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

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

#### 1. Name

historic

and or common Clay Hill Historic District (Boundary Increase)

09

Status

<u>X</u> no

#### Location 2.

8 Florence Street street & number

city.town .Hartford

NA vicinity of

state Connecticut code

**Ownership** 

### 3. Classification

NA

Category X district \_ building(s)

\_\_\_\_ object

name

\_\_ structure \_ site

\_ public \_X\_ private \_\_\_ both **Public Acquisition** \_\_\_\_ in process

being considered NA

\_\_ occupied X\_unoccupied work in progress Accessible \_\_ yes: restricted

yes: unrestricted

\_\_\_\_ gove industrial military

τ.

**Present Use** 

\_\_\_\_ agriculture

X private residence religious scientific

 transportation
 other:

museum

park

<u>NA</u> not for publication

code 003

#### **Owner of Property** 4.

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and the second second

jang dénarah karangan

Clarence Zachery

street & number 119 Blue Ridge Drive

city, town Manchester

NA\_vicinity of

state CT

### Location of Legal Description 5.

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hartford Land Records, Municipal Building

street & number 550 Main Street

Hartford city, town

state CT

### **Representation in Existing Surveys** 6.

title	See continuation sheet	has this property been determined eli	gible? yes _X no
date		federal state	e county local
depos	it <b>ory f</b> or survey records		
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received	JAN	12	1984
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# 7. Description

Condition excellent	deteriorated	Check one X unaltered	Check one original s	site
good fair	ruins unexposed	altered	moved	date

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

8 Florence Street is a 4-story, Neo-Classical Revival, brick-and-brownstone apartment house, built in 1909. Its high brownstone foundations are quarryfaced ashlar. The first floor of the building's brick front wall is rusticated, and there are brick quoins at the building's front corners. Clustered columns support the central, wooden front porch, which has a projecting, molded cornice with modillions. (Photograph 1)

The window composition above the porch is a distinctive feature of the front elevation. Three tripartite windows light the landings of the central stairway of the interior. Immediately above the porch, the window for the first landing has a molded wooden cornice. Above the ocrnice is a wall section of nine recessed, wooden panels. The second or middle landing window sill rests on the paneling. This window has a large, finished, brownstone block as lintel. In the space above the lintel, between the middle and top landing windows, there is a recessed brownstone plaque with the incised numerals "1909." The top landing window is Diocletian in shape. In all of these windows the upper sash have vertical lights with the muntins arranged to form diamond-shaped panes at the top. (Photograph 2)

The flanking windows on the front elevation are single and paired, some with 1-over-1 sash and some with 2-over-1 sash, under prominent flat arches made of brick laid vertically, with central and splayed key blocks.

At the roof line, the sheet metal cornice over plain architrave has molded cymatium supported by modillions. The cornice returns over the first bays of the sides of the building, and these bays have the rustication and window lintels of the front elevation. The balance of the building, however, is plain. On the rear are wooden, 4-story porches with a central, enclosed stairway. (Photograph 3)

On the interior, the central stairway rises in a small stair hall in a series of switch-back runs from floor to landing to floor. There are two apartments on each floor, laid out symmetrically. Against each exterior side wall there is a sequence, from the front, of living room, dining room and bedroom. This series of rooms is separated by a central hall within the apartment from an air well, bathroom, closet and cupboard that run back from the stair hall along the central brick bearing wall that divides the building into its two halves. Within each apartment the central hall leads back to the kitchen at the rear of the building.

The interior door and window surrounds consist of channeled vertical and horizontal members with circle corner blocks. There are built-in cupboards in the dining rooms, (Photograph 4)

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service For N	PS use only
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State Register of Historic Places 1983 x state Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street Hartford CT	-

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# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—C	community planning landscape architecture   conservation law   economics literature   education military   engineering music   exploration/settlement philosophy   industry politics/government	religion
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric		science
1400–1499	archeology-historic		sculpture
1500–1599	agriculture		social/
1600–1699	x architecture		humanitarian
1700–1799	art		theater
1800–1899	commerce		transportation
X 1900–	communications		other (specify)
Specific dates	1909	Builder/Architect Unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

#### Criterion C - Architecture

8 Florence Street is a good example of the apartment houses that were built for working class families in the Clay Hill Historic District after the turn of the century. Remarkably free of alterations on the the exterior and interior, its integrity is greater than that of most other buildings in the district.

The building materials of 8 Florence Street, red brick and brownstone, are those that were used extensively in the 19th century, and carried over into the first decade or so of the 20th century. The design of the front elevation, however, reflects contemporary classical revival trends. The clustered columns, rustication, quoins, tripartite and Dioccletian windows in balanced symmetry all are in the idiom that became increasingly popular as the picturesque architectural styles of the second half of the 19th century gave way to renewed interest in classical and Neo-Classical precedents. 8 Florence Street is in the mainstream of development that dominated the American architectural scene in the early decades of the 20th century.

The interior trim of the building continued 19th-century practice. The channeled vertical and horizontal members, with circle corner blocks, of of the door and window surrounds are millwork that had been used through most of the 19th century in modest houses in the district. 8 Florence Street is unusual for having almost all the interior trim still intact, and for having very few changes in the floor plans. This building is unusual in the district for the high degree of integrity of both the exterior and the interior.

The names and occupations of early residents of 8 Florence Street reflect the transitional Irish/German Jewish immigrant ethnic character of the neighborhood.<sup>1</sup> Those who resided in the building in 1915<sup>2</sup> included Isaac L. Cohen, no occupation given, Francis F. Foley, salesman, Dominic A. LeRoy, partner in Schuman & LeRoy, proprietors of the OK Hotel, 12 Church Street, Frank W. Lynch, traveling salesman, Joseph Rosenbloom, insurance agent, and Jerome H. Sloan, stable worker. The building and its occupants were characteristic of their time in the Clay Hill Historic District.

1. For a discussion of the development of the ethnic character of the Clay Hill Historic District, see the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the district.

2. Geer's Hartford City Directory, Hartford: Elihu Geer Sons, 1915. Geer started publishing information on householders arranged geographically this year. 1915 is the first year for which such information is available.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

None

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I hereby certil	ly that this property	y is included in th	e National Regist	er en source a		lest.
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## Boundary Justification

When the Clay Hill Historic District nomination to the National Register of Historic Places was prepared (by the present writer) careful attention was given to the problem of how to draw the boundary line in the vicinity of 8 Florence Street. The considerations were that, on the one hand, 8 Florence Street is typical of buildings considered to contribute to the historic and architectural character of the district, and therefore should be included in the district. On the other hand, it was considered to be important to omit the nine lots on the north side of Florence Street west of 8 Florence Street because they were vacant and were known to be sites on which new, 2-story, frame houses were scheduled to be built in coming months.

In the understanding that existed at the time, had 8 Florence Street been included in the district, the nine lots would have become a doughnut, closed by 8 Florence Street abutting 7 Florence Street. The lots would have been entirely surrounded by the district. Such a doughnut is an unacceptable condition.

The new information is that, as 7 Florence Street is separated from 8 Florence Street by the roadway itself, the two properties do not abut one another, and therefore the inclusion of 8 Florence Street in the district does not create a doughnut. Accordingly, the boundary is re-drawn to include 8 Florence Street in the district. See Sketch Maps 1 and 2.



