

## HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY - BUILDING AND STRUCTURES

Please send completed form to: Stacey Vairo, National Register and State Register Coordinator, Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism, One Constitution Plaza, 2nd Floor, Hartford, CT 06103

* Note: Please attach any additional or expanded information on a separate sheet.	
GENERAL INFORMATION  Building Name (Company) First Winter Of the	
Building Name (Common) Five Winter Street	
Building Name (Historic)	
Street Address or Location Five Winter Street	
Town/City Hartford Village	County Hartford
Owner(s) Ms. Keisha Freckleton	O Public O Private
PROPERTY INFORMATION Present Use: Domestic - Multiple Dwelling	
Historic Use: Domestic - Multiple Dwelling	
Accessibility to public: Exterior visible from public road? • Yes • No	
Interior accessible? O Yes O No If yes, explain	
Style of building Late 19th and Early 20th Povivol/Neg Classical David	of C
	of Construction 1909
Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):	
Clapboard Asbestos Siding Brick Wood Shingle	Asphalt Siding
Fieldstone Board & Batten Stucco Cobblestone	Aluminum Siding
Concrete (Type) Cut Stone (Type Byram Granite	_)
Structural System	
☐ Wood Frame ☐ Post & Beam ☐ Balloon ✔ Load bearing mass	onry Structural iron or stee
Other	omy outdetural from or siece
Roof (Type)	
Gable 7 Flag	
Gambrel Get. 1 Gardiner Monitor Sawtooth	
(Material)	
☐ Wood Shingle ☐ Roll Asphalt ☐ Tin ☐ Slate	Asphalt Shingle
☑ Built up ☐ Tile ☐ Other	
Number of Stories: Three Approximate Dimensions 30 x 40	
Structural Condition: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated	
Exterior Condition: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated	
Location Integrity:  On original site O Moved When?	
Alterations? O Yes • No If yes, explain:	
FOR OFFICE USE. T. 4	
FOR OFFICE USE: Town # Site # UTM	
District: S NR If NR, Specify: Actual Pote:	ntial

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-2-

Other \_\_\_\_

Explanation \_\_\_

Highways

☐ Zoning

**✓** Deterioration

State Register Application for Five Winter Street Hartford, Connecticut

## **Architectural Description**

Five Winter Street is a three-story, New-Classical Revival, brick and brownstone apartment house, built in 1909. The façade is five bays wide with a side hall entry topped by a flat-roofed portico.

A wide, sheet metal cornice lines the roof line. It is comprised of molded cymatium supported by scrolled modillions, which in turn rest upon a line of egg-and-dart molding. The entire cornice rests upon a line of brick dentils. The cornice returns slightly around the side elevations. This elaborate cornice is in sharp contrast to the modest, even plain remainder of the building.

Windows, which are 1/1 double-hung sash throughout are set in recessed, slightly arched openings with brownstone sills. The single leaf entrance features a modern paneled door with no surround. The entry is shielded by a flat-roofed, two-bay portico supported by turned posts and lined by a modern wood and metal railing. The roofline of the porch features a wide cornice and a more modest version of the dentils found along the roofline.

The side elevations feature regularly-spaced openings with a simple cornice lining the roof. The rear elevation is also five bays wide with a single paneled door on each story. Each door opens onto a landing created by a wrought iron fire escape.

The interior of the building features a side-hall, turning stairway set within a small stair hall. It rises in a series of switch-backs between each floor and landing. The stairway retains the original newel posts, and railings. Each floor is comprised of one apartment, laid out symmetrically. Many of the original moldings and plaster walls remain throughout.

Each apartment has three bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, and a spare utility closet. When entering an apartment from the front entrance, immediately to the right is a closet where coats and other excess items can be placed. Following the open hall to the left, one can find a square living room of  $11.5 \, \text{ft} \times 10.9 \, \text{ft}$ .

Directly across from the living room is the kitchen. The kitchen is the largest room in the apartment at 14.10 ft x 11.8 ft. Continuing down the center hall of the apartment, one will find the bathroom, which shares a wall with the living room. The bathroom is the smallest room in the apartment at 9.11 ft x 4.6 ft. The last room on the left-hand side of the walkway is a bedroom. This bedroom shares a wall with the bathroom and is approximately 11.3 ft x 10.11 ft. Opposite this bedroom, on the other side of the walkway is another bedroom measuring 11.9 ft x 11.1 ft. The outline of this bedroom is not exactly square since there is a narrow floor-to-ceiling abutment on one side of the room that hides the chimney for the basement boiler. The third and smallest bedroom is on the

opposite side of the wall from this room. Measuring 11.11 ft. x 10.2 ft, the smallest bedroom also shares a wall with the eat-in kitchen.

## Statement of Significance

Five Winter Street is a good example of the type of apartment house built for working class families in Hartford after the turn of the century. Scores of similar houses are found in the adjacent Clay Hill National Register Historic District. The integrity of the building is largely intact despite minor alterations including a modern door and porch railing as well as modern 1/1 double-hung sash windows.

The materials used to construct Five Winter Street include red brick and brownstone which were used extensively beginning in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The façade reflects the contemporary trend toward the Classical Revival style. The apartment building at Five Winter Street was built in 1909 by prominent Hartford architects George Zunnner, Sr. and Burton A. Sellew. At the time the building was erected, Mr. Zunner was 47 years old while Mr. Sellew was 31 years of age. Although each designed dozens of buildings throughout Hartford during their individual careers, this structure is one of a small number of structures jointly crafted by the two men.

George Zunner, Sr. was a German immigrant and master architect. He served as the supervisory architect of the German Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition (World's Fair) in Chicago from 1891-1893 before relocating to Hartford years later. He held a high profile in Hartford socially and politically. Zunner was elected to the City Building Committee where he exerted his influence on important decisions of the day. He was on the Committee when the first Weaver High School was built on Ridgefield Street (since renamed Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School) and the expansion of Hartford Public High School. There are dozens of prominent and notable buildings (commercial and residential) located in the Hartford area that reflect Zunner's craftsmanship including the Broadview Community Church at 45 Oliver Street, the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church at 1115 Broad Street, a 16 unit apartment building at 296 Hudson Street and a mixed use office building at 248-250 Hudson Street.

Mr. Sellew was a prolific architect in his own right. His range of focus was a bit narrower than Mr. Zunner's. A majority of Mr. Sellew's buildings were designed for lower or middle class occupants in the form of a single and multi-family homes, to low and high density apartment buildings. Some of his notable structures include an eight unit apartment building at 17 Belden Street, a 13-unit apartment building at 581 Farmington Avenue and a 24-unit apartment building at 402-404 Farmington Avenue.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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