United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

The attached property, the South Main and Washington Streets Historic District in Fairfield County, Connecticut, reference number 77001393, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register on 12/16/1977, as evidenced by the FEDERAL REGISTER/WEEKLY LIST notice of Tuesday, February 6, 1979, Part II, Vol. 44, No. 26, page 7440. The attached nomination form is a copy of the original documentation provided to the Keeper at the time of listing.

Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

1/20/2009
Date

S:/nr_nhl/jjoecke/archives/inventoriesandfrc/certificanletter/certifyletter

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: South Main & Washington Street

AND/OR COMMON:

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 68 - 139 Washington Street
2 - 24 South Main (east side only) __NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Norwalk __ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 4th- Stewart B. McKinney

STATE: Connecticut CODE: 09

COUNTY: Fairfield CODE: 001

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: Multiple Ownership - see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER:

CITY, TOWN: __ VICINITY OF STATE:

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Norwalk City Clerk

STREET & NUMBER: City Hall - North Main Street

CITY, TOWN: Norwalk STATE: CT

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Connecticut Statewide Inventory of Historic Resources

DATE: 1975 __FEDERAL X STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Connecticut Historical Commission

CITY, TOWN: Hartford STATE: CT

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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CONTINUATION SHEET | ITEM NUMBER | PAGE

South Main & Washington Street | 4 | one

Lot Number	Owner	Address	Importance
BLOCK 43			
1	Rose Quittner & Nana Keogh	Pine Hill Road East Norwalk, CT	Critical
3	Shelley Construction Company	50 Washington Street South Norwalk, CT	Critical
10	Samuel Roodner, Inc.	128 Washington Street South Norwalk, CT	Critical
11	F. Bradford Taylor et al.	Canfield Avenue East Norwalk, CT	Critical
12	Elizabeth Calve & Josephine Gargano	413 West Avenue Darien, CT	Critical
13	Benjamin & Beatrice Polley	888 Main Street Bridgeport, CT	Critical
14	Everett S. Bulkley, Jr.	Pequot Drive East Norwalk, CT	Critical
15	Everett S. Bulkley, Jr.		Critical
16	104 Washington Street Association	104 Washington Street South Norwalk, CT	Critical
17	Arthur R. Freitag et al.	98 Washington Street South Norwalk, CT	Critical
18	Shelley Construction Company		Critical
19	Shelley Construction Company		Critical
20	Malcolm Golden	37 South Compo Beach Road Westport, CT	Critical
21	Norman Davidoff & Herbert Langrock	P.O. Box 477 Mgt. Serv. Dept. Hartford, CT	Critical

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Lot	Owner	Address	Importance
BLOCK 43 (continued)			
22	Shelley Construction Company		Critical
23	Stanley Joseleff	107 Grumman Avenue Norwalk, CT	Critical
24	Shelley Construction Company		Critical
BLOCK 24			
12	Mildred Fishman	Pine Hill Avenue East Norwalk, CT	Critical
13	Norwalk Company, Inc.	North Water Street South Norwalk, CT	Not critical
14	Norwalk Company, Inc.		Not critical
15	Martin J. Falk & Elliott B. Stoll	888 Main Street Bridgeport, CT	Critical
16	Max R. Lepofsky Trustee	Isaac Street Norwalk, CT	Critical
18	Cecilia Rosenfield et al.	123 Washington Street South Norwalk, CT	Critical
19	Connecticut National Bank	888 Main Street Bridgeport, CT	Not Critical
21	Connecticut National Bank		Not Critical
22	Connecticut National Bank		Critical
23	George Cooper	14 Tarone Drive Norwalk, CT	Critical
24	Norwalk Company, Inc.		Critical
25	Norwalk Company, Inc.		Critical

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Lot	Owner	Address	Importance
BLOCK 24 (continued)			
26	Copley Trading Company	31 W 47th Street New York, NY	Critical
27	Penn Central Transportation Company	6 Penn Plaza Philadelphia, PA	Not Critica
29	Unknown, probably Penn Central		Not Critica
RAILROAD BRIDGE	Trustees of Penn Central	466 Lexington Avenue New York, NY	Critical

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	X DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The South Main and Washington Street District is an L-shaped area of densely-packed commercial buildings dating from the last quarter of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th century. Most are brick and three or more stories high, and almost all make use of ornamental iron, either for storefronts, window trim, cornices or in one case, the entire main facade. The modal style is Italianate, either Renaissance or the more elaborate High Victorian Italianate; there are three which are Romanesque in inspiration, an ornate Second Empire vaudeville theatre, and a number of later structures which are less classifiable. All the buildings are of the same approximate scale and set-back from the street, creating a wall of commercial buildings that is quite cohesive.

The district is visually isolated from its surroundings. To the north is the railroad right-of-way, a four-track raised embankment. To the northwest, across the intersection, is the heavy railroad overpass and beyond that, a redevelopment plaza. The backs of the blocks are almost entirely parking space, most of which has been excluded from the district. Although neighboring streets have a few similar buildings, in general they lack the density, scale and functional interrelation of those in the district. The other side of South Main Street, for example, was a residential area throughout the 19th century; although there are commercial buildings there now, they are mostly two-story, 20th-century structures.

Alterations in the district have not been too severe. The most serious visual loss is the large vacant lot on the north side of Washington Street. Storefronts have been altered, but much original detail remains and probably a great deal more lies under the present facades. Interiors are nearly all changed. A number of minor structures (garages, etc.) have been appended to the rear of these buildings; since these do not relate visually to the district as a whole, they have not been discussed herein, nor are they shown on the accompanying sketch maps. Although occasionally renovations to the main facade have crept up to the second story, on the whole the district retains its early appearance.

The area is still a commercial center with apartments on the upper floors. There are many vacancies, however, and only a few of the buildings are in top condition. South Main Street is almost completely vacant now, and plans call for the demolition of these buildings, with possible rehabilitation efforts for Washington Street.

Individual Descriptions

The visual center of the district is the railroad bridge. Built in 1895 to carry the four tracks of the New Haven line above grade level, the bridge's heavy proportions, as well as the shadow cast over the intersection, dominate the view up either street and isolate the district from the rest of South Norwalk. Resting on abutments of rough-faced brownstone coursed ashlar, about 12' above the street, the bridge is a three-truss Pratt span with pinned connections. The center truss is 8 panels long, but because the ends each have one skewed opening, the side trusses have ten panels. Box girders form the uprights and top chord, heavy eye-bars the lower chord and diagonals. Except for the lattice portal bracing, the struts are quite light and seem principally intended to support the catenary. The approximate dimensions are 100' long, 25' wide (each of two portals), and 20' high.

At the east end of the bridge is a related railroad structure, a small switch tower. Of brick and frame construction, its rectangular plan and gable-on-hip roof closely resemble the switch tower that once stood on the opposite corner before the tracks were raised. It may be that the top part of the structure was simply moved and raised up.

South Main Street

There are five buildings in the district on South Main Street. That on the corner of Haviland is the only frame structure in the district (Lot 43-1, part). It has a simple Italian Renaissance facade, three stories high, four bays wide, with plainly molded window caps and a bracketted cornice. A second-story central bay window is a later addition, as is the corrugated metal siding. The building is empty and extremely deteriorated. Although of some academic interest, its visual contribution to the district is moot.

The three-story, brick building next to it is also Renaissance, but high-style and more typical of the district. The building is 8 bays wide and appears to have been built at one time, although it is divided between lots 43-1 and 43-24. Above the segmental-arched windows are boldly projecting cast-iron caps resting on consoles. The cornice is also cast-iron (as are nearly all window caps and cornices in the district): it features dentils, modillions and large, widely-spaced curved brackets.

Its neighbor is the cast-iron building, the Comstock Brothers Clothiers, later known as Rogers and Stevens Store (43-23). It is 4 stories tall and has brick side walls. The style is High Victorian Italianate and features on each level four large "flat-topped arch" windows separated by columns which are ribbed on the lower third. The three tiers are separated from each other by strong projecting shelves. The bracketted cornice erupts into a rounded pediment over the central part of the building and is surmounted by a balustrade. It was erected in 1875.

In the same year, the Fairfield Fire Insurance Company Building (43-22) was constructed. The second-story of the facade of this four-story brick building has been altered by substituting a continuous band of glass for the original window grouping, still in place on the upper floors: a central group of three segmental-arched openings flanked by single windows. The levels are demarcated by strong projecting courses. The central feature of this building is the tall parapet with the building name and date cast into it. The parapet follows the basic grouping of the facade, with a broad pediment-like part over the central group and smaller embossed panels over the flanking windows, with pinnacles at the corners. Although there is an Italiante feel to the window shape, it follows no clear-cut style.

The building on the corner is a three-story brick Romanesque structure whose simple facade consists of two rows of round-arched window openings. There are 10 bays

on South Main Street, four on Washington, and one oblique module on the corner. The windows are actually rectangular, the area within the arches being filled with patterned brickwork. Large, widely spaced corbels support the simple cornice. There is a small, boxy turret corbelled out above the corner; somewhat reduced from its original height, it rests on a broken pediment. The building was built in the 1880's on top of an earlier single-story building. Part of a plain iron storefront, perhaps dating from that earlier configuration, can be seen on South Main Street. The building is now largely vacant. It originally was a cigar manufactory, with retail stores below.

Washington Street, north side

The north side of Washington is less densely built up than the rest of the district. Vacant land at the west end was created in 1895 when the tracks were raised and the brick building on the corner was taken down. At the other end of the street was a much earlier frame residence used as a beverage store but really antedating the commercial development of the area; it was destroyed sometime this century. Vacant lot 24-13 was never built upon, at least in the 19th century. The vacant lots 24-19 and possibly 24-21 did contain 19th-century commercial buildings now razed.

The Old Well Cigar Company building is on the west end of Washington Street, north side (Lots 24-25, 24-26). This four-story brick structure is actually three buildings joined together, two behind the main facade, and a plain, gable-roofed factory ell at the rear. One can still read a pre-1895 advertisement for Old Well cigars here. The whole was built sometime around 1890 on the site of older, probably wood commercial buildings. In its present form the building is Romanesque in inspiration. Twelve windows are evenly spaced across the front at each level; those on the top story are round-arched whereas the other two tiers are rectangular. The facade is divided into thirds by piers running from the second story to the top of the building. The entrances on the ground floor were round-arched openings framed by rough-faced granite; one can still be seen in its original form. The lintels, arches and sills of the windows are also of granite, but dressed. Above the arcade formed by the top story windows is a solid band of corbelling which originally supported an elaborate parapet. At a subsequent date, however, it was replaced by a row of small windows lighting the attic story; the actual height of the building was probably unchanged. At the top is a narrow band of cast-iron ornament which apparently was part of the original parapet. In the 1890's, this building, also known as the Swartz and Corbett Block, was occupied by several stores among which was a branch of Norwalk's "Boston Store."

Next is the South Norwalk Trust Company Building (23-24), now used as offices by a local corporation. Its granite facade dates from about 1910 and conceals three

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adjoining three-story 19th-century buildings, all brick. Originally, the bank was one of these, with stores in the others. The present facade has seven sets of wide windows divided into five bays by rusticated piers. The third-story windows are slightly arched. Above is a very plain parapet. Like the 20th-century buildings i the district, this facade conforms in size, scale and set-back to the older buildin in the district. While less clearly of any historical style, they are related to earlier structures in that they are all products of a continuous period of intense commercial activity. They are not considered "intrusions."

Across from an intervening alley is the Sentinel Building (24-23), a two-sto brick structure built sometime before 1899, originally the home of the South Norwall Sentinel. The facade is divided into three unequal parts by piers: round-arched single windows flank a larger, segmental-arched central window. There were formerly round-arched entrances on the first floor, which was reached by several steps. Now that a street-level store occupies the building, however, part of the original firs floor openings are bricked up and show above the storefront. There is corbelling beneath the cast-iron stepped parapet which bears the buildings name.

Adjoining it is the United Bank Building (24-22), a rather wide three-story brick building with granite-faced facade. Built sometime before 1899, the building the most classically-inspired in the district. The piers which divide five sets of windows into three bays are treated as smooth pilasters. They support an entablatu with a festooned frieze and a modillioned cornice. Originally there was a balustrad across the top. The third-story window openings are round-arched and have prominen keystones. Beneath them are three panels carved with elaborate swag motifs. The rusticated ground floor is now concealed behind a later marble facade. It is still bank.

Two vacant lots intervene before the next set of buildings is encountered. T first (24-18) is a three-story brick building whose date of construction is not kno Although it has the bracketted cornice common to the earlier 19th-century buildings, the arrangement of the windows in a nearly continuous band suggests a 20th-century design, or at least a considerable reworking of the facade.

Adjoining is another three-story brick building, 23-16, which dates from 19 Its windows are also wide and arranged in a continuous band. Lighting an attic sto is a central semi-elliptical window. On either side of it, a diamond-patterned banc is worked into the brick. The building's parapet has a profile which suggests the Mission Style - a higher, curved center part with battlements on either side.

Across a driveway is the four-story brick Keeler Building (24-15). Its face is divided into four bays by piers running the height of the building. The windows, eight across, are paired and have simple granite trim. The openings on the second a third floors are rectangular, while those on the top floor are round-headed. The cast-iron cornice is supported by brackets placed above the piers and is surmounted by urn finials on the ends and a large tablet with the building's name and date (191 over the center.

The last two buildings on the street are almost exactly alike. Both are three-story brick Renaissance designs, 4 bays wide, and built around 1875. The caps over the segmental-arched windows, the sills and the bracketted cornice are all cast-iron. Although the two are joined, occupy one lot and have matching details, the eastern building is about a foot shorter than its neighbor, with most of the differenc in the top story.

Washington Street, South Side

On the opposite corner of Washington and Water Street (43-10, part) is a three-story, brick Renaissance Revival building, three bays wide. Built around 1875, it has been a bar at least since the start of this century. Unlike other buildings in the district, its interior has remained virtually unchanged, with the bar, fixtures tin ceiling and an impressive sports-photo collection preserving its historical atmosphere. The exterior storefront is also intact: tall, rather plain pilasters with rounded capitals frame four openings on the front and one around the corner. Cast-iro is also used for the sills and caps of the rectangular windows and for the cornice which is supported on four oversized brackets with smaller brackets in between. The window treatment but not the cornice is continued on the side wall, now some distance from Water Street which has been repositioned.

Sharing the same lot (43-10) is a three-story yellow-brick building that dates from about 1890. Five wide, full-height arches form an arcaded facade. Above them, the bracketted cornice swells slightly over each arch and recedes again over the piers where it is supported by consoles above which are small chimneys. The plane of the wal within the arches is recessed. The windows are further recessed and are grouped in threes, with a granite lintel and sill and brick mullions. The building appears to have been built in two stages: the cornice does not quite line up between the second and third bays from the left. Part of an ornate storefront can be seen on one door jamb

Next is Hoyt's Theatre (43-26), an 1890's music hall now used for stores. The building is of brick, painted white, and is 3½ stories tall. Second-Empire in inspiration, its mansard roof is copper-covered and has a cresting along the top of the first slope. Three circular dormers are spaced along the front. Originally, the theatre had a central entrance portico with storefronts on either side. Although the portico was removed, part of the original iron facade can be seen on the sides: a frieze in the from of a balustrade, with centered festooned panels and above, a cornic with modillions. In the middle of the second-story of the facade is a group of three round-arched openings, each of which is divided into two arched windows with a small circular window above. The brick above the group is arranged in a saw-tooth pattern. On either side is a single arched opening, with a pair of rectangular windows and saw-tooth brick in the arch. In a niche above each is a sculptured bust, some goddess or pharoah or vaudeville artiste. A stringcourse separates the second story from the thir which is reduced in height and plain: in the center three circular openings flanked by

square side windows.

Next to the theatre is a pair of adjoining buildings (43-11 and 12) that are nearly identical. Both are three stories tall, brick, six windows wide, and date from the 1890's. The windows are paired off by slightly raised piers. Those on the second level are straight-topped with granite lintels whereas those on the top story are slightly curved with brick arches. The wall is corbelled out to bring the cast-iron cornice in the plane of the piers. The cornice is supported by acanthus-leaved consoles above the piers and is classically detailed, with a fan motif on the frieze and egg-and-dart moldings. The cornices of the two buildings are similar but not identical, differing in the moldings above the fans.

The next store (43-13) was originally a Woolworth's, built about 1915. It is two stories tall and brick with a concrete facade. The second-story windows form a band across the wide front, interrupted only by narrow brick buttresses which divide the facade into three parts. The building's parapet is plain except over the central bay where it forms a peak. Paralleling the profile of the parapet is an ornamental strip of brick, and centered below that, a small circular window lighting an attic story.

The next three lots have buildings which are all quite similar and contemporary, c. 1875-1885. All are three-story, brick Renaissance buildings with rectangular windows, fairly plain cast-iron lintels, sills and cornices. Numbers 43-14 and 15 are three bays wide and although of slightly unequal height, they have identical cornices, with four large supporting brackets and small drops in between. Number 43-16 is four bays wide and has a simpler cornice with only five widely-spaced brackets. It has been more severely altered: the second-story windows have been replaced by two wide openings and shutters have been installed. Glimpses of the original storefront can still be seen. The present occupant of Numbers 14 and 15, Fox Cycle & Hardware, dates back at least to the early years of this century, and another hardware firm began in 1886 in Number 14.

The next building, built around 1890, is brick and three stories tall, with its facade divided into two bays by slightly projecting piers. There are two wide openings on the second floor, each having a pair of plain rectangular windows. Above on the third floor are two arched openings, each containing a group of three narrower round-headed windows. There is a combination cast-iron cornice-parapet, with a typical bracketted cornice, pinnacles supported by corbels on the corner piers, and a triangular peak over the center of the building. In the 1890's this was a clothing store, Francis & Company.

A courtyard, formerly the site of a small commercial structure, now serves as a side entrance to an apartment building, the former Haviland House (43-3, part), one of the area's best hotels, built in 1887. This four-story brick building originally had ten rectangular windows spaced across its broad facade. Now, however, two of these at each level have been bricked in, and "gas-lamp" lanterns have been

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installed where the windows were. Because the granite lintels and the sills, which are part of a continuous banding, have been left in place, the composition of the facade is not too drastically affected. A Romanesque appearance is created by saw-tooth brick bands between the windows and by the corbel table which supports the simple cornice. One pilaster, part of the original storefront, bears the maker's plate: Howell & Saxtan, Brooklyn.

Its neighbor on the same lot is a three story brick Renaissance design, four bays wide, built sometime before 1880. The cast-iron caps over the segmental-arched windows are decorated with dentils and circular bosses and rest, like the sills, on little consoles. The bracketted cornice is also cast-iron. The building has been fitted with modern sash consisting of one large upper pane and a small lower pane; the effect is in keeping with the simple lines of the Renaissance Revival.

The Morgan Hardware building (43-18) is next, a three-story yellow-brick structure. Four perfectly plain rectangular window openings are cut out of the facade at each story. The height of the building is increased by a simple stepped parapet above a band of corbelling: subtly worked into the brick is "1918 HARDWARE." Lanterns have also been added to the facade of this plain building; like the preceding two, it has recently been renovated as apartments.

Adjoining is the Roodner & Terris Block (43-19), a three-story brick structure built in 1925. Five "Chicago windows" are closely spaced across the wide facade. A parapet rises gradually to a peak over the three middle bays and is stepped over the end bays. The only decorative devices are a large rectangular tablet with the building's name set into the center of the parapet and smaller square tablets near the ends. Each has a frame of raised brick with granite corners.

The final building in the district (43-20) is another three-story brick Reniassance structure, six bays wide. The cornice has both a row of small brackets and widely-spaced larger ones. The straight-topped windows have iron caps and sills resting on consoles. The second-story windows have been replaced by three wide openings and there is a fire escape running down the front of the building. Around 1880 (before the corner building was raised) a large sign painted on the side wall proclaimed this building a "Branch of New York Washington Market."

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	X THEATER	
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The primary significance of this South Norwalk area is that it is an extensive and cohesive collection of late 19th and early 20th-century commercial buildings. Although there are several buildings which have architectural interest by themselves, the district as a whole is important because it preserves without intrusions a typical turn of the century urban streetscape, one which could be found in any Connecticut city. Today, however, few places can match this district in the number of contiguous old buildings nor in the overall atmosphere created by the density of building, the variety of styles and the ornate facades. Indeed, one is struck by how similar the present appearance of the area is to that captured in early photographs. Although the district is experiencing the usual downtown problems assaulted by both blight and redevelopment, the buildings remain as products of the vital, expansive and diverse economy of the period 1870-1920.

Such a collection offers the historian an important opportunity to formulate ideas about commercial architecture, particularly that of the small but not isolated city. Because this was an age of pedestrians and streetcars, street frontage was critical to retail enterprise, and was at a premium. Therefore, buildings were mostly narrow and deep, and no valuable frontage was wasted. The commercial district evolved as a continuous wall of buildings of approxiamtely the same height, scale and distance from the street.

A corollary of this building pattern is that commercial architecture became almost entirely concerned with the facade. This focus was practical, since no one would see the rear or side walls. Moreover, it was convenient to unite two or more buildings by giving them a new, common facade, thereby making a larger, new and prestigious building, rather than actually constructing a whole building. The bank building on lot 24-24 is an example. The penalty for facade-architecture, however, is paid at the end of the street: either a blank wall is exposed, as at the corner of South Main and Haviland; or the fancy window treatment (but not the cornice) is continued on the side wall, as on the corner of Washington and Water Street; or a whole new scheme is developed for the corner, hence the somewhat incongruous turret on the building on the corner of South Main and Washington (43-21).

Another facet of commercial architecture, well illustrated by buildings in th district, is the almost total design independence of the first floor exterior. The Sentinel Building (24-23) is an exception: second-story arches originally repeated the curve of first floor entrances now bricked in. Generally, however, the storefron could be rearranged to suit the business or conversely, the street-level facade could be retained when an entirely new building was built above it (# 43-21). This was a functional feature: the upper floors were put to a great variety of uses not necessarily connected to the downstairs businesses. Moreover, retail businesses of the period were subject to boom and bust, so that the retail space of a commercial block could not be planned too rigidly.

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Further adaptability was given to commercial buildings, particularly the earlier 19th-century ones, by architectural styles which allowed modularity and therefore, expansion. Most of the pre-1890 structures are either Renaissance or Romanesque Revival: these buildings could easily be added to with more horizontal units if space permitted. For example, the Old Well Cigar Company is a pair of abutting buildings behind one facade. What is disturbing, however, is the number of cases in which buildings were obviously intended to match, but are imperfect. The yellow-brick arcaded building on 43-10 was built in two parts, but its cornices don't quite meet! Two other pairs, on 24-12 and on 43-15 & 14, are alike in detail but not equal in height. This practice is a mystery.

The later buildings in the district - those from about 1890 on - tend to be less easily classifiable as to style, although they sometimes have retained the bracketted cornice of Italianate inspiration. What seems most different about the later buildings, however, is their stronger vertical emphasis. The Francis & Co. store (43-17), the United Bank Building (24-28), the Keeler Block (24-15) and the twins on lots 43-12 and 11 all have piers running the full height of the building, with the windows in a recessed plane. The windows seemed grouped vertically: only those on the top story are round-headed. Although they have pronounced cornices, the buildings seem capable of further upward expansion, at least stylistically. They are small-city cousins to the tall, often steel-framed commercial buildings of large cities. One might generalize by saying that the horizontally-repetitive styles of the earlier period were suited to the initial infilling of commercial areas, whereas these later, more vertical buildings, while no taller, are based upon designs which can expand upward, as in a mature, crowded downtown.

The district provides rich and abundant examples of the use of cast iron in 19th-century commercial architecture. It is used throughout - almost exclusively - for the ornate hoodmolds, cornices and parapets which provide the richness in Victorian architecture. Similarly, it was used for the highly decorative storefronts, many of which are at least partly visible. Cast iron allowed a maximum of intricate ornament, easy assembly (and disassembly),durability. and structural strength, all at low cost. It was a substitute for terra cotta and ultimately, for cut stone. The plethora of columns, moldings, fans, swags, vines and bosses found on these buildings would have taken an army of stonecutters. Cast iron was a mass production technology which responded to and helped perpetuate Victorian tastes.

The same considerations of economy and desire for architectural richness are found in the Comstock Brothers Store, the cast-iron building on South Main Street (43-23). Because there are hardly a handful of these buildings left in Connecticut, this is one of the most important single structures in the district. The building is typical of cast-iron architecture: the tiers of ribbed columns, the wide, tall windows, and the ornate cornice. The advantage of this technique - larger window surface and more daylight - was undoubtedly important to the clothing manufacturers who built this store.

Other buildings particularly significant by themselves include Hoyt's Theatre (43-26), built around 1890 and one of the oldest vaudeville houses left in the state, and the yellow brick, arcaded building next to it. The latter is perhaps the most unusual building in the district. It has a great sense of motion which its more solid neighbors lack. The undulating cornice and the terra cotta vines give it horizontal movement, and the full-height arches and the distinct separation among the planes of the piers, the masonry within the arches and the windows give it a vertical thrust. The vibrancy of the building is aided by the relatively light cornice (so light, in fact, that the major consoles continue right through it to become chimneys).

The intersection of South Main and Washington Streets was the major commercial center of South Norwalk in this period. At the east end of Washington Street were Norwalk Harbor and the only bridge to East Norwalk. A short distance from the west end of the street was the railroad depot. On the northwest corner of the intersection was the largest hotel in the city, the Mahackemo. The area was so busy that in 1895 it became necessary to eliminate the grade crossing, and the present railroad bridge was built then. The bridge is part of the district not only because it is typical of the engineering of the period but because it represents the impact of the railroad on the area, both in fostering growth and contributing to congestion.

The most striking facet of the district's history is the number and diversity of commercial enterprises found here. Although individual buildings had a succession of uses - the Fairfield Fire Insurance Building was later the Hoyt & Olmstead Cigar Company and then the Odd Fellows' Hall (43-22) - the overall mix of uses in the district remained fairly constant. Generally, the street-level floor was used for retail trade, with apartments, light manufacturing such as hats, paper boxes or cigars, or fraternal organizations on the upper floors. Many firms did both retail and wholesale business, such as Morgan's Hardware (43-18); in other cases, retailing and manufacturing were probably combined under one roof, as at Comstock Brothers Clothiers (43-23: the cast-iron building). The 1918 city directory lists in the district at least 25 apartment dwellers, about 13 trade, union or fraternal groups, and over 52 different kinds of businesses or professions, among which the more notable were groceries (10), clothing stores (9), banks (5), lawyers (7), real estate agents (10) and dentists (6). There were also a business college, a post office, two hotels, a theatre, and South Norwalk's daily paper, the Sentinel.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Danenberg, Elsie N. The Romance of Norwalk. New York: The States History Co.,1929.

Four Cities and Towns of Connecticut. New York: Acme Publishing and Engraving Co., 1890.

Lobozza, Carl. Norwalk, Connecticut: Pictures From the Past. Norwalk: Norwalk Historical Society, 1974.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5½

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	18	633820	4550800
B	18	633990	4550770
C	18	634000	4550680
D	18	633840	4550670

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of Lot #10, Block 43 (the south corner of Washington and Water Streets), the district follows the property line of this lot south, then west, then southwest, then west to Lot #26 so as to include the structures which front on Washington Street. The boundary then follows along the rear property lines of Lots 26,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,3,23,24, and 1. From the southeast corner of Lot 1 it runs west along the north side of Haviland Street, north along

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE: Bruce Clouette, Consultant

ORGANIZATION: Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE: March 28,1977

STREET & NUMBER: 59 South Propsect Street

TELEPHONE: (203) 566-3005

CITY OR TOWN: Hartford

STATE: CT

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE X LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE John W. Shannahan

TITLE Director, Connecticut Historical Commission DATE Oct 3, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 888-445

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Norwalk City Directory, 1894-1920, New Haven: Price & Lee.

Maps and views

Clark's Map of Fairfield County. Philadelphia, 1856.

New York City and Vicinity. New York: Beers, Ellis & Soule, 1867.

Norwalk and South Norwalk, 1875. Bird's-eye view, Lockwood House, Norwalk.

Norwalk, South Norwalk and East Norwalk (Bird's-eye view). New York: Landis and Hughes, 1899.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

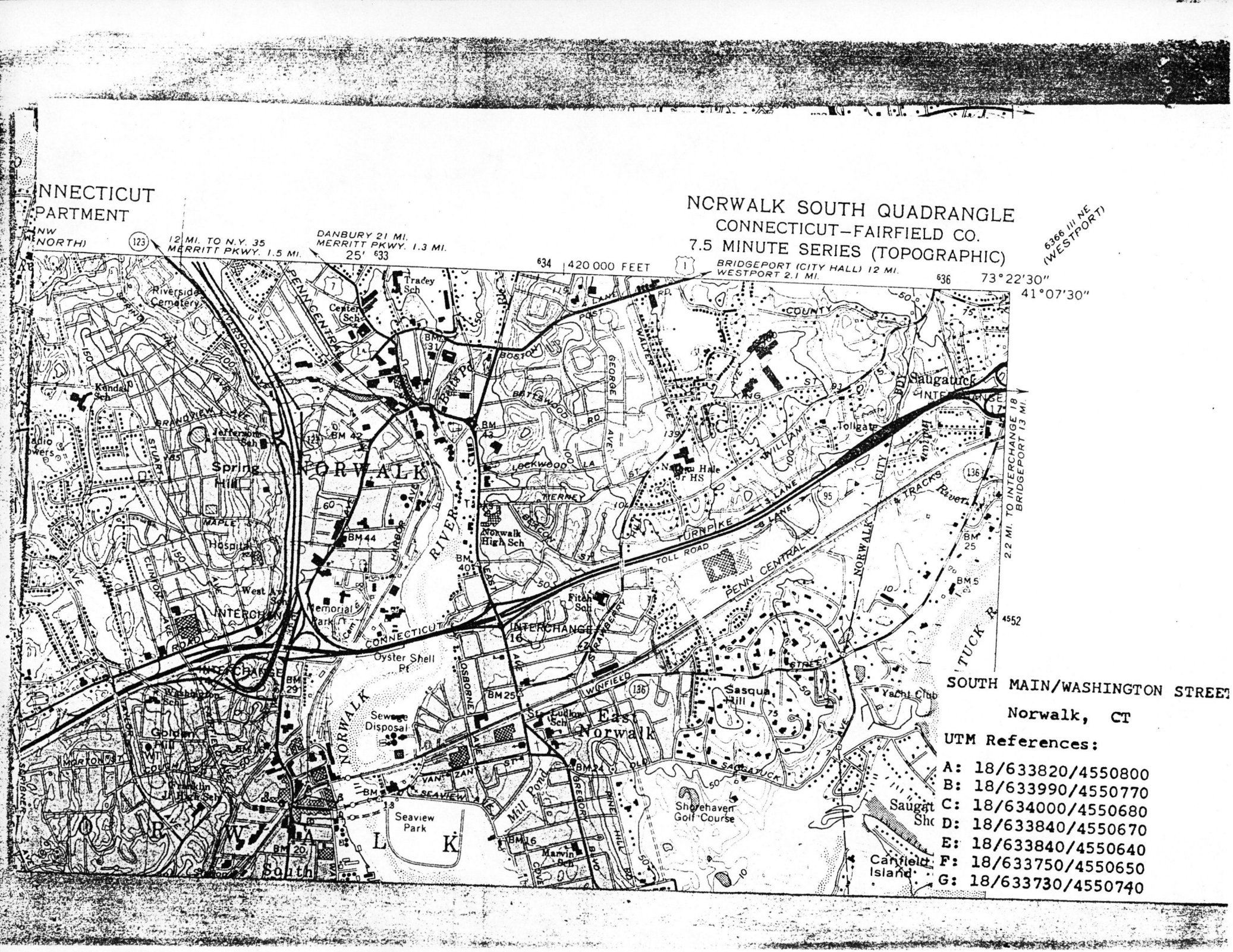
FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
South Main/Washington Street	10	thirteen

E 18 633840 4550640 F 18 633750 4550650 G 18 633730 4550740

the east side of South Main Street, includes the railroad bridge, and then runs northeasterly along the railroad right-of-way. It then runs in a straight line south along the east wall of the rear building on lot 25 until it reaches the property line of lot 24 (Block 24), in this way excluding most of the rear parking area. It follows the property line of lot 24 east, cuts across the driveway, then follows the lines of lots 23,22, and 21. The boundary then follows a straight line along the rear property lines of lots 19 (the building lot on Washington Street), 18, and 16, follows the eastern line of lot 16 southward, then goes in a straight line across the rear property lines of lots 15 and 13, cutting across the driveway in between. The boundary then follows the north and east lines of lot 12, crosses Washington Street, and returns to the starting point.

GPO 892 455

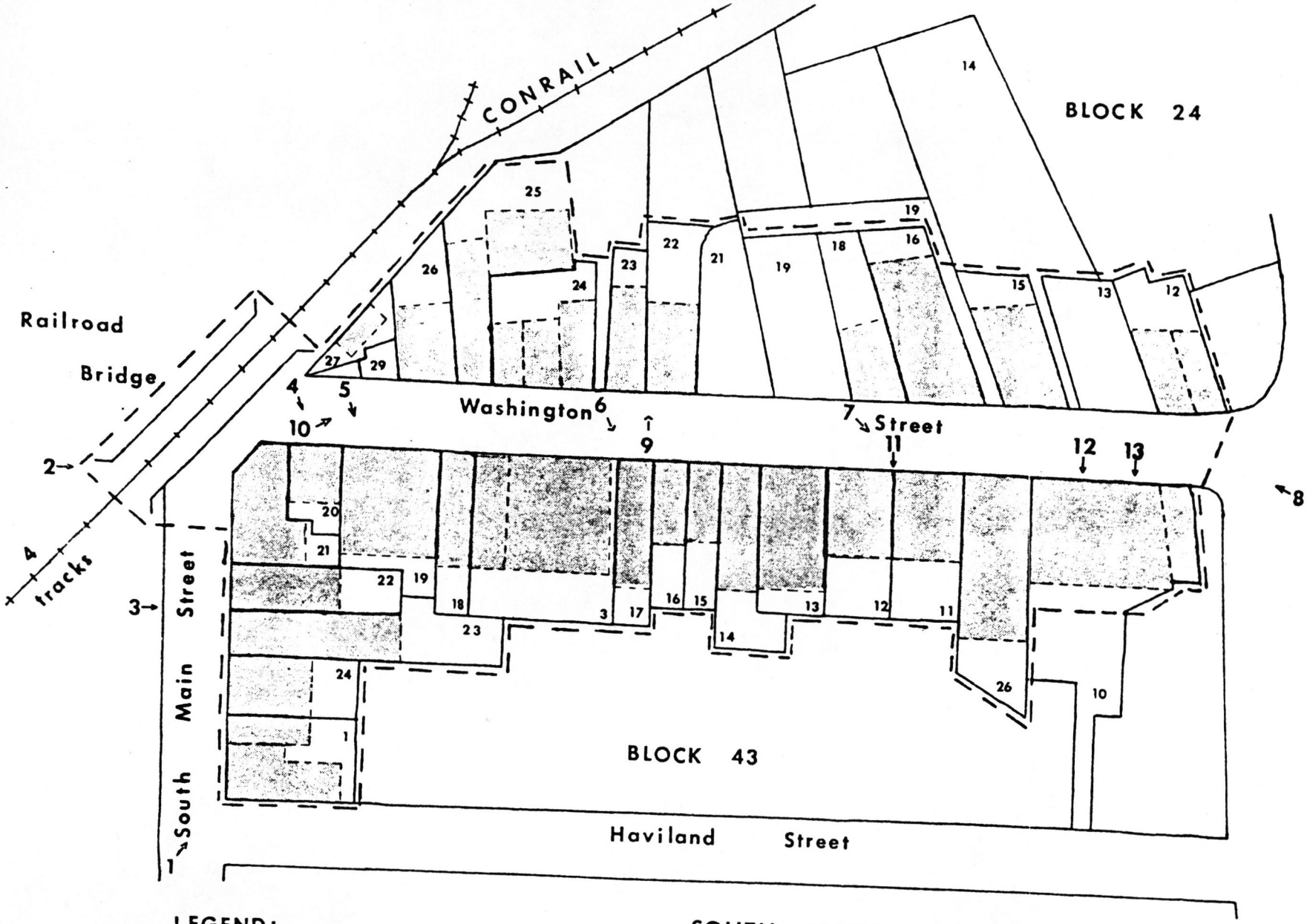


SOUTH MAIN/WASHINGTON STREET

Norwalk, CT

UTM References:

A: 18/633820/4550800
B: 18/633990/4550770
C: 18/634000/4550680
D: 18/633840/4550670
E: 18/633840/4550640
F: 18/633750/4550650
G: 18/633730/4550740



LEGEND:

13 Lot Number

Property Line

Building

District Boundary

9 Photo Position

SOUTH MAIN & WASHINGTON STREET

South Norwalk (Norwalk), CT

Adapted from Assessor's Map 15 SE

SCALE = 1:1200

BAC
3/77

Duplicate

77001393

WASO Form - 177
("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

South Main and Washington Streets Historic District

Fairfield County

CONNECTICUT

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: _____
Action: ___ ACCEPT 12/16/77
___ RETURN _____
___ REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☐ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ applicable criteria
☐ justification of areas checked
☐ relating significance to the resource
☐ context
☐ relationship of integrity to significance
☐ justification of exception
☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

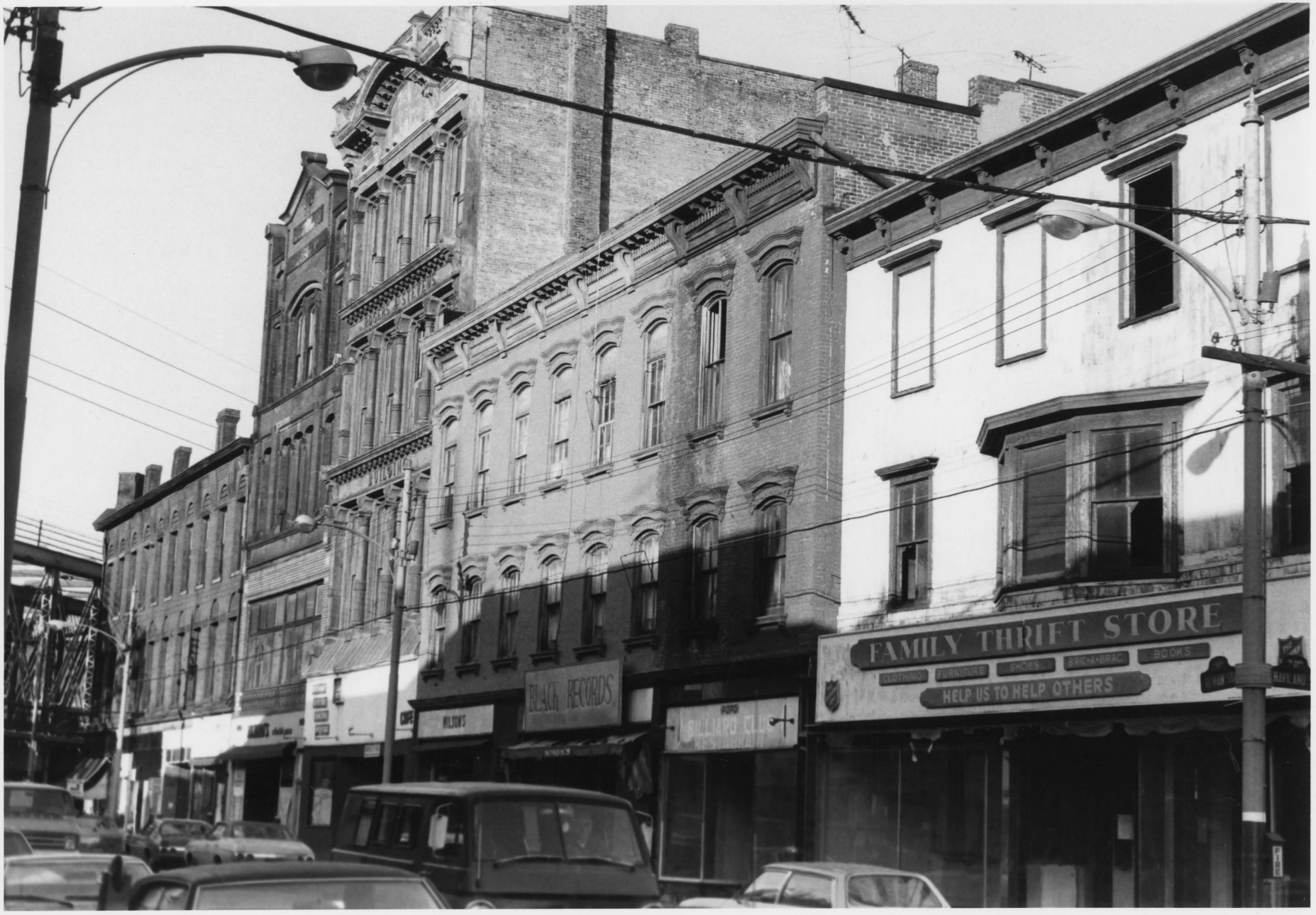
☐ Maps
☐ Photographs
☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

GPO 918-450

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet


FAMILY THRIFT STORE
CLOTHING
FURNITURE
SHOES
BRIC-A-BRAC
BOOKS
HELP US TO HELP OTHERS
BLACK RECORDS
WILSON'S
POOL
BILLIARD


DANGEROUS
LIVE WIRES
1,200 VOLTS
KEEP AWAY


1875
FAIRFIELD FIRE
INSURANCE BUILDING
ROGERS & STEVENS
BUILDING
ENTERTAINMENT


A. Dress Shop & Jewelry Store
SPEEDY DONUT
The BEST IN TOWN... MADE Fresh ON PREMI
DONUT SH P
HAMBURGE
OPEN


potpourri flea bazaar 2
potpourri & flea bazaar 1
DELI-GROCERY
WORKMAN'S FOOD CO-OP
caymar


FOX CYCLE
HARDWARE
the TIGER and the PUSSY CAT
FOR RENT
8 OFFICES
ECONOMY SALES
VACUUM CLEANER SPECIALISTS
AUTO PARTS - METAL KITCHEN CABINETS
98


Samuel Bendetson
REAL ESTATE
RIALTO SHOE REPAIR
LEATHER GOODS
J. J. Mallette
SPORTSWEAR
ACCESSORIES
FOUNDATIONS
Luis
South Norwalk
FURNITURE
APPLIANCES
A and B
New & Used
ARTICALS — Furniture


ACAPULCO


1912
KEFLER
Stives Market


"MAKE YOUR MOVE TO MILLER"
MILLER BEER
John's
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Kamar
CHEVROLET







UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

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

SOUTH MAIN/WASHINGTON STREET
Norwalk, CT

UTM References:

A: 18/633820/4550800
B: 18/633990/4550770
C: 18/634000/4550680
D: 18/633840/4550670
E: 18/633840/4550640
F: 18/633750/4550650
G: 18/633730/4550740

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 1951. Revised 1960

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 221 (1959). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 7 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CONNECTICUT
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

NORWALK SOUTH, CONN.
N4100—W7322.5/7.5

1960
PHOTOREVISED 1971
AMS 6366 III SW—SERIES V816

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1977
NATIONAL REGISTER
DEC 16 1977

NPS Form 10-900
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received SEP 26 1985
date entered NOV 8 1985

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

1. Name

historic N/A

and/or common South Main and Washington Streets Historic District (Boundary Increase)

2. Location

street & number 11-15 through 54-60 South Main Street N/A not for publication

city, town Norwalk X vicinity of South Norwalk

state Connecticut code 09 county Fairfield code 001

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership - see continuation sheet

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Norwalk Town Clerk

street & number City Hall - 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 X no

date 1985 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission

city, town 59 South Prospect Street
Hartford state Connecticut

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This boundary increase adds eleven buildings to the South Main and Washington Streets historic district in South Norwalk (Town of Norwalk), Connecticut. That district, listed on the National Register on December 16, 1977, is characterized by late 19th and early 20th-century multi-story brick commercial buildings, extending in two parallel rows on Washington Street from South Main Street eastward to Water Street. This boundary increase enlarges that district at the west end so as to include one more block to the south on the east side of South Main Street and also the buildings on the west side opposite the original district and the added buildings on the east side (see sketch map). Six of the eleven added structures stand directly across the street from buildings in the listed district. With the boundary increase, the district will include all contiguous historic commercial structures in this area.[1]

The buildings in the extension are mostly two or three stories tall, of brick construction, and are commercial buildings set close to each other or actually sharing party walls. Most were built in the 1920s, although one, the City Hotel (Photograph 6), is a landmark dating back to c.1870. The extension also includes an early diner (Photograph 4) and two mid 19th-century flat-roof Italian Villa-type houses forming rear additions to the commercial structures which replaced them in the 20th century (Photograph 4). There are no vacant lots or modern intrusions in the proposed area, so the buildings form cohesive rows of continuous historic structures (Photographs 1, 2 and 9). Some buildings are quite plain, but architectural elaboration runs the gamut from Classically detailed cornices (Photograph 2) to Spanish Colonial (Photograph 5) to Gothic (Photograph 10) to Tudor (Photograph 8). Buildings in the original district, including the pivotal cast-iron facade, are easily visible from every part of the boundary increase.

South Main Street is a busy urban thoroughfare and, along with Washington Street, forms the core of South Norwalk's commercial area. The district is visually set off from its surroundings by the raised railroad embankment on the north and west (including the heavy truss bridge under which South Main Street continues northward) and by residential areas to the south and east. The boundary for the increase was chosen to reflect both the obvious physical and visual barriers in the area and the commercial theme of the original district (see Boundary Justification, Item 10). (continued)

---

[1] At the time of the original nomination, it was anticipated that the buildings in the district on South Main Street would be demolished as part of a redevelopment program. Such demolition would have left the buildings presently under consideration isolated from the other structures on Washington Street. Since that demolition did not occur, the close relationship between the structures in the boundary increase and those in the original district has been preserved.

Location (continued):

Complete Street List:

11-15 South Main Street

17-19 South Main Street

23-29 South Main Street

33-35 South Main Street

37 South Main Street

47 South Main Street

40 South Main Street

46 South Main Street

51-53 South Main Street

Owners:

Address	District/Block/Lot (Assessor Records)	Owner & Address	Contributing/ Noncontributing
11-15 South Main	2/45/16	Raphael Camhi 14 West Avenue South Norwalk, Connecticut 06854	Contributing
17-19 South Main	2/45/14	Roodner Realty, Inc. Attn: Cindy Cox 30 South Beach Street Rowayton, Connecticut 06853	Contributing
23-29 South Main	2/45/13	Paul Port & Ralph Miolla 400 Main Street Stamford, Connecticut 06901	Contributing
33-35 South Main	2/45/12	Charles Slapin et al. 201 Newton Avenue Norwalk, Connecticut 06851	Contributing
37 South Main	2/45/11	Charles Slapin et al. 201 Newtown Avenue Norwalk, Connecticut 06851	Contributing
46 South Main	2/44/28	Francis Keogh Pine Hill Road East Norwalk, Connecticut 06885	Contributing
40 South Main	2/44/31	Len Cohen/Continental Realty 83 East Avenue Norwalk, Connecticut 06851	Contributing
47 South Main	2/45/10	Charles Slapin et al. 201 Newton Avenue Norwalk, Connecticut 06851	Contributing
51-53 South Main	2/45/9	Joseph Falcone, Jr. 5 School Street Norwalk, Connecticut 06851	Contributing
54-60 South Main	2/44/1	Donald Gans 68 Water Street South Norwalk, Connecticut 06854	Contributing

Existing Surveys (continued):

Norwalk: Historic Resources Inventory

Norwalk Redevelopment Agency
1976 - Local

Records deposited with Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut

Description (continued):

The buildings in the district are in fair condition: most have some surface deterioration such as peeling paint or rusting architectural metal. Structural condition of most appears from the outside to be good.

The historical appearance of most of the buildings is largely intact. Several retain one or more of their original storefronts, and details such as cornices, window ornament and decorative brickwork survive unaltered. The most serious changes are the replacement of the City Hotel's mansard roof (Photograph 6) and altered second-story windows on two of the buildings (Photographs 1 and 9).

An inventory of structures included in the boundary increase follows.

INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

South Main Street, East Side

11-15 South Main Street: Appears as two two-story buildings, the larger four-bay north part of which was built c.1922 and the southern bay c.1930. Both are plain brick structures with little elaboration. The southern part has a single opening on the second floor divided into three windows with transoms; there is a simple stepped parapet. The north part's stucco second story and parapet may represent an alteration from a similar design. Photograph 1.

17-19 South Main Street (Roodner Block): two stories, c.1910. Two storefronts and narrower central entry bay. Second floor has wide windows between white-brick piers. Metal cornice includes mutules, egg and dart molding. Paneled parapet has slightly projecting breaks above the piers. Photograph 1.

23-29 South Main Street (McMahon Block): three stories, wood-frame construction with stuccoed exterior, 1900. Six-bay facade. Elaborate pressed metal cornice with dentils, egg-and-dart molding, modillions with acanthus carving, and a paneled frieze. Photographs 1 and 2.

33-35 South Main Street (Udelman Building): two stories, 1927, yellow brick with limestone facade on the ground floor. Prominent cornices above the central entry and two wide storefronts; entry is surrounded by rope-turn carving. Wide three-part second-story windows grouped in threes beneath a molded cornice and set off by limestone quoins; center second-story window has a blind arch filled with basketweave brickwork. Name and date tablet within the stepped center portion of the parapet. Photographs 2 and 3.

(continued)

Description (continued):

37 South Main Street: one story, c.1925. Limestone or cast-concrete facade with three storefronts separated by paneled pilasters; wide plain frieze with molded cornice. Photograph 4, right. Large one-story extension to rear c.1950.

47 South Main Street: Shipps Diner, vacant, 1937, a small arched-roof diner with painted galvanized sheet-metal sides; windows have blind round-arched heads. Photograph 4. Two-story flat-roofed clapboarded Italianate house to rear.

51-53 South Main Street: two stories, c.1925. Spanish Colonial Revival details include a tiled pent roof over the two center second-story windows, pergolas over the end windows, and a shallow peak in the center of the parapet. Two of three storefronts are largely original with small-pane glass over the display windows and recessed center entry and simple wood panels below. Photograph 5. Two-story flat-roofed Italianate house with belvedere to rear. Photograph 4.

South Main Street, East Side

34-40 South Main Street (City Hotel): four-story corner block, c.1870, with full fourth story and flat roof a replacement for the original dormered Mansard roof. Six bays facing South Main Street. Elaborately molded cast-iron window sills and hoods on acanthus-leaf consoles; two-over-two sash. Photographs 6 and 7.

46 South Main Street (Mercantile Building): three stories, 1920, eight bays wide with two large half-timbered and stucco gables. Flemish-bond brickwork with burnt headers. Wide windows with steel casement sash. Decorative effects include a stone stringcourse above the storefronts, stone tablets set into the parapet (the center one with the building name and date) and basketweave-brick arches above the center third-floor windows. Four stores with remnants of original storefronts (small-pane glass above display windows) and sheet-metal ceilings. Photograph 8.

54-60 South Main Street (Harris & Gans Building): two stories, five bays on South Main Street, stuccoed facade between brick piers. Gothic pinnacles rising above piers; paneled parapet. Central cast-concrete tablet with Gothic tracery in relief; "heraldic" shield with "H/G". Second-floor windows (replaced sash) grouped in fives; one original storefront with small-pane glass above the display windows. Photographs 9 and 10.

8. Significance

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

Criteria A, C

Specific dates See Item 7, Inventory **Builder/Architect** Not known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The buildings in this boundary increase contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the South Main and Washington Streets historic district. That district was nominated to the National Register because its buildings embodied the distinctive characteristics of late 19th and early 20th-century commercial architecture (Criterion C) and also because they illustrate the historical development of the area as South Norwalk's commercial center (Crietrion A). Both these themes are amplified by the addition of the eleven buildings in the extension. Architecturally, they are very similar to the later buildings of the original district: predominantly of brick construction, they front directly on the sidewalk and are set close together in nearly continuous rows, the characteristic spatial arrangement of historic commercial areas. Stylistically the buildings exhibit the distinctive facades and architectural ornament which were intended to convey the good taste and prosperous status of the businessmen who built them. Elaborate cast-iron window hoodmolds, Classical cornices with diverse enrichment, and decorative brick effects illustrate some of the many options available to builders of the period. Moreover, the boundary increase extends the range of styles represented in the district with three revival designs -- Tudor, Gothic and Spanish Colonial -- from the 1920s.

The buildings in the boundary increase also continue the story of the area's development as the commercial hub of South Norwalk. The original uses of the buildings include a hotel, restaurants, and saloons to accomodate the many shoppers and travelers who passed through this busy area. Like the buildings in the original district, those in the extension also housed a variety of retail stores, particularly in the clothing and shoe businesses, and upper floors were rented for professional offices and service trades such as tailors. The area encompassed by the boundary increase was developed somewhat later than the major part of the district, and as a consequence the original owners and tenants of the buildings represented a greater diversity among the business people working there, with Irish, Italian, Jewish and women entrepreneurs joining the ranks of South Norwalk's proprietor class.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Prior to 1900, the west side of South Main Street street was nearly entirely residential, but in the early years of this century it gave way before the commerical growth which had made Washington Street and the east side of South Main Street the center of South Norwalk. The east side of the street was already commercial: the City Hotel, built about 1870, was one of several large hotels in the area to take advantage of the nearby railroad depot. In the form of the similar and related Music Hall Block, the hotel originally extended onto the site of the Mercantile Building, and there was another hotel on the corner of South Main and Elizabeth Streets, the Clifford, which

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Lobozza, Carl. Norwalk, Connecticut: Pictures From the Past. Norwalk, 1974.

Norwalk City Directory, 1910-1930.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Norwalk and South Norwalk, 1884-1927.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 2.5

Quadrangle name Norwalk South **Quadrangle scale** 1:24 000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	632730	455070
B	18	632730	455060
C	18	632760	455060
D	18	632760	455050
E	18	632730	455050
F	18	632740	455080
G	18	632640	455080
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The extension abuts the western end of the existing district and includes all the lots fronting on South Main Street through 54-60 on the east side and 51-53 on the west, with the boundary running along the rear property lines (see sketch map).

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries N/A

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Bruce Clouette & Matthew Roth	Edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator	
organization	Historic Resource Consultants	**date**	January 29, 1985
street & number	The Colt Armory 55 Van Dyke Avenue	**telephone**	(203) 547-0268
city or town	Hartford	**state**	Connecticut

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director: Connecticut Historical Commission **date** September 19, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 11-8-85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 894-785

Significance (continued):

burned in 1923. Both the Music Hall and the Hotel Clifford were replaced in the 1920s by commercial blocks. Thus both sides of the street primarily represent the commercial development of the early twentieth century.

Like many of the buildings in the original district, these new blocks had stores on the ground floor and mostly offices above. Clothing dominated the retail trade in the area, with millinery shops, shoe stores and garment retailers in abundance. Lawyers, accountants, and real estate agents filled the district's office space. Many buildings accomodated restaurants, saloons, or billiard parlors, reflecting the area's continued role as a center for entertainment and social life. Generalization, however, obscures one of the key points about the area: it had an extremely diverse collection of commercial uses. Following is a list of buildings with some of their earliest tenants; although not all these businesses were long-lived, they are at least representative of the commercial vitality of the area:

11-15 South Main Street: Champion Shoe Repair, contractor Vincent Camarata, tailor A. Czibere.

17-19 South Main Street (Roodner Block): Prensky Bros. Clothiers, shoe store, dentist office

23-29 South Main Street (McMahon Block): Pong's Chinese laundry, McPartland's saloon, Elite Bakery

33-35 South Main Street (Udelman Building): Udelman's Cloaks and Suits, Sanitary Bakery (later rented to the Post Office), American Conservatory of Music, plus three law firms, two realtors, and a bonding company

47 South Main Street: Burdick Diner, Rosenthal brothers, proprietors

51-53 South Main Street: United Paint & Wallpaper, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, chiropodist Lawrence Stiles, tailor Isadore Druks

34-40 South Main Street (City Hotel): hotel, Schneider's pool room, Magner & Troy Saloon

46 South Main Street (Mercantile Building): Mark-off Shoes, Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Sally Shop Millinery, Jack's Men's Shop, photographer M. H. Manugian, lawyer A. Slavitt, insurance agents Edward Nixon and Mrs. S.E. Lane, Hoyt realty, and accountant Frank Robinson

54-60 South Main Street (Harris & Gans Building): Clifford Pharmacy, Clifford Bowling & Billiards, jeweler Joseph Chirappa, shoedealer Samuel Green, Madame Jeanette's Ladies' Furnishings, the Savola Restaurant, and Henry Harris's delicatessen

(continued)

Significance (continued):

It is apparent from the names of these proprietors that the stores in the area of the boundary increase represented both the old wealth of Norwalk and business people of immigrant heritage. Of the established merchants, Samuel Roodner was typical. He was a flour and grain dealer and real estate speculator who, in addition to his Roodner Block at 17-19 South Main Street, also owned a large commercial block which still stands in the original district. Another established Norwalk firm which erected a block in the area of the extension was Harris & Gans, coal and wood dealers on Water Street. But many of the area's businesses were operated by people of Irish, Jewish, Italian and other ethnic heritage. Perhaps because this was a commercial area developed later than Washington Street and somewhat removed from the prime business center, rents were lower and there was more opportunity for both ethnic business people and women such as insurance agent Lane.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The architecture of the extension complements the value of the South Main and Washington Streets historic district as a diverse, richly detailed and representative collection of historic commercial architecture. In setting, scale, and materials these buildings are quite similar to those in the original district: they are mostly brick, multi-story structures set close to the sidewalk and close to each other, if not actually adjoining. For the most part the architecture in both the district and the extension is facade-oriented, in which enrichment is confined to street-facing elevations. Although the c.1870 City Hotel (Photograph 6) shares the elaborate cast-iron hoodmolds found on some of the original district's Victorian buildings, most of the structures in the extension date from the period 1900-1930 and represent the later end of the range found in the district as listed. The original district, however, explicitly stated as its theme commercial architecture from 1870 to 1920 and in fact includes several buildings from the period 1900-1930.

The 1900 McMahon Block (Photograph 2) has the prominent cornice enriched with modillions or other bracket forms which, in Italianate, Renaissance, or Classical form, was a dominant feature in commercial architecture from the 1870s on. Its neighbor is similar but its more Classical cornice and paneled parapet suggest a Georgian Revival influence. Other buildings in the district are considerably plainer (Photograph 1), but since in materials and setting and historical associations they are like others both in the extension and original district, they are included as contributing structures. The 1927 Udelman Building (Photographs 2 and 3) is a good example of 20th-century simplification of commercial architecture: rather than imitating an historical style, it uses decorative masonry effects (quoins, basketweave brickwork) to relieve the plainness of its form; it also has some excellent limestone storefront and entrance details.

(continued)

Significance (continued):

Three 1920s revival styles not found in the earlier district are included in this extension: the Tudor Mercantile Building (Photograph 8), the Gothic-detailed Harris & Gans Building (Photographs 9 & 10), and the Spanish Colonial Revival building at 51-53 South Main Street (Photograph 5). In each case the most prominent feature of the facade -- the half-timbered gables, imitation stone pinnacles, or tiled pent roof -- transforms essentially plain lines and functional form (the wide window bays characteristic of the 1920s) into an aspect approximating the architecture of bygone days. These picturesque styles extend the usefulness of the original district as a catalog of commercial genres, as well as providing a diverse and visually interesting streetscape.

Geographical Data (continued):

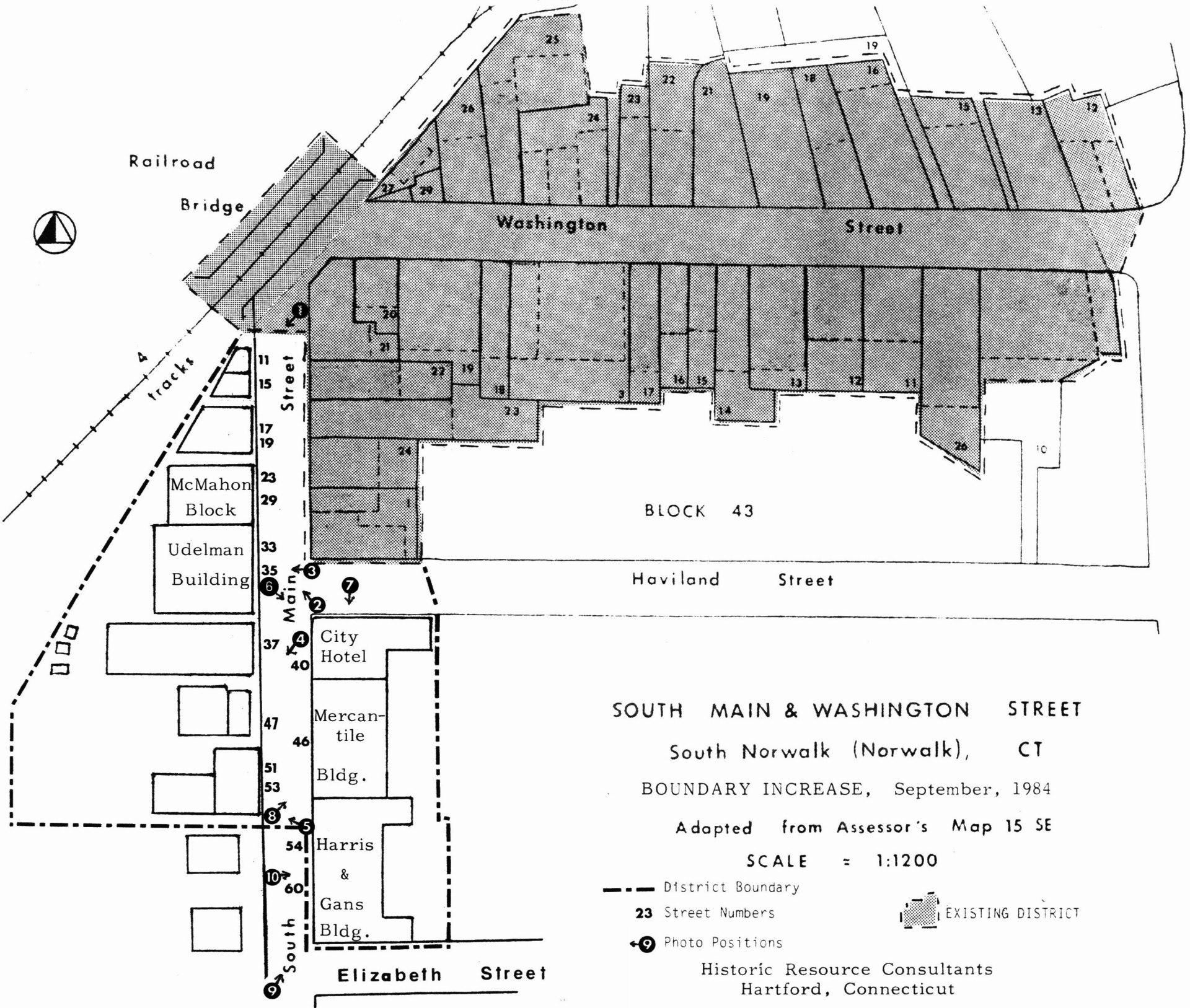
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The theme of the original district was commercial architecture and the story of South Norwalk's commercial development. Residential architecture was not included, nor were the industrial uses nearby on Water Street. This proposed boundary increase continues to follow the commercial theme. Just as 19th-century houses on Haviland Street were not considered as part of the original district, so they have been excluded from this increase. By the same reasoning, houses adjacent to the southern edge of the west side of the proposed increase, part of a long row of similar Victorian dwellings, have not been included.

The barriers which formed part of the original boundary justification continue to visually and physically isolate these buildings from other parts of South Norwalk. The raised railroad right-of-way cuts off any sight line or other communication along the northern and western edges, and the massive railroad overpass provides a visual terminus to the area even though South Main Street itself continues to the other side.

The southern edge of the boundary, terminated on the west side by residential development, is terminated on the east side by Elizabeth Street. The lot south of Elizabeth Street is a large vacant parcel, and the next building is a modern discount retailer. The building after that is a c.1900 brick commercial structure, but the intervening open land and relatively recent construction make it inadvisable to extend the boundary so to include this not particularly distinguished building. Beyond that, South Main Street continues into residential development similar to the west side.

In summary, the proposed boundary increase augments the original district's themes of commercial development and commercial architecture by adding a cohesive group of mostly early 20th-century business buildings. While many of these are plainly detailed some, such as the Mercantile Block and the Spanish Colonial Revival building across the street, are architecturally distinguished by their stylish details. All form the continuous rows of multi-story, masonry structures which characterize historic commercial districts, and all are associated with the development of this part of South Norwalk as a retail and office center.


Railroad
Bridge
4 tracks
Washington Street
Main Street
South Elizabeth Street
Haviland Street
BLOCK 43
McMahon Block
Udelman Building
City Hotel
Mercantile Bldg.
Harris & Gans Bldg.
SOUTH MAIN & WASHINGTON STREET
South Norwalk (Norwalk), CT
BOUNDARY INCREASE, September, 1984
Adapted from Assessor's Map 15 SE
SCALE = 1:1200
District Boundary
23 Street Numbers
Photo Positions
EXISTING DISTRICT
Historic Resource Consultants
Hartford, Connecticut

8500[illegible]05

WASO Form - 177
("R" June 1984)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

South Main and Washington Streets Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Fairfield County
CONNECTICUT

Substantive Review

SEP 26 1985

Working No. _____
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
Date Due: 10/24/85 - 11/10/85
Action: ✓ ACCEPT 11-8-85
___ RETURN _____
___ REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☒ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

THE BOUNDARY INCREASE MEETS NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERION C FOR ITS COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE AND FOR ITS ASSOCIATION WITH COMMERCE IN SOUTH NORWALK. (CRITERION A IS MINIMALLY JUSTIFIED, HOWEVER). THE 1937 DINER IS NOTED AS CONTRIBUTING, BUT SINCE IT IS LESS THAN 50 YEARS OLD, IT WOULD NEED TO BE SHOWN TO BE INDIVIDUALLY SIGNIFICANT. A CASE HAS NOT BEEN MADE.

Recom./Criteria ACCEPT - A+C
Reviewer MAC DOUGAL
Discipline ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
Date 11/8/85
___ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: ___ technical corrections cited below
___ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
☐ excellent	☐ deteriorated	☐ unaltered	☐ original site
☐ good	☐ ruins	☐ altered	☐ moved date _____
☐ fair	☐ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates
☐ boundary selection

8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☒ applicable criteria SEE COMMENTS ON REVERSE
☐ justification of areas checked
☐ relating significance to the resource
☐ context
☐ relationship of integrity to significance
☒ justification of exception SEE COMMENTS ON REVERSE
☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____
Quadrangle name _____
UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

☐ Maps
☐ Photographs
☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

Addenda, 5/1998

Significance of Interlocking Tower

Like the nearby railroad bridge, the interlocking tower that is situated adjacent to the Metro North railroad right-of-way, on the north side of Washington Street (Lot 27 on the sketch map), contributes to the significance of the district because 1) it dates from the period of South Norwalk's emergence as a major commercial center and 2) it relates to one of the factors that led to that development, namely, the area's exceptional access to rail transportation (Criterion C). The primary purpose of the tower, known as Berkshire interlocking, was to control the juncture of the New Haven Railroad's New Haven to New York City main line with an important branch line that led north at this point toward Danbury. Both lines carried passengers and freight.

The tower assumed its present form around 1895 when the right-of-way was widened and raised up so as to pass over the busy intersection of South Main and Washington streets; formerly, the trains ran at grade. This work, part of the largest episode of railroad construction in the state since the initial construction of the 1830s and 1840s, created the four-track mainline that was electrified a few years later and remains in service today, serving commuter trains to New York and the trains of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor. The upper wooden part of the tower closely resembles an earlier Berkshire tower (c.1880?) shown in old photographs; it is likely that it was retained and raised atop a new brick base to serve the reconstructed grade-separated junction.

The Berkshire tower is also significant because it represents a once-common but now rare type of structure, the railroad interlocking tower (Criterion C). The purpose of such a tower was to provide shelter for a series of manually operated levers and indicators that controlled, via long steel rods, the numerous track switches associated with the junction. These control levers, still in place in the tower, are rarely found intact, since for more than 40 years all main track switches on this route have been under central electrified control. In addition to its historic engineering features, the tower exhibits the characteristic architecture of its type. As was typical, it rises a full two stories above the level of the track and provides a wide expanse of windows on all track-facing elevations; these elements reflect the important role of direct visual observation and visible signals in the track control of that period. The hip roof form was also very common and was typical of the picturesque detailing applied to passenger stations and other publicly visible railroad structures in this period.

Addenda, 5/1998

Additional Sources:

Roth, Matthew. ***Connecticut: An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites***. Washington, D.C.: Society for Industrial Archeology, 1981. Cites rarity and significance of tower's interlocking mechanism, p. 23.

Turner, Gregg M. and Melancthon W. Jacobus. ***Connecticut Railroads, an Illustrated History***. Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society, 1989. Photograph of tower, p. 283.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: South Main and Washington Streets Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Fairfield

DATE RECEIVED: 5/29/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/13/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 77001393

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 6/24/98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Accepted

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER E Beall DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 6/24/98

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


M&M SMOKE SHOP
MUNICIPAL
PARKING
NO PARKING TO THIS SIGN
EMERGENCY NO PARKING
TOW AWAY ZONE


NORWALK REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY
AVAILABLE
847-1282


A.D. 1927
UDELMAN
BUILDING
ICE
ONNECTICUT
UDELM
COATS
No 33
33
LOPMENT AGENCY


Shipps
DINER
phone
SONECOR Systems


KEYS MADE
ROSENFIELD
Dorothy's Beauty Box


CITY HOTEL




NORWALK JEWELRY & LOAN CO.
LOANS ON VALUABLES
COUNTDOWN
44
MERCANTILE BLDG.
JEWELRY
Moveable Feast


SO. MAIN ST. GROCERY DELI.
JUDY'S


HARRIS & CANS

4/26/85

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

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

Boundary Increase:
South Main & Washington Streets
Historic District

South Norwalk (Norwalk), CT

UTM References:

A; 18.632730.4550720
B: 18.632730.4550630
C: 18.632760.4550630
D: 18.632760.4550550
E: 18.632730.4550550
F: 18.632740.4550580
G: 18.632640.4550580

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 1951. Revised 1960

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 221 (1959). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 7 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

CONNECTICUT
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

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

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1973

NORWALK SOUTH, CONN.
N4100—W7322.5/7.5

1960
PHOTOREVISED 1971
AMS 6366 III SW—SERIES V816

LAW OFFICES

SLAVITT, CONNERY & VARDAMIS

618 WEST AVENUE
P. O. BOX 2129
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT 06852
(203) 838-7555

ABRAHAM D. SLAVITT
PAUL R. CONNERY (1953)
ROBERT A. SLAVITT
GEORGE A. VARDAMIS **
STEPHEN A. HABETZ
THOMAS F. MAXWELL, JR.
FRANCIS M. BOSZE
ELLERY E. PLOTKIN *
STEPHEN J. CONOVER *
M. JEFFRY SPAHR
BRUCE M. PERLMAN
MICHAEL P. SWEENEY

*ALSO ADMITTED IN NEW YORK
**ALSO ADMITTED IN MAINE

HARRY M. LESSIN
OF COUNSEL

RECEIVED
Connecticut Historical Commission

April 19, 1985

State Historic Preservation Board
56 South Prospect Street
Hartford, CT. 06106

Re: South Main and Washington Street Historic District
Premises City Hotel, intersection of South Main Street and Haviland Street
Premises Bounded Generally:

NORTH	97	plus or minus feet by Haviland Street
EASTERLY	50	feet more or less by land of others
SOUTHERLY	197	feet more or less by land of others
WESTERLY	50	feet more or less by Washington Street

The undersigned owners do hereby object to the individual parcel being listed in the National Register of Historical Places as a separate and distinct building. The undersigned have no objection to the property being included within the South Main and Washington Streets Historical District as a building necessary for the maintenance of historical values of that district.

Very truly yours,

Edward Frank

Walter Berlin

Leonard Cohen

Warner Berlin

Joseph Santella

Constituting a majority of the owners of said premises

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of May 1985

Harold M. Hillman
Notary Public

NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission Expires
March 31, 1989

Historic Resource Consultants, Inc.

Additional Documentation Accepted

May 13, 1998

RECEIVED

MAY 1 3 1998

Connecticut Historical Commission

Mr. John F. A. Herzan
National Register Coordinator
Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

Subject: Significance of South Norwalk (Berkshire) Interlocking Tower

Dear John:

Enclosed are two NR Continuation Sheets that address the significance of this resource. The interlocking tower is listed on the National Register as part of the South Main and Washington Streets Historic District in South Norwalk, listed on December 16, 1977; I was the consultant who prepared the original nomination form.

At that time, the present National Register contributing/noncontributing distinction did not exist. Instead, the Connecticut Historical Commission had adopted, as a way of prioritizing buildings within districts, the distinction Critical/Not Critical. **Although both are two-category distinctions, they have no direct relationship to each other and are in no way comparable.** "Critical" was intended to call attention to the centrally important, well-preserved resources without which the district could not exist. It was primarily a facade-oriented judgment based upon the degree of architectural elaboration and the extent of originality. Not long after it was adopted, the excessive restrictiveness of this classification was recognized by the State Historic Preservation Board. A three-part system was adopted that classified resources as "critical," "contributing," and "noncontributing." Under this system, the tower would certainly have been classified as "contributing." All these terms fell from use in 1978 with the passage of the tax-credit legislation that put in place the federally recognized contributing/noncontributing distinction. Under the criteria, the tower should, as the enclosed sheets make clear, be considered as a contributing structure.

Sincerely,

Bruce Clouette

offices: The Colt Armory 55 Van Dyke Avenue Hartford, CT 06106 860 547-0268

77001393

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION

RECEIVED 2280
MAY 29 1998
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

May 14, 1998

Ms. Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20006

Subject: South Main and Washington Streets Historic District
Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is supplemental information on the South Norwalk (Berkshire) Interlocking Tower, a historic resource listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the South Main and Washington Streets Historic District in Norwalk, Connecticut,

This communication is intended to explain why the Interlocking Tower is a contributing historic resource within this National Register historic district.

Thank you for adding this data to the subject National Register file. If you have any questions, please call John Herzan, National Register Coordinator, at the telephone number listed below.

Sincerely,

John W. Shannahan
State Historic Preservation Officer

JWS/mc

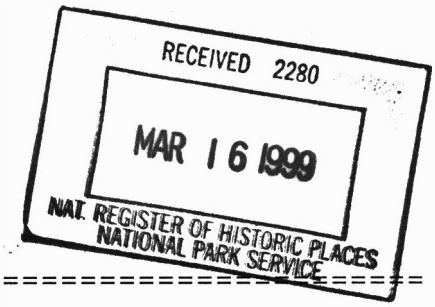
TEL: (860) 566-3005 e-mail: cthist@neca.com *FAX: (860) 566-5078*
59 SOUTH PROSPECT ST. - HARTFORD, CONN 06106 - 1901
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

449

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: _____

other name/site number: **South Main and Washington Streets Historic District (Boundary Increase #2)**

2. Location

street & number: 1-5 Ann Street (77-79 North Main Street); 9, 11, 15, 23, 29, 38, 41, 50, 55 North Main Street

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Norwalk vicinity: South Norwalk

state: CT county: Fairfield code: 001 zip code: 06854

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
10	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this __X__ 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 __X__ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ____ See cont. sheet.

John W. Shannahan March 10, 1999

Signature of certifying official Date

John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Edson H. Beall 4.15.99

__V__ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic:	COMMERCE	Sub:	specialty store
	COMMERCE		financial institution
	RECREATION AND CULTURE		theater
Current:	COMMERCE	Sub:	specialty store
	COMMERCE		financial institution
	RECREATION AND CULTURE		theater

Historic:

COMMERCE: Restaurant
GOVERNMENT: City Hall

Current:

COMMERCE: Restaurant
RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum
VACANT/NOT IN USE

==========
7. Description
==========
Architectural Classification:

Italianate
Queen Anne
Classical Revival

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation STONE roof ASPHALT
walls BRICK other METAL
STONE

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

==========
8. Statement of Significance
==========
Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: state.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period(s) of Significance: c.1870 - c.1930

Significant Dates: See Item 7

Significant Person(s):

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect/Builder: See Item 7

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

Architectural Classification:

Colonial Revival
Late Gothic Revival
Moderne
Other: Post-Modern

Present and Historic Physical Appearance:

This boundary increase extends the historic commercial district of South Norwalk north of the 1895 railroad bridge so as to include eight contiguous buildings on the east side of the street and two on the west side. They are predominantly large late 19th or early 20th-century commercial buildings, of brick construction and two or three stories high. Like the buildings in the existing district, they are situated directly on the sidewalk and form a continuous line of storefronts along the curve of North Main Street; two are corner blocks that continue along Ann and Marshall Streets, side streets running to the east. Most of the storefronts have been modernized, but the upper floors continue to exhibit the characteristic features of various historical architectural styles: Queen Anne-style shingling and tower (Photograph 1), Italianate cornice brackets and arched windows (Photograph 2), and Neo-Classical pilasters and entablatures (Photographs 3-6). One late-1920s building represents the late Gothic Revival, with foliate corbels and bands of pointed-arch ornament (Photographs 7 and 8), while another exhibits stylized Classical and geometric ornament reflective of Art Deco inspiration(Photographs 9 and 10).

Outside of this boundary increase, the other blocks on the west side of North Main Street, as well as both sides north of the proposed boundary, are characterized by modern office and commercial buildings; the boundary was delineated so as to include contiguous historic commercial buildings similar to those in the original district and its increase to the south. Together with this increase, the entire historic commercial center of South Norwalk will be encompassed by the South Main and Washington Streets Historic District.

All of the buildings have been classified as contributing. One, an amalgam of two one-story 19th-century buildings behind a Post-Modern "Classical" facade, represents a substantial alteration; however, even in this case the distinctive siting and scale of a turn-of-the-century

commercial district remain, and from the rear, the building's original brick walls are intact and make clear its historical origins.

Inventory of Resources

Address	Description	Contributing/ Noncontributing
1-5 Ann Street (77-79 North Main St.)	MURVON BUILDING, Neo-Classical details, 1928, Bernhardt Doehrer (Norwalk), architect. Two stories, red brick walls with yellow brick accents, brick piers, parapet, three-part "Chicago" windows. Main entrance has cast-stone pilasters, lintel, cresting; round-arched second-story window above. Photograph 6.	Contributing
9 North Main Street	Queen Anne style wood-frame building, c.1890, two stories, low-pitched roof, clapboard and shingle exterior. Round-arched second-story windows. Round tower with conical roof cantilevered at second story, southwest corner. Photograph 1.	Contributing
11 North Main Street	EDLIN BUILDING, Italianate style, c.1880, three stories, brick walls, bracketed cornice, segmental-arched windows with cast-iron acanthus leaf-detailed hoodmolds and sills. Ground level altered c.1980, second story c.1920. Photograph 2.	Contributing
21 North Main Street	Two formerly separate brick one-story 19th-century buildings now combined behind one five-bay stucco Post-Modern Neo-Classical facade. Photograph 3.	Contributing

Address	Description	Contributing/ Noncontributing
23 North Main Street	Commercial building, c.1900, Neo-Classical style, two stories, yellow-brick walls, brick parapet above Classical denticulated cornice. Second-story windows altered, 1924. Photographs 3 and 4.	Contributing
29 North Main Street	PALACE THEATER, orig. Beaux Arts style, 1914, W. H. and H. McLean (Boston), architects; substantially remodeled, Neo-Classical style, 1929, Eugene DeRosa (New York City), architect. Two stories, brick walls with limestone detailing (parapet urns, cornice moldings, festooned shield on pediment, stylized Composite capitals on pilasters). Photographs 3-5.	Contributing
38 North Main Street	Commercial building, 1928, Late Gothic Revival style, Benjamin Dreisler (New York City), architect. Two stories, brick and steel construction, cast-stone facade in imitation of travertine, Gothic-arch frieze above first story and along stepped parapet. Second-story pilasters with Gothic-arch panels, Medieval foliate corbels, and bell-shaped domed caps. Photographs 7-8.	Contributing

41 North Main Street	NORWALK CITY HALL (Norwalk Museum), Colonial Revival style, 1912, Barber and Bissell, architects. Hip roof with domed belfry, two-and-a-half stories, brick walls, quoins. Two-story pedimented portico with four marble Doric columns. Photograph 3.	Contributing

Address	**Description**	**Contributing/ Noncontributing**
50 North Main Street	PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY (Fleet Bank), 1929, Moderne style, Frank H. Bissell (Norwalk), architect. Two stories, limestone facade. Wide fluted pilasters; parapet panels with eagle, shield, and flower decoration. Metal window spandrels between stories have floral decoration, fluting, and zig-zag bands. Panel above entry decorated with zig-zags and stylized waves, flowers, leaves, and interlocking tendrils. Photographs 9-10.	Contributing
55 North Main Street	SAMUEL ROODNER BUILDING, Commercial style, 1924. H. E. Koerner (Bridgeport), architect. Two stories, brick exterior, soldier-course accents, stepped parapet.	Contributing

Summary:

The buildings in this boundary increase contribute to the significance of the South Main and Washington Streets Historic District by adding numerous well-preserved examples of particular types of commercial architecture (Criterion C) and by further substantiating the area's historical importance in the economic development of Norwalk (Criterion A). South Norwalk's role as a harbor, railroad junction, and industrial center led to commercial expansion in the post-Civil War period, with banks, mercantile blocks, and wholesale and retail businesses first appearing on Washington Street, and then spreading outward on South and North Main Streets. Prior to its commercial development, the area in this boundary increase was characterized by a mixture of hat factories and other small-scale industrial enterprises, scattered dwellings, and small business buildings such as that still in place at 9 North Main Street (Photograph 1). In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the various properties were developed with an ever-increasing density, until by 1930 the area had come to resemble the rest of South Norwalk's central business district.

Architectural Significance:

In terms of the range of styles and the degree of architectural embellishment, the buildings in this boundary increase are comparable to those in the district as originally listed and as amended. The Italianate style is epitomized in the upper-story arched windows, bracketed cornice, and finely detailed cast-iron window sills and lintels of the Edlin Building (Photograph 2). The characteristic features of turn-of-the-century revival styles, particularly the Neo-Classical and Colonial, are in evidence in the building at 23 North Main Street, the Palace Theater, the Norwalk City Hall, and the Murvon Building (Photographs 3 - 6). In addition, the boundary increase adds two outstanding examples of the commercial architecture of the 1920s, a Late Gothic Revival block executed in cast-stone and a richly ornamented Art-Deco bank building (Photographs 7- 10), further extending the diversity of the district's architecture.

The architects of the buildings in the boundary increase represent a mix of New York City and local practitioners similar to that found in the other parts of the district. The Neo-Gothic building and the Palace Theater as re-built in 1929 were the work of architects from the City, Benjamin Dreisler and Eugene DeRosa, respectively, while other blocks were designed by H. E. Koerner of Bridgeport and Bernhardt

Doehrer and Frank H. Bissell of Norwalk. Bissell (1881-1957)had a large influence on the look of Norwalk that endures to this day. In addition to the Norwalk City Hall, he designed many other important early 20th-century public buildings, including two schools, a fire station, and a public library, either alone or in partnership with Joel D. Barber. Bissell's Moderne design for the People's Trust Company building is a model of the stylization and iconography that characterized that movement. The combination of geometric zigzags and vegetative motifs in the window spandrels and entry panels is especially notable, as are the frieze carvings that incorporate an eagle, shield, and flower, appropriately symbolizing the strength, protection, and growth offered by the bank within.

Historical Importance:

The buildings in the boundary increase further illustrate a significant chapter in Norwalk's economic history, the emergence of South Norwalk as an important commercial center. Samuel Roodner, a South Norwalk flour and grain dealer who built several buildings in the earlier-listed parts of the district, once again played a key role in propelling the city's growth. Roodner was reponsible for both the initial construction of the Palace Theater and for its alteration to its present appearance in 1929, and he built the large block at the corner of North Main and Marshall Streets that originally accommodated 14 stores. Roodner was born in 1876 in Russia and came to the United States in 1893. A biographical entry in 1928 noted that "in fact, Mr. Roodner has completely rebuilt the city" and that his many "large and imposing edifices" had made him the town's biggest taxpayer (Wilson, Vol. III, p. 224). Roodner was not alone in his speculative activities. A group of industrial managers, attorneys, and small businessmen, of both Yankee and immigrant heritage, founded the People's Trust Company in 1913 to provide capital that would further sustain the area's business growth, and riding the wave of prosperity in the 1920s, the bank moved from its original location on Washington Street to a new headquarters on North Main Street. The Murvon Building at the corner of Ann Street was built about the same time by another set of Norwalk entrepreneurs, Julianna Murphy and Edward H. Von Castleton. Murphy was the proprietor of the Murphy Manufacturing Company, a toy and novelty factory started by her father, when she married Von Castleton, and together they added numerous other businesses to their portfolio, including a seed company, a printing company, and interests in two bowling alleys.

One distinguishing characteristic of turn-of-the-century central business districts that is well-illustrated by the boundary increase was a rich variety of businesses. A partial list of the enterprises accommodated by these ten buildings in the period 1890-1930 includes the following:

laundry
restaurants(at least 3, including Wing Sim's Far East)
saloons
furniture showroom
groceries
meat market
men's clothing
hat store
barber
undertaker
candy store
S & H Trading Stamps
vaudeville and movie theater
bank
radio shop
glass display window installer

Some of the upper-story space was residential, but most was rented out for various professional and business offices.

In summary, although the area of the boundary increase is visually separated from the earlier-listed parts of the district by the railroad overpass, there was and is a great deal of functional and physical continuity. Local business magnates such as Samuel Roodner were active throughout the area, and particularly in the 1920s, several businesses, such as the People's Trust Company, relocated from the older parts of the commercial area to newer accommodations on North Main Street. The historic uses in the boundary increase both mirror those in the earlier parts — groceries, banks, theaters, furniture stores — and add new uses particular to the early twentieth century, such as the radio shop and trading-stamp store. Finally, the similarity in architectural styles and stylishness and the distinctive appearance of the period's commercial development — large masonry buildings built-out to the sidewalk and property side lines — make the area of the boundary increase a logical continuation of the historic resource represented by the South Main and Washington Streets Historic District.

==========
9. Major Bibliographical References
==========
_X_ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X previously listed in the National Register **Norwalk City Hall**
_ previously determined eligible by the National Register **41 No. Main St.**
_ designated a National Historic Landmark
_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
_____
_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

X State historic preservation office
_ Other state agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
_ Other -- Specify Repository: _____

Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

==========
10. Geographical Data
==========
Acreage of Property: 3 acres

UTM References:	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	__	_____	_____	B	__	_____	_____
C	__	_____	_____	D	__	_____	_____

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.
The boundary is shown on the accompanying sketch map, scale 1 inch = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification: ____ See continuation sheet.
The boundary includes all contiguous late 19th and early 20th-century buildings and excludes buildings of recent construction.

==========
11. Form Prepared By
==========
Name/Title: Bruce Clouette and Hoang Tinh, reviewed by John Herzan, Conn. Hist. Commission
Organization: Historic Resource Consultants Date: July 1, 1998

Street & Number: 55 Van Dyke Avenue Telephone: 860-547-0268

City or Town: Hartford State: CT Zip: 06106

Additional Bibliography:

Commercial Record, 1914-1930.

Connecticut Historical Commission. Statewide Survey of Historic Theaters, Hartford, 1983.

Wilson, Lynn W. ***History of Fairfield County, Connecticut 1639-1928.*** Chicago: S. J . Clarke Publishing Co., 1929.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

UTM REFERENCES:

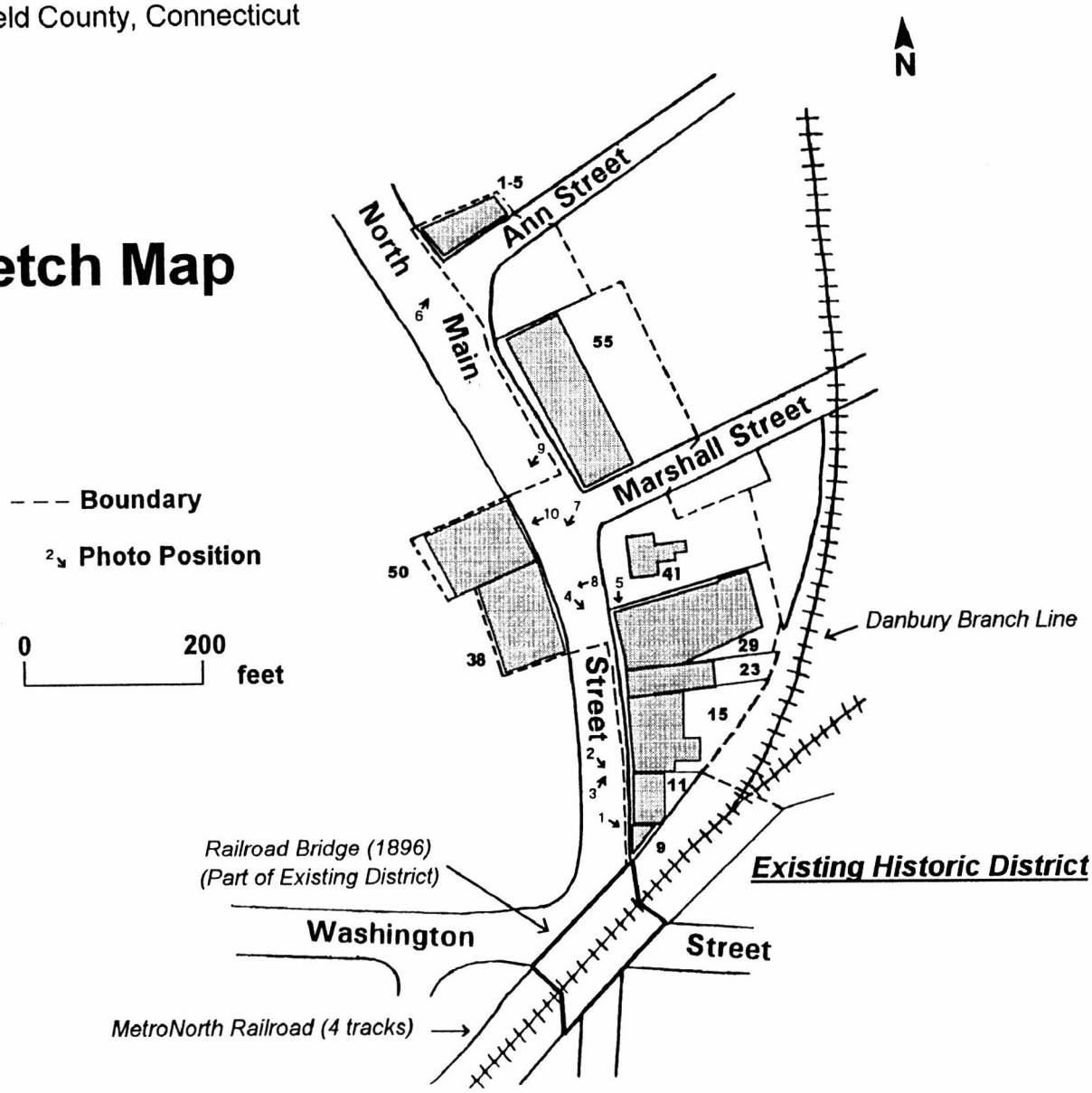
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13: 18.632720.4550810
14: 18.632690.4550870
15: 18.632730.4550900
16: 18.632670.4550980

South Main and Washington Streets Historic District

(Boundary Increase #2)

South Norwalk (Norwalk)
Fairfield County, Connecticut

Sketch Map

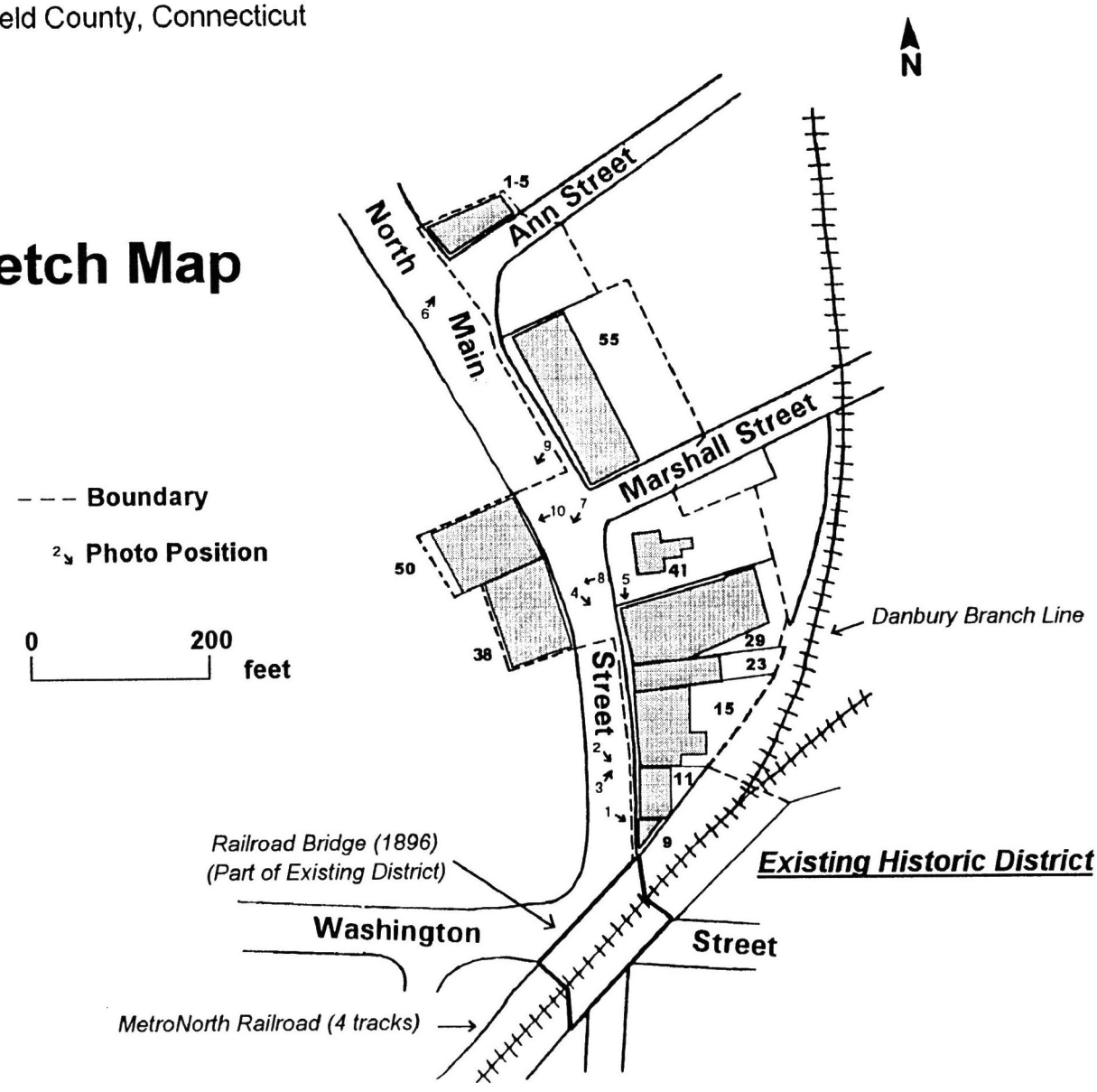


South Main and Washington Streets Historic District

(Boundary Increase #2)

South Norwalk (Norwalk)
Fairfield County, Connecticut

Sketch Map



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Photographs **South Main and Washington Streets Historic District (Boundary Increase #2) South Norwalk (Norwalk), Fairfield County, CT** **Photos-1**

All Photographs:

1. South Main and Washington Streets Historic District (Boundary Increase #2)
2. South Norwalk (Norwalk), Fairfield County, Connecticut
3. HRC Photograph
4. June 1998
5. Negative filed with Connecticut Historical Commission, 59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106

Captions:

Building at 9 North Main Street, camera facing east
Photograph 1 of 10

Edlin Building, 11 North Main Street, camera facing southeast
Photograph 2 of 10

East side of North Main Street, 21 through 41 North Main Street, camera facing northeast
Photograph 3 of 10

Palace Theater, 29 North Main Street, with 23 North Main Street to right, camera facing southeast
Photograph 4 of 10

Detail of pilaster capital, Palace Theater, 29 North Main Street, camera facing south
Photograph 5 of 10

Murvon Building, 1-5 Ann Street, also including 77-79 North Main Streeet, camera facing northeast
Photograph 6 of 10

Building, 38 North Main Street, camera facing southwest
Photograph 7 of 10

Detail of corbel, Building, 38 North Main Street, camera facing west
Photograph 8 of 10

Bank (Fleet Bank), 50 North Main Street, camera facing southwest
Photograph 9 of 10

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Photographs **South Main and Washington Streets Historic District (Boundary Increase #2) South Norwalk (Norwalk), Fairfield County, CT** **Photos-2**

Detail of panel above bank entry, 50 North Main Street, camera facing west
Photograph 10 of 10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: South Main and Washington Streets Historic District (Boundary Increase II)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Fairfield

DATE RECEIVED: 3/16/99 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/29/99
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/14/99 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/30/99
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 99000449

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 4.15.99 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

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


LAMINATING


EDLIN BUILDING
CAFE


Palace
PALACE
PRODUCTION
CENTER
SPEED
LIMIT
25


Palace
PALACE
PRODUCTION
CENTER
FAMOUS PIZZA HOUSE & RESTAURANT




LAS FLORES
RESTAURANT
H.HAZARD
348-6289
A.A.
GRUPO HISPANO
DE
NORWALK


SIR SPEEDY PRIN NG
TO RAILROAD
STATION
NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME




Fleet Bank
Fleet Bank
Fleet Bank
NO PARKING
ANY TIME
NO PARKING
ANY TIME
2 HOUR
9AM TO 6PM
MON THRU SAT


50

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

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

6366 II NE (FOUND RIDGE)
6366 III NW (NORWALK NORTH)
6366 III NE (WESTPORT)
6365 I NE (BAYVILLE)
6365 IV NW (LLOYD HARBOR)
6365 IV NE (NORTHPORT)
6366 III SE (SHERWOOD POINT)

NEW CANAAN 1.7 MI.
BRIDGEPORT (CONN. 25) 16 MI.
1 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 38
MERRITT PKWY. 1.3 MI.
BRIDGEPORT (CITY HALL) 12 MI.
WESTPORT 2.1 MI.
19 MI. TO INTERSTATE 287
2.7 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 35
2.2 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 18
BRIDGEPORT 13 MI.
GLENBROOK 1.4 MI.
12 MI. TO INTERSTATE 287
6.6 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 9
(STAMFORD)
PORT CHESTER, N.Y. 10 MI.
STAMFORD CITY HALL 2.3 MI.

73°30′ — 41°07′30″ — 27′30″ — 25′ — 73°22′30″ — 41°00′

627000m.E. 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 420 000 FEET 635 636000m.E.

4553000m.N. 4552 4551 4550 4549 4548 4547 4546 4545 4544 4543 4542 4541 4540000m.N.

5′ 2′30″ 70 000 FEET

Talmadge Hill
NEW CANAAN
Talmadge Hill Interchange 37
Talmadge Hill Interchange 36
Merritt 4 Lane
Parkway South
Old Rock City Rd
Holy Ghost Fathers Pd
Millard Pond
Ferndale Seminary
Pomus Ridge Jr High Sch
Riverside Cemetery
Center Sch
Tracey Sch
Kendall Sch
Jefferson Sch
Radio Towers
Spring Hill
NORWALK
Norwalk High Sch
Nathan Hale Jr HS
Saugatuck Interchange 17
Tolgate
Saugatuck R.
Talmadge Hill Chapel
Weed Cem
Fox Run Sch
Mathers Pd
Klorgheim Pd
West Norwalk
St Matthews Ch
Hebrew Cem
St John's Cemetery
State Technical Institute
Magnet Sch
Golden Hill
Franklin Jr High Sch
Washington Sch
Memorial Park
Oyster Shell Pt
Sewage Disposal
Interchange 15
Interchange 16
Interchange 14
Morton St
East Norwalk
Ludlow Sch
Fitch Sch
Sasqua Hill
Yacht Club
Saugatuck Shores
Canfield Island
Shorehaven Golf Course
Seaview Park
Marvin Sch
Mill Pond
Waterbury Cem
Country Club
Ox Ridge Hunt Club
Hoyt Cem
Stoppa Brook
Water Tank
Slasson Cem
Wee Burn Country Club
Cherry Lawn Sch
Darien
Darien High Sch
Royle Sch
Bell Cem
Brookside Sch
McMahon High Sch
South Norwalk
Columbus Sch
Station
Interchange 13
Union Cem
Service Area
Ely Sch
Rowayton Sta
Interchange 12
Noroton Heights
Hollow Tree Sch
Middlesex Jr HS
McGuane Field
Interchange 11
Spring Grove Cemetery
Mather Jr HS
Baker Sch
Tokeneke
Tokeneke Sch
Streets Pond
Raymond Cem
Rowayton
Noroton
Hindley Sch
Gorhams Pond
Holly Pond
Brush Island
Great Island
Plum Field Sch
Water Tank
Sewage Disposal
Noroton Neck
Long Neck
Nash Island
Pratt Island One
Pratt Island Two
Sacred Heart Academy
Long Neck Point
Cove Harbor
Scott Cove
Tidal Flat
Contentment Island
Fish Islands
Butlers Island
Roton Pt
Pine Pt
Noroton Point
Ballast Reef
Bell Island
Farm Cr
Wilson Cove
Wilson Pt
Yellow Rock
Tavern Island
Little Tavern Island
Sandy Hammock
Tree Hammock
Cedar Hammock
Keyser Point
Manresa Island
Hoyt Island
Tidal Flat
Long Beach
Raymond Rocks
Rogers Reef
White Rock
Light
Betts Island
Grassy Island
Chimon Island
Chimon Rock
Goose Island
Beers Rocks
Crow I
Copps Rocks
Copps Island
Shea Island
Dog Island
Wood I
L'Hammock I
The Plains
Sheffield Island
Yellow Rocks
Old Baldy
Hiding Rocks
Great Reef
Greens Ledge
Greens Ledge Lighthouse
Bold Rock
Smith Reef
Norwalk Harbor
Fitch Pt Lights
Mud
Gregory Point
Shorehaven
Tidal Flat
Sprite Island
Sheep Rocks
East White Rock
Cockenoe Harbor
Peach Island
U S Coast Guard Sta
City Park
Calf Pasture Point
Calf Pasture Island
Harborview
Round Beach
Light
Grassy Hammock Rocks
Lights
NORWALK ISLANDS
LONG ISLAND SOUND
STATE BDY

SOUTH MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT Boundary Increase #2
SOUTH NORWALK (NORWALK)
FAIRFIELD COUNTY
CONNECTICUT

UTM REFERENCES:
1: 18.632720,4550990
2: 18.632730,4550980
3: 18.632760,4550970
4: 18.632800,4550900
5: 18.632780,4550890
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13: 18.632720,4550810
14: 18.632690,4550870
15: 18.632730,4550900
16: 18.632670,4550980

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Connecticut Geodetic Survey

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1949. Field checked 1951. Revised 1960

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS chart 221 (1959)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 36 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

MN GN
13½° 240 MILS
1°02′ 18 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1984 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 7.2 FEET

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

CONNECTICUT
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Medium-duty
Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Connecticut agencies from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1984

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1985

NORWALK SOUTH, CONN.
41073-A4-TF-024

1960
PHOTOREVISED 1984
DMA 6366 III SW—SERIES V816

RECEIVED
DEC 0 8 1998
Connecticut Historical Commission

The Spinnaker Companies
P.O. Box 110295
Stamford, Connecticut 06911-0295
(203) 708-8500
(203) 708-8501 fax

To: State of Connecticut
Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06106-1901

From: FB Associates LLC
c/o Spinnaker Management Corp.
P.O. Box 110295
Stamford, Connecticut 06911-0295
Phone: (203) 708-8500
Facsimile: (203) 708-8501

Date: Tuesday, December 8, 1998

Subject: Change of Address

Effective immediately our mailing address has changed to:

P.O. Box 110295
Stamford, CT 06911-0295

Our phone and fax numbers have remained the same.

Enclosed is a copy of some recently received mail, which was mailed to our physical address of 30 Commerce Road, Stamford, CT 06902. Unfortunately, mail that is directed to this address is unreliable and subject to delays. We ask you only use this address if you *need* to overnight a package.

Please update your records accordingly.

Thank you for your immediate attention.

Historical Commission
The Norwalk Museum
41 North Main Street
Norwalk, CT 06854
(203) 866-0202

NORWALK

RECEIVED
FEB 09 1999
Connecticut Historical Commission

February 5, 1999

Mr. John W. Shannahan
State Historic Preservation Officer
Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Mr. Shannahan:

At its monthly meeting, the members of the Norwalk Historical Commission discussed the second increase to the South Main and Washington Streets Historic District. The commission supports this addition from North Main to Ann Streets.

Thank you for sending recently (Feb. 4, 1999) a copy of the approval of the study for a National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination for the Norwalk Lock Company building, which is the Norwalk Museum's neighbor. We will notify Bruce Clouette that we have documentation on the proposed study building.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph C. Bloom

Ralph C. Bloom, Curator