

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



356

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 if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Kellogg, Enos, House
other names/site number Comstock-Newell House

2. Location

street & number 210 Ponus Avenue Extension

NA
NA

 not for publication
city or town Norwalk vicinity
state Connecticut code CT County Fairfield code 01 zip code 06850

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

Stacy Vaid / DSHPO 5.9.12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

DECD/STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- 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): _____

Jon Edson H. Beall 6.27.12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
2		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Nursery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NEW ENGLAND COLONIAL
Other: Saltbox

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: WOOD/Shingle
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE (chimney)

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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

The Enos Kellogg House, a two and one half story, 2,800 square foot saltbox farmhouse, is a classic second half of the 18th century southwestern Connecticut farm property, with many remaining original, illustrative architectural details. The building was constructed circa 1784 by Enos Kellogg, and remained home to his direct descendents until 1917. Oriented to the west, the dwelling has four bays across the front, with the front entrance located in the second bay in from the south side of the house. The likely original architectural layout consisted of three primary rooms on the first floor, and an additional four rooms on the second floor, with a large fieldstone central chimney occupying the core of the structure. Defined by its classic saltbox profile, the structure is an integral lean-to, with rear rafters running continuously from the roof peak to the rear floor line of the second story. A series of 19th, 20th and 21st century additions are attached to north (side) and east (rear) of the original structure, but have had little impact on the original fabric of the house. The building is located close to the street on the western edge of a very gently sloping 1.7 acre lot. Contributing resources on the property include an 18th or early 19th century timber framed English barn that lies downhill to the north of the house, and a series of fieldstone walls. Landscaping includes a variety of mature trees, although none are from the era of the home's construction.

Narrative Description

The Enos Kellogg House is a two story (plus attic), 2,800 square foot saltbox farmhouse. The house faces the terminating end of Ponus Avenue Extension, a road that has evolved from a Native American trail between Norwalk and New Canaan known as "Ponasses Path"¹, into a street connecting the two towns, and finally into a dead-end as a result of construction of the Merritt Parkway adjacent to the property. Oriented to the west, the dwelling (Photo 1) has four bays across the front, with the front entrance located in the second bay in from the south side of the house. The roof is currently comprised of asphalt shingles, although historic photographs and remaining roof sheathing show it to have been wood shingled originally. While no original windows remain on the first or second floors, the likely original front door remains. This single board thick Dutch door, containing two small raised panels over two large raised panels on the top and two large raised panels over two small raised panels on the bottom, is hung on likely original pintled strap hinges, and features an elaborate, likely original iron thumb latch. (Photos 2, 3, 4)

A stone path leads up to the front door from Ponus Avenue Extension, terminating in a large granite entry step directly in front of the front door. A number of mature trees are dispersed across the property. Stone walls of varying sizes remain in multiple locations around the property. The lot drops off to the north of the house, with the barn at a grade substantially lower than that of the house. Elsewhere, the lot is very gently sloping and open.

The exterior of the house is currently wood shingled. The use of modern nails makes it clear that these shingles are not original. There is evidence that the house may originally have been covered in beaded clapboards. Underneath the current shingles on all sides of the house, red painted, beaded clapboards have been recycled as sheathing. (Photo 5) Although clearly not located in their original positions, these boards contain wrought nails, and are present in such quantity as to indicate that the original covering of the house may have been re-used as sheathing beneath the shingling, once it was determined that the old boards were no longer fit to serve as a visible finish surface for the house. Victorian era photographs of the house clearly show the house shingled, so it is likely that the original covering was removed at some point in the 19th century.

Framing

The house is of timber framed construction, with posts and beams comprised primarily of oak. Floor joists throughout the house show milling saw marks, but major timbers appear to have been hand-cut and shaped. All joints are held fast with wooden pegs, and the major visible framing timbers are scribe ruled. Roman numerated raising marks are evident on rafter peaks, and at other exposed timber unions throughout the house (Photo 6).

¹ Elsie Nicholas Danenburg. The Romance of Norwalk. (The States History Company, New York, 1929) 50.

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Interior – First Floor

In an unusual, but not unprecedented, configuration, entry from the front door leads directly into a relatively plain public room (referenced in Enos Kellogg's will and hereafter as the South Room), rather than into an entryway. This room, currently used as a family room, contains a large fieldstone fireplace (Photo 7) with an original granite hearth stone. The corner of the hearth is clipped, perhaps to provide a less constrained pathway for those passing deeper into the house from the front door. The room also contains a wall of built-in bookshelves on the north side, which were installed in the mid-20th century. One major ceiling beam and several vertical posts are exposed, although it is clear from nail marks and two pieces of wood casing that remain in place that all framing elements were previously cased. The floor in this room is uniform width wide plank pine, although this is a later replacement for the original. A likely original raised panel door, also seen in Photo 7, leads from this room into the kitchen.

To the north of the South Room is a second, more formal room (referenced in Enos Kellogg's will and hereafter as the North Room), which now serves as a master bedroom. This room contains a wall of likely original raised paneling surrounding a fieldstone fireplace (Photo 8). There is evidence that, subsequent to initial construction, this wall was relocated further into the room by approximately 6 inches in order to make additional room for a closet. As noted by architectural historian James Sexton, while the South Room shows evidence of wood casings on the framing elements, in the North Room the "major timbers were scored to create a matrix for plaster. This combination of casing everywhere except the best room in the house suggests a last quarter of the 18th century construction date. It was at this time that casings were going out of style and plaster covered timbers were becoming the norm."² The flooring in this room is a modern replacement. Exposed joists in the ceiling show evidence of a previous plaster and lath covering. (Photos 9, 10)

A large Kitchen (now a living room) occupying the majority of the rear of the original first floor is dominated by a massive hearth containing a beehive oven located somewhat antiquatedly for the late 18th century in the rear right corner of the firebox (Photo 11). Unlike the other three fireplaces in the house, the firebox here is built of dressed stone, rather than random sized fieldstone. The faint remnants of a red wash are visible on the masonry. A likely original granite hearth stone fronts the firebox, and an extremely large wooden lintel tops the firebox opening. Nails driven into small strips of wood on the either side of the firebox opening provide a location to hang cooking implements. While nail hole patterns indicate that there was originally wood trim on the lintel, the stonework above the fireplace may have been exposed since construction. (Photo 12) Two doors lead off of the north wall of the Kitchen. The first leads into what is now a small dressing room that may originally have been part of the North Room. The second door opens into a small closet that is referenced in Enos Kellogg's will and hereafter as the Milk Room. Shadow marks on the original beaded paneling dividing the Kitchen and the Milk Room indicate shelving that was present in the Kitchen in the home's early years, prior to application of the first coat of paint. As elsewhere on the first floor, modern sub-flooring has been installed in both the Kitchen and the Milk Room. A 1961 study of the house states that the wide plank oak flooring in the living room was moved to that room from the attic when the sub-flooring was installed in 1937.³ As in the North Room, exposed ceiling joists in the Kitchen show evidence of a previous plaster and lath covering. The massive rear posts of the original house stand fully exposed, having been revealed when a later addition was placed on the rear of the Kitchen. (Photo 13)

Staircase

From behind a board-and-batten door in the southwest corner of the Kitchen, a narrow staircase (Photo 14) winds upward to the second floor, opening into a large hall. The banister and newel at the top of the stairs are 20th century replacements.

The staircase presents something of a mystery, as there are indications that the stairs may have been originally designed, and perhaps partially or completely installed adjacent to the front door of the house, directly in front of the chimney stack. Over the present staircase, an empty pocket for a floor joist is visible in the exposed beam, indicating that flooring was once intended to cover the opening between the first and second floor. Moreover, unusual horizontal planks run alongside a portion of the staircase, and are inconsistent with the plastering elsewhere along the staircase, and with the more refined vertical sheathing elsewhere in the house. This appears to be a patch of some sort, although its purpose is unclear. Despite this evidence of possible reconfiguration, the stair risers are affixed to the walls with wrought nails, and the stair treads are similarly affixed to the risers with period nails. The horizontal planks in the stairway are also affixed with wrought nails, indicating a likely 18th century installation. With this inconclusive evidence, it is impossible to establish whether the location of the stairs may have been changed during the initial

² James Sexton, Ph.D., *Establishing a Date of Construction for 210 Pomus Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut*. (In possession of the Norwalk Historical Society, Norwalk, CT. 2003) 2.

³ J.S. Cook, *A Study of the Comstock-Newell House, Norwalk, Connecticut*. Thesis. (Yale University, New Haven, 1961. Print. In possession of John Harrington, Norwalk, CT) 15.

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construction of the house, or whether they were moved for some reason shortly after construction. James Sexton, an architectural historian who has inspected the house, is of the opinion that the location of the staircase is original to the house.⁴ (Photo 15)

Interior – Second Floor

Reflecting the home's construction as an integral lean-to saltbox, the ceiling in the second floor hallway slopes dramatically to the floor line at the back of the house (Photo 16). This hall appears to have originally run the length of the house, from north to south, although it was divided circa 1910 (as indicated by the manufacture dates of the sink, tub and faucets) to create space for a bathroom. Flooring in the hall is a modern replacement. Currently used as a seating and play area, the hall likely served as a multi-purpose space for work and sleep in the 18th century. The early 20th century bathroom remains in use, and original wide plank oak flooring has been re-exposed in this area.

From the hall, there are doorways leading into two bed chambers on either side of the massive chimney stack. Evidence in the remaining wall paneling and nail marks on the floor and ceiling beams indicate that a small third chamber was originally located between and connecting to these larger rooms. This space, however, has since been incorporated into the room nearest the staircase, and into small closets opening off of each bed chamber.

The less formal of the chambers (South Chamber), located directly at the top of the stairs, has vertically installed, single board, beaded wood interior dividing walls (Photo 17). The exterior walls are plaster-skimmed drywall, which replaced collapsing plaster and lath walls in 2001. The flooring, wide plank oak attached with wrought nails, may be original. Beaded flat case moldings surrounding the door from the hallway into the chamber are attached with wrought nails, and appear to be original. Although much of the casing has since been removed, there is clear nail pattern evidence that all beams and posts in the South Chamber were previously encased in wood.

The more formal bed chamber (North Chamber), located farthest from the staircase, contains a fireplace with brick hearth and raised panel surround (Photo 18). Like the South Chamber, this room has vertically installed, single board, wood interior dividing walls and plaster-skimmed drywall exterior walls installed in 2001. The flooring in this room is uniform width pine, attached with wrought nails. It is unclear if this is original to the house or not. The beams and posts surrounding the fireplace wall are cased in original beaded wood casings. The two posts on the opposite wall are plaster covered, as in the North Room on the first floor. As in the South Chamber, beaded flat case moldings surrounding the door from the hallway into the North Chamber are attached with wrought nails, and appear to be original.

Interior - Basement

The basement of the house is accessed by stairs located behind a likely original beaded board-and-batten door in the original Kitchen. While the stair treads are modern replacements, the rough hewn stringers may be original. The floor, which was likely dirt at the time of construction, has since had a concrete surface installed. Made of fieldstone, evidence indicates that the basement was also earlier accessible from an exterior entrance on the south side of the house. This entrance was subsequently moved to the north side of the basement, probably when the coal furnace was installed near the north entrance in the late 19th century. The massive chimney stack is centered in the basement. Located at the base of the chimney stack on the south side is a small opening to an unusually large beehive oven. Floor joists, which consist primarily of cedar logs, span the basement. According to a 1961 study of the house, many of these joists are replacements, installed in 1937.⁵ One major joist is clearly original and inspection of the top of this timber reveals a series of unusual slits intended to direct dust and debris from the floor above into the basement (Photo 19).⁶ All chimney masonry in the basement, as well as all of the original woodwork on the basement stairs and the remaining original floor joists retain varying degrees of whitewash.

Interior - Attic

The attic is reached by means of a ladder contained behind an access door in the second floor hall. Pegged corner six over six windows located on the north and south sides of the attic are likely 19th century replacements. The roof rafters, likely original, are carried on raised plates (Photo 20). The attic floor has been elevated to create a cavity for insulation, but it appears that wide-plank flooring remains in place underneath. As the original attic floor was supposed to have been re-laid in the living room in the 1930s, it is unclear if this is original sub-flooring, or a later replacement.⁷

⁴ James Sexton, Ph.D., Personal Interview, 2003.

⁵ J.S. Cook, *A Study of the Comstock-Newell House, Norwalk, Connecticut*. Thesis. (Yale University, New Haven, 1961. Print. In possession of John Harrington, Norwalk, CT) 11.

⁶ Sexton, Interview, 2003.

⁷ Cook, *Comstock-Newell House*, 15.

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Hardware

Although much of the hardware in the house has been replaced over the years, there are several pieces that appear to be original. These include:

Exterior front door latch: Large wrought iron thumb latch, bar, keeper and drive catch. Latch with double spade design on top and bottom. Attached to door by wrought nails (Photo 21).

Front door hinges: Large spade tipped wrought iron strap hinges showing a bulbous flair at termination before pintle collar, indicative of a Hudson Valley design influence.⁸ Hung on likely original driven wrought iron pintles (Photo 3).

Basement door hinges: Small spade tipped wrought iron strap hinges showing a bulbous flair at termination before pintle collar, indicative of a Hudson Valley Dutch design influence.⁹ Hung on likely original driven wrought iron pintles.

Basement door thumb latch: Wrought iron thumb latch located on board and batten door from Kitchen to basement stairs.

Interior door thumb latch: Wrought iron thumb latch located on raised panel interior door between Kitchen and South Room.

Exterior door thumb latch: Large wrought iron thumb latch, bar, keeper and drive catch. Latch with triangular top and bottom. Attached to Greek Revival side entrance by wrought nails.

Additions to Original Structure

Like many 18th century houses, the Enos Kellogg House has been repeatedly expanded over the years through a series of additions. The additions to the Enos Kellogg House are as follows:

Addition 1

Early in the history of the house, an addition was made across the back (east) of the kitchen, effectively bumping out the rear wall of that room by just over 6.5 feet (Photo 23). The old rear wall was removed, exposing the framing posts that had previously marked the back wall of the house, and a new exterior wall was installed. This new wall was timber framed. The marks of a screw point auger in an open mortise on a rear post indicate that the addition was likely added at some point after 1800.¹⁰ The net addition to the house was approximately 162 square feet.

Addition 2

At an indeterminate point in time, but after or concurrent with Addition 1, an addition was made across the back (north) of the Milk Room. The existing rear wall of the Milk Room was left intact, but a new room was added behind the Milk Room, with access from Addition 1 space in the Kitchen. Addition 2 was timber framed, using square rule framing techniques. The net addition to the house was approximately 80 square feet. The original function of this room is impossible to determine with certainty, although it is currently used as a bedroom. A rounded, charred depression in the rear beam of this addition indicates the presence of a heating source with a stove pipe, and this evidence is further confirmed by Victorian era photographs.

Addition 3

At an indeterminate point in time, but after Addition 2, an addition was made on the north side of Addition 2, effectively bumping out the side wall of that room by 8 feet. The old side wall of addition 2 was removed, and a new exterior wall was installed. Addition 3 was timber framed, using square rule framing techniques. The net addition to the house was approximately 80 square feet.

Addition 4

At an indeterminate point in time, but after Addition 2, an addition was made to the south side of Addition 1. This addition serves as an entry hall into the house. Photographic evidence indicates that Addition 4 was constructed at some point prior to the twentieth century, and based upon what appears to be an original Greek Revival door and artifacts found in the fill beneath this structure, it is likely that Addition 4 was constructed sometime around the 1840s. Addition 4 was timber framed, using square rule framing techniques. The net addition to the house was approximately 40 square feet. (Photo 24)

⁸ Keith C. Wilbur, *Home Building and Woodworking in Colonial America*, (The Globe Pequot Press, Guilford, CT, 1992) 65.

⁹ Ibid. 65.

¹⁰ Ibid. 4.

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Addition 5

At an indeterminate point in time, but after Addition 2, an addition was made to the east (rear) of the house, with access from Addition 1 in the Kitchen. Addition 5 was timber framed, although framing is not currently visible other than from the crawl space below. The net addition to the house was approximately 143 square feet. The original function of this room is impossible to determine with certainty, although it is currently used as a dining room.

Addition 6

At some point in the late 19th or early 20th century, a timber framed agricultural building from elsewhere on the property was moved and butted against the house on the north side of Addition 5. The net addition to the house was approximately 500 square feet. The original function of this addition is impossible to determine. Presently used as a kitchen and garage, the building may have continued to serve an agricultural purpose, may have been used as a carriage house or automobile garage, or may have been converted to domestic use as a kitchen or other public space. It is also conceivable that the building served a commercial purpose, as the property functioned as a nursery in the late 19th century. Victorian era photographs of the house show a similarly sized and shaped building located to the rear of the house, and it is likely that this structure is Addition 6.

Addition 7

At an indeterminate point in time, an addition was made to the north wall of the original house, with access from the entry way to the North Room. Addition 7 was timber framed, using square rule techniques, and was set on an insubstantial fieldstone foundation and a series of logs which served as sleepers for the floor. The net addition to the house was approximately 64 square feet. While it is known that this space was used in the 20th century as a bathroom, the original purpose of this addition is impossible to determine with certainty.

Addition 8

In 2006, Addition 7 was demolished. Extensive rot to the log sleepers and framing timbers and a deteriorating foundation made the structure irreparable. To replace Addition 7, a new, two story addition was attached to the house. Addition 8 was balloon framed. On the first floor, 135 square feet of space was constructed, to be used as a master bathroom. Salvaged timbers from Addition 7 were recycled for use as decorative elements in the finished space. While clearly of modern construction, beaded vertical paneling, salvaged wide plank oak flooring, board and batten doors and salvaged and reproduction wrought iron hinges and thumb latches were installed to reflect the historic design elements found elsewhere in the house.

On the second floor, Addition 8 is accessed by a new doorway created in the place of a side window in the circa 1910 bathroom. On the second floor, approximately 135 square feet was added to extend the bathroom, providing space for a shower stall, and storage closets. As on the first floor section of Addition 8, salvaged wide plank oak flooring, board and batten doors and reproduction wrought iron hinges and thumb latches were installed to reflect the historic design elements found elsewhere in the house. The south wall of this space, previously the exterior (north) wall of the house, is clad in horizontal beaded paneling copied from the beaded sheathing found beneath the shingles around the structure.

Contributing Resources

English Barn I

A timber framed structure (Photo 25) located to the west of the dwelling house was constructed in the late 18th century or early 19th century, as evidence by its raised plate construction and evidence of spoon bit augering in open mortises. Victorian era photographs of the property show the structure in use as a barn. The structure has undergone various changes over the years, including the addition and removal of a cupola, the replacement of the front facade, and the replacement of various framing elements. Three cattle stanchions remain in place, anchored into a concrete pad inscribed 1917. The barn has remained in continuous use as an outbuilding on the Enos Kellogg House property to the present day.

Stone Walls

The property is crossed by a series of substantial fieldstone walls, delineating what were once fields and pastures.

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Other Associated Structures and Resources

English Barn 2

A timber framed structure located directly across the street from the house was part of the farm at least as early as 1832, when the estate inventory of Enos Kellogg references the "Barn West Side of Road". Victorian era photographs of the property show the structure in use as an outbuilding, likely as barn. Since converted to a private residence, framing details of the structure are unknown. In a personal interview with the current owner of the Enos Kellogg House, an employee of previous owners, who worked as a gardener on the property in the 1930s and 40s recalls his employers driving their Model T Ford through the large barn doors on the front of the structure, which they used as a barn and garage.¹¹

Carriage House

A fieldstone structure located across the street from the house and adjacent to English Barn 2 was part of the farm property at least as early as 1832, when the estate inventory of Enos Kellogg references the "Carriage house West side of road". Victorian era photographs of the property show the structure in use as an outbuilding of indeterminate function. The structure has undergone significant renovations, and framing details are not visible. The building is currently used as a rental residence.

Cemetery

The Kellogg Comstock Cemetery, located at the southernmost edge of the original property, was the family burial ground from at least as early as 1832. Among those interred in the cemetery are Enos Kellogg (1832) and his wife Lydia Fitch Kellogg (1832), their daughter Esther Kellogg Comstock (1857), her husband, Aaron Comstock (1827), and at least six other individuals.

¹¹ William Napolitano, Personal interview, 2009.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1784

Significant Dates

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.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The house was constructed circa 1784.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Enos Kellogg House is significant statewide under Criterion C as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of an 18th century Connecticut integral lean-to saltbox farmhouse, possesses high artistic value, and is the work of master framers and carpenters. In addition, many of the original elements of the structure provide unique insight into the construction and aesthetic changes that took place in the architecture of Connecticut in the second half of the 18th century

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Architecture

Taken as a whole, the Enos Kellogg House is an outstanding example of a New England farmhouse that was designed and constructed in the saltbox form. As described by J. Fredrick Kelley, the development of this "integral lean-to" design reflected the attainment in Connecticut of a more pervasive level of wealth and security that allowed families "to devote much more attention to the physical home."¹² Originally, the saltbox form reflected the evolution of a house over time, as a gabled one and a half or two story structure was expanded at some point after construction by the addition of a lean-to attached to the rear of the first story. The emergence of the integral lean-to form, which integrates space that had previously been a deferrable luxury into the initial construction of the house, indicates that additional domestic space had ceased being a luxury, and had, in fact, become, "owing to changes in the mode of living, a sheer necessity."¹³

The Enos Kellogg House retains, to an impressive degree, the architectural elements that define the saltbox style in Connecticut in the second half of the 18th century. In addition to the extended sloping rear roofline that gives this style its colloquial name, the building is centered around a characteristic massive fieldstone chimney stack from which open three fireplaces on the first floor, and a fourth fireplace on the second floor. The floor plan matches that typically associated with a lean-to and described by J. Fredrick Kelley as "two large front rooms, one of which is a parlor, the other being variously known as the living room, hall or keeping room," and a kitchen that is "centrally located, behind the great chimney."¹⁴ The major framing elements of the house are of hand hewn oak, the dominantly used species in 18th century Connecticut¹⁵ joined using the scribe rule technique that prevailed in Connecticut through the close of the 18th century.

While the Enos Kellogg House is, in many ways, representative of the integral lean-to form in Connecticut in the second half of the 18th century, there are certain unique elements that make the structure particularly worthy of note. Of primary interest from an architectural perspective is the transitional nature of the house. In terms of its basic construction techniques, the structure, in the words of architectural historian James Sexton, "appears to be clearly late 18th century."¹⁶ Raised plates support the rafters on both the front and rear of the house, a technique that became common in the area in the last quarter of the 18th century.¹⁷ In addition, certain timbers in the building's most formal rooms were scored and covered in plaster, a stylistic detail that was uncommon the area before 1775.¹⁸ In contrast to these late-18th century construction details, there are aspects of the house that are rooted in an earlier design sensibility. Raised paneling and beaded wood casings in various areas of the house are typically associated with the mid-18th century. Similarly, the beehive oven in the kitchen hearth is located to the rear of the firebox, a location that was antiquated by the last quarter of the 18th century, with ovens constructed after 1775 typically placed adjacent to the firebox, rather than within it.

¹² Kelley, 12.

¹³ Ibid. 12.

¹⁴ Ibid. 14.

¹⁵ Ibid. 21.

¹⁶ James Sexton, Ph.D., *Establishing a Date of Construction for 210 Ponus Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut*. (In possession of the Norwalk Historical Society, Norwalk, CT. 2003) 3.

¹⁷ Ibid. 3.

¹⁸ Ibid. 2.

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While these details, independently, are not unique, in aggregate they help to illustrate the construction and aesthetic changes that took place in the architecture of Connecticut in the second half of the 18th century. In the instance of the Enos Kellogg House, the evidence would indicate that the dwelling was constructed using framing techniques that were current for the period from 1775 through 1800. Aesthetically, however, the structure captures a moment in time when homeowners in rural Connecticut were in stylistic transition, still holding on to certain elements that they had long lived with, such as the rear oven, raised panels, and cased timbers, while easing into more modern design elements such as plastered framing members. As summarized by Sexton, “what emerges is a house where conservative elements of form and style were used in conjunction with more progressive technological approaches. In other words, the client-driven choices (those based on appearance) are backward looking while the craftsman-driven ones (those related to technology) are forward looking. The result is a stylistically conservative house of the late 18th century.”¹⁹

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Ownership History

Deed research indicates that the farmhouse was constructed circa 1784 on 16 acres of land in Norwalk that was purchased by Enos Kellogg on March 29, 1784 from Mary Fitch. By the time of its construction, Enos had been married to Lydia Fitch Kellogg for ten years, and had three surviving children: Aaron, born February 10, 1775, Esther 2d, born October 30, 1779, and Hannah, born May 29, 1784. Another daughter, also named Esther, born January 12, 1778, had died in infancy. One more child, Rebeckah, was born March 16, 1787. In addition, it appears that Enos Kellogg’s orphaned nephew, Matthew Kellogg, was raised by Enos and Lydia, and lived with the family. Enos Kellogg died in May 1832, and his wife Lydia quickly followed, dying on December 14, 1832. Both are interred at the Kellogg Comstock cemetery located on the southernmost edge of the original property and now owned by the city of Norwalk. Inheriting the property, which included the “Dwelling House, Barn, Hogg House, Wood House, 1 Barn West Side of Road, 1 Carriage House West Side of Road” was Enos and Lydia’s daughter, Esther Comstock.²⁰ Esther’s husband, who died in 1827, is also buried at the family cemetery.

Concurrent with her inheritance of the property, Esther purchased, for \$1,000, an additional abutting 20 acres of land, with buildings, from her cousin, Matthew Kellogg, who presumably inherited that property from his uncle upon his death. The two parcels of land would remain Esther’s property until her death 34 years later. In 1864, in accordance with the provisions of Esther’s February 15, 1852 will, the property passed to Esther’s grandchildren, the five heirs of her eldest son, George E. Comstock, Sr. George E. Comstock, Sr. had also purchased an adjoining 33 acres of land in 1835, and this land passed initially to George E. Comstock’s oldest son, Walter. In 1868, Walter sold this land, along with his interest in his grandmother’s 25 acres, to his brothers George E. Comstock, Jr. (known as Edwin) and William McCutcheon Comstock. Between 1868 and 1878, George E. and William M. Comstock’s sisters, Agnes and Rebecca Comstock, also sold their interests in the inherited property to their two brothers. The 1870 census shows George E. Comstock Sr.’s widow, Mary, “keeping house” and four of her adult children, including Edwin and William, living in the home. By the 1880 census, Edwin is listed as “Head of Family”, and both he and his brother William are listed as living in the house and employed as farmers. Their older sister Rebecca also remained a resident, and is now identified as “keeping house”.

On what was ultimately 66 acres of land, George E. and William McCutcheon Comstock established Comstock Brothers Nursery. On February 11, 1886, William M. Comstock sold his half interest in the property to Edwin Comstock’s father-in-law, Harvey Lyon, and the Norwalk Directory subsequently lists the business as Comstock and Lyon, Nurserymen of Ponus Avenue and Nursery Street. The 1910 census lists George E. Comstock as a “Nurseryman”, living with his wife, Emma, their adopted daughter Nettie Comstock, his father-in-law and business partner Harvey Lyon, and several boarders.

On April 27, 1917, the Enos Kellogg House and 32 acres passed out of the hands of Enos Kellogg’s descendants, as George Lyon and Emma R. Comstock, Edwin’s widow, sold the property, and presumably the nursery business, to a group of four individuals. Subsequent owners sold off various pieces of the land for development, and in the late 1930s, construction of the Merritt Parkway resulted in the State of Connecticut’s ownership of land to the north of the original dwelling house and barn. As of 2011, 1.67 acres of land, containing the original dwelling house and barn remain intact at 210 Ponus Avenue Extension. Two additional outbuildings from the farm, located across Ponus Avenue from the house, also remain, although they have since been converted to residences.

¹⁹ Ibid. 4.

²⁰ *Estate of Enos Kellogg*. 1832. Print. Recorded copy in possession of Probate Court of City of Norwalk, CT.

Kellogg, Enos, House
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cook, J.S. *A Study of the Comstock-Newell House, Norwalk, Connecticut*. Research Paper. Yale University, New Haven, 1961. Print. In possession of John Harrington, Norwalk, CT.

Danenburg, Elsie Nicholas. *The Romance of Norwalk*. New York: The States History Company, 1929.

Kellogg, Enos. *Estate of Enos Kellogg*. 1832. Print. Recorded copy in possession of Probate Court of City of Norwalk, CT.

Kelly, J. Fredrick. *Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc. 1924.

Napolitano, William. Personal interview, summer 2009.

Sexton, James, Ph.D. *Establishing a Date of Construction for 210 Pomus Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut*. 2003. In possession of the Norwalk Historical Society, Norwalk, CT.

Sexton, James, Ph.D. Personal Interview, 2003.

Wilbur, C. Keith. *Home Building and Woodworking in Colonial America*. Guilford, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, 1992.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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 1.67
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18T 629473 4554564
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Kellogg, Enos, House
Name of Property

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the property are shown on a City of Norwalk, CT parcel map attached as Figure 2.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries represent the total remaining property parcel associated with the Enos Kellogg House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Harrington
organization _____ date August 1, 2011
street & number 210 Ponus Avenue Extension telephone 203-845-9181
city or town Norwalk state CT zip code 06850
e-mail Johnharrington1972@gmail.com

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 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:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____.

Kellogg, Enos, House
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Kellogg, Enos, House
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut
County and State

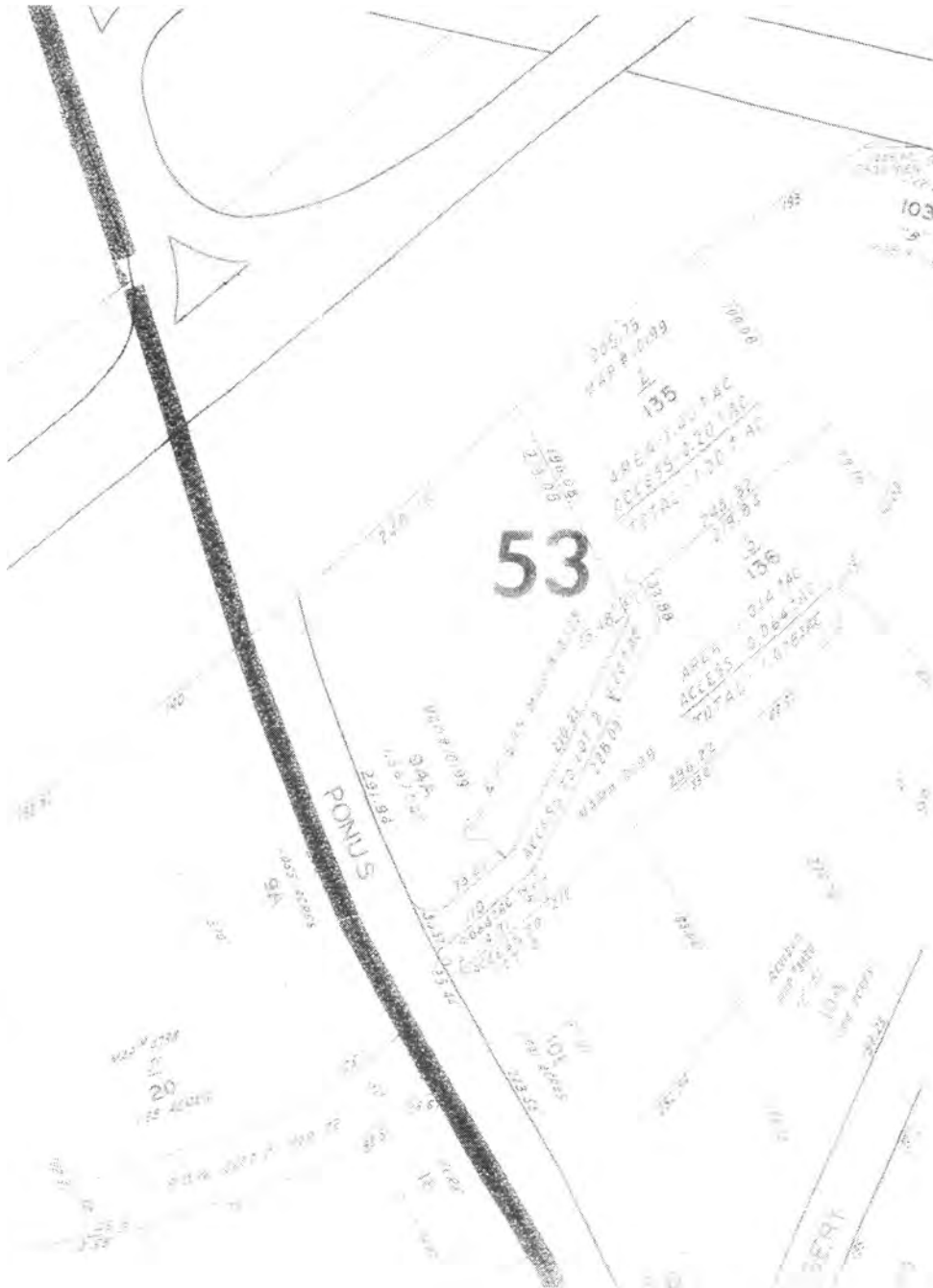


Figure 1. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Earliest known photo of the house. View south, no date, photographer unknown.

Kellogg, Enos, House
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut
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Figure 2. Property map – 210 Ponus Avenue Extension, Norwalk, CT 06850



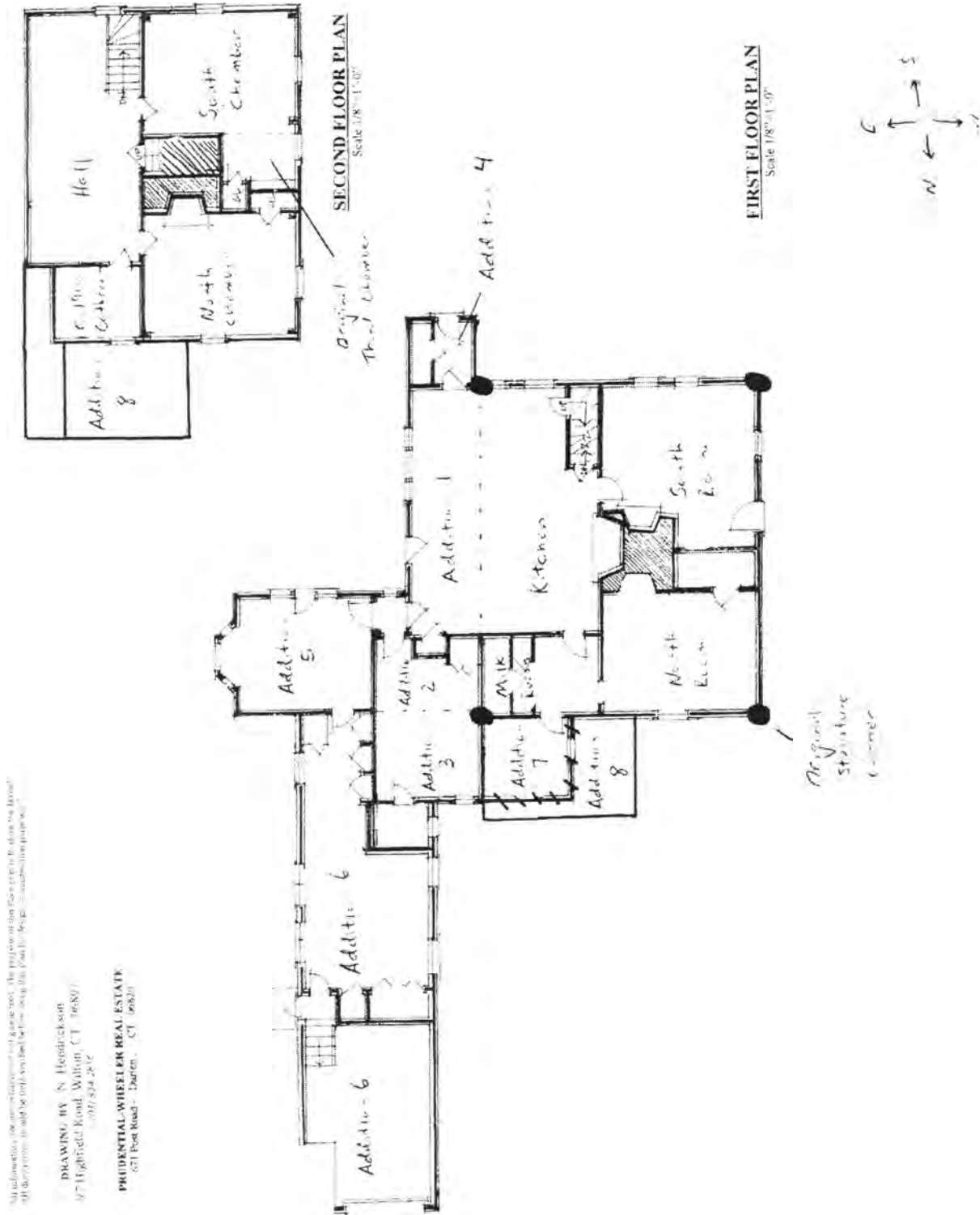
Kellogg, Enos, House

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Figure 3. Floorplan



Kellogg, Enos, House
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut
County and State



Photo 1. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. View north, July 28, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 2. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. View east showing original front door and hardware, July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant

Kellogg, Enos, House
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Photo 3. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. First floor interior, view west, showing original front door and hardware. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant.



Photo 4. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. First floor interior, view west, showing original front door hardware. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant.

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Photo 5. Enos Kellog House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Attic showing original siding used as sheathing. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 6. Enos Kellog House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Attic showing rafter framing detail and raising marks. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant

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Photo 7. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. First floor interior view northeast showing hall fireplace, framing and original interior door. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 8. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. First floor North Rom, view southeast showing paneling, framing and fireplace. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant

Kellogg, Enos, House
Name of Property

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Photo 9. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. First floor North Room, view northeast showing framing detail. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 10. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. First floor North Room, view southeast showing paneling and framing detail. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant

Kellogg, Enos, House
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Photo 11. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. First floor interior view southwest showing fireplace and framing. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 12. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. First floor interior view southwest showing fireplace. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant

Kellogg, Enos, House
Name of Property

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Photo 13. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. First floor interior view northeast showing framing July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 14. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. First floor interior view east showing stairs. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant

Kellogg, Enos, House
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Photo 15. Enos Kellog House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. View north, showing horizontal paneling and stairs. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 16. Enos Kellog House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Second floor, view south showing saltbox ceiling slant. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant

Kellogg, Enos, House
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Photo 17. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Second floor South Chamber, view east, showing slanted paneling. July 29, 2011. Tod Bryant.



Photo 18. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Second floor North Chamber, view south, showing paneling, fireplace, door and flooring. July 29, 2011. Tod Bryant.

Kellogg, Enos, House
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Photo 19. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Basement showing dust slits in floor joist. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 20. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Attic, view east showing raised plate framing detail. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant

Kellogg, Enos, House
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Photo 21. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Front door latch. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 22. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. View west, showing additions. July 28, 2011, Tod Bryant

Kellogg, Enos, House
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Photo 23. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. View east, showing additions. July 28, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 24. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. View north showing Greek Revival side door and hardware, July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant

Kellogg, Enos, House
Name of Property

Fairfield, Connecticut
County and State



Photo 25. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Barn, view east. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant

NR Nomination Photograph Log Page

Name of Property: Enos Kellog House
City or Vicinity: Norwalk
County: Fairfield County
State: CT
Name of Photographer: Tod Bryant
Date of Photographs: July, 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 23 Morgan Avenue, Norwalk, CT 06851

Photo 1. View northeast showing facade and southeast elevation.

Photo 2. View southeast showing front door.

Photo 3. First floor interior, view west, showing framing and original front door with original hardware.

Photo 4. First floor interior, view west, showing original front door hardware.

Photo 5. Attic showing original siding used as sheathing,

Photo 6. Attic showing rafter framing detail and raising marks.

Photo 7. First floor interior, view northeast showing front hall fireplace, framing and original interior door.

Photo 8. First floor interior, north room, view southeast showing paneling, fireplace and framing.

Photo 9. First floor interior, north room, view northeast showing framing detail.

Photo 10. First floor interior, north room, view southeast showing paneling and framing detail.

Photo 11. First floor interior, view southwest showing fireplace and framing.

Photo 12. First floor interior, view southwest showing fireplace.

Photo 13. First floor interior, view northeast showing framing.

Photo 14. First floor interior, view south showing framing, paneling and stairs to second floor.

Photo 15. First floor interior, view west showing horizontal framing in stairway to second floor.

Photo 16. Second floor interior, view east, showing framing.

Photo 17. Second floor South Chamber, view east, showing slanted paneling.

Photo 18. Second floor North Chamber, view south, showing paneling, fireplace, door and flooring.

Photo 19. Basement showing dust slits in floor joist.

Photo 20. Attic, view east showing raised plate framing detail.

Photo 21. Front door latch.

Photo 22. View west showing northeast elevation and additions.

Photo 23. View east showing west elevation and additions.

Photo 24. View north showing Greek Revival side door and hardware.

Photo 25. Barn, view west showing west showing north elevation and facade.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kellogg, Enos, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Fairfield

DATE RECEIVED: 5/11/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/11/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/26/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/27/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000356

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6-27-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Photo 1. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. View north, July 28, 2011, Tod Bryant



Photo 2. Enos Kellogg House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. View east showing original front door and hardware, July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant



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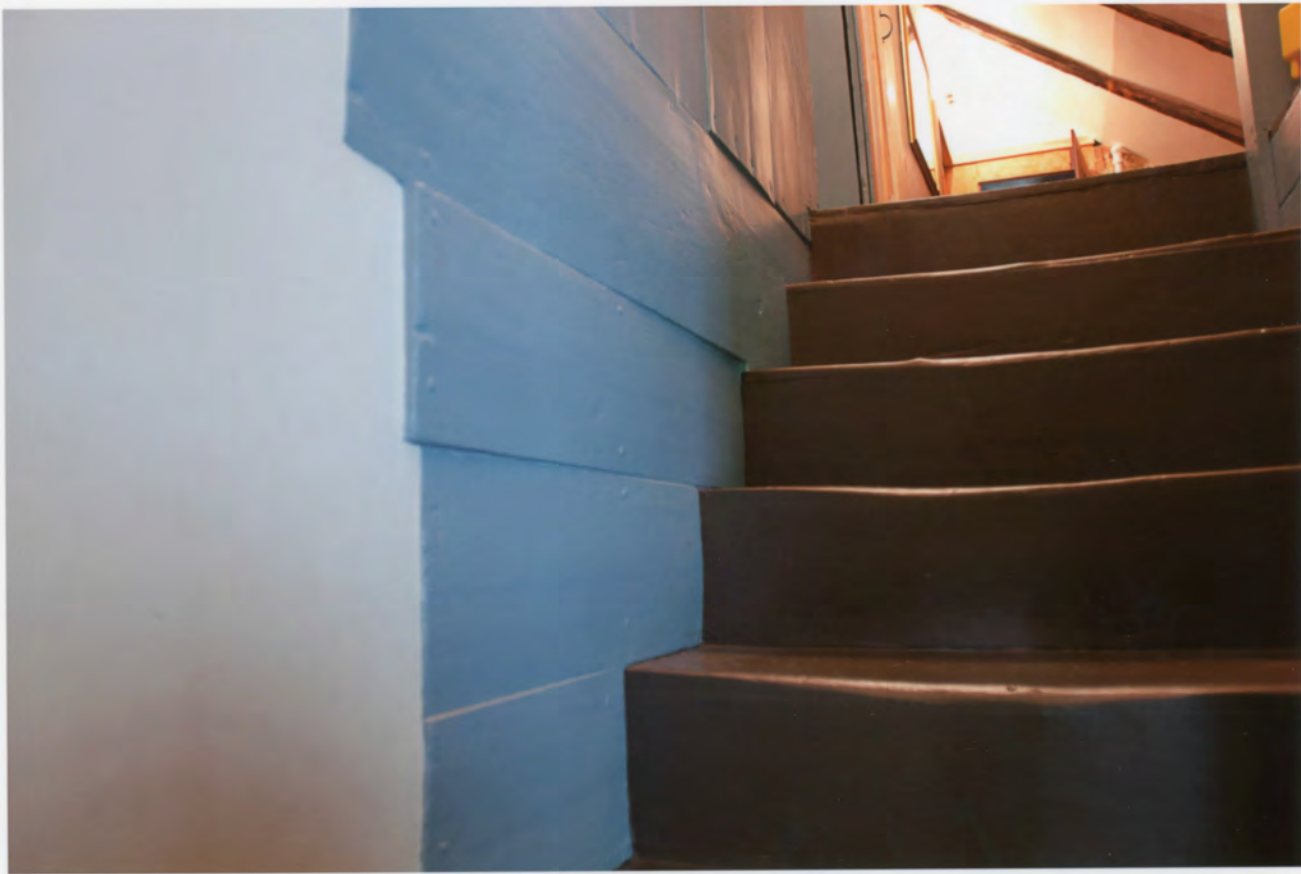


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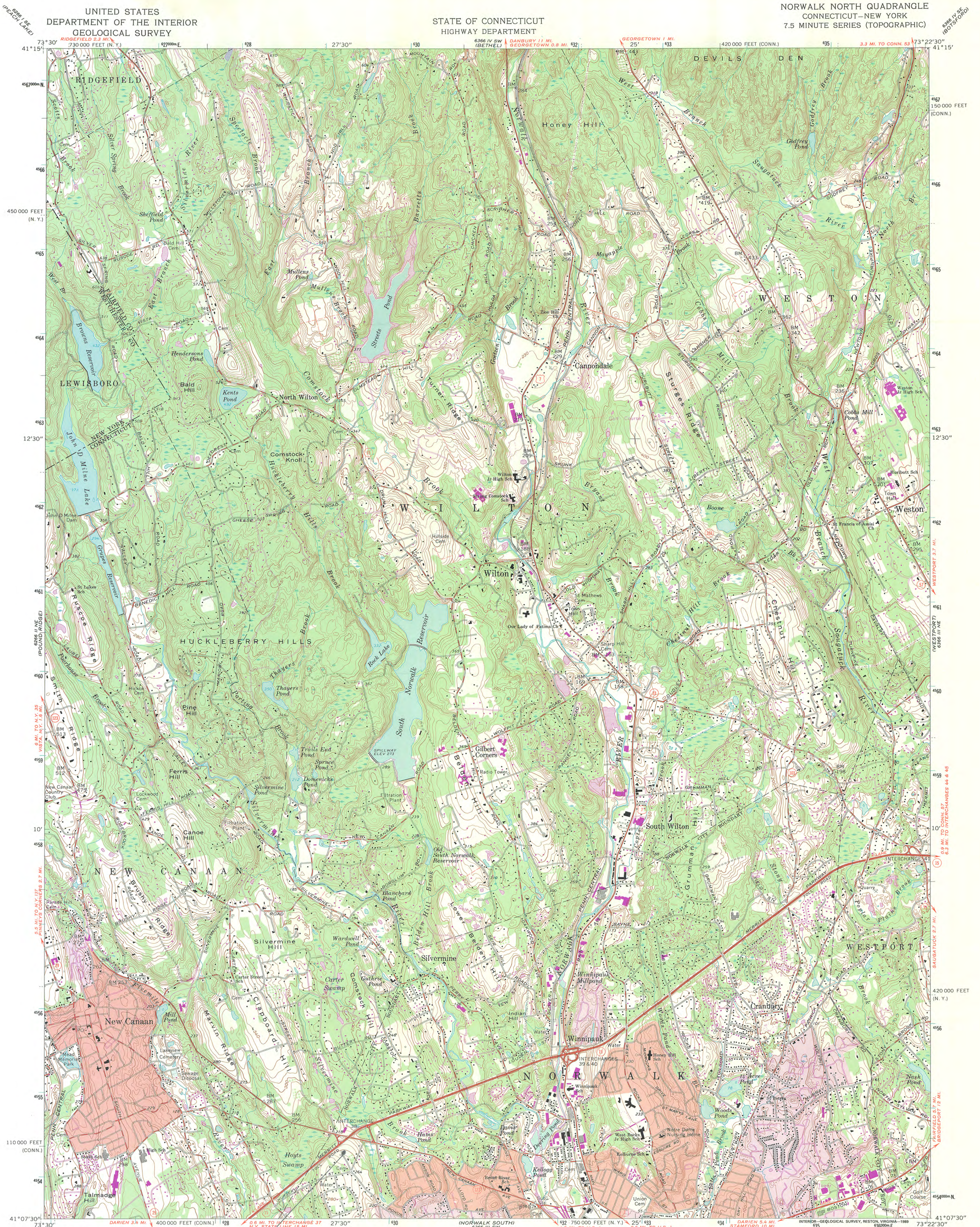
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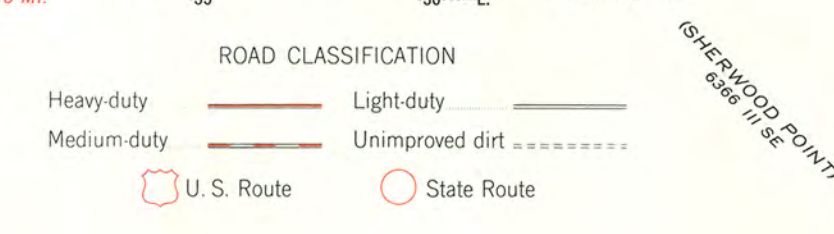
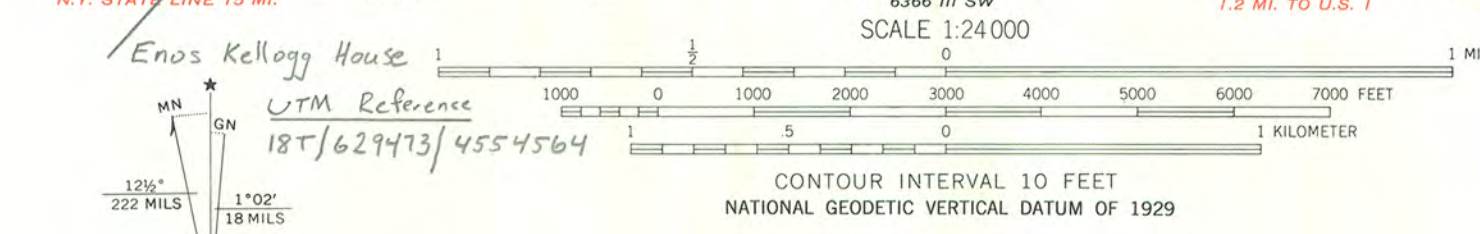
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Photo 25. Enos Kellog House, Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. Barn, view east. July 29, 2011, Tod Bryant



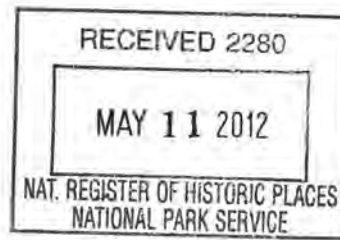
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Connecticut Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1949. Field checked 1950 and 1951
Revised 1960
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Connecticut coordinate system,
and New York coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 6 meters south and
36 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks



Enos Kellogg House
UTM Reference
18T/629473/4554564
Map photoinspected 1975
No major culture or drainage changes observed
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
Connecticut Highway Department from aerial photographs
taken 1971. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas
NORWALK NORTH, CONN.-N. Y.
41073-B4-TF-024
PHOTOINSPECTED 1975
1960
PHOTOREVISED 1971
DMA 6366 III NW-SERIES V816





TO: J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Stacey Vairo, National Register Coordinator

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 9 day of May
2012, for nomination of the Kellogg, Enos House, Norwalk, CT
Connecticut

to the National Register of Historic Places:

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- Photographs
- Original USGS maps
- Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
- Pieces of correspondence
- Other CD of images

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objections do _____ do not _____
constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other: _____