



Hartford

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Preservation Alliance

Phoenix Building Placed on National Register

The Phoenix building on Constitution Plaza has been added to the National Register of Historic Places. Phoenix's unique home office, known as the "Boat Building," has long been a major architectural landmark in Hartford. An exceptional example of the International or Modernist architectural style, it is believed to be the world's first two-sided building. To design the building, Phoenix president Benjamin Holland chose Max Abramovitz of the New York architectural firm Harrison & Abramovitz. Abramovitz, a recognized Twentieth Century master, was widely acclaimed for his work on the United Nations Building and the Lincoln Center.

Construction of the building began in 1961 and was completed in November, 1963. The tower, properly called an "elliptic lenticular cylinder," is 13 stories high, 225 feet long, and 87 feet wide at its widest point. The unusual ovoid shape of the building gives it the appearance of a boat or a football; and its open plaza deck creates, in the words of *Hartford Architecture*, "the illusion of an ephemeral green ship floating through space."

Construction of this building at One American Row played a pivotal role in the urban renewal movement of the early 1960s. Phoenix's decision to remain in Hartford assured the development of the adjacent Constitution Plaza complex.

"The commission of this building was significant on many fronts," says Dona D. Young, chairman, president and chief executive officer of Phoenix. "It cemented Phoenix's commitment to the renewal of Hartford, where the company was founded in 1851, and reflected its forward-thinking and innovative business approach. Today, we're making our own statement of commitment as we undertake the first major renovation of the building and bring all of our Connecticut operations back to the city."

In honor of the successful nomination of the Phoenix Building and to underscore its commitment to Hartford, the Phoenix Foundation has given a \$10,000 grant to the Hartford Preservation Alliance to work to protect Hartford's architectural heritage.

For more information on the Phoenix Building, contact Lynn Ferrari at lferrari@hartfordpreservation.org.

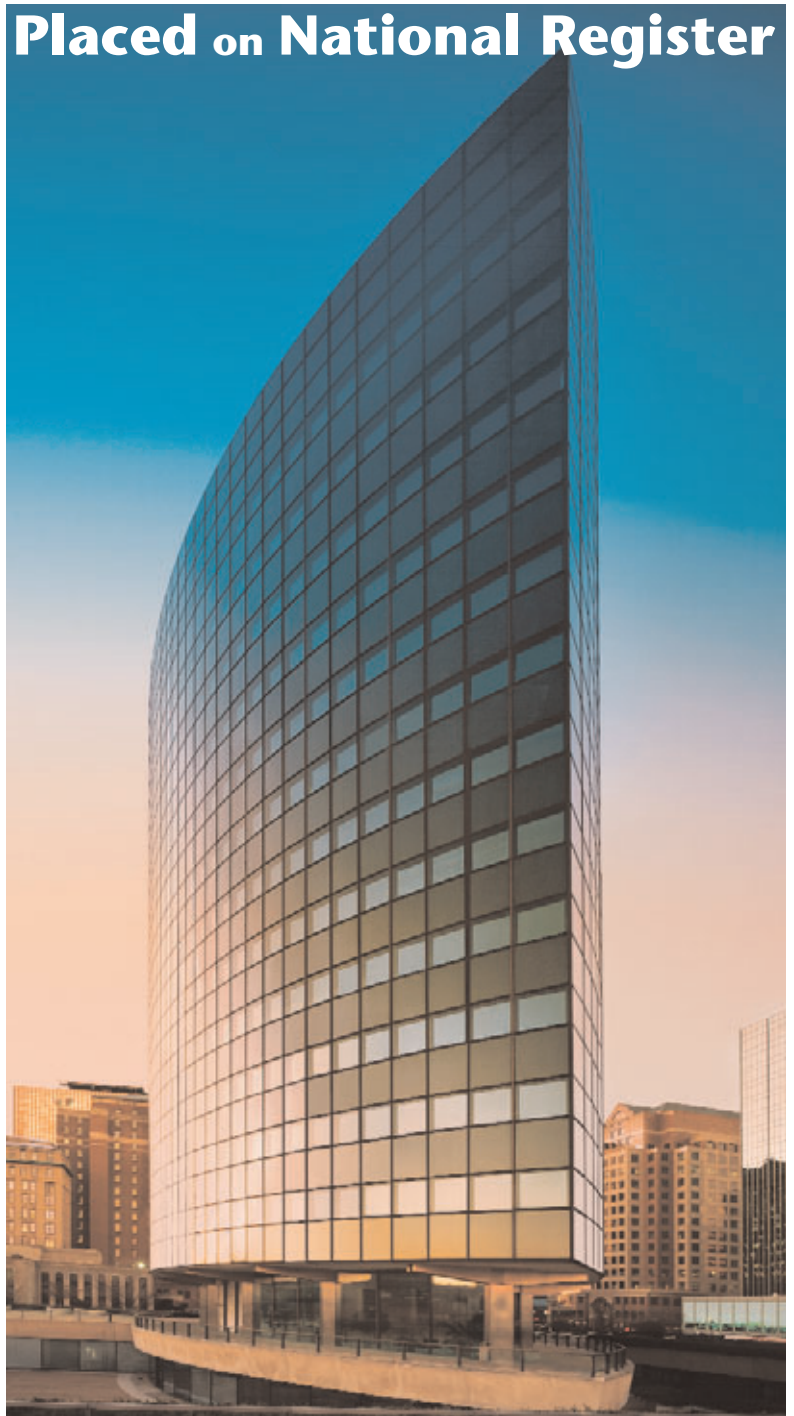


Photo: Courtesy Phoenix Wealth Management

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Executive Director
Laura Knott-Twine

Contact Information

Mailing Address
P.O. Box 230272
Hartford, CT 06123-0272

E-mail
info@hartfordpreservation.org

Editor
Rafie Podolsky

Co-Editor
Stephanie Woodlock

Articles:
Stephanie Woodlock
Rafie Podolsky
Lynn Ferrari

Photography:
Rafie Podolsky
Matt Blood
Karen O'Maxfield

Design and Typography:
Studio O'Maxfield

Management Consultants:
The Parisky Group

Mission Statement

*The mission of the
Hartford Preservation Alliance
is to preserve and revitalize
Hartford's unique architectural heritage
and neighborhood character.*

Laura Knott-Twine Appointed Executive Director

The HPA board of directors is proud to announce that it has hired Laura Knott-Twine as its first executive director. The hiring was made possible by multi-year grants from the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving and the Surdna Foundation. HPA is grateful to these two foundations, as well as to its other funders, for their support.

Ms. Knott-Twine, an eleventh generation Hartford-born Connecticut resident, most recently managed the Small Business Administration Office of Women's Business Ownership at the University of Hartford. A professional weaver and historian, she founded the Windham Textile and History Museum in Windham, which was created from buildings of the former American Thread Co., and for 15 years was its executive director. Since 2002, she has also been on the faculty of Vermont College teaching social sciences and business studies.

Ms. Knott-Twine says, "The extensive work of the Hartford Preservation Alliance has been successful in its preservation and advocacy for the city of Hartford. I am delighted to become part of the team and hope to become a strong link in the chain of historic preservation. I have long been a firm believer in preservation as a way of encouraging economic and social benefits for a community."

The hiring of Ms. Knott-Twine opens exciting new opportunities for HPA. Until an office is rented, Ms. Knott-Twine is working out of her home office. She can be reached at 860-676-8131 or at lktwine@hartfordpreservation.org. Watch the HPA website for our new office location and new telephone number as soon as it becomes available. ✿



Historic Funeral Home and Parsonage Threatened with Demolition

A historic funeral home and parsonage in Hartford's North End may soon be demolished by the church that owns it. A notice of intent to demolish the circa 1890 building at 2016 Main Street has been filed by Faith Congregational Church. The church, which is next door to the building at 2030 Main Street, bought the building in October at a tax foreclosure sale. It is believed that the purpose of the demolition is to create additional parking for the church.

Although it is not listed on any historic register and its first floor has been significantly altered, the

building has a special place in Hartford African-American history both as an African-American-owned funeral parlor since the mid-1930s and because of its connection with one of the city's oldest black undertaking businesses. It also has a historic linkage to the church as its former parsonage.

The building and the church have co-existed for more than 100 years. The Victorian structure was built about 1890 as a home for Dr. Henry J. Fisk, a Hartford dentist, and his wife Ida. In 1896, the house was sold to Appleton Hillyer, a Hartford banker and treasurer of the adjacent church. Hillyer deeded the house to the church for a parsonage; and it appears that the building was used for that purpose until about 1919, when it was sold. From 1921 until 1936, it was owned and occupied by Isaac S. Hurewitz, a local rabbi.

In 1936 the building began a new life as an African-American funeral home

Endangered



Detail of dormer at 2016 Main Street.
Photo: Rafie Podolsky

Continued on Page 7

President's Corner

The State of the Hartford Preservation Alliance
by Lee Kuckro, Past President

The Hartford Preservation Alliance began 2004 strengthened by the addition of a slate of enthusiastic new board members, recommitted to its mission of preserving Hartford's historic buildings in order to reinforce the city's character and to drive neighborhood renewal, and energized through the year by a string of achievements:

- HPA's efforts to save 410 Asylum Street, also known as the Capitol Building, are on the verge of successful completion. The transfer of the building to an owner who wants to preserve it allowed the litigation to be withdrawn, and it is expected that the City Council will soon designate the building as a protected local historic property.
- A new National Register Historic District — Downtown North — was added to the other five historic districts which HPA has helped establish.
- Preservation Week in May was a showcase for a diverse group of projects and preservationists from all over the city.
- HPA President Matt Blood led three walking tours highlighting the architecture of three historic neighborhoods — Upper Albany, Asylum Hill, and Downtown North/Clay Hill.
- Our fundraising efforts were rewarded by major multi-year grants from the Surdra Foundation and the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving that, together with grants from the Phoenix Foundation, the Travelers Foundation, the Ensworth Foundation and the Saunders Foundation, have made the achievements of this year possible and have enabled us to hire our first Executive Director.
- HPA's web site, hartfordpreservation.org, is now up and running, thanks to a generous grant from the Melville Foundation. Check out the site for late breaking news, a calendar of preservation and heritage events, membership information, and links to preservation resources. (see "HPA Online" on page 7)
- HPA worked with Northside Institutions Neighborhood Alliance (NINA) to move 47 Sigourney Street (an 1890 brick building slated for demolition) across town to Ashley Street, where it looks very much at home on an attractive residential street of similar vintage and will be sold as a single family home.
- HPA has played an important role in the task force which drafted the proposed preservation ordinance presently awaiting resubmission to the Hartford City Council.

Continued on Page 7

News Briefs

HPA Seeks Sites for New Office

HPA is actively seeking rental space for its first-ever office. The office must be within the city limits of Hartford. We would prefer at least two rooms, with access to a conference room and storage space. We would consider a space arrangement that permits us to share equipment, such as a copier, fax or printer, with another organization, including a sublet within the offices of another organization.

Anyone who has suitable rental space available or who can refer us to someone who does should contact Laura Knott-Twine at lktwine@hartfordpreservation.org.

New Board Member

Synfoni Bailey-Green has joined the HPA board of directors. A 2000 graduate of Hampton University with a degree in architecture, she currently works for Bianco Giolitto Weston Architects in Middletown while preparing to pass the necessary examinations to become a registered architect. She has worked on several school projects for public works departments and on modifying homes for persons with disabilities. Synfoni grew up in Hartford and now lives downtown. She is active in St. Monica's Episcopal Church, the Connecticut River Valley chapter of the Hampton University Alumni Association, and the Girl Scouts of America.



Recommendations Sought for 2005 Jeffery S. Czopor Preservation Awards

Recommendations are being sought for the 2005 Preservation Awards, given each May for rehabilitations and activities, particularly those at the neighborhood level, that have been exceptional in their contribution to preservation in Hartford. The Hartford awards, timed to be part of Preservation Month, were originated in 2001 by JoAnne Bauer in memory of preservation activist Jeffery S. Czopor. They are sponsored by Friends of Community Preservation and the Hartford Preservation Alliance. Recommendations will be accepted for:

- Historic restoration, exterior and interior
- Historically-sensitive in-fill and new construction
- Historic painting
- Facade restoration
- Park improvement and landscaping
- Historically-sensitive streetscape improvements
- Historic signage
- Historic district creation
- Adaptive reuse
- Community education
- Preservation advocacy
- Lifetime contribution to the preservation movement

Nominations of all sorts are welcome — we encourage creativity. We also encourage you to ask your friends and associates to help identify potential award recipients.

The awards ceremony will begin at 5 pm on Wednesday, May 4, at the Cathedral Lyceum, 227 Lawrence Street in Hartford. Anyone interested in submitting a recommendation for a 2005 Preservation Week award through the Hartford Preservation Alliance may send it to info@hartfordpreservation.org. To assure consideration, recommendations should be received no later than March 25.

For more information, visit www.hartfordpreservation.org.

HPA Walking Tours

In Autumn of 2004, HPA sponsored two neighborhood walking tours. To learn of future walking tours, visit the HPA calendar of events.

Downtown North & Clay Hill

On September 11, HPA board member Matt Blood led more than 100 participants on a walking tour of parts of the Downtown North and Clay Hill historic districts. In addition, board member Dorothy Bosch Keller led two guided tours of the 1892 Sacred Heart Church, located on Ely Street within the Downtown North District. The tours were part of a day of activities called "Rediscovering the Treasures of North Hartford," the primary co-sponsors of which were the Antiquarian & Landmarks Society and the Community Renewal Team (CRT).

Downtown North, now cut off from the rest of downtown by I-84, is approximately bounded by High Street, Main Street and I-84. The Downtown North Historic District was added to the National Register in 2004 in response to an application sponsored by HPA. The tour covered three distinct areas — the Ann Street/High Street triangle, Main Street and lower Clay Hill.

Ann Street/High Street Triangle

The walking tour began at the Isham-Terry House, easily visible from I-84 as cars go under the High Street bridge. This handsome brick Italian Villa, built in 1854, is now operated as a museum by the Antiquarian & Landmarks Society. From there,

the tour explored the historic group of buildings along Ann and High Streets. Most important is the 1891 Second North District School, a massive red brick structure on High Street which most recently housed the administrative offices of the Hartford Board of Education. The site is the likely location of a new police/fire administrative complex. HPA has worked hard to convince the city government that this historic building should be incorporated into the complex rather than demolished.

The school is part of a triangle of buildings along High and Ann Streets. Facing the school to the east at 490 Ann Street is the Arthur G. Pomeroy House, built in 1890, an elaborately detailed example of the High Victorian Gothic style. At the northern end of the triangle where Ann and High Streets come together is the Flatiron Building at 529-543 Ann Street, a Neo-Classical Revival building designed by architect Frederick R. Comstock and constructed in 1896. It is one of only three flatiron buildings in the city, two of which are in this district (the third is on Congress Street). The building is presently vacant and potentially endangered if the High/Ann Street triangle is redeveloped.



Arthur G. Pomeroy House



Keney Clock Tower Photo: Karen O'Maxfield

Main Street

The tour then moved to Main Street between Pleasant Street and Albany Avenue. On the east side are the street's better known structures — the 1898 Keney Memorial Clock Tower and the 1927 Barnard-Brown School. Keney Tower, a Hartford landmark, is the only free-standing tower in Hartford. It was erected on the site of the highly successful wholesale grocery business of brothers Henry and Walter Keney, the trustees of the estate of Henry Keney. The plaque on the tower dedicates it to the memory of their mother: "In perpetual honor of my mother, whose wisdom, goodness, and womanly nobility of her to whose guidance I owe my success in life and its chief glory." Henry Keney's will also provided the funds for the creation of Keney Park.

On the west side of Main Street is a row of commercial storefronts, relatively uninteresting at ground level and often significantly different from their original appearance in the 1890s. Looking at them from the opposite side of the street, however, those on the tour could see the historic character of the buildings remained quite visible on the upper floors. The buildings include four Perfect Sixes, a Queen Anne Victorian single family house with a first floor altered into a modern storefront, and a vacant flatiron building at the corner of Main and High Streets.



Flatiron Building

Clay Hill

The third area covered by the tour was the lower part of Clay Hill — the area north of downtown and west of both Main Street and the railroad tracks. The tour took participants past a 1927 mini-office building designed by the architectural firm of Berenson & Moses, the 1910 three-bay Hartford fire house, and the spectacular and massive four-story apartment block known as The Belden at 1555 Main Street. At the time of its construction in 1898 and 1900, years afterwards, The Belden was the largest apartment building in North End. It was rehabilitated and partially rebuilt in 1983 after a fire destroyed the northern part of the building.

Much of the rest of Belden Street, however, illustrates the difficulty in bringing back Hartford's poorest neighborhoods. The northern side of the street includes a row of six buildings — two Second Empire and three Italianate red brick houses, culminating in the highly regarded Samuel F. Cadwell House, an 1879 brick Victorian Gothic residence so exceptional that it has been called "the Mark Twain house of the North End." Built up between 1875 and 1890, this block must once have been one of the most distinguished blocks in the city. The city has planned to rehabilitate all six buildings, and a developer has been designated; but on the day of the tour its buildings still looked utterly abandoned, with windows glassless and



38 Belden Street

Continued on

Upper Albany

Approximately 50 people gathered on October 16, 2004 for a walking tour of the Upper Albany Avenue neighborhood, co-sponsored by HPA and the Upper Albany Neighborhood Revitalization Zone (NRZ) Committee. HPA board member Matt Blood, led the tour beginning at the Artists Collective on Albany Avenue. The Avenue is probably the oldest built feature in the neighborhood, having been laid out as part of a colonial turnpike between Providence and Albany in 1678. While no longer the route of choice between the two cities, Albany Avenue is the commercial heart not only of the Upper Albany neighborhood but also of neighboring towns such as Avon and Canton to the west.

The first building on the tour is the oldest of three architecturally-significant schools in the neighborhood, the Northwest District School at 1240 Albany Avenue. Built in 1885, it is a Classical style building of brick and brownstone. Nearby is Weaver High School, built in 1922 in the Collegiate Gothic style. It is largely intact, with the exception of some unfortunate energy-saving window treatments that obscure the leaded windows and Gothic tracery on the main building. Weaver is enhanced by its setting on a small hill overlooking Keney Park.

Designed by Olmsted, Olmsted & Elliot in 1896, Keney Park is one of New England's largest and finest municipal parks. Because of its size, the park is laid out to model a number of typical landscapes of the region, including meadows and forests. The park was extensively refashioned to create this "natural setting," and almost one million trees and shrubs were planted. Keney Park was built on land that once comprised the estate of wholesale grocer Henry Keney.

The neighborhood east of the park was built up largely at the turn of the 20th century following establishment of the trolley lines out Albany Avenue. The houses are typically large, Colonial Revival, Four Square and late Queen Anne styles.

One interesting earlier structure can be seen at 168-170 Vine Street. This house, built around 1860, shows its Greek Revival roots in the low pitched roof and the three-bay facade. It also sports a Gothic Revival style porch and an even later Colonial Revival style sleeping porch. The history of its adaptation is clearly visible from the façade.

A more typical example of houses in this area is the Charles B. Andrus House at 47 Vine Street. Constructed in 1915, it exhibits a particularly rich collection of features found on houses of the era. Its porch columns in an imaginative interpretation of the Corinthian style are echoed in the faces of the front dormer above. The porch also features especially-decorative balusters, and the roof is topped with metal cresting.

On the south side of Albany Avenue is a

neighborhood of similar age and style along Burton, Sigourney, and Edgewood Streets.

The Isidor Goldberg house at 35-37 Burton Street, built in 1912, is an example of a particularly fine house originally constructed as a two-family. The main porch features clustered

Ionic pillars, with a similarly styled sleeping porch above. The front is topped by a massive dormer with paneled pilasters and leaded windows. The house is built of an unusual narrow Roman-style brick in a warm light brown shade. The tour was

fortunate to find the owner of this property near her home and pleased to show the group the ornate oriel window on the side of the house and the garage in the back built in an identical style from the same materials.

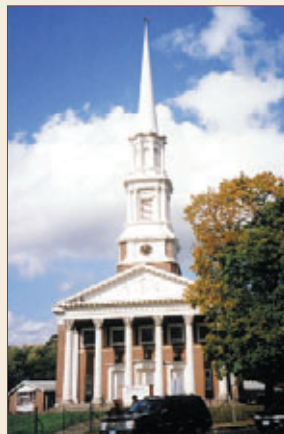
A number of fine churches and houses of worship round out the neighborhood. Notable among these is the 1913 Horace Bushnell Congregational Church at the corner of Albany Avenue and Vine Street. It features a very large classically New England steeple that was recycled from an earlier church that once stood downtown on Main Street. When the downtown church was sold for development, Architect William F. Brooks was able to persuade the congregation to incorporate the steeple and portico into this church.

Many Jewish congregations were once located in Upper Albany. The tour included two synagogues on Greenfield Street, both of which are now occupied by Christian congregations. Agudas Achim at 221 Greenfield Street was built in 1928 for an Orthodox Jewish congregation founded in 1887. Since 1977, it has been the First Baptist Church of Hartford. Emanuel Synagogue at 245 Greenfield Street was built in 1927 for Hartford's first Conservative Jewish congregation. It became the Faith Seventh Day Adventist Church in 1977.

Upper Albany retains a full range of the features that we admire in older neighborhoods — large, fine houses fronted by wonderful front porches, tree-lined streets, a magnificent park, architecturally interesting schools and churches, and a thriving commercial corridor. ✿



54 Burton Street



Horace Bushnell
Congregational Church



Emanuel Synagogue
(now Faith Seventh Day
Adventist Church)

1740 Building to be Saved

One of Hartford's oldest buildings – perhaps its very oldest still-standing structure – is being dismantled and stored so as to save it from demolition.

The building at 1805 Broad Street, just south of the corner of New Britain Avenue, was to be demolished by Trinity College because of its proximity to the new Trinity College sports center. Trinity College agreed to delay demolition to permit dismantling, and invested staff time as well as made equipment available to assist the project. As this article is being written, the dismantling has begun.

The dismantling project is being organized and supervised by Steve Bielitz of the Glastonbury Restoration Co. and Bill Gould of Architectural Preservation, companies which specialize in the dismantling and reconstruction of old buildings. HPA is recruiting volunteers to help with the work and has provided liability insurance for them.

The building, which dates to about 1740, is described in *Hartford Architecture, Volume Two: South Neighborhoods* as “one of the few reminders of [Hartford's] colonial, rural past.” It is believed

that the house was originally located elsewhere in Hartford and subsequently moved, leaving behind its original central chimney. Decades of alterations have changed both its exterior and interior appearance; but the dismantling of the house has revealed its original timbering and frame. While its gambrel roof is clearly visible from the street, the original steep back was hidden beneath layers of siding.

The dismantlers, who will store the building on an interim basis, are hoping to find a way to reassemble it in Hartford so that it will not be lost to Hartford's history. For example, they have suggested as possibilities its potential for incorporation into Adriaen's Landing as a welcome center, a house museum, or a repository for some special aspect of Hartford history, such as African-American history.

For more information, contact
Lynn Ferrari at
lferrari@hartfordpreservation.org.



Left: 1805 Broad Street, once thought to be lost to redevelopment, is now in the process of being dismantled.

Above: Once exterior shingles were removed, the original roof plane was revealed.

Right: Original timbers and framing remain intact.

Photos: Matt Blood

Update

Preservation Ordinance on Hold

As this publication goes to press, the proposed Hartford preservation ordinance has been withdrawn from the Hartford City Council's agenda and is awaiting consensus on a revised draft. It is still expected that the ordinance will pass once agreement is reached.

The ordinance, if adopted by the city council, would require the approval of the Historic Properties Commission before properties in National and State Register historic districts are demolished or their visible exteriors are significantly altered. Although Hartford has more than 30 National Register districts containing more than 4,000 buildings, only two small local historic districts with fewer than 100 buildings are presently subject to this type of review.

A preservation ordinance for Hartford has now been more than a year in the making. In late 2003, at the direction of the city council, the city manager appointed a task force, chaired by Greg Second, to draft an ordinance. The draft was submitted to the mayor in June but was extensively revised by the mayor and his staff before it was

submitted to the city council in the fall of 2004.

Some of the mayor's changes, in the opinion of the Task Force, would have made it difficult for the ordinance to function effectively. The most important change would have forced the Commission to approve historically inappropriate alterations if a more appropriate alternative would have raised the cost by more than 10%. Since the fall, the Task Force has been meeting with the city's Planning Department and the mayor in an effort to satisfy the mayor's concern that historic preservation not impose unreasonable costs while preserving the ability of the Commission to protect the historic architectural character of neighborhoods.

It is hoped that a revised ordinance will be submitted to the city council in March. Any ordinance approved by the council is likely to have a deferred effective date and therefore unlikely to take effect before July at the earliest.

HPA board member Rafie Podolsky, a member of the task force, is involved in the drafting of the ordinance. Questions about the ordinance should be directed to him at rpodolsky@hartfordpreservation.org. 🌿

- Once again HPA members celebrated the end of the year with a holiday party at the 1865 Nathaniel Shipman House, the home of board member Lynn Ferrari.

As this is written, HPA has just completed a careful process to select from over twenty applicants its first executive director. A full time director and an office will allow HPA to become a much more effective voice to encourage the preservation of our historic neighborhoods and to serve as a resource for those interested in seeking ways to preserve the historic assets which define our community.

And this year we hope to see the adoption of an effective preservation ordinance — the single most important tool to spark a surge in rehabilitation and property improvement — to encourage investment in Hartford's historic neighborhoods and to reach Mayor Perez's goal of expanded homeownership. Nothing could be a better complement to a preservation ordinance than the establishment of a design center to provide Hartford's property owners with practical and cost-effective advice for attractive and appropriate property improvements.

Our vision for the future is a Hartford in which a preservation ordinance and a design center stimulate appropriate rehabilitation in historic districts and where the state's Historic Homeownership Tax Credit, combined with a loan pool and funds for streetscape improvements like those available already in Rising Star neighborhoods and Pride Blocks, stimulates revitalization and promotes home ownership in Hartford's historic neighborhoods. 🌸

Funeral Home continued from Page 2

when it was purchased by Mary A. Johnson, whose husband, Sidney Johnson, an undertaker, had operated a funeral parlor around the corner at 19 Pavilion St. since 1916. The Johnson Funeral Home became the James Funeral Home in 1959 (Harold E. James, Jr., owner) and the Lewis Funeral Home in 1989 (Lillard R. Lewis, Sr., owner), reflecting the continuity of the business notwithstanding changes in its ownership. It is believed that, until its closing, the Johnson Funeral Home and its successors were the longest continuously operating African-American undertaking business in the city. Its last burial was conducted in June, 2004.

Faith Congregational Church, which now owns the building, has a long history of its own in Hartford. The church building was constructed in 1871 as the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church (that part of Main Street was then called Windsor Avenue) and is described in *Hartford Architecture* as "an outstanding Hartford example of the high Victorian Gothic style." It is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was purchased by Faith Congregational Church in 1954. That congregation is the oldest black congregation in the city, having been formed from the merger of the Alcott Street Congregational Church and the Mother Bethel Methodist Church in the 1950s. The Alcott Street congregation goes back to the 1820s.

HPA's efforts to convince the church to explore alternatives to demolition appear to have failed. The 90-day demolition waiting period has expired and, barring a change of mind by church leaders, the building will be demolished and with it a piece of Hartford African-American history.

For more information or to offer help, contact Rafie Podolsky at rpodolsky@hartfordpreservation.org. 🌸

HPA Online

The redesign of our website is now complete. It features breaking news of local preservation issues, a calendar of events, membership information, a list of publications relative to architectural preservation and restoration, information on the Jeffery S. Czopor Preservation Awards, copies of current and past HPA newsletters in PDF format, articles and publications.

Our goal is to become a comprehensive resource for architectural preservation activities and information. We hope that you will visit us often at www.hartfordpreservation.org. 🌸



Walking Tour continued from Page 4

unboarded, porch pillars askew, roofs open to the elements, and signs of two recent fires quite evident. A week after the tour, Tom Condon wrote an article in the *Hartford Courant* calling for better protection for these "Victorian beauties." Shortly thereafter, the buildings were secured by mothballing.

As was clear from the tour, the Downtown North and Clay Hill areas are filled with evidence of the beauty of Hartford's architectural past. Yet the tour also showed the consequences of deterioration and the need for the city and developers to step forward and prevent the loss of these valuable buildings. 🌸

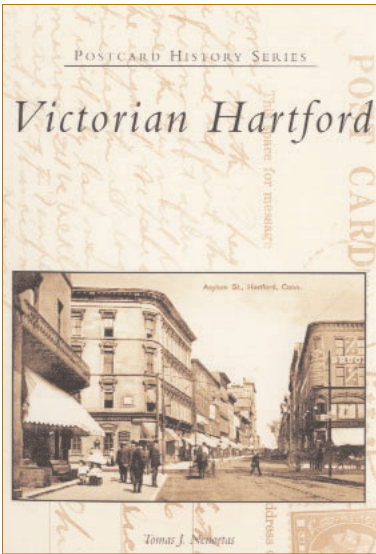


The Belden.

Photo: Karen O'Maxfield

HPA Board Member Authors Book

Can You Identify This Photograph?



Victorian Hartford, authored by HPA board member Tomas Nenortas.

Tomas Nenortas has just completed his first book, *Victorian Hartford*. The 128-page book is part of Arcadia Publishing's Postcard History Series and contains turn-of-the-century pictures drawn largely from postcards and other photographic images of the time. A book signing and reception was held on February 20 at the Isham-Terry House just north of downtown.

Nenortas, who joined the HPA board in 2004, is an avid collector, a connoisseur of history, architecture and genealogy, and an ardent proponent of historic preservation. He is actively involved in the Antiquarian & Landmarks Society, for which he gives tours. He lives in New Britain but maintains strong ties to Hartford, where his family first settled over fifty years ago.

The book's publisher, Arcadia Publishing of Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, describes itself as "America's leading publisher of local and regional history." *Victorian Hartford* can be purchased for \$19.99 at local bookstores, through online booksellers such as Amazon.com, through Arcadia's web site at www.arcadiapublishing.com, or directly from the author at VictorianHartford@prodigy.net. ❁



In researching his book on Victorian Hartford, author Tomas Nenortas found a number of postcards with pictures of turn-of-the-century Hartford buildings, perhaps long gone, which he could not identify. Can you tell us the location of the building in this old photograph? If so, send your information to VictorianHartford@prodigy.net.

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Preservation Alliance
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