S

Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

DATA	SHEET
STATE:	
New Hamps	shire
COUNTY:	
Cheshire	
FOR NPS	USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE	

	(Type all entries	- complete app	licable secti	ons)	JUN 7	1976		1
	NAME					2/9017	5.N.	
	COMMON: Nelson School	nouse Wh				RECEIVE	CU (O	7
	and/or historic: Old Nelison Sch	noolhouse,	Distric	t #1	[9]	MAY 4	1976	
2.	OCATION				44	<u> </u>		oxdot
	street and number: Old Sullivan 1	Road, east	of Nels	on common		NATION REGIST	AL ER	5
	Nelson			CONGRESSION	d district	ŽĖ!TIŽ	1	
	New Hampshire		33	Chesh	ire		005	
3.	CLASSIFICATION							
	. CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESS TO THE F		
	☐ District 🗶 Building	X Public	Public Acquisi	tion:	Occupied	Yes:		
	Site Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Pro	ocess	▼ Unoccupied	🕱 Restri	cted	
	☐ Object∕	Both	Being	Considered	Preservation in progres	[] No	ricted	
	PRESENT USE (Check One or M	(ore as Appropriate)	I		1			1
i			Park		T	Commer	-	i
		-] Private Resid		Transportation Other (Specify)	Commer	113	
			Religious	•	Cilier (Specify)			
			Scientific					
	OWNER OF PROPERTY							1
90.000	OWNER'S NAME: TOWN of Nelson	1					Hai	STATE.
	STREET AND NUMBER:				•		—— ₹³	ΕË
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	CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:	•.	7.0	DF 0	1
	Nelson			New	Hampshire	e 3	3	
5.	OCATION OF LEGAL DESC	RIPTION				1-2		
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	street and number: 12 Court Stree				٠		Cheshir	COUNTY:
	CITY OR TOWN:			STATE		co	DE O	- 1
	Keene			New	Hampshire	3431	33	+
6.	REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS						
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,	DATE OF SURVEY:		☐ Federal	☐ State	☐ County	☐ Local	7	1 <u>5</u> 18
	DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RE	CORDS:	•					FOR NPS USE
	STREET AND NUMBER:			•	<u> </u>		— ₩	E S
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	CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		60	DE /	ONLY
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				(Check One)		
CONDITION	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☐ Fair	🕱 Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed
CONDITION		(Check On	ie)		(Ch	eck One)
,	☐X Altered	ł	Unaltered		Moved	📆 Original Site

Present Appearance

.Situated at the base of the hill which had been the town's original site, the Nelson Schoolhouse faces west towards the town common. It is separated from the common by the Old Sullivan or Old Lead Mine Road. The Schoolhouse retains much of its original appearance except for a few alteration, the more major ones being to the rear of the building.

The Schoolhouse is a single, detached building, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories tall, rectangular in plan. It is constructed of deep salmon colored bricks laid in stretcher bond. Settling has formed some cracks in the walls. Two diamond-shaped tie rod anchors connect the north-south walls while two blunted diamond-shaped ones run through the eastern wall. The building is low to the ground with foundations of large cut granite blocks visible.

The main facade of the building is the western gable. Its vertical centerline is given emphasis by several architectural The line is begun by the fish-shaped weather vane elements. that surmounts the inset cupola. The wooden cupola is vertically boarded with cornerboards and louvered windows. The brass The line is marked at the attic level bell still hangs within. by the lancet or center pointed window. This window is now blocked off, giving it a dead look, but the brick surround still lends a bit of distinction. At the second floor, the line is given wide berth by two flanking windows. Then it is narrowly focused upon by the two closely set main doors. These two doors with transom lights act as a single unit, united by their granite lintel, to balance the strong elements of cupola and lancet An 1891 photograph shows the same mismatched window above. doors; the right one a four panel door and the left one with six vertical panels.

The only other embellishment on the facade is provided by the simply molded cornice boxing, underlined by a narrow, plain frieze, that returns at the corners of the building. The roof itself is of medium pitch, covered with mineral surfaced asphalt shingles. The single chimney appears in the middle of the roof's southern side, inset from the edge.

The windows are extremely simple; flat-headed, six over six sash windows lacking surrounds but with slipsills. The north wall has four windows to each floor while the southern wall has three. The eastern gable has three windows to each floor, but the first floor window in the southeast corner is crowded towards the center to make room for the rear entrance. The wooden enclosed porch-woodshed was first added in the 1930's re-built within the past decade. The clapboards of the eastern gable were changed to wooden shingles at the later date, the cornerboards being retained.

Some remodelling has been done to the interior. Inside

See Continuation Sheet No. 1.

Form 10-300a (July 1969) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 1

STATE New Hampshire	
Cheshire	
FOR NPS USE ONL	Υ
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
1UN 7	1976

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION, continued

Present Appearance, continued: the left-hand main door, part of the wood storage space became the Ladies Aid kitchen, with connection to the schoolroom beyond. The right-hand door opens onto the stair vestibule and the schoolroom. The walls of the schoolroom are horizontally wainscotted by two widths of broad board. Above, the walls are finished in narrow matchboard, probably dating from the late 1800's and replacing the original plaster. Two columns in the middle of the room support the Concert Hall above. The Concert Hall is an uninterrupted space, slightly larger than the schoolroom, with an arched ceiling that gives good acoustical effects. The old matchboarded kitchen, which is no longer in use, takes up what room is left on the second floor at the head of the stairs.

Original Appearance

The appearance of the Nelson Schoolhouse has changed very little since it was built in 1838. The eastern wall was finished in clapboard but the entrance, possibly covered, did not serve as a woodshed. The wood was stored in the northwest room inside the left-hand front entrance. The dimensions of this and possible additional rooms in the front portion of the first floor can be deduced from the evidence left in the floor. Heating was provided originally by the fireplace which was uncovered and re-built not long ago; although not along the correct proportions. Later in the 19th century, ametal stove was substituted to heat the room.

It would seem reasonable that the lancet window was either originally glazed or equipped with a louvred shutter and not the blackened cover that now blocks it. The two windows in the main facade have holes in the surrounding brickwork that indicate they had shutters at one time. The windows of the other walls show no such signs.



PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century •	18th Century	🔀 20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century :	· 🏋 19th Century	÷
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known)		
REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Ch	eck One or More as Appropri	iate)	
Abor iginal	□ Education	☐ Political	Urban Planning
T Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	Industry	losophy	•
Agriculture	☐ Invention	Science	
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	TT Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	☐ Theater	
☐ Conservation	☐ Music	☐ Transportation	

Social/Humanitarian

Nelson, New Hampshire had ten school districts in 1808 to accommodate its widely dispersed student population. town, with a thriving sheep industry, at the time was larger than nearby Keene; Keene prospering and surpassing Nelson in the latter part of the 19th century.

Nelson started on the hill but by the 1830's it was decided to move to the sheltered valley to the north. schoolhouse for District #1 was needed. At a school district meeting on January 27, 1838, it was voted to build the first story of a brick schoolhouse at the school district's expense. A subsequent meeting in February raised a subscription for a second floor to the building to be used for "singing and academical schools and for the use of the First Orthodox Congregational Society". Another subscription paid for the belfry.

During the 19th century, school was open for two sessions lasting nine to thirteen weeks each. The winter session would begin in mid-November or December; the summer session in April The schools were considered of good quality for their time and seem to have been inspirational. Several Nelson people sought out missionary careers and it is possible that Dauphin William Osgood, M.D. who founded the Foochow Medical Missionary Hospital in 1870 and Elsie May Priest who worked for the Missionary China Christian Education were graduates of District #1 Schoolhouse.

The second floor with its arched ceiling was equipped with a kitchen to provide refreshments for whatever events When singing masters could be engaged, they rewere held. hearsed their pupils in this "Concert Hall". Once a year the singers would perform for the Town. Occasionally, academies for advanced studies were held there in the winter. church held its Sunday evening and mid-week services, business and social meetings in the Hall. Religious revivals gathered their followers there. Any group that needed a place to meet sought out the upstairs of the Schoolhouse. This tradition has continued even though the school graduated its last class in 1945 when this last of the Nelson schools closed.

The Nelson Schoolhouse, while possessing only modest

See Continuation Sheet #2

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Parke Hardy Struthers, (ed.), A History of Nelson, New Hampshire, 1767-1967 (Keene, NH: The Sentinel Printing Company, Inc., 1968).

Walter Muir Whitehill, "The Right of Cities to be Beautiful", With Heritage So Rich (New York: Random House, 1966), p.55.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA			-		
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11. FORM PREPARED BY					
Darleen Melis	•		•		
ORGANIZATION				DATE .	1001
			•	May 21,	1974
Wardsboro, Vermo	ont, 05355				
CITY OR TOWN:	•	s	STATE	•	CODE
12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CE	RTIFICATION		NATIONAL REGIST	ER VERIFICATION	
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Form 10-300a (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) 2

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ENT	RY NUMBER	DATE
	FOR NPS USE ON	LY
Ches	shire	
New New	Hampshire	

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

Social/Humanitarian, continued: architectural significance, has played an essential role in the Town's history. Much of the daily business of the Town has taken place within its doors and still does to some extent. Because of its structural arrangement it can readily, although at some expense, be rehabilitated to continuing service and use to the Town.

Its location on the town common also makes it a key structure in maintaining the rural New England town vista. Other main public buildings, the First Congregational Church and the Town Hall face onto the common with their gable end in rapport with the school. The church also repeats the lancet window scheme.

As Walter Muir Whitehill says in his essay "The Right of Cities to be Beautiful", "Therefore let us save what we have around us that is good, not for exhibition, not for 'education', but for practical use as places to live in and to work in."



FOOTNOTES

- 1. Parke Hardy Struthers, ed., A History of Nelson New Hampshire 1767-1967, p.118.
- 2. <u>Nelson School Record Book</u>, Bemis Papers, Olivia Rodham Memorial Lebrary, Nelson, New Hampshire.
- 3. Parke Hardy Struthers, op. cit., p.110.
- 4. <u>Ibid</u>., p. 113.
- 5. <u>Ibid</u>., p.79.
- 6. <u>Ibid</u>., p.118.
- 7. Walter Muir Whitehill, "The Right of Cities to be Beautiful", With Heritage So Rich, p.55.

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

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DATE ENTE	RED	JU	N 7 1	976	
RECEIVED	MAY 4	1976			
FOR NPS U	SE ONLY				

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 3

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA, Continued

10.2 UTM References

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
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