

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90001137

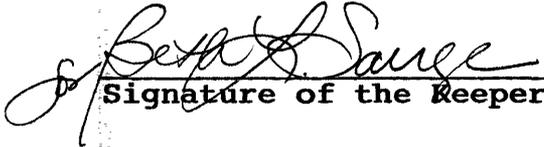
Date Determined
Eligible: 08/13/90

Rosemary Hall
Property Name

Fairfield CT
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

~~Determined Eligible~~
This property is ~~is~~ in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

8/13/90
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

The requested action is an owner objection determination of eligibility, not a nomination as indicated.

8. Statement of Significance: Significant Person

"Caroline Rutz-Rees" is entered under significant person; however, Criterion B is not indicated or justified in the text of the statement of significance.

This information was confirmed with John Herzan, National Register Coordinator, CTSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

~~QUANTIFICATION~~ 1135

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rosemary Hall
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 270 Lake Avenue; Ridgeway & Zaccheus Mead Lane N/A not for publication
city, town Greenwich N/A vicinity
state Connecticut code CT county Fairfield code 001 zip code 06830

3. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property		Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local		<input type="checkbox"/> district		<u>16</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State		<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u>1</u>	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal		<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u>17</u>	structures
		<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
					<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

John W. Shannahan 6/28/90
Signature of certifying official John W. Shannahan, State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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:
 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:) _____

Determined Eligible DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Bert S. Sugg 8/13/90
Edson H. Beall 8.28.90
Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/secondary boarding school/
education-related housing/sports facility
RELIGION/school chapel

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION/secondary boarding school/
education-related housing/sports facility
RELIGION/school chapel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Italian Renaissance/Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls stone
stucco
roof slate
other asphalt shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The campus of Rosemary Hall, a private boarding school for girls located in Greenwich, Connecticut, between 1900 and 1971, is an institutional complex set on 18 acres in a residential neighborhood known as Rockridge.¹ Fifteen of the 17 buildings and one freestanding structure, an outdoor amphitheatre, are contributing resources built prior to 1930. They include eight large masonry buildings and seven wood-frame residential buildings used for institutional purposes.

The Rosemary Hall campus is located on Lake Avenue, less than a mile from downtown Greenwich. The entrance to the school is down a long driveway from the west side of the street. Set well back from the road, the campus occupies a relatively level, informally landscaped site (Photograph #1). Building clusters, as well as open spaces, are set off by groupings of mature trees. A small stream bordered by mature willows runs through the campus from the northeast to the southwest, effectively dividing it into two sections. (See attached site plan.) The northwestern section contains most of the major institutional buildings on the campus, closely sited around a terraced courtyard. A small paved formal garden area is located to the east of the gymnasium. To the south and east are dormitories, playing fields, and five of the houses, or cottages, scattered through this area, some almost hidden in the trees.

The campus is bordered on the north by the Greenwich Field Club, on the south by a driveway, and on the west by Ridgegway Road and Zaccheus Mead Lane. Residential properties fronting on Lake Avenue, built between 1800 and 1941, form the western border. None of these properties was ever part of the Rosemary Hall campus.² The rear property lines of the Lake Avenue lots are generally set off from the campus by stuccoed stone walls with arched openings (some are filled in) at regular intervals. One property at the southwest corner, Rosemary Cottage, part of the original campus, was sold to private owners by Daycroft School (current owners of the campus), but is included in this nomination (Inventory #18).

Most of the larger institutional buildings are constructed of stone and finished with stucco. They were designed as generally simple interpretations of the Renaissance Revival style. All but one of the major buildings is known to be the work of Théodore Blake, as is the plan for the institutional core of the campus. Classical architectural motifs, such as arched openings, arcades, and wall niches, are emphasized, which, combined with the close siting of these buildings, conveys an architectural tradition that is clearly European in its origin. This theme is further developed by the use of wrought-iron tracery as balustrades or within arches, as well as the narrow passages between buildings, some through arched openings.

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The two largest buildings on campus are the administration building and the gymnasium. The administration building consists of two sections (Inventory #1; Photograph #s 2, 3). The original section, built in a U-shape plan in 1924 as a dormitory, was a replacement for an earlier building on the site which was destroyed by fire. A large wing, housing an auditorium and study hall, was added in 1966 at the northeast corner. Both the original building and its addition have stucco walls; the 1924 section has an exposed rubblestone foundation. There are arched openings for windows and doors at the first level and rectangular casement windows at the second floor. The two gabled wings of the 1924 building and its gabled connector have a series of gabled dormers, features not normally found in Renaissance Revival-style buildings, along with the large cupola which rises over the roof terrace at the center of the building. Enclosed stair towers are incorporated in the fireproof building on either side of the south courtyard. There is a wrought-iron balustrade running along a narrow cantilevered walkway at the eaveline of the facade, another safety measure. A smaller, semi-detached stuccoed building to the northwest of the administration building was constructed in 1924 as a dining hall (Inventory # 2). The dining room, known as the commons, occupies two-thirds of the main floor and spans the building. Tall arched windows are found on all three exterior walls of this room. Those on the west wall run to the floor and have wrought iron balustrades across the lower third. The ceiling is supported by hewn oak beams which carry large hewn joists. A narrow open passage with a paved walkway separates the building from the auditorium wing of the administration building.

The rubblestone gymnasium, built in 1928-1929, has a broad gabled roof covered with slate with a square tower at the southeast corner (Inventory #4; Photograph #s 4, 5, 6). The south wall has three large round-arched openings with smaller arched windows above. At the base of the tower is a round-arched opening with wrought-iron tracery, the entrance to an arcade along the east wall. Between the main windows and to the east of the tower opening are stuccoed niches for statuary. Only the latter still contains a statue.

Another nearby building, known as the Pink Building, was constructed in 1923 and was used for faculty apartments and a study hall for day students (Inventory #3; Photograph #7). Also of stucco, it is connected to the auditorium by a covered arched passageway.

A terraced, multi-level courtyard, paved, landscaped and surrounded by buildings, is located to the northwest of the gymnasium. In addition to the Pink Building on the south side, there are three smaller hip-roofed classroom buildings on the north side built around 1924. A 1909 stone chapel forms the west border of the courtyard, with the 1966 Science and Fine Arts Building on the east side. Two of the three classroom buildings were designed for the Junior School, a "fresh air" school that ran here between 1924 and 1942 (Inventory #s 6, 7, 8; Photograph #s 8, 9). In their massing and materials the 1924 buildings are reminiscent of the Arts and Crafts style and have glass walls fronting on the courtyard; the third utilizes classical arched openings which originally contained

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glazed doors but now have windows with an infill of brick at the base. The Science and Fine Arts Building, with its stuccoed walls and brick-trimmed arched openings, blends with the older buildings, as does a similar building, Jessup Hall built in 1963 on the other side of the campus (Inventory #s 5, 11; Photograph # 10). To the north of the classrooms is one of oldest buildings on campus. Built as a sixth-form house in 1904, it became a dormitory in 1920 (Inventory #10; Photograph #11). Irish serving girls were housed there in the early years of the school. Presumably a wood-frame building, it is now covered with vinyl siding and rests on a rubblestone foundation.

St. Bede's Chapel, constructed of random ashlar rusticated granite with stone buttresses and a slate roof, is the first building designed by Blake for the campus (Inventory #5; Photograph #s 12, 13). Gothic Revival in style, a major departure from the architectural theme of his later plan for the campus, it contains a number of exceptional stained glass windows. The large north window behind the altar set within a Gothic-arched opening was designed by Christopher Whall of London and his daughter Veronica and installed in 1915. It depicts six saints associated with learning, including St. Bede, for whom the chapel is named. The south window, designed by James Hogan and installed by the Whitefriars Workshop of London about 1920, honors the saints associated with the womanly virtues of wisdom, kindness, purity, etc. On the west wall are commemorative windows with young girls in bucolic settings by Nicola D'Ascenzo of Philadelphia. Names of Rosemary sixth formers (graduates) are found there and also painted on the hewn oak beams, the interior of the door, and the ceiling. The windows of the east wall, by Henry W. Young of Bonawits in New York, are more simply designed. Non-figurative, these windows contain a tree hung with shields, and medallions of school activities. Another striking feature of the chapel is the 45 marble memorial stones honoring Rosemarians who have died. These stones are set within the Welsh tile floor of the nave in the center aisle.

The cottages of the campus range in size from the 1914 Kindly Cottage, the smallest (16 x 21 feet), to several larger residential buildings such as the 1901 Rosemary Cottage (Inventory #s 12, 18; Photographs #s 14, 15). With the exception of the latter building, which is Tudor Revival in style, these cottages are simply designed with very few indicators of architectural style. Although several have been sheathed with artificial siding in recent years, most retain some distinctive architectural features, such as recessed open porches of the Field House, or the arched portico of Goldmark House (Inventory #s 13, 14; Photograph #s 16, 17). The latter building and its garden (no longer extant) were Blake designs and originally the home for the mother of the headmistress. The last two of these cottages are the 1911 Orchard Cottage and the circa 1920 Garage and Apartments (Inventory #s 15, 16; Photograph #s 18, 19). The former building also burned in the fire of 1924 and was rebuilt in 1926. The latter, the most isolated of the cottages, was used to house servants and groundskeepers.

The oldest remaining historic resource at Rosemary Hall (c. 1900) is the amphitheatre, nestled in the trees on the south side of the campus (Inventory #19). Modeled on the

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classical theaters of Greece, it features a elliptical curved stuccoed wall behind the terraced seating. Although the stucco is deteriorating and most of the statues and urns are missing from their pedestals or niches, this structure has retained enough of its integrity to be classified as contributing, particularly in view of it age and its historic importance to the school.

See below for a complete inventory of the buildings.

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Inventory #	Name/Date/Style/Architect	Daycroft Name	C/NC	Photograph #
1.	Administration Building 1924, Renaissance Revival Theodore E. Blake, Caroline Ruutz-Rees Auditorium addition, 1966 Talcott & Talcott	Founder's Hall	C	2, 3
2.	Dining Hall, 1924 Renaissance Revival, Theodore E. Blake	Dining Hall	C	
3.	Pink Building, 1923 Renaissance Revival Theodore E. Blake	Pink Building	C	7
4.	Gymnasium, 1928-29	Gymnasium	C	4, 5, 6
5.	St. Bede's Chapel, 1909 Gothic Revival, Theodore E. Blake	Chapel	C	12, 13
6.	Classroom Building, 1924 Theodore E. Blake	Hayden Hall	C	8, 9
7.	Classroom Building, 1924 Theodore E. Blake	Hubbard Hall	C	8, 9
8.	Classroom Building, c. 1925	Hunter Hall	C	8, 9
9.	Science & Fine Arts Bldg. 1966, Talcott & Talcott	Smith Fine Arts & Science Bldg.	NC	5
10.	Chapel House, 1904	Laurel House	C	11
11.	Jessup House, 1963, Talcott & Talcott	Bradley House	NC	10
12.	Kindly Club Cottage, 1914	Kindly Cottage	C	14
13.	Field House Cottage, 1914	Brewer House	C	16

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14.	Goldmark House, c. 1920 Theodore E. Blake	Daycoft Cottage	C	17
15.	Orchard Cottage, 1926	Adelaide Cottage	C	18
16.	Garage & Apartments, c. 1920	Barn & Staff Apts.	C	19
17.	Shed assoc. with #16		C	
18.	Rosemary Cottage, 1901, Tudor Revival		C	15
19.	Amphitheatre, c. 1900	Amphitheatre	C	

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1900 - 1929

1900 - 1938

Significant Dates

1909

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Caroline Ruutz-Rees

Architect/Builder

Theodore E. Blake; Talcott & Talcott

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Greenwich campus of Rosemary Hall is historically significant as a premier example of an exclusive early twentieth-century boarding school for girls dedicated to rigorous academic training. It embodies in its siting and appearance the educational philosophy of the school as shaped by its first headmistress, Caroline Ruutz-Rees. Largely the work of Theodore E. Blake, an associate architect with Carrere & Hastings of New York, it is architecturally significant as a well-preserved educational complex that is exceptionally cohesive, exhibiting a high degree of architectural consistency based on Italian architectural traditions. Of individual significance is St. Bede's, an exceptionally fine example of a small Gothic Revival-style chapel that is distinguished by the quality of its interior detailing and the superior craftsmanship and design of its stained glass windows.

Historical Background and Educational Significance

Rosemary Hall was founded as a private girl's school in 1890 by Mrs. William Gardner Choate.³ It was established on Mrs. Choate's family property, the Atwater Farm (no longer extant). Her husband, Judge William G. Choate, founded Choate, a private boy's school in 1896. Both schools were located in Wallingford, Connecticut. Although today the two schools are combined as Choate Rosemary Hall, a coeducational school sharing the same campus in Wallingford, originally they were completely separate institutions. In 1900 Rosemary Hall moved to their Greenwich campus, the subject of this nomination. Originally built on five acres of land donated by Julian Curtiss, the father of two Rosemary Hall students, it grew to encompass 18 acres with 16 principal buildings by 1929.

Caroline Ruutz-Rees (1865-1954) served as the first headmistress of the school and continued in this capacity until she retired in 1938. An Englishwoman educated at St. Andrews, with a doctorate in French Literature from Columbia University, Ruutz-Rees was an ardent feminist with strong opinions about education for young women.⁴ She believed that girls were entitled to receive the same rigorous classical education commonly reserved for boys in this period, especially in England, a radical concept for its time. In this belief, she differed from Mrs. Choate and most educators who shared the commonly-held view that women needed training primarily in the domestic skills, the typical

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Yale University School of Architecture;
Choate Rosemary, Wallingford, Connecticut

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 18

UTM References

A

1	18	6	1	4	3	9	0	4	5	4	3	6	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	8	6	1	4	8	0	0	4	5	4	3	5	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	18	6	1	4	7	8	0	4	5	4	3	8	1	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	8	6	1	4	4	1	0	4	5	4	3	3	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic campus boundaries are described in the Greenwich Land Records, 817:616, located in the Town Clerk's Office, Greenwich Town Hall. See also Item 7:1, paragraphs 3, 4.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated campus property include all the land and buildings owned by the Rosemary Hall Foundation, Inc. (formerly Rosemary Hall Corporation) during the period of significance of the school.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant, Reviewed by John Herzan, National
organization Cunningham Associates Ltd. date 11/13/89 Register Coordinator
street & number 37 Orange Road telephone (203) 347 4072
city or town Middletown state CT zip code 06457

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type of education provided in this period for "young ladies of good breeding." In 1900 Caroline Ruutz-Rees seized the opportunity to create her ideal girls' school at the new site in Greenwich.

Ruutz-Rees shaped the campus there to conform to her strong convictions about education for women, building an institution that was considered unique among girls' boarding schools in this period. She was concerned not only about the siting plan for the campus but the design of the facilities. She worked closely with the campus architect, Theodore E. Blake, to provide a suitable atmosphere for a classical education. Not only did she require a core of inspiring classical buildings very much in the Old World tradition; the campus also reflected her enthusiasm for European culture, even extending to the use of imported materials for the buildings, such as the iron in the gymnasium or the floor tile in the chapel. An emphasis on physical fitness was one of her priorities. It is demonstrated by the large fully equipped gymnasium and the extensive playing fields, facilities on a scale more commonly reserved for boys' schools at this time. Her motto for the school, altiora peto (I seek higher things), was fostered by required regular chapel attendance and community service. The Kindly Club, the school's service organization, had its own building by 1914, donated by an alumna (Inventory #12). The amphitheatre also played an important role in her plans for the school. Built soon after Rosemary Hall moved to the Greenwich campus, it was not simply an architectural folly, but an integral part of school life. It was used for presenting works by Shakespeare, as well as Greek drama, often lavish productions directed by New York theater professionals. Rosemary students were further exposed to the cultural life with regular visits to museums and stage plays in New York.

Ruutz-Rees is credited with several "firsts" in secondary private education for girls. Among these were the wearing of uniforms, the first girl's school to do so in the United States. She also involved the students in the running of the school by instituting student government, allowing her students to make rules and enforce discipline. A common part of student life today, this democratic approach was most unusual at the time.

Rosemary Hall originally included grades 7 through 12. In 1959, the 7th grade (second form) was dropped, followed by the eighth grade in 1962. From its early years in Wallingford with 20-25 girls in the school, it grew to have a high of 260 for the 9th through 12th grade at the Greenwich campus, with an average graduating class of 50 students each year. By 1960, half of the student body were day students, with the boarding students coming from all over the United States and a few from foreign countries.

From 1924 to 1942, a Junior School for kindergarten through sixth grade was located on the campus in the so-called "fresh air" classroom buildings on the north side of the courtyard (Inventory #s 6, 7, 8).⁶ Originally established in the two Blake-designed buildings, it was a preparatory school for Rosemary Hall, but operated as a separate

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institution in its rented space. Less rigorous in its academic approach than Rosemary Hall, it followed the teachings of John Dewey. Run by two women (one studied with Dewey at Columbia), the Junior School fostered a greater student independence and "learning by doing." This more progressive approach left students ill prepared for the more academic curriculum of Rosemary Hall. Many had to repeat a grade, as did all the students entering Rosemary Hall from public schools. Courses of study at the Junior School emphasized practical learning. For example, students built a log cabin for manual arts training and locks in the campus brook to learn physics. Artists in residence from New York were provided studio space at the school to expose the students to the arts.

Among the better known of Rosemary Hall graduates are Kate Loucheim, 1921, the former head of the Democratic National Committee for Women, Helen Stevenson Meyer, 1946, a US Congressman, and Marion Burros of the New York Times, 1950. Graduates who were spouses of prominent men included Eleanor Clark Warren, wife of Robert Penn Warren, and Mary French Rockefeller, wife of Lawrence Rockefeller. Reeve Lindbergh, daughter of Charles Lindbergh, graduated in 1963. Several prominent actresses were Rosemarians: Ali McGraw, 1958, Glenn Close, 1965, and Jamie Lee Curtis, 1976.

In the last decade at the Greenwich campus, Rosemary Hall began a capital development program.⁷ Three major buildings or additions were proposed and constructed between 1963 and 1966. They were designed by Talcott & Talcott of Greenwich. By the late sixties, however, with the decline in popularity of sex-segregated education, plans were made to unite with Choate School for boys. In 1971, the Greenwich facility was sold to Daycroft School and Choate Rosemary, a coeducational private preparatory school, was established. New buildings were constructed for Rosemary on the Choate campus in Wallingford, bringing full circle the institutions founded in that community by Judge and Mrs. William Choate in the late nineteenth century.

Architectural Significance

Theodore E. Blake (1870-1949) was a distinguished New York architect who made his home in Greenwich.⁸ An associate with Carrere and Hastings until 1927, he studied at Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris from 1892-1895. He is credited with working on the plans for the New York Public Library and assisting with the design of the House and Senate Buildings in Washington, D. C., and St. Mary's Church in New York. In addition to a number of large Colonial Revival-style mansions in Greenwich, he was the principal architect for the Second Church of Christ Scientist in New York, the Harbeck Chapel at Woodlawn, and the Mount Hope Bridge in Providence, Rhode Island. In 1927 he opened his own office in New York on East 57th street. His association st Rosemary Hall was of long standing, first designing the chapel in 1908, followed by a comprehensive plan for the core campus in 1923-1924. "Urged to disregard the traditions that up to that time had controlled similar institutions," he took the opportunity afforded by the loss of the 1903 dormitory in 1923 to create a campus plan "in the Italian manner" which explicitly recognized the requirements for the school envisioned by Ruutz-Rees.⁹

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A dream of several decades, it fully met the needs of the school until 1960. As can be seen by the attached copy, his plan, with the exception of the location of the gymnasium, was carried out (Exhibit A).

In design and concept, the Rosemary Hall campus is remarkable. Its simply designed and well-preserved buildings form an architecturally consistent whole which, taken together, conveys the appearance of a post-medieval Italian town. This impression is heightened by the campus plan: an institutional core of large masonry buildings, the village center, with the dispersed cottages on the perimeter. The close siting of the major buildings connected by open and covered walkways suggest the narrow streets of Europe. The courtyard of this section of the campus resembles the piazzas of Italy, particularly with the placement of the chapel at one end. In contrast to this more structured arrangement, the cottages are informally placed, almost at random, in a casually landscaped, almost rural setting. The fact that they are small in scale and very simply designed adds to the perception of tenant farmers' cottages in a miniature countryside.

The Old World atmosphere is fostered by the design of many of the major buildings. There is a definite reliance on Roman classicism, particularly in the repetition of the arched openings and the predominant use of smooth stuccoed surfaces, the hallmarks of Renaissance Revival architecture. This approach to design represents a major departure from the standard institutional architecture of the period, especially for public secondary schools, which are usually Colonial or Georgian Revival in style. Varying treatments of arched entrances, such as quoining or molded hoods, add architectural interest to the facades, but in general, the buildings are quite simply designed. The more typical architectural details usually found on landmark buildings of this style are not utilized, such as the classical orders, full pediments, recessed colonnaded entryways, or Palladian windows. A surprising feature is the wrought-iron detailing, used both functionally and esthetically, again in Old World manner, much of it imported from Italy. From a series of historic photographs published in the American Architect in 1925, it is apparent that some of the original wrought-iron work is missing today, virtually the only change to these buildings over time.¹⁰ As originally designed and built, several of the main doorways had full-height wrought-iron grilles. One was on the south main door to the Administration Building, the other on the west side of the complex, next to the porter's station, off Ridgeway Road.

With their exposed masonry walls, the gymnasium and St. Bede's Chapel exhibit a very different esthetic. Although a gymnasium appeared on the Blake plan, it is not known if the present building was built to his design. Its design antecedents in the castle form are obvious, accentuated by the stone tower and the treatment of the cornice detail. In the architectural metaphor of the campus, it stands for the castello, or torre, around which many Italian villages evolved. Here again, however, the classical theme is maintained with the round arches, the arcade, and the use of stuccoed niches for statuary.

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St. Bede's Chapel, designed more typically in the Gothic Revival style, a common style for smaller churches of this period, although much smaller in scale than the gymnasium, is a complementary structure. With its finely appointed and designed interior and superior stained glass windows, this building has exceptional architectural significance.¹¹ Its importance to Rosemarians is underscored by the generous donations for the appointments and the memorial windows designed by some the leading craftsmen of the day. In their quality, complexity, and vivid color, they meet or exceed the level of windows found in major American churches. Christopher Whall, the designer of the north altar window, is perhaps the most renowned of the stained-glass artists who worked on these windows. He is best known for the windows of the Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral in England. His window at Rosemary Hall and some small windows in a Boston church are believed to be the only examples of his work in the United States.¹²

Talcott & Talcott of Greenwich, the architects for the three major additions to the campus, are known for their designs for schools, camps, and houses.¹³ Both Seth Talcott and Charles H. Talcott did their undergraduate work at Yale University. Seth attended Ecole des Beaux Arts, graduating in 1925; Charles graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture in 1929. Their work at Rosemary not only respects the original intent of the Blake campus, the design of their buildings echoes and complements the original structures in the use of stucco and the repetition of the round-arched openings. It is interesting to note that the large addition to the administration building is located in the original position for the Blake gymnasium and is almost identical in massing and scale.

End Notes:

1. Rosemary Hall today is combined with Choate School for boys, called Choate Rosemary Hall, in Wallingford. For more history of the school see 8:1-3.
2. Caroline Ruutz-Rees personally owned two houses on Lake Avenue in this area. They were joined together by an addition. One was her own residence; the other was occupied by her assistant, Mary Elizabeth Lowndes. The buildings were inherited by Ruutz-Rees' adopted son Roland and sold in 1958.
3. The history of the school had to be drawn from several sources due to the loss of the early records in the fire of 1923. They include the Rosemary Hall archives at Choate-Rosemary and interviews with persons associated with the school. I am indebted to Lee Sylvester, the Rosemary Hall archivist, for her generous assistance in researching the remaining school files. The contributions of the following individuals were also invaluable: Mrs. William Park Haskell, graduate, trustee, and teacher; Margaret Marshall James, a former assistant headmistress; and Fayetta

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McKown, head of the English Department at Rosemary Hall. The history of the buildings, their dates and use over time, was compiled from the published sources listed in the bibliography and confirmed in interviews with all the individuals cited.

4. The biographical information and Ruutz-Rees' influence at the school was obtained in the interviews from the persons cited above and from a summary in the The Crucial Years: A Special Report Concerning the Future of Rosemary Hall, 1960. In addition to her work at the school, Ruutz-Rees was a women's suffrage activist, one of the leaders of Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, along with Katherine Houghton Hepburn and others.

5. The attendance statistics were taken from the "Rosemary Answer Book," the annual yearbook, for the years cited.

6. I am indebted to Mrs. William Haskell for the information on the Junior School, which she attended prior to entering Rosemary Hall.

7. The building development program is extensively discussed in The Crucial Years, pp. 9-11.

8. Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased), (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Co., 1956).

9. "Rosemary Hall: A School for Girls, at Greenwich, Conn.," American Architect, v. 127 (June 1925):539.

10. American Architect, Vol. CVI (December 1914): No. 2025; 2026. 2032, 2033, 2036.

11. A December 30, 1970, agreement entered into by the Rosemary Foundation, Inc. and the Daycroft School has a number of stipulations regarding the chapel. Among these is the continued use of the building for weddings of Rosemarians, a custom of long standing at the school. Most of the stipulations expired at the end of three years (1973) but there is no time limit on the clause regarding the stained glass windows. At any time the windows could revert to Rosemary Hall if they are removed from the building by Daycroft. In Schedule B of this agreement, the conveyance of the chapel restricted its use, but significantly, does not prohibit the razing of the building by Daycroft. Fortunately, prospective new owners of the campus who will take possession in 1990, have confirmed their intention to maintain the chapel and preserve its character and architecture, and to continue Daycroft's policy of making it available to the local community. Japanese Educational Institute of New York to the Town of Greenwich Historical Society, October 14, 1989. Complete descriptions of the windows and other appointments of the chapel, with names of donors, can be found in the extensive file on St. Bede's in the Choate Rosemary Hall archives.

12. "Rosemary Hall: A School...", p. 540.

13. The American Institute of Architects, New York Chapter, Yearbook and Register, 1949-1950.

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James, Mrs. Margaret. Ivoryton, Connecticut. Interview, 8/4/89.

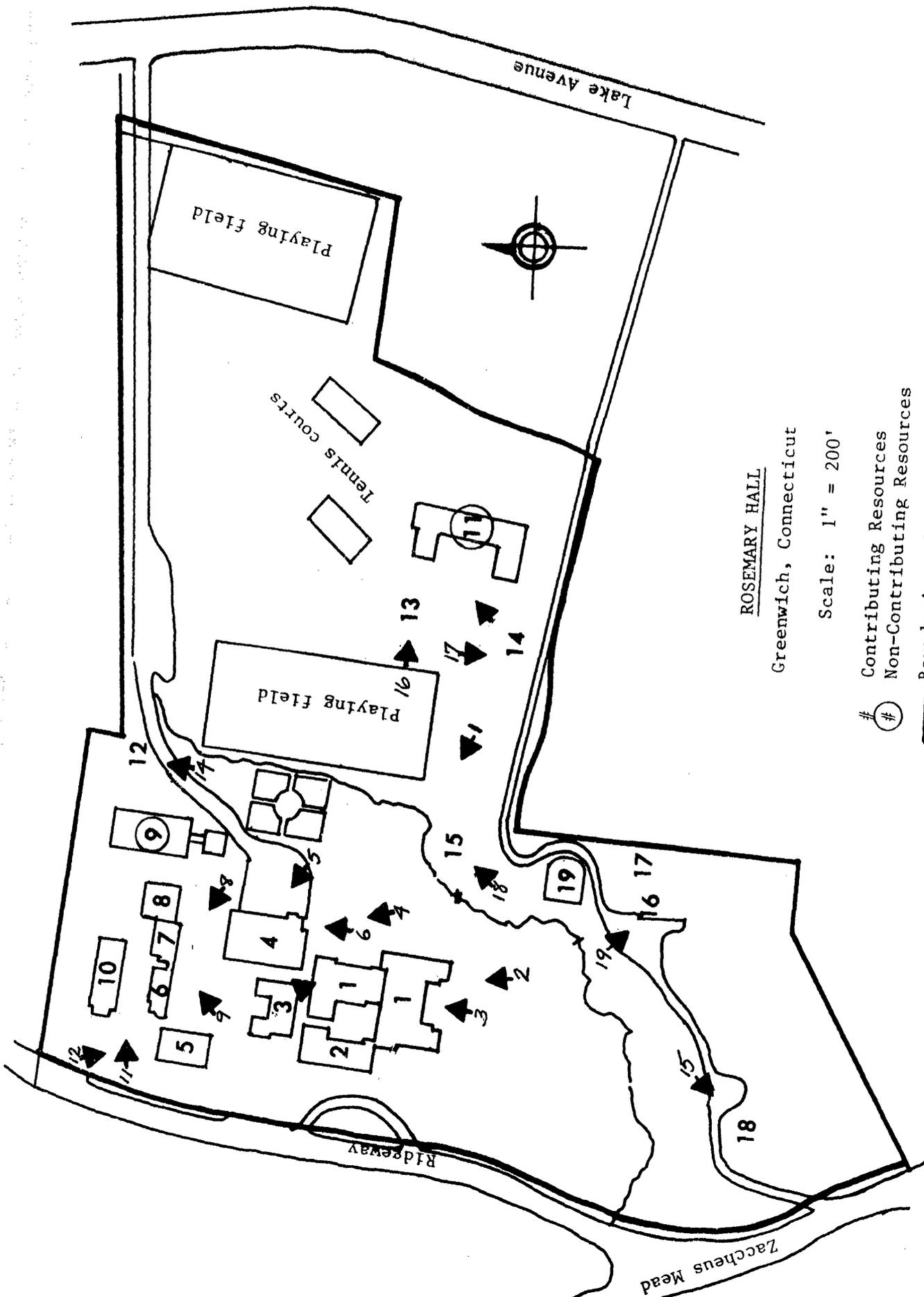
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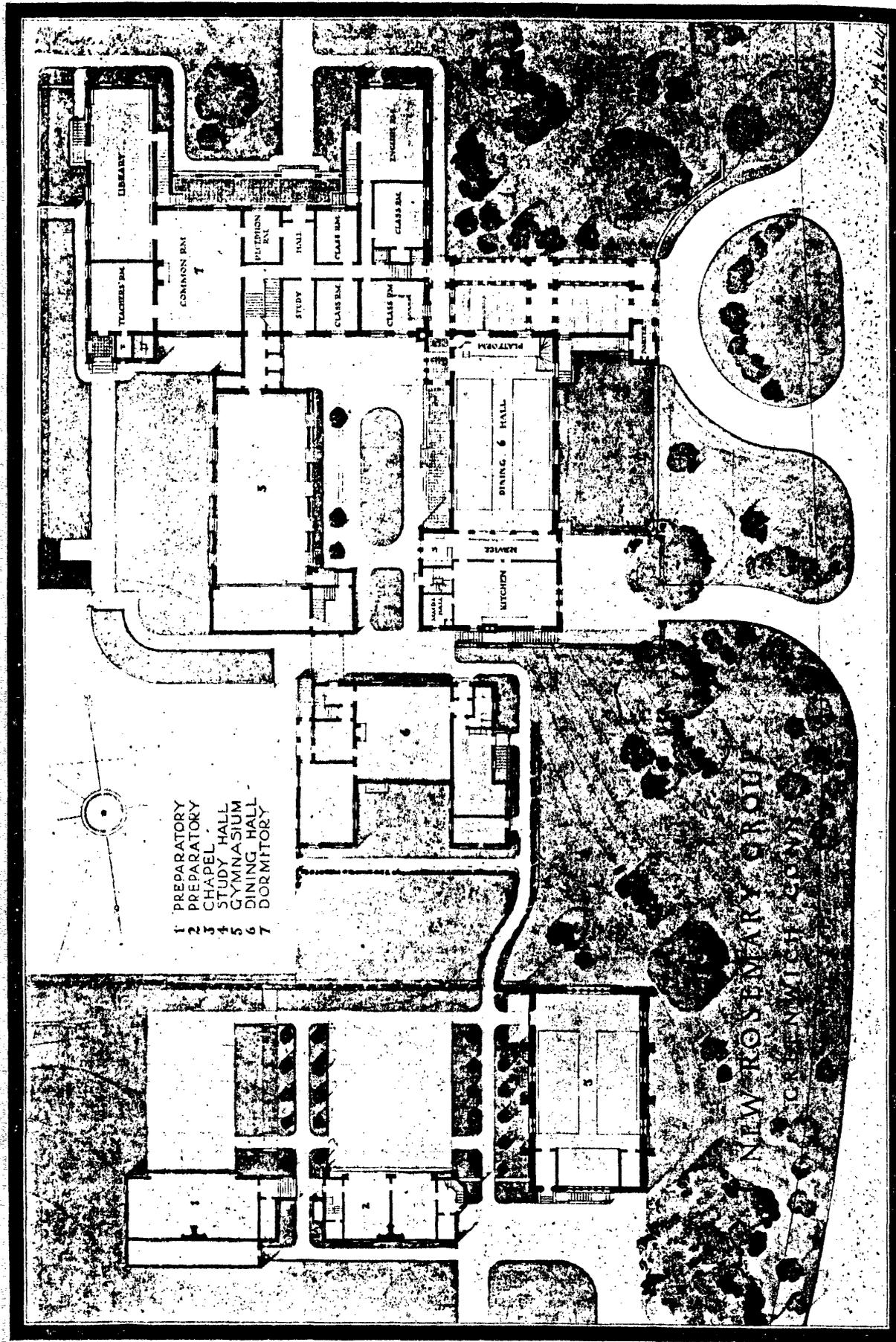


ROSEMARY HALL

Greenwich, Connecticut

Scale: 1" = 200'

- # () Contributing Resources
- # () Non-Contributing Resources
- Boundaries of Historic Campus
- Photograph views



ROSEMARY HALL, GREENWICH, CONN., A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
 THEODORE E. BLAKE, ARCHITECT

American Architect, June 1925

EXHIBIT A

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
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Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut

Section number Photos Page 1List of Photographs

Photographer: Janice P. Cunningham, Cunningham Associates

Negatives on file: Connecticut Historical Commission

Date: March, 1989.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View</u>	<u>Facing</u>
1.	General view of campus	northwest
2.	Administration Building	northwest
3.	Administration Building, south facade	north
4.	Gymnasium	northwest
5.	Gymnasium (L); Science & Fine Arts (R)	northwest
6.	Gymnasium, east entrance	north
7.	Pink Building through passage	west
8.	Classroom buildings	northwest
9.	Classroom buildings	northeast
10.	Jessup House	northeast
11.	Chapel House (L); Classroom building (R)	east
12.	St. Bede's Chapel	southwest
13.	Interior St. Bede's Chapel	northeast
14.	Kindly Cottage	north
15.	Rosemary Cottage	southwest
16.	Field House	east
17.	Goldmark House	south
18.	Orchard Cottage	northeast
19.	Garage and Apartments	southeast

**THE JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK**

180 Lake Ave., Greenwich, CT 06830
Tel: (203) 618-0601/0616 Fax: (203) 618-0650
E-mail: jeiny@earthlink.net

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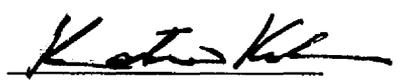
Connecticut Historical
Commission

Mr. Jack Shanahan
Connecticut Historical Commission
59 South Prospect Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Mr. Shanahan,

The Japanese Educational Institute of New York is the owner of the property at 270 Lake Avenue and Ridgeway, off of Zaccheus Mead Lane, in the Town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut, the site of The Greenwich Japanese School, formerly Rosemary Hall School. We are pleased to accept the invitation to list The Greenwich Japanese School on the National Register of Historic Places.

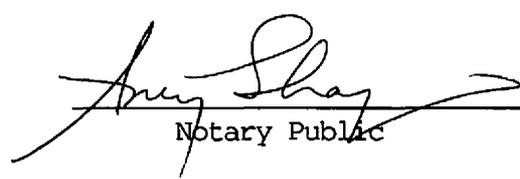
Yours sincerely,



Katsuo Koh
President

STATE OF NEW YORK) SS.:
)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

On the 6th day of July, 1998, before me personally came Katsuo Koh,
to me known to be the individual described in, and who executed, the
foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.


Notary Public

AMY SHAPIRO
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01SH5067738
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires Oct. 21, 1998