

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received DEC 17 1987  
date entered JAN 22 1988

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

1. Name

historic

and or common NORWICH HOSPITAL

2. Location

street & number Route 12 N/A not for publication

city, town Norwich / Preston N/A vicinity of

state Connecticut code 09 county New London code 007

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Connecticut Department of Mental Health  
Michael F. Hogan, Commissioner (continued)

street & number 90 Washington Street

city, town Hartford N/A vicinity of state Connecticut

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Norwich Town Clerk (continued)

street & number City Hall - Room 214

city, town Norwich state Connecticut

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1985  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Connecticut Historical Commission

city, town 59 South Prospect Street Hartford state Connecticut

---

## 7. Description

---

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" 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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

---

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

Norwich Hospital is a large complex of early 20th-century institutional buildings located on both sides of the Norwich-Preston town line. The site, a level terrace overlooking the Thames River, is in a mostly open area with scattered homes nearby. The plan of the hospital (see sketch map and historical view, Photograph 20), consists of widely spaced buildings along a series of concentric curving drives on the west side of Route 12, with walks lined with shade trees and broad areas of lawn between the various buildings. The center of the complex is the large 3 1/2-story Administration Building (Photograph 1), elaborately detailed with French Gothic drip molds, pinnacled dormers, and chimney quoins. The building's interior includes among its original features an impressive main staircase, a tiled fireplace, and marble-grained wood paneling. The earliest ward buildings (1905-1908) follow the same style, though somewhat more plainly, and have steep gables, projections suggestive of towers, and chimney quoins (Photographs 2-5). Later buildings are more inspired by the Colonial Revival, with hip roofs, small-pane sash, porticos, fanlights, and flat-arch lintels (Photographs 6, 8-10). Several combine both sources, with rectangular drip molds and Georgian lintels (Photograph 11). Whatever the stylistic reference, the hospital buildings are mostly 2 1/2 stories tall, of brick construction, and have exceptionally complex plans, with successive stepped-back wings, ells, and center and end pavilions. Most ward buildings incorporate enclosed porches on rear elevations (Photographs 4, 5, 9-11). Still used as a mental-health facility, the hospital's patient population is far below its peak, and many of the buildings are vacant or no longer used for wards. Patients are now accommodated in the several 1950s structures which lie to the south of the nominated property.

The complex also includes structures from the same period which provided support functions. Among these are a recreation hall, greenhouse, garage, shops, and buildings which formerly served as a laundry, fire department, and laboratory (Photographs 12-14). Although somewhat plainer than the hospital buildings, these generally continue the Colonial Revival motif, with hip roofs, red brick, and small-pane sash. A system of brick and concrete tunnels, partially visible above the surface, connects the buildings (Photograph 7).

There are several buildings originally built for staff residences scattered around the complex. These include four Colonial Revival clapboarded houses (Photograph 17) and four c.1910 stuccoed hip-roofed houses, two of which (Photograph 15) are on the east side of Route 12, along with 3 large brick Colonial Revival-style buildings (Photographs 15, 16).

The buildings' condition, varying from deteriorated to good, chiefly reflects the level of use. Many of the older ones are vacant or used for storage; they have broken windows, leaking roofs, and water damage to the brickwork. The grounds, roads, walkways, and buildings still in active use appear in good condition. Few of the buildings have been altered from their original appearance, none seriously. Alterations include the c.1960 portico replacement on the administration building (Photograph 1) and a garage door on Earle, now used as a maintenance building (Photograph 6).

The boundary of the nominated property (see Item 10) excludes the modern construction (background of Photographs 6 and 7) which has occurred around the periphery of the complex, particularly to the south. Consequently, there are few buildings within the nominated property which do not contribute to its significance. Four concrete-block garages built in the 1950s (Photograph 18) and a brick warehouse building which connects and partially envelops two historic buildings (Photograph 19) are the only exceptions. A 1939 employee residence (Photograph 16) was judged contributing despite being less than 50 years old because of its Colonial Revival detailing, similarity in size, scale, and materials, and siting in a row of closely related structures. An inventory of the 40 contributing buildings, 2 contributing structures (the tunnel and road systems), and 5 noncontributing buildings follows.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number     4     Page     1    

Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

---

Property Owners (continued):

Gallup Building, now known as the Eugene T. Boneski Treatment Center, is administered by the following Connecticut state agency:

State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission  
Donald J. McConnell, Executive Director  
999 Asylum Avenue  
Hartford, Connecticut 06105

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number     5     Page     1    

Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

---

Location of Legal Description (continued):

Preston Town Clerk  
Town Hall  
RFD 1, Route 2  
Norwich, Connecticut 06360

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number     6     Page     1    

Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

---

Representation in Existing Surveys (continued):

Cultural Resource Survey of State-Owned Historic Buildings in Connecticut

State - 1986

Records deposited with Connecticut Historical Commission  
59 South Prospect Street  
Hartford, Connecticut 06106

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

Description (continued):

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

NAME	DATE	STYLE OR OTHER DESCRIPTION	PHOTOGRAPH #
<u>West of Route 12, main hospital buildings listed first, concentrically moving west:</u>			
Administration	1908	Late Gothic Revival	1
Salmon	1905	Late Gothic Revival	2,4
Awl	1905	Late Gothic Revival (matches Salmon)	-
Brigham	1907	Late Gothic Revival	5
Pharmacy/ Theater	1908	Colonial Revival	-
Bell	1907	Late Gothic Revival (matches Brigham)	3
Earle	1912	Colonial Revival	6
Stedman	1913	Colonial Revival	-
Woodward	1913	Colonial Revival (matches Stedman)	-
Butler	1912	Colonial Revival (matches Earle)	-
Stribling	1911	Colonial Revival	7,10
Gallup	1926	Colonial Revival	8
Mitchell	1924	Colonial Revival (matches Gallup)	-
Lippitt	1920	Colonial Revival	9
Kirkbride	1927	Colonial Revival	-
Galt	1922	Colonial Revival (similar to Kirkbride)	-

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

Description (continued):

NAME	DATE	STYLE OR OTHER DESCRIPTION	PHOTOGRAPH #
Ray	1927	Colonial Revival (similar to Kirkbride & Galt)	11
Clubhouse	1912	Colonial Revival	14
Cottage I	1923	Colonial Revival, frame, 2 1/2 stories, gable roof, clapboarded	-
Staff House	1910	Craftsman-style, 2 1/2 stories, hip roof, stuccoed	-
Cottage C	1908	Craftsman, similar to Staff House; formerly superintendent's house	-
Greenhouse	1926	Long glassed-in part, attached brick potting shed	-
Cottage II	1923	Colonial Revival, similar to Cottage I	17
Cottage III	1931	Colonial Revival, clapboarded, gambrel roof	17
Cottage IV	1931	Similar to above	-
Bakery	1908	One-story, monitor roof, chimney; embedded within modern addition to rear of Pharmacy/Theater Building	19
Maintenance	1908	Two-story, corbelled cornice, utilitarian; formerly Laundry	12
Maintenance Office	1910	One story, hip roof; formerly Laboratory	13
Carpentry Shop	1913	One story, industrial, shallow gable roof	13,14
Tin Shop	1925	One story, frame, gable roof	-
Garage south of Maintenance	1917	One story, ten bays, textured concrete blocks, stepped gable parapet	-

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

Description (continued):

NAME	DATE	STYLE OR OTHER DESCRIPTION	PHOTOGRAPH #
Main Garage	1910	Two stories, hip roof, four garages added, 1928; original fire station	12
Ambulance Building	1928	One story, hip roof, formerly used by fire department	12
Utility Structure north of Main Garage	c.1930	Small cinderblock building, originally electrical switchhouse	-
Utility Structure north of Main Garage	c.1930	Small cinderblock building, originally garbage station	-

East of Route 12, listed south to north:

Cottage A	1910	Craftsman, similar to Staff House	15
Cottage B	1910	Craftsman, similar to above	15
Gateway/ Pathway	1924	Colonial Revival	15
Outreach/ Martin	1931	Colonial Revival	-
Employees Residence	1939	Colonial Revival	16

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Tunnel system	1908+	Concrete tunnels connecting buildings, with low brick walls visible above surface	7
Roads and walks	1905+	Series of concentric loops and radial roads, with sidewalks along roads and walkways between buildings	1,2,5,6,8

(continued)



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4 Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

Description (continued):

NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

NAME	DATE	STYLE OR OTHER DESCRIPTION	PHOTOGRAPH #
Storehouse	c.1960	Two stories, brick, added to rear of Pharmacy/Theater building; incorporates old bakery (1908)	19
Garage near Staff House	1954	Four-bay concrete-block garage	18
Garage near Cottage III	1952	Similar to above	-
Garage near Cottage A	1954	Similar to above	-
Garage near Cottage C	c.1954	Similar to above	-

# 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 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"/> 1900–1939	<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,C

**Specific dates** 1903 - started      **Builder/Architect** Cudworth and Woodworth, Norwich, CT

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

Summary

Norwich Hospital is significant because it embodies in physical form the principal ideas about the care of the mentally ill in early 20th-century America (Criterion A). The part of the hospital that constitutes the nominated property is largely unchanged from its appearance in 1931 (Photograph 20), giving it exceptional integrity as an example of the mental hospitals of the period. The number and arrangement of the buildings; the appearance of the grounds with their lawns and shady walks; the construction, plan, and style of the individual buildings; and the presence of numerous auxiliary structures all can be directly related to ideas about mental health current in the period. For example, the very existence of the complex as a hospital shows two basic ideas about mental illness which had developed starting in the middle of the 19th century: that the mentally ill should be institutionalized in special settings, and that therapeutic actions should be undertaken on their behalf. The size of the facility is also an historic artifact: today some of the conditions once treated at the hospital (alcoholism, epilepsy, senility) are understood much differently than in the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s, and many cases no longer are thought to be appropriately treated in such a setting. Other conditions are being met with drug-based therapy or de-institutionalized living arrangements. Related to its historical development are the architectural qualities of the complex. The hospital was intended to be attractive and substantially built. Many of buildings embody the distinctive characteristics of the Gothic Revival or Colonial Revival styles, as commonly expressed in institutional structures, and represent the leading work of a locally important architectural firm, Cudworth and Woodworth (Criterion C).

Historical Context

Norwich Hospital<sup>1</sup> was the second mental institution created by the state of Connecticut and grew directly out of a perceived need to relieve crowding at the first, Connecticut Valley Hospital in Middletown. The site was purchased in 1903 and construction began in 1905. By 1908 the basic plan, five main hospital buildings, and several support buildings were in place. Over the next 25 years, increases in patient population, higher staffing levels, and new therapies necessitated additional buildings, but the basic concentric plan was kept intact, and the new buildings employed an architecture compatible in style, scale, and materials.

The resulting facility embodied current ideas about mental-hospital construction. Consultants on the design were Dr. N. Emmons Paine of Massachusetts and H.G. Noble of Connecticut Valley Hospital. By 1903 the desirable features of a modern mental hospital, first codified by Thomas Kirkbride in 1854, had been refined and were widely accepted, reflecting

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Carini, Esta, et al. The Mentally Ill in Connecticut: Changing Patterns of Health Care and the Evolution of Psychiatric Nursing, 1636-1972. Hartford: Connecticut Department of Mental Health, 1974.

(continued)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 70

Quadrangle name Uncasville

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References see continuation sheet

A 

Zone	Easting			Northing							

B 

Zone	Easting			Northing							

C 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

see continuation sheet

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

N/A

state code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bruce Clouette and Matthew Roth, edited by John Herzan, National Register

organization Historic Resource Consultants date March 24, 1987 <sup>Coordinator</sup>

street & number The Colt Armory 55 Van Dyke Avenue telephone (203) 547-0268

city or town Hartford state Connecticut

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

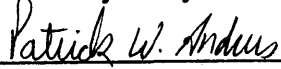
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Director, Connecticut Historical Commission date December 9, 1987

For NPS use only

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

 date 1/22/88  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:  date 1/22/88  
Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

---

Significance (continued):

professionalization in the field of mental-health care. Kirkbride had suggested making the administration building, where the all-important supervising physician had his headquarters, the center of the complex, with wings for patients extending outward in several directions. The tendency of this principal was to produce a huge rambling structure. By 1900 the concept was under challenge by proponents of physically separate, small buildings. Norwich was clearly intended as an amalgam of the two: the concentric arrangement of the buildings and the tunnel system made the administration building the center of the complex and gave it access to all the patient buildings, at the same time accomodating the patients in relatively small and separate buildings.

Another Kirkbride idea which had become axiomatic by 1903, related to the goal of curing rather than simply maintaining the mentally ill, was the segregation of patients according to gender and type of affliction. Thus the pairs of identical buildings at Norwich Hospital originally provided separate male and female accomodations for well-behaved patients (Gallup and Mitchell<sup>2</sup>), epileptics (Earle and Butler), and the elderly (Kirkbride and Ray). Physically violent males were housed separately in Stribling, and the criminally insane isolated in Salmon.

Personal contact with the staff was considered a vital part of therapy, and to that end, the hospital provided accomodations for doctors, nurses, and other employees on the grounds. Although originally some employees lived in separate parts of the ward buildings, the several "cottages" scattered about the grounds and the large former staff residences across Route 12 reflect both the idea of accomodating the staff on the property and the progressive enlargement of the staff, as patient population increased and higher standards of care demanded more personnel. The clubhouse was another employee amenity.

Other early 20th-century ideas about therapy are directly reflected in the buildings at Norwich Hospital. The Pharmacy building (1908) provided spacious facilities for dancing and dramatics, recognizing then-current thought about the value of recreation. Several types of occupational therapy were provided, evident in buildings housing print, carpentry, and machine shops, as well as in one of the few significant parts of the complex no longer extant, an extensive farm located to the south of the main hospital.

Lippitt Building, built as a psychopathic facility in 1920, represents an important development in American mental-health care. Built only eight years after the first such facility (at Boston State Hospital), Lippitt provided medical and surgical treatment for physical and mental disorders. The building had facilities for X-ray diagnosis, hydrotherapy, and surgery. Frequently performed operations included sterilization and lobotomies.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

---

Significance (continued):

Modern mental-health practice in 1903 called for a setting which would be serene, pastoral, and humane, and the plan of Norwich Hospital reflects these goals. The curving drives, river view, widely spaced buildings, lawns, and tree-lined walks provided the necessary calm ambience, and the lack of a wall around the complex marked a departure from 19th century practice. The greenhouse (1926) extended the pastoral concept further by providing a year-round source of flowers and green plants for the wards.

The individual buildings also reflect the period's ideas about mental-health care. The brick, steel, and concrete construction of the buildings were intended to make them fireproof and permanent, with a minimum of maintenance. The complex plans of the buildings allowed a maximum of light and air, as did the generous porches incorporated into each design. Bars and other signs of restraint were minimized.

The therapeutic goals of the hospital's designers and administrators emphasized the curative rather than the custodial nature of the facility. However, this goal was more of an ideal than actual practice. Throughout its history, inadequate funding plagued the hospital, resulting in overcrowding, understaffing, and limited pursuit of curative therapies. The patient population reached a peak of over 3,000 in the late 1950s.

Architectural Significance

The hospital buildings were intended to be constructed "in a substantial manner and present a pleasing appearance."<sup>3</sup> Two of the period's popular architectural styles, both based on historical precedents, were employed, as was common for institutional buildings, to lend an air of serious purpose. The Gothic Revival buildings are similar to structures being erected on college campuses throughout the country in that period; undoubtedly the educational connotations were intentional, alluding not only to the idea that the hospital would change its patients but also contributing to the complex's physical resemblance to an academic campus, suggesting a less restraining environment than the traditional mental hospital. The older buildings are good examples of the style, with such characteristic medievalisms as a plethora of steep gables, towers, pinnacles, and chimney quoins. It is not known why the architects adopted the more common Colonial Revival for later buildings, though their generally plainer appearance suggests that cost was a factor. Despite the more utilitarian tone, there are a number of Colonial Revival buildings with impressive porticos and fanlights (Photographs 8, 15, 16), illustrating the movement's characteristic adaptation (especially for institutional structures) of the most ornate features of Colonial architecture.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

---

Significance (continued):

Architects of the hospital, from the beginning through the 1930s, were Cudworth and Woodworth of Norwich. The firm may well have been the city's leading designer of nonindustrial structures in the period, and was responsible for many of Norwich's most impressive buildings, including the expansion of Norwich Free Academy, the Neo-Classical Chelsea Bank, and the monumental Masonic Temple. It also designed Morningside Cottage in Plainfield, an eclectic estate incorporating Japanese and Tudor elements, for the then-well-known New York author George Weston. The firm, later known as Cudworth, Woodworth, and Thompson and then Cudworth and Thompson, featured the Norwich Hospital buildings prominently in its privately printed catalog of works. Another indicator of the importance of the Hospital commission was the publication of the design<sup>4</sup> for one of the stuccoed cottages in a leading architectural periodical.

---

<sup>1</sup>The original name, Norwich Hospital for the Insane, was greatly resented by then director Dr. Henry M. Pollack, who preferred the less perjorative "Norwich State Hospital."

<sup>2</sup>The buildings' present names date from the 1940s; they refer to prominent figures in national and local mental-health care.

<sup>3</sup>Henry M. Pollock, "Superintendent's Report to the Board of Trustees" (unpublished, 1904), 1-2.

<sup>4</sup>Selections from the Work of Cudworth and Thompson (privately printed, 1931); American Architect and Building News, 26 (October 17, 1909).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   9   Page   1  

Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

---

Bibliography (continued):

Deutsch, Albert. The Mentally Ill in America: A History of Their  
Care and Treatment from Colonial Times. 2nd ed. New York,  
1949.

Insurance maps of Norwich. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1920-1951.

Selection from the Work of Cudworth and Thompson. Priv. pr.,  
1931.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

---

Geographical Data (continued):

UTM References:

A: 18/744290/4597520  
B: 18/744440/4597250  
C: 18/744440/4597120  
D: 18/744400/4597060  
E: 18/744440/4597000  
F: 18/744510/4597020  
G: 18/744620/4596900  
H: 18/744530/4596880  
I: 18/744540/4596810  
J: 18/744360/4596790  
K: 18/744350/4596630  
L: 18/744240/4596620  
M: 18/744020/4596940  
N: 18/744080/4596960  
O: 18/744060/4597140  
P: 18/744080/4597180  
Q: 18/744040/4597200  
R: 18/744030/4597280  
S: 18/744060/4597320  
T: 18/744140/4597350  
U: 18/744220/4597400  
V: 18/744260/4597400  
W: 18/744230/4597490



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

Geographical Data (continued):

Boundary Description

The boundary is shown on the accompanying sketch map. It includes the buildings on the east side of Route 12 known as Employees Residence, Outreach, Gateway, and the two nearby cottages and garage. On the west side of Route 12, starting on Perimeter Loop at the north end, the boundary follows Perimeter Loop westerly and southerly, taking in the three cottages and garage on the west side of the road and continuing past Mitchell and Butler buildings. It then runs behind and includes the following buildings: Ray, Club House, Carpentry, and Tin Shop. The boundary excludes the power house and laundry buildings, then runs southeasterly along Service Road behind Galt and Kirkbride buildings. It then runs northerly to Second Street South, excluding Russell Building, and continues easterly along Second Street South and Circle A South behind Gallup Building, until it reaches the cemetery line east of Gallup Building. It then runs northerly to First Street South, easterly to Route 12, and then northerly along Route 12, excluding only the modern Chapel.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the historic campus of the hospital, the buildings which illustrate the themes of early 20th-century attitudes toward mental health problems and institutional architecture. Within this boundary are the shady circular drives, wide lawns, and Gothic and Colonial Revival buildings which give the site its distinctive character. With few exceptions, all the buildings within the boundary were built in the first three decades of the 20th century. Modern construction at the hospital is mostly limited to the south and along the periphery of the original campus. These buildings are less explicitly of a particular style, they are of a larger size and scale than the included buildings, and they are obviously of post-World War II construction. Most do not relate visually or functionally to the concentric plan of the old part. They have therefore been excluded.

One of the hospital's two 1939 buildings is included and the other lies outside the boundary. The Employees' Residence (Nurses' Home) was included because its siting, Colonial Revival detailing, and brick construction make it visually compatible with the rest of the campus; it faces the older part of the hospital and continues a line of older buildings. Seymour Building has been excluded because it faces away from the original campus, toward the parking lots and 1950s buildings on the circles south of the older part. The rear elevation which Seymour presents to the older buildings is devoid of stylistic detail and consists of utilitarian loading docks and what appear to be later, c.1950 additions.

(continued)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 3

Norwich Hospital  
Norwich/Preston, CT

---

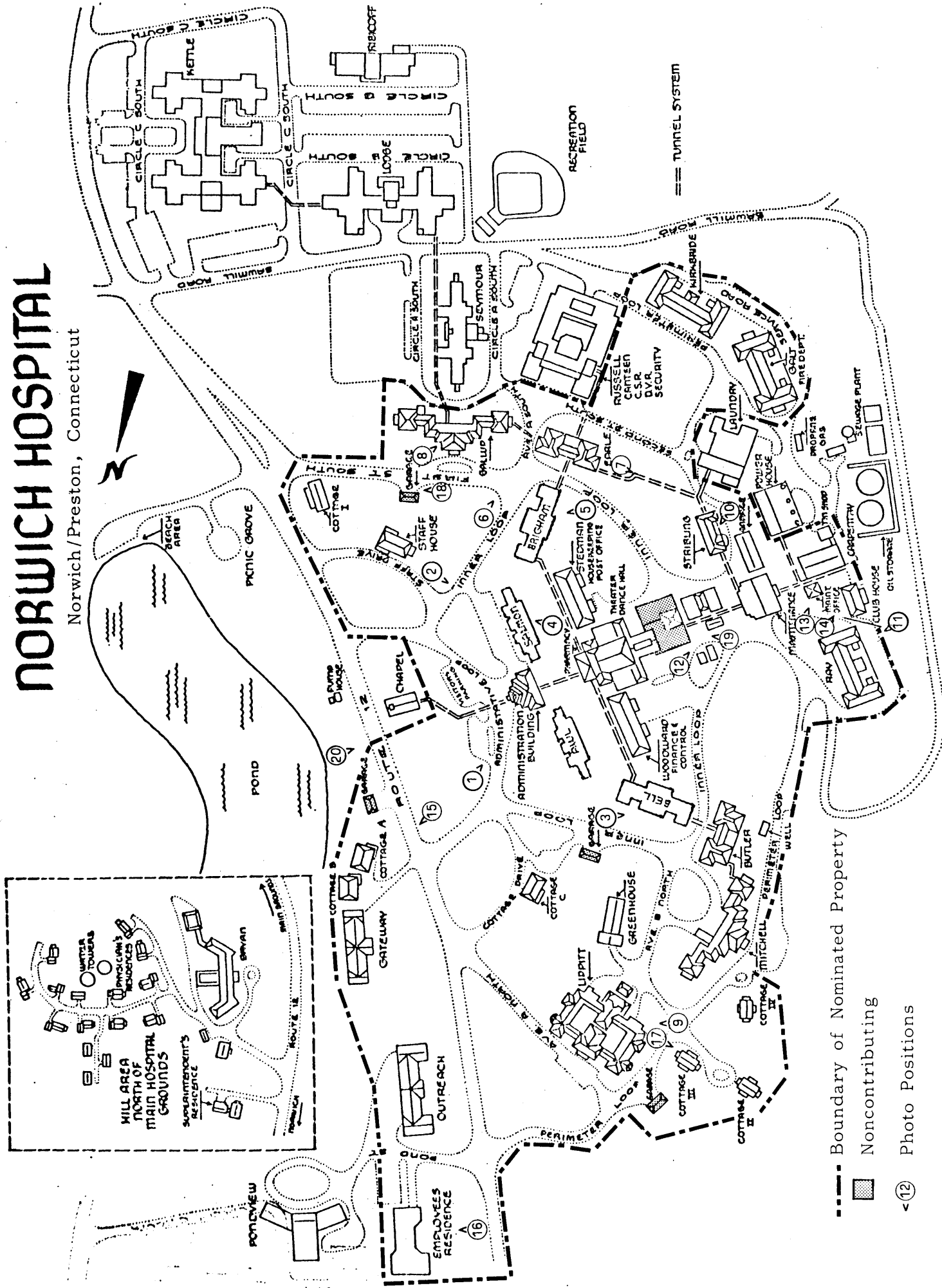
Geographical Data (continued):

The boundary also excludes the Hill Area north of the main grounds. Although the area includes a large Colonial Revival institutional building (Bryan Building) similar to those on the main grounds, this was not a part of the hospital in the historic period. Originally the New London County Home, these buildings were purchased in 1946 and adapted for hospital use.

The chapel was excluded for the same reason as other post-World War Two construction: it lies at the periphery of the central core of historic buildings, it represents a strong visual discontinuity in terms of style, and it is less than 50 years old.

# NORWICH HOSPITAL

Norwich/Preston, Connecticut



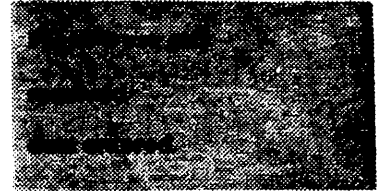
--- Boundary of Nominated Property

■ Noncontributing

<12> Photo Positions

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

Reference Number: 87002424

Date Listed: \_\_\_\_\_

Norwich Hospital

New London

CT

Property Name

County

State

-----  
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, if any, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*for Patrick Andrew*  
Signature of the Keeper

1/22/88  
Date of Action

=====

**Amended Items in Nomination:**

Section #3: Classification

The category checked should be "district" because of the number of buildings and structures included within the boundaries of the property.

Section #2: County Code

The county code should be 011, not 007 as was inadvertently indicated.

The corrected information was confirmed by telephone with John Herzan, CT SHPO National Register Coordinator, on January 21, 1988.

**DISTRIBUTION:** National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)