NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Nathaniel Witherell Historic District

other names/site number Greenwich Municipal Hospital Historic District

2. Location

street & number 70 Parsonage Road [N/A] for publication

city or town Greenwich [N/A] vicinity

state Connecticut code 09 county Fairfield code ~~009~~ 001 zip code 06830

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ✓ local

Signature of certifying official — Date: April 22, 2010

Executive Director/SHPO

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall — 6.9.10

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [x] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		district
1		site
		structure
		object
4		**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/public hospital
HEALTH CARE/sanitarium
DOMESTIC/institutional housing
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE/sanitarium
DOMESTIC/multiple housing
DOMESTIC/institutional housing
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival

EARLY 20th Century AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Craftman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE: Granite
walls: BRICK, STUCCO, WOOD: Shingle
roof: ASPHALT, STONE: Slate, ASBESTOS
other: CONCRETE STONE: Limestone, Slate; WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Nathaniel Witherell Historic District comprises a complex of publicly owned, primarily hospital-related structures situated on a 20.69 acre plot located two miles north of downtown Greenwich, Connecticut. It includes four contributing resources: three buildings that date between 1906 and 1932, and a potter's field dating between 1917 and 1969 (Map 1 and Map 7). Two of the buildings are designed in the Colonial Revival style, while the remaining one displays a combination of Neoclassical and Craftsman elements.

Topographically, the property is relatively level and elevated, ranging from 210 to 240 feet above sea level, yet also rather moist, including wooded wetlands and the sources of two brooks, one of which flows south, passing 70 feet west of the main building and ultimately entering West Brothers Brook. About 50% of the site is wooded, primarily to the west and south, while the landscaped eastern half contains the three buildings, located on a north-south axis and plainly visible from Parsonage Road which borders the property to the north and east. The neighborhoods to the north, west, and south are characterized by moderately large dwellings built mainly between 1930 and 1960 and located on partially wooded lots of one to two acres. To the east, on the other side of Parsonage Road, is Putnam Cemetery, located on higher ground and developed in a park-like manner in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Narrative Description

The Nathaniel Witherell, the Town of Greenwich's 202-bed skilled nursing facility, is the centerpiece of the District. Constructed of a steel frame with curtain walls of brick laid in common bond, the building consists of a five-part compound plan: a three-story, flat-roofed main block flanked by hyphens that connect to 1 ½ story, hip-roofed wings, in a perpendicular manner (Map 2). The symmetrical, ten-bay façade of the main block features a heavy, modillioned entablature surmounting the second story and wrapping around its north and south elevations. The eight-bay third story rises above the entablature, being noticeable shorter in height than the first or second stories and shorter in total length, not extending above the second story's end bays (Photograph 1). The façade focuses on the centrally placed, hexastyle portico, comprising six columns and two pilasters all showing "Tower of Winds" capitals and supporting a prominent entablature (Photographs 2, 3). The portico shelters the centrally located main entrance which is framed by fluted pilasters and spanned by an elliptical-arched fanlight (Photograph 4). The façade's brick wall is articulated by quoined piers that flank the second and ninth bays and re-appear directly above the modillioned cornice at the third story where the corners are accented by the outer piers. The corners of the first and second stories do not show this treatment. In general the main block is fenestrated with eight-over-eight windows showing cast-concrete sills. Those at the façade's first story also feature flat-arched brick lintels accented with cast-concrete keystones. Corresponding to the five narrower spaces between the portico's columns, the two windows on either side of the main entrance show a six-over-six arrangement. The third-story windows are slightly shorter than those of the lower stories, rising from a continuous concrete sill surmounting the modillioned cornice. Between the windows, the brick wall is characterized by slightly projecting, rectangular brick frames. Surmounting the third story is a molded cornice, above which rises a brick parapet pierced by turned balustrades strategically positioned above all but the second and seventh windows (Photographs 1, 5).

Extending from the main block's south elevation is the one-story, five-bay south hyphen, composed of a colonnade of paneled pilasters alternating with paired six-over-six windows showing two-paned transoms, all surmounted by a heavy, molded entablature. Situated perpendicular to the south hyphen is the 1 ½ - story south wing which reveals a projecting, cast-concrete water table with a chamfered upper edge. Each of the façade's end bays are framed with quoined brick piers, and fenestrated with a narrow, four-over-four window (Photograph 6). The north elevation of the wing shows a row of such windows while the south elevation, which includes a projecting central ell, is characterized by large transomed windows facing a full-length terrace. Surrounding the entire wing is a prominent, modillioned cornice above which rises a brick parapet supporting a low-pitched, hipped roof covered with slate shingles and constructed in 1948 (Photographs 6, 7, 8, 9).

The north hyphen, originally identical to the south hyphen, has been completely obscured at the façade by a one-story, flat-roofed chapel that projects beyond the main block and adjoins the north wing. Built in 1976, this brick-walled addition is characterized by a prominent, semi-circular apse and fenestrated with tall, round-arched, multi-paned windows accented with limestone keystones. Its roofline is defined by a brick parapet that rises above a wide limestone bandcourse

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of signficance and applicable criteria)

The Nathaniel Witherell Historic District is historically significant in the area of public health, specifically in the treatment of contagious and chronic diseases, and also in the realm of public welfare, primarily in the housing and interment of the indigent (Criteria A). The district is architecturally significant because it contains a notable example of a hybrid of the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles by the noted architect William B. Tubby (Criterion C).

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

During the district's formative years (1903 – 1933), the Town of Greenwich was undergoing rapid growth in population that transformed it from a primarily agricultural community to a wealthy suburb of New York City. This transformation was visually symbolized by the various institutional buildings commissioned during this period by wealthy philanthropists who were based in New York City but had summer residences in Greenwich. While the role of philanthropist is significant in many communities, it is particularly notable in Greenwich because of its unusual concentration of wealth. One of the most important areas of the public realm was public health, especially considering the very real problem of contagious diseases at the turn of the twentieth century. In 1903, displaying the initiative typical of these philanthropists, Robert M. Bruce and his sister, Sarah E. Bruce, donated 15 acres of land on Parsonage Road, located two miles north of downtown Greenwich, along with four buildings specifically constructed for the site: a caretaker's cottage and three buildings designed for the treatment of smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever. The authority by which the Town operated this complex, was a special law enacted by the Connecticut State Legislature on July 8, 1909. Robert M. Bruce (1822 – 1909) made his fortune as a cotton broker during the Civil War. As the most prominent philanthropist in the town, Bruce and his sister had already donated the Greenwich Library and would also donate the Town Hall. After Bruce's death, his sister donated their estate as the town's first public park.

While the Nathaniel Witherell is primarily associated with the area of public health it has also figured prominently in the realm of public welfare. Taking advantage of the generous size of the Parsonage Road site, the Town of Greenwich built a new almshouse at the northern end in 1906 and sold the old poor farm on rapidly gentrifying Round Hill Road. In 1915 the town bought an adjacent seven acre tract immediately to the west of the almshouse and began burying indigent town residents thereon in 1917, specifically at a secluded site southwest of the almshouse, accessible only by a long driveway running south from Parsonage Road.

The Nathaniel Witherell Memorial Pavilion was built in 1911, donated by Rebecca Witherell (1845 - 1931) in memory of her husband Nathaniel Witherell (1842 – 1906), who had acquired his fortune as president of the International Metal Co. and subsequently became the foremost developer of high-end Greenwich real estate subdivisions such as Rock Ridge, Belle Haven and Field Point Park. After consulting with several prominent local health officials, Rebecca Witherell proposed in November of 1910 that she would commission the construction of a tuberculosis pavilion on the property and donate it to the Town of Greenwich upon its completion. The building was formally deeded to the Town in 1912 and was used for the treatment of tuberculosis patients until 1933 when its patients were transferred to the tuberculosis wing of the new Nathaniel Witherell and the building was remodeled into the Nurses Home. In 1986 the Pavilion was converted into five residential units for the low-income elderly. The building's history reflects the improvements in the treatment of tuberculosis which resulted in its decommission as a sanitarium. Its present use reflects current trends in which publically owned buildings are converted from other public uses into housing for the rapidly growing elderly population.

In 1932 work commenced on the new Nathaniel Witherell which would replace the original buildings donated by the Bruces and subsequent additions thereto. As originally planned, the three-story main block was called the Administration Building although it included separate wards for indigent boys and girls on the first floor. The south wing was originally called the Tuberculosis Pavilion, replacing the 1911 Nathaniel Witherell Tuberculosis Pavilion which was subsequently remodeled into the Nurses' Home. The new facility comprised a men's ward to the east, a woman's ward to the west, and a central day room; the wards lit by large south-facing windows typical of the sunlight and fresh-air treatment for tuberculosis (Map 2, Photographs 7, 9).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Narrative Description

(Photograph 10). To the right, the north wing is similar in size and appearance to the south wing but its north elevation shows a utilitarian fenestration of mostly single windows (Photographs 11, 12).

Facing an enclosed courtyard shaded by London plane and honey locust trees, the main block's rear (west) elevation reveals its fully exposed basement story, constructed of random-coursed, roughly cut granite blocks which form flat-arched lintels over its doors and windows. The elevation's symmetrical design includes two off-side chimneys located on either side of a centrally placed ell projecting off the first story, essentially a sun porch fenestrated with a continuous row of large multi-paned windows on each side and surmounted with a heavy, molded entablature (Photograph 13). To the right, attached to its cut-granite basement level, is a one-story brick addition articulated by transomed French windows. Its main entrance surmounted by a round-arched fanlight accented with an oversized keystone that interrupts a continuous string course (Photograph 14). The end bays of the second story are fenestrated with large, transomed, three-unit windows, and defined by the termini of the façade's modillioned entablature. To the left of the main block, the north hyphen is still visible, characterized by paneled pilasters and transomed, paired windows (Photograph 15). The landscaped courtyard is enclosed by two major additions. The two-story brick West Wing, located to the south and west, was constructed in 1961, concealing both the original building's south hyphen and south wing (Map 3, Photograph 16). Attached to its northern end is the five-story "Tower" (four stories plus a mostly exposed basement level), a brick-and-concrete example of the Brutalist style, constructed in 1975 and connected to the original building's north wing by a two-story hyphen which includes a tunnel-like entrance to the courtyard (Map 4, Photographs 15, 17, 18).

The interior of the original building's main block is distinguished by a wainscoted main lobby characterized by no less than five keystoned, elliptical-arched openings. The lobby is entered from the outside via a centrally placed, barrel-vaulted foyer equipped at either end by double sash doors, each pair spanned by an elliptical-arched fanlight (Photograph 19). Flanking the foyer are elliptical-arched niches, each lit by a six-over-six window (Photographs 19, 20, 21). The north wall features a fan-lit opening spanning the receptionist's window while the west wall shows the wide, elliptical-arched entrance to the main hall, featuring paneled reveal and springing from fluted pilasters (Photograph 22). Positioned perpendicular to the lobby, the main hall continues the lobby's basic design, showing a paneled wainscot and a molded cornice, both wrapping around projecting piers covered with the hall's wallpaper (Photographs 23, 24, 25).

The building is located in a landscaped, park-like setting that includes an impressive number and variety of large specimen trees, most apparently native to the site and some pre-dating one or more of the structures on the property. The trees grow primarily in a natural fashion, singly and in groves, contrasting with wide expanses of lawn and meadow. Particularly frequent are examples of sugar maple, white ash, pin oak, and red maple, but the arboreal spectrum also includes examples of tupelo, green ash, bitternut hickory, swamp white oak, red oak, elm, and tulip tree (Photographs 26 thru 36).

The Nathaniel Witherell Memorial Pavilion is the southernmost resource of the district, located about 120 feet south of the Nathaniel Witherell main building complex, on the north side of a driveway that extends westerly from Parsonage Road (Map 1). Originally a tuberculosis sanitarium and now divided into five apartments which house low-income residents of the Town of Greenwich, the pavilion is constructed of brick laid in common bond that forms raised quoins at each corner. Oriented to the south, the main block's five-bay symmetrical façade incorporates a full-length, two-story porch recessed under the building's hipped roof and supported by six colossal Tuscan columns (Photographs 37, 38). The centrally placed main entrance is framed by limestone ashlar blocks that form quoined sides and a single lintel engraved "Nathaniel Witherell Memorial Pavilion". The entrance consists of paneled double doors, each lit by a full-width, single-paned sash; as well as full-length sidelights

framed by engaged, attenuated Tuscan columns (Photograph 39). The second and fourth bays feature paired French windows while each of the outer bays shows a three-unit, multi-paned window. The façade's second story is fenestrated like that of the first story except that the central bay shows a pair of French doors. Each level of the porch is articulated by balustrades of closely spaced sticks. The rather low-pitched, hipped roof is covered with slate shingles and characterized by broad, overhanging eaves accented with curvilinear rafter ends (Photograph 40).

The main block's three-bay side elevations are identical in design, each showing the considerable width of the front porch which comprised the southern bay. The remaining bays are symmetrically fenestrated with six-over-six windows featuring flat-arched lintels and slate sills. The random-coursed, roughly cut granite foundation is surmounted by a prominent, projecting water table constructed of massive, rock-faced granite blocks with chamfered corners (Photograph 42).

Projecting from the main block's rear (north) elevation is the north wing located under a shed roof that continues the northern slope of the main roof and features an almost full-width cross gable projecting from its upper half. Covered with stucco, this gable is characterized by rakes defined by exposed purlins and fenestrated with a single, six-over-two window. Each of the north wing's side elevations display exposed purlins at the upper half of the rake while the lower half projects and extends downslope to the south, forming a low-pitched gable supported by prominent kneebrace brackets (Photograph 43). The west gable is the more complex in design, its peak projecting further and forming a hood supported at either end by a kneebrace bracket supported beyond and extending beyond a lower bracket of identical design projecting from the brick wall at the same level as the gable's outermost brackets (Photographs 44, 45). To the south (left) of the east gable the north wing is lit by a transomed, three-unit window at the first story and a segmental-arched, paired window at the second story (Photograph 43). The west elevation differs by featuring a three-unit side entrance instead of a window, composed of double doors framed by multi-paned sidelights, all surmounted by a corresponding three-unit transom. A tall brick chimney rises from the cross gable's west slope (Photograph 44).

The district also has a small Town Farm Cemetery or Potter's Field which was dedicated to the interment of the Town's destitute and poor; several of whom were residents at the Nathaniel Witherell prior to their death. The Potter's Field is located on the northwest side of the property behind the main Nathaniel Witherell campus and is part of the Nathaniel Witherell property. Seventy-one of the 108 graves are marked by a cement block with a metal plaque bearing the name of the individual as well as birth and death year if available. These graves date from 1917 to 1969. There is relatively little or no information about the majority of the individuals buried at this location. One individual buried in this cemetery, Ella Rice (1867 – 1944), served as a governess in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Lockwood. Access to the Potter's Field is gained down a lane off Parsonage Road. (Map 6, Photographs 46, 47, 48). There is very little research available on the Potter's Field; additional research on this site would be beneficial at a later date.

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)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE
ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1903 - 1960

Significant Dates
1906
1912
1932

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
William B. Tubby
William L. Crow Construction Co.
Frederick G. C. Smith
H. Sands Selleck
Thomas E. Wigmore

Period of Significance (justification)
The property has been associated with Public Health, i.e. Health/Medicine, since 1903 when its largest portion was donated to the Town of Greenwich.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance

The north wing was reserved for other communicable diseases, also consisting of separate wards for men and women, but lacking the large windows of the south wing. At its dedication in 1933, the Connecticut State Health Commissioner, Dr. Stanley H. Osborn, stated that such hospitals "would be built as soon as the idea was put across that it was cheaper to spend pennies on prevention than dollars for cure" and that the building "would be the envy of public health departments in Connecticut and Westchester County." Also mentioned in the dedication was the hospital's unique ward for the chronically ill. This function would greatly expand in the following years because of the significant increase in longevity and its associated illnesses and a corresponding decrease in the incidence of contagious diseases resulting in less space needed for such treatment.

In 1948 the south wing was converted from tuberculosis wards into chronic disease wards, also acquiring the present hipped roof. By 1955 the hospital would be completely devoted to the treatment of the elderly and chronically ill, essentially the various forms of dementia, along with newly remodeled facilities for rehabilitation therapy, reflecting advances in the area of treatment.

During the last fifty years a number of significant additions have been constructed; the two-story West Wing, attached to the original building's south wing in 1961; the five-story "Tower", built in 1975 between the West Wing and the original building's north wing; and the one-story chapel, build in front of the north hyphen in 1976 (Maps 1, 2, 3, 4). In 1991 the third story of the central block was converted into six moderate-income residential units, many occupied by Town employees.

In summation, the role of this building has evolved from the treatment of infectious or contagious diseases to the treatment of chronic diseases, especially dementia and Alzheimer's disease in the elderly, reflecting national trends in advances in the treatment and prevention of contagious diseases, thus eliminating the need for such specialized hospitals, and the corresponding increase in the number of elderly people and their associated diseases, creating demand for more space for their treatment.

The Nathaniel Witherell also contributes to the architectural significance of the historic district because of its sophisticated Colonial Revival design, derived primarily from the Federal period. Designed by the noted architect William B. Tubby, the building shows his skill in formulating its overall plan, refined proportions, and attention to detail. The five-part, compound plan, ultimately derived from high-style domestic antecedents of Federal origin, is particularly well-suited to the functions of a hospital built to treat contagious diseases, i.e. assigning these treatments to secondary wings or dependencies, connected but also separated from the main block by hyphens. The placement of large windows on the south side of the south wing also reflects the function of the structure, namely the treatment of tuberculosis by abundant light and fresh air (Photograph 7).

The architect's skill is especially evident in his treatment of proportion in the main block's façade. Its three-story height is mitigated by a heavy modillioned entablature surmounting the second story thus stressing the buildings length. The end bays further de-emphasize the height, being two-stories tall. The third story, already shorter than the lower stories in absolute terms, appears even less so as its windows rise directly from the entablature which actually extends across the lower portion of the third story. However, the total height of the building is also accented in a subtle manner by the treatment of the second and ninth bays which are flanked by quioned brick piers that re-appear above the entablature at the third story where the outer piers form quioned corners, a treatment not found at the first and second stories. This devise shifts attention to the third story, creating vertical forces that contrast with the design's prevailing horizontal emphasis (Photograph 1).

Attention to detail is another hallmark of the design and ranges from provocative elements such as the hexastyle portico, its columns' capitals deriving from the Tower of Winds in Athens, to the nuanced treatment of the third story, showing rectangular brick frames between the windows and individual turned balustrades piercing the

parapet above all but the second and seventh windows, a clever adaptation of the Federal-era balustrades on large three-story dwellings (Photographs 2, 3, 5). The design's inventiveness continues at the interior in the front lobby which features no less than five elliptical arches spanning various openings, including the receptionist's window and two niches (Photographs 20, 21, 22). The use of the elliptical arch is another indication of Federal influence in the design. Although Colonial Revival buildings are typical of Greenwich's twentieth-century architectural heritage, this building is one of the few that derives from the three-story domestic examples of the Federal period and also displays the five-part compound plan typical of only the most elaborate dwellings of the period.

William B. Tubby (1858 – 1944) was a prominent architect who designed buildings in a variety of styles during his long career. He was most active in Brooklyn, New York and Greenwich, Connecticut. In Brooklyn he designed the Charles A. Schieren House (1889) in the patterned masonry phase of the Queen Anne style, the Charles Pratt House (1893) and the Pratt Institute Library (1896), both executed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, five Carnegie Libraries, and a number of townhouses in Brooklyn Heights and Clinton Hill.

In Greenwich Mr. Tubby designed his own house (1904) and the first Greenwich Hospital (1905), both examples of the Craftsman style; and the Hamilton Avenue School (1914, 1938) and Dunnellen Hall (1916), both designed in the Jacobethan or parapeted phase of the Tudor style. Other notable structures he designed include the Nassau County Courthouse in Mineola, NY; the Westport (CT) YMCA; the Norwalk (CT) Hospital and Nurses Home; the Presbyterian Church at Roslyn, NY; the Charles M. Pratt House in Glen Cove, NY; and the Rush Taggert House in New Canaan, CT.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

Colbertson, Margaret, comp. American House Designs. An Index to Popular and Trade Periodicals. 1850 -1915. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1994.
Greenwich Graphic. 25 November 1905, p. 1; 24 December 1910, p.1; 22 April 1911, p. 4.
Greenwich News & Graphic. 19 October 1933, p. 1.
Greenwich Time. 18 June 1945, p. 1.
Greenwich Time. 7 August, 1991. p. 2.
Greenwich, Town of. Annual Report, 1906, 1933, 1948.
Greenwich, Town of. Assessor's Records, 1930 – 1998.
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Historical Society fo the Town of Greenwich. "Cemeteries", vertical file.
Historical Society fo the Town of Greenwich. "Municipal Hospital", vertical file.
Historical Society fo the Town of Greenwich. "William B. Tubby House," Signs of the Times file.
Insurance Maps of Greenwich, Connecticut. New York: Sanborn Map Company. 1920, 1939 Additional Sheet. Chadwyck-Healey, Inc. microfilm.
McAlester, Virginia Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984.
The New York Times. 14 March 1903, p.1; 10 May 1944, p. 19.
Property Atlas of "Lower" Fairfield County, Connecticut. Vol. 1. Philadelphia: Franklin Survey Co., 1938.

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 20.69
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

1	18	615240	4546280	3	18	615620	4545880
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	615520	4546240	4	18	615480	4545820
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	18	615260	4545920				
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The boundary lines of the district are shown on Map 1 based on the boundary justification.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The boundary lines of the district were selected to include a single property which is owned by the Town of Greenwich and has played various roles in the fields of public health and public welfare for over one hundred years. The neighborhoods to the north, west and south differ because of their residential character and later development and are largely hidden from view by the wooded areas of the district and the neighboring properties as well. The area to the east, occupied by Putnam Cemetery, is similar to the district in it open space aspect and its own right as a privately owned cemetery renowned for its elaborate tombstones and mausoleums, which provide a particular sociological contrast to the public role of the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nils Kerschus, Historic Researcher; Scott Neff, Director of Development
organization Friends of Nathaniel Witherell date 12/16/09
street & number 70 Parsonage Road telephone (203) 618-4227
city or town Greenwich state CT zip code 06830
e-mail sneff@friendsofwitherell.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: The Nathaniel Witherell Historic District, 70 Parsonage Road

City or Vicinity: Greenwich

County: Fairfield **State: Connecticut**

Photographer: Bruce D. Dixon

Date Photographed: Photographs 1 through 25 – July 15, 2009/Photographs 26 through 48 – August 7, 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Digital Photographs/Information labeled on each photograph

1 of 47.

Property Owner:

name Town of Greenwich

street & number Town Hall, 101 Field Point Road telephone (203) 622-7700

city or town Greenwich state CT zip code 06830

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. fo the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Witherell Historic District
Name of Property
Fairfield County, Connecticut
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographs

Name of Property: Nathaniel Witherell Historic District
City: Greenwich
County: Fairfield
State: Connecticut
Photographer: Bruce D. Dixon
Date Photographed: Photographs 1 through 25 – July 15, 2009/Photographs 26 through 48 – August 7, 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and Number: Digital photographs/Back of each photograph number to correspond with the description provided on this continuation sheet.

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of Photographs: 47

1. Front of Administration Building; East Elevation
2. Portico- Administration Building; East Elevation
3. Column on Portico of Administration Building; East Elevation
4. Entrance Foyer - Administration Building; East Elevation
5. Balustrades above Third Floor of Administration Building; East Elevation
6. South Wing of Administration Building; Northeast Elevation
7. Cornice surrounding South Wing - Administration Building; South Elevation
8. Cornice surrounding South Wing - Administration Building; South Elevation
9. Cornice surrounding South Wing - Administration Building; South Elevation
10. Chapel Parapet - Administration Building; East Elevation
11. Northeast corner of North Wing - Administration Building; North elevation
12. Service Area North Wing - Administration Building; North Elevation
13. Sun Porch - Northwest corner Administration Building: East Elevation
14. Basement level entrance - administration building; West Elevation
15. Hyphen connection to North Wing - Administration Building; West Elevation
16. Southeast corner West Wing; South elevation
17. Tower; East Elevation
18. Tower; West Elevation
19. Foyer looking toward Front Door- Administration Building
20. Foyer looking toward Reception Desk - Administration Building
21. Foyer looking toward Front Door - Administration Building
22. Foyer looking toward Main Hall and Sun Room - Administration Building
23. Main Hall looking North - Administration Building
24. Wainscot in Main Hall - Administration Building
25. Cornice in Main Hall - Administration Building
26. Row of Sugar Maples - Front Lawn looking South
27. Front lawn looking Southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Nathaniel Witherell Historic District
Name of Property
Fairfield County, Connecticut
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photographs

28. Front lawn looking south
29. Front lawn looking Southwest
30. Roof of North Wing – Administration Building looking Southwest
31. Grove of Trees North of Administration Building
32. Grove of Trees North of Administration Building
33. Grove of Trees North of Administration Building
34. Front Lawn looking Northwest toward Administration Building
35. Front lawn looking North
36. Front lawn looking Northeast
37. The Pavilion; South Elevation
38. Front Door - The Pavilion; South Elevation
39. Front Door - The Pavilion; South Elevation
40. The Pavilion; Southwest Corner
41. No photograph
42. The Pavilion; East Elevation
43. North End of The Pavilion; West Elevation
44. North End of The Pavilion; East Elevation
45. The Pavilion-Northwest Corner
46. Entrance to Town Farm Cemetery (Potter's Field) - Off Parsonage Road
47. Grave Marker - Potter's Field
48. Grave marker - Potter's Field

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Nathaniel Witherell Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: CONNECTICUT, Fairfield

DATE RECEIVED: 4/29/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/25/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/09/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/13/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000346

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 6.9.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

TELEPHONE_____ DATE_____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.




Greenwich Time




VISITORS
AUTOMATIC
CAUTION
DOOR
AUTOMATIC
CAUTION
DOOR








REMO






149-UXZ
GREENWICH


MICHAEL'S &
M & R SANITATION
SERVICE
CHEVROLET














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DOOR
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CAUTION
DOOR




EXIT
AUTOMATIC
CAUTION
DOOR
AUTOMATIC
CAUTION
DOOR


ADMINISTRATION
FAMILY COUNCIL






























NATHANIEL WITHERE
MEMORIAL PAVILION


NATHANIEL + WITHERELL
MEMORIAL + PAVILION


NATHANIEL WITHERELL
MEMORIAL PAVILION












TOWN FARM
CEMETERY




GEORGE BURNS
1854 1934

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

GLENVILLE QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT–NEW YORK
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

STAMFORD QUADRANGLE
CONNECTICUT–FAIRFIELD CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

UTM References
1 18 615240 4546280
2 18 615520 4546240
3 18 615620 4545880
4 18 615480 4545620
5 18 615240 4545920

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and Connecticut Geodetic Survey

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1949. Field checked 1950–1951. Revised 1960

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 222 (1959)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Connecticut coordinate system, and New York coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 7.3 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

UTM GRID AND 1971 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

CONNECTICUT
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Connecticut Highway Department from aerial photographs taken 1971. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route · U.S. Route · State Route

GLENVILLE, CONN.—N. Y.
N4100—W7337.5/7.5

1960
PHOTOREVISED 1971
AMS 6266 II SW—SERIES V816

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and Connecticut Geodetic Survey

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1949. Field checked 1951. Revised 1960

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 221 and 222 (1959). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Connecticut coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 36 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 7.2 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

UTM GRID AND 1984 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

CONNECTICUT
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Connecticut agencies from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1984
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route · U.S. Route · State Route

STAMFORD, CONN.
41073-A5-TF-024

1960
PHOTOREVISED 1984
DMA 6266 II SE—SERIES V816

Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism

RECEIVED 2280
APR 29 2010
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MEMORANDUM

Arts
Tourism
Film
History

One Constitution Plaza
Second Floor
Hartford, Connecticut
06103

860.256.2800
860.256.2811 (f)

TO: **Roger Reed**
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: **Stacey Vairo, National Register Coordinator**

DATE: **April 22, 2010**

SUBJECT: **National Register Nomination Witherell Memorial**

The following materials are submitted for nomination of the Witherell Memorial, Greenwich, CT (Fairfield County) Connecticut to the National Register of Historic Places:

x	National Register of Historic Places nomination form
	Multiple Property Nomination form
x	Photographs
X	Original USGS maps (2)
x	Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
	Pieces of correspondence
x	Other CD of images

COMMENTS:

	Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
	The enclosed owner objections do _____ do not _____ constitute a majority of property owners.
	Other: