

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 (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Spencer Hollow School

Other names/site number Spencer Hollow Club

2. Location

street & number 50 Spencer Hollow Road

☐ N/A not for publication

city of town Springfield

☐ N/A vicinity

State VERMONT code VT county Windsor code 027 zip code 05156

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Signature of certifying official
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Date

7/31/12

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

9/17/2012

Spencer Hollow School
Property Name

Springfield, Windsor Co., VT
Town, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal
<input type="checkbox"/>	private

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		Objects
		buildings
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Educational Resources of Vermont

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

SOCIAL/clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

WOOD/Weatherboard

roof: SLATE

METAL/Aluminum

other: _____

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Approximately three and a half miles east of Springfield Village, the one-room Spencer Hollow School stands just south of the intersection of Spencer Hollow Road and Vermont Route 143. It is a circa 1810, vernacular two-by-two bay side-gabled brick building with exterior end-chimney on the north and small, clapboard-clad addition on the south. Eaves and rake on the main block's slate roof are close and feature a plain boxed cornice with flat returns. Fenestration is regular and window openings contain 6/6 sash with slightly projecting sills. The south addition houses a kitchen, privy and woodshed and has a ribbed metal roof. Two windows on the south and east light the interior, and a narrow doorway on the south provides access to what is a combined privy (three-hole)/woodshed space. A second doorway on the east replaced an earlier opening on the south wall of the brick block and now functions as the primary entrance for the schoolhouse. On the interior, the brick block contains a single, open room. Character-defining historic features include tongue-and-groove pine flooring, plaster walls with horizontal wainscoting on the lower third, and a tongue-and-groove beadboard ceiling. Finishes in the kitchen include a linoleum tile floor, board-and-batten walls, plasterboard ceiling and mid-twentieth century cabinetry and appliances. The combination outhouse/woodshed at the rear is unfinished with exposed framing. The lot is small, roughly an eighth of an acre, and is flat and level to the east and south but slopes steeply to historic farmland on the west. Mature maples and shrubs provide shade. The Spencer Hollow School retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship for the period c.1810 to 1926.

Narrative Description

Approximately three and a half miles east of Springfield Village, the Spencer Hollow School is set close to the road, just south of the intersection of Spencer Hollow Road and Vermont Route 143. To the east (front) the approximately 1/8-acre site is flat and level, but to the west (rear) it drops steeply to a low, flat farmland. Several mature maples appear to anchor the slope on which the schoolhouse sits. The area to the north and west is still very much in keeping with its rural, agrarian past. To the south, the road travels somewhat parallel to Interstate Route 91 (some 1500 feet to the east) through lightly wooded areas which intermittently give way to agricultural fields and meadows.

The school is a single-story, two-by-two bay, side-gabled brick structure with a small, wood-clad addition on the south. Eaves and rake on the main brick block are close, the roof sheathed with slate, and the cornice boxed with flat, plain returns. Supported by a parged stone foundation, the brick walls are set in a common bond with eleventh-course headers. Fenestration is regular and window openings contain 6/6 sash, restored in 2010, with slightly projecting wooden sills. The rear (west) elevation is divided into three bays. A centrally-placed, narrow, exterior brick chimney rises along the north wall. Ghost marks on the south wall of the schoolhouse indicate a prior doorway, presumably the historic primary entrance, that was later infilled. In the south gable is a small, triangular indentation.

The small, one-story, side-gabled addition contains a small kitchen. A shallow, shed roof extends it to the rear and holds a combined three-seat privy and woodshed. The entire addition is set on short, dry-laid stone piers, is clad in narrow-reveal clapboard and features narrow corner boards which rise to raking eaves. The roof is clad with ribbed metal roofing – underneath which an earlier, wood-shake roof survives. A narrow, off-center brick interior chimney pierces the ridge. Two small, square window openings on the east and south light the kitchen interior – the privy/woodshed area is unlit. Surrounds are flat and plain. Access to the privy is located on the south via a narrow doorway within the shed extension. On the east, where the addition meets the brick main block, is the primary entrance to the building. Accessed by a makeshift wooden stair, this entry holds a six-panel wooden door.

On the interior, character-defining features of the schoolhouse are its single, open room and historic finishes. Lath and plaster walls are finished with horizontal wainscoting on the lower third. A wood stove on the north

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wall, installed in 2010 as a replacement for an historic stove that was stolen in the early 2000s, is the sole heat source for the building. Simple, integrated wooden benches line the north and east walls. A large, old chalkboard remains on the east wall. A tongue-and-groove beadboard ceiling is showing signs of water damage, primarily along the west wall, as well as areas of voids and losses. The floor is comprised of narrow tongue-and-groove planks. Door and window surrounds are plain, finished with square-edge trim.

Separating the school room from the kitchen is a doorway containing an historic, six-panel door (three, tall vertical panels aligned over three shorter ones) that dates to c.1890. To the west of this opening, a rectangular pass-through to the kitchen not only offers convenience but also underscores the 12" wall thickness. The kitchen features a linoleum tile floor and board-and-batten walls. The ceiling features narrow slats arranged in a square grid pattern over what appears to be the same particle board used to finish the interior walls. Cabinetry and appliances still in the room date from when the building was used as a social club in the mid-1900s.

At the southwest corner of the kitchen, a small doorway leads to the combined three-hole privy (one of the seats sized for children) and woodshed housed under the shed-roof extension. The interior of this is unfinished – it features bare, un-insulated wooden walls, exposed framing and is devoid of windows.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1810 - 1926

Significant Dates

c.1810

1926

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with c.1810, the time of the school's construction, and ends with 1926, the year it ceased being used as a school.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Eligible for listing under Criteria A and C, the Spencer Hollow School meets the registration requirements for a one-room district school under the *Educational Resources of Vermont* MPS. It is of local significance under Criterion A for its associations with the development of education in Springfield and under Criterion C as a largely intact example of an early, brick, one-room school. It is significant for the period c.1810, the time during which it was constructed, to 1926, the year the building ceased to be used as a school. Despite falling out of use in the mid-twentieth century, it has maintained its essential character and retains a high degree of integrity on both its interior and exterior in all seven aspects.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Located in south-eastern Vermont, approximately thirteen miles south of Windsor, the Town of Springfield was chartered in 1761 during the New Hampshire Grants by provincial governor of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth. Although the proprietors hailed from Northampton, Massachusetts, the town is said to have been named by and for three brothers from Springfield, Massachusetts, who arrived in 1764. Unmarried and in their twenties, Taylor (20), Simeon (24) and Timothy (26) Spencer settled on and near lot 3-5-3 (Lot 3, 5th Range, Third Division), immediately east of the Crown Point Road. It was also for them that this small area of the town, just west of Skitchewaug Mountain, became known as Spencer Hollow.

Lot 3-5-3 was originally granted to Gideon Lyman Jr., whose father hosted the first proprietors' meeting in October 1761, but passed soon thereafter to Simeon Spencer. Taylor took lot 3-6-3 immediately south, while Timothy took lot 4-5-3 immediately west. Each of the brothers subsequently married, established a farm, and raised a large family: between them they had more than twenty-five children. Timothy and Simeon became heavily involved in town affairs, serving in a variety of posts including Commissioner of Highways, Surveyor of Highways, Overseer of the Poor, and Town Constable. All three fought in the Revolutionary war – though only Simeon and Taylor returned alive.¹

Classes, along with religious services, in this township of just over forty-one square miles were initially held in the same location, the house of Hezekiah Holmes, beginning circa 1773. In 1782, when Vermont towns first began establishing distinct school districts, a committee of three was appointed to look up the school right and a successive committee two years later was charged with dividing the town into districts. Not until 1794 were the first districts, of which there were fourteen, formally established however. This number then grew to eighteen by 1812 but was subsequently pared down to seventeen the following year, with the combination of district No. 17 and district No. 18. Both the division into, as well as the management of, individual districts was a complex process rife with conflicts of personality and interests. Debates ensued over locations, amenities, hours, budgets – requiring numerous meetings over time. This often resulted in some disparity between the school houses. Mary Eva Barker's 1922 account of the town indicates district No.1 as having a "neat and commodious house" in 1861, while in 1867 we find No.19's house was decidedly poor."

Following the statewide trend, each district built its own school, generally a one-room building in a central location on land that was of little value – usually a small, quarter-acre or less tract that was poorly suited for agricultural or other sustainable uses. Vermont's earliest schools were rather rudimentary structures, often log buildings, and catered to children of wide age range. While most were of wood-frame construction, brick schoolhouses appeared primarily after c.1825 in areas rich with clay and local brickyards. They exhibited little or no stylistic detail, were predominantly rectangular in form, one or one-and-a-half stories tall with gable roofs and a stove chimney at one end. Many also featured a belfry or bell tower. Fenestration was residential in appearance, though windows were often larger in scale. Privies and woodsheds were commonly detached from the main block, though in some situations they were added to the building – particularly where the size or topography of the site was not conducive to additional structures. Interiors traditionally featured plaster walls – wainscoting generally appeared mid-1800 and initially consisted of plain rather than beadboards. A 1904 state

¹ There is some discrepancy in later historical accounts as to whether it was actually Taylor who died in service; however, the 1895 History of the Town of Springfield indicates that it was Timothy.

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health mandate often resulted in the addition of supplemental rooms and restrooms as well as fenestration changes, typically in the form of banks of windows to provide better lighting and ventilation.

The earliest documented and still-surviving one-room schoolhouse in Vermont is the Eureka School, which incidentally is also in Springfield. The Eureka school house was built in the earliest village settlement in Springfield. This northeasterly area of town would eventually become district No. 2: the Eureka School was erected there between 1785 and 1790 and remained in operation until 1900. Unlike the Spencer Hollow School, however, it is a square, 1-story, wood-frame structure with a pyramidal hip roof. Exterior walls are clad with pine boards scored to simulate dressed stone. The building was moved across the road from its original location and dramatically altered c.1837. A reconstruction completed in 1968 returned the building to its original appearance.

The Spencer Hollow area became district No.6. Much of the land in this district belonged to the Spencer brothers, and the site eventually chosen for the new district school was on lot 3-5-3 – Simeon Spencer's. Although brick making generally did not begin in Vermont until circa 1820, there is evidence of brick-making activity in Springfield significantly earlier. Levi Harlow, another early settler who arrived in the winter of 1783, is credited with making the first ever brick in Springfield in 1795 – for one Jennison Parker. While there is some question as to where exactly this brickmaking took place, it was likely in one of four locations: Parker Hill (the site of Harlow's first farm); Spencer Hollow, near the Town Farm; or in the village of North Springfield. A second account suggests an even earlier brickmaker in Springfield; Lemuel Whitney Sr., who lived in Spencer Hollow between 1780 and 1813, reportedly began manufacturing bricks there circa 1781. Local lore places the construction of the Spencer Hollow School in 1782 and, since Whitney's property was slightly north of the schoolhouse site, it is conceivable that its bricks originated there. This premise is additionally supported by the circa 2007 discovery of historic brick kiln bases nearby and accounts indicating that a sawmill wasn't erected in this area until Jennison Parker had one constructed here in 1803.

The Spencer Hollow School reflects many of the typical characteristics of an early one-room schoolhouse. It was erected on a sliver of otherwise unusable land on Simeon Spencer's extensive farm. The lot is small and much of it steeply sloping, rendering the buildable portion of it extremely small – and likely the reason the privy/woodshed was attached rather than separate.² References to the school's construction c.1781³ and needing repair by 1801 have supported the local belief that it may predate the Eureka School by two or three years and other brick schoolhouses by quite a wide margin. It has been impossible to verify this date, and it is likely that the extant brick schoolhouse is the second one built on the site. Even though Lemuel Whitney was manufacturing bricks by 1781, there is no concrete evidence to confirm that the Spencer Hollow School was borne from that early industry. In addition, the plain boards of the wainscoting on the interior of the main block would suggest c.1820 construction, in keeping with contemporary trends and practices. Still, the building is locally regarded to be the oldest surviving brick single-room schoolhouse in Vermont. Tuition was often paid in cord wood, which fed the stove during the winter. Former students remember a bell, no longer extant, atop the roof that would signal the start of the school day or summon them from play during breaks.

The school served a number of farming families and was generally only held during three months in the winter – presumably because of the planting and harvesting schedules the farms were bound to during the remaining months. Students walked to and from school – many of them over a mile each way. During the worst of winter

² It is unclear when exactly the addition was erected – while it is feasible that the 1904 health mandate prompted its construction it appears to be a much earlier addition.

³ A 1922 town history makes reference to the papers of one Samuel Whitcomb in which there is mention of the Spencer Hollow school not being erected until c.1781. Whitcomb, born 1792 in Hanover, Massachusetts, had relatives in Springfield and came to Vermont in 1810 not only to visit, but also for medicinal purposes. Between 1818 and 1822 Whitcomb was employed by publisher Thomas B. Wait & Sons of Boston to travel west and south as their agent. In his travels he met presidents, past and present, along with many leading politicians and dignitaries of the day and recounted these experiences in his diaries. He and his wife retired to Springfield in 1836, where he remained until his death in 1879. It is not known how Whitcomb came to believe that the Spencer Hollow school was erected in 1781 – eleven years before his birth and twenty-nine before his first visit to the town at the age of 18. However, town records indicate the building was in need of repair as of 1801 and that a debt was still owed to John Gill for its original construction.

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weather, if the road was passable, they might be lucky enough to catch a ride on a neighbor's horse-drawn cart. The classroom generally catered to between ten and twenty pupils spanning several grades. In 1823 there were twenty-one; almost a century later, in 1924, Romeo E. Collins⁴ was teaching sixteen children in grades two through eight – many of them siblings. Another teacher, Julia McLane, had a reputation for being quite stern and was known to keep a rubber hose in one of the cupboards: this would be brought out whenever a child became too "unruly." The hose was reportedly cut to pieces during a 4H Club play rehearsal but, much to students' dismay, Miss McLane replaced it soon enough. When she left the school, the hose went with her. Julia's teaching career in Springfield did not end when she left Spencer Hollow however: she continued teaching in the community and eventually served as principal in a number of Springfield's schools beginning circa 1932. She remained in Springfield until her death in 1980.

Teachers often boarded with one of their students' families; in 1877, Katie Stearns (24) was living at the Gill farm. John Gill was heavily involved in the establishment of the school districts, and his household also included the two young children of housekeeper Melissa Spring, Martie(4) and Lillian (13), who were likely under Katie's tutelage. Turnover among the teachers was quite high – most remained in the position just one or two terms. While some are remembered as teenagers fresh out of high school and barely older than their pupils, others were recent college graduates using the teaching post as a stepping stone to a more lucrative or prestigious position elsewhere. Many were also daughters of local farmers. Teachers native to Springfield included Martha (Mattie) Hall (20; 1873), daughter of John and Louisa Hall who farmed nearby; Maria Gage (22; 1883-1884) and Bertha Whitcomb (22; 1885), whose father Foster Whitcomb operated another local farm. Mattie's younger sister Alice also became a school teacher – although the 1880 census indicates they had weathered several months' unemployment that year.

In 1846, the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary opened in a church building that had been vacated by the Methodist Society three years prior. Supported by the Vermont Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, the seminary offered instruction in three departments: Classical, English and Primary. 261 students attended the first year – 116 male and 145 female – and tuition began at \$3 for an eleven-week term. At its highest, during the seminary's two decades of operation, enrollment climbed to 300. In 1865, the Vermont Conference decided to unite the seminary with another, the Newbury Seminary, and erect a new combined building in Montpelier. The town of Springfield purchased the vacated seminary building in 1869 at a cost of \$5,000 and began utilizing it as a high school. In 1894 the town voted to erect a new high school to replace the aging and rapidly deteriorating 1806⁵ seminary building. Two years later, in 1896, a new high school building was completed in town at a cost of \$52,250. This led to an initial effort of consolidation and centering of schools within Springfield Village and North Springfield, allocation of a single teacher to each class, and a reduction in the number of grades from nine to eight. With the completion of the new high school and the move by older students out of the district schoolhouses, enrollment numbers in Spencer Hollow and other districts began to dwindle.

The Spencer Hollow School building continued functioning as a school until 1926. By that time marked road improvements, the advent of the automobile era, and the appearance of school buses enabled further district consolidation. In 1931 the newly incorporated Spencer Hollow Club claimed the building as their own – a small plaque with this name remains affixed to its east wall in 2010 – and converted it for use as a community building. It became a popular meeting spot for 4-H clubs as well as a social venue. Local dances and card parties were often held here, with janitorial duties and rental oversight generally falling to the nearest neighbor. Extensively vandalized in the early 2000s, at which time its historic pot-bellied stove was stolen and original windows smashed, the building is slowly and meticulously being restored by neighbors, community members, and local volunteers. Recent improvements include reconstruction of window sash, following the original 6/6 light configuration, and shutters. The building remains a landmark in Spencer Hollow and continues to visually convey its historic role in the community for the period c.1810 to 1926.

⁴ According to the 1920 federal census, a Romeo Collins, the 17-year old son of French-Canadian immigrants, was living in his father's home on Buena Vista Place in Springfield and working as a machinist in a local iron foundry. It is not clear if this was the same individual who later taught school at Spencer Hollow.

⁵ Although it was begun in 1806 it was occupied in an unfinished state for almost 20 years, and was not formally completed until 1825.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Baker, Mary Eva. *Folklore of Springfield*. Springfield: 1922.

Beers, F.W. *Atlas of Windsor County, Vermont*. 1869.

Hubbard, C. Horace and Justus Dartt. *History of the Town of Springfield, Vermont*. Boston: Geo. H. Walker & Co., 1895.

Luce, Gladness Wharton, ed. "Historic Houses of Springfield, Vermont." Springfield: The Historical Committee of the Miller Art Center, 1969.

Richardson, Frederick W. *Eighteenth Century Springfield – From Wilderness to Vermont Statehood 1751 – 1791*. Newport, NH: Newport Litho, 1991.

Richardson, F.W. and Goldie May. *A Touch of History: Historic Sites and Trails, Springfield, Vermont*. Lebanon, NH: Whitman Press, 1992.

The Springfield Reporter. *Springfield Vermont – A Glimpse into its Industrial Life*. Springfield: The Springfield Reporter, 1909.

Thompson, Zadock. *History of Vermont, Natural, Civil and Statistical*. Burlington: Chauncey Goodrich, 1842.

US Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules 1870-1920.

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. "Educational Resources of Vermont" Multiple Property Documentation Form. 1993.

Walling, H.F. *Atlas of Windsor County, Vermont from Actual Surveys*. 1857.

Oral Histories
Richard Whitcomb
Donald Whitney

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): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.25 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>18T</u> Zone	<u>708325</u> Easting	<u>4797202</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The property described in this document is that which is identified in the Town of Springfield Land Records as Parcel ID 007-2-16.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary for the Spencer Hollow School is determined by that of the present lot currently associated with the building. This boundary contains the building and land traditionally associated with the property and is sufficient to convey its historic significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Liisa Reimann / Architectural Historian</u>	
organization	<u>Blue Brick Preservation, Inc.</u>	date <u>8-14-11</u>
street & number	<u>PO Box 3074</u>	telephone <u>802-999-7928</u>
city or town	<u>Burlington</u>	state <u>VT</u> zip code <u>05408</u>
e-mail	<u>liisa@bluebrickpreservation.com</u>	

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

USGS map (7.5 minute series), Springfield Quadrangle, VT – Windsor Co.
Photographs 1-8

Photographs:

The following is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: Spencer Hollow School

City or Vicinity: Springfield

County: Windsor

State: VT

Photographs 1-4

Photographer: Donald Whitney
Date Photographed: April 8, 2011

Photographs 5-8

Photographer: Liisa Reimann
Date Photographed: May 5, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 8 – context view, Spencer Hollow School, view SW
- 2 of 8 - Spencer Hollow School, S and E elevations, view NW
- 3 of 8 - Spencer Hollow School, N elevation, view SE
- 4 of 8 - Spencer Hollow School, W elevation, view S-SE
- 5 of 8 - Spencer Hollow School, school room interior, view NW
- 6 of 8 - Spencer Hollow School, interior – kitchen wing, view E-NE
- 7 of 8 - Spencer Hollow School, privy interior, view W-NW
- 8 of 8 - Spencer Hollow School, woodshed interior, view N

Property Owner:

Town of Springfield
96 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156

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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Spencer Hollow School
NAME:

MULTIPLE Educational Resources of Vermont MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VERMONT, Windsor

DATE RECEIVED: 8/03/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/31/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/17/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/19/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000803

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: Y SAMPLE: Y SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9/17/2012 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Meets the Registration Requirements of the NPS.
Nice, intact early brick school.*

RECOM./CRITERIA *A & C Accept*

REVIEWER *J. Hubbard* 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.



Photograph 1 of 8

Context view: Spencer Hollow School, view SW

Photographer: Donald Whitney, April 8, 2011

SPENCER HOLLOW SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, WINDSOR COUNTY, VERMONT



Photograph 2 of 8
Spencer Hollow School, S & E elevations, view NW
Photographer: Donald Whitney, April 8, 2011

SPENCER HOLLOW SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, WINDSOR COUNTY, VERMONT



Photograph 3 of 8
Spencer Hollow School, N elevation, view SE
Photographer: Donald Whitney, April 8, 2011



SPENCER HOLLOW SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, WINDSOR COUNTY, VERMONT



Photograph 5 of 8
Spencer Hollow School, school room interior, view NW
Photographer: Liisa Reimann, May 5, 2010

SPENCER HOLLOW SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, WINDSOR COUNTY, VERMONT



Photograph 6 of 8
Spencer Hollow School, interior - kitchen wing, view E-NE
Photographer: Liisa Reimann, May 5, 2010

SPENCER HOLLOW SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, WINDSOR COUNTY, VERMONT



Photograph 7 of 8
Spencer Hollow School, privy interior - view W-NW
Photographer: Lisa Reimann, May 5, 2010

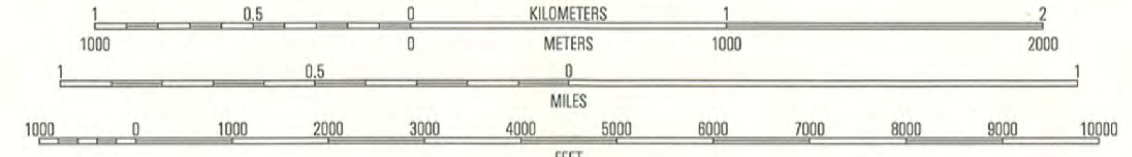
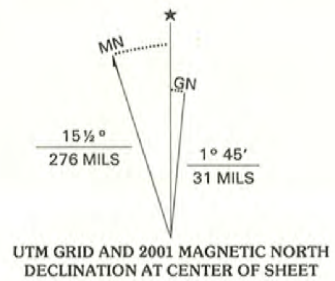
SPENCER HOLLOW SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, WINDSOR COUNTY, VERMONT



Photograph 8 of 8
Spencer Hollow School, woodshed interior, view N
Photographer: Liisa Reimann, May 5, 2010



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1998. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1998 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1980. Boundaries current as of 2001.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18. 10 000-foot ticks: New Hampshire Coordinate System of 1983. 2 500-meter ticks: Vermont Coordinate System of 1983.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1980.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 6 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM METERS TO FEET, MULTIPLY BY 3.2808

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



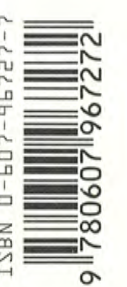
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway
hard surface
Secondary highway
hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or
improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

1	2	3	1 Cavendish
4	5	4 Chester	2 Windsor
6	7	8	3 Claremont North
			5 Claremont South
			6 Saxtons River
			7 Bellows Falls
			8 Alstead

SPRINGFIELD, VT-NH

1998

NIMA 6570 IV SW-SERIES V813



473
USGS 1:24,000 SPRINGFIELD
\$ 6.25



State of Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
One National Life Drive, Floor 6
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501
www.HistoricVermont.org

[phone] 802-828-3211
[division fax] 802-828-3206

*Agency of Commerce and
Community Development*



July 31, 2012

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find National Register nominations for the following property:

Spencer Hollow School, Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

This property is being submitted under the Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jane Williamson".
Jane Williamson
National Register Specialist

