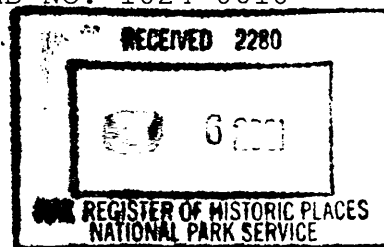


Lampson School
Addison County, Vermont

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

1263



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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lampson School

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 44 Sumner Road not for publication N/A
city or town New Haven vicinity N/A
state Vermont code VT county Addison code 001
zip code 05472

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally x statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne C. Gamble, National Register Specialist, 11-01-01
Signature of certifying official Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register _____ 12/21/01
National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: EDUCATION Sub: school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: multiple dwelling

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
roof Slate
walls Weatherboard
other WOOD

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
=====

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,

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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.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Education
- Architecture
- Communications
-
-
-
-

Period of Significance 1868 - 1940

Significant Dates 1868

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
LAMPSON, Sir CURTIS MIRANDA

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>651320</u>	<u>4883570</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	<u>See continuation sheet.</u>					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Andrew Furtsch, President

organization Bald Hill Builders Inc. date 7-1-01

street & number 1291 Colby Hill telephone (802) 453-5488
city or town Lincoln state VT zip code 05443

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Bald Hill Builders Inc.

street & number 1291 Colby Hill telephone (802) 453-5488

city or town Lincoln state VT zip code 05443

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Lampson School
New Haven
Addison County, Vermont

The Lampson School is a two story, Italianate, c. 1868, wood framed district school house located at the intersection of East Street and River Road in the area known as New Haven Mills in the Town of New Haven, Addison County, Vermont. The school's Italianate features include an elaborate bracketed cornice, round topped windows with hood molding and a rooftop bell tower. The Lampson School operated as a district schoolhouse until it was closed c.1940. The building sits prominently on a hill above the New Haven River and is one of only a few that have survived in what was once a vibrant commercial town center. An early nineteenth century congregational church and two nineteenth century homes occupy adjacent lands. In 1951 the Town of New Haven sold the schoolhouse to private owners. At this time the building was converted into a two family home. Fortunately, the building's historic fabric was virtually untouched and only obscured by new building materials. In 1997 the building was completely renovated and largely restored to its original condition. The Lampson School retains its historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The Lampson School is a very tall 2 story tri-gabled ell. The building has a 12/12 pitched gable roof covered in slate. It retains its original clapboard siding and original regularly spaced six over six double hung windows with round arched hood molding. The cornice includes a large cove molding on top of the frieze, ornate paired brackets and crown molding on the fascia. The schoolhouse consists of a north-south oriented main block with a cross gable projecting to the east. The front facade features two entry doors with transom windows on the main block with one located on each side of the cross gable. A second story window is located directly above each door. Both the north and south gable ends of the main block have two windows on the first floor that are repeated above on the second floor.

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New Haven
Addison County, Vermont

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The cross gable features two regularly spaced windows on the north, south and east sides and these are also repeated above on the second story. The west elevation, which is the entire rear of the main block, has three windows on the first floor that are also repeated above on the second floor.

The building rests on a 2-foot thick stone foundation. The stones are laid up in a horizontal orientation with overlapping joints. Double wall construction is typical throughout with an interior and exterior wall of laid stone with rubble infill. The corners are further reinforced with larger pieces of interlocking white marble. There is a short wood door in the foundation on the front facade of the cross gable that was added c. 1960. The framed wall construction is post and beam with wood stud infill. In the two entry halls the walls are balloon framed with sawn studs measuring 30 feet. Throughout the building the inside face of the studs and frame are covered by hand split wood lath and a rough coat of plaster. This is covered by a two-inch furring strip and an additional layer of lath and plaster thus creating an insulating two-inch air space.

The windows are 6 over 6 double hung sash and trimmed on the exterior with round arched hood molding so the windows appear round topped from the exterior. The upper window sash are actually rectangular and the window jambs and casing on the interior of the building are also rectangular. The top row of glass in the upper sash is rounded at the top to accentuate the rounded exterior appearance. The windows on the first floor are 12 inches taller than the windows on the second floor. In all other respects the windows are the same and treated consistently throughout the building. The three-inch thick wood window sills with ogee blocking below are typical throughout.

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Lampson School
New Haven
Addison County, Vermont

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Wood clapboards cover all exterior wall surfaces and are installed at a narrow 2 inches to the weather and are almost entirely original. The wide cornerboards and waterboard are plain and all are in excess of 12 inches in width. The built up eave and rake cornice includes 6-inch cove molding, crown molding and ornate paired wood brackets typical of the Italianate style. In the center of each of the three gables is a large wooden plaque for signage. The roof is constructed of sawn wood rafters spaced approximately 20 inches on center. The rafters are covered by one layer of tongue and groove boards and a mottled purple slate roof. There are two matching stepped back brick chimneys located in the center of the main block at the intersection of the cross gable. They both step back in the attic so as to penetrate the roof directly above the entry doors flanking the cross gable. The chimneys are original from the roof down and were rebuilt from the roof up in 1997 using restoration brick and historic photographs. Resting atop the roof at the intersection of the eaves is a 6-foot by 6-foot belltower that stands 17 feet high that was rebuilt in 1997 on top of its original framework. The construction was based on an historic photograph. The window frames from the original belltower with the hood molding and casing intact were found in storage in the attic. They are scaled down versions of the windows found throughout the building and were used in the construction of the new belltower. The reproduction belltower has all the features of the original including waterboard, cornerboards, bracketed cornice with cove molding, and crown molding on the fascia. This exterior detailing is scaled down but otherwise the same as that of the main building. The roof is a steep, flared hip roof covered with purple mottled scalloped slate. A bell obtained in 1999 from an antique dealer now hangs in the belltower. According to one local resident the original bell was removed by the Town of New Haven and sold just prior to the sale of the building to a private owner c. 1951. The weathervane as it is shown in historic photographs consisted

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of a large ball with directionals, a smaller ball and then a very long arrow capped by another small ball. It is not known what happened to the original weathervane but a new weathervane resembling the original has been commissioned and will be added atop the belltower sometime later in 2001.

In the front façade of the main block are two reproduction four-panel entry doors each with an historic transom window set directly above. One door is located on each side of the cross gable. The transom windows each have three panes of glass and hood molding that matches the hood molding on the windows. Thus the door openings closely resemble the window openings. The door thresholds are historic and made of white marble. The door on the north end of the front facade opens into a room that is said to have served as a cloakroom and possibly a separate entrance for the boys or girls. The door on the south end of the front facade is the main entrance to the building and contains the stairway to the second story and a second smaller door that leads to a back hallway and the stairs to the basement. Each of these entry areas is virtually identical in plan with the major difference being the stairway. Each contains two 6 over 6 double hung windows which are approximately 10 feet tall and are trimmed with a wide molded wood casing. Both entry areas retain their original pine floorboards and original 36-inch high beaded ash wainscot. The ceiling height is just over 14 feet. The entry halls each contained one interior door that opens into the main space located in the cross gable and center of the main block. This was the classroom on the first floor and several current residents of New Haven have confirmed the location of the classroom in the 1930's. The room is essentially one large open space made possible by the substantial second floor joists spanning a full 30 feet. The same wood floor, wainscot and 14 foot ceilings found in the entry areas continue throughout the classroom. The stairs leading upstairs have turned newel posts and balusters.

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Lampson School
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The stair treads are extremely worn showing the wear of many years' use. Upstairs another large classroom space is flanked by a hall area on the south end that is similar to the downstairs entry hall with a window taking the place of the entry door. This is also true with the room above the north entry hall. The second floor plan including fenestration is otherwise identical to the first floor, as is the flooring, wainscot and window and door casings. The upstairs also has a 14 foot high ceiling. The classroom is one large open space in this case made possible by a large timbered king truss with an iron centerpost at midspan supporting ceiling joists mortised into it and spanning 15 feet in each direction to the top plate of a bearing wall. The windows throughout the second floor are approximately nine feet tall and thus a foot shorter than those found on the first floor.

In 1951 when the building was sold to a private concern it was converted into a two family home. No alterations were made to the building's exterior. Each floor was turned into a domestic dwelling by the addition of a substantial number of interior partitions and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling. The wainscot was partially obscured by sheet goods and the floors covered with a variety of materials. From this time until 1996 the building changed hands several times and some minor alterations must have occurred. Fortunately, the major renovation that took place in 1951 and any subsequent alterations simply obscured and did not destroy the building's original fabric.

In 1996 the building was sold again. At this time all of the infill from the 1951 renovation was removed exposing the original building materials. By removing all the partitions and the dropped ceilings the space appears as it did when

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Lampson School
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originally constructed with the correct ceiling height and wide open floor plan. To minimize visual impact radiant heat was installed from underneath the floors. All modern floor coverings were removed and the original pine floor was exposed, sanded and refinished. The walls and ceilings were replastered retaining the original wood lath and at this time new electrical wiring and blown-in cellulose insulation were added in the walls. A small kitchen and bath with a loft above were added in the center of the main block on each floor so as to keep the room one large open space. Exterior painting of the entire building and pointing of the foundation finished the historically sensitive renovation begun in 1996 and completed as an Historic Preservation Reinvestment Tax Credit Project.

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Lampson School
New Haven
Addison County, Vermont

The Lampson School, a 2-story wood framed gabled roof school house built c.1868, is a dramatic example of a late nineteenth century rural Vermont district schoolhouse. It is sited on a hill above the area known as New Haven Mills in the Town of New Haven, Addison County, Vermont. It meets National Register criteria A, B and C. This very tall Italianate styled schoolhouse features an elaborate bracketed cornice, regularly spaced windows with round arched hood molding and a large belltower. The Lampson School was the pride of the sixth district and has been referred to as the finest district schoolhouse in Vermont in the 1870's. In addition to being architecturally significant, the building reflects typical patterns of Education in Vermont. It was built as a district school at a time when all towns were divided into districts under a state law created in 1782. It is a very large district schoolhouse for such a small town and it was built at a time when the population of New Haven was near its peak. Presumably it was large enough to accommodate additional students when the state mandated compulsory education in 1870 as it was never added on to. The floor plan of the Lampson School is a relatively rare example of a two-story school with one large room on each floor and an interior central stairway. The Lampson School is also significant for its association with Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson. He donated the money to build the school and sent the books from London for its library. Curtis Lampson was born in New Haven, Vermont at New Haven Mills in 1806 and was instrumental in laying the first transatlantic telegraph cable for which Queen Victoria knighted him in 1866. The Lampson School is being nominated under the multiple property listing "EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT". It clearly meets the registration requirements set forth for the property type SCHOOL.

Located in the area of New Haven Mills in the Town of New Haven, Addison County, Vermont the Lampson School occupies a prominent position on a small hill overlooking the New Haven River. During the nineteenth century this area was bustling with

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mills and small shops. It was home to a saw mill, grist mill, tannery, distillery, cheese factory and a stave and clapboard mill as well as several shops. Merino sheep were successfully being raised in the County and the town's population peaked with 1663 residents in 1850 and reported 1355 residents in 1870. Several floods and fires as well as competition from other localities put an end to many of the mill buildings, shops and homes of New Haven Mills. The schoolhouse is one of the few buildings remaining from the area's commercial past.

The Lampson School is eligible under criterion C as an outstanding example of an Italianate style school. The main block and its projecting cross gable feature an elaborate cornice that includes ornate paired brackets as well as regularly spaced round topped windows with round arched hood molding. The entry doors flanking the cross gable have transom windows above and round arched hood molding that matches the hood molding on the windows. Resting atop the roof at the intersection of the eaves is large belltower. The detailing of the belltower is a scaled down match of the Italianate detailing found throughout the building including the waterboard, cornerboards, windows, hood moldings, and bracketed cornice. The exterior detailing, exterior massing and 14-foot ceilings are all substantial for a district schoolhouse built in c.1868. Most district schools of this period were one or one and one half story buildings. This two-story building with one large classroom on each floor and an interior stairway is much less common. The building housed both an auditorium and a library. The auditorium featured a stage located in the center of the main block against the back wall on the first floor. The library was located upstairs in the room at north end of the main block above the entry area. It was accessed by a door in the north wall of the cross gable. The Lampson School remains the pride of New Haven Mills and may prove to be one of the most architecturally significant district schoolhouses built in Vermont in the late nineteenth century that is still in existence today.

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The Lampson School is eligible under criterion A for its associations with the broad patterns of the history of education in Vermont. The district system of schools was enacted by law in 1782 and was the norm until the towns took over control of schools in 1892 when this was mandated by the legislature. Many of the district schools continued to operate as before theoretically under the auspices of the Town government. The most common schools were one-room schoolhouses with some of the more populous areas building larger schools. Often these were influenced by one of architectural styles of the period. Presumably, all of the school districts had to accommodate additional students after 1870 when the state legislature enacted a law mandating compulsory education. The construction of the Lampson School in c.1868 may have made it easier for the sixth district in New Haven to accommodate additional students since an addition was never needed. The Lampson School served the community for approximately seventy years until it closed c.1940. Flooding, fire and intense competition from other localities had destroyed the towns working mills and agriculture declined as Merino sheep farming became less profitable and gave way to dairying. The population of New Haven had been steadily shrinking since its peak of 1663 residents in 1850. When the school first opened c. 1869 the Town of New Haven had 1355 residents and when it closed c.1940 the Town of New Haven had only 881 residents and the population had reached its lowest level since 1790. The Town no longer needed the school building. It sat vacant for several years and it was sold to a private interest on May 25, 1951. It remains an imposing structure on the hill above the river in New Haven Mills and meets the registration requirements under property type SCHOOL covered by the multiple property listing "Educational Resources of Vermont".

The Lampson School is also eligible under criterion B for its association with Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson who was born in New Haven Mills in 1806. He moved to London in 1830 where he became

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a wealthy fur trader importing pelts from the United States and Canada and selling them through C.M. Lampson Company. He acted as deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Trading Company. He was a trustee of the Peabody Fund that was set up by his close friend George Peabody to aid the poor in London. Lampson, along with his American counterpart Cyrus W. Field was instrumental in laying the first transatlantic telegraph cable. In 1856 he was appointed director of the company formed to lay the Atlantic Cable and was soon after appointed vice-chairman. After repeated failures in the attempt to construct and lay the cable most of the supporters of the project favored giving up. Curtis Lampson and a few others insisted on one last attempt and on July 27, 1866 the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid enabling nearly instantaneous communication between England and America. For his resolute support of the project Queen Victoria knighted Curtis Miranda Lampson on Nov. 16, 1866. His descendants continue to hold the Baronetage.

Curtis Lampson was in America for the last time in 1857 and visited New Haven Mills at this time. In 1868 Sir Curtis Lampson donated \$8000 dollars to his birthplace of New Haven Mills to build a school. He also sent one thousand leather bound volumes from London to form a library. The school has been known as the Lampson School ever since and is significant for its association with Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson who played such a pivotal role in the development of transatlantic communications and who to this day is the only Vermont-born baronet in history. The boyhood home of Curtis Lampson that was located on East Street is no longer in existence and its exact location cannot be determined. The Lampson School is the only physical reminder in Vermont of a local youth and his remarkable achievements culminating in Knighthood at the throne of Queen Victoria. He is prominently listed in both the "Dictionary of American Biography" and in the English "Dictionary of National Biography".

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Lampson School
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The renovation and restoration of the Lampson School begun in 1996 and now complete was a Historic Preservation Reinvestment Tax Credit Project. The building is currently a two unit residential rental property owned by a private concern.

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Lampson School
New Haven
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Verbal Boundary Description:

A parcel of land together with a Schoolhouse situated in that portion of the Town of New Haven known as New Haven Mills. This land and premises further described and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake at the intersection of the north line of the highway leading from Beech hill to New Haven Mills with the west line of the highway from said Mills down to the river;
Thence north fourteen degrees east thirteen rods;
Thence north thirty four degrees west on the westerly line of highway leading from said Mills to East Street five rods and four links to a stake;
Thence west eight rods to a stake;
Thence south sixteen rods to a stake in the north line of said Beech Hill road;
Thence east in the north line of said highway eight rods in the first mentioned bounds.

The boundaries of the lands and premises are the same land and premises described in a Warranty Deed from Town of New Haven School District dated May 25, 1951, of record in New Haven Land Records in Volume 27 at page 206.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes all the land historically associated with the Lampson School.