

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 Oxford-Whitney Streets 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 ☐ not for publication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 06105

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

Signature of certifying official/ Date

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:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input 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 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	
164	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		Objects
		buildings
164	0	Total

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.

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling.

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling.

Domestic: Secondary Structure.

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Late Victorian: Shingle Style

20th Century Revival: Colonial Revival

20th Century Revival: Tudor

Early 20th Century American Movement: Prairie

Early 20th Century American Movement: Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone, Brick, Concrete

walls: Wood, Brick, Stucco

roof: Slate, Asphalt

other:

Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District
Name of Property

Hartford, CT
County and State

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).

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Development

Social History

Period of Significance

1906-1926

Significant Dates

1906

1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

See continuation sheet(s)

Period of Significance (justification)

See continuation sheet(s).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

See continuation sheet(s).

Oxford-Whitney Streets 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

☐ 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 18.0

(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A. 18 690006 4626670
Zone Easting Northing

C. 18 689974 4626683
Zone Easting Northing

B. 18 690003 4626690
Zone Easting Northing

D. 18 689955 4626694
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 3/27/2010

street & number 34 Maplewood Avenue #3

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city or town West Hartford

state CT

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Additional Documentation

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: Oxford-Whitney Historic District

City or Vicinity: Hartford

County: Hartford

State: Connecticut

Photographer: Lucas A. Karmazinas

Date Photographed: 1/9/2010

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

1 of 30.

East side of Oxford Street, showing 244-246 through 228 Oxford Street.
Camera facing southeast.

2 of 30.

East side of Oxford Street, showing 192-194 through 208-210 Oxford Street.
Camera facing northeast.

3 of 30.

West side of Whitney Street, showing 151-153 through 183-185 Whitney Street.
Camera facing northwest.

4 of 30.

West (front) and south (side) elevations of 150-152 Whitney Street, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.
Camera facing northeast.

5 of 30.

West (front) elevation of 182 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing east.

6 of 30.

West (front) elevation of 196-198 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing east.

7 of 30.

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 151-153 Whitney Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing northwest.

8 of 30.

East (front) and north (side) elevations of 191-193 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing southwest.

9 of 30.

West (front) and south (side) elevations of 272-274 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing east.

10 of 30.

West (front) elevation of 204-206 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing east.

11 of 30.

West (front) and north (side) elevations of 192-194 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing southeast.

12 of 30.

West (front) and south (side) elevations of 264-266 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing northeast.

13 of 30.

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 155-157 Whitney Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing northwest.

14 of 30.

West (front) and south (side) elevations of 216 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing northeast.

15 of 30.

East (front) elevation of 237 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing west.

16 of 30.

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 183-185 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing northwest.

17 of 30.

West (front) and south (side) elevations of 184-186 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing northeast.

18 of 30.

East (front) elevation of 277 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and dormer details.
Camera facing west.

19 of 30.

East (front) elevation of 283 Oxford Street, showing façade, gable, and porch details.
Camera facing northwest.

20 of 30.

West (front) and south (side) elevations of 208-210 Whitney Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing east.

21 of 30.

West (front) elevation of 300 Oxford Street, showing façade, dormer, and portico details.
Camera facing east.

22 of 30.

West (front) elevation of 296 Oxford Street, showing façade, roof, and dormer details.
Camera facing east.

23 of 30.

East (front) and north (side) elevations of 187 Oxford Street, showing façade, roof, and porch details.
Camera facing southwest.

24 of 30.

East (front) elevation of 229 Oxford Street, showing façade, roof, and porch details.
Camera facing west.

25 of 30.

East (front) elevation of 223 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing east.

26 of 30.

West (front) elevation of 224 Oxford Street, showing façade, roof, and porch details.
Camera facing east.

27 of 30.

South (front) and east (side) elevations of 82 Fern Street, showing façade, roof, and porch details.
Camera facing northwest.

28 of 30.

South (front) and east (side) elevations of 88 Fern Street, showing façade, roof, and porch details.
Camera facing northwest.

29 of 30.

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 253 Oxford Street, showing façade, gable, and entry porch details.
Camera facing northwest.

30 of 30.

East (front) and south (side) elevations of 293 Oxford Street, showing façade, gable, and window details.
Camera facing northwest.

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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 1

Overview:

The Oxford-Whitney Streets National Register Historic District is located in the West End neighborhood of Hartford, Connecticut. The district is situated approximately two blocks north of Farmington Avenue, three blocks east of the municipal boundary with West Hartford, and half a mile west of the Park River. Elizabeth Park forms the northern boundary of the district (See Figure 1). The area is generally flat and includes two existing National Register Historic Districts - West End North and Prospect Avenue, both of which surround the proposed district.

This collection of significant early twentieth century buildings consists of one hundred and one primary resources, all of which are contributing. Built for residential use, they are substantially intact and maintain their original function. With the exception of three houses, all of the primary resources in the proposed district were built between 1906 and 1919. Residences constructed outside of that time frame -- 162-164 Whitney Street, 187-189 Whitney Street, and 253 Oxford Street - were built in 1921, 1921, and 1926, respectively. These slightly later buildings mimic the architectural qualities, scale, and setback of their neighbors and as such are also contributing. The architectural styles represented in the district include most of those in use during the period. The majority of buildings are Colonial Revival designs, although late Queen Anne, Shingle, Tudor, and Prairie influences or examples can be identified. In addition, as was typical of vernacular architecture of the period, many of the houses borrow freely from a number of styles resulting in an eclectic aesthetic mix.

The district's contributing primary structures are a relatively balanced mix of single and multi-family residences. There are forty-two single, and fifty-nine multi-family units. Most of the buildings have wood or stucco exteriors, although there are several of brick, or combination brick and wood construction. The single-family houses are frequently more eclectic and contain greater architectural detail than their multi-family counterparts. They are also commonly situated on larger lots. Those residences designed by notable local architects - including Burton A. Sellev, George Zunner, Russell F. Barker, and the firm of Berenson and Moses - tend to be single-family homes.

The architectural qualities of the buildings in the proposed district are representative of those found in similar urban environments from this period. Typical of areas developed during the early twentieth century, this growing suburban neighborhood consists largely of rectangular plan, two to two-and-a-half story gable (less commonly hipped or gambrel) residences, many with detailed single, or double-height porches. The extant outbuildings -- largely garages -- were erected simultaneous to, or shortly after the houses, and are often fashionable as well as functional. Built by a limited number of local developers and contractors over a relatively brief span of time, many of the houses share similar massing and architectural detail (Photograph 1). Examples of this can be found in stretches such as 192 to 208 Oxford Street (east side of street), all built by Malcolm A. Norton in 1906 (Photograph 2), or

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 2

151 to 183 Whitney Street (west side of street), built by Frank G. Harman in 1909 and 1910 (Photograph 3). Significantly, this rhythm is also often shared among houses erected by different builders, the result being a cohesive collection of homes and unified a streetscape.

The proposed district includes four blocks, two on Oxford Street, one on Whitney Street, and one on Fern Street. Situated within the West End's grid pattern of streets they are similar in length to the surrounding blocks, though the lots tend to be smaller than those to the east and west. This difference in lot size is often reflected in the scale and character of the buildings, the homes in the district being generally smaller or oriented towards multi-family use. This relationship is maintained even within the district, as the lots on Oxford Street tend to be larger, and the homes more detailed, than those on Whitney Street or Fern Street. In addition, the majority of Oxford Street consists of either one- or two-family houses, while those on Whitney are predominantly multi-family residences. Large, mature trees, and well-maintained, landscaped yards frame the buildings within the district, further adding to their unified aesthetic.

Boundary Justification:

The district's cohesion in age, general scale, architectural qualities, and overall aesthetic largely determine its boundaries. Although the district possesses the significant characteristic of being located between two National Register Historic Districts (See Figure 2), it has not been identified simply as the area between – or perhaps left out of - these previously identified areas. Rather, the Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District boasts a distinct character and unique historical narrative that make it worthy of individual inclusion on the National Register. It is set apart from the adjacent districts by its higher concentration of multi-family residences and the socio-economic patterns that are historically different from the neighboring districts. The development of these blocks took place largely after the surrounding streets had been filled, and was completed – with only a limited number of exceptions – by builders and contractors rather than under the watchful eye of trained architects. Once raised, these buildings became home to a diverse range of Hartford residents. Significantly, these included a higher concentration of lower-middle and middle-class workers than could be found on the neighboring streets which tended to be populated by the city's wealthier inhabitants.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 3

List of Properties Located within the Oxford-Whitney Streets National Register Historic District:

Fern Street: #82 to #100, inclusive (north side only).

Oxford Street: #182 to #300, inclusive.

Whitney: #127 to #209, inclusive.

Statistical Profile of the District:

Major Contributing Structures: 101

Secondary Contributing Structures (garages): 63

Vacant Lots: 0

Non-contributing Structures: 0

Total: 164

Use (current) of Primary Contributing Structures –

Residential: 101

(single-family: 42)

(multi-family: 59)

Total: 101

Ages of Primary Contributing Structures (dates of construction) –

1901 – 1910: 52

1911 – 1920: 46

1921 – 1930: 3

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 4

Architectural Styles:

The architectural styles represented in the district include Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Shingle, Prairie, and Tudor designs. Built in the span of only two decades (1906-1926) they provide a relatively concise display of the forms popular in the period. Although several homes exhibit a dominant aesthetic influence, the majority combine aspects of several styles, the result being best classified as 'eclectic'. That being said, however, the Colonial Revival is the most prolific model.

The diverse mix of houses in the district illustrates the transition between popular styles that took place in the first decade of the nineteenth century. During this period architectural pattern books and local builders borrowed freely from a number of models liberally blending them as they saw fit. As builders slowly transitioned away from Queen Anne designs, the Colonial Revival movement grew increasingly popular. As a result, over time, the massing and texture of homes grew simpler and asymmetrical forms were phased out in favor of more regular plans. Decorative elements also changed. Towers and turrets shrank then disappeared, and porch and window features became more classically inspired. The result was the increasing prevalence of transitional designs and a reduction in the significance of Queen Anne features. The house at 150-152 Whitney Street (Photograph 4), illustrates these stylistic shifts. Local mason Thomas Flynn built this 2-story brick, multi-family home in 1910. Designed by Hartford architect, Willis E. Becker, the house has several elements typical of Queen Anne designs, including its hipped roof with multiple lower cross gables and hipped-roof porch with pedimented cross gable. The increasing pressure of Colonial Revival influences are clear, however, in the building's wide frieze, paired classical porch supports, and Palladian window in the front-facing gable. Another example, 182 Oxford (Photograph 5), also demonstrates this trend. Built in 1908, this 2 ½-story frame residence has a dominant front facing gable with lower cross gables and wrap-around porch. The use of diamond-pane glazing in the upper sash of its double-hung windows, however, is further evidence of the continued tension between the established Queen Anne, and emerging Colonial Revival style.

Those examples weighted towards the Queen Anne are certainly the minority. Between 1906 and 1910, as the first homes were being erected on Oxford and Whitney Streets, Queen Anne influences were waning in favor of the Colonial Revival. In most houses resilient Queen Anne references tend to be limited to cross gables, cutaway and bay windows and, at times, wrap-around porches. This is illustrated in 196-198 Oxford Street (Photograph 6), built in 1906. This 2 ½-story, cross gabled residence has a dominant front-facing gable, wrap-around porch, integral second-story porch, bay window on the second story of the façade, and simple brackets on the porch and in the eaves. 151-153 Whitney Street (Photograph 7), built in 1910, combines Queen Anne massing, a tall fluted chimney, and cutaway bays, with Colonial Revival features, such as a broad classical porch and intricate tripartite window. 191-193 Oxford Street (Photograph 8), built in 1907, blends Queen Anne massing and a two-story bay on the façade with a dominant front-facing gambrel roof.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 5

Despite the popularity of Colonial Revival designs, local contractors and developers -not trained architects - built the majority of homes in the district and as such, they tend to be relatively restrained in form and cautious in the application of new elements. Many simply blended styles taking inspiration from multiple sources. As a result it is difficult to place a definitive label on some of the district's homes. The majority of structures – and particularly those built earliest (1906-1911) – are variations of 2 ½-story, cross-gabled plans with dominant front facing gables. This format made effective use of narrow urban lots and provided for spacious multi-family residences. Most are of frame construction with shingle siding. Full-width and smaller second-story porches can be found on almost all examples and porch supports tend to be classical in form although vernacular interpretations are common. Palladian or tripartite windows, some with detailed arched or diamond pane glazing, are frequently seen in the gable ends. A good example is 272-274 Oxford Street (Photograph 9), built in 1909, which juxtaposes the irregular Queen Anne plan, cutaway bays, and tall chimney with a detailed tripartite window and pedimented porch to give it this distinctly Colonial Revival feel.

Stronger Colonial Revival influences resulted in simplified plans while simultaneously initiating new trends in decorative detailing. A good example is the home at 204-206 Oxford Street (Photograph 10). Built in 1906, this 2 ½-story, frame residence has a dominant front facing cross gable and tripartite windows in the gable end. Its full-width and smaller second-story porches have paired Doric supports and flat, widely overhanging roofs with wide frieze bands. The home's styling is distinctly classical. Another fine model is 192-194 Oxford Street (Photograph 11). This 2 ½-story home has many features similar to 204-206, and was also erected by Malcolm A. Norton in 1906. Unlike its neighbor, however, this residence has squared vernacular Doric porch supports and the second-story porch has a pedimented gable.

A handful of the homes in the district demonstrate a more apparent commitment to Colonial Revival models through their use of gambrel, rather than pitched roofs. Such an example is 264-266 Oxford Street (Photograph 12), built by Frank G. Harmon in 1909. This cross-gambrel residence has a dominant front-facing gambrel roof and a full-width porch with smaller second story and heavy support piers. 155-157 Whitney Street (Photograph 13), built by the same developer a year later, has identical features yet is somewhat more carefully detailed. This includes its tripartite window with diamond-pane glazing and the application of dentil work in the porch cornices.

The use of Gambrel roofs is also common in the several instances where Colonial Revival and Shingle style influences are combined. The Shingle style, popular between 1880 and 1900, relied upon the combination of uninterrupted wood shingles and irregular plans to generate a textured and lively wall surface. Steeply pitched roofs and intersecting gables, similar to those seen in Queen Anne designs, were also common. 216 Oxford Street (1907, Photograph 14) demonstrates several of these characteristics. It has a steeply pitched gambrel roof with front-facing gable. The curvature framing the gable's recessed window and the wavy wall

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 6

surface above are borrowed from the Shingle style, as is the graceful arcaded porch. The dominant front-facing pedimented gable, however, gives the home a hint of classical styling. A second example, 237 Oxford Street (1913, Photograph 15) is more strongly influenced by the Colonial Revival, however the shingle work in the gambrel end emphasizes its dominant proportions. The classical porch, tripartite window, and pilaster-framed entry are classical in origin.

Trends favoring the use of Colonial Revival models often resulted in a shift away from irregular or asymmetrical plans. This is evident in many of the district's side-gabled homes. 183-185 and 184-186 Oxford Street (Photographs 16 and 17) are two of the more elaborate, yet still eclectic examples. Both built in 1908, these homes have side-gabled pitched roofs with a single, offset gabled dormer. The dormers have cornice returns and an intricate Palladian window with arched glazing. Massive square support piers support their full-width, and smaller second-story porches. While these homes demonstrate a successful application of the side gable plan in a multi-family format, the majority of the district's houses built in this style were smaller single-family residences. The side-gabled form became the most popular plan as the neighborhood's development neared completion and the majority of homes built after 1915 were of this type. Generally 2-stories in height, these houses typically have multiple dormers and partial or full-width porches. Eclectic touches are present, though some are evidence of contemporary, rather than earlier styles. The porch detailing on 277 Oxford Street (1913, Photograph 18) is an example of the influx of the Arts and Crafts movement; while 283 Oxford Street's (1915, Photograph 19) paired gables are Gothic-inspired. The examples on Whitney Street are much more restrained and like 208-210 Whitney Street (1916, Photograph 20) forgo a full or partial-width porch in favor of a simple portico. Another Colonial Revival-style home, 300 Oxford Street (1916, Russell S. Chaloner, Photograph 21), is among the most formal in the district. One of the district's few architecturally-designed homes this 2-story, 5-ranked, stucco residence has a pitched roof with segmental-arch dormers, detailed cornice with modillions, and 6/1 double-hung sash windows. Its portico has a curved underside and is supported by squared supports. An elliptical fanlight and multipane sidelights frame the entry. The sunroom on the south (side) elevation has a hipped roof and is enclosed with multipane rectangular windows. Its neighbor, 296 Oxford Street (1917, Photograph 22) shares many of these details yet has a hipped rather than pitched roof and arched glazing in the dormers.

Dominant hipped roofs can be found in several other homes built in the "Foursquare" manifestation of the Colonial Revival style. Some of these, including 187 and 229 Oxford Street (1915, Photograph 23, and 1914, Photograph 24) maintain strong Colonial Revival massing and details while others, such as 223 and 224 Oxford Street (1910, Photograph 25 and 1907, Photograph 26) demonstrate the increasing influence of the Prairie style and Arts and Crafts movement in their symmetrical plans, widely overhanging eaves, and in the case of 224 Oxford Street, exposed rafter tails in the eaves and dormers. Further examples of Prairie forms include 82 and 88 Fern Street (1910, Photograph 27 and 1914, Photograph 28), which are relatively plain, 2-story residences with centered gable dormers. 82 Fern Street has a side-gabled pitched roof and hipped-roof porch while 88 Fern has a hipped roof and shed-roof

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 7

porch with cross gable. Arts and Crafts details are visible in these homes as well, primarily in their porch supports and decorative elements.

The last style found in the district is the Tudor Revival. This is represented by just two homes, both found on Oxford Street. 253 Oxford Street (1926, Henry Le Seyt, Photograph 29) was the last home erected in the district yet blends seamlessly in terms of proportions and setback. This is a 2-story, brick and stucco, cross-gabled residence with a dominant front-facing gable. The varied eave heights are typical of the style, as are the steeply pitched gable dormers and entry porch. The other example, 293 Oxford Street (1910, Photograph 30), is a fine, 2-story stucco home evocative of an English country house. This is stressed in its steeply pitched gable roof, rustic chimney, and small double-hung and multipane segmental arch sash windows. Exposed rafter tails and the carved brackets under the projecting cross gable add to its whimsical feel.

Introductory Note to Inventory of District Buildings:

Street numbers in this inventory are based upon those listed in *Hartford Architecture, Volume 3: North and West 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 the Hartford City Clerk's Office. All of the district's buildings are contributing.

Fern Street, north side:

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

- | | |
|----|--|
| 82 | <i>Prairie style residence</i> , 1910. 2 ½ -story, 1-family frame house with widely-overhanging pitched roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Gabled dormer with tripartite window. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped-roof.
<i>Frame garage</i> , c. 1920. |
| 88 | <i>Prairie style residence</i> , 1914. Gilbert J. Cairns, builder. 2 ½ -story, 1-family frame house with widely-overhanging hipped roof. Faced with stucco. Gabled dormers. Full-width, 1-story front porch with shed roof, cross gable, and half-timbering. |
| 92 | <i>Colonial Revival residence</i> , 1911. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½ -story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled, pitched roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Three pedimented dormers with modillions on the |

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 8

front elevation. 1-story pedimented front entry porch with modillions and Doric supports.

Frame garage, 1922.

- 100 *Colonial Revival residence, 1906. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with side-gabled pitched roof and two front-facing, projecting cross-gables. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Partial-width, 1-story front porch with flat roof and Doric supports, partially enclosed.*

Oxford Street, east side:

- 182 *Colonial Revival residence with Queen Anne influences, 1908. Thomas F. Brabazon, builder. Henry Small, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables over projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Double-hung sash windows with diamond-pane glazing in the upper sash. Wrap-around, 1-story porch with hipped roof and Doric supports; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof and is enclosed.*
- 184 – 186 *Colonial Revival residence, 1908. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family frame house with side-gabled pitched roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Gabled dormer with cornice returns, modillions, and Palladian window. Full-width, 1-story front porch with flat roof, modillions, and squared supports; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof with modillions and is enclosed with wire screen.*
- 188 – 190 *Colonial Revival residence, 1908. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables over projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and squared supports; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof.*
Frame garage, 1925.
- 192 – 194 *Colonial Revival residence, 1908. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables over slightly projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with flat roof and squared supports; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof.*
Frame garage, c. 1920.
- 196 – 198 *Colonial Revival residence, 1906. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 9

story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof over projecting bay and cross gables over projecting bays. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and squared supports.

200 – 202

Colonial Revival residence, 1906. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables over projecting bays. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Paired window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports.

204 – 206

Colonial Revival residence, 1906. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables over projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with flat roof and Doric supports; second-floor porch above has a flat roof.

208 – 210

Colonial Revival residence, 1906. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables over projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with shed roof, squared supports, and pedimented cross-gable; second-floor corner porch above has a flat roof.

216

Colonial Revival residence with Shingle style influences, 1907. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with gambrel roof and front-facing cross gable. Sheathed in wood shingles. Recessed paired window in gable end. Full-width, 1-story, partially-shingled, arcaded front porch.

220

Colonial Revival residence Arts and Crafts style influences, 1907. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Half-timbering and tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story, partially-enclosed front porch with hipped roof and squared supports.
Frame garage, c. 1915.

224

Foursquare style residence with Arts and Crafts influences, 1907. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with widely-overhanging hipped roof and exposed rafter tails. Sheathed in wood shingles. Widely overhanging hipped-roof dormers with exposed rafter tails. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and paired squared supports.
Frame garage, c. 1920.

228

Colonial Revival residence, 1908. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with projecting pitched roof over paired

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 10

bays and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Palladian window in the gable end. Wrap-around, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

232

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof with exposed rafter tails and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Fishscale shingle pattern in the gable end. Wrap-around, 1-story front porch with widely-overhanging hipped roof, cross gable, and paired columns.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

236

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. Malcolm A. Norton, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof, cross gables, and modillions. Sheathed in wood shingles. Palladian window in the gable end. Wrap-around, 1-story front porch with flat roof, modillions, and Doric supports.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

238

Colonial Revival residence, 1908. Adam Purves, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Gable end projects over two bays. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Paired window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with shed roof and squared supports.

242

Colonial Revival residence, 1907. Adam Purves, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with flared side-gambrel roof extending over the front porch and front-facing cross gable. Sheathed in wood shingles. Projecting gable end with modillions. Single bay window on each side elevation. Full-width, 1-story, shingled front porch.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

244 – 246

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. Adam Purves, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross gambrels over projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story arcaded front porch with shed roof, shingled piers, and modillions; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof, shingled piers, and is enclosed with wire screen.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

248 – 250

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. Adam Purves, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables over projecting bays and cutaway bay windows. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Tripartite window in the gable end. Wrap-around, 1-story front porch with shed roof; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof and is enclosed.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 11

252 – 254

Colonial Revival residence, 1908. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross gambrels over projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story arcaded front porch with shed roof, shingled piers, and modillions; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof, shingled piers, and is enclosed with wire screen.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

256 – 258

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hipped roof and projecting cross hipped roof over projecting bays. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Front-facing hipped dormer with tripartite window. Full-width, 1-story arcaded front porch with hipped roof; second-floor archaded porch above has a flat roof and is enclosed.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

260 – 262

Colonial Revival residence, 1908. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and paired square supports; second-floor porch above has flat roof, tripled square supports, and is enclosed.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

264 – 266

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross gambrels over projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with shed roof and square supports; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof and is enclosed.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

268 – 270

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with side-gabled roof and large front-facing gabled dormer. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Palladian window in the dormer. Full-width, 1-story arcaded front porch with hipped roof; second-floor arcaded porch above has a pedimented, shallow-pitched gable roof.

Frame garage, c. 1915.

272 – 274

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables over projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and paired supports; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof and tripled supports.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 12

Frame garage, c. 1920.

276 – 278

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and paired square supports; second-floor porch above has a flat roof and square supports.
Frame garage, c. 1920.

280 – 282

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross gambrels over projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and shingled piers; second-floor porch above has a flat roof and shingled piers.

284

Colonial Revival residence, 1916. W. A. Wilcox, builder. Russell S. Chaloner, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Paired window in the gable end. 1-story, pedimented front entry porch with paired square supports. 1-story side porch with flat roof and enclosed with wire screen.
Frame garage, c. 1920.

296

Colonial Revival residence, 1917. W. A. Wilcox, builder. 2 ½ -story, 1-family, 3-ranked, frame residence with hipped roof, modillions, and cross gables. Faced with stucco. Two gabled dormers with cornice returns and arched windows. Portico with a curved underside and squared supports. An elliptical fanlight and multipane sidelights frame the entry. The sunroom on the south (side) elevation has a hipped roof and is enclosed with multipane rectangular windows.
Frame garage, c. 1920.

300

Colonial Revival residence, 1916. W. A. Wilcox, builder. Russell S. Chaloner, builder (Hartford). 2 ½ -story, 1-family, 5-ranked, frame residence with side-gabled roof. Faced with stucco. Two segmental-arched dormers with paired windows. Portico with a curved underside and squared supports. An elliptical fanlight and multipane sidelights frame the entry. The sunroom on the south (side) elevation has a hipped roof and is enclosed with multipane rectangular windows.
Frame garage, c. 1920.

Oxford Street, west side:

183 – 185

Colonial Revival residence, 1908. E. W. Gustafson, builder. 2 ½ -

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 13

story, 2-family frame house with side-gabled pitched roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Gabled dormer with cornice returns, modillions, and Palladian window. Wrap-around, 1-story porch with hipped roof, modillions, and squared supports; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof with modillions and is enclosed.

Frame garage, 1915.

187

Colonial Revival residence with Prairie influences, 1915. R. A. McKone, builder and architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family brick house with widely-overhanging hipped roof. Widely overhanging hipped-roof dormers with paired windows. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports.

Frame garage, c. 1915.

191 – 193

Colonial Revival residence, 1907. Thomas F. Brabazon, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof projecting over 2-story bay window and cross gambrels over projecting bays. Sheathed in wood shingles. Partial-width, 2-story front porch with shed roof and Doric supports.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

195 – 197

Colonial Revival residence, 1915. P. Provencal, builder. Robert Polhemus, architect (Poughkeepsie, NY). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with hip-on-gable roof. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Partial-width shed roof dormer with four double-hung 6/1 sash windows. Partial-width, 1-story enclosed front porch with hipped roof and square supports. 1-story, enclosed side entry porch with a hipped roof and square supports.

Frame garage, c. 1915.

199 – 201

Colonial Revival residence, 1908. A. P. Peterson, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross gambrels over projecting bays. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports; second-floor porch above has a flat roof.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

203 – 205

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. E. W. Gustafson, builder. 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with side-gabled pitched roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl. Gabled dormer with cornice returns and Palladian window. Wrap-around, 1-story enclosed porch with hipped roof; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof is enclosed.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

211

Colonial Revival residence, 1915. Raymond F. Boker, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 2-family frame house with front-facing pitched

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 14

roof and cross gables over projecting bays. Sheathed in non-original synthetic siding. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof; second-floor porch above has a flat roof.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

215 *Colonial Revival residence, 1909.* Harry L. Barton, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and squared supports.

Frame garage, c. 1915.

219 *Colonial Revival residence, 1909.* Harry L. Barton, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cornice returns. Faced with stucco. Paired window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with flat roof and square supports.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

223 *Prairie style residence, 1910.* Harry L. Barton, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with widely-overhanging hipped roof and modillions. Sheathed in wood shingles. Widely overhanging hipped-roof dormer with paired window. Partial-width, 1-story front porch with flat roof and square supports.

Frame garage, c. 1915.

227 *Colonial Revival residence with Arts and Crafts influences, 1910.* Russell Barker, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Paired window in the gable end. Partial-width, 1-story enclosed front porch with flat roof.

229 *Foursquare residence with Colonial Revival influences, 1914.* 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with hipped roof and modillions. Faced with stucco. Hipped-roof dormers with paired windows and modillions. Full-width, 1-story front porch with flat roof and square supports.

Frame residence, c. 1915.

233 *Colonial Revival residence with Queen Anne influences, 1907.* John H. Rowley, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with hipped roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. A bay window on the second story of the front elevation forms a shallow turret. There is a single dormer with a double-hung 6/1 sash window. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof, Doric supports, and centered cross gable.

237 *Colonial Revival Residence, 1913.* 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof. Sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 15

window in the gable end. Partial-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports.

241 *Colonial Revival residence with Arts and Crafts influences, 1910. W. A. Wilcox, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing gable roof and exposed rafter tails. The first story and gable end are sheathed in wood shingles while the second story is half-timbered and faced with stucco. Tripartite window in the gable end. Partial-width, 1-story front porch with shallow pitch hipped roof and paired Doric supports.*

Frame garage, c. 1920.

245 *Prairie style residence, 1914. Burton A. Sellew, architect (Hartford). 2-story, 1-family frame house with hipped roof and modillions. Faced with stucco. Shed roof dormers with tripartite windows. Windows have simple, square hoods.*

Frame garage, c. 1915.

249 *Foursquare residence with Colonial Revival influences, 1910. W. A. Wilcox, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with widely-overhanging hipped roof and modillions. Sheathed in wood shingles. Hipped-roof dormers with tripartite windows. Full width-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports.*

Frame garage, c. 1920.

253 *Tudor residence, 1926. I. Sylvester, builder. Henry Le Seyt, architect (Windsor, CT). 2-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof, dominant front-facing steeply-pitched gable, and varied eave heights. Faced with brick and stucco. Pedimented entry porch.*

Frame garage, c. 1920.

257 *Colonial Revival residence with Arts and Crafts influences, 1910. W. A. Wilcox, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing gable roof and exposed rafter tails. The first and second story are sheathed in wood shingles while the gable end is half-timbered and faced with stucco. Paired window in the gable end. Full-width, 1-story front porch with flat roof, Doric supports, and roof balustrades.*

Frame garage, c. 1920.

265 *Colonial Revival residence with Arts and Crafts influences, 1911. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof and exposed rafter tails. Sheathed with non-original vinyl siding. Two gabled dormers with exposed rafter tails and paired windows on the front elevation. Partial-width, wrap-around, 1-story front porch with hipped and flat roof, Doric supports, and enclosed with multipane windows.*

Frame garage, c. 1920.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 16

- 269 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1917. Louis W. Slocum, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof. Sheathed with wood shingles. Two hipped dormers with single double-hung 10/10 sash windows on the front elevation. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports.
Frame garage, c. 1920.
- 273 *Colonial Revival residence with Arts and Crafts influences*, 1911. W. A. Wilcox, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with front-facing gable roof and exposed rafter tails. The first story and gable end are sheathed in clapboard siding while the gable end is sheathed in wood shingles. Tripartite window in the gable end. Partial-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports.
Frame garage, c. 1920.
- 275 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1915. W. A. Wilcox, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled pitched roof and dominant front-facing gable. Sheathed in wood shingles. Gabled dormer with paired window and tripartite window in the front-facing gable. Partial-width, 1-story porch with hipped roof, Doric supports, and cross gable.
Frame garage, c. 1920.
- 277 *Colonial Revival residence with Arts and Crafts influences*, 1913. W. A. Wilcox, builder. Russell F. Barker, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof. Sheathed with clapboard siding. Two hipped dormers with paired windows on the front elevation. Full-width, 1-story front porch with flat roof, brackets, Doric supports, and centered cross gable.
Frame garage, c. 1920.
- 281 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1914. W. A. Wilcox, builder. 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof. Faced with stucco. Three gables dormers with single double-hung 6/6 sash windows on the front elevation. Partial-width, 1-story front porch with shed roof, square supports, and cross gable.
Frame garage, c. 1920.
- 283 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1915. W. A. Wilcox, builder. Russell F. Barker, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with side-gabled roof, paired front-facing gables, and modillions. Sheathed with wood shingles. Small shed roof dormer with tripartite window nestled between the gables. 1-story front entry porch with flat roof and Doric supports.
Frame garage, c. 1920.
- 285 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1913. W. A. Wilcox, builder. Russell F. Barker, architect (Hartford). 2 ½-story, 1-family frame house with

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 17

side-gabled roof and modillions. Sheathed with wood shingles. Three hipped dormers with double-hung 6/6 sash windows. Partial-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof, square supports, and modillions.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

293

Tudor or "English vernacular" style residence, 1910. A. D. Clifford Co., builder. 2-story, 1-family terra cotta block house with front-facing, steeply-pitched roof, varied eave heights, cross gable over projecting bay, and exposed rafter tails. Faced with stucco. Two segmental-arch tripartite windows on the first story of the front elevation.

Frame garage, c. 1915.

Whitney Street, east side:

128 – 130

Colonial Revival residence, 1912. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ -story, 2-family, frame house with side-gabled roof and front-facing cross gable. Faced with stucco. Full-width, 1-story front porch with shed roof and squared supports; second-floor porch above is partially enclosed and has a pedimented gable roof.

Brick garage, 1916.

134

Colonial Revival residence, 1911. Adam Purves, builder. 2 ½ -story, 2-family, frame house with hipped roof, hipped roof dormer. Tripartite window in the dormer. Sheathed in wood clapboard. Partial-width, 2-story porch with square supports and flat roof.

138 – 140

Colonial Revival residence, 1913. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ -story, 2-family, frame house with gable roof, intersecting gable, and cutaway bay window. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story arcaded front porch with hipped roof; second-floor arcaded porch above has a flat roof.

Frame garage, 1922.

142 – 144

Colonial Revival residence, 1914. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ -story, 2-family, frame house with gable roof and intersecting gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and square supports; second-floor porch above has square supports and a flat roof.

148

Colonial Revival residence, 1912. 3-story, 6-family, brick apartment house with flat roof and bracketed cornice. Two, 3-story brick porches with flat roofs.

150 – 152

Colonial Revival residence with Queen Anne influences, 1910.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 18

- Thomas Flynn, builder. Willis E. Becker, architect (Hartford).
Frame garage, c. 1915. 2 ½-story, 2-family, brick house with wooden cross gable and Palladian window in the gable. Full-width wooden porch with hipped roof, Doric and brick pier supports, and pedimented cross gable; second floor porch above has Doric supports and a flat roof.
- 154 – 156
Colonial Revival residence, 1910. John A. Farrell, builder.
2 ½ story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports; second-floor porch above is enclosed and has a pedimented roof.
Frame garage, 1921.
- 158 – 160
Colonial Revival residence, 1919. 2 ½ -story, 2-family, frame house with gable roof and intersecting gable projecting over 2-story, 3-sided bay windows. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hip roof and Doric supports; second-floor porch above has Doric supports and a pedimented roof.
Frame garage, 1920.
- 162 – 164
Colonial Revival residence, 1921. Dunkelberger and Gelman, architects (Hartford). 2 ½ -story, 3-family, frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and intersecting cross gambrel. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Partial-width, 2-story front porch with square supports on the first story; second-floor porch above is enclosed and has a tiled mansard-style roof.
Frame garage, 1921.
- 168 – 170
Colonial Revival residence, 1912. W. L. Squires, builder. 3-story, 2-family, frame house with flat roof. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story enclosed front porch with hipped roof; second-floor porch above is enclosed; third-floor porch has turned supports and a flat roof.
Frame garage, c. 1920.
- 172 – 174
Colonial Revival residence, 1911. O. E. Stenson, builder. 2 ½ -story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Tripartite window in the front-facing gable. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof; second-floor porch above has been enclosed and has a pedimented roof.
Frame garage, 1923.
- 176 – 178
Colonial Revival residence, 1919. George Zunner, architect (Hartford). 3-story, 3-family, frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross gambrels. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story front porch with shingled square supports and hipped roof;

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 19

second-floor porch above is arcaded and has shingled supports; third-floor porch is arcaded and has shingled supports and a pedimented roof.

Frame garage, 1919.

180 – 182

Colonial Revival residence, 1912. O. E. Stenson, builder. 2 ½ -story, 2-family, frame house with front facing gable roof and intersecting cross gables. Tripartite window in the front-facing gable. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports; second-floor porch above has Doric supports and a flat roof.

184 - 186

Colonial Revival residence, 1913. O. E. Stenson, builder. 2 ½ -story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing gable roof and cross gables. Tripartite window in the front-facing gable. Sheathed in non-original aluminum siding. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and square supports; second-floor porch above has square supports and a pedimented roof.

188 – 190

Colonial Revival residence, 1914. Andrew J. Christensen, builder. 2 ½ -story, 2-family, frame house with front facing gable roof and hipped dormers. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story, enclosed front porch with shed roof; second-floor porch above has been enclosed and has a pedimented roof.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

192

Colonial Revival residence, 1916. Louis W. Slocum, builder. 2-story, 1-family, frame house with side-gabled roof and two hipped dormers. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story porch with paired square supports and hipped roof.

Frame garage, c. 1920.

196

Colonial Revival residence, 1916. Louis W. Slocum, builder. 2 ½ -story, 1-family, frame house with side-gambrel roof and partial-width shed roof dormer. Hipped dormer above the second floor dormer. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story porch with paired square supports and shed roof.

Frame garage, 1924.

200

Colonial Revival residence, 1916. Louis W. Slocum, builder. 2 ½ -story, 1-family, frame house with side-gabled roof and shed roof dormer. Tripartite window in the dormer. Sheathed in wood clapboard. Full-width, 1-story porch with squared supports and shed roof.

Frame garage, 1917.

204

Colonial Revival residence, 1915. William McKone Inc., builder. 2 ½ -story, 1-family, frame house, with side-gabled roof and hipped

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 20

roof dormer. Tripartite window in the dormer. Sheathed in wood shingles. Partial-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and square supports faced with stucco; second-floor porch above is enclosed and has a flat roof.

208

Colonial Revival residence, 1916. B. C. Buck, builder. Charles J. Burgess, architect (Hartford). 2-story, 1-family, frame house with side-facing gable roof and shed roof dormer. 1-story sun porch with hipped roof on north (side) elevation. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. The portico has a gable roof and curved underside.
Frame garage, 1916.

Whitney Street, west side:

127 – 129

Colonial Revival residence, 1912. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with side-gabled roof and front-facing cross gable. Faced with stucco. Full-width, 1-story front porch with shed roof and squared supports; second-floor porch above has a pedimented gable roof.

131 – 133

Colonial Revival residence, 1912. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Paired windows in the front-facing gable. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof; second-floor porch above has a flat roof.

135 – 137

Colonial Revival residence, 1911. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof, cross gables, and cutaway bay windows. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. 2-story, full-width porch with square supports and flat roof.

139 – 141

Colonial Revival residence, 1911. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with gable roof, intersecting gable, and cutaway bay window. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and shingled square supports; second-floor porch above has shingled square supports and a pedimented roof.

143 – 145

Colonial Revival residence, 1911. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Tripartite window in the front-facing gable. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story front porch with flat roof; second-floor porch above has a flat roof.

147 – 149

Colonial Revival residence, 1911. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Paired windows in the front-facing gable. Sheathed in non-

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 21

original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof; second-floor porch above has a pedimented roof.

151 – 153

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house, with gable roof and intersecting gables. Tripartite window in the front-facing gable. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story arcaded front porch with hipped roof and shingled supports; second-floor porch above is arcaded and has shingled supports and a flat roof.
Frame garage, 1922.

155 – 157

Colonial Revival residence, 1910. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family frame house with front-facing gambrel roof and cross gambrel. Tripartite window in the front-facing gambrel. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story front porch with shed roof and square supports; second-floor porch above has square supports and a pedimented roof.
Frame garage, c. 1920.

159 – 161

Colonial Revival residence, 1910. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Tripartite window in the front-facing gable. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and square supports; second-floor porch above has square supports and a flat roof.
Frame garage, 1914.

163 – 165

Colonial Revival residence, 1910. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gable projecting over 2-story, 3-sided bay windows. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and shingled square supports; second-floor porch above has shingled square supports and a pedimented roof.
Frame garage, 1910. *Frame garage*, 1916.

167 - 169

Colonial Revival residence, 1910. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with gable roof and intersecting cross gable. Tripartite window in the front-facing gable. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and Doric supports; second-floor porch above has Doric supports and a flat roof.

171 – 173

Colonial Revival residence, 1909. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house, with hipped roof and intersecting cross-hipped roof projecting over 2-story bay windows. Hipped roof dormer with tripartite window. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story arcaded front porch with hipped roof and shingled supports; second-floor porch above has been enclosed and has a pedimented roof.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 7

Page: 22

- 175 – 177 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1910. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Tripartite window in the front-facing gable. Sheathed in wood shingles. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and square supports; second-floor porch above has square supports and a pedimented roof.
- 179 – 181 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1910. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gables. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof and square supports; second-floor porch above has square supports and a flat roof.
- 183 – 185 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1910. Frank G. Harman, builder. 2 ½ - story, 2-family, frame house with front-facing gable roof and intersecting gables. Bay window on the second floor of the façade. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Full-width, 1-story front porch with hipped roof; second-floor porch above has a pedimented roof.
Frame garage, c. 1920.
- 187 – 189 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1921. Harry Shor, builder. 2-story, 2-family, framed house with hipped roof and hipped dormer. Paired windows in the dormer. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding.
- 195 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1916. 2-story, 1-family, frame house with side-gabled roof and shed roof dormer. Sheathed in wood clapboard. 1-story entry porch with square supports and hipped roof.
- 201 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1916. 2 ½ -story, 1-family, frame house with front-facing pitched roof and cross gable. Paired windows in the front-facing gable. 1-story sun porch with hipped roof on south (side) elevation. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Enclosed portico with hipped roof.
- 205 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1916. 2 ½ -story, 1-family, frame house with side-gabled roof and gabled dormer. 1-story sun porch with hipped roof on south (side) elevation. Sheathed in non-original vinyl siding. Partially-enclosed portico with gable roof and curved underside.
- 209 *Colonial Revival residence*, 1916. C. J. Burgess, builder. A. Raymond Ellis, architect (Hartford). 2-story, 2-family, frame house with hipped roof and hipped dormer. Faced with stucco. Two porticos, each with square supports and a flat roof.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 1

Historical and Architectural Significance:

Summary Statement of Significance

The Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District is historically significant as an example of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residential development (Criterion A). The district is located in Hartford's West End neighborhood, an area shaped by early suburbanization patterns and demonstrative of the population growth that followed the city's economic expansion during the 1880s and 1890s. While the district became home to many prominent industrial, commercial, and financial figures, it is also significant due to the socio-economically diverse population that has historically lived there. In addition, the district is a highly intact, architecturally cohesive neighborhood that reflects the significant residential architectural styles of the early twentieth century (Criterion C). Colonial Revival, late Queen Anne, Tudor, and Prairie styles are evident, as are eclectic designs incorporating multiple architectural styles. A number of local builders and noteworthy architects designed and constructed homes in the district, contributing further to the significance of this historic neighborhood.

Historic Context:

Hartford's West End

In 1850 the city of Hartford was just a fraction of its current size. The border with West Hartford was still a contentious issue frequently debated between the city fathers and their rural neighbors. Maps from the period indicate the western edges of the city reaching only to a north-south line drawn just west of High Street, Cooper Lane, and the western boundary of Bushnell Park. By 1869, however, the line had been extended westward to the current border with West Hartford along Prospect Avenue, or as it was referred to at the time, 'Prospect Hill Road'. One of the neighborhoods formed by this expansion was then called the 'West Middle District', bounded by Asylum Street, Prospect Hill Road, Park Street, and the Hartford-Providence and Fishkill Railroad. This district contained essentially the same area as Hartford's current 'West End' neighborhood.¹

In this early period the West End District remained primarily rural and undeveloped. A handful of estates and farms were all that could be found in the neighborhood in 1869. What little construction had taken place was centered along Farmington Avenue, running through the heart of the district. The only road that had been laid on a north-south axis between Woodland Street and Prospect Hill Road was Sisson Avenue, which ran south from Farmington Avenue to Park Street. The neighborhood did, however, have two of Hartford's most important arterial roads, Farmington Avenue and Asylum Street, running through it. These thoroughways would soon facilitate a significant development boom driven by a new residential trend starting to reshape American cities.²

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 2

The Suburbs

Over the last 150 years suburbia has come to define modern American residential patterns. In her book, *Building Suburbia*,³ Dolores Hayden argues that no other American landscape so well illustrates the stereotypical American dream as suburbia, writing, “It is a landscape of the imagination where Americans situate ambitions for upward mobility and economic security, ideals about freedom and private property, and longings for social harmony and spiritual uplift.”⁴ The image of the single-family home surrounded by lush green yards has long represented the American domestic ideal, one that rejected the congestion, crime, pollution, and industrial growth of the cities. Starting as early as the 1820s, suburban development began to supplant American urban and rural environments with this new and influential landscape. Driven largely by speculators and real estate developers, and unchecked by comprehensive land-use policies, suburbanization came to define Hartford’s residential growth – and culture - by the mid-nineteenth century.

The development of Hartford’s suburbs was influenced by many of the same social factors shaping residential growth across the nation. As Hayden notes, suburban development patterns were the product of deliberate attempts by developers, builders, and speculators to shape the American landscape according to their personal and financial interests. In the case of Hartford’s West End neighborhood this can be seen in the speculative efforts of Eugene L. Kenyon, Willis Thrall, and Sylvanus Cone, who by the early 1870s had platted and subdivided most of the land north of Farmington Avenue between Prospect Avenue and Sherman Street in anticipation of its residential development.⁵

While Eugene L. Kenyon, Willis Thrall, and Sylvanus Cone and family had subdivided most of the land north of Farmington Avenue and between Prospect Avenue and Sherman Street by the early 1870s, economic conditions related to the Panics of 1873 and 1877 stunted their development plans for the area. In 1884, however, a prosperous local merchant and manufacturer, Albert B. Gillett, purchased the farm and property owned by Willis Thrall between Farmington Avenue and Asylum Street in partnership with his uncle, Alfred S. Gillett, president of the Philadelphia-based Girard Fire Insurance Company. Two years later Gillett purchased ten additional adjacent acres from George F. Hatch, thus further consolidating holdings in the area. Gillett had participated in other Hartford real estate ventures – including financing several downtown office buildings on Union Place and State Street – and his purchase of the Thrall property hints at the recognized growth potential in Hartford’s West End at the time.⁶

By the 1880s, development in the West Middle District started to fill the frontage of Farmington Avenue from Woodland Street west to the city line. Eight new streets had been laid out running north from Farmington Avenue, including (from east to west) Lorraine Street, Sherman Street, Girard Avenue (originally Thrall Street), Kenyon Street, Whitney Street, Tremont Street, Oxford Street, and Beacon Street. The majority of these only ran for a block before terminating, the exception of Girard Avenue, which ran straight through to Asylum Street. Eugene L. Kenyon laid out these streets as part of his real estate ventures around 1870, however development in the area remained light through the economic downturns of the following decade. Things would eventually pick up in the 1880s, and Gillett, The Hartford Life and Annuity Life Insurance Company – which had acquired Kenyon’s properties after his Front Street coal yard faltered – and other developers quickly moved to develop the real estate in their possession.⁷

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 3

The Boom

By the 1870s, reliable public transportation - via streetcar networks - provided the middle class with an affordable method of commuting to urban jobs from outside of the central city. As a result, the streetcar buildout opened up the idealized rural enclave to the middle-class at a budget rate. New residential subdivisions offered families an alternative to the tenement while maintaining access to industrial employment. In Hartford's West End this occurred in 1872, when the Hartford & Wethersfield Horse Railroad (H. & W.H.R.R.) established a line on Farmington Avenue, thus opening up the neighborhood to the city's middle-class workers.⁸

The dominance of speculators and growth machines in Hartford was complete by the end of the nineteenth century, and continued development tended to reflect their needs and interests rather than strictly those of residents.⁹ By 1895, Hartford was in the midst of a building boom. That year the grand list grew 7% over the previous year and between 1895 and 1900 it increased by 30%. By 1896, the land adjacent to the north side of Cone Street had been subdivided into just over a dozen lots. This property - as well as much of the land stretching south to Farmington Avenue - had been part of the estate of William R. Cone, who passed away in 1890. While the southern property remained tied to his estate, this northern piece had been sold off and bought up by local developers such as William S. Lines and Oliver E. Stenson. Seven houses had been built by 1896.¹⁰

In 1896, Albert Gillett still owned the majority of open land north of Cone Street, south of Asylum Street, and between Girard Avenue and the West Hartford line. That which was not in Gillett's possession belonged either to another speculator, William S. Lines, or to one of four residents on the Hartford side of Prospect Avenue. Lines' holdings were located in the southwest portion of the block formed by Cone Street, Prospect Avenue, Asylum Street, and Girard Avenue and amounted to fifteen acres, or about a third of Gillett's. As noted, by 1896 Lines had also built two homes on lots purchased from the estate of William Cone and he, like Gillette, was well positioned to benefit from the area's impending development.¹¹

By 1905, much of the land south of Cone Street had been sold off and built up by local developers, most notably Albert W. and William H. Scoville. Despite the desire for housing and the driving forces of the speculation boom, construction remained concentrated south of Cone Street or centered along those streets that had seen previous development. Strangely enough, Oxford and Whitney Streets remained empty north of Cone Street just as the streets around them were filled with blocks of fashionable housing. It was only a matter of time, however, before pressures would be exerted to open up this desirable real estate.¹²

The roads north of Cone Street opened up in piecemeal fashion. While in his obituary, Gillett credits himself with extending Girard Avenue and Kenyon, Whitney, Tremont, and Oxford Streets through to Asylum Street around 1886, many were not technically laid out until somewhat later.¹³ Officially, Oxford Street was extended 301 feet north from Cone Street on September 27, 1898, and then through to Elizabeth Street on March 28, 1904. Whitney Street - originally named Smith Street - was laid out from Farmington Avenue to Cone Street by Eugene L. Kenyon in 1870, but was not accepted by the city until November 9, 1897. It was extended north to Fern Street by September 12, 1899 and Asylum Street by February 27, 1904.¹⁴

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 4

The cross streets north of Cone were also developed in stages. Fern Street was opened by Albert Gillett between Girard Avenue and Kenyon Street around 1890. Another section from Prospect Avenue to Oxford Street was accepted by September 27, 1898. These two blocks were connected between Oxford and Girard on March 27, 1900. Elizabeth Street, the northern boundary of the district, was laid out from North Beacon Street to Girard Avenue in 1905. Although Gillett had allegedly laid out the northern sections of Oxford and Whitney Streets as early as 1886, and despite the fact that all of the streets within the district had been officially established by 1904, it was not until 1906 that any construction took place in the area. By 1909, all of the land between Cone Street and Elizabeth Park had been transferred out of the hands of Gillett and Lines, and was subdivided, platted, and acquired by developers and a few new homeowners.¹⁵

The first houses built in the Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District were those raised by local contractor, Malcolm A. Norton in 1906. Norton lived on Highland Street in West Hartford, yet was a prolific developer in Hartford. During the late 1890s and early 1900s he focused most of his efforts in the fashionable middle-class residential neighborhood of Asylum Hill, however by 1905 he had shifted his energies to the West End. Norton's homes tended to be eclectic yet straightforward blends of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival architecture and most of the houses he built in the district were relatively affordable multi-family residences. Good examples include the five homes he built on the east side Oxford Street in 1906, numbers 192-194 through 208-210 (Photograph 2).¹⁶

While larger, more opulent single-family homes were being built on Oxford Street south of Cone for upwards of \$15,000, these early residences were priced around \$5,000.¹⁷ Norton raised three more houses on Oxford Street in 1907, three in 1908, and two in 1909. In addition to these thirteen homes, he also constructed two more houses in the district on Fern Street, 92 and 100, built in 1911 and 1906 respectively. This total of fifteen residences made Norton the second most prolific builder in the district once construction ceased in 1926.¹⁸

As was typical of other neighborhoods in the West End and throughout the city, development on Oxford Street continued in fits and starts from 1906 onward. While Norton was the only builder constructing homes on Oxford Street in 1906, the following year he was joined by several others, including Thomas F. Brabazon, John H. Rowley, and Adam Purves. By 1909, other builders, such as Elon W. Gustafson, Andrew P. Peterson, and Frank G. Harman joined the mix. In total fourteen different contractors were responsible for the fifty-seven houses found on Oxford Street by 1926.¹⁹

Other than Norton, the other more active builders on Oxford Street were Frank G. Harmon and Wilbur A. Wilcox. Harman was trained as a cabinetmaker and in 1903 worked as a foreman in the Hartford Lumber Company's mill off of Albany Avenue. By 1907, however, he had ventured out on his own and entered the development rush in the West End. In 1908 he built his first homes, 252-254 and 260-262 Oxford Street, a pair of simple, yet eclectic, multi-family homes. Harman evidently fared well from this business venture as he doubled his output the following year, building 256-258, 264-266, 268-270, and 272-274 Oxford Street as well as 151-153 and 171-173 Whitney Street. In 1910 Harmon shifted all of his attention to Whitney Street where he eventually built eighteen houses between 1909 and 1914.²⁰

While all of Harman's Oxford Street projects were multi-family residences oriented towards lower middle, and middle-class occupants, the houses built by Wilbur A. Wilcox tended to target more affluent middle-class clients. Wilcox eventually built thirteen

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 5

homes on Oxford Street between 1910 and 1916, all of which being single family residences. These ranged in price from \$6,000 for the relatively simple Colonial Revival/Shingle style residence built in 1911 at 273 Oxford Street, to \$15,000 for the very formal Colonial Revival built at 296 Oxford Street in 1917.²¹ Most of his projects, however, came in at around \$9,000, about the same price Harman was charging for his large multi-family homes on Whitney Street.²² This being the case, it is not surprising that a number of Wilcox's projects – particularly those financed by wealthier clients - were designed by local architects, including, Russell Barker (1873-1961) and Russell S. Chaloner (dates unknown) and are some of the district's most architecturally notable homes.²³

The concentration of single-family residences built on Oxford Street was much higher than compared to Whitney Street. While thirty single-family houses were built within the district on Oxford Street, Whitney had only eight by the time it had been completely developed in 1919. As noted, Frank G. Harman constructed a large percentage of the homes built on Whitney Street, between 1909 and 1914. All of these were intended for multiple families. The majority of the other homes built on Whitney Street within the district were intended for multi-family use, yet evidence suggests that by the 1910s the demand for quality, relatively affordable housing in the district outweighed that for single-family homes. Builders such as Oliver E. Stenson, John A. Farrell, Andrew J. Christensen, and W. L. Squires added to the district's multi-family housing stock along Whitney Street and by 1914 the street had almost been filled to its intersection with Elizabeth Street.²⁴

Like Oxford Street, Whitney Street experienced a flurry of activity after 1915 in which a substantial number of single-family homes were constructed. This included all but one of the homes within the district, north of 192 Whitney Street (the exception being 209-211 Whitney, a multi-family residence). In contrast with Oxford Street, however, the homes built on Whitney Street were somewhat smaller and less expensive. Much of the property in this section of the district had been acquired from Albert B. Gillett by the Park Realty Company, who in turn passed it on to developers such as Louis W. Slocum and B. C. Buck. The Park Realty Company was incorporated by William Waldo, Alvan Waldo Hyde, and William Sanborn in May 1909, in order to develop the northern sections of Girard, Kenyon, and Whitney Streets. Significantly, the partners chose to build only expansive and expensive homes in the area, likely drawing some of the more wealthy clients away from Oxford Street and the southern end of Whitney Street.²⁵

The district acquired a socio-economically diverse mix of residents as a result of its location, period of development, and the character of its housing stock. As the West End had been generally built up as a one of Hartford's premier neighborhoods it is not surprising that Oxford, Fern, and Whitney Streets became home to many notable individuals such as Edwin W. Putnam (183-185 Oxford), president of the Universal Pattern & Model Company; Arthur L. Terwilliger (184-186 Oxford), president of the Philip H. Stevens Company; Edwin E. Sage (237 Oxford), superintendant at Hart & Hegemann Manufacturing Company; William M. Maltbie (233 Oxford), Hartford Superior Court judge; Dr. Horace C. Swan (196 Whitney), medical director at Trinity College; and Hyde C. Clement (276-278 Oxford), principal of the Hartford Public High School. However, as the district contained a higher concentration of multi-family and smaller single-family homes than many of the surrounding streets, this resulted in a large number of those of more moderate means taking the opportunity to seek out affordable housing in this generally upscale neighborhood. As such, by 1923, when all but one of the district's homes had been built, one could find individuals such as Addison G. Brainerd (200 Whitney), a cashier at the Aetna National Bank; Phoebe E. Baxter (256-258 Oxford), a music teacher; Bernhard A. Block (192-194 Oxford), a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 6

piano tuner; Herbert Spencer (88 Fern), a receiving teller at the Travelers Insurance Company; and James Freney (241 Oxford), a janitor, all living within the district.²⁶

The sheer variety of professions represented among residents attests to the social diversity of the district. In 1923 this included – among others - six corporate assistant-secretaries, four attorneys, one auditor, three business owners, one bank cashier, five bank or insurance clerks, nine corporate or factory managers, one merchandise manager, five engineers, one florist, eight physicians, one papermaker, six company presidents, two salesmen, three corporate secretaries, four company superintendents, one toolmaker, three company treasurers, one company vice-president, and one watchmaker. Despite the higher concentration of single-family homes on Oxford and Fern Streets, and greater percentage of multi-family homes on Whitney Street, individuals from across the economic scale could be found on all three streets and in all varieties of housing. Examples include Ernest R. Williams, President of the Hartford Sash and Door Company, who in 1940 had owned the multi-family home at 260-262 Oxford Street since 1922; or Charles R. Nason, a clerk at the Aetna Life Insurance Company, who in 1940 had owned the single-family home at 224 Oxford Street since 1923.²⁷

Regardless of the number of multi-family homes, the district enjoyed a relative balance between the number of owner-occupied and rented residences. The high concentration of owner-occupants resulted in an impressive number of stable residents living in the neighborhood. Additionally, while one might assume a high rate of turnover in an area with so many renters, directories from the period suggest otherwise. The 1940 *Price & Lee Directory of the City of Hartford* indicates forty-nine residents of Oxford Street who had lived there since at least 1935. Of these thirteen had lived on the street since 1930, sixteen since 1923, and five since 1914. Whitney Street boasts equally impressive numbers with forty-nine residents present since at least 1935, eleven of these present since 1930, thirteen since 1923, and one since 1914. Two of four residents in the district's section of Fern Street had been there since 1914. The neighborhood maintains the balance of owner-occupied and rented housing today and residential stability is still common throughout the district.²⁸

Architectural Significance:

The proposed Oxford-Whitney Street Historic District district is architecturally significant as a representation of a pattern of growth since the mid-nineteenth century in Hartford's suburban West End neighborhood. Construction of homes in the area accelerated greatly in the 1890s after the city recovered from the recession of the late 1870s. A large number of West End homes were designed by trained architects and intended for the city's upper-class residents. However, the development of the Oxford-Whitney Streets District – which took place primarily between 1906 and 1919 - followed a less formal approach, having been constructed mostly by local builders and contractors. The informality of the training of many of these builders led them to construct homes in a more eclectic fashion than those designed by the professional architects hired by upper-class clients. The abundance of local builders who constructed homes without a refined architectural design indicates the flexible character of development in this

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 7

portion of the West End. Despite the lack of adherence to strict interpretations of period architectural styles, this eclectic design approach adds to the cohesiveness of the neighborhood's architecture, and gives it many unifying qualities.

Of the one hundred and one primary resources in the district, all are contributing. Excluding three residences, all of the primary resources were constructed between 1906 and 1919. The three exceptions, located at 162-164 Whitney Street, 187-189 Whitney Street, and 253 Oxford Street, were constructed in 1921, 1921, and 1926, respectively. Forty-one of the houses are single-family, and sixty are constructed as multi-family homes. The abundance of multi-family residences reflects the architectural preferences of the builder or developers, while simultaneously emphasizing the middle-class character of the neighborhood, both of which are significant to the neighborhood's cohesiveness.

A number of builders contributed to the development of the Oxford-Whitney Historic District. The most notable, Malcolm A. Norton and Frank G. Harman, constructed a total of thirty-nine residences on Oxford, Fern, and Whitney Streets. The continuity of stretches of their work, and architectural similarities between residences, are primary examples of the architectural consistency with which the district was constructed. One example is the block including 192 to 208 Oxford Street, all of which were built in 1906 by Norton, a resident of West Hartford. These eclectic multi-story residences reflect Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influences and are rectangular in plan, gable-roofed, and have double-story porches. Likewise, the eclectic residences at 151 to 183 Whitney Street, built in 1909 and 1910 by Frank G. Harman, share a rectangular plan and multi-story design, with gable roofs and double-story porches. Norton built a total of thirteen houses on Oxford Street and two on Fern Street while Harman contributed a total of six houses on Oxford Street and eighteen on Whitney Street, making these two builders the most significant contributors to the development, as well as cohesive character, of the neighborhood. Other significant local builders included Wilbur A. Wilcox (thirteen homes), Adam Purves (five homes), Louis W. Slocum (four homes), Oliver E. Stenson (three homes), and Harry L. Barton (three homes). A number of other builders constructed two or fewer homes in the district.

Despite the predominance of contractor-built homes, a few established architects did contribute homes to the Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District. One example is Hartford architect Russell S. Chaloner, who designed both 286 and 300 Oxford Street in 1916. These structures follow the then-popular Colonial Revival style, and both have the characteristic side-gabled roofs and detailed classical porticos. The residence at 300 Oxford Street is one of the district's most formal. Robert Polhemus, of Poughkeepsie, New York, designed the home at 195-197 Oxford Street, in which is another example of the Colonial Revival style. Russell Barker, a successful architect in Hartford, also has a number of residences in the district attributed to his design. After working for known architects George Keller and Hartford native Albert Scoville, Barker began designing on his own around 1909. His residences at 227, 277, 283, and 285 Oxford Street also follow Colonial Revival influences and contain many of the typical features including large porticos and pitched roofs.²⁹

A number of Hartford architects known for designing middle- and working-class residences also contributed to the development of the district. Burton A. Sellew (1878-1932) added to the growing suburban neighborhood with his design of 245 Oxford Street. Sellew designed multi-family residences all over the city, and was one of the most prolific architects in Hartford. He practiced briefly with George Zunner (1861-1936), a German-born architect with four decades of architectural practice in Hartford.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 8

Sellew's Prairie School-style residence at 245 Oxford Street was built in 1914 and exhibits a rectangular plan, hipped roof, and widely-overhanging eaves, as was typical of the Prairie School style. Willis E. Becker's plan for 150-152 Whitney Street coincides with many of his other multi-family designs found throughout Hartford. Becker (1864-1951), who like Barker worked previously for Albert Scoville (1852-1941), designed the multi-family home at 150-152 Whitney Street in 1910. It possesses Queen Anne features - a somewhat late display of the style - including a hipped roof with lower cross gables and full-width porch. The Palladian window suggests Colonial Revival influences seeping into Becker's design. George Leonard Dunkelberger and Joseph Gelman practiced in Hartford during the 1920s, and contributed one of the three houses in the district constructed during the flurry of activity from 1906 to 1921. Built in 1921, the residence at 162-164 Whitney Street is a modest multi-family home. Characteristic of the pair's tendency to design inexpensive houses for the middle class, the home's design is not drastically different than those produced by local builders and contractors. The final architect significant to the district was George Zunner. Over the course of his career Zunner designed buildings across all reaches of the city, though he can only be credited with one residence within the boundaries of the Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District. Built in 1919, 176-178 Whitney Street is a three-story, multi-family Colonial Revival home with a steep gambrel roof and three-story partial-width front porch.³⁰

The contribution of multi-family homes by George Zunner and other architects to the Oxford-Whitney Streets historic district reveals the significance of the Oxford-Whitney Streets neighborhood to the continuing development of Hartford for families of middling incomes in the early twentieth century. The abundance of multi-family homes built for lower-middle and middle-class families reveals the difference in socio-economic status of its residents compared to the upper-class populations found in surrounding West End neighborhoods and as such, the modest occupations of the district's residents included business owners, engineers, secretaries, clerks, and managers. Easily distinguishable from the more ornate houses constructed elsewhere in the West End, homes on Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets retain their architectural integrity and cohesive character making them significant examples of residences built for the lower-middle and middle-classes in addition to those intended for the upper class. Although few are highly stylized, they nonetheless illustrate the architectural designs typical of the period and demonstrate the frequency with which many of these styles were blended, the result being a unique and eclectic residential milieu.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 8

Page: 9

¹ "Map of the City of Hartford." Surveyed and drawn by Marcus Smith, 1850.

² "Atlas of Hartford City and County, 1869", Baker & Tilden, Hartford, CT, 1869.

³ Dolores Hayden, *Building Suburbia: Green Fields and Urban Growth, 1820-2000*. (New York: Vintage Books, 2003).

⁴ Ibid, 3.

⁵ "Atlas of the City of Hartford, 1896", L.J. Richards & Company, Springfield, MA, 1896.

⁶ "Atlas of Hartford City and County, 1869", Baker & Tilden, Hartford, CT, 1869; 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; "Obituary of Albert B. Gillett" *Hartford Courant*, March 21, 1927, pg. 2.

⁷ "City Atlas of Hartford, Connecticut, 1880", G. M. Hopkins, Philadelphia, PA, 1880; 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.

⁸ Connecticut Motor Coach Museum, *Hartford Trolleys*. (Charleston: Acadia, 2004), 7.

⁹ Ibid, 95.

¹⁰ "Atlas of the City of Hartford, 1896", L.J. Richards & Company, Springfield, MA, 1896; 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.

¹¹ "Atlas of the City of Hartford, 1896", L.J. Richards & Company, Springfield, MA, 1896.

¹² "Atlas of the City of Hartford, 1896", L.J. Richards & Company, Springfield, MA, 1896; "Atlas of the City of Hartford, 1909", L.J. Richards & Company, Springfield, MA, 1909; *Hartford Architecture: Volume 3, North and West Neighborhoods*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.).

¹³ Before his death Gillett drafted his own obituary and in it provides a narrative of his role in developing Hartford's West End.

¹⁴ "Obituary of Albert B. Gillett" *Hartford Courant*, March 21, 1927, pg. 2; F. Perry Close, *History of Hartford Streets*. (Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society, 1969).

¹⁵ "Obituary of Albert B. Gillett" *Hartford Courant*, March 21, 1927, pg. 2; F. Perry Close, *History of Hartford Streets*. (Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society, 1969).

¹⁶ *Hartford Architecture: Volume 3, North and West Neighborhoods*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

¹⁷ According to calculations based on the Consumer Price Index these values would be equivalent to approximately \$369,000 and \$123,000, respectively, in 2009.

Samuel H. Williamson. "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to Present," n.d., <http://www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/> (29 June 2010).

¹⁸ *Hartford Architecture: Volume 3, North and West Neighborhoods*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

¹⁹ *Hartford Architecture: Volume 3, North and West Neighborhoods*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

²⁰ *Hartford Architecture: Volume 3, North and West Neighborhoods*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.); "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office; "Geer's Hartford City Directories", Hartford: Elihu Geer, 1867, 1879, 1903, 1906, 1914, 1923; "Price & Lee Company Hartford Numerical Directory", Hartford: Price & Lee Co., 1930, 1935, and 1940.

²¹ 2009 values of \$140,000 and \$251,000, respectively. Samuel H. Williamson. "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to Present," n.d., <http://www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/> (29 June 2010).

²² 2009 values of between \$210,000 in 1910, and \$181,000 in 1916. Samuel H. Williamson. "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to Present," n.d., <http://www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/> (29 June 2010).

²³ "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

²⁴ "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

²⁵ "Building permits for Oxford, Whitney, and Fern Streets", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office; "Atlas of the City of Hartford, 1909", L.J. Richards & Company, Springfield, MA, 1909.

²⁶ "Geer's Hartford City Directories", Hartford: Elihu Geer, 1867, 1879, 1903, 1906, 1914, 1923; "Price & Lee Company Hartford Numerical Directory", Hartford: Price & Lee Co., 1930, 1935, and 1940.

²⁷ "Geer's Hartford City Directories", Hartford: Elihu Geer, 1867, 1879, 1903, 1906, 1914, 1923; "Price & Lee Company Hartford Numerical Directory", Hartford: Price & Lee Co., 1930, 1935, and 1940.

²⁸ "Geer's Hartford City Directories", Hartford: Elihu Geer, 1867, 1879, 1903, 1906, 1914, 1923; "Price & Lee Company Hartford Numerical Directory", Hartford: Price & Lee Co., 1930, 1935, and 1940.

²⁹ Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989): 17.

³⁰ Ransom, "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects," 21, 92, 108, 131.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 9

Page: 1

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 9

Page: 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District

County and State: Hartford, CT

Section number: 10

Page: 1

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E - 18/689958/4626707

F - 18/689958/4627199

G - 18/690166/4627178

H - 18/690164/4627167

I - 18/690248/4627143

J - 18/690238/4627080

K - 18/690240/4626839

L - 18/690066/4626808

M - 18/690066/4626726

N - 18/690060/4626680

Fig. 1 (with photograph positions):

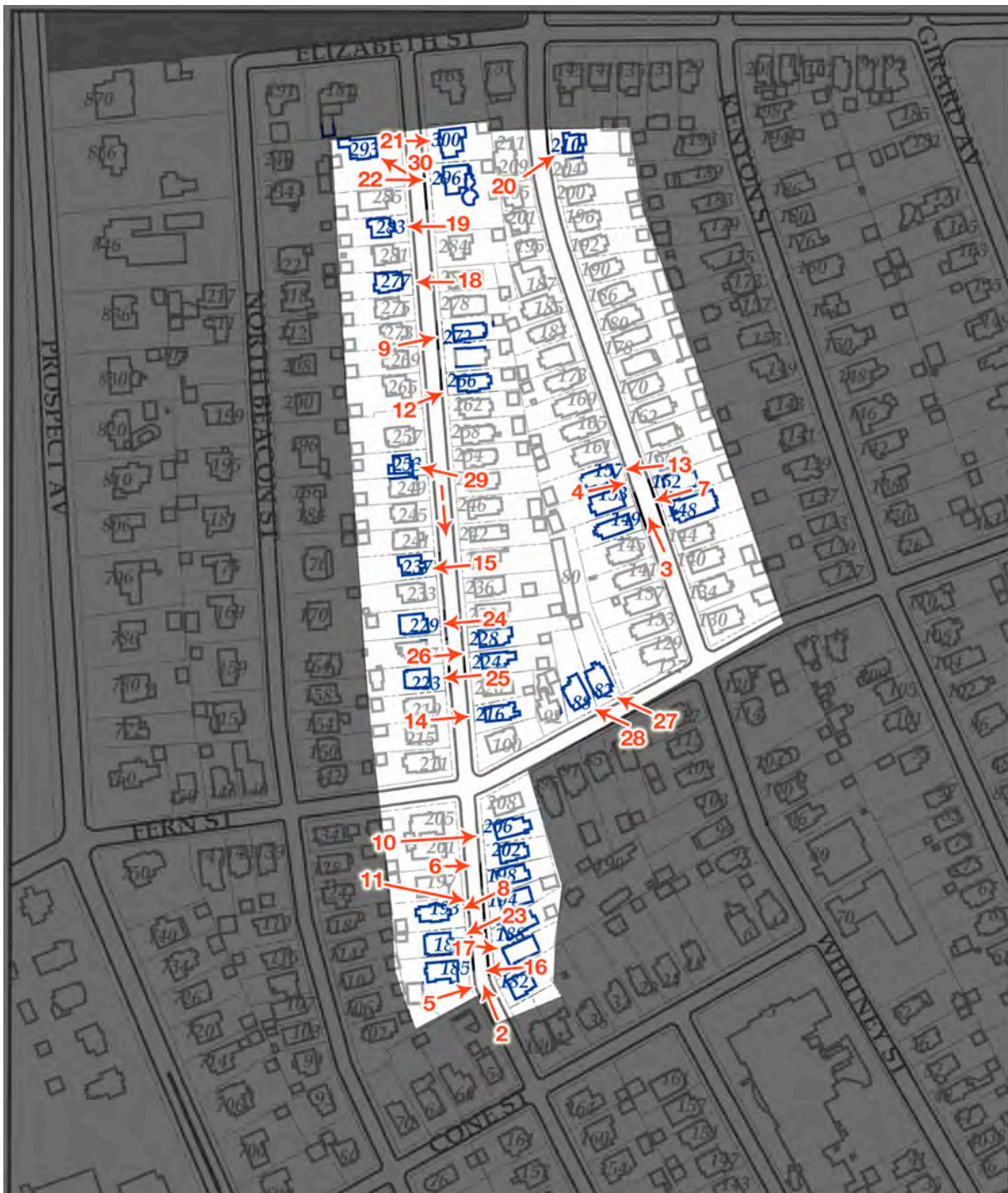


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2:

**West End Civic Association
Proposed Oxford-Whitney Streets Historic District**

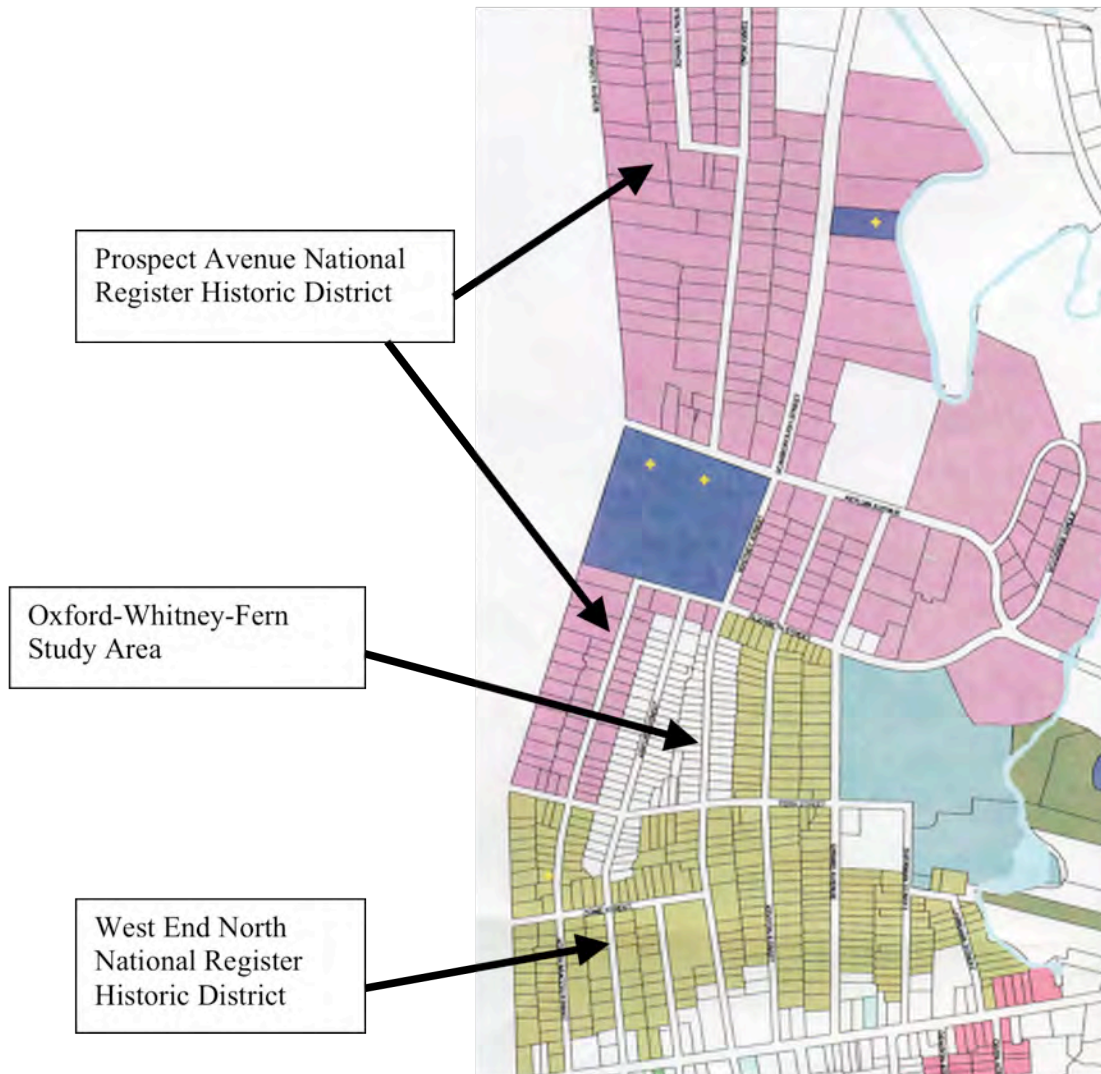


Fig. 2.

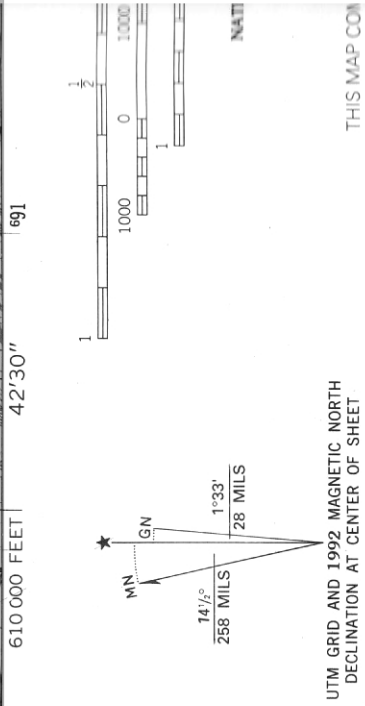


OXFORD-WHITNEY STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT HARTFORD, CT

U.S.G.S. Hartford North UTM Reference (District Center):
Quadrangle, 1:24000 18.690126.4626969

Mapped 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 Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1941. Topography by planetable surveys 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
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 5 meters south and



UTM GRID AND 1992 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

THIS MAP COM



**East side of Oxford Street, showing 244-246 through 228 Oxford Street.
Camera facing southeast.
Photograph 1 of 30**



**East side of Oxford Street, showing 192-194 through 208-210 Oxford Street.
Camera facing northeast.
Photograph 2 of 30**



West side of Whitney Street, showing 151-153 through 183-185 Whitney Street.

Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 3 of 30



West (front) and south (side) elevations of 150-152 Whitney Street, showing façade, roof, porch, and window details.

Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 4 of 30



West (front) elevation of 182 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.

Camera facing east.

Photograph 5 of 30



West (front) elevation of 196-198 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.

Camera facing east.

Photograph 6 of 30



East (front) and south (side) elevations of 151-153 Whitney Street, showing façade, porch, and window details. Camera facing northwest. Photograph 7 of 30



East (front) and north (side) elevations of 191-193 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details. Camera facing southwest. Photograph 8 of 30



**West (front) and south (side) elevations of 272-274 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing east.
Photograph 9 of 30**



West (front) elevation of 204-206 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.

Camera facing east.

Photograph 10 of 30



**West (front) and north (side) elevations of 192-194 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing southeast.
Photograph 11 of 30**



**West (front) and south (side) elevations of 264-266 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing northeast.
Photograph 12 of 30**



East (front) and south (side) elevations of 155-157 Whitney Street, showing façade, porch, and window details. Camera facing northwest. Photograph 13 of 30



**West (front) and south (side) elevations of 216 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing northeast.
Photograph 14 of 30**



East (front) elevation of 237 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.

Camera facing west.

Photograph 15 of 30



**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 183-185 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing northwest.
Photograph 16 of 30**



West (front) and south (side) elevations of 184-186 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details. Camera facing northeast. Photograph 17 of 30



East (front) elevation of 277 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and dormer details.

Camera facing west.

Photograph 18 of 30



East (front) elevation of 283 Oxford Street, showing façade, gable, and porch details.

Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 19 of 30



**West (front) and south (side) elevations of 208-210 Whitney Street, showing
façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing east.
Photograph 20 of 30**



**West (front) elevation of 300 Oxford Street, showing façade, dormer, and portico details.
Camera facing east.
Photograph 21 of 30**



West (front) elevation of 296 Oxford Street, showing façade, roof, and dormer details.

Camera facing east.

Photograph 22 of 30



**East (front) and north (side) elevations of 187 Oxford Street, showing façade, roof, and porch details.
Camera facing southwest.
Photograph 23 of 30**



East (front) elevation of 229 Oxford Street, showing façade, roof, and porch details.

Camera facing west.

Photograph 24 of 30



**East (front) elevation of 223 Oxford Street, showing façade, porch, and window details.
Camera facing west.
Photograph 25 of 30**



West (front) elevation of 224 Oxford Street, showing façade, roof, and porch details.

Camera facing east.

Photograph 26 of 30



South (front) and east (side) elevations of 82 Fern Street, showing façade, roof, and porch details.

Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 27 of 30



**South (front) and east (side) elevations of 88 Fern Street, showing façade, roof, and porch details.
Camera facing northwest.
Photograph 28 of 30**



**East (front) and south (side) elevations of 253 Oxford Street, showing façade, gable, and entry porch details.
Camera facing northwest.
Photograph 29 of 30**



East (front) and south (side) elevations of 293 Oxford Street, showing façade, gable, and window details. Camera facing northwest. Photograph 30 of 30