

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03001169

Date Listed: 11/21/03

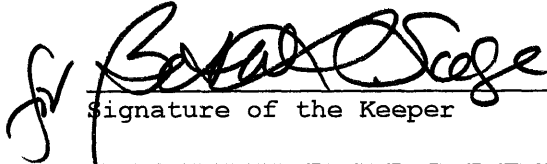
Glenville School
Property Name

Fairfield
County

CT
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed 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

11-21-03
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Period of Significance

The justified period of significance for this property's historical and architectural significance under criteria A and C is 1921-1953.

This information has been confirmed with Paul Loether, CTSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

4. 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): _____

George Dunge

JD

Signature of Keeper

11-21-03
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

Name of related multiple property listing NA

Glenville School, 449 Pemberwick Road, Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION: School

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: SOCIAL: Civic Center

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Georgian Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	BRICK
roof	STONE: Slate
walls	BRICK
other	WOOD; CONCRETE: Cast Stone

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1 Glenville School, 449 Pemberwick Road, Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut

Description

Glenville School is located on a 9.98-acre site in the heart of the village of Glenville in the Town of Greenwich (Photograph 1). It faces Pemberwick Road to the north, beyond which lies the triangular two-acre village green, bounded to the west by the millpond of the Byram River and occupied by the Glenville Firehouse. This green and the northern half of the school's property lie in the central portion of the winding, relatively level valley or glen which gives the community its name. Virtually enclosed by rather steep, partially wooded hills rising 70 feet above it, this valley is unusual in its east-west orientation, providing a natural route for Glenville Road, the area's principal and oldest highway, running westerly along the property's athletic field and northwesterly along the village green. The small Glenville business district extends along the opposite side of this road and consists mostly of late twentieth-century buildings with some earlier residential and mixed-use structures, several dating to the mid-nineteenth century.

The property's eastern boundary runs along Weaver Street which features several nineteenth-century dwellings and climbs the hill that includes the southern half of the property. Beyond the southern boundary along Hawthorne Street is a neighborhood of mostly small one-family dwellings dating from 1880 to 1950 that occupies the crest of the hill. To the west of the site are the two remaining brick buildings of the former woolen mills, built in 1875 and 1881 in the Queen Anne and Romanesque styles and now occupied by a restaurant, stores, and office space. Climbing the hill to the south are condominiums built in the 1990s.

Constructed in 1920-1921, the Glenville Elementary School is a hip-roofed Georgian Revival structure of brick construction that rises from a high basement in a T-shaped plan. The two-and-a-half story main or classroom wing is placed to the rear (south) while the perpendicular auditorium wing contains the main entrance at its north end, facing Pemberwick Road. The building's bricks are laid in Flemish bond and trimmed with cast stone at the window sills, first-story keystones, and water table, the latter surrounding the structure and accentuating the slight projection created by the basement's thicker walls. The roofs are uniformly covered with slate shingles, while the eaves are marked by molded wooden entablatures, which are slightly wider at the main wing. The fenestration comprises windows of various sizes that are nevertheless arranged symmetrically at all elevations of each wing.

Announcing the main entrance to the building, the north end of the auditorium wing is dominated by a pedimented, tetrastyle portico (Photograph 2) that rises from a stylobate located about three feet below the water table and paved with bricks arranged in a basket-weave design. The six columns, including the two engaged columns that mark the portico's attachment to the auditorium wing, show smooth, rounded shafts crowned with unusual capitals, each consisting of a fluted neck rimmed by acanthus leaves (Photograph 3). The entablature includes a fluted architrave, an otherwise plain frieze, now inscribed with the building's present name, and a cornice of dentils arranged in a Greek key design topped by a course of modillions. This latter

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Section 7 Page 2 Glenville School, 449 Pemberwick Road, Greenwich, Fairfield Country, Connecticut

Description (continued)

composition is repeated in a modified form at the pediment's raking cornice. A round vent in the middle of the pediment features directional keystones.

That part of the north wall sheltered by the portico is surfaced with stucco and distinguished by the tall, classically treated main entrance, consisting of a round-arched recess that contains paneled double doors, a large leaded fan window, and paneled reveals. Framing the entrance are partially fluted pilasters that support a heavy entablature characterized by a denticulated and modillioned cornice (Photograph 4). Also sheltered by the portico are narrow, four-over-six windows that flank the entrance. On either side of the portico, the remainder of the north wall is fenestrated by a nine-over-nine window above which appears a shouldered, cast-stone plaque.

The east and west sides of the auditorium wing are virtually identical, each being six bays in length. From the south, the main level is fenestrated by a row of four large, multi-paned, round-arched windows, each showing a molded reveal and tracery; followed by a regular-sized, six-over-six window and an unfenestrated end bay. At the basement level, every intermediate bay is lit by a six-over-six window flanked by narrower, four-over-four windows. Two six-over-six windows light the southernmost bay, while the northernmost bay features a sash door to the east and a double, sash door to the west (Photograph 5).

The north elevation of the main wing is divided into two essentially identical parts located on either side of the auditorium wing. Each section consists of a slightly projecting, two-story, three-bay pavilion and a three-bay hyphen, the latter located under the extended slope of the main roof. Each pavilion is fenestrated identically at the first and second stories with the nine-over-nine windows flanking a three-part window composed of a nine-over-nine central unit and six-over-six side units, each separated by a reeded, convex mullion. The hyphen is fenestrated with smaller windows, six-over-six at the middle bay and four-over-four on either side. The basement level is lit by slightly smaller, similar windows at the hyphens, while each pavilion is lit by a six-over-six window beneath each nine-over-nine window, and a four-over-four window under each six-over-six window. The west pavilion shows a projecting, enclosed entry in place of the easternmost window, while the hyphen shows only one window. The attic of each hyphen shows a shed-roofed dormer completely occupied by a three-unit, multi-paned casement window. Crowning the exact midpoint of the main roof is an octagonal cupola, each side featuring an arched, keystone vent between corner pilasters. The cupola is surmounted by a bell-roof topped by a finial (Photographs 6 & 7).

The east and west elevations of the main wing are similar although not identical in design, each showing a projecting, centrally placed, pedimented bay enclosing a stairway. The eastern bay features a large, mid-level arched window, which is identical to those of the

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Section 7 Page 3 Glenville School, 449 Pemberwick Road, Greenwich, Fairfield Country, Connecticut

Description (continued)

auditorium wing and rests on the higher of two cast-stone belt courses. The rest of the window is framed by a slightly projecting stack of stretchers at either side, a soldier course at the top, and cast-stone corner blocks, all outlined by a more protruding course of Norman stretchers. Located under the lower belt course is the east entrance, equipped with double doors surmounted by a five-paned transom. Flanking the stairway bay above the water table are unfenestrated brick walls of almost equal size, each defined by a brick frame similar to that of the stairway but complete in design, i.e., including a soldier course at the bottom. Below the water table, each flanking side is lit by three, six-over-six windows. The only element breaking the elevation's symmetry is a tall, rather massive brick chimney stack that rises offside immediately to the right of the stairway bay (Photograph 6).

The similar west elevation differs primarily because of the one-story, flat-roofed ell that projects in front of the stairway bay and the wall to the right. At its northernmost bay, this ell contains the west entrance, identical to that of the east. To the right, the ell projects slightly farther and shows a row of five round-arched windows with molded reveals. A narrow, cast-stone belt course, darker in shade than other cast-stone trim, surmounts the keystones of these windows, while an identical coping extends across the top of the ell. The wall to the left of the stairway bay differs from that of the east elevation by showing three six-over-six windows at the first story, i.e., within the frame of the soldier courses and stacked stretchers. The stairway bay itself projects less than the eastern bay, while its arched windows are not as long because of the interruption of the one-story ell (Photograph 7).

The ten-bay rear elevation of the main wing is symmetrically arranged in five groups of two bays, each lit by a large, paired nine-over-nine window separated by a convex, reeded mullion. The attic is lit by two, tiny, hip-roofed dormers showing slate-shingled cheeks (Photograph 8).

The interior of the building retains many of its original elements. The main entrance admits access to a vaulted vestibule, its walls showing a paneled wainscot, a more clearly defined chair rail, and tall pilasters that support a simple, molded entablature. The segmental, barrel-vaulted ceiling displays an east/west axis and features wide, slightly projecting transverse ribs that connect the pilasters of the opposite walls. To the right (west), a straight-run, closed string staircase descends to the basement entrance and includes turned newel posts at the top and bottom. The north wall shows the interior of the main entrance, its paneled double doors surmounted by paneled transoms not readily evident at the exterior and framed by narrow fluted pilasters. To the south, directly opposite the main entrance, a short, enclosed stairway ascends to the auditorium. Its entrance at the vestibule is spanned by an elliptical arch accented with a molded keystone and molded impost blocks which continue as horizontal picture moldings within the stairway's enclosure. Below these moldings, the enclosure also shows a horizontal

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Section 7 Page 4 Glenville School, 449 Pemberwick Road, Greenwich, Fairfield Country, Connecticut

Description (continued)

chair rail and wainscot identical to that of the vestibule, with the wainscot including a triangular panel following the slope of the staircase's wall string.

The auditorium walls are characterized by large rectangular panels produced by picture moldings. The east and west walls additionally feature massive pilasters that alternate with the large, arched windows that interrupt the molded chair rail. The wall/ceiling junction is marked by a continuous molded cornice. The south wall is dominated by the elevated, recessed stage, which also features a paneled wainscot and molded chair rail (Photograph 9).

The main or classroom wing maintains most of its original elements, although these are primarily utilitarian in design. Each of the three halls (basement, first, and second stories) shows an arched niche occupied by a modern drinking fountain and faced with marble. Either end of each hall is completely occupied by a three-part doorway to the stair hall. Each doorway is composed of paneled, four-paned sash doors flanking a four-paned window glazed with textured glass (the basement doors are adjacent to one another). Surmounting each of these units is a large transom also glazed with textured glass, two-paned at the basement and four-paned at the first and second floors (Photograph 10). The four-paned transoms of the first floor are especially large, reflecting the greater height of the first story. The east and west stairways are of steel construction showing closed strings, extremely high stick balustrades, and continuations of the hall's wainscots. Other original elements of note include the basement's furnace, the classrooms' blackboards, and the kindergarten cloakroom.

The exterior of the building is virtually unchanged since its construction, but the interior underwent a major renovation in 1956 which included a new cafeteria, the alteration of the auditorium to serve as a gymnasium, the installation of asphalt-tile flooring, and the upgrading of the plumbing, lighting, and fire alarm systems.

The northern, level half of the site includes the school to the west and a large open field to the east, containing a softball diamond and an enclosed children's playground. The northern border is lined by a row of London plane trees along Glenville Road and a row of oaks and lindens along Pemberwick Road. The building's immediate environs include smaller trees, primarily dogwoods and crabapples. A cut-granite retaining wall located just south of the building is crested with a triple row of triangular stones. The hillside comprising the southern half of the site is heavily wooded to the west but more park-like to the east with large trees such as shagbark hickory, white pine, red maple, red oak, black locust, and black birch.

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Section 7 Page 5 Glenville School, 449 Pemberwick Road, Greenwich, Fairfield Country, Connecticut

Inventory of contributing and non-contributing resources

<u>Inv. #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Historic Name/Style or Type/Date</u>	<u>C/NC</u>
1.	Pemberwick Road	Glenville School/Georgian Revival/1920-21	C

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance	1921-1975
Significant Dates	N/A
Significant Person	N/A
Cultural Affiliation	N/A
Architect	James Oscar Betelle (of Guilbert & Betelle)
Builder	Rangely Construction Company

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Section 8 Page 1 Glenville School, 449 Pemberwick Road, Greenwich, Fairfield Country, Connecticut

Statement of Significance

The Glenville School is of local historical significance as the former elementary school of the village of Glenville, serving as such between 1921 and 1975, and as the primary municipal focus of that village (Criteria A). It is architecturally significant as an excellent local example of the Georgian Revival and as a major work by James O. Betelle (1879-1954), a noted New Jersey architect who specialized in the design of schools in the early 20th century (Criteria C).

Historical Background and Significance

The community of Glenville is one of a number of distinct villages within the Town of Greenwich, Connecticut. Located 2½ miles east of downtown Greenwich, it owes its existence to the industry attracted by its situation at the falls of the Byram River. The earliest mention of industrial activity was in 1806 when the existing gristmill was sold; its contents included a carding machine. The development of the village was closely tied to the growth of this industrial complex. By 1880 Glenville had grown into a village of 474 people, over half of Irish birth or parentage, with two thirds of its households including between one and nine persons employed at the woolen mills. During the nineteenth century, this complex was variously known as the Glenville Woolen Co., Glenville Mills, and Hawthorne Mills. In 1899 it was incorporated as the American Felt Co., a name which persisted throughout the twentieth century. By 1920 the village had increased to 812 persons, over two thirds now of Polish birth or parentage, while the woolen mill had expanded to the extent that it employed a substantial number of people in neighboring communities.

The Glenville School District was one of nine such entities that appear in Greenwich town records as early as 1756. By the mid-nineteenth century, there were twenty school districts, each administered by a local "school visitor" and supported by taxes that were collected door-to-door and applied directly to that district's needs. Reflecting the physical expansion of the woolen mills in 1881, Glenville acquired a new 2½-story schoolhouse in 1882, the first in Greenwich to be constructed of brick. Nevertheless it was soon seriously overcrowded as were most of the town's schools. Greenwich's antiquated school system came to an end in 1910 when the schools were consolidated into one district administered by a six-man school committee which appointed a special committee to assist in the preparation of a report on the state of the schools. This report severely criticized school accommodations, citing extremely crowded conditions causing classes to spill into hallways, basements, and attics; very poor hygiene, with drainage, light, heat, and ventilation contributing to ill health and continual lice infestations; and an elementary school dropout rate of 50%. This report led to the Educational Exhibit of 1912 which graphically illustrated these problems, several of which featured conditions at Glenville School, including a class conducted in the hallway, the basement waterline indicating annual

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Historical Background and Significance (continued)

winter flooding, and the annex located in a neighboring store. The exhibit created a scandal that attracted national attention in a full-page article in *The New York Times*, June 16, 1912, entitled "Rich Greenwich Spends More on Tires than Schools," a scathing condemnation of school conditions and the town's dependence on philanthropy which seldom reached outlying, less affluent districts such as Glenville.

To correct these problems, the town embarked on an ambitious building program that initially consisted of five elementary schools and one high school constructed within the period 1915-1925. Although the report had initially suggested that the existing Glenville School might be retained and enlarged, subsequent evaluations concluded that a new building should be constructed which occurred between 1920 and 1921. In line with the new system of fewer and larger schools, the school absorbed students from the discontinued rural schools of Riversville, King Street, and Quaker Ridge, producing an enrollment of 350. Over 600 people attended the school's opening day ceremonies on November 15, 1921. Preceding the exercises, all classes were in session for an hour, enabling parents and other visitors to observe how the schoolwork was conducted. In addition to the traditional subjects, the curriculum included innovative classes such as sewing, cooking, manual training, and drawing. Of special interest was the large community medical clinic, operated by the Social Service League of Greenwich for the benefit of the Glenville community. In effect, the new building symbolized the transformation of the public education in the town from its former archaic state to a progressive system in which a working-class area such as Glenville received educational accommodations equal to those of more affluent sections of the town. Its service as a school lasted until 1975 when it was replaced by a new school on Riversville Road. Because of its long association as a center of community activity, it then became the Western Greenwich Civic Center, a meeting place for a variety of activities.

The building is also important as a good example of informal community planning because of the prominence of the structure and the open space of its nearly ten-acre site. Because of its size, architectural distinction, and intensive public use, the building immediately became Glenville's primary municipal focus, shifting attention away from the woolen mills, which, while still larger in size, were situated peripherally in relation to the community's central open space and largely obscured by its location in a ravine south of the falls. The firehouse, built in 1950 at the northern end of the green, is the other major municipal focus and complements the old school in its brick construction and Georgian Revival architecture. The importance of the school building as a cherished landmark is undoubtedly the reason it survives today as a civic center.

The site of the building originally comprised 3.251 acres, the northwest corner of the present acreage, with the school facing the mostly vacant two-acre lot to the north. In 1931 the

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Historical Background and Significance (Continued)

adjacent 6.725-acre parcel was bought, including a level area for a playing field to the east and the hillside to the south which has remained essentially undeveloped because of its terrain, but is used for sledding in the winter. In 1938 the Town of Greenwich purchased the two-acre lot north of Pemberwick Road which was established as a village green; the firehouse and a small community center were subsequently built there. The result of this plan is over twelve acres of open space in the center of the community, anchored by its two most prominent buildings, and clearly defining the heart of the village.

Architectural Significance

The Glenville School is architecturally significant as an excellent local example of the Georgian Revival, the preferred style of school buildings in the Town of Greenwich before 1950.¹ This significance is derived both from the exceptional quality of detail in its design and its high level of preservation. Of the town's eight Georgian Revival buildings built as schools, this is the only one that shows a T-shaped plan with the auditorium placed at the front of the building and distinguished by a prominent, elaborately detailed, classical portico and main entrance. The capitals of the columns are highly distinctive, consisting of a fluted necking rising from a rim of acanthus leaves. The east and west ends of the main wing show a secondary concentration of design elements, each displaying a central, pedimented stairway bay flanked by unfenestrated brick walls outlined by a double row of ornamental brickwork. Among the subtle examples of the building's design are the complicated symmetry of its fenestration and the convex reeded mullions of its paired and multiple windows.

The building's high degree of preservation derives from its relative lack of alterations. The exterior is virtually unchanged, making this building the best preserved of Greenwich's Georgian Revival schoolhouses. The structure underwent minor interior alterations in the 1950s, but left many of its decorative elements intact. All of the other seven school buildings of Georgian Revival design in Greenwich have undergone changes, sometimes significant, to update those remaining as schools and to adapt those being recycled into other uses.

James O. Betelle, the architect of the building, co-founded the firm of Guilbert and Betelle (Newark, New Jersey) in 1910 and was essentially the sole owner after Guilbert died in 1916. He specialized in the design of schools, but also designed banks, hotels, office buildings, and various public and quasi-public buildings. Most of his work was concentrated in New Jersey, where he was a member of the advisory board of architects which passed on buildings

¹ Of 11 such structures still standing, only three are of different styles: Havemeyer School, now the headquarters of the Board of Education (Richardsonian Romanesque); the Mason Street School, now moderate-income housing (Neo-classic Eclectic); and Hamilton Avenue School (Tudor).

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Architectural Significance (continued)

erected for state institutions. He designed 56 high schools, nine state colleges, and 300 grade schools. Local examples of his work include the former Greenwich High School (currently Town Hall) and the Cos Cob School, both of which show unfenestrated end blocks at their facades, an apparent stylistic relationship to the unfenestrated end blocks of the Glenville School's east and west ends.

Regional examples (i.e., within a 15-mile radius) include New Rochelle High School, Bronxville High School and Grade School, and Washington Irving High School, Tarrytown, all located in neighboring Westchester County, NY. He also designed buildings at the New Britain State Normal School, which became New Britain State Teacher's College and is presently Central Connecticut State University. This last case is the only other known example of his work in Connecticut.

Betelle was a fellow of the A.I.A., President of its New Jersey chapter, and Director of its Middle Atlantic Division; president of the New Jersey Society of Architects; and a lecturer at Columbia University Teacher's College on "Modern School Buildings and Their Equipment." He also wrote numerous magazine articles and pamphlets on school building design and architecture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

- The Book of the Educational Exhibit of Greenwich, Connecticut* (Town of Greenwich, 1912).
Glenville School, Greenwich, Conn. Blueprints, Office of Guilbert & Betelle, 665
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- Greenwich, Town of. *Annual Report*, 1920-1975.
- Greenwich, Town of. *List of All Real Estate on the Grand List*, 1930-1950.
- Greenwich, Town of. *Land Records*, Book 16, Page 118.
- Greenwich News & Graphic*, 18 November 1921, pp. 1, 3.
- Greenwich Time*, 20 December 1956, p. 10.
- Guilbert & Betelle, Architects* (Washington: American Institute of Architects Library. n.d.)
- Insurance Maps of Greenwich, Connecticut* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1920, revised
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- Mead, Spencer P. *Ye Historie of ye Town of Greenwich* (New York: The Knickerbocker Press,
1911).
- The New York Times*, 16 June 1912, p. 11.
- U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Tenth Census of the United States, 1920:
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- U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Tenth Census of the United States, 1880:
Connecticut* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Microfilm Publications).
- Who Was Who in America with World Notables, Volume VI 1974-76* (Chicago: Marquis Who's
Who, Inc.).

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich

Glenville School, 449 Pemberwick Road, Greenwich, Fairfield Country, Connecticut

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.98 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

18	612260	4543490
Zone	Easting	Northing

Boundary Description

Parcel Identification numbers 09-4505/S and 09-4512/S

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the 3.25-acre lot on which the building was constructed plus the adjacent 6.73-acre lot, including an athletic field and a partially wooded hillside, purchased in 1931.

Glenville School, 449 Pemberwick Road, Greenwich, Fairfield Country, Connecticut

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nils Kerschus, Historic Preservation Research Consultant

organization The Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich

date November 5, 2002

street & number 39 Strickland Road telephone 203 869-6899

city or town Cos Cob state CT zip code 06807

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section: Photographs Glenville School, 449 Pemberwick Road, Greenwich, Fairfield Country, Connecticut

List of Photographs

Photographer: Susan Richardson

Date: May 2002, November 2002

Negatives on file: The Historical Society of the Town of Greenwich

1. Main entrance, camera facing southwest
2. North elevation and portico, camera facing south
3. Capitals, detail
4. Doorway, detail
5. Auditorium wing, camera facing southeast
6. East elevation, camera facing southwest
7. West elevation, camera facing southeast
8. South elevation, camera facing northwest
9. Auditorium, interior
10. Hallway, interior