

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **NOV 14 1984**
date entered **DEC 13 1984**

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

1. Name

historic THE FLINT ESTATE

and/or common (same as above)

2. Location

street & number North side of the Old Keene Road at its *and*
intersection with Old Center Road n/a not for publication

city, town Antrim n/a vicinity of

state New Hampshire code 33 county Hillsborough code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<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
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Hawthorne College

street & number Route 9

city, town Antrim n/a vicinity of state New Hampshire 03440

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hillsborough County Courthouse
Hillsborough County Registry of Deeds
street & number P.O. Box 370
19 Temple Street
city, town Nashua, state New Hampshire 03060

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input 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	date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The five buildings in this district comprise the center of an estate created from a group of village structures by industrialist Wyman Kneeland Flint beginning in 1913. All but one of these structures (a garage) were older buildings which stood along the "Keene Road", a major thoroughfare of Antrim's North Branch village. Together, these buildings represent the only surviving group of structures in this village which have escaped major remodeling since the early 1900s and the only group which have not been affected by construction of modern buildings belonging to a college which now owns the estate.

The Flint Estate buildings stand on a gentle declivity which slopes from north to south along the northern edge of the North Branch River in the northern section of Antrim, New Hampshire. Near the bank of the river the land drops abruptly to a terrace just above the present bed of the stream. The old right-of-way of the Keene Road runs along the rim of this abrupt slope; a new road, constructed in 1913 to bypass the old thoroughfare and to render it a private driveway, runs along the northern bank of the stream.

The soil of the estate is glacial drift overlaid with rich loam. The bed of the river is filled with the glacially rounded boulders of this drift, and affords a number of sites where timber dams were constructed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to impound water for mills. The predominant tree species of the locale are mixed northern hardwoods interspersed with groves of second-growth Eastern White Pine. Most of the land was open fields in the nineteenth century and supported large herds of cattle, sheep, and horses belonging to a number of stock farms that were active into the twentieth century. Today the forest has encroached upon these fields, leaving only a border of open land a few hundred yards wide on both sides of the old Keene Road. The western end of the road itself has been largely abandoned for active traffic beyond the present-day college campus.

Today the short section of old Keene Road within the district represents the only section of the highway within the township of Antrim which suggests the density and quality of structures that existed when the estate was created in the early twentieth century. Due to the action of fire, abandonment, and deliberate removal of structures during the era of estate-building, the Flint Estate portrays something of the feeling of the North Branch village during the nineteenth century, when the settlement reached its greatest population density. At the same time, the district reveals the strong influence of Wyman Flint and his efforts to transform part of the village into an estate that reflected his architectural taste and his desire for privacy. The four primary structures of the district front upon the old Keene Road at roughly regular intervals except for a gap west of the Flint mansion where Wyman Flint removed two houses to create a generous side yard and garden. The old road is lined with mature sugar maples which date from the nineteenth century and provide a sense of the traditional New Hampshire village street.

The structures within the district are:

1. The Flint Mansion (c. 1817; remodelled 1913-14). This large brick structure is a dignified two-story dwelling which was greatly enlarged in 1913-14 to provide spacious wings for family and servants. The basic house, as recorded in early photographs, was a hip-roofed structure with two chimneys in each of its end walls. The building had a five-bay facade and walls laid in American bond with header courses every twelve courses. The walls rise from a fieldstone foundation with large blocks of split and hammered granite above grade. The present roof, supplanting an original roof of wooden shingles, is gray slate. The window openings have wooden sills and wrought iron lintels concealed within the brickwork. Sashes are 6-over-6. The house originally had a simple doorway with a flat-

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7. Description, continued:

topped opening. During the remodelling of the house in 1913-14, this was replaced by an elaborated doorway in the colonial revival style, and the window above was lengthened downward and fitted with a wrought iron balcony. At the same time, the entire front of the dwelling was embraced by a two-story tetrastyle portico with Roman Doric columns supporting a deep entablature, with a low-pitched pediment above the central intercolumniation.

Between February, 1913 and February, 1914, Flint constructed a large two-story addition at the rear of this ancestral dwelling, quadrupling the original floor area of the house. Built of specially-burned bricks which duplicate the originals, this addition extends across the rear of the building and affords a long wing at the eastern end. The extension of this wing on the west houses a library on the first floor and has a series of French windows which light this room. The extension on the east has a one-story solarium on its front (south) elevation. The wing which extends northward is treated as a second facade. Its north and south ends are marked by projecting gable-roofed pavilions with balanced fenestration and semicircular windows in the gables above the second story. Between these end pavilions is a long five-bay section with a doorway in the colonial style and with three gable-roofed dormers in the eastern slope of the roof. The detailing of this entire extension, like that of the remodelled original house, shows a strong command of the English Georgian stylistic vocabulary and is strongly reminiscent of the ornamentation of many public and academic structures designed in the same style at the same period.

West of the Flint mansion, in an area formerly occupied by two wooden dwellings, is a terraced formal garden and a tennis court.

2. North of the Flint mansion, in an area once occupied by a large framed barn, is a one-story, gable-roofed brick garage (c. 1913), remodelled in 1962 into an infirmary for Nathaniel Hawthorne College. The main structure had two wide doors facing east beneath deeply overhanging eaves. Both doors have been closed, that on the north by a clapboarded wall pierced by a single window, and that on the south by a projecting clapboarded entrance foyer. The north end of the garage is intersected by a smaller brick wing with a gable roof pierced by a chimney. Now housing a furnace room, this wing may originally have provided living quarters for Ernest McClure, the Flints' chauffeur, who often travelled from Antrim to Boston to bring the family to their summer home. The south wall of the garage, facing the mansion, has three 6-over-6 windows on the first floor. In the gable above are two small windows flanking a former attic door opening. The door has now been filled by a 6-over-6 window. The roof of the garage, like that of the main house, is covered with gray slate.

3. West of the Flint mansion is the former North Branch Schoolhouse, District No. 3 (c. 1820). In active use until 1913, this brick structure was acquired by Wyman Flint for \$1,200 (a figure well beyond its market value at the time) in order that it might be added to the estate while providing the town with the necessary funds to build a modern school at

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7. Description, continued:

a more distant site. The schoolhouse is a square building measuring about 20 by 20 feet. Its brick walls are built on a foundation of split and hammered granite blocks and are laid in American bond, with a header course every twelve or fourteen courses. In the manner of most Federal-style district schoolhouses in New Hampshire, the structure has a hipped roof; this is covered with the same slate used on the mansion and its garage. At the rear (north) of the building is a projecting chimney for a large fireplace, probably added at the time the building was purchased from the town in 1913. The front doorway of the building, also added around 1913, has two detached Tuscan columns which support establatre sections that extend on each side to the walls of the buildings. Across the gap between these sections is a flat roof with a horizontal cornice. The windows of the building bear 6-over-6 sashes and louvered blinds.

4. West of the schoolhouse is the Sawyer House (c. 1846: now designated Shea Hall by Nathaniel Hawthorne College). This is a one-and-a-half story framed structure with clapboarded walls and a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house has vernacular Greek Revival proportions, with its eaves raised well above the tops of the first floor windows. The building has two single-flue brick chimneys near the center of the roof, probably replacing an original central fireplace chimney. The facade is five bays wide, with 12-over-12 sashes and louvered blinds. A central doorway is sheltered beneath a deep portico supported by two turned wooden columns at its outer corners, and is flanked by elaborate trim with sidelights (now boarded over). The western end of the house has two windows on the first floor and a single attic window above; the eastern end has a single first floor window and a single attic window above. Extending from the rear (north) wall at its eastern end is a one-story wing, added in the twentieth century. The roof of the wing is pierced by a broad shed dormer which provides two attic windows, and by a single-flue chimney.

5. West of the Sawyer House is the North Branch Chapel (1877), now the Nathaniel Hawthorne College chapel. Enclosed by an extension of the stone wall that separates the grounds of the Flint Estate from the public road, this is a rectangular wooden building with clapboarded walls and a steeply pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The facade (south elevation) of the chapel has two windows with angular pointed tops and projecting moulded caps, 6-over-6 sashes, and louvered blinds, flanking a central doorway with a similar pointed top and glazed doors. Above the doorway is a third window, also with a pointed upper sash. At the front of the ridge is a small square belfry with louvered openings on all sides and a hipped roof. The side elevations of the building each have three rectangular windows with 6-over-6 sashes and louvered blinds. Across the full width of the rear (north) elevation is a one-story shed-roofed extension. A single-flue brick chimney pierces the west slope of the roof near the ridge at the rear of the chapel.

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 type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates Various **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Flint Estate comprises the core of the North Branch village of the township of Antrim, New Hampshire. Spared destruction in a fire of 1888 which leveled much of the village, several buildings north of the North Branch River were later acquired by wealthy industrialist Wyman Kneeland Flint (1868–1939). Expanding his holdings to include most properties near the home of his father and grandfather, Flint eventually created a large summer estate and a prosperous working farm. His improvement of the buildings he acquired ensured the preservation of these remnants of North Branch Village. Since 1962, the complex has served as the campus of the Nathaniel Hawthorne College, a small school which carries on the use and preservation of the structures acquired by Flint in the early twentieth century.

Architecture: The Flint Estate includes a large brick dwelling, a small wooden house, a brick schoolhouse (converted to a dwelling), and a chapel. Together, these structures reveal the evolution of a small New Hampshire village from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth. These structures reflect the focus of commercial and agricultural energy in a district of marked natural advantages; reveal the growth of educational and religious institutions at this focus; trace the growth of estate-building in New Hampshire in the early twentieth century; and, finally, exemplify the search for alternative uses of large estates in an era when the private ownership of extensive holdings is no longer economically feasible.

North Branch village initially developed as a natural focus of activity within a township which had no planned villages. The township of Antrim, New Hampshire, was part of a tract of land owned by the Masonian Proprietors, a group of private landowners based in Portsmouth, the capital of provincial New Hampshire. In 1746 these men had purchased the proprietary claim to New Hampshire lands that had descended to the heirs of Capt. John Mason, the original grantee of New Hampshire in the early seventeenth century. The Proprietors began to grant townships within their claim in 1748. In Masonian townships like Antrim, square or rectangular lots of perfectly regular size were laid out in grid fashion. No provision was made for a village in these speculative townships, though a "ministerial lot" was typically placed near the center of the township grant and a six- or ten-acre plot was carved out of this for a meeting house, burying ground, training field, and other "public" uses. In many Masonian townships, natural attractions such as waterpower or a site for a bridge over an otherwise impassable stream led to the eventual development of one or more village centers. The cluster of houses that eventually developed into North Branch village in Antrim enjoyed both water power and access to commercial traffic from neighboring towns. The falls of the North Branch River at this point provided power on a scale that could be harnessed by eighteenth-century technology. Here were built John Warren's saw mill in 1776 and James Moor's (later Parkhurst's) mill, the first grist mill in town, in 1777.¹ Here too, was the northern end of the township's "leading road" -- the road north through the center of the grant.² Serving as the axis of the settlement, this four-rod-wide highway was laid out in 1777 and channeled much of the town's economy toward the mills and

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 3.1 acres ⁺

Quadrangle name Hillsborough, NH

Quadrangle scale 1:625 00

UTM References

A

1	9	2	5	7	6	0	0	4	7	7	4	2	7	5
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title * L. Donald Wenz
James L. Garvin
organization * Hawthorne College
N.H. Historical Society date * May 10, 1984
August, 1984
street & number * Route 9
30 Park Street telephone * (603) 588-6341
(603) 225-3381
city or town * Antrim,
Concord, state * New Hampshire 03440
New Hampshire 03301

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.

Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title New Hampshire Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 10/26/84

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

Keeper of the National Register
Entered in the National Register date 12-13-84

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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8. Significance, architecture, continued:

the settlement on the North Branch River. After the steepest and most dangerous sections of this "leading road" were bypassed between 1820 and 1822, and in 1844, traffic to "The Branch" was facilitated still more.³ After the "Keene Road" was built in an east-west direction through the village in 1834, the settlement became a stopping place for traffic to and from western New Hampshire as well as a focus of the local community.⁴

Two of the buildings on the Flint Estate derive from this period of early nineteenth-century prosperity. The first is the Flint Mansion itself. Replacing an early dwelling constructed in 1775 by Thomas Stuart, an early settler who helped to bridge the stream at the village, the Flint house was constructed by local storekeeper David McCauley in 1817.⁵ Built of locally burned brick, the house is an important example of a tradition of brick or brick-ended dwellings in the immediate area and throughout New Hampshire's Hillsborough County. Antrim men produced the bricks for such local dwellings, as well as for buildings in neighboring towns.⁶ The Flint house is likewise important in retaining excellent joiner's work which reveals both the skill of local craftsmen and the influence of the architectural guidebooks of Asher Benjamin. The building was one of the largest in the village from the time of its completion, and served as a social center. It was originally constructed with a large second-floor hall which was used for meetings or for special academy or high school classes.⁷

A second building which derives from this early nineteenth century architectural tradition is the brick schoolhouse, now the next building west of the Flint Mansion. Built about 1820 to supplant a wooden building of 1794 on the same site, the North Branch Schoolhouse is an excellent example of a Federal style district school building of the best quality.⁸ The building retains the square plan and hipped roof of such buildings, as well as the brick construction used for the most costly schools during the Federal period.

Although a number of other stores and dwellings dating from the early nineteenth century have disappeared from North Branch village, the settlement prospered greatly during the nineteenth century. Containing eight dwellings, a school, two or three mills, and various outbuildings in 1809, the village grew to include over twenty-five dwellings, a schoolhouse, a store, several blacksmith shops, a tannery, a sawmill, a silk factory, and a post office (established in 1835) by 1844, with the addition of a shoe shop and a doctor's office by 1858.⁹ By 1880, before the fire that destroyed most of the village south of the river, "The Branch" included twenty-five houses, two stores, a post office, a chapel, a sawmill, a grist mill, and a woodworking factory.¹⁰

Deriving from this period of prosperity is the Sawyer House (now Shea Hall), built in 1846. A simple, one-and-one-half story frame dwelling with the proportions of a vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse, this dwelling represents the type of mid-nineteenth-century

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8. Significance, architecture, continued:

structure that typified "The Branch" during its period of greatest population and activity.

Also deriving from the period of prosperity before the great fire of 1888, and reflecting as well the growth of religious interest and diversity in the township, is the chapel at North Branch. Enclosed by the stone walls of the Flint Estate, this structure was originally built in 1877 and was maintained by the Union Chapel Vestry Association as a nondenominational meeting house. It served the North Branch community as a chapel until it was taken over by Nathaniel Hawthorne College in 1962 for continuing use as a chapel and as a music building. The structure is essentially a vernacular building like many rural halls and chapels built in New Hampshire in the mid-1800s, yet it conveys a feeling of the Gothic style in its steeply-pitched roof and pointed facade openings and is thus the only building in the village which reflects nineteenth-century romantic eclecticism.

The scenic attractiveness of North Branch village and the potential for business drew many talented people to the area. One of these was John Gardiner Flint, Jr. (1829-1896), son of an Antrim woman. Together with his brother, Flint engaged in the manufacture of shoe pegs and woodenware at the site of the first mills in the river, buying the David McCauley house overlooking the milldam. Moving to Milwaukee in 1858, Flint became wealthy in the coffee and spice business. His son, Wyman Kneeland Flint (1868-1939) graduated from Harvard (1891) and attended Harvard Law School. After continuing the family business in Wisconsin, Flint decided to return to the home where his father had begun business in Antrim and where his grandfather had spent the last years of his life.¹¹ Already considered a "palatial residence" by the local community, the Flint house was a fine two-story brick dwelling with a hipped roof, four chimneys, a large wooden barn to the north, and a row of young sugar maples along the road in front.¹² Between 1913 and 1914, however, Wyman Flint transformed the house and its surroundings into the epitome of the New Hampshire summer estate.

Purchasing the neighboring properties and moving the buildings to clear adjacent lots, Flint opened up his part of North Branch village and constructed a fieldstone wall to enclose his private domain. While the old brick house had stood as the westernmost dwelling on the main "Keene Road" through the village, Flint employed gangs of laborers to move the road to the shores of the stream, out of sight below the bluff on which the mansion stood.¹³ Removing the wooden Hills and Parker houses west of his dwelling, Flint established elaborate formal gardens in this area. With special brick, carefully fired to match the original bricks of the mansion in size and color, Flint employed a crew of thirty-five masons and helpers to construct a large two-story addition across the rear of the old house, with a service wing at right angles along the eastern driveway. At the same time, he transformed the facade of the dwelling with a two-story tetrastyle portico,

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8. Significance, architecture, continued:

an elaborated front doorway, and a balcony at the second floor window above. He re-roofed the vastly enlarged structure with slate. When work on the remodelling was completed about a year after it had commenced, the local newspaper remarked that "it has been a long job, but the best of material (was) used and fine work has been done."¹⁴

As part of his project, Flint acquired the old brick North Branch (District Number 3) schoolhouse and added it to his holdings. The local superintendent of schools had complained of the need for repairs to this building in 1912; in 1913, Flint offered the town \$1,200 for the property -- enough to build a commodious new schoolhouse across the river and away from the estate. The town accepted the offer, and the new schoolhouse was completed for \$1,216.80.¹⁵ Flint thereupon converted the old brick school into a comfortable small dwelling with a fireplace at the rear, a slate roof, and a new doorway in the colonial revival style.

With the enclosure of these buildings and the Sawyer house behind a stone wall with massive gate posts, Flint had transformed part of the North Branch village into an attractive private estate. Although the acquisition of part of a compact village for an estate was unusual at the time, the practice of creating a summer estate in New Hampshire was commonplace among the wealthy in the early 1900s. Spurred by the alarmingly rapid abandonment of thousands of less profitable New Hampshire farms in the late nineteenth century, the state Board of Agriculture adopted a deliberate policy of attracting outside investment in real estate. In 1889, the Board had published a Price List of Abandoned Farms in New Hampshire, followed in 1891 by a book urging visitors to Secure a Home in New Hampshire -- Where Comfort, Health and Prosperity Abound. Between 1902 and 1916, the State annually published its New Hampshire Farms for Summer Homes. The result of this promotion was the inducement of many former transient visitors to become property owners in New Hampshire. Their motives tended to be similar: escape from the larger cities, enjoyment of natural beauty and fresh air, privacy, an opportunity to indulge in local philanthropy, and, usually, the practice of some sort of agriculture. Among those who joined Wyman Flint in creating New Hampshire estates at the turn of the century were United States Secretary of State John Hay, Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh, Massachusetts Congressman John W. Weeks, Boston banker Frank G. Webster, George B. Leighton of St. Louis, and John S. Runnells of Chicago. Many of these men, like Flint, had New Hampshire connections that drew them back to a place of nostalgic memories.

Many of the estates created in the early 1900s under the impetus of State promotion have presented problems of maintenance for more recent owners. Like the Flint Estate, many of these holdings have passed to other uses. The Flint Estate was sold to Robert H. Loomis (1890-1964), a Boston investment counselor who in turn sold it to Dr. Winslow B. Caughey, a native of Antrim and a member of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Caughey used the estate as the Monadnock Research Institute for cancer studies. In 1962, the estate was sold to the trustees of Nathaniel Hawthorne College, a four-year,

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Significance, architecture, continued:

coeducational liberal arts school. Itself the product of a movement to establish small private colleges in the 1960s, Nathaniel Hawthorne College has since altered the character of much of North Branch village, the area near the Flint Mansion has remained essentially intact. The mansion itself serves as the administrative building for the college, while the schoolhouse and the Sawyer house have served variously as men's dormitories and as a residence for staff. The North Branch Chapel has continued its traditional use for religious services, also serving as a location for music and philosophy classes.

Today the Flint Estate remains the best preserved section of Antrim's North Branch village. While the settlement has lost many of its buildings due to fire, attrition, and deliberate removal, its most substantial structures have been preserved through the activities of Wyman K. Flint and Nathaniel Hawthorne College. Like many rural hamlets in New Hampshire, North Branch has undergone a decline in population. Like many attractive sites in the state, the village became the estate of a wealthy businessman. Like many estates, the site has been adapted to other uses. The complex history of North Branch village, then, has reflected several of the trends that have shaped New Hampshire down to the present day.

NOTES

¹W. R. Cochrane, History of the Town of Antrim, New Hampshire, From Its Earliest Settlement, to June 27, 1877 (Manchester, N.H.: published by the town, 1880), pp. 34-35, 245-246.

²Cochrane, pp. 226-227.

³Cochrane, pp. 96, 231-232.

⁴Cochrane, p. 103; John M. Whiton, History of the Town of Antrim, N.H. for a Period of One Century; from 1744 to 1844 (Concord, N.H.: McFarland and Jenks, 1852), p. 89.

⁵Cochrane, p. 227, 261.

⁶Cochrane, p. 286.

⁷Cochrane, pp. 218, 262.

⁸Cochrane, pp. 216, 261.

⁹Cochrane, p. 262; Whiton, p. 84; Map of Hillsborough County, 1858.

¹⁰Cochrane, p. 246.

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¹¹R. H. Tibbals, Genealogical Record, Antrim, New Hampshire Families, 1877-1940 Approximately (Concord, N.H.: published by the town, 1967);

¹²Antrim Reporter, February 12, 1913; William F. Shea, Birth of a College (Antrim, N.H.: Nathaniel Hawthorne College, 1966), frontispiece.

¹³Antrim Reporter, June 11, 1913.

¹⁴Antrim Reporter, February 11, 1914.

¹⁵Annual Reports of the Town of Antrim, 1912-1913.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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FLINT ESTATE

Antrim, New Hampshire

VBD AND BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Beginning at the stone gates of the Flint Estate, easterly along the old Keene Road (now a driveway), following the road northerly past the Flint Mansion and Nathaniel Hawthorne College dispensary to a stone post with an iron ring; thence westerly along a line which passes through a grove of Scotch pine trees to the intersection of a footpath and road at two large boulders; thence along the footpath across a covered concrete bridge to a second stone gate at old Keene Road; thence easterly along this road past North Branch Chapel to the main stone gates of the Flint Estate and the point begun at. (These boundaries are highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map).

The nominated district comprises the core of the estate created after 1913 by Wyman Kneeland Flint and is the only section of that estate not intruded upon by modern buildings built after 1962 by Nathaniel Hawthorne College.

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National Park Service

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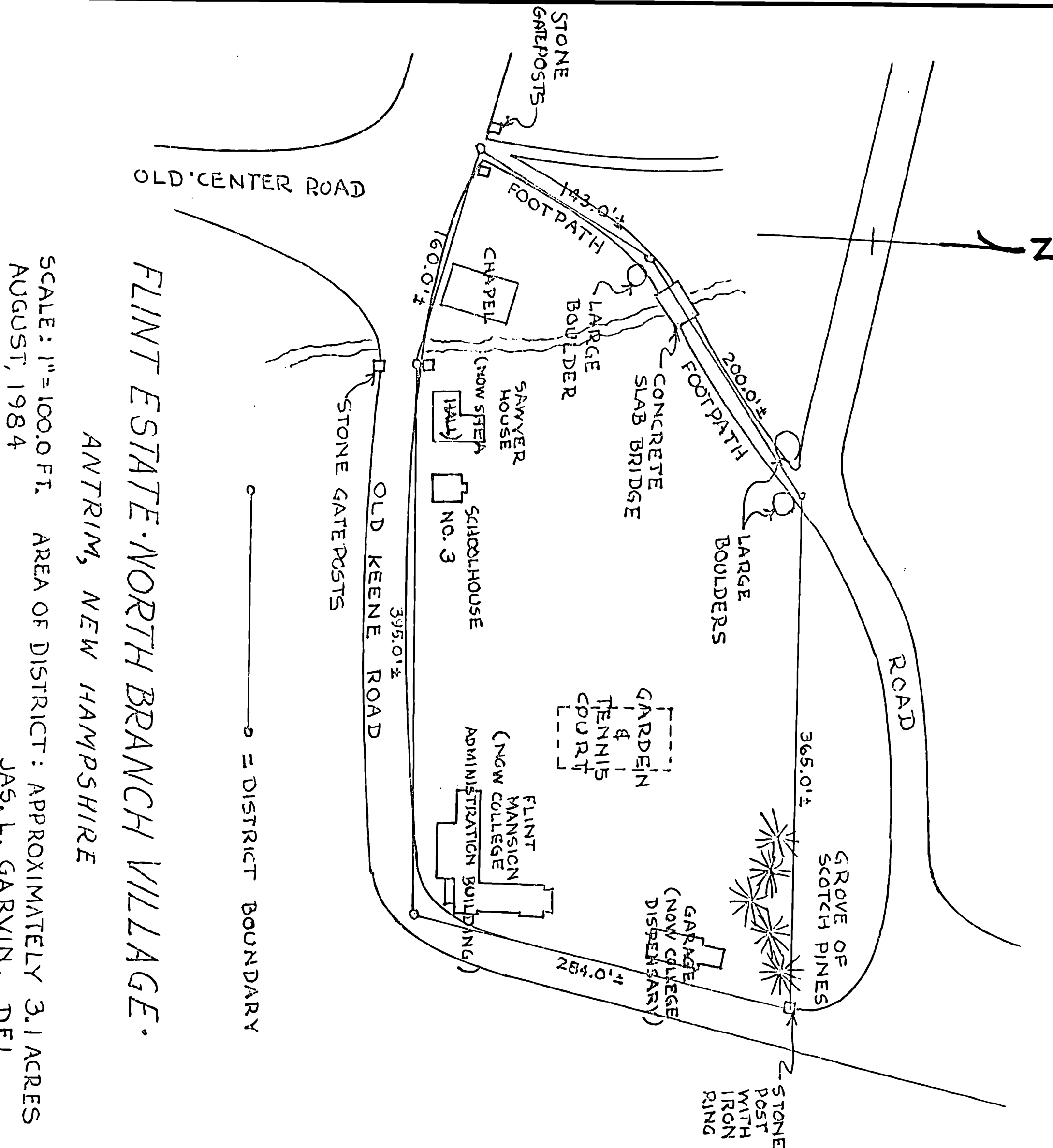
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SCALE: 1" = 100.0 FT. AREA OF DISTRICT: APPROXIMATELY 3.1 ACRES
AUGUST, 1984 JAS. L. GARVIN, DEL.