

*Report:*  
**Historic District  
Study Committee**

*Clinton, Connecticut*



Office of the  
**STATE  
HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
OFFICER**

*for Connecticut*

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59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET - HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106 - TEL: (203) 566-3005

May 30, 1979

Mr. Victor Mays  
Chairman  
Clinton Historic District Study Committee  
Box 207  
Clinton, Conn. 06413

Dear Mr. Mays:

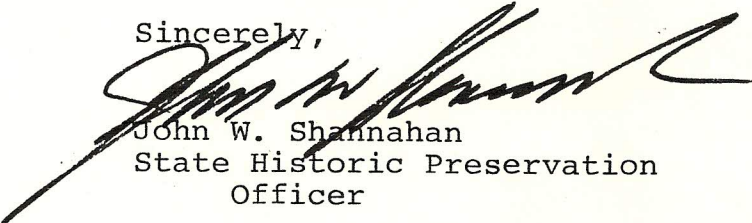
I have the pleasure of informing you that the Connecticut Historical Commission at its regularly scheduled meeting on May 23, 1979 took the following action.

"Upon MOTION BY Mrs. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gaster, the Connecticut Historical Commission votes to approve the Report of the Clinton Historic District Study Committee on the proposed Liberty Green Historic District with the recommendation that the Historic District Study Committee consider the addition of the house west of Liberty Street which faces lots 2 and 3 on the historic district map." The vote was unanimous of those members present and voting.

Approval of this Historic District does not suggest that this is the only area suitable for designation as an Historic District. There may be other areas in Clinton which would benefit from designation as an Historic District by local ordinance.

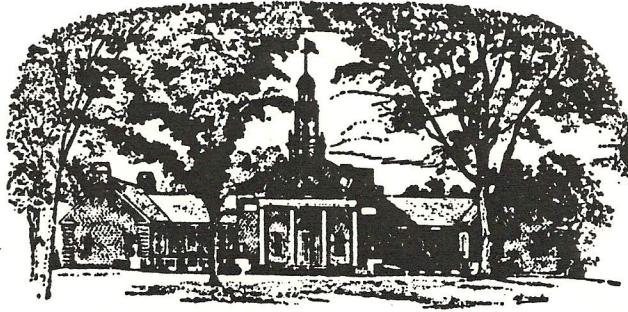
This comment must be sent to each owner of record in the proposed Historic District in accordance with Sec. 7-147b(e) of the Connecticut General Statutes. In addition, this comment must be read in full at the public hearing mandated by Sec. 7-147b(d).

Sincerely,



John W. Shannahan  
State Historic Preservation  
Officer

CJS: aas



TOWN OF CLINTON, CONNECTICUT 06413  
PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

June 12, 1979

Mr. Victor Mays, Chairman  
Historic District Study Committee  
P.O. Box 207  
Clinton, Connecticut 06413

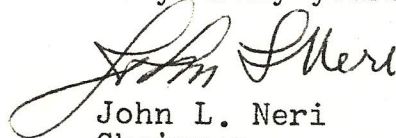
Re: Report of the Historic District Study Committee

Dear Mr. Mays:

The Clinton Planning and Zoning Commission wishes to commend your Committee on the excellent job that was done in the preparation of the above study.

This Commission is totally in accord with the objectives contained in the study.

Very truly yours,



John L. Neri  
Chairman

JLN/ac

July 6, 1979

On this date, copies of the Historic District Study Committee report, together with copies of the letters from the Connecticut State Historical Commission and Clinton Planning and Zoning Commission commenting on the report and notification of the Historic District Public Hearing on August 8, 1979 were forwarded to the property owners in the proposed historic district as listed below:

Mr. George Dufresne	3 Liberty St.	<u>Map 67</u> Lot 6
Mrs. Lillian Dufresne	3 Liberty St.	Lot 6
Ernest R. Knopf	5 Liberty St.	Lot 5
Natalie V. Miller	5 Liberty St.	Lot 5
Louis Pontillo	7 Liberty St.	Lot 4
Mary Pontillo	7 Liberty St.	Lot 4
Gilbert Stannard	11 Liberty St. (68 Liberty St.)	Lot 3
Ann Stannard	11 Liberty St. (68 Liberty St.)	Lot 3
Bruce Breiling	15 Liberty St.	Lot 2
Kathleen Breiling	15 Liberty St.	Lot 2
Sophie Evanciu	19 Liberty St.	Lot 1

Victor Mays, Chairman  
Historic District Study Committee



P.O.Box 207  
Clinton, Connecticut 06413

To: 1) State Historical Commission, Hartford, Connecticut  
2) Chairman, Clinton Planning & Zoning Commission

Info: Board of Selectmen, Town of Clinton

Subj: Initial Report of the Historic District Study Committee,  
Town of Clinton, Connecticut

Gentlemen:


Subject report is attached and respectfully forwarded for your consideration and comment within the ninety-day period specified in the Connecticut General Statutes, Sec. 7-147b(c).

Since its first meeting in April, 1977, the Study Committee has conducted field assessment of areas in Clinton which might qualify for Historic District status. It has photographed structures, prepared informational literature and conducted time-consuming interviews with property owners both to inform them and elicit their opinions. Where owners were absentees, mailings were sent out with the same objectives.

We believe that Clinton has several areas which qualify under Historic District definition and are worthy of protection. The area we propose herein clearly meets necessary standards. Pragmatically it is the only area considered which gives preliminary indication of the support required for adoption of a District. By nature of its compact size we believe it should be relatively easy to administer and could well serve as a pilot effort - hopefully to be reinforced in the future by adjoining and/or nearby areas equally rich in historical assets.

Recognition is given to those volunteers who graciously gave of time and expertise in support of the Committee's investigation.

Submitted this *9<sup>th</sup>* day of *April*, 1979, for the Committee.

  
Victor Mays  
Chairman

HDSC Members:

Victor Mays  
Mrs. James Pennock  
Mrs. Robert Sherman  
Otto Van Tienan  
Mrs. E.L. Yudkin

## Introduction

During the past decade or so, America at large has looked over its shoulder in the wake of bulldozer and paving machine and discovered that growth and progress are not achieved without penalty; an alarming amount of this nation's architectural heritage has been levelled in the rapid expansion of population and technology. Gone for good are fine 18th and 19th century buildings whose design and skilled craftsmanship pleased not only the eye of the beholder but contributed character and a human-scaled warmth to their neighborhoods.

Public interest in saving the best of our past alongside the new has resulted in more enlightened legislation from Federal to local level designed to protect our heritage and retain the character of earlier neighborhoods in our cities and towns. Stimulated by America's bicentennial, a wave of historic preservation is currently sweeping from Seattle to Savannah. Its thrust is not to "museum-ize" structures but to continue them in active use as homes and businesses.

In recognition of our own state's especially rich New England heritage, the Connecticut Legislature in 1961 authorized towns to establish their own Historic Districts "to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public through the preservation and protection of buildings, places, and districts of historic interest...". Since this legislation, sixty-five such districts have been established in the state with seventeen others now under study.

America's swift rate of growth and change clearly has touched Clinton. Older residents recall the many landmark structures which have given way to the new. Undoubtedly more will follow. Yet we still retain much of our old New England character; one has only to walk along the earlier streets with a newly-arrived visitor to see it with fresh eyes and enthusiasm.

The Study Committee believes that Clinton should take advantage of Historic District legislation to protect at least a portion of our rich architectural assets. In our interviews with residents our aim has been to explain the Historic District concept and rules in areas which we feel most deserve the protection of the District and to elicit the frank reaction of each property owner. We have found general support for an Historic District although not always in the seventy-five percent majority required for adoption.

Based on our survey we propose that a small initial Historic District be established to include the Lower or Liberty Green and the six properties along the east side of Liberty Street between East Main Street and the railroad right-of-way (see map on page 6). This area is special to Clinton in that it lies in the central portion of the earliest settlement, includes excellent examples of 18th and 19th century homes and encompasses original Town Common which is a focal point of Clinton commemorative and patriotic observances. Its protection as an Historic District would benefit both the town at large and the property owners within its bounds.



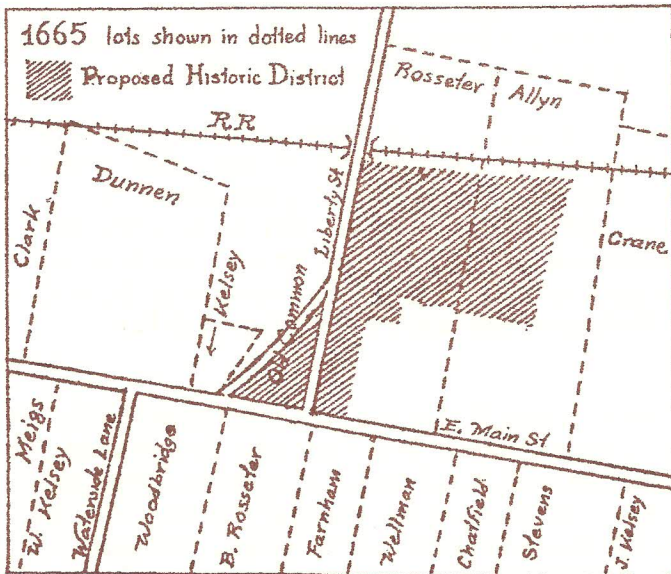
## History

For the purpose of this report Clinton's history is briefly summarized to record settlement of the area in which the proposed District lies and to provide historical background of Clinton's development. For a more detailed view of the Town's Colonial period the reader's attention is invited to "Colonial Killingworth" by former First Selectman Henry Pierce - an excellent monograph to which this Committee is much indebted.

Between the Hammonasset and Menunketesuck Rivers some fifty square miles of forested upland sloped south to salt meadows and the sea. To the west lay New Haven Colony and its nearest settlement, Guilford. Eastward stretched the patent of Saybrook in Connecticut Colony. But in 1661 the pleasing middle ground lay unclaimed by English settlers.

In May, 1662, one John Clow, Jr. petitioned the General Court in Hartford to authorize a plantation to be called "Homonoscitt" in the unsettled shore area. Investigators for the Court reported back in June, 1663, recommending that the land would serve as a suitable plantation for thirty families. The General Court cleared claim to the land and appointed a committee to draw up rules for the settlement. Bryan Rosseter of Guilford surveyed the original lots along a trace which would later become the Boston Post Road. Town planning was standard practice in the 17th century and specific areas were marked for commons, woodlots, church land and burying ground, salt haylots and planting fields.

As seen in the map below, the proposed Historic District includes original commons and portions of the lots first allocated to John Rosseter and Matthew Allyn, a magistrate from Windsor who never moved to town. By 1665 the first thirty lots were assigned, but not all were occupied.



At the Court of Election, Hartford, in May 1667, it was ordered that the new settlement be called "Kenilworth" rather than Homonoscitt, presumably because the town's first delegate to the General Court, Deacon Edward Griswold, was born in Kenilworth, England in 1607. In the Warwickshire country dialect Kenilworth traditionally has been pronounced "Killingworth" or "Killingsworth" and it is that speech pattern, coupled with the laissez-faire spelling of the

period that quickly evolved into Killingworth.

Two more actions completed the official settlement of Killingworth. In those Puritan times town and church were a political unit. A small



Meeting House was built near the Indian River and in 1667 the Reverend John Woodbridge was called to its pulpit, thereby giving the settlement sacred sanction. Then, in 1669, the Sachem Uncas of the Mohegans and his son, Joseph, made their marks on a deed giving "A considerable parcel of land lying within the bounds of the Town of Killingworth...", therein removing a possible source of conflict with the Indians, who nevertheless continued to hunt and fish within the town by terms of the deed.

Later, as the town expanded northward, farm and mill families found it irksome to travel down to the shore for church and Town Meetings. A northern parish was formed with its own church in the 18th century, and in 1838 the two portions of the Town officially separated - with the northern section retaining the name Killingworth and the southern adopting the name Clinton, possible in honor of the famed Geoffrey de Clinton, Lord Chamberlain to Henry I and the first Lord of Kenilworth castle.

Following the separation, Clinton continued as a small coastal settlement with its citizens pursuing agriculture, fishing, shipbuilding and shipping, and light manufacturing. As the 19th century progressed and the New York-Boston railroad was constructed along the shore, Clinton attracted increasing numbers of summer residents to its hotels and cottages on Long Island Sound. Transportation continued to improve with the advent of the automobile and shoreline electric trolley, but not until the population boom following the second World War and the building of the Connecticut Turnpike in the late 1950s did Clinton begin dramatic growth and change. New homes quickly filled much of the shore plain and upland woods and pastures. Year-round population increased fivefold in little more than two decades. Local industry and supporting business and services also grew, as did the harbor area where focus changed from commercial to pleasure-boating.

These rapid changes have tended to make Clinton less self-contained and more of a residential suburb of area cities.

#### Historic District Operation

Detailed regulations of the proposed Historic District are found in the draft ordinance in this report (p.7). This ordinance parallels State enabling statutes, which have been sustained by the Connecticut Supreme Court. An overview of Historic District procedures follows.

A public hearing will be held at which time comments on this report by the Clinton Planning and Zoning Commission and the State Historical Commission will be read and opportunity will be given to speak for and against this proposal and address questions to the Study Committee.

Following the hearing a Town Meeting will be requested to authorize the secret balloting of all property owners within the proposed District. Balloting will be by mail. Should seventy-five percent or more of those property owners vote in favor of the District, another Town Meeting will be called to consider adoption of the ordinance establishing the District.



If the ordinance is accepted, the Board of Selectmen will appoint an Historic Commission composed of five non-salaried electors of Clinton, together with alternate members. This Commission may include members from the Historic District. It will administer the District under provisions of the ordinance and may retain an architectural consultant when required.

The Commission will have no retroactive authority to require change in the existing District when it assumes its stewardship. Its interest will be in future exterior change visible from the public way (Liberty Street and the Lower Green). Such change includes alterations or additions to structures, new construction and demolition, changes in parking areas and design of any signboards.

The Commission will have no authority over maintenance and repair of property, the use of property, paint color selection, the interior of structures nor that portion of property not visible from the public way.

The purpose of the Commission is not to prevent change but rather to insure that such change is in keeping with the architectural style of each property and the character of the neighborhood.

When contemplating an exterior alteration to a structure, the property owner would request a hearing before the Commission to present and discuss his proposal. The Commission is required to render its decision no later than 120 days following the applicant's hearing. It may issue a Certificate of Appropriateness for the alteration or deny the proposed change with cause. In the latter instance the owner may consult with the Commission to arrive at a mutually agreeable solution and reapply, or he may appeal the decision via the Superior Court.

The Commission has authority to vary or modify sections of the ordinance in certain cases where strict application would cause undue difficulty or hardship to the owner. It also may propose amendments to the ordinance via the same chain of procedures used originally in proposing the District. In addition, the Commission serves as its own Study Committee, should other areas be considered for future Historic Districts.

As in other regulatory agencies the Commission may, if necessary, bring action against those in violation of its rulings, levying specified fines where violations continue.





SURVEY OF PROPERTIES: LIBERTY GREEN HISTORIC DISTRICT, CLINTON, CONNECTICUT

Lot #	Owner/Address	Building Date	
6	Lillian & George Dufresne 3 Liberty Street  <i>Natalie V. Miller</i>	1800	2-story, center chimney Federal. Porch added late 19th century. Present owner has restored clapboard siding. House was in the Buell family and was regularly visited by the "Leather Man" on his circuit.
5	Ernest R. Knopf 5 Liberty Street	1726	Typical early Cape with many original features retained, including 4 fireplaces and floors.
4	Mary R. & Louis Pontillo 7-9 Liberty Street	c. mid 1800s	Building difficult to date. At one time it was a 2-family residence and may have had roof raised from original line. Saltbox shape is in harmony with earlier buildings in neighborhood.
3	Gilbert & Ann Stannard 11 Liberty Street	c. 1720-50	Typical early Cape. Slight overhang at side plates. Rear el added at later date. Believed built by member of Rosseter family. Many early features retained including 4 fireplaces, flooring, hardware.
2	Kathleen & Bruce Breiling 15 Liberty Street	1800	Unique twin-chimneyed residence with Georgian proportion and detail. Corner posts sheathed in heavy Doric pilasters supporting generous frieze. Recessed entrance flanked by attenuated, fluted Doric columns capped by heavy entablature. Doorway is framed on sides and top by decorative lights. Central window above is handsomely set off by Ionic columns, side lights and Doric pilasters topped by entablature with raised center portion relieving the rectangular symmetry. Attic fan lights accent each gable.
1	Sophie Evonciu 19 Liberty Street	c. 1740	Typical early Cape with large central chimney. Slight overhang at side plates. Believed built by John Rosseter on the original Rosseter lot.
26	Town of Clinton	Original common land, 1665	Historic Common used as muster field during American Revolution. Once the site of the East District schoolhouse, area is a focal point of Town patriotic observances and is setting for 18th century naval gun, Civil War monument, Bicentennial Time Capsule and a Town flagpole.
23	Town of Clinton	Probably part of original common land, 1665	Undeveloped.



Railroad

*Liberty Green*  
**HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
*Map based on Assessor's Map #67*

-  Historic District area
-  District residences
-  Town monuments
-  3 Lot numbers per map section #67



SCALE (Approx.)  
0 25 50 100 200 Feet

*East Main St.*

*WaterSide P.m.*



TOWN OF CLINTON  
PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT ORDINANCE

BE IT ORDAINED AS FOLLOWS:

PURPOSE

Sec. 1. To promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare and to preserve the historic and architectural character of certain areas of the Town through the preservation and protection of buildings and places of historic interest, by the maintenance of such as landmarks in the history of architecture and of the Town, the State, and the Nation, and through the development of appropriate settings for such buildings; there is hereby established an Historic District in the Town, to be known as "Liberty Green Historic District". The boundaries of the historic district are shown on a map, incorporated herein by reference, and entitled "Liberty Green Historic District".

DESCRIPTION

The following geographical description of the Liberty Green Historic District is based on current land records and maps of the Assessor, Town of Clinton.

Southern Boundary. Beginning at a point being the southwest corner of property now or formerly of the Town of Clinton (lot no.23) the boundary of the Liberty Green Historic District extends on a direct line southeasterly across the west branch of Liberty Street to a point being the southwestern corner of property now of the Town of Clinton (lot no.26) and known as the Green or Common, thence southeast along the southern boundary of said Green to a point being the southeast corner of said Green, thence on a direct line southeasterly across the east or main Liberty Street right-of-way to a point being the southwest corner of the property now or formerly of Lillian and George Dufresne (lot no.6), thence along the southern boundary of said Dufresne to a point being the southeast corner of the said Dufresne.

Eastern Boundary. Beginning at a point being the southeast corner of aforesaid Dufresne property, the Liberty Green Historic District boundary extends generally northeast along the rear or east boundary of said Dufresne to a point being the northeast corner of said Dufresne, thence northeast along the rear or east boundary of property now or formerly of Ernest R. Knopf (lot no.5) to a point being a junction of said Knopf-Miller boundary with that of property now or formerly of Mary R. and Louis Pontillo (lot no.4), thence running southeasterly along the southern boundary of said Pontillo to a point being the southeast corner of said Pontillo and thence turning northeasterly along the rear or east boundary of said Pontillo to a point being the junction of said Pontillo boundary with property now or formerly of Gilbert and Ann Stannard (lot no.3), thence extending southeasterly along the southern boundary of said Stannard to a point being the southeast corner of said Stannard, thence turning northeasterly along the rear or east boundary of said Stannard to a point being the northeast corner of said Stannard, thence along the rear or east boundary

x Natalie V. Miller  
c28



of property now or formerly of Kathleen and Bruce Breiling (lot no.2) to a point being the northeast corner of said Breiling.

Northern Boundary. Beginning at a point being the northeast corner of aforesaid Breiling property, the Liberty Green Historic District boundary extends northwesterly along the northern boundary of said Breiling to a point being the northernmost corner of said Breiling, thence continuing northwesterly along the northern boundary of property now or formerly of Sophie Evonciu to a point being the northwest corner of said Evonciu, thence following the same compass bearing of the northern boundary of said Evonciu, the Liberty Green Historic District boundary extends across Liberty Street to a point being the intersection of said Liberty Green Historic District boundary with the western boundary of the Liberty Street right-of-way.

Western Boundary. Beginning with the point heretofore described on the west side of the Liberty Street right-of-way, the Liberty Green Historic District boundary continues generally southwest along the west boundary of the Liberty Street right-of-way to a point being the northeast corner of property now or formerly of the Town of Clinton (lot no.23), thence northwesterly along the northern boundary of said Town of Clinton property to a point being the northwest corner of said Town of Clinton property, thence turning southwest along the west boundary of said Town of Clinton property to a point being the southwest corner of said Town of Clinton property.

ESTABLISHMENT  
OF  
COMMISSION

Sec. 2

An Historic District Commission is hereby established and shall consist of five members and three alternate members who shall be electors of the Town holding no salaried Town office. They shall be appointed within fifteen days of the effective date of this ordinance by the Board of Selectmen in such a manner that one member be appointed for a term expiring on the first day of January of each of the following years: 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985; alternate members for terms expiring on the first day of January of 1981, 1982, and 1983. All subsequent appointments shall be made by the Board of Selectmen and shall be for a term of five years except that an appointment to fill an unexpired term shall be only for the duration of said unexpired term.

ORGANIZATION

Within a period of thirty days after the appointment of members of the first Commission, said members shall meet, organize and elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and a Clerk from its own members; within a period not exceeding thirty days after the first of January of each succeeding year, commencing in 1981, the members shall elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Clerk from its members. Alternate members shall not participate in election of officers of the Commission. When a member of the Commission is unable to act at a particular time



because of absence, sickness, disqualification by reason of personal interest, or other good reason, he shall notify the Chairman who shall designate an alternate member to serve in the place of such member. All members and alternates shall serve without compensation.

The Commission shall fix the time and place of its regular meetings, which shall be held at least quarterly, and provide a method for calling special meetings. The presence of four members or alternate members shall constitute a quorum, and no resolution or vote, except a vote to adjourn or to fix the time and place of its next meeting, shall be adopted by less than three affirmative votes.

POWERS

Sec. 3. The Commission shall have such powers, shall perform such functions, and shall be subject to such limitations as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the applicable General Statutes of Connecticut. The Commission shall adopt rules of procedure, and may adopt regulations not inconsistent with said statutes; may, subject to appropriation, employ clerical and technical assistance; and may accept money gifts and expend same for purposes consistent with this ordinance. The Commission shall perform all the functions of an Historic District Study Committee relative to establishing new Historic Districts, as provided in the General Statutes, and from time to time may suggest proposed amendments to this ordinance.

CERTIFICATE  
OF  
APPROPRIATENESS

Sec. 4 (a). No building or structure shall be erected, altered, restored, moved or demolished within the Liberty Green Historic District until after an application for a certificate of appropriateness as to exterior architectural features has been submitted to and approved by the Commission. "Exterior architectural features" shall include such portion of the exterior of a structure as is open to view from a public street, way or place. The style, material, size and location of outdoor advertising signs and bill posters within the Liberty Green Historic District shall also be under the control of the Commission. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to extend to color of paint used on the exterior of any building or structure.

Sec. 4 (b). No area within the Historic District shall be used for industrial, commercial, business, home industry or occupation parking whether or not such area is zoned for such use, until after an application for a certificate of appropriateness as to parking has been submitted to and approved by said Commission.

HEARINGS  
AND

Sec. 5 (a). The Commission shall hold a public hearing upon each application for a certificate of appropriateness. Notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given by publication in the form of a legal advertisement appearing in a



RESPONSE

newspaper having a substantial circulation in the Town at least seven days before such hearing. The Commission shall pass upon such application and shall give written notice of its decision to the applicant. Evidence of approval, as referred to in Sec. 4, shall be a certificate of appropriateness issued by the Commission. The Commission shall set forth its reasons for approving or denying each application for a certificate of appropriateness in a written notice of its decision to the applicant and in the record of its proceedings. Failure of the Commission to act within 120 days shall constitute approval and no evidence of approval shall be needed. The Commission shall keep a record of all applications for certificates of appropriateness and of all its doing.

Sec. 5 (b). In its deliberations the Commission shall not consider interior arrangement or use and shall take no action except for the purpose of preventing the erection, reconstruction, alteration or razing of buildings, or parking in the Liberty Green Historic District obviously incongruous with the historic aspects of the District.

DETERMINING

APPROPRIATENESS

Sec. 6. If the Commission determines that the proposed erection, construction, restoration, alteration, razing, moving or parking will be appropriate, it shall issue a certificate of appropriateness. In the passing upon appropriateness the Commission shall consider, in addition to any other pertinent factors, the historical and architectural value and significance, architectural style, general design, arrangement, texture and material of the architectural features involved, and the relationship thereof to the architectural style and pertinent features of other structures in the immediate neighborhood. In passing upon appropriateness as to parking, the Commission shall take into consideration the size of such parking area, the visibility of cars parked therein, the closeness of such area to adjacent buildings and other similar factors. A certificate of appropriateness may be refused for any building or structure, the erection, reconstruction, restoration, alteration, moving or razing of which, in the opinion of the Commission, would be detrimental to the interest of the Liberty Green Historic District.

Sec. 7. Where, by reason of topographical conditions, District borderline situations, immediately adjoining existing developments or because of other unusual circumstances, the strict application of any provisions of Sec. 7-147a to 7-147k inclusive, of the General Statutes of Connecticut (1963 Supplement) as amended, or of this Ordinance would result in exceptional practical difficulty or undue hardship upon the owner of any specific property, the Commission in passing upon applications shall have power to vary or modify strict adherence to said sections or to interpret the meaning of said sections so as to relieve such difficulty or hardship;



provided such variance, modifications or interpretation shall remain in harmony with the general purpose and intent of said sections so that the general character of the District shall be conserved and substantial justice done. In granting variances, the Commission may impose such reasonable and additional stipulations and conditions as will in its judgement better fulfill the purpose of said sections.

#### PREVENTING

Sec. 8. In any action or ruling taken by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of Sections 7-147a to 7-147k, inclusive, of the General Statutes of Connecticut, as amended, or pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance has been violated, the Commission may, in addition to other remedies, institute an action or proceeding to prevent such unlawful erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, razing, maintenance or use for parking or to restrain, correct or abate such violation or to prevent the occupancy of such building, structure or land. Regulations and orders of the Commission issued pursuant to said sections of the General Statutes of Connecticut, as amended, or this ordinance, shall be enforced by the Building Inspector of the Town of Clinton. The Building Inspector is hereby authorized to inspect and examine any building, structure, place or premises and to require in writing the remedying of any condition found to exist therein or thereon in violation of any provision of the regulations or orders made under the authority of said sections of the General Statutes of Connecticut, as amended, or this ordinance. The owner or agent of any building or premises where such a violation has been committed or exists, or the owner, agent, lessee or tenant of any part of the building or premises wherein such violation has been committed or exists, or the lessee or tenant of an entire building or entire premises where such violation has been committed or exists, or the agent, architect, builder, contractor, or any other person who commits, takes part or assists in such violation, shall be fined not less than Ten Dollars nor more than One Hundred Dollars for each day that such violation continues. However, if the offense is willful, the person convicted thereof shall be fined not less than One Hundred Dollars nor more than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for each day that such violation continues, and the Superior Court for the District wherein such violation continues or exists shall have jurisdiction of all such offenses, subject to appeal as in other cases. Each day that a violation continues to exist shall constitute a separate offense.

#### APPEALS

Sec. 9. Any person or persons severally or jointly aggrieved by any decision of the Commission or of any officer thereof may, within fifteen days from the date when such decision was rendered, take an appeal to the Superior Court, which appeal shall be made returnable to such court in the same manner as that prescribed for civil actions brought to such court. Notice of such appeal shall be given by leaving a true and



attested copy thereof in the hands of or at the usual place of abode of the Chairman or Clerk of the Commission within twelve days before the return day to which such appeal has been taken. Procedure upon such appeal should be the same as that defined in Section 8.8 of the General Statutes of Connecticut, as amended.

EXEMPTED

ACTS

Sec. 10. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance or repair of any feature in the Liberty Green Historic District which does not involve a change of design thereof, nor to prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, or demolition of any such feature which the Building Inspector certifies is required by the public safety because of unsafe or dangerous condition; nor to prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration or demolition of any such feature under a permit issued by the Building Inspector prior to the effective date of establishment of the District.

Sec. 11. This ordinance and any amendment hereof shall be recorded in the land records of the Town of Clinton and indexed by the Town Clerk in the grantor index under the names of the owners of record of such real property as is included within the District.

Sec. 12. This ordinance shall take effect on

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