-family homes illustrates the popularity of the neighborhood with upper middle class and wealthy individuals. As much of south Hartford was subdivided and developed by speculators, the housing in the district is a mix of eclectic contractor-built homes and formal architect-designed residences. While examples of each can be found on Fairfield Avenue, the concentration of homes designed by trained architects is higher in the district than along the streets to the east and west. Similarly, even the more informal homes along Fairfield Avenue display a greater architectural variety than those in the surrounding neighborhoods.

Repetition of design and rapid construction methods increasingly influenced the character of development in many suburban neighborhoods during the early decades of the twentieth century. This being said, while a number of the lots on Fairfield Avenue were developed by builders, most of the homes on the street were individually constructed for the initial owner. It is perhaps for this reason that a remarkably high number of local builders and architects contributed to Fairfield Avenue's diverse building stock. In total, over 60 individual contractors and approximately 12 different architectural firms worked on projects within the district. The informal training of many builders led them to construct homes that were more architecturally simple than those designed by the professional architects hired by upper or upper middle class clients. While many contractors failed to adhere to strict definitions of period architectural styles, their blending of influences resulted in a diverse mix of forms that meld well with the district's more formal homes and add to the cohesiveness of the neighborhood. Furthermore, the profusion of local builders who constructed homes without a strict architectural model indicates the flexible character of development in Hartford's suburban neighborhoods, while the presence of so many architect-designed homes simultaneously illustrates the socio-economic diversity of the district's residents.

As noted above, a great number of local contractors contributed to the development of the proposed Fairfield Avenue Historic District. Given the cohesive architectural aesthetic of the street and the uncanny similarities shared by many of its residences it is perhaps surprising that so many builders were involved. In total, approximately 60 contractors were active in the district. Of these, 17 constructed more than one building while six erected more than three. Although perhaps unexpected, this illustrates the prevalence, as well as significance, of the eclectic architectural forms used by so many local contractors. The availability of accessible and inexpensive building models allowed contractors to erect attractive homes that the middle class could afford. These stood side-by-side with the district's architect-designed homes, the result being a mix of housing that helped generate the diverse, yet cohesive architectural character of the neighborhood.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 8

The district's most prolific builder, Newton P. Clark, erected a total of seven buildings in the neighborhood, including the Memorial Baptist Church at 142 Fairfield Avenue. The majority of Clark's contributions came in a brief burst between 1924 and 1925, the exception being the detailed, 2-story, Neoclassical brick building at 142 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 37), which he constructed in 1932. While Clark worked with the Hartford architectural firm of Isaac Almarin Allen, Jr. and Son on the Memorial Baptist Church, his residential projects lacked collaboration with a professional architect. Mainly simple interpretations of the Colonial Revival style, Clark's homes demonstrate a reliance on interpreted versions of this popular style. Houses such as 196-198 and 317-319 Fairfield Avenue are rectangular plan, 2 ½-story designs with multi-story front porches. One has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer while the other has a hip-on-gable roof. The pair of homes at 151-153 (Photograph 22) and 155-157 Fairfield Avenue are good examples of the 2 ½-story, hipped roof houses notable for their 2-story cross gable wings and offset entries. Clark also used this model for the pair at 327-329 and 323-325 Fairfield Avenue, although the latter is a modified version which trades the cross gable wing for an enclosed 2-story front porch.

Like Clark, other contractors made substantial contributions to the district's architectural consistency through the use of eclectic or vernacular models. Phineas Spelansky built three homes on Fairfield Avenue, all in 1924. These are grouped at 248-250, 252-254, and 256-258 Fairfield Avenue. Though each varies slightly in their details, these houses share the rectangular plan, multi-story design ubiquitous throughout the district and the city. Likewise, Daniel F. Crowley, by 1926 a partner in the building firm of Garrity and Crowley, built 152-154 (Photograph 18) and 156-158 Fairfield Avenue according to this model in 1922. Other significant builders erecting similar homes included E. W. Gustafson (four homes), Herman J. Best (three homes), Theodore Newton and Company (three homes), and the New Britain firm of Carlson and Torrell (five homes).<sup>26</sup>

Always viewed as a prestigious location within the city, a sizeable number of Fairfield Avenue homes were designed by notable local architects. Some of these houses were for the upper and upper middle class residents drawn to the area by its celebrated views, while others were more modest single- or multi-family homes similar to those found throughout the surrounding neighborhoods and the city. One of the earliest and finest examples is the home that Hartford architect Oliver H. Easton designed as his own residence in 1869. Easton practiced in the city for some 40 years before retiring on Fairfield Avenue and is credited with drawing the plans for, "a great many private dwellings and churches in the country around Hartford."<sup>27</sup> Easton's talent is evident in his skillful use of the Second Empire style on his home at 147 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 4). One of the few highly stylized homes in the district, this 2 ½-story structure is typical for its wide, bracketed cornice; patterned slate mansard roof; square central tower with straight mansard roof and arched dormers; segmental dormers with single windows; semi-circular bay window on the second story; and wooden label molds. Its neighbor, 160 Fairfield Avenue (Photograph 3), is an equally attractive Second Empire home, however its designer remains unidentified.<sup>28</sup>

The career of Isaac A. Allen Jr. was even longer than that of the prolific Easton. Born in Windsor, Connecticut, Allen worked as a draughtsman in the New Haven office of David R. Brown and as a supervising architect for Frederick S. Newman in Springfield, Massachusetts, before settling in Hartford in 1896. Allen practiced for 57 years after locating in the city, his contributions spanning a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 9

variety of styles and building types. Some of Allen's most notable works include the cast-iron storefront of the Stackpole, Moore, and Tryon Building, 105-115 Asylum Street (1896); the Sage-Allen and Company Building, 869-902 Main Street (1898); the Dillon Building, 69-71 Pratt Street (1899); and the Mutual Bank and Trust Company Building, formerly 90 Pearl Street (1919, demolished). He also designed a number of other commercial, industrial, and educational buildings, as well as a great many residences throughout the city. Allen contributed three buildings to the district, including the Memorial Baptist Church (1932, Photograph 37), an excellent example of the Neoclassical Revival. His two residential buildings, 102-104 and 346 Fairfield Avenue (1909 and 1904), share Colonial Revival influences yet are two very different homes. 102-104 Fairfield Avenue is a 2 ½-story, multi-family frame residence with a hip roof and gabled dormer, while 346 Fairfield Avenue is a small 2-story, single-family frame house with a side-gabled roof.<sup>29</sup>

Despite the length of their careers, neither Easton nor Allen produced close to the number of projects credited to Hartford architect, Burton A. Sellw. Although he died at just 54, Sellw managed to turn out over 300 buildings during the course of his 30-year tenure in the city. Born the son of a builder in Glastonbury, Connecticut, Sellw's family moved to Hartford when he was a child. Likely following in his father's footsteps, he can be found listed as a practicing architect by the age of 22. Sellw worked primarily in the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles, and almost exclusively on residential buildings. Most of his homes were multi-family residences intended for the working and middle classes. As such, it is not surprising that several Fairfield Avenue homes can be attributed to him. The Colonial Revival triple-deckers at 14-16 and 98-100 Fairfield Avenue (1911 and 1923, Photograph 17) are typical examples of Sellw's work, while the Craftsman-inspired, 2-story Bungalow home at 199 Fairfield Avenue (1917, Photograph 30) is an unusual deviation from the aforementioned forms which he so capably, comfortably, and extensively applied.<sup>30</sup>

Equally prolific in Hartford, and even better represented on Fairfield Avenue, was Sellw's brief partner, George A. Zunner. Zunner immigrated to the United States from Germany at the age of 21 and worked as an architectural supervisor at the Chicago World's Fair from 1891 to 1893. He then practiced in Boston for three years before arriving in Hartford in 1896. His commissions can be found throughout Connecticut and over the course of his career he also served on Hartford's building commission, the High School Plan and Building Commission, and the High School Committee. Just after the turn of the century Zunner formed a short-lived partnership with Burton A. Sellw, which in 1909 produced the Engine Company #15 fire station at 8 Fairfield Avenue. Like Sellw, Zunner favored the Colonial Revival and the majority of the ten homes he designed on Fairfield Avenue are in this style. Notable exceptions include the two fine Tudor Revival homes at 169 and 173 Fairfield Avenue (1925, Photograph 34 and 1925, Photograph 35), the former of which Zunner called home from 1925 until his death in 1936.<sup>31</sup>

A number of other notable Hartford architectural firms contributed to the proposed Fairfield Avenue Historic District. Most, including Berenson and Moses (1919-1932), Dunkelberger and Gelman (1920-1927), Daniel A. Guerriero, and George H. Matthews were known for designing middle class homes, much along the lines of those produced by Sellw and Zunner. Yale-trained Julius Berenson and Jacob F. Moses practiced in partnership from 1919 to 1932, thus making their sole contribution to the district, 225 Fairfield Avenue (1919), one of their earliest commissions. This moderately sized, 2-story frame house is one of the few Bungalow homes in the district and is unique for its large, front-facing hipped dormer covering the second story enclosed porch. Berenson and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 10

Moses went on to produce a great number of Hartford homes and commercial buildings before parting ways, and after the firm was dissolved each successfully practiced on their own.<sup>32</sup>

Similarly, George L. Dunkelberger and Joseph Gelman collaborated for just seven years during the 1920s before dissolving their partnership. The pair specialized in residential buildings and their work can be found throughout the city, most commonly in its suburban neighborhoods. The firm's set of four nearly identical homes, 412-414, 416-418, 420-422, and 424-426 Fairfield Avenue (all 1926), are characteristic of Dunkelberger and Gelman's application of the Colonial Revival to multi-family residences. These homes utilize the offset entry, 2-story, cross gable model found throughout the district, however the last of the group has a front-facing pitched roof in lieu of the more common hipped manifestation. After their separation Dunkelberger went on to design the bridges along the Merritt Parkway (1935-1940) and then worked for the State Department of Education (1950-1953). Gelman continued as a residential architect, working primarily in West Hartford.<sup>33</sup>

Like Dunkelberger and Gelman, Daniel A. Guerriero was exceptionally active during the building boom that swept Hartford's outer neighborhoods in the 1920s. Although not as prolific as Sellew or Zunner, Guerriero left a significant imprint on Hartford's neighborhoods eventually contributing close to 100 homes. Guerriero served as Hartford's City Architect from 1934 to 1960, and as Assistant City Engineer between 1943 and 1946. Guerriero's residential designs were primarily multi-family houses intended for the working class. As such, many were triple-decker homes or 3-story apartment buildings known as "Yellow Bricks". While his design for 230-232 Fairfield Avenue was neither, its format was no less common among the city's building stock. This Colonial Revival residence is typical as a rectangular plan, 2 ½-story house with front-facing pitched roof and multi-story porches. It is unique, however, as one of the few masonry homes in the district.<sup>34</sup>

The career of George H. Matthews was as creative as Guerriero's. Though Matthews later worked as a draftsman for the Factory Insurance Company and designer for the L. F. Dettenborn Woodworking Company, he practiced independently between 1910 and about 1930. In that time he designed no less than 120 residential buildings in Hartford, including "many attractive private homes and noted apartment buildings".<sup>35</sup> The homes at 355 and 391 Fairfield Avenue (1927 and 1924) are indicative of Matthews' skill, both being simple yet attractive Colonial Revival residences. His design for 430 Fairfield Avenue (1921, Photograph 32), however, is perhaps more noteworthy. Although built at the tail end of the style's popularity, this house is one of few fully developed Prairie-style residences in Hartford. Matthews' execution demonstrates his versatility beyond the forms most commonly found among the city's building stock while the presence of a home so stylistically atypical among Hartford neighborhoods is further evidence of the Fairfield Avenue's architectural and historical significance.<sup>36</sup>

The district's last contributing architect of note is William T. Marchant. Marchant trained with the Hartford firm of Hapgood and Hapgood from 1897 until Edward T. Hapgood's death in 1915, whereupon he established an independent shop. Continuing the Hapgoods' practice of designing elaborate and often expensive Colonial Revival homes, much of Marchant's work can be found in Hartford's West End. His designs on Fairfield Avenue, however, are small single-family homes as quaint as they are attractive. The 2-story Dutch Colonial at 204 Fairfield Avenue (1919) is one of several similar homes on the street. The style is a popular example of an



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 11

affordable single-family home from the period, however Marchant's design is somewhat more detailed than the average as it boasts a tripartite window on the second-story of the façade, entry flanked by sidelights, multi-pane window in the gable ends, and paired Doric porch supports. His design for the Bungaloid home at 390 Fairfield Avenue (1919) belies the architect's tendency towards more detailed homes, yet is a pleasant residence that fits well within the streetscape.

The buildings designed by professional architects vary in size and the complexity of their detail, however all add to the character of the district. These contributions, several by some of Hartford's most influential, important, and prolific firms, are combined with a substantial number of fine eclectic residences built by local contractors, resulting in a seamless and attractive blend of architectural forms. This impressive visual effect is further strengthened by a number of nearly identical homes, all built within short spans of time and found in groups along the street. Similarly and also significantly, the intermingling of single- and multi-family residences alludes to the diverse socio-economic environment that shaped the neighborhood's development. Neither strictly a working class or elite neighborhood, the proposed Fairfield Avenue Historic District is demonstrative of the demographic diversity common within Hartford's southern neighborhoods. The district's homes retain their architectural integrity and cohesive character making them significant examples of houses built for the middle and upper middle classes. Although few are highly detailed or decorated, they illustrate the architectural styles typical of the period and demonstrate the ease and frequency with which so many of these forms were applied, the result being a unique and eclectic residential environment.

<sup>1</sup> Merle Kummer, ed., *Hartford Architecture, Volume Two: South Neighborhoods* (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy Survey, 1980), 131; F. Perry Close, *History of Hartford Streets* (Hartford: The Connecticut Historical Society, 1969), 41-42, 72, 81; Karen O'Maxfield, "Neighborhoods: South West, Hartford Connecticut," 2009, *Hartford, Connecticut: Landmarks-History-Neighborhoods*, <http://hartford.omaxfield.com/sowest.html> (accessed July 20, 2010); "The New Cemetery at Cedar Hill- What is Being Done There, etc.," *Hartford Courant*, November 11, 1865, 2.

<sup>2</sup> Kummer, ed., *Hartford Architecture, Volume Two*, 131; "Drives About Hartford," *Hartford Courant*, July 3, 1856, 2.

<sup>3</sup> "Cedar Hill Line," *Hartford Courant*, Aug. 3, 1895, 5.

<sup>4</sup> Ransom, *Geo. Keller, Architect*, 160-165; Rudy J. Favretti, *Jacob Weidenmann: Pioneer Landscape Architect* (Hartford: The Cedar Hill Cemetery Foundation, 2007), 37-38.

<sup>5</sup> Close, *History of Hartford Streets*, 46; "Obituary of Freeman Seymour," *Hartford Courant*, April 6, 1897, 3; "Advertisement for Auction of Balance of Freeman Seymour Estate," *Hartford Courant*, October 25, 1907, 15.

<sup>6</sup> Ellsworth Strong Grant and Marion Hepburn Grant, *The City of Hartford, 1784-1984: An Illustrated History* (Hartford: The Connecticut Historical Society, 1986), 49 and 51; George E. Andrews and David F. Ransom, *Structures and Styles: Guided Tours of Hartford Architecture* (Hartford: The Connecticut Historical Society and The Connecticut Architecture Foundation, 1988), 79.

<sup>7</sup> "A Fine Residence," *Hartford Courant*, December 9, 1864, 2; Andrews and Ransom, *Structures and Styles*, 79; "George A. Fairfield," *Hartford Courant*, November 10, 1908, 11.

<sup>8</sup> "Letters from the People," *Hartford Courant*, March 26, 1896, 8.

<sup>9</sup> "A Very Bad Beginning," *Hartford Courant*, April 10, 1896, 8.

<sup>10</sup> Andrews and Ransom, *Structures and Styles*, 75.

<sup>11</sup> "Improvements on Fairfield Avenue," *Hartford Courant*, August 31, 1868, 2.

<sup>12</sup> "The Horse Railroad Question," *Hartford Courant*, October 4, 1880, 1; "Letters From the People: George A. Fairfield," *Hartford Courant*, January 25, 1889, 4; "Cedar Hill Cemetery," *Hartford Courant*, December 6, 1901, 4.

<sup>13</sup> "Cedar Hill Line," *Hartford Courant*, August 3, 1895, 5.

<sup>14</sup> "Many Visit Cemeteries and Decorate Graves," *Hartford Courant*, May 31, 1915, 3.

<sup>15</sup> "Parkway Heights Auction Sale Today," *Hartford Courant*, September 17, 1900, 12.

<sup>16</sup> "Auction Sale of Building Lots," *Hartford Courant*, September 10, 1900, 2; "Advertisement: Parkway Heights," *Hartford Courant*, October 6, 1900, 7.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 12

<sup>17</sup> "Advertisement: To-day!," *Hartford Courant*, May 30, 1901, 8; Andrews and Ransom, *Structures and Styles*, 75; "Funeral of George A. Fairfield," *Hartford Courant*, November 13, 1908, 6; "George A. Fairfield Left No Will," *Hartford Courant*, November 21, 1908, 14; "Advertisement: Auction!," *Hartford Courant*, May 1, 1909, 15; "W.J. Pierce, 71 Years Old, Dies at Home," *Hartford Courant*, February 21, 1930, 2.

<sup>18</sup> "Big Real Estate Deal," *Hartford Courant*, July 30, 1912, 5.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> John Alexopoulos, *The Nineteenth Century Parks of Hartford: A Legacy to the Nation* (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1983), 5, 23-24, 26-27; "From Quarry to Rocky Ridge Park," *Hartford Courant*, November 14, 1904, 8; "Work Begins at Rocky Ridge Park," *Hartford Courant*, February 20, 1908, 13; "Shy in Latitude, Has Altitude Plus," *Hartford Courant*, October 15, 1909, 12; "Thomas J. Hyland, Past Exulted Elks Ruler, Dies at 55," *Hartford Courant*, July 13, 1954, 10; "Change In Name Vetoed For Rocky Ridge Park," *Hartford Courant*, July 14, 1955, 21; The name change had first been proposed in 1955, but apparently was not initially approved then, but by 1964, the park was referred to in subsequent newspaper accounts as Thomas J. Hyland Memorial Park: "Playgrounds Preparing to Open Next Monday," *Hartford Courant*, April 15, 1964, 17.

<sup>22</sup> Close, *History of Hartford Streets*, 4, 46, 68, 96, 97, 118, and 124; *Greer's Hartford City Directory*, 1926.

<sup>23</sup> "Deed May Spoil High School Site," *Hartford Courant*, January 24, 1925, 20; "Voters May Decide High School Site," *Hartford Courant*, March 8, 1925, 2;

"Fairfield Ave. People Fight Hospital Plan," *Hartford Courant*, November 9, 1927, 23.

<sup>24</sup> "Jews Make Merry Home," *Hartford Courant*, November 8, 1920, 16; "To Select New Site for Orphan's Home," *Hartford Courant*, February 27, 1926, 4;

"Memorial Baptist Church May Move to Fairfield Ave," *Hartford Courant*, November 22, 1926, 4; "Memorial Baptist Church to Move to Fairfield Ave," *Hartford Courant*, December 4, 1926, 3.

<sup>25</sup> "White St. Man Rode On Both First and Last Fairfield Ave. Trolleys," *Hartford Courant*, May 4, 1935, 11.

<sup>26</sup> "Geer's Hartford City Directories", Hartford: Elihu Geer, 1867, 1879, 1899, 1903, 1906, 1907, 1914, 1915, 1923, 1926; "Price & Lee Company Hartford Numerical Directory", Hartford: Price & Lee Co., 1930, 1935, and 1940.

<sup>27</sup> Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989)

<sup>28</sup> Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989)

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*; *Hartford Architecture: Volume 1, Downtown*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

<sup>30</sup> Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989); *Hartford Architecture: Volume 1, Downtown*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

<sup>31</sup> Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989); *Hartford Architecture: Volume 1, Downtown*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

<sup>32</sup> Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989); *Hartford Architecture: Volume 1, Downtown*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

<sup>33</sup> Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989); *Hartford Architecture: Volume 1, Downtown*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

<sup>34</sup> Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989); *Hartford Architecture: Volume 1, Downtown*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

<sup>35</sup> "Enchanting House Exhibition Feature" *Hartford Courant*, March 1, 1925, pg. 5.

<sup>36</sup> "Enchanting House Exhibition Feature" *Hartford Courant*, March 1, 1925, pg. 5; Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989); *Hartford Architecture: Volume 1, Downtown*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 9

Page: 1

**Bibliography:**

**Texts:**

Andrews, George E. and David F. Ransom. *Structures and Styles: Guided Tours of Hartford Architecture*. Hartford: The Connecticut Historical Society and The Connecticut Architecture Foundation, 1988.

Baldwin, Peter C. *Domesticating the Street: The Reform of Public Space in Hartford, 1850-1930*. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1999.

Close, Perry F. *History of Hartford Streets*. Hartford: The Connecticut Historical Society, 1969.

Connecticut Motor Coach Museum, *Hartford Trolleys*. (Charleston: Acadia, 2004).

Favretti, Rudy J. *Jacob Weidenmann: Pioneer Landscape Architect*. Hartford: The Cedar Hill Cemetery Foundation, 2007.

Grant, Ellsworth Strong and Marion Hepburn Grant. *The City of Hartford, 1784-1984: An Illustrated History*. Hartford: The Connecticut Historical Society, 1986.

Faude, Wilson. *The Great Hartford Picture Book: From the Pictorial Archives of the Connecticut State Library*. Norfolk, VA.: Donning Co., 1985.

*Hartford Architecture Conservancy Survey Volume 1 (Downtown)*  
by the Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1978-1980.

*Hartford Architecture Conservancy Survey Volume 2 (South Neighborhoods)*  
by the Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1978-1980.

*Hartford Architecture Conservancy Survey Volume 3 (North and West Neighborhoods)*  
by the Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1978-1980.

Kummer, Merle, ed. *Hartford Architecture, Volume Two: South Neighborhoods*. Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy Survey, 1980.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

O'Maxfield, Karen. "Neighborhoods: South West, Hartford Connecticut." 2009. *Hartford, Connecticut: Landmarks-History-Neighborhoods*. <http://hartford.omaxfield.com/sowest.html> (accessed July 20, 2010).

Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989).

Ransom, David F. *Geo. Keller, Architect*. Hartford: The Stowe-Day Foundation, 1978.

Weaver, Glenn. *Hartford: An Illustrated History of Connecticut's Capital*. Woodland Hills: Windsor Publications, 1983.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 9

Page: 2

**Atlases and Insurance Maps:**

Baker and Tilden. *Atlas of Hartford City and County*. Hartford, CT: Baker and Tilden, 1869.

L.J. Richards and Company. *Atlas of the City of Hartford*. Springfield, MA: L.J. Richards and Company, 1896.

Richards Map Company. *Atlas of the City of Hartford and the Town of West Hartford*. Springfield, MA: Richards Map Company, 1909.

Sanborn Map Company. *Atlas of the City of Hartford and the Town of West Hartford*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1917.

Sanborn Map Company. *Atlas of Hartford and West Hartford*. Sanborn Map Company, New York, 1920.

**Newspapers:**

*Hartford Courant*, 1860-1950.

**National Register Nominations:**

Gregory E. Andrews and David F. Ransom, Consultants, Connecticut Historical Commission. National Register Nomination for "West End North Historic District, Hartford & West Hartford, CT," December 27, 1984.

Gregory E. Andrews and David F. Ransom, Consultants, Connecticut Historical Commission. National Register Nomination for "West End South Historic District, Hartford, CT," October 3, 1984.

**Directories:**

"Geer's Hartford City Directories", Hartford: Elihu Geer, 1867, 1879, 1903, 1906, 1907, 1913, 1914, 1923, 1926.

"Price & Lee Company Hartford Numerical Directory", Hartford: Price & Lee Co., 1930, 1935, and 1940.

**Public Records:**

Building permits for "Fairfield Avenue", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

---

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Fairfield Avenue Historic District

**City or Vicinity:** Hartford

**County:** Hartford

**State:** Connecticut

**Photographer:** Lucas A. Karmazinas

**Date Photographed:** 11/25/2009

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:** See continuation sheet(s).

**1 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 289 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**2 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 367 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**3 of 39.**

West (front) elevation of 160 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**4 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 147 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**5 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 328 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, tower, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**6 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 288 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, tower, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**7 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 263 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**8 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 347 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**9 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 249 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.



**10 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 78-80 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**11 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 68-70 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**12 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 72-74 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**13 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 335-337 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**14 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 92-94 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**15 of 39.**

East (front) and north (side) elevations of 443-445 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southwest.

**16 of 39.**

Northwest (front) and southwest (side) elevations of 18-20 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing east.

**17 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 98-100 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**18 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 152-154 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**19 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 394-396 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**20 of 39.**

West (front) elevation of 316 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing east.

**21 of 39.**

West (front) elevation of 60 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing east.

**22 of 39.**

East (front) and north (side) elevations of 151-153 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing southwest.

**23 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 359-361 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**24 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 235 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**25 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 191-193 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**26 of 39.**

West (front) elevation of 260-262 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing east.

**27 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 376 and 380 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**28 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 307 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**29 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 275 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**30 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 199 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**31 of 39.**

East (front) elevation of 203 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing west.

**32 of 39.**

West (front) elevation of 430 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing east.

**33 of 39.**

East (front) and north (side) elevations of 209 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing southwest.

**34 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 169 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**35 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 173 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**36 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 257-259 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**37 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 375 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**38 of 39.**

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 405 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.

**39 of 39.**

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 142 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

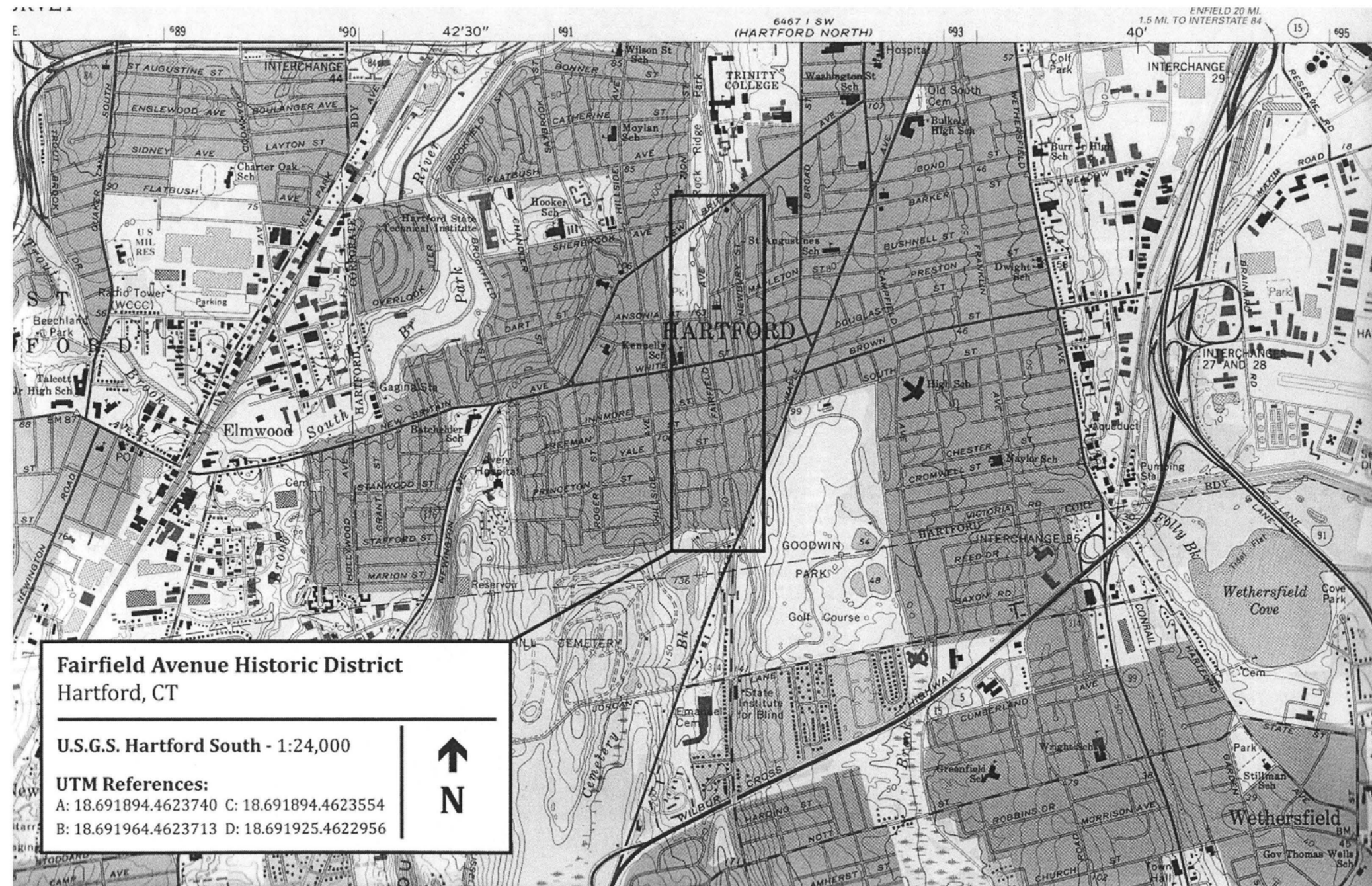


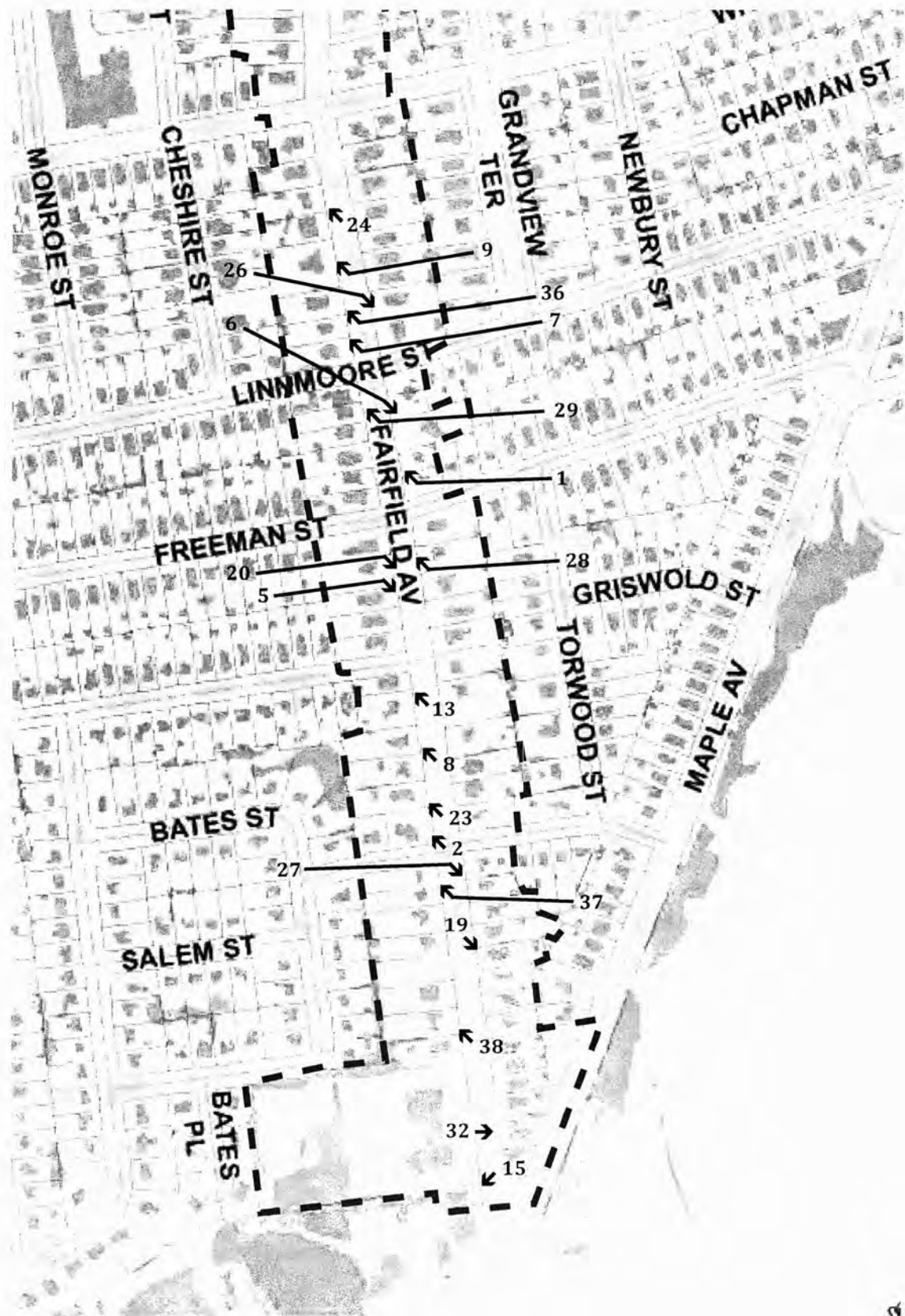


Fig. 1 (Northern portion of Fairfield Avenue Historic District with photograph positions):





Fig. 2 (Southern portion of Fairfield Avenue Historic District with photograph positions):





East (front) and south (side) elevations of 289 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.  
Photograph 1 of 39



**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 367 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.  
Photograph 2 of 39**



**West (front) elevation of 160 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.  
Photograph 3 of 39**





**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 147 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade,  
roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.  
Photograph 4 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 328 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, tower, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.  
Photograph 5 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 288 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, tower, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.  
Photograph 6 of 39**



**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 263 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.  
Photograph 7 of 39**





**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 347 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.  
Photograph 8 of 39**



**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 249 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing northwest.**

**Photograph 9 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 78-80 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.  
Photograph 10 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 68-70 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.  
Photograph 11 of 39**





**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 72-74 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.  
Photograph 12 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 335-337 Fairfield Avenue, showing  
façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing southeast.**

**Photograph 13 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 92-94 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.  
Photograph 14 of 39**



**East (front) and north (side) elevations of 443-445 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing southwest.**

**Photograph 15 of 39**





**Northwest (front) and southwest (side) elevations of 18-20 Fairfield Avenue,  
showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing east.**

**Photograph 16 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 98-100 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing southeast.**

**Photograph 17 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 152-154 Fairfield Avenue, showing  
façade, roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing southeast.  
Photograph 18 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 394-396 Fairfield Avenue, showing  
façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing southeast.**

**Photograph 19 of 39**





**West (front) elevation of 316 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing east.**

**Photograph 20 of 39**



**West (front) elevation of 60 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing east.**

**Photograph 21 of 39**



**East (front) and north (side) elevations of 151-153 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing southwest.**

**Photograph 22 of 39**



**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 359-361 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing northwest.**

**Photograph 23 of 39**





**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 235 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing northwest.**

**Photograph 24 of 39**



**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 191-193 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing northwest.**

**Photograph 25 of 39**



**West (front) elevation of 260-262 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing east.**

**Photograph 26 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 376 and 380 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing southeast.**

**Photograph 27 of 39**





**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 307 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing northwest.**

**Photograph 28 of 39**



**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 275 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing northwest.**

**Photograph 29 of 39**



**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 199 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade,  
roof, porch, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.  
Photograph 30 of 39**



**East (front) elevation of 203 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.**

**Camera facing west.**

**Photograph 31 of 39**





**West (front) elevation of 430 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing east.**

**Photograph 32 of 39**



**East (front) and north (side) elevations of 209 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing southwest.**

**Photograph 33 of 39**



East (front) and south (side) elevations of 169 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.  
Photograph 34 of 39



East (front) and south (side) elevations of 173 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.

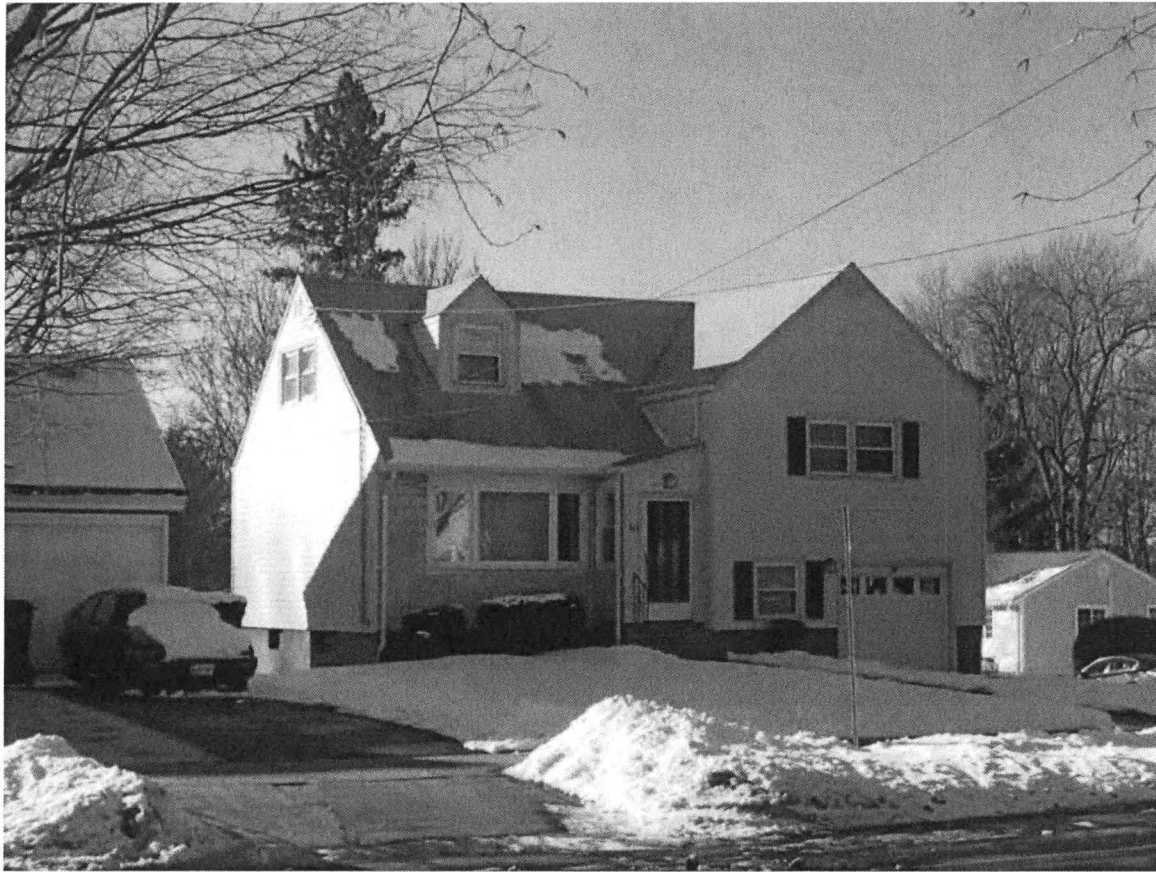
Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 35 of 39



East (front) and south (side) elevations of 257-259 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.  
Camera facing northwest.  
Photograph 36 of 39





**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 375 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing northwest.**

**Photograph 37 of 39**



**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 405 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing northwest.**

**Photograph 38 of 39**



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 142 Fairfield Avenue, showing façade, roof, entry, and window details.**

**Camera facing southeast.**

**Photograph 39 of 39**

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Fairfield Avenue Historic District

Name of Property

Hartford County, CT

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 11000435

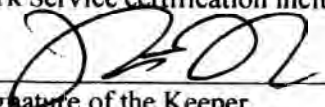
Property Name: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

County: Hartford County

State: CT

Multiple Name:

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

7/21/11  
Date of Action

**Amended Item in Nomination**

This SLR is issued to make the following technical correction:

Section 5

The Category of the Property is marked "buildings" and "site" but should be marked "district".

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

**Distribution**

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Fairfield Avenue Historic District

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Hartford

DATE RECEIVED: 6/03/11      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/24/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/11/11      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/19/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000435

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT      ☐ RETURN      ☐ REJECT      \_\_\_\_\_ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA A, C

REVIEWER [Signature]

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 7/19/11

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



















































ST CHURCH  
TO  
WILLIAMS  
1917

















































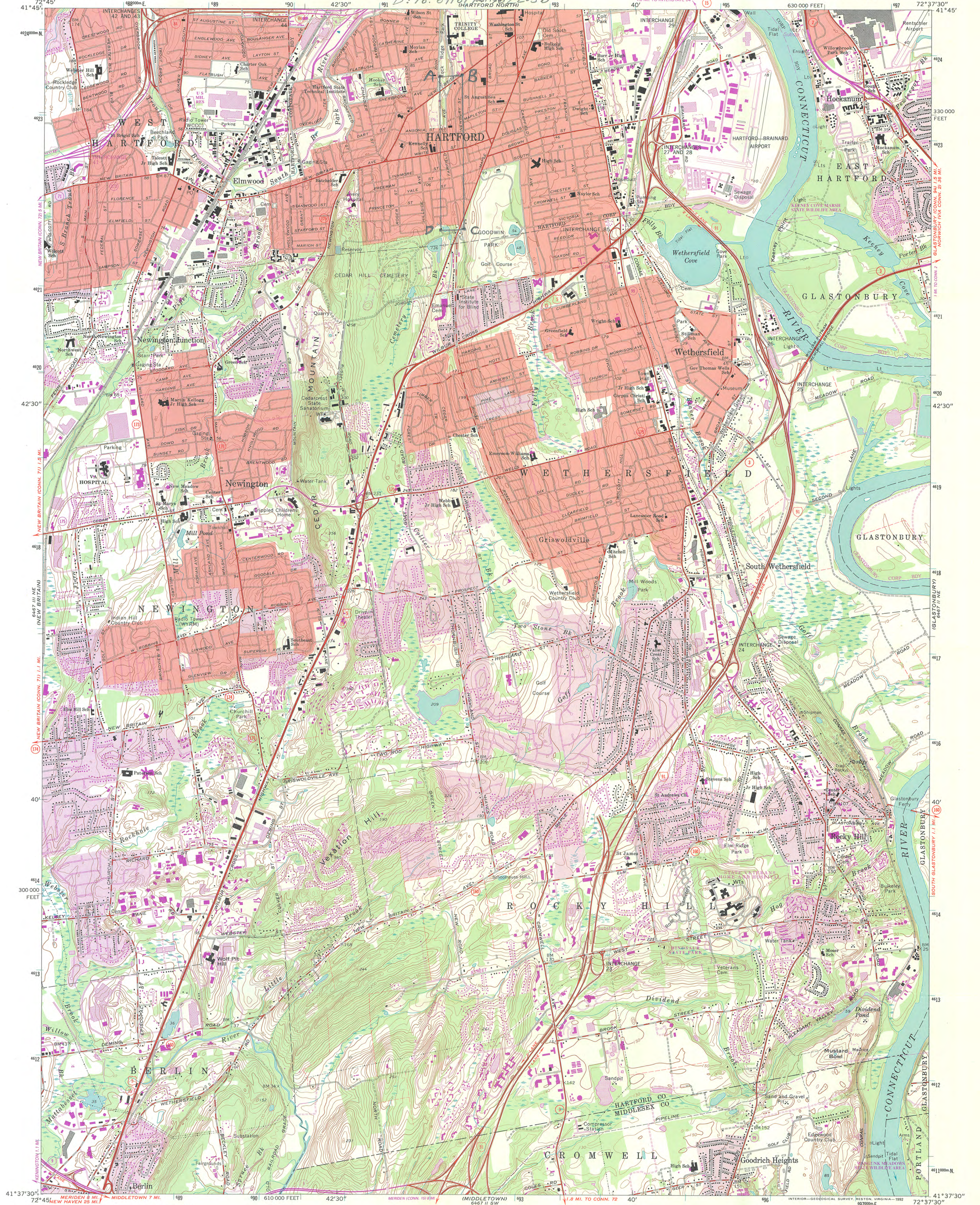












Map by the Geological Survey and City of Hartford  
Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
Revised in cooperation with Connecticut Highway Department  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Connecticut Geological Survey  
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken  
1941. Topography by planimetric surveys 1942 and 1943. Revised 1964  
Polyconic projection, 10,000-foot grid ticks based on  
Connecticut coordinate system  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 18, shown in blue  
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks  
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute  
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET  
Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled  
from aerial photographs taken 1991, and other sources  
Contours not revised. This information not field checked  
Map edited 1992  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80205, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Heavy-duty ————— Light-duty —————  
Medium-duty ————— Unimproved dirt —————  
Interstate Route — U.S. Route — State Route

HARTFORD SOUTH, CONN.  
41072-F6-TF-024

1964  
REVISED 1992  
DMA 6467 11 NW-SERIES V816

5-03880-133806  
9 780607 133806





Arts  
Tourism  
Film  
History

One Constitution Plaza  
Second Floor  
Hartford, Connecticut  
06103

860.256.2800  
860.256.2811 (f)

## Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

### MEMORANDUM



**TO:** J. Paul Loether, Chief  
National Register of Historic Places

**FROM:** Stacey Vairo, National Register Coordinator

**DATE:** May 31, 2011

**SUBJECT:** National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 31 day of May  
2011, for nomination of the Fairfield Avenue Historic District to the  
National Register of Historic Places:

  x   Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form

       Multiple Property Nomination form

  x   Photographs

  x   Original USGS maps

  x   Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

       Pieces of correspondence

       Other This is a resubmitted return

### COMMENTS:

       Please insure that this nomination is reviewed

       This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67

       The enclosed owner objections do        do not         
constitute a majority of property owners.

       Other:       

**CONNECTICUT**  
www.cultureandtourism.org

An Affirmative Action  
Equal Opportunity Employer