United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

state

received DEC 2 8 1979 date entered

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

1. Name

city, town

historic	DOW ACADEMY						
and/or common	DOW ACADEMY						
2. Loca	tion						
street & number	Dow Avenue				not	for public	cation
city, town	Franconia	vici	nity of	congressional distric	t Seco	nd	
state	New Hampshire code	33	county	Grafton		code	009
3. Clas	sification						
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisition in process _X_ being considered	Status occupie X_ unoccup work in Accessible yes: res yes: unr no	oied progress tricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military		museum park private re religious scientific transport other:	
4. Own	er of Proper	ty					
name	Moya Bowler					/	
street & number	c/o Sunset Hill Ho	use					
city, town	Sugar Hill	vici	nity of	stat	e New Ha	mpshire	03585
5. Loca	tion of Lega	l Desc	riptie				
courthouse, regis		on County on County					
street & number	PO Bo	x 208		·····			
city, town	Woods	ville		stat	e New Ha	<u>mpshire</u>	03875
<u>6. Repr</u>	esentation i	n Exis	ting	Surveys			
title	NA	r	as this pro	perty been determined	elegible?	yes	sX_no
date				federal	state	county	local
depository for su	rvey records						

7. Description

Condition excellent good X_ fair	<pre> deteriorated ruins unexposed</pre>	Check one unaltered X_ altered	Check one X_ original site moved date	.	·····

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Dow Academy is a twomstory Georgian Revival wooden building constructed in 1903. It is built on a brick foundation that forms a full basement with above-grade two over two sash windows.

The symmetrical seven-bay facade is noteworthy for its eclectic pedimented central bay. A staircase provides access to the recessed doorway. Flush with the facade is a semi-circular arch framing the entrance with Moorish-like tracery surrounding it. A Palladian window is directly above. Pairs of Scamozzi lonic columns frame the center bay and support the pediment. Nine over one sash windows have projecting window caps on the first story and played lintels with large keystones on the second story. Corner pilasters support a full entablature that includes a wide frieze, dentils and modillions. The plinth extends to the sills.

The side and back elevations also have seven-bays with similar window treatment to the facade but the center bay consists of nine over one sash windows framed by Scamozzi pilasters. Pediments above the center bays are surmounted by domed bell towers.

Rising from the center of the roof is a domed cupola, surmounted by a lantern, featuring four clocks interspersed with columned louvers on an octahedral drum. The foundation of the dome consists of a rectangular base extending from the center bays of the front and rear elevations crowned with two, stepped-back, octahedral bases. A balustrade originally defined the roofline.

Presently the rear elevation of the Dow Academy is masked by an enclosed ramp that provides access to the first and second stories.

The interior has been renovated to include a two-story theatre and balcony. The first floor also includes an entrance lobby distinguished by a staircase, dressing rooms and bathrooms.

The property includes the former Advent Church, a one and one-half story gabled building dating from 1882 and located behind the Dow Academy. The original spire was removed in 1961.

8. Significance



Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Dow Academy is a significant example of the Georgian Revival period. It is distinguished by formalism, symmetry, classical detailing and the ambitious scale characteristic of this period. Surrounded by modest residences, in a primarily agrarian community, it remains as a monumental example of an optimistic period.

Dow Academy was named after Moses Arnold Dow, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, founder of the institution. The first Dow Academy, established in 1884, burned in 1902. The following year, the present structure was built. Dow Academy served Franconia as a public high school until 1958, at which time Franconia College commenced.

9. Major Bibliographical References

History of Franconia, Sarah Welch, 1972; The Courier Printing Company, Inc., Littleton, NH.

Quadrangle scale
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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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<u>Dow Academy/Franconia, NH</u> (New statement of significance to be substituted for the one presently used.)

Dow Academy is significant in illustrating the strength of the classical ideal in the United States at the turn of the twentieth century. The building clearly reflects the influence of the then-prevailing classicism fostered by the Ecole des Beaux Arts, presenting an imposing academic design even in the absence of modern utilities. Like most Americans of the period, the people of Franconia were comfortable with and proud of the building's classicism; despite the clear European allusions of the exterior features and the interior ornamentation, the building was described upon completion as "of the Colonial style of architecture"¹¹ and was thus seen by contemporaries as fitting harmoniously into its small New Hampshire community.

Among the classical principals which dictated the design of Dow Academy and which satisfied both Beaux Arts architectural ideals and local taste at the turn of the century were a strict symmetry on the principal elevations of the builiding; a design which achieved monumentality through the use of giant pilasters, pediments, and a dome set upon octagonal drums; and careful detailing. The latter included the use of lonic capitals of the Scamozzi type (which had been favored in colonial New England as well), a full lonic entablature, a Venetian or Palladian window on the second floor of the entrance bay, neo-Adamesque detailing above the main doorway (echoing similar ornamentation inside the building), and the creation of an architectural basement through placement of a high wooden plinth beneath the column and pilaster bases. The entablature of the building was originally surmounted by a balustrade which added to the monumentality of the design while screening some of the utilitarian roof elements.

This fluent use of the classical vocabulary placed Dow Academy in the mainstream of Beauz Arts-inspired American academic design at the turn of the century. The building ranks favorable in the design with similar structures (including some constructed of masonry rather than wood) in larger New Hampshire cities and even with some of the best schools of the period in the vicinity of Boston.

Dow Academy continues to be the principal focal point, really the center piece, of Franconia Village. It's scale and detailing make it the most architecturally significant structure in the village and perhaps the town.

¹Ibid.

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Continuation sheet #2 - GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	Item number 10	Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property are co-extensive with those indicated in red on the attached map. This constitutes a rectangle measuring $150' \times 125'$.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Although the tract of land upon which Dow Academy was constructed was originally five to six acres in extent, the integrity of this original site has been lost due to changes over the years (most notably the construction of some buildings and the loss of others). Consequently, the nominated property consists of Dow Academy and its immediate environs only.

SITE PLAN OF THE DOW ACADEMY PROPERTY FRANKONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE ACADEMY STREET 690,67' PARCEL 21 36 AC. TENNIS STREET DOW ACADEMY COVRT :02.00; EVILDING GARAGE 131.47' 127.67 CHURCH CHURCH 127.67 131.47' 165' ANNEX **台**で 165' PARCEL 24B 189.58 PARCEL 24A 184.58 Ξ. ò 109' 000 104.8' 32 PARCEL 22 PARCEL 23 131.47' 234' 131.47' 181' HARVARD STREET NORTH SCALE IN FEET 50' 100' 0 200'

PREPARED BY NORTH COUNTRY COUNCIL, 1982