Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

# PHOSO3371 DATA SHEET

DATE ENTERED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR	NP	S 115	SE O	NLY

AUG 29 1977

JAN 2 0 1978

#### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Williams Memorial Institute

AND/OR COMMON

# 2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER	110 Broad Street	NOT FOR PUBLICATIO	ON
CITY, TOWN	New London	CONGRESSIONAL DI NITY OF 2nd - Christo	
STATE	COL		CODE
	Connecticut 09	New London	011

# **3** CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESE	NTUSE
DISTRICT	X_PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
LBUILDING(S)		UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	X_WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED		SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

### **4** OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME	City of New Lo	ondon	
STREET & NUMBER			
	181 State Stre	et	
CITY, TOWN			STATE
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	New London	VICINITY OF	СТ
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DE	SCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, B	ETC. New London Cit	cy Clerk	
STREET & NUMBER	······································		
	181 State Stre	et	
CITY, TOWN		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	STATE
	New London		CT
REPRESEN	TATION IN EX	ISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE	Connecticut St	atewide Inventory o	f Historic Resources
DATE			
	1975	FEDERAL	LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR			,
SURVEY RECORDS	Connecticut H	Istorical Commission	
CITY, TOWN			STATE
	Hartford		CT

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITIC	D <b>N</b>	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
EXCELLENT ጄ_GOOD FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED X_ALTERED	CRIGINAL SITE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Williams Memorial Institute sits upon a knoll in the middle of its spacious lot. There are a few trees on the southeast side, but most of the lot is lawn, separated from the sidewalk by a low granite wall. To the rear of the building is a parking lot, slightly lower and demarcated by a retaining wall. To the northwest is a driveway and beyond that a two-story brick 20th-century building, which, along with an Italianate residence some distance away, later became part of the Institute property.

The building is in the Richardsonian Romanesque style and was completed in 1891. It is T-shaped in plan, 2½ stories high, and has a hipped roof of rectangular slate shingles. The walls are a coursed ashlar of rough-faced Stony Creek granite with brownstone trim around door and window openings. To the rear is a large hipped-roofed ell to which is appended a slightly lower gable-roofed projection. In the rear wall of this small extension and at the points where the walls of the ell meet the main building are tall, simple chimneys, three in all, built of granite with brownstone banding.

The main entrance is on the northeast side and is contained within a porch formed by a three-part arched opening. Above this is a gable-roofed wall dormer, and on either side is a round, conical-roofed turret set into the wall. The arches of the porch are supported on clusters of squat columns with leafy carved cushion capitals. The arches are outlined with a smooth rounded molding, a band of rough brownstone, and a band of floriated carving. There are faces carved into some of the capitals and the molding. Above the entrance is another group of three arches on columns, tall windows which rise higher than other second-story openings. In front of this group is a balcony of stone balusters. Above in the gable are three small rectangular lights and in the very peak, a seal surrounded by a checkerboard pattern.

The side facades are less complex, with wide doors recessed within single round openings and smaller gabled dormers centered above. Like the turrets in front, these dormers have knobby, fleur-de-lis finials.

Except for the round-arched windows in the end gables and those on the upper story of the turrets, the window openings are straight-topped and mostly paired. Those on the first story are divided in two by a stone transom which, like the lintels and sills of both tiers, is extended into a continuous brownstone band. The corners of the window openings are quoined with brownstone and in addition, they have smooth engaged columns with a variety of Romaneque capitals. Similar geometric and floral motifs are found in the copper rainspouts.

The interior was simply finished with a dado of narrow oak boards and plastered walls. In the first-floor south room are cast-iron columns with medieval capitals; recent renovation has revealed that they carry steel beams. In the main building, the attic story is one large room, partially lighted by skylights, and the walls are completely covered with the narrow boards. The building is being renovated for use as a judicial facility, with courtrooms and judges' chambers. The classroom space is being partitioned off and stairways have been relocated, but exterior changes are minimal and most of the interior woodwork is still intact.



PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	LEDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
Ⅻ1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1891 - built	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT Shepley, Ruta	n & Coolidge

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Williams Memorial Institute is significant as an example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. It is typical of the many public and institutional buildings in this style, popular around 1890 and modelled after the work of H.H. Richardson. The building's architects, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, were the successors to Richardson's practice and included his son-in-law.<sup>1</sup>

The Institute is a catalog of the style - a sense of massiveness, simplicity of form, a broad roof plane, rough-surfaced stone in contrasting colors, roundarched openings in groups of three, deeply recessed windows and doors, and medieval details, such as the fat colonnettes, the sculptured faces, and the wellexecuted geometric and floral motifs carved into the capitals and bands of molding. Somewhat unusual is the large amount of window surface. The darker trim around the openings, the horizontal banding, and the breaks in the main facade formed by the turrets are devices which allowed this functional adaptation, even though the style usually called for a limited number of small openings.

The Williams Memorial Institute was a girls' secondary school. Established by the will of a wealthy New London widow, the school opened in 1891 and could accomodate 300 students. Although legally a private school, the Institute served for many years as New London's high school for girls, for whom the city paid the \$ 5 general fee. The building was a source of pride to the school, especially its large, airy classrooms and the open third floor, a room for Physical Culture. intended, according to an early catalog, to "assist symmetrical physical development."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The Institute offers an informative comparison with another New London building, the Union Station designed by Richardson himself. Although the two buildings are of similar size and shape, the station is much simpler and more brooding. Its effect is almost entirely the product of shape and massing, and ornament is limited to patterns in the brick and some very small scale carving. As a popular style, Richardsonian Romanesque was more successful in imitating the decorative vocabulary of Richardson than his sense of form and proportion. In this sense, the style falls in the revivalist/picturesque mainstream of Victorian architecture.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Williams Memorial Institute, Catalogue, 1891, copy in library of Williams School, New L<sub>o</sub>ndon.

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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
<b>1</b> FORM PREP				<u> </u>
NAME / TITLE	Bruce Clouette, C	onsultant		
ORGANIZATION	Connecticut Histo	orical Commission	DATE 3 February 197	7
STREET & NUMBER	59 South Propsect	Street	TELEPHONE (203) 566-300	
CITY OR TOWN	Hartford		STATE CT	
	TORIC PRESERVAT		ERTIFICATION	
NATION	THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANC	E OF THIS PROPERTY WITH	LOCAL <u>×</u>	
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