

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received NOV 13 1987

date entered DEC 14 1987

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

1. Name

historic N.A.

and or common Norwalk Green Historic District

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet. N.A. not for publication

city, town Norwalk N.A. vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09 county Fairfield code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N.A.	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple public and private.

street & number

city, town Norwalk N.A. vicinity of state Connecticut

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Norwalk City Hall

street & number 41 North Main Street

city, town South Norwalk state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State Register of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1987 federal state county local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street

city, town Hartford state Connecticut

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>not known</u>

Inventory # 21, 22, & 27

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Norwalk Green Historic District is located in the center of the City of Norwalk between the Merritt Parkway and Route 95, and just south of the old Boston Post Road (Route 1). To the east is the Norwalk River and the historic commercial district of Norwalk; further south is the Washington Street Historic District. The historic district contains 67 resources, of which 58 are contributing (87%). The noncontributing resources include 5 garages, 1 structure, a bandstand on the Norwalk Green, one modern apartment house, and two modern office buildings.

Historic maps indicate that the layout of the district has changed very little since the early nineteenth century. Although the names have been changed, two major streets still pass on either side of the Green: Park Street on the west and East Avenue on the east. East Wall and Lewis streets extend to the west; the former runs to the historic commercial district across the river, the latter is a short dead end street connected to East Wall Street by a public walkway. Morgan Avenue, which extends to the east in the lower right quadrant of the district, was laid out in the late nineteenth century.

The Green is an elongated triangular grassed area, approximately 750 feet in length, containing mature trees and diagonal walking paths, a typical configuration of greens of the Victorian period. Prior to 1851 the Green was common land; livestock grazed or were impounded there. ¹After being planted in the late nineteenth century, it was fenced to keep animals out. The bandstand near the north end of the Green is a bicentennial replacement for an earlier structure (1901), and a World War I memorial is located near the south end. The memorial, a granite block with the names of the war dead on bronze plates, formerly supported a period cannon. ²Although houses of moderate size face the Green from the east and west as they did in the nineteenth century, the district today is zoned for restricted commercial use. Only three houses in the immediate vicinity of the Green are still used as single-family dwellings.

Of the three churches which faced the Green, only two are still standing. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, a 1930 stone Victorian Gothic-style building, stands to the north of the Green. It is located on the original glebe lands deeded to the parish in 1737 (Inventory #63; Photograph #1). Entrance to the church is through its ancient burial ground (Inventory #64) from St. Paul's Place, a short street which extends across the northern boundary of the Green. The present church is the fourth building on the site. (The second was burned by the British in 1779.) Of random ashlar construction with buttresses, it has a square tower surmounted by a polygonal spire with crockets and finials. Compound pointed arches are used at the windows and entrances. To the west of the church, at the corner of Park Street and St. Paul's Place, is the former rectory, a wood framed building of indeterminate style built about 1850 (Inventory #62). The Congregational Church at the corner of Park and Lewis Streets, which faces the Green from the west, is a replacement for the 1848 church which was destroyed by fire in 1917. It is a typical example of early twentieth-century Georgian/Federal Revival-style ecclesiastical architecture (Inventory #54; Photograph #2). A facade colonnade shelters the three round-arched entrances, which have voussoirs of wood, simulating stone. A square multi-staged bell tower and spire surmount the main block, which has wooden quoins at the

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Location

51-100 East Avenue (51-55, odd only; 75-100, odd and even)
3,5 East Wall Street and Mill Hill Park
4,6,8 Lewis Street (even only)
1-17 and 2-12 Morgan Avenue
1-15 (odd only) and 2 Park Street
St. Paul's Place
Norwalk Green

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Representation in Existing Surveys

Architectural Resources of Norwalk, Connecticut, 1976. A reconnaissance level city-wide survey of 378 buildings, sponsored by the Redevelopment Agency of Norwalk.

Depository for Survey Records: Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut

Architectural Resources of Norwalk, Connecticut, Phase II, 1979. A comprehensive survey of 266 buildings.

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corners. Both the 1924 church and its older addition have been sheathed in aluminum siding to simulate narrow gauge clapboarding. A one-story modern educational department extends to the rear along the south side of Lewis Street but is not visible from Park Street.

In the southwest corner of the district is Mill Hill Park, city-owned property which contains a collection of historic buildings, two of which were moved to the site: a schoolhouse from 185 East Avenue (Inventory #21) and a smaller wooden building known as the Governor Fitch Law Office (Inventory #22). The other three buildings are original to the site: the "Town House," a Greek Revival-style building, the fourth building there for this purpose, which now functions as a historical museum (Inventory #20, Photograph #6); the old jailhouse dating from about 1861 (Inventory #61); and a stone and wood barn (Inventory #60). The latter two buildings face Smith Street below and to the west of East Wall Street. The east section of the park contains an eighteenth-century cemetery deeded to the First Society of Norwalk about 1760 (Inventory #23).

The majority of the houses date from the nineteenth century with only six contributing buildings constructed outside this period: one predates the Revolution (Inventory #1), and five postdate the period by a few years (#31, 1902; #8, 1912; #48, 1901; #49, 1916; #52, 1917).

The two eighteenth-century buildings which were spared when Norwalk was burned by the British in 1779: a five-bay Colonial, the Hezekiah Jarvis House (Inventory #1; Photograph #5) is at 51 East Avenue, and the Belden Bissell House is located at the southwest corner of the Green (Inventory #51; Photograph #3,4). The latter building has had extensive alterations at several periods in its history, including a pedimented colonnade on the facade and at least three major additions to the rear. A title search failed to definitely date the house on this site but all the local histories record that the house, then owned by Thomas Belden, was saved. In June of 1987 the eighteenth-century portion of the house was demolished; only the circa 1820 built by Bissell remains on the site.

The full range of nineteenth-century architectural styles is represented in the district, beginning with the Greek Revival through the Gothic Revival, the Italianate, the Stick, and the Queen Anne, and finally the Colonial Revival. All of the houses are wood-frame construction, two to three stories in height, with stone foundations. At least 75 percent of the houses have retained their original sheathing, either clapboard or shingle.

In addition to the buildings noted above, the district displays other examples of the Greek Revival style ranging from the gable-to-street building at 15 Park Street (Inventory #59; Photograph #7) to an unusual elongated cube form on Lewis Street (Inventory #24; Photograph #8). The parapet and columns of the latter building appear to be part of a twentieth-century alteration. The eastern two bays of the house may have been added at that time, but the house still conveys its nineteenth-century origin. The extensively altered Greek Revival-style J. Mallory House on East Wall Street has a less evident architectural history (Inventory #19; Photograph #9). The Doric columns, which appear to be original, were added about 1900. They now support a Colonial Revival-style

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veranda. Here the pediment window has been covered, but several of the Greek Revival-style buildings in the district display a local vernacular version of the typical pediment fanlight: a half-round glazed opening centered in a half-elliptical closed fan. This feature is found on the Town House and the buildings at 7 Park Street and 90 East Avenue, which all range in date from 1834 to 1867 (Inventory #55, 11).

Some of the mid-nineteenth-century houses are Italianate in style. The most thoroughly detailed example, the Stiles Curtis House, which is located on Park Street facing the Green, displays a porch supported by panelled posts with slightly arched spandels, along with pedimented and arched top windows (Inventory #3; Photograph #10). Italianate alterations to an earlier house can be found further south on East Avenue. There a basic nineteenth-century, three-bay Federal-style building has been elaborated by filigree ironwork: posts, balustrades, and spandels (Inventory #16; Photograph #11). Its Italianate neighbor to the north belonged to the same family and displays a matching porch which is original to the house.

Two of the four mansard-roofed buildings in the district have been altered over time; one on East Wall Street, the other on East Avenue. The East Wall example now displays an extensive Colonial Revival-style veranda and porte cochere, with a pedimented portico at the main entrance. These additions fail to conceal its original style (Inventory #18; Photograph #12). The other was built about 1800 and faces the Green from East Avenue. It was transformed to the Second Empire style in the late nineteenth century. The portico is Colonial Revival in style (Inventory #5; Photograph #13).

A representative collection of Queen Anne, Shingle, Stick, and Colonial Revival styles can be found on East Avenue and Morgan Avenue; the latter is a residential development of the late nineteenth century (Photograph #14). Only one of these houses has been altered: a Shingle-style house on East Avenue which has a modern addition on the northeast corner where an open porch was enclosed below the turret, giving this house an unusual appearance (Inventory #7; Photograph #16). The only fully detailed example of the Stick-style can be found at 10 Morgan Avenue (Inventory #43; Photograph #15). A Victorian paint scheme defines the extensive stick work of the spandrels, posts, and balustrades of the facade porch at the first level, and the pedimented porch at the second story. Of the several examples of the Colonial Revival styles, only one, a hip-roofed version on East Avenue at the corner of Morgan, has retained most of its exterior fabric (Inventory #8; Photograph #17).

A complete inventory of the contributing and noncontributing buildings follows.

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

#	Address	Name/Style/Date	C/NC	Type	Photograph #
1.	51 East Avenue	HEZEKIAH JARVIS HOUSE Colonial, 1741	C	B	5
2.	53 "	19th-c. domestic, ca. 1870	C	B	5
3.	55 "	Cross-gable, ca. 1870	C	B	5
4.	75 "	FREDERICK BELDEN HOUSE Greek Revival, ca.1850	C	B	
5.	79 "	Second Empire, ca. 1800; remodelled ca. 1880	C	B	13
6.	83 "	Modern office, 1957	NC	B	18
7.	85 "	Shingle, ca. 1880	C	B	16
8.	87 "	Colonial Revival, 1912	C	B	
9.	87 "	Garage associated with #8	C	B	
10.	91 "	Modern office, ca. 1980	NC	B	
11.	90 "	Greek Revival, 1867	C	B	
12.	90 "	Carriage house associated with #11	C	B	
13.	93 "	Second Empire, ca. 1880	C	B	
14.	94 "	Federal, 1835	C	B	
15.	96 "	ASA SMITH HOUSE Italianate, ca. 1850	C	B	
16.	98 "	ASA E. SMITH HOUSE Federal with Italianate porch, 1834	C	B	11
17.	100 "	Second Empire, 1862	C	B	
18.	3 East Wall Street	MORGAN-LOCKWOOD HOUSE Second Empire, ca. 1860 Colonial Revival veranda, ca. 1900	C	B	12

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19.	5 East Wall Street	J. MALLORY HOUSE Greek Revival, ca. 1840 Colonial Revival veranda	C	B	9
20.	- "	TOWN HOUSE Greek Revival, ca. 1835	C	B	6
21.	"	SCHOOLHOUSE, 1826 Moved to site	C	B	
22.	"	GOV. FITCH LAW OFFICE, ca. 1740 Moved to site	C	B	
23.	"	CEMETERY, 18th - 19th c.	C	S	
24.	4 Lewis Street	WILLIAM K. LEWIS HOUSE Greek Revival (cube form), 1844	C	B	8
25.	4 "	Garage associated with #24	NC	B	
26.	6 "	JAMES NEWKIRK HOUSE Italianate, ca. 1860	C	B	
27.	8 "	JAMES M. SMITH HOUSE Italianate, ca. 1860	C	B	
28.	1 Morgan Avenue	Queen Anne, 1891	C	B	
29.	1 "	Carriage house, ca. 1890	C	B	
30.	1 "	Garage, ca. 1930 associated with #29	C	B	
31.	2 "	Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, 1902	C	B	
32.	2 "	Garage, ca. 1930 associated with # 31	C	B	
33.	3 "	Queen Anne, 1882	C	B	
34.	4 "	Colonial Revival, 1900	C	B	14
35.	4 "	Garage, ca. 1940 associated with #34	NC	B	
36.	5 "	American Four-Square, 1900	C	B	
37.	"	Garage, ca. 1950 associated with #36	NC	B	

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38.	6 Morgan Avenue	CHARLES BLACKMAN HOUSE Queen Anne, 1890	C	B	14
39.	7 "	RUTH WILLIAMS HOUSE Bungalow, 1894	C	B	
40.	8 "	LEGRAND RAYMOND HOUSE Shingle, 1894	C	B	14
41.	9 "	GEORGE BENEDICT HOUSE Queen Anne, 1890	C	B	
42.	9 "	Garage associated with #41, ca.1930	C	B	
43.	10 "	CARMI HUBBELL HOUSE Stick, 1889	C	B	15
44.	10 "	Carriage house/garage, ca. 1900	C	B	
45.	11 "	LILLIAN NEWKIRK HOUSE Shingle, 1895	C	B	
46.	12 "	HORACE HUBBELL HOUSE Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, 1889	C	B	
47.	12 "	Garage associated with #46, ca. 1930	C	B	
48.	13.	JAMES F. HALL HOUSE Colonial Revival, 1901	C	B	
49.	17 "	American Four-square, 1916	C	B	
50.	17 "	Garage, after 1940	NC	B	
51.	1 Park Street	BELDEN/BISSELL HOUSE, Colonial Greek Revival/Italianate, ca. 1780, 1830, 1860 (1780 section demolished 1987)	C	B	3,4
52.	2 "	SAMUEL WEED HOUSE 20th-c. domestic, 1917	C	B	3
53.	3 "	STILES CURTIS HOUSE Italianate, 1853	C	B	10
54.	- "	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH Georgian/federal Revival, 1924; ca.1850 rear Modern educational building at rear	C	B	2

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55.	7 Park Street	LEVI CLARK HOUSE Federal/Greek Revival, ca. 1830	C	B	
56.	7 "	Garage associated with #7	NC	B	
57.	9-11 "	Park Towers Apartments (modern condo)	NC	B	
58.	13 "	Federal, ca. 1820	C	B	
59.	15 "	Federal/Greek Revival, ca. 1830	C	B	7
60.	- Smith Street	Barn, 19th c.	C	B	
61.	- "	JAILHOUSE, 1861	C	B	
62.	St. Paul's Place	ST. PAUL'S RECTORY 19th-c. domestic, Colonial Revival alterations, ca. 1840	C	B	
63.	St. Paul's Place	ST. PAUL'S ESPICOPAL CHURCH Gothic Revival, 1929-30	C	B	1
64.	St. Paul's Place	ST. PAUL'S CEMETERY, 1737	C	S	
65.	Norwalk Green	19th c. open grassed area	C	S	
66.	"	Gazebo/bandstand, 1975	NC	ST	
67.	"	World War I Memorial, 1921	C	O	

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
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		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1740 - 1930 **Builder/Architect** Various unknown.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Norwalk Green Historic District, a significant collection of well-preserved nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential and institutional architecture which reflects the development of the city between 1760 and 1930 (Criterion C). The predominant nineteenth-century character of the district is conveyed by fine examples of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Stick, and early Colonial Revival styles.

Historical Background

Many colonial towns were transformed in the nineteenth century by the new architecture of the period--but few as dramatically as Norwalk. The burning of Norwalk by the British in 1779 destroyed most of the evidence of its colonial past and shaped the course of its future. The number of houses destroyed in the British raid is disputed (ranging from 80 to 130) but there is no question that the district was one of the hardest hit areas. The wholesale destruction as the British retreated after the "Battle of the Rocks" just to the north was a bitter blow to a town that had never wholeheartedly supported the Revolution. Like many of the south coastal towns, Norwalk had exhibited strong Tory sentiments. Ironically enough, one of the most vocal Tories, the rector of St. Paul's, had both his church and parish house burned to the ground.³

Some rebuilding took place almost immediately. It is recorded that both churches and the town house, for example, were rebuilt along with several of the houses, but none of these interim buildings have survived. The district which stands today generally postdates 1820 and was completed by about 1930. Only one colonial-period survival remains, the Hezekiah Jarvis House, which has a largely intact exterior.

Established in 1651, Norwalk was an agricultural community with a modest maritime trade for its first 150 years. It was a town of moderate size by 1800, with little more than 3,000 citizens. Like most Connecticut towns it had little population growth in the early 1800s, a period when populations often declined with lowered birth rates and extensive emigration. It is not known how many left after the town was destroyed but some Norwalkians emigrated to take advantage of the "Fire Lands" compensation" establishing Norwalk, Ohio, in the early 1800s. It is clear, however, that the recovery from the devastation was slow. Until the Industrial Revolution was in full swing, Norwalk had a limited economy and a stagnant population. Rapid growth in the antebellum decade was entirely attributable to Irish immigration (60 percent increase between 1850 and 1860), bringing in much-needed labor for farms, factories, and railroad construction. Irish women were employed as live-in servants with at least two in most of the houses in the district.⁴

Throughout the nineteenth century the district remained a residential area, home to the town's upper middle class. They included merchants and industrialists who traded from the local port with New York, where some maintained wholesale outlets. Some of the New York

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connections were cemented by marriage alliances with the daughters of the town's elite. Morgan Avenue was named in 1896 in honor of Henry T. Morgan of New York, who married a local girl, the daughter of Frederick St. John Lockwood. One of the most prominent citizens in the district was Clark Bissell, a former Whig Governor of Connecticut, who in 1816 purchased the Thomas Belden House at the corner of Park and East Wall Streets (Inventory #51). At least five merchants lived in the district: Stiles Curtis (Inventory #53), William Lewis (Inventory #24), Frederick Belden (Inventory #4), and the Mallory Brothers (Inventory #18, 19).⁴ Captain James Hubbell, a local bank president, built his late Greek Revival-style house in its prominent location at 90 East Avenue (Inventory #11). Prominent members of old Norwalk families, such as the Lockwoods and St. Johns', had extensive holdings in the district with properties on East Wall and East Avenue, as well as upper Park Street. Two of these have survived (Inventory #58, 59). One of their other houses was recently demolished (1966) on East Wall Street.

The manufacture of pottery, textiles and hats were among the more important of nineteenth-century industries. Giles St. Johns, a resident of the district, was an early manufacturer of beaver top hats, with a factory in South Norwalk until silk hats came into fashion in the 1840s. The Smiths, whose homes with matching filigreed porches (Inventory #15, 16) stand side by side on East Avenue, were the last of a series of prominent potters who came to Norwalk and produced commercial stoneware from local and imported clays between 1782 and 1906. Oyster jars and monkey jugs were among their important products (the former used by local fishermen and the latter shipped to the West Indies).⁵ The Smiths' pottery, the largest firm, which began as a partnership between Asa Smith, Sr. and Noah Day, employed over 50 men.

Architectural Significance

With a Victorian green as its focus, the Norwalk Green Historic District conveys a distinct sense of time and place. Its nineteenth-century character is enhanced by two of its most prominent institutional buildings, the Congregational and Protestant Episcopal churches (Inventory #54, 63; Photographs #1, 2). Although these two quite dissimilar buildings, one of wood, the other of stone, date from the twentieth century, they are revivals of the two major ecclesiastical styles of the period. St. Paul's is a very well-constructed Late Gothic church which displays exceptional stonework and an ornate belfry tower. The Congregational Church is a classic of its type with its full facade colonnade. Despite the application of artificial siding, it has retained all of its wooden ornament, including the quoining and voussoirs over the arched doorways--Georgian/Federal Revival elements that blend well with its classical austerity.

To the west and south of the Green and along the several side streets is some of the district's best-preserved domestic architecture. Several houses on Park Street are particularly notable. Without question the Stiles Curtis House is one of the best preserved (Inventory #53; Photograph #10). Its superior integrity is almost equalled by several earlier Federal/Greek-Revivals at the head of the street (Inventory #55, 58, 59; Photograph #59).

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Further to the south but still visible from the Green is a cluster of period houses built between 1820 and 1880. The Captain Hubbell House is the most prominent in its corner location just south of the cemetery, a good example of the late Greek Revival which has retained its period outbuilding (Inventory #11, 12). It is here that two houses, one a Federal, the other an Italianate, display their very unusual filigreed ironwork porches, a somewhat flamboyant addition to otherwise unpretentious buildings (Inventory #15, 16; Photograph #11).

Still in residential use are some of the buildings found on the side streets. The exceptional Greek Revival-style William K. Lewis House (on the street named for him) is especially noteworthy (Inventory #24; Photograph #8). Its Colonial Revival-period alterations and additions have added further distinction to one of the larger houses in the district. Morgan Avenue, another side street, contains a group of well-preserved houses. Representing six of the styles of the late nineteenth century, this development displays a distinctive variety of form and architectural detail (Photographs #14, 15).

Despite its cohesive collection of generally well-preserved buildings, the Norwalk Green Historic District is a district in transition. Once the center of a wider residential neighborhood, the district is slowly being eroded by encroachment of modern commercial construction and the conversion of existing historic residences to business use. The latter has had a limited impact. Fortunately, most of the houses have still retained their original type of siding, essential form, and architectural detail. Of greater impact has been the mass and scale of new construction, particularly on the east side of the Green where historic houses were demolished to make way for relatively larger office buildings. (See Photograph #18 for a typical example.) Although boundaries could be drawn to exclude much of this modern construction, these trends pose a threat to the district's continued integrity.

Notes:

1. Rev. Charles Selleck, A.M., Address at the Centenary of St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Connecticut, July 15, 1886. (Norwalk: The Hour Printing Office, 1886), p. 84.
2. The French government presented this former German cannon to the City of Norwalk in recognition of the service of Norwalk citizens during the war.
3. One historian indicates that only one church was burned. St. Paul's may have been burned by the townspeople in retaliation.
4. Federal Census of the United States, Connecticut MSS, 1850, 1860.
5. Ibid.
6. Another partnership included Enoch Wood, a descendant of a famous family of Staffordshire potters, whose great-grand uncle is called the "father of English

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Notes (continued)

pottery." See Deborah Wing Ray and Gloria P. Steward, Norwalk: being an historical account of that Connecticut town. (Canaan, New Hampshire: Phoenix Publishing, 1979), pp. 80-82. A reproduction of the residences of the Smiths from an 1858 wall map in the Collection of the Norwalk Historical Society appears on page 81.

7. Its design is patterned after the Congregational Church in Old Lyme, Connecticut. See E. W. Sinnott, Meeting House & Church in Early New England, 1963, illustration 111.

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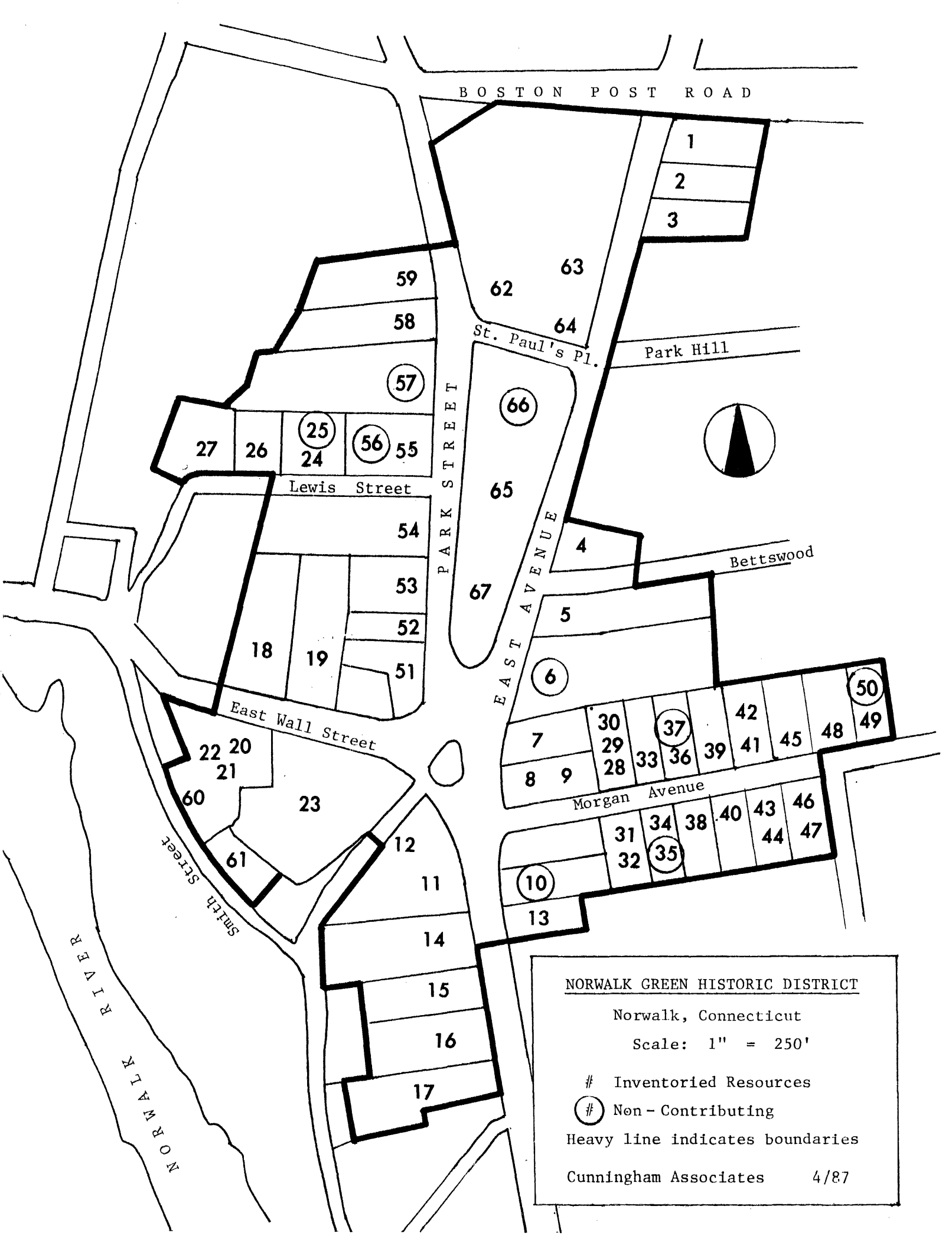
Section number 10 Page 1UTM References

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J	18	633840	4552890
K	18	633800	4552870
L	18	633800	4552820
M	18	633650	4552770
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P	18	633520	4552760
Q	18	633410	4552870
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S	18	633500	4553180
T	18	633570	4553220
U	18	633560	4553270

Boundary Description and Justification

The district is bounded on the north by the Boston Post Road (or North Avenue), on the east generally by the properties on the east side of East Avenue between #51 and #93 and Morgan Avenue to #12 on the south side and #17 on the north side, on the south by the southern property line of #93 and 100 East Avenue, and on the west by the rear property lines of #90 through 100 East Avenue, Smith Street, and rear (western) property lines of #1 through 15 Park Street, as shown on the map of the district drawn from the District 1 Tax Assessor's Map of Norwalk. Specifically included properties on said tax map by block and lot numbers are as follows: 56:1,2,3,4,5; 57:2,3; 58:1,2,3,4,5,6,7,28; 60:2,3,4,5,6,7,8; 62:1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12; 68:12,3,4,22,23,24; 69/70:1,3; 71:23,87,88,89. Note that lots 71:24,26,27,29,83,84,84,86 located on the east side of East Avenue are excluded from the district because they contain modern buildings which do not contribute to the historic character of the district.

The district boundaries were drawn to include the maximum number of historic properties in the vicinity of the Norwalk Green which contribute to its architectural and historic significance as a primarily nineteenth-century residential district.



BOSTON POST ROAD

1

2

3

59

63

62

58

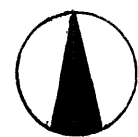
64

St. Paul's Pl.

Park Hill

(57)

(66)



27

26

(25)

24

(56)

55

Lewis Street

54

PARK STREET

65

4

Bettswood

53

67

5

18

19

52

51

(6)

East Wall Street

22

20

21

7

30

(37)

42

(50)

60

23

8

9

29

28

33

36

39

41

45

48

49

SMITH STREET

22

20

12

30

29

(37)

42

(50)

NORWALK RIVER

21

11

(10)

Morgan Avenue

60

23

12

7

29

(37)

42

(50)

21

11

13

Morgan Avenue

60

23

12

8

9

28

33

36

39

41

45

48

49

61

14

(10)

Morgan Avenue

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23

12

31

34

(35)

38

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43

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Morgan Avenue

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Morgan Avenue

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(35)

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17

Morgan Avenue

60

23

12

6366 III NW
(NORWALK NORTH)

NORWALK SOUTH QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT—FAIRFIELD CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

6366 III NE
(WESTPORT)



MERRITT PKWY. 1.3 MI.
25' 633

634 420 000 FEET

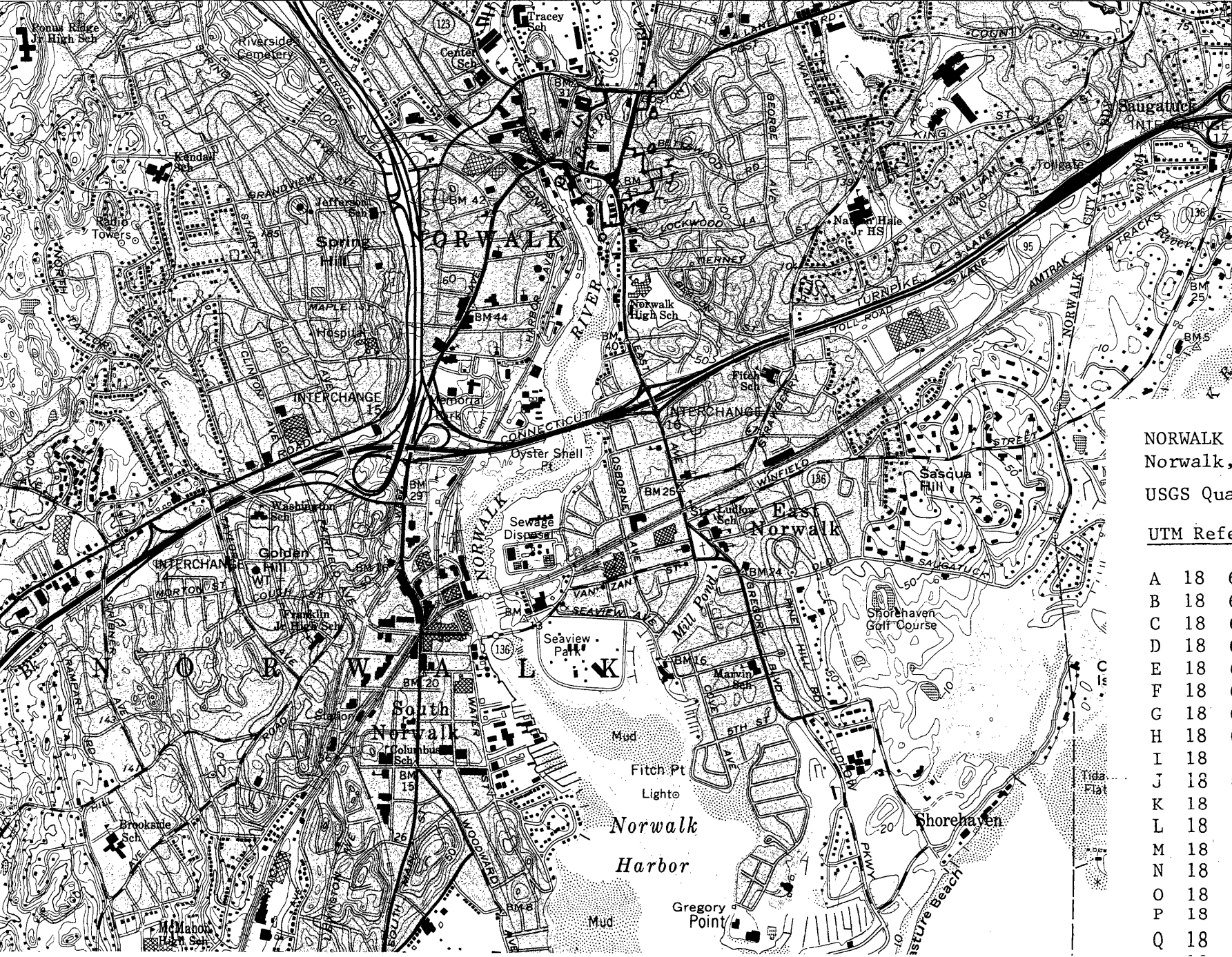


BRIDGEPORT (CITY HALL) 12 MI.
WESTPORT 2.1 MI.

636

73°22'30"

41°07'30"



2.2 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 18
BRIDGEPORT 7.5 MI.
4552

NORWALK GREEN HISTORIC DIST
Norwalk, Connecticut

USGS Quad: Norwalk South

UTM References

A	18	633800	4553260
B	18	633760	4553180
C	18	633720	4553180
D	18	633680	4553000
E	18	633710	4552980
F	18	633710	4552990
G	18	633760	4552990
H	18	633760	4552920
I	18	633840	4552920
J	18	633840	4552890
K	18	633800	4552870
L	18	633800	4552820
M	18	633650	4552770
N	18	633630	4552640
O	18	633540	4552630
P	18	633520	4552760
Q	18	633410	4552870