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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS US	EONLY		
RECEIVED	<b>DCT 2 8 1980</b> DEC		: 1990
DATE ENTER	RED	• •	

### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME		No.		
HISTORIC	MADISON SCHOOL, DISTRICT NUMBER 1			
AND/OR COMMON MAD I	SON TOWN AND SCHOOL	LIBRARY		
LOCATION	NH 113			
STREET & NUMBER				
Rout	e 113	_	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
Mad i	son		first	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	<u>Hampshire</u>	33	<u>Carrol</u> l	003
CLASSIFICA	TION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	X_PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
XBUILDING(S)	PRIVATE		COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS		PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X_YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	X OTHER. Librai
OWNER OF	PROPERTY			
NAME				
	of Madison			
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
i1ad i	son		<u>New Hampshire</u>	03849
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
- COURTHOUSE,	Carroll County R	aistry of Boods		
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ET	Carroll County Re <sup>C.</sup> Carroll County Co	•		

#### **STREET & NUMBER**

CITY, TOWN	STATE
Ossipee	New Hampshire 03864
<b>REPRESENTATION IN</b>	EXISTING SURVEYS
None	
DATE	
	FEDERALSTATECOUNTYLOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR	
SURVEY RECORDS	
CITY, TOWN	STATE

# **DESCRIPTION**

۰.	CHECK ONE	СНЕСК С	DNE
DETERIORATED RUINS LUNEXPOSED	UNALTERED	_ORIGINAL _XMOVED	SITE DATE <mark>1874</mark>
	DETERIORATED RUINS	DETERIORATEDUNALTERED RUINS XALTERED	DETERIORATEDUNALTEREDORIGINAL RUINS XALTERED _XMOVED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

District No. 1 Schoolhouse in Madison is a 1 1/2 story gable-roofed clapboarded frame structure set on a foundation of split granite blocks. A single-flue chimney rises inside the building against its rear wall and pierces the roof at the ridge. Attached to the north wall of the structure, near its center, is a small gable-roofed projection accessible from the interior as a closet; adjacent to the northeast corner of the building is a gable-roofed woodshed with its roof oriented at right angles to that of the main building.

The south gable end is treated as the facade, and has two symmetricallyarranged doorways surmounted by rectangular transom sash and opening into vestibules. Each door has four panels surrounded by Grecian ovolo mouldings and is framed by simple square casings. Above the doors, in the center of the gable of the facade, is a square window framed by square casings and covered by a louvered blind. The building has a bank of five adjacent windows, separated by mullions and framed by square casings, at its northeast corner. Adjacent to these windows, on the north (rear) elevation, is another window, which was one of a pair until the construction of the north closet wing necessitated the closing of the innermost of these windows to provide a doorway to the closet. At the opposite end of the north (rear) elevation is an undisturbed pair of windows. On the west elevation of the structure, in an area which was probably occupied by a bank of five sashes like those on the east, two small windows, set directly under the building's entablature, have been substituted to provide uninterrupted wall space on the interior.

The building's exterior detailing, though simple, is characteristic of the Greek Revival era. At each corner the narrow corner boards have been transformed into pilasters by the addition of moulded caps. These pilasters, in turn, support a wide architrave formed from a single flat board. Immediately above, a deeply-projecting cornice is composed of a delicate bed moulding, a wide plancia, and a fascia or corona fitted with a crown moulding in the form of a Grecian ovolo. On the facade are short cornice returns which support a raking cornice of the same design. On the rear (north) elevation, the crown moulding extends up the raking edges of the roof against a fascia which is set tightly against the clapboards.

The interior of the structure is composed of a single room accessible through the front vestibules. The ceiling and walls are constructed of painted boards. Floors are wooden, now covered by modern carpeting. The brick chimney at the north has a brick hearth and vents a wood-burning stove. Some of the interior doors retain early hardware. Window sash are 2/2.



PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	_XARCHITECTURE	_XEDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<b>_X</b> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

#### SPECIFIC DATES

**BUILDER/ARCHITECT** 

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Education: The District No. 1 Schoolhouse in Madison was built in the summer of 1835 about 1/2 mile from its present location. Land for the original location was taken by power of eminent domain; town records for June 23, 1835, report that "as a result of a petition caused by John Kenison's refusal to sell a lot for a schoolhouse for reasonable compensation, the selectmen laid out a lot three rods deep and 6 3/4 rods on the road, and paid Kenison \$10.50." The building served Madison School District No. 1 at this location until 1873. Because of its central location with respect to the dispersed population of Madison, the District No. 1 Schoolhouse was often used for town meetings during the late 1850's, the 1860's, and the early 1870's.

In 1873, James J. Burke deeded the Town of Madison, for \$1.00, a lot 12 1/2 rods square about 1/2 a mile from the original location. Probably to accommodate a shift in population, the schoolhouse was moved to this new lot, which was fenced with stone posts and wooden rails. It was probably at this time that the large banks of windows were added to the east, west, and north elevations of the structure to provide better light.

In 1950, all elementary school classes in Madison were transferred to the Madison High School building, which had been built in 1922 on the same schoolhouse lot. This change left the District No. 1 schoolhouse available for other uses. In 1951 the trustees of the Madison library and the school board agreed to move the library from its former inadequate location to the schoolhouse. In 1978 the town voted to build a substantial addition to the east side of the old High School building. Because this addition occupies the former site of the schoolhouse, the building was moved a few feet to the west in 1980, retaining its former compass orientation. The structure continues to serve as the town and school library, now as part of a larger complex of educational buildings that include the remodeled 1922 high school structure and the newly-constructed classroom wing.

The District No. 1 Schoolhouse was moved in 1873 and in 1980. Both moves were made to enhance the educational usefulness of the structure in light of the changing needs of the town of Madison. On its present site, the building continues to occupy part of the same lot upon which is has stood since 1873 and to serve an important role in local education, as it has since 1835. The Madison District No. 1 Schoolhouse is a typical rural New Hampshire district schoolhouse, now remodeled as a town and school library. Exhibiting both its original Greek Revival architectural features and evidences of its later alterations, the building continues to serve the educational needs of Madison, as it has for nearly a century and a half.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

## **9** MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Public Schools of Madison, <u>A Brief History of Madison</u> [N.H.], n.p., 1925-26.

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			AGREAGE NOT V	
<b>IO</b> GEOGRAPHICAL DA' ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY UTM REFERENCES			Quandrangle name Quandrangle scal	e Ossipee Lake, N e 1:62500
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Tax map <b>#34</b> Lot <b>#</b> 4			·	
	180 AUNE REPORT			
LIST ALL STATES AND COU STATE	CODE	COUNTY	ING STATE OR COUNTY BU	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
FORM PREPARED BY	7			
Mrs. Katherine Hocking, ORGANIZATION	Library Trustee	<u> </u>	September 10, DATE	1979
Madison Town and School	Library		367-8545 TELEPHONE	
Madison			New Hampshire STATE	
<b>STATE HISTORIC PR</b>			R CERTIFICATIO	DN
NATIONAL	STATE		LOCAL X	

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665),

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.

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STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE Design State	/
TITLE George Gilman, Commissioner, Dept. Resources & Econo	omig <sub>A</sub> qevelopment
NH State Historic Preservation Officer	March 7. 1980
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGIST	ER
1 Mia Mar Dougel	DATE 12/11/80
Que DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ATTEST:	DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

GPO 892-453

FHR-8-300A (11/78) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HERS USE ONLY RECEIVED ICT 2 8 1980 DATE ENTERED

MADISON SCHOOL, DISTRICT NUMBER 1

CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

<u>Architectural</u>: Madison District No. 1 Schoolhouse is a typical New Hampshire district school building that displays the simple Greek Revival detailing in fashion when it was constructed in 1835. Moved and remodeled in 1873, the building retains many of its older features but also shows evidence of the enlarged window treatment that was recommended in Henry Bernard's influential <u>School Architecture</u> (1848) as a means of better illuminating schoolrooms and decreasing eyestrain. Remodeled in 1951 as a town and school library, the building still retains a high percentage of its 19th century features both inside and out.





From: Madison Tax Map Traced by: K.E. Hocking September, 1979

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