

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 Sigourney Square Historic District (Boundary Increase)

2. Location

street & number 207 Garden Street ☐ not for publication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:) _____

Sigourney Square Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Hartford, CT
County and State

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	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		Objects
		buildings
1	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling.

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store.

Commerce/Trade: Restaurant.

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling.

Commerce/Trade: Specialty Store.

Commerce/Trade: Restaurant.

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival: Collegiate Gothic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other:

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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.

Period of Significance (justification)

See continuation sheet(s).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

See continuation sheet(s).

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Development

Social History

Period of Significance

1926

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Zunner, George A. - Architect

Schoolnick, Louis - Builder

Sigourney Square Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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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 requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.2

(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A. 18 692211 4627235
Zone Easting Northing

C. Zone Easting Northing

B. Zone Easting Northing

D. 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 1/23/2011

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: Sigourney Square Historic District (Boundary Increase)

City or Vicinity: Hartford

County: Hartford

State: Connecticut

Photographer: Lucas A. Karmazinas

Date Photographed: 9/20/2009 (Photographs 1 and 6), 1/27/2011 (Photographs 2-5 and 7-11).

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

1 of 11.

East (front) and south (side) elevations of building from Garden Street.
Camera facing northwest.

2 of 11.

East (front) elevation of building from Garden Street, showing east entry detail.
Camera facing northwest.

3 of 11.

South (side) elevation of building from Ashley Street, showing south entry detail.
Camera facing northeast.

4 of 11.

Southeast (corner) elevation of building from Garden Street, showing red-brick detailing.
Camera facing northwest.

5 of 11.

South (side) elevation of building from Garden Street, showing window details.
Camera facing northwest.

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North (side) elevation of building from Garden Street, showing rear porch and stairwell details.
Camera facing southwest.

7 of 11.

Interior of eastern entry stairwell, showing stair and entry details.
Camera facing southeast.

8 of 11.

Interior of eastern entry stairwell, showing light shaft details.
Camera facing up, with east being at the top of the image.

9 of 11.

Interior of second floor two-bedroom apartment, showing detail of corner living room.
Camera facing southeast.

10 of 11.

Interior of apartment, showing typical floor, wall, and trim details.
Camera facing southeast.

11 of 11.

Interior of apartment, showing typical bathroom 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.

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Overview:

The three-story, mixed-use brick building at 207 Garden Street is an extension of the Sigourney Square Historic District in the Asylum Hill Neighborhood of Hartford, Connecticut. Located on the eastern edge of the forty-five acre district, 207 Garden Street is significant as an excellent example of typical development found within the historic district, the Asylum Hill neighborhood, and the City of Hartford during the period it was built. The building fits within the district's period of significance, 1850-1929, and is architecturally similar to a number of buildings found throughout the district and the neighborhood. Extending the boundary of the Sigourney Square Historic District to include 207 Garden Street adds to the character of the district and acknowledges the architectural and historic qualities of the building.

Architectural Description:

The mixed-use building at 207 Garden Street sits on a 0.201-acre lot at the northwest corner of the intersection of Garden and Ashley Streets in Hartford's Asylum Hill Neighborhood. The building is situated at the southeast corner of the block bounded by Garden, Ashley, Huntington, and Sargeant Streets, roughly one-fifth of the Sigourney Square Historic District (See Figure 1). The district is characterized by a mix of residential and commercial resources and is located northwest of the former Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company (140 Garden Street, c.1925), south of the former Veeder-Root Company (20 Sargeant Street, c. 1923), and east of Saint Francis Hospital (114 Woodland Street, c. 1938). Residential resources within the district are a mix of single-family, multi-family, and apartment-style buildings, of frame, as well as brick construction. Mixed-use buildings, such as 207 Garden Street, are also common, particularly at intersections throughout the district.

Constructed in 1926, the building at 207 Garden Street measures 90 feet by 57 feet and is three stories tall. The Collegiate Gothic-influenced building has a semi-rectangular footprint, brick masonry walls, castellated roofline with concrete capstones, shaped parapets, and a flat roof (Photograph 1). The east (front) and south (side) elevations, those facing Garden and Ashley Streets, respectively, have yellow-brick masonry walls laid in regular stretcher course while the remainder of the building is constructed with red-brick masonry. There are three commercial units and one residential unit on the first floor, and four residential units on both the second and third levels. The commercial units are oriented along the east elevation. One is located at the southeast corner of the building and has a corner entry. The two remaining units have recessed entries located on the façade.

Two additional doorways, located on the east and south elevations respectively, provide access to the building's residential units. The entry on the east elevation is framed by pre-cast concrete blocks and a concrete label mold with

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flattened Gothic arch detailing (Photograph 2). The entry on the south side of the building has similar, yet slightly more elaborate Gothic detailing (Photograph 3). The southern doorway is wider than that on the façade and unlike the later bears the building's date of construction in the label mold and has a pair of pre-formed concrete rosettes above. Modern alterations have been made to the entry as the original was likely flanked by multi-pane sidelights rather than the current infill.

The east and south elevations of the building are four and eight bays wide, respectively. A number of the bays are visually delineated by vertically-laid red-brick detailing (Photograph 4). Fenestration throughout the building consists of 6/1 double-hung sash with concrete sills and red-brick lintels laid in soldier course. Windows in three bays on the east and five bays on the south elevation are paired. Two pairs of third-story windows on the east elevation and four pairs on the south elevation are framed by pre-cast concrete blocks and concrete label molds (Photograph 5). The windows in one bay on the west elevation are paired. One-story glass window walls on the first story of the facade have been filled with yellow-brick masonry, likely in the late 1960s.

A view of the building's north elevation clearly illustrate its multiplicity of use. A one-story red-brick block on the east side of the rear elevation is occupied by one of the first-story businesses, while second- and third-story porches, as well as a roughly six-foot by six-foot, three-story frame staircase, serve the residential units on the building's upper floors. Like those throughout the rest of the building, windows on the rear elevation are 6/1 double-hung sash with concrete sills and red-brick lintels (Photograph 6).

The building's three commercial units occupy, approximately, three-quarters of the first floor, including an additional one-story block on its northern side. Each business takes up approximately one-third of the building's width with amenities such as offices and bathrooms being located at the rear of the long-narrow units. A one-bedroom apartment is located on the western end of the first floor, accessed via the southern entry and a small hallway. The apartment has a linear floor plan consisting of a living room, kitchen/dining space, and rear bedroom. A bathroom is located off of the kitchen/dining space, as is a small pantry.

Returning to the southern hallway, there is a stairwell leading to apartments on the second and third floors. Each level has one two-bedroom and three one-bedroom units, the plans for the two floors being identical. The southern stairwell leads to the four one-bedroom units (two on each floor) on the western side of the building. Those above the first floor apartment mirror its linear layout while those towards the center of the building have a rectangular floor plan with separate kitchen and dining rooms. The four units on the eastern side of the building are accessed via the facade entry. Here two doors lead to a small landing and staircase to the second and third floors (Photograph 7). A light shaft with multi-pane window allows copious amounts of natural light into the stairwell (Photograph 8). Each floor has one two-bedroom and one one-bedroom apartment. The two-bedroom units are located in the building's southeast corner and take advantage of its cutaway corner detail to create a living room with three-sided bay (Photograph 9). Kitchen/dining, bedroom, bathroom, and pantry spaces are located off of

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the living room. The one-bedroom apartment in the building's northeast corner has an L-shaped plan comprised of kitchen/dining, living, and bedroom spaces. The pantry and bathroom are located off of the kitchen/dining room.

The building's interior spaces are, on the whole, historically intact. Hardwood and subway tile floors; lathe and plaster walls; wood trim, and original windows are found throughout (Photographs 10 and 11). In some cases, most frequently in the case of flooring, materials have been replaced with modern alternatives. Interior fixtures, including sinks, toilets, stoves, radiators, etc. have all been removed and a fire in one of the third-floor apartments has resulted in notable, yet non-structural damage in that space. Despite the aforementioned alterations and damage the building 207 Garden Street maintains its historic character and important architectural details.

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Historical and Architectural Significance:

Summary Statement of Significance

207 Garden Street is historically significant as a well-preserved example of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century residential development (Criterion A). Located on the eastern edge of the Sigourney Square Historic District, the building is representative of the social patterns that shaped the district and Hartford's Asylum Hill neighborhood during this period of rapid expansion. In addition to being demonstrative of the historical significance for which the district is recognized, 207 Garden Street is also typical of residential architecture found throughout Asylum Hill, and the City of Hartford, at the time it was constructed (Criterion C). Designed by one of Hartford's most prolific architects, George A. Zunner (1861-1936), the structure is a good residential example of the Collegiate Gothic style, a form popular in the city and with the architect.

Historical Significance

Asylum Hill experienced a flurry of building activity starting in the early 1890s and running into the 1920s. During the mid-nineteenth century the area currently recognized as the Sigourney Square Historic District consisted of the Hartford Alms House and Town Farm. The properties of these two institutions spanned from the rear building lines of Asylum Avenue to those on Albany Avenue, and between Garden and Woodland Streets. The only development in the area consisted of the long since demolished Alms House buildings, located just east of what is now Sigourney Square Park, and the three brick Italianate homes at 8, 12, and 22 Ashley Street. By the 1880s, however, dramatic changes began to reshape the neighborhood.¹

The delineation of neighborhood streets rapidly followed the laying of tracks by the Connecticut Western Railroad south of, and parallel to, Albany Avenue, a project completed by 1880. Neighborhood thoroughfares, including Ashley, Sargeant, Sigourney, Atwood, and Huntington Streets quickly followed, being accepted by the city and then constructed during the late 1880s and early 1890s. Sigourney Square Park was laid out by the city in December 1895 and the Alms House and Town Farm were formally removed during the consolidation of the town and city governments, completed by 1896, thus officially opening up the area for development.²

Local builders began buying up property along the aforementioned streets as soon as consolidation efforts signaled the removal of the Town Farm and Alms House in the early 1890s. Hartford experienced considerable growth in the decades just before and after the turn of the century and the build up of Asylum Hill was characterized by the same patterns of block-by-block development and speculative growth that shaped many of its other neighborhoods. As builders like Fred Mahl (1846-

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1897) erected multitudes of homes within short spans of time, many replications of similar or identical plans, the streets within the Sigourney Square Historic District began to fill in. Stretches such as 31-59 Ashley Street (south side, c. 1890), 26-64 Ashley Street (north side, c. 1890), 141-157 Ashley Street (south side, 1896), 184-206 Ashley Street (north side, 1898), and 100-128 Sargeant Street (north side, 1899) were simultaneously built up, while others, such as 89-305 Sargeant Street (south side, 1896-1901), were developed over short spans of time.³

Largely characterized as a middle-class residential neighborhood, the majority of homes built in the Sigourney Square Historic District between 1890 and 1900 were comfortable single- or two-family houses, of frame or brick construction and typically 2 ½-stories in height. However, while a large percentage of the district's building stock was completed by 1900, a significant number of homes were built after this date. This included buildings erected on Ashley, Sargeant, Huntington, Sigourney, May, and Atwood Streets between 1900 and the late 1920s. While early development primarily consisted of single or two-family homes, an increasing scarcity of open land and rising demands for housing spurred a rise in the construction of larger multi-family or apartment buildings throughout Asylum Hill in the early decades of the nineteenth century. Furthermore, the relocation of a number of Hartford's most notable insurance companies from an increasingly crowded downtown business district into Asylum Hill during the 1920s and 1930s further drove shifting neighborhood development patterns. The arrival of firms such as the Aetna Life and Casualty Insurance Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company created a spike in the demand for rental housing that an influx of clerical workers could afford.⁴

Erected in 1926, 207 Garden Street is demonstrative of the demand for rental housing in Asylum Hill during the 1920s. The building's nine small apartments were perfectly suited for young professionals or small middle-class families and directories from the period illustrate the variety of residents who made their homes there. By 1930, this included, among others, Cletus D. Lyons, a bookkeeper at the Hartford Fire Insurance Company; Thomas F. Manion, a painter at Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Manufacturers; Mabel R. Prue, a gownfitter; and William J. Frederick, head waiter at the Hotel Heublin. A sample from nine years later includes George J. O'Neil, an insurance inspector; J.J. Moriarty, barber; Charles S. Stone, machine operator; James W. Leonard, roofer; and Henry E. Carlin, an undertaker. Furthermore, the three small commercial units on the first floor housed businesses that catered to the growing population. These ranged from First National Stores, Inc., grocers; C. Katz, patent medicines and confectioners; and Charles E. Lagan's butcher shop in 1930; to the First National Store, Ashley Grill, and Garden Package Store in 1939.⁵

Throughout the 1930s, 1940s, 1950s, and until the present, 207 Garden Street has reflected the demographic and development patterns seen throughout the Sigourney Square Historic District and Asylum Hill. Despite the loss of a number of significant buildings across the district, 207 Garden Street retains its historical and physical integrity. Its location at a critical

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neighborhood intersection makes it a prominent structure within the neighborhood and an important addition to the historic district.

Architectural Significance

The building at 207 Garden Street is significant as a typical example of period apartment-style residential architecture and as a product of one of Hartford's most prolific architects, George A Zunner. As a result of aforementioned trends, an increasing number of multi-family buildings popped up throughout the Sigourney Square Historic District and Asylum Hill neighborhood between 1900 and the late 1920s and 207 Garden Street is a perfect exemplar of this building preference. Notable examples within the district include three-family homes such as 172 Ashley Street (1913) and 55-57 Sargeant Street (1919); brick "Perfect Sixes"⁶ such as 314-316 Sargeant Street (1907), and 87-89 Atwood Street (1911); as well as larger brick apartment buildings like that at 270 Sigourney Street (1916). Neighborhood examples include a multitude of multi-family homes as well as large apartment buildings such as 926-930 and 944 Asylum Street (1923 and 1928); 17-21 and 45-51 Willard Street (1929 and 1924); 234 and 236 Ashley Street (1928 and 1927); 207 Sigourney Street (1927); and 132 Collins Street (1927).⁷

Of the above, 270 Sigourney Street is perhaps the best example of the shifting social patterns that influenced the decision to erect an apartment building at 207 Garden Street. 270 Sigourney Street is a four-story, Classical Revival, yellow-brick building with a prominent and highly decorated cornice which, like 207 Garden Street, blends harmoniously with the neighborhood's building stock despite its slightly larger scale. 270 Sigourney Street is located at the northeast corner of Sigourney and Ashley Streets, anchors one of the neighborhood's most significant intersections. With 207 Garden Street, these apartment buildings frame the eastern half of the Sigourney Square Historic District, thus making them two of the most prominent buildings in the neighborhood.

207 Garden Street was designed by Hartford architect George A. Zunner and constructed by local contractor Louis Schoolnick in 1926. The building displays a residential application of the Collegiate Gothic style and its architectural features reflect many of the details typically found in this form. While the Collegiate Gothic was most commonly used in the design of public and institutional structures, the architect used it in a number of residential designs throughout Hartford. The three-story yellow-brick building at the corner of Garden and Ashley Streets essentially consists of a standard rectangular plan apartment building adorned with Gothic Revival details. Although the Gothic Revival style experienced peak popularity in residential designs between 1840 and 1880, the form was continually used for public buildings, particularly academic and religious institutions, over the following decades. Zunner's use of the Collegiate Gothic style for 207 Garden Street includes the application of concrete label molding over doors and windows as well as a crenellated roofline. The linear patterns of

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contrasting red-brick masonry found on the building's east and south elevations are a further reference to decorative polychrome patterns found in the Gothic Revival style. The yellow-brick used on the façade and south elevation was particularly popular in Hartford during the period of construction and helped the new building stand out from the more common red-brick masonry found throughout the neighborhood.⁸

While 207 Garden Street contrasts stylistically with the surrounding homes, its scale, setback, materials, and use blend well with the district and add to its architectural character. Likewise, a number of Zunner's designs can be found nestled throughout the district and Asylum Hill neighborhood. One of the most prolific of Hartford's architects, Zunner came to the United States from Germany at the age of 21. After working as an architectural supervisor at the Chicago World's Fair from 1891 to 1893, and then practicing in Boston, Zunner established himself in Hartford in 1896. Over the course of his 40-years in the city Zunner not only designed dozens of its buildings but he was also active in local affairs, serving on the Hartford Building Commission, High School Plan and Building Commission, and High School Committee.⁹

Although exceptions can be found, the majority of Zunner's Hartford work consisted of multi-family residential buildings. A number of examples could once be found throughout the Sigourney Square Historic District, however several have been lost to the wrecker's ball since the district's designation in 1978. Buildings like 314-316 Sargeant Street (1907), 280-282 Sigourney Street (1928), and 87-89 Atwood Street (1911) are fortunate to have escaped the fate of others, including 21 and 310-312 Ashley Street (1928, demolished; and 1907, demolished). The extant structures represent a mix of architectural styles and demonstrate the diversity of Zunner's talent. From the popular Perfect Six to Collegiate Gothic or Tudor Revival apartment buildings, Zunner designed affordable yet attractive residences, largely for a middle-class clientele. The building at 207 Garden Street is a perfect representation of the architect's style as found within the neighborhood and seen across the city.¹⁰

¹ Merle Kummer and David F. Ransom, Consultants, Connecticut Historical Commission. National Register Nomination for "Sigourney Square Historic District, Hartford, CT," January 1, 1978.

² Kummer and Ransom, "Sigourney Square Historic District, Hartford, CT".

³ Kummer and Ransom, "Sigourney Square Historic District, Hartford, CT"; *Hartford Architecture: Volume 3, North and West Neighborhoods*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.).

⁴ *Hartford Architecture: Volume 3, North and West Neighborhoods*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.).

⁵ "Price & Lee Company Hartford Numerical Directory", Hartford: Price & Lee Co., 1930 and 1939.

⁶ The "Perfect Six" is a style of small multi-family residence found throughout the city of Hartford, Connecticut. Typical examples are three stories in height and contain six units, two per floor, divided vertically.

⁷ *Hartford Architecture: Volume 3, North and West Neighborhoods*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.).

⁸ "Building permit for 207 Garden Street", City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk's Office.

⁹ Ransom, David F. "Biographical Dictionary of Hartford Architects." *The Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* 54 no. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 1989).

¹⁰ *Hartford Architecture: Volume 3, North and West Neighborhoods*. (Hartford: Hartford Architecture Conservancy, 1980.).

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Merle Kummer and David F. Ransom, Consultants, Connecticut Historical Commission. National Register Nomination for "Sigourney Square Historic District, Hartford, CT," January 1, 1978.

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Directories:

“Geer’s Hartford City Directory”, Hartford: Elihu Geer, 1926.

“Price & Lee Company Hartford Numerical Directory”, Hartford: Price & Lee Co., 1930, 1932, 1939, 1945, 1955, 1965.

Public Records:

Building permit for “207 Garden Street”, City of Hartford, Hartford City Clerk’s Office.

Fig. 1 - Sigourney Square Historic District Boundary Map (w/Increase):



Fig. 2 - Site plan for 207 Garden Street with photograph positions:



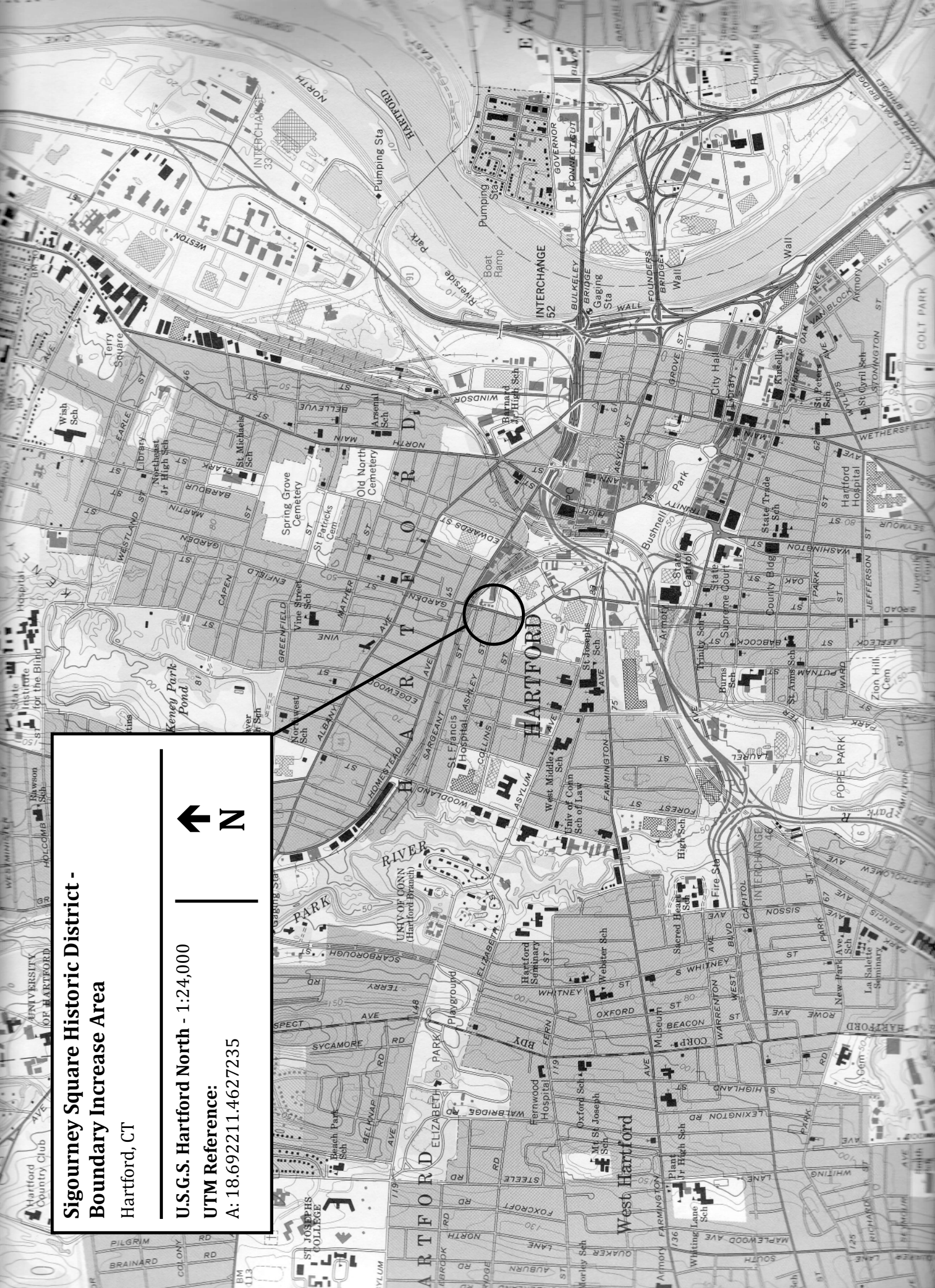
Sigourney Square Historic District - Boundary Increase Area

Hartford, CT

U.S.G.S. Hartford North - 1:24,000

UTM Reference:

A: 18.692211.4627235





East (front) elevation of building from Garden Street, showing east entry detail.
Camera facing northwest.
Photograph 2 of 11



**South (side) elevation of building from Ashley Street, showing south entry detail.
Camera facing northeast.
Photograph 3 of 11**



**Southeast (corner) elevation of building from Garden Street, showing red-brick detailing.
Camera facing northwest.
Photograph 4 of 11**



**South (side) elevation of building from Garden Street, showing window details.
Camera facing northwest.
Photograph 5 of 11**



**North (side) elevation of building from Garden Street, showing rear porch and stairwell details.
Camera facing southwest.
Photograph 6 of 11**



Interior of eastern entry stairwell, showing stair and entry details.
Camera facing southeast.
Photograph 7 of 11



Interior of eastern entry stairwell, showing light shaft details.
Camera facing up, with east being at the top of the image.
Photograph 8 of 11



**Interior of second floor two-bedroom apartment, showing detail of corner living room.
Camera facing southeast.
Photograph 9 of 11**



**Interior of apartment, showing typical floor, wall, and trim details.
Camera facing southeast.
Photograph 10 of 11**



**Interior of apartment, showing typical bathroom details.
Camera facing northwest.
Photograph 11 of 11**