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 an 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 ____________ Hurlbutt Street School ____________________________
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number ____________ 157 Hurlbutt Street NA not for publication

NA not for publication

city or town ______________ Wilton
state _________________ Connecticut code CT county Fairfield code 001 zip code 06897

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☑ 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 ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☑ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title ____________________________ Date 6/13/96
John W. Shannon, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

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 certifying official/Title ____________________________ Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the 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:) ____________________________

State of the Keeper ____________________________ Date of Action 7/25/96
Edson W. Beall

Entered in the National Register

[Continuation sheets]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Classification</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ownership of Property</strong> (Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ private</td>
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<td>□ public-local</td>
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<td>□ public-Federal</td>
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<tr>
<th>Name of related multiple property listing (Enter “N/A” if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)</th>
<th><strong>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register</strong></th>
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<th>6. Function or Use</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Functions</strong> (Enter categories from instructions)</td>
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<td>EDUCATION/school</td>
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<th>7. Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Architectural Classification</strong> (Enter categories from instructions)</td>
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**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
The Hurlbutt Street School is located in the central eastern part of the Town of Wilton, less than a mile from the Weston border. Facing east and sited quite close to this rural road, it is a wood-frame gable-roofed structure (20' x 27") with a gabled facade (Photograph #s 1, 2). There is a full-width, shed-roofed addition across the west (rear) elevation that dates from 1938 (Photograph #s 3, 4). To the rear of the building is a two-hole privy, a contributing building associated with the school.

The schoolhouse has a wood-shingled roof and white clapboarded walls. Cornerboards and window and door trim are highlighted by a dark contrasting color. An open cupola with a bell is located near the front of the ridge. Its shouldered-arched openings are defined by narrow pilasters with capitals and a small hipped roof terminates in a plain finial. The sash of the two large nine-over-six windows on either side of the central front door, as well as the sash of two similar but smaller six-over-six windows on each of the side elevations, contain old glass and appear to be original. Window and door lintels have slightly projecting molded cornices. The door itself, which is also to period, has six recessed panels bordered by narrow projecting molding. The privy, sheathed with vertical boards, rests on a foundation of unmortared stacked brick.

Both the school and the privy were moved to this small site, which is only slightly larger than the building's footprint. It is bordered by low stone walls located about ten feet to the north and less than one foot on the south side. Originally located farther down the road to the south, the school was first moved in 1876-1877 to a new site immediately adjacent to its present location. Among the changes to the building at that time were the addition of the present cupola with bell and a full-width addition across the front for a vestibule and cloak room. The gabled roof of the vestibule had a slightly lower ridge than the original building. It is possible that the extant privy dates from this period as well. In a photograph of the site taken in 1925 that includes the schoolyard, there were two privies south of the school; the one with two doors appears to be this building. (It is probable that the other is no longer extant.) After the school closed as an educational facility in 1935, the land reverted to its private owners, necessitating a second move, this time just about ten feet to the north, where it was set on its present foundation and the now non-functional privy was placed on its temporary foundation. The front vestibule addition was removed, returning the school to its "original" appearance and a new addition was created at the rear of the building. To access the addition, the windows in the rear wall of the school room were replaced by doors.

The interior of the classroom, which is now furnished with school furniture and accessories appropriate to the early twentieth century, has plastered walls and pine floors (Photograph #s 5, 6, 7). Originally the room was heated by a wood- or coal-stove, located in one of the rear corners. As part of the 1938 restoration and conversion to a community center, a pine mantelled fireplace was installed in the center of the rear wall. Its brick stack ran up the outside of the original rear wall inside the new addition. Following a chimney fire in 1984, the fireplace was bricked-in and another stove with a pipe flue installed. Except for the fire-damaged middle of the rear wall, the plaster work is original. Badly cracked, it was carefully repaired with fiberglass cloth in 1995. The only decorative feature is the picture molding that runs around the room just below the ceiling. A bronze chandelier that once hung from the center of the room is no longer extant but its location is still marked by a circular molding and hanging hook.

While it is believed that materials from the vestibule were re-used in the addition, at the present time this space, which contains a kitchen, gives no indication of that tradition and appears to be mostly new fabric. Although it has an older appearance, even the rear ell door was not the one originally used for the vestibule. In addition, the two rear six-over-six windows, which could have been the early ones from the rear wall, appear to be newer replacement sash and do not have old glass like the rest.
Hurlbutt Street School

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than .25 acres

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

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
Reviewed by John Herz, National Register Coordinator

name/title: Jan Cunningham, National Register Consultant
organization: Cunningham Associates Ltd.
date: October 30, 1995
street & number: 37 Orange Road
telephone: (860) 347-4072

city or town: Middletown
state: CT
zip code: 06457

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name: Hurlbutt Street Schoolhouse, Inc. c/o Carol Russell, Town Historian
street & number: 15 Hemmelskamp Road
telephone: (203) 762-9586

city or town: Wilton
state: CT
zip code: 06897

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
Hurlbutt Street School
Fairfield, CT

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.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1834 - 1935

Significant Dates
1834/1877

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References
Bibliography
(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:

Wilton Historical Society
Statement of Significance

A fine representative example of a nineteenth-century district schoolhouse and tangible expression of the longstanding commitment of the people of Wilton to education, the Hurlbutt Street School has served this neighborhood since 1834. After a century of service, the building, which is the only historic school in town preserved largely in its original state, became a community center and today is a living museum for the school children of Wilton. 2

Historical Background and Significance

Until the nineteenth century Wilton was part of Norwalk. Set off as a separate parish in 1726, the town was incorporated in 1802. The first parish meetinghouse was located near the present Norwalk border where many of the first 30 families had settled in the first decade of the eighteenth century. Within two generations, settlement had dispersed into the rest of the territory claimed by Norwalk and the institutional center of town evolved farther north in its present location near an existing gristmill on Comstock Brook. Situated just to the west of the old Norwalk-Danbury Road (State Route 7), the center, where a new church was erected in 1790 and a townhouse completed in 1832, is little more than a mile southwest of the Hurlbutt Street School.

Because education of the young was such an integral part of colonial society, schools were established soon after parish formation. The people of the Hurlbutt Street District, as it came to be known, were concerned about education from the very beginning. There was a school in this area as early as 1728, at that time one of five in the parish. For most of the century classes were held in area houses. In 1792 the Wilton Ecclesiastical Society set the bounds of the parish school districts. The Hurlbutt Street District, then known as Harrie's Ridge District, was number nine. It was about this time that the first building was constructed here specifically for educational purposes. When that school, which from all reports served as many as 90 children, was abandoned due to deterioration, land was deeded for a new school in 1833 at "Hurlbutt's Hole." The present schoolhouse was erected the following year. According to local sources, it was built in one day by local men at no cost to the town, the beginning of a tradition of self-sufficiency in the district that has continued throughout the building's history.

As many as 30 pupils in grades one through eight attended school here until the Wilton schools were consolidated and the school closed in 1935. Typically, most of the nineteenth-century teachers were young women who either already lived nearby or boarded in the neighborhood. But at least one young man, the Reverend John Davenport, who was a student here, taught for a time before he became a minister. Among the twentieth-century teachers was Angeline Post, who served the district from 1918 until the school closed. It was during her tenure that electricity was installed (1929) and an experimental teaching program was conducted, supervised by Columbia University's Teachers College (1928-1933).

A ladies' auxiliary was organized in 1929 to improve the quality of education at the Hurlbutt Street School. Members of the board included former pupils and area residents. Due to their efforts, it was the first school in town to feature playground equipment, weekly art classes, a dental clinic, and a hot lunch program. Local residents donated a radio (still in the building) in 1929, so the pupils could listen to President Herbert Hoover's inaugural address. Through this modern device, music lessons were provided by a popular radio program of the period, which was conducted by Walter J. Damrosch (1862-1950), a noted German-born American composer and musician.

The auxiliary reorganized in 1937 as the Hurlbutt Street Community House, Inc., a non-profit corporation founded to purchase the building from the Town of Wilton. Because it was no longer used for religious or educational purposes, the school had to be moved from
its site, which had been donated by D. N. Van Hoosear in 1877. Land was deeded by Clinton Van Hoosear, a descendant, and the Cudlips, neighbors to the north. Plans were drawn up for the school's restoration as a community center on the new site by Evans and Moore, an architectural firm in Woodbridge, Connecticut. Labor was donated and some of the restoration funds were raised through food sales and community suppers.

In addition to maintaining the building, the organization carried on the school's long tradition as a community center that had begun in the nineteenth century. During that period, not only did people congregate here for "socials," the schoolhouse was used for a Sunday school and singing school. Prayer meeting and preaching services were conducted by several local ministers. In more recent times, the school has been used by the Red Cross and Girl Scouts, and members provided aid disaster victims and local families. Together with the Wilton Garden Club, they created the Memorial Wildflower Garden behind the school. In 1970 the school and its site was designated as "Historic District No. 4" by the Wilton Historic District Commission. Although the name of the school organization was changed in 1974 to Hurlbutt Street School House, Inc., its members continue their service to the community by maintaining the building as a museum. Today Wilton's school children visit on a regular basis, some groups spending a whole day there to more fully appreciate the experience of education in a one-room schoolhouse.

End Notes:

1. According to reminiscences of Clinton Van Hoosear, published in the Wilton Bulletin in February 1938, the original 1834 building was much smaller and had a door in the southeast corner, which suggests that more substantial changes were made after the school was moved in 1877. Because of the moves some of the physical evidence that might support or deny his contention has been lost, so the "original appearance" question cannot be definitely resolved. However, the form of the building and the pitch of the roof, as well as the sash pattern and muntin profile of the present windows, are consistent with a 1834 building date. In addition, although it is possible that the facade fenestration simply was rearranged, the front windows match the rest and have the same wavy old glass lights. In the same article, Van Hoosear also stated that the building was lengthened by a third after the 1877 move. Since the windows on the side elevations are equally spaced from the ends, such an increase in length seems unlikely. He may be referring to the added vestibule, but that addition appears to be only five or six feet in depth in the 1925 photograph.

2. Although several other schoolhouses have survived, they have been remodeled for commercial or residential purposes.
9. Major Bibliographic References

Map of Fairfield County, Connecticut, Philadelphia, 1858.
Wilton Bulletin. February 15, 1938; April 7, 1976

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundary Justification
The nominated property described above includes all the surviving buildings historically associated with the Hurlbutt Street School during its period of significance and the present associated site.
List of Photographs

Photographer: Cunningham Associates Ltd.
Date: 9/95
Negatives on file: Connecticut Historical Commission

1. Facade, facing W
2. Facade and north elevation, facing SW
3. North and rear elevations, facing SE
4. Rear addition and privy, facing SW
5. Rear elevation and privy, facing E
6. Interior, facing E
7. Interior, facing NW
8. Interior, facing SW