

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

AUG 3 1987

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

## 1. Name

historic Mansfield Training School and Hospital

and or common Mansfield Training School

## 2. Location

street & number Intersection of State Routes 32 and 44 N.A. not for publication

city, town Mansfield N.A. vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09 county Tolland code 013

## 3. Classification

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

## 4. Owner of Property

name Connecticut Department of Mental Retardation (Comm. Brian R. Lensink)

street & number 90 Pitkin Street

city, town East Hartford N.A. vicinity of state Connecticut 06108

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Town Clerk's Office, Mansfield Town Hall

street & number

city, town Mansfield state Connecticut

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

See continuation sheet.

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

date 1986  federal  state  county  local

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

city, town Hartford state Connecticut

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

The Mansfield Training School is located in Mansfield Depot, a village in Mansfield, Connecticut, at the intersection of State Routes 44 and 32. The district comprises the historic institutional center (1914-1936) of this state-owned and operated residential facility for the care of the mentally retarded, along with associated houses and outbuildings. Of the 60 buildings and structures in the district, 53 are contributing (88%) and seven are non-contributing: two institutional buildings and five auxiliary outbuildings constructed after 1936.

Of the more than 500 acres of rolling terrain at the facility, approximately 350 acres comprise the historic core. The historic institutional buildings are concentrated to the east of the intersection with the scattered, primarily nineteenth-century houses associated with the development of the school located to the west and north. A farm in this latter area, also part of the school, extends from Route 32 to the Willimantic River to the west.

The historic nucleus of the institutional/residential facility was laid out in a cluster pattern with each group of buildings interconnected by a loop of paved road and sidewalks. Most of the institutional residential buildings are constructed of brick on reinforced concrete foundations. Ranging from one to three stories in height and elaborated by simple limestone detailing, they were designed, for the most part, by the same architectural firm, Cudworth, Woodworth, and Thompson of Norwich, Connecticut, which later became Cudworth and Thompson. The architects favored the Colonial Revival institutional style almost exclusively. Their early designs were utilized for more than one building. For example, six dormitories in the district, built between 1917 and 1927, have the same cross plan with a central chimney, which functions as a ventilator, elevated above a cross-gabled and hipped slate roof. Four of these three-story buildings are located on the brow of the hill above and to the east of Route 32, the first institutional buildings that can be seen from this highway. (See the group of buildings designated as cluster "A" on the attached site map; Inventory #8, 11, 21, 25; Photographs #1, 2, 3.) Also constructed in this cluster in the same time frame were the Infirmary Pavilion (Inventory #17; Photograph #7), and the Kitchen/Dining Room (Inventory #4), now used as the Carpenter's Shop. Rubin Hall, a stuccoed Craftsman-style, two-story building constructed as employee housing, is the only building at the school utilizing this style or material (Inventory #22, Photograph #6). It is similar to employee housing at Norwich State Hospital designed by the same firm.

A second group of historic buildings, which range in date from 1914 to 1930, located on another hill about 800 feet to the north and east (cluster "B" on the site map), displays more variety of form. Although some of these buildings have been enlarged, one of the basic plans utilized there was an extended rectangle with short angled wings at either end. Baker, Lamoure, and Dimock halls, along with Knight Memorial Hospital, were all built in this configuration. Knight, today a 300-bed facility with an impressive, centrally located pedimented pavilion supported by massive Doric columns of limestone on the west facade (Inventory #12; Photograph #9), is now connected to Wallace by an extensive one-story wing. Lamoure, built as a school, displayed a similar but smaller portico on its west facade (Inventory #13; Photograph #10). Dimock, the nurses' residence, built in 1924, had two long wings added in 1932 (Inventory #6). The two

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Mansfield Training School

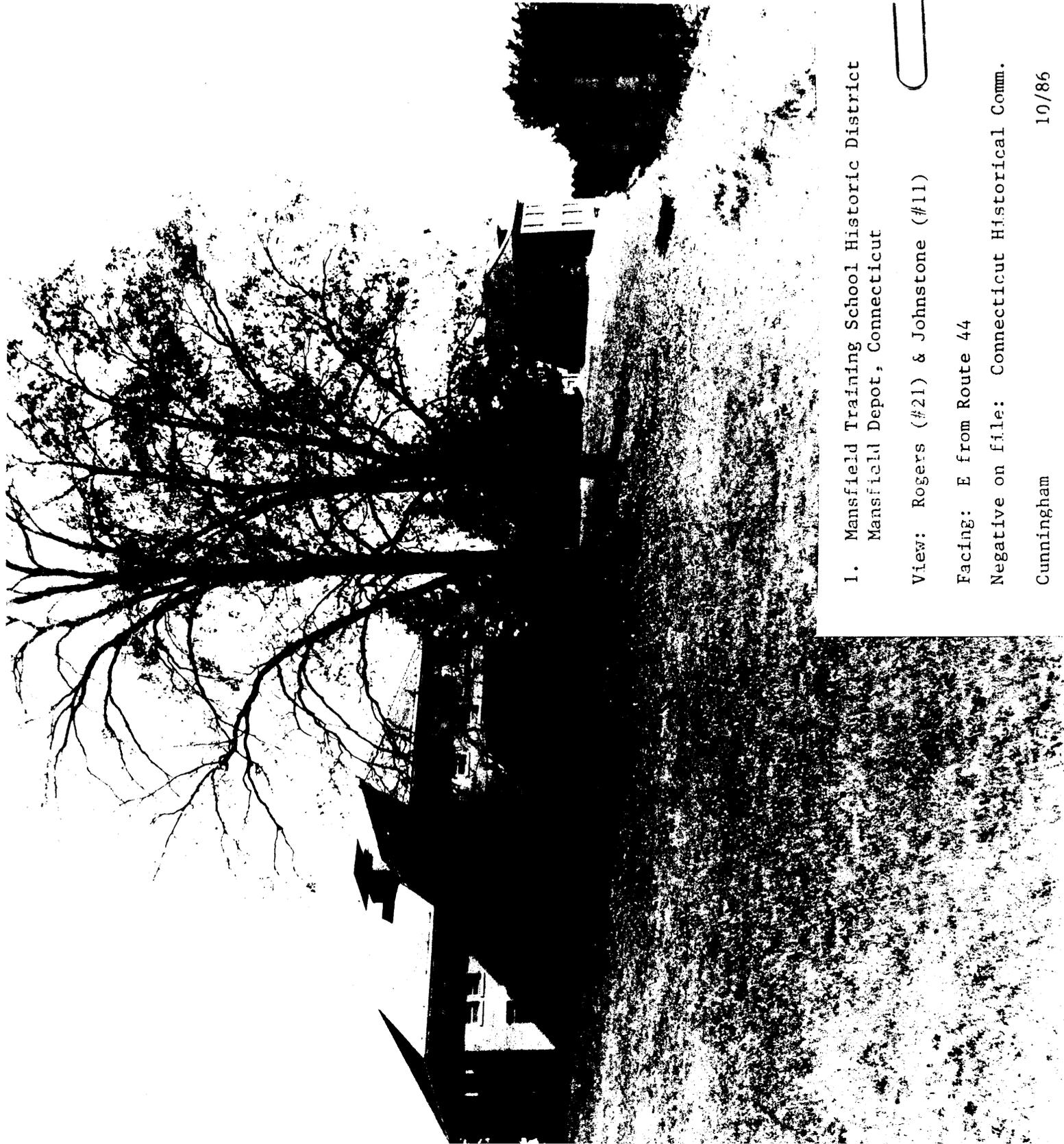
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Representation in Existing Surveys

State-Owned Properties Cultural Resource Survey, 1986. Marion Grabowicz.

Depository: Connecticut Historical Commission  
59 South Propsect Street  
Hartford, Connecticut



1. Mansfield Training School Historic District  
Mansfield Depot, Connecticut

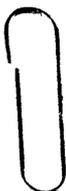
View: Rogers (#21) & Johnstone (#11)

Facing: E from Route 44

Negative on file: Connecticut Historical Comm.

Cunningham

10/86



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earliest buildings at the school can be found in this area, Binet and Goddard Halls, built of brick in 1914. The Norwich architects designed a simple rectangular-plan brick building with a hip roof (Inventory #2, 10; Photograph #5). The third type of building in this cluster was a repetition of and contemporary with the cross-plan dormitories in cluster "A": Matthews and Tredgold Halls are examples of this type (Inventory #15, 26; Photograph #4).

Most of the historic dormitories have been modified to meet modern institutional fire and safety codes. Two of these have changed the exterior appearance to some degree (exterior open fire escapes and the installation of "psychiatric" windows), but generally they have not affected the basic architectural integrity. The "psychiatric" type of window, a replacement for the original double-hung wood sash, consists of a stack of five horizontal lights in an extruded aluminum frame. Only the bottom light is operable as an outswinging awning-type window. A few original sash remain on several of the earlier buildings which are now vacant.

The support facilities at the school are located between and below the two clusters in a shallow ravine (Photograph #11). They include the Powerhouse, a steam plant originally constructed in 1916 with major additions in 1930. It is a large one-story brick building (84' x 112') with two radial tile stacks, 115 and 150 feet high (Inventory #19). Other support buildings in this area are the Plumbing Shop, a gable-roofed brick building constructed in 1931, and the Storehouse, an exceptionally long (338 feet) one-story building constructed of brick in 1918, with additions in 1926 and 1951 (Inventory #20, 24). Brick banding and corbelled work enhance the utilitarian facades of most of these buildings.

Modern construction at the school has had little effect on the appearance of the historic nucleus of the school. The only major, non-contributing institutional building is the new administration building, Brown Hall, located right off Route 44 at one of the entrances to the complex (Inventory #3). The remainder of the modern institutional/residential buildings are outside the perimeter of the historic area. Identical in appearance, one-story, with an extended cross plan of four wings radiating from a central core, they are essentially an enlarged version of older dormitories like Baker Hall. They were constructed in the 1950s or later, along with a group of four modern dormitories below to the south of cluster "B" and across Route 44 to the north. Another more recent cluster of wood-frame, residential buildings constructed to house the deaf community, also excluded, is located further to the east.

The district to the west of Route 44 contains some of the first historic residences to be associated with the school. The largest of them, today the Physical Plant, was formerly used as the Superintendent's House and more recently as the Administration Building. Built in 1870 as a cross-gable brick house, it was remodelled in 1931 with two-story wings and portico (Inventory #31; Photograph #12). A former carriage house to the rear, today called "Fernside," was built with the house (Inventory #32).

The other residential buildings severally consist of late-nineteenth-century houses and cottages generally built in the Queen Anne or Stick styles. Only three houses were built outside this period: one 1935 Colonial Revival-style cottage and two earlier Greek

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Revival-style farmhouses. Also originally private residences purchased by the state to house school employees, the majority of these houses are currently vacant. A typical example is "Woodside," located at the southwest corner of Old Colony Road and Route 32. Originally the home of Dr. J. Parker, it was renamed, as were the other houses, after it became part of the school. A wood-frame Stick-style house which has retained most of its exterior features, it is one of three larger houses in the district (Inventory #37; Photograph #13). The other two are "Greenlawn," the current Superintendent's House, to the north on Route 32, and "Spring Manor" on the farm road. "Greenlawn," a Colonial Revival-style house built in 1893, has a small Greek Revival-style rear ell, possibly the original building on this site (Inventory #41). A large carriage house with arched multi-paned windows in oversize dormers is located to the rear (Inventory #42). The interior of the Queen Anne-style "Spring Manor," built for George Reynolds in 1885, is largely intact with hand-painted ceilings, medallions, and marble fireplaces (Inventory #46; Photograph #14). Together with its smaller neighbor, "Pine Cottage" (Inventory #47), it overlooks the outbuildings of the farm area.

"Hilltop" on Old Colony Road is more representative of the small vernacular cottages in the complex (Inventory #30; Photograph #15), mostly farm cottages for the adjoining farms. All of these cottages date from the late nineteenth century but two. "Riverview Cottage" and "Willow Cottage," located to the south on Route 32, are Greek Revival in style dating from 1830 and 1822 (Inventory #34). The early date of the latter suggests a Federal-style house which was later modified. Only two of these cottages were not built as residences: "Wayside Cottage" (Inventory #38) was originally the neighborhood schoolhouse; the Farm Office (inventory #48), built on the Reynolds farm about 1890, still serves in that capacity.

Most of the farm buildings (Inventory #51-60; Photograph #16) are concentrated on level ground inside the loop of the farm road as it crosses the railroad line and curves back to the south. The east half of this road from Route 32 is paved; the west half is a dirt road through open fields, which eventually returns to a highway (Route 44) at the old railroad station at Mansfield Depot. Uniquely constructed of hand-formed concrete block, the dairy and storage barns are generally extended gable-roofed buildings with asphalt-shingled roofs. Equally spaced aluminum ventilators are located along the ridge. One of the larger barns built in an H-shape has four large radial-tile silos attached; one at either end and two joined on the north side. The same block was utilized for part of a greenhouse and several smaller outbuildings of undetermined function both here in the barn area and at the Poultry Plant to the south. The block barns, all built by the 1930s, were recently supplemented by the addition of several non-contributing structures, including two large ribbed metal Quonset huts and several temporary structures.

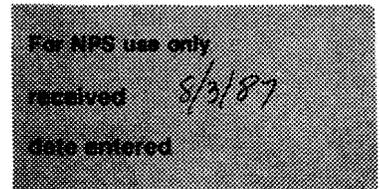
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INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

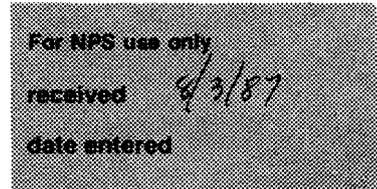
#	Name/Type	Style/Date/Architect	Location	C/NC*	Type**	Photograph
						#
1.	Baker Hall	Colonial Revival, 1919	Mansfield Training School	C	B	8
2.	Binet Hall	Colonial Revival, 1914 Cudworth & Woodworth	"	C	B	
3.	Brown	Modern, after 1970	"	NC	B	
4.	Carpenters' Shop	Colonial Revival, 1917 Cudworth & Woodworth	"	C	B	
5.	Clients' Cafeteria	Colonial Revival, 1914 Cudworth & Woodworth	"	C	B	
6.	Dimock Hall	Colonial Revival, 1924 Cudworth & Thompson	"	C	B	
7.	Employee Kitchen/Dining	Colonial Revival, 1930	"	C	B	
8.	Fernald Hall	Colonial Revival, 1917 Cudworth & Thompson	"	C	B	2
9.	Garage	Modern, ca. 1950	"	NC	B	
10.	Goddard Hall	Colonial Revival, 1914 Cudworth, Woodworth & Thompson	"	C	B	5
11.	Johnstone Hall	Colonial Revival, 1927 Cudworth & Thompson	"	C	B	1
12.	Knight Hospital	Neo-Classical, 1930 Cudworth & Thompson	"	C	B	9
13.	Lamoure Hall	Neo-Classical, 1919 Cudworth & Thompson	"	C	B	10
14.	Laundry	Colonial Revival, 1930	"	C	ST	
15.	Matthews Hall	Colonial Revival, 1917	"	C	B	

\* C - Contributing; NC - Non-contributing      \*\* B - Building; ST - Structure

Note: The institutional buildings and structures with an inventory location of the Mansfield Training School are listed alphabetically by name. All others are listed alphabetically by street address or area.

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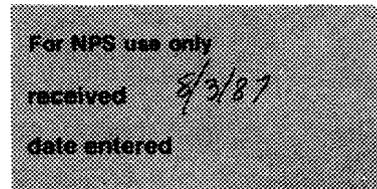
Mansfield Training School

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16.	Norling	Industrial, 1918	Mansfield Training School	C	ST	
17.	Pavilion	Neo-Classical, 1920/1930 Cudworth & Thompson	"	C	B	7
18.	Pipe Iron Storage	Utilitarian shed, 1930	"	C	B	
19.	Powerhouse	Industrial, 1916, 1930 Cudworth & Thompson Towner & Sellew (1930)	"	C	ST	11
20.	Plumbing Shop	Utilitarian shed, 1931	"	C	B	
21.	Rogers Hall	Colonial Revival, 1920 Cudworth & Thompson	"	C	B	1, 3
22.	Rubin	Craftsmen, 1917 Cudworth, Woodworth & Thompson	"	C	B	6
23.	Sequin Hall	Colonial Revival, 1930 Towner & Sellew	"	C	B	
24.	Storehouse	Colonial Revival, 1918, 1926 1951	"	C	B	
25.	Storrs Hall	Colonial Revival, 1917 Cudworth, Woodworth & Thompson	"	C	B	2, 3
26.	Tredgold Hall	Colonial Revival, 1920 Cudworth & Thompson	"	C	B	4
27.	Wallace Hall	Colonial Revival, 1930 Towner & Sellew	"	C	B	
28.	Hillside #2	Victorian cottage, 1848	Old Colony Road	C	B	
29.	Hillside #1	19th-c, domestic, 1897	Old Colony Road	C	B	
30.	Hilltop Cottage	Queen Anne cottage, ca. 1860	Old Colony Road	C	B	15
31.	Dunham Farm/ Physical Plant	19th-c. domestic, 1870 Neo-classical, 1931	Route 44	C	B	12
32.	Dunham Carriage House/ Fernside	Queen Anne ca. 1870	Route 44	C	B	

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33.	Willow Cottage	Greek Revival, 1822 with attached barn	Route 32	C	B	
34.	Riverview Cot- tage	Greek Revival, 1830	Route 32	C	B	
35.	Garage	Associated with #34, 1930	Route 32	C	B	
36.	Overlook Cot- tage	Colonial Revival, 1935 O.C. Zircoli	Route 32	C	B	
37.	Woodside Cottage	Queen Anne cross-gable, ca. 1880	Route 32	C	B	13
38.	Wayside Cottage	Cape, 1890	Route 32	C	B	
39.	Maple Cottage	Greek Revival, 1855	Route 32	C	B	
40.	Barn	Associated with #39, 1855	Route 32	C	B	
41.	Greenlawn	Colonial Revival, 1896 Greek Revival ell, ca. 1840	Route 32	C	B	
42.	Carriage House	Associated with #41, 1896	Route 32	C	B	
43.	Shed	Concrete block, ca. 1930	Poultry Plant	C	B	
44.	Barn	Wood shingle, ca. 1930	"	C	B	
45.	Barn	Wood shingle, ca. 1950	"	NC	B	
46.	Spring Manor	Queen Anne, 1885	Farm Area	C	B	14
47.	Pine Cottage	19th-c. domestic, 1885	"	C	B	14
48.		Farm office, ca. 1890	"	C	B	
49.	Birch Cottage	19th-c. domestic, 1886	"	C	B	
50.	Oak Cottage	Stick, ca. 1885	"	C	B	
51.	Barn	Concrete block, ca. 1930	"	C	B	16
52.	Barn	Concrete block (4 silos), ca. 1930	"	C	B	
53.	Barn	Concrete block, ca. 1930	"	C	B	

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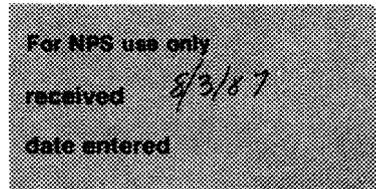
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54.	Barn	Quonset hut, n.d.	Farm Area	NC	B
55.	Greenhouse	ca. 1930	"	C	B
56.	Barn	Quonset hut, n.d.	"	NC	B
57.	Barn	Quonset hut, n.d.	"	NC	B
58.	Shed	Brick, ca. 1980	"	NC	B
59.	Barn	Concrete block, ca. 1930	"	C	B
60.	Barn	Concrete block, ca. 1930	"	C	B

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1935	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Criteria A and C

**Specific dates** 1822 - 1935      **Builder/Architect** See inventory, item # 7

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Mansfield Training School is a historically significant group of buildings which represent Connecticut's role in the development of the care of the epileptic and the mentally retarded in the United States in the early twentieth century (Criterion A). The complex is architecturally significant for its well-preserved institutional architecture of the Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical styles (1914-1935) and nineteenth-century domestic architecture, primarily Queen Anne and Stick-style farmhouses associated with the school. These buildings are enhanced by their rural setting and comprise the historic core of this state-owned facility, the first of its type in the state (Criterion C).

### Historical Significance

Originally established in 1909 as the Connecticut Colony for Epileptics, the institution merged in 1917 with the Connecticut Training School for the Feeble-Minded of Lakeville (a private institution) to become the Mansfield Training School for the Feeble-Minded.<sup>1</sup> The original "colony" plan, which called for the segregation of epileptics in an institution which regulated every aspect of their daily lives, was considered an enlightened approach in its day. Formerly, individuals suffering from epilepsy were secluded at home or, if impoverished, incarcerated in state mental institutions. Institutional segregation of epileptics was believed to be preferable since it allowed these individuals to be on the "same footing as their fellows," protected from the problems of functioning in a "normal" society.<sup>2</sup> The therapeutic physical environment provided by the colony was of paramount importance, a philosophy espoused some 50 years earlier at the Connecticut Valley Hospital, the first state institution for the mentally ill. The buildings which would be constructed here in the next 16 years, along with the healthful rural atmosphere, were the major beneficial components of this environment.

The colony originally contained the Superintendent's House (the present Physical Plant) and Rock Spring Farm. "Willow Cottage" (Inventory #33) was purchased in 1912, adding 132 acres of farmland and a direct line to the Willimantic River for the sewage disposal system. Patient facilities were limited and the superintendent soon called for the construction of "substantial and architecturally pleasing buildings" to be segregated "as thoroughly as possible" by sex.<sup>3</sup> In 1914 Binet and Goddard Halls, the first dormitories, were completed together with the new cafeteria building built between them (today the Clients' Cafeteria, Inventory #5), they were the first buildings at the school designed by Cudworth and Woodworth, later Cudworth, Woodworth, and Thompson, of Norwich, Connecticut.

When the Lakeville facility moved to Mansfield, two separate institutions were established, an unwieldy management situation. By 1916, however, the superintendent noted in his Biennial Report that 18 other states had successfully combined care of the epileptic and the feeble-minded, and the two institutions merged. With 300 patients from Lakeville and 100 epileptics already at Mansfield, more housing was needed. Although epileptics were not separated from the mentally retarded, segregation of the sexes continued, accomplished by constructing housing and dining facilities in two groups



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all designed by the Norwich firm: cluster "A" for boys and cluster "B" for girls, the latter area the site of the first two dormitories. Fernald, Rubin, and Storrs Halls, boys' dormitories (Inventory #8, 22, 25), the boys' dining hall, today the Carpenters' Shop (Inventory #4), and Matthews Hall for girls (Inventory #15) south of Goddard Hall were built by 1917. They made a substantial addition to the capacity of the colony, as each dormitory housed 50 children. The Powerhouse, also the Norwich firm's design, was constructed that year between the two groups of buildings (Inventory #19). A railroad spur line was built to facilitate construction by shipping building materials directly to the school.

As the institution continued to expand during the post-World War I period, it became known as the Mansfield Training School and Hospital (its present official name). More specialized buildings were needed to cope with the growth and a more modern style of management. When the superintendent moved to Greenlawn (Inventory #41) in 1918, his house became the Administration Building. An infirmary (Pavilion, 1920), the first laundry (Norling, 1919) and a school, named for the original head of Lakeville (Lamoure, 1919), along with the Storehouse (1918), were constructed (Inventory #17, 16, 13). The first employee residence, the Nurses' Home (now Dimock Hall), was added in 1924 (Inventory #6). Four additional dormitories, three replicative of the 1917 design, were built as well.

The 1930s were another period of growth, with new construction and the enlargement of existing buildings. Knight Memorial Hospital, the major building of the period, designed by Cudworth and Thompson, as the Norwich firm was then called, a new laundry, and the employees' cafeteria were all built in 1930 (Inventory #12, 14, 7). For the first time, one-story dormitories were constructed to provide free access for the physically handicapped: Wallace and Sequin Halls (each for 110 children), both the work of Towner and Sellew of Middletown (who also designed the major addition to the Powerhouse) (Inventory #27, 23).

The farm, operating since 1909, served two major functions. It allowed the school to be almost completely self-supporting and provided occupational therapy. Farm labor was considered particularly therapeutic for epilepsy sufferers since it helped prevent "fits". The Reynolds Farm, which contained Spring Manor and associated farm workers' housing, was purchased in 1920, completing the extensive farm complex which today occupies almost half the acreage of the entire institution. Under the supervision of a farm overseer, the dairy, pig, and poultry farms, along with the farm produce, supplied most of the food. All phases of the farm operation used inmate labor. In addition, the children at the school helped construct new concrete-block barns by hand-molding the blocks.

The last major period of growth, 1950-1970, saw the construction of a number of identical extensive dormitories and the remodeling to code of the historic buildings. Today the Mansfield Training School has 690 clients and maintains about 75 buildings. Most of the historic dormitories are considered obsolete and are no longer in use, especially in cluster "A." With the exception of a few houses leased to the University of Connecticut along with the current Superintendent's House, and Maple Cottage, most of the associated residential buildings are also currently vacant.

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Architectural Significance

The historic core of the Mansfield Training School is a harmonious, integrated, architecturally cohesive group of institutional buildings. Although few are individually distinguished, they constitute a significant body of work by one architectural firm. Seventy percent of the historic buildings were designed by Cudworth, Woodworth, and Thompson or Cudworth and Thompson, as they were known after 1920. Harmony was achieved by the use of similar materials, massing and scale; institutional monotony was alleviated by the limited but pleasing use of limestone detail, variation in siting and orientation, and an evolving progression of architectural style, resulting in a degree of architectural coherence rarely found in such an extensive state institution. It can be attributed to two factors: a limited time frame for the historic construction and the almost exclusive reliance on the Norwich architectural firm.

The development of the architectural style and layout reflected institutional needs and site constraints, as well as institutional purpose and philosophy. Very effective use was made of the terrain to isolate the two major clusters of buildings on elevated sites and reduce the impact of the service facilities by placement in a ravine. Over time the plans for the buildings became more elaborated, from the simple rectangular solid massing of the Colonial Revival style to the cross plan of the same style, which afforded maximum ventilation and light, to the final evolution, the extended cross plan with entrance pavilions, as found in the Neo-Classical style. Defining the entrance was a major design consideration, with the buildings sited in clusters rather than a more typical grid pattern. Some of them face out to a perimeter loop of roadway or sidewalk, others face inward to be interconnected by diagonal sidewalks. A typical solution for some of the early buildings was an attached wooden portico as found on dormitories like Storrs Hall. By the 1920s, buildings like Baker Hall had a more architecturally detailed principal facade with a projecting pavilion in the center and a less detailed but similar design at the rear elevation for the service entrance from the road.

The emphasis on the design of the facade culminated in the plans for Knight Hospital and the Lamoure School. These individually significant buildings were clearly intended to make a public statement about the philosophy and purpose of the institution. The dual emphasis on caring for body and mind is exemplified by the architectural elaboration and colossal scale of the hospital portico, and the almost equally imposing portico of the school. Although the latter portico has been removed, a rendering of the facade remains, indicating that it was virtually a reduced version of the one at the hospital.

Some other institutional requirements are demonstrated architecturally. The ventilation system used on the six identical dormitories required what appear to be exterior stacks on two walls and the prominent "chimney" at the intersection of the ridge, the result of the institutional belief in the therapeutic value of "fresh air." Rubin Hall, the only stuccoed building at the school, was clearly intended to have a non-institutional appearance since it was used as an employee residence. It retains, however, the massing and scale of the other buildings in cluster "A" and blends with its surroundings.

The group of associated farmhouses are especially well-preserved and contain several fine vernacular examples of representative nineteenth-century domestic architecture. Partly

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because the architectural modifications for safety needed for the institutional buildings at the school were not required here, but also because those buildings have been well-maintained, they generally display all their original exterior architectural features. Spring Manor, an outstanding example of a Queen Anne-style farmhouse, is significant in its own right (Inventory #46). Few farmhouses dating from 1885 have retained practically all their interior historic fabric in such a good state of preservation. Especially noteworthy are the finely detailed, hand-painted ceiling decorations, which contribute to the period ambience of the rooms.

Notes

1. Terms used throughout the history to categorize or identify individuals suffering from mental or physical illness are taken from contemporary reports and are historically accurate for the period under discussion, however unacceptable they sound to modern ears.
2. First Report of Connecticut Colony for Epileptics, Mansfield, Connecticut, to General Assembly of 1911 (Hartford: State of Connecticut, 1911), p. 7.
3. Ibid., p. 5.
4. Fourth Report of Connecticut Colony for Epileptics, Mansfield, Connecticut, to the Governor for the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 1916 (Hartford: State of Connecticut, 1916), p. 6.
5. Charles T. Lamoure became superintendent at Mansfield in 1916, replacing the first superintendent, Donald L. Ross.
6. Report of the Special Commission on the Condition and Care of Epileptics (Hartford: The Case, Lockwood and Brainard Company, 1907), p. 5, as cited in Marion Grabowicz, State-Owned Properties Cultural Resources Survey, 1986.

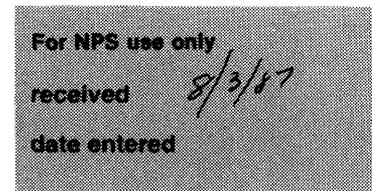
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UTM References:

A 18 724460	4632100	J 18 723210	4632160
B 18 724640	4631720	K 18 723130	4632150
C 18 724680	4631780	L 18 723060	4632500
D 18 724720	4631720	M 18 723210	4632500
E 18 724710	4631680	N 18 723240	4632330
F 18 724610	4631520	O 18 723470	4631970
G 18 724360	4630960	P 18 723820	4631800
H 18 724020	4631360	Q 18 723880	4631650
I 18 723580	4631080	R 18 724190	4631680

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries are delineated on the map of the Mansfield Training School (Exhibit A) and described herein as follows: Beginning at point at the intersection of Route 32 and the so-called farm road, the boundary crosses Route 32 in an easterly direction and extends to Route 44. Here the boundary turns to the northeast and extends up the east side of Route 44. At the rear of Dimock Hall (Inventory #6), the boundary leaves the highway and follows the perimeter road in a generally southeasterly direction around Cluster "B" on the map to a point opposite Wallace Hall (Inventory #27), before turning again to the southeast and extending to Route 32, just south of the building known as "Willow Cottage" (Inventory #33). Here the boundary turns to the northwest and extends up Route 32 on the east side to a point approximately 200 feet beyond the intersection with Route 44, crosses Route 32 and extends in a southwesterly direction to the railroad spur line and the western extension of the farm road, before turning and following the said farm road in a generally northerly direction to the "Y" shaped branch of said road at its northern terminus to include the barn (Inventory # 60) at this location, before returning to the southwest on the east side of the farm road to the rear of Inventory #50, 49, 48, 47, and 46. Just after the property known as "Spring Manor" (Inventory # 46), the boundary returns to the farm road and follows said road to Route 32, the first point herein described.

The boundaries as described above were drawn to encompass all the historic institutional buildings, farmhouses, and outbuildings associated with the development of the Mansfield Training School during its period of architectural and historical significance (1914-1936). The open land contained within these boundaries includes the historic farmland, the poultry plant, and that portion of the campus which surrounds the historic buildings. The buildings constructed and/or acquired by the school after 1936, along with the remainder of the campus developed in the post-historic period north and east of the historic area are excluded. Only one major institutional building built after 1936 (Inventory #3) is included within these boundaries because of its geographical location.

