

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # CEN0010

Name, Location, Ownership

1. Historic name Center Harbor Village School
2. District or area _____
3. Street and number 94 Dane Road (25B)
4. City or town Center Harbor
5. County Belknap
6. Current owner Town of Center Harbor

Function or Use

7. Current use(s) Recreation and Culture: Museum
8. Historic use(s) Education: School

Architectural Information

9. Style Queen Anne
10. Architect/builder Arthur L. Davis
11. Source Research
12. Construction date 1886
13. Source Research
14. Alterations, with dates addition, 1902; addition
expanded and kitchen added, 1929
15. Moved? no ☒ yes ☐ date: _____

Exterior Features

16. Foundation Brick
17. Cladding Clapboard
18. Roof material Asphalt Shingle
19. Chimney material Brick/Concrete
20. Type of roof Front gable
21. Chimney location One end, single exterior
22. Number of stories 1
23. Entry location Façade, off-center, paired
24. Windows Double-hung 2/2
- Replacement? no ☒ yes ☐ date: _____

Site Features

25. Setting Rural highway
26. Outbuildings N/A
27. Landscape features Stone walls, mature trees



35. Photo #1 Direction: Southeast
36. Date August 13, 2016
37. Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0044.NEF

28. Acreage 1.1 ac
29. Tax map/parcel # 211-026
30. State Plane Feet (NAD83) x1037024, y441578
31. USGS quadrangle and scale Center Harbor 1:2400
- Form prepared by**
32. Name Mae H. Williams
33. Organization _____
34. Date of survey August 13, 2016

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39. LOCATION MAP:



40. PROPERTY MAP:



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41. Historical Background and Role in the Town or City's Development:

The Center Harbor Village Schoolhouse is located at 94 Dane Road in Center Harbor, Belknap County, New Hampshire. The single-story wood frame Queen Anne one-room schoolhouse was constructed in 1886 as a grammar school for the village. The schoolhouse was continually adapted to meet the changing needs of the school district between the early 1900s and 1970, when it ceased operation as an elementary school. Since 1975, it has been home to the Centre Harbor Historical Society Museum.

The first schools in Center Harbor were located in one-room district school houses that were spread across the large town and located near to centers of population. As early as 1825, there were five district schools. By 1865, Center Harbor had eight rural district schools.¹ In the mid-1880s, there were four one-room school houses in use in Center Harbor. They were: District No. 2 School on Center Harbor Neck Road (near Anthon Road), which operated c. 1797-1886; District No. 3 School/Union School on Dane Road (Map 215/Lot 1), which operated c. 1797-1886; District No. 4 School/Town House School at 19 College Road,² which operated c. 1825-1933; and District No. 5 School/Cram School at 292 Waukewan Road, which operated c. 1828-1914. In addition to the Center Harbor District schools, some resident children attended the Moultonborough District School No. 18, located just over the line in Moultonborough, and the Coxboro School, located just over the town line in Holderness.

In 1885 a law was passed which introduced the Town System to equalize school privileges to all of the children throughout the town. This NH State law, approved August 13, 1885, abolished the old district school system and made each town its own district with all schools under the direction of the town board of education.³ The previous system allowed multiple districts within a town, which, in turn, enabled greater funding for district schools in wealthier areas. This law required that schools be provided at such places and times as will best serve the interests of education, giving all scholars in town as near an equal educational opportunity as practical. The law necessitated better school accommodation and led to the building of the Village School in 1886.⁴

The School District voted to raise \$1,500 by taxation in 1886 for the construction of a new School House.⁵ In 1886, the Building Committee, in account with the Centre Harbor School District, received a total of \$1,450.73 from the Town Treasurer by order of Selectmen.⁶ On July 12, 1886 the School District used some of the money to purchase a parcel of land from the heirs of James L. Huntress for \$100.⁷

The Center Harbor School District hired A. L. Davis to create the plans for the one-room schoolhouse, paying him \$12.40⁸ for his plans. Arthur L. Davis (1830-1922) was a very prominent local architect, with offices in both Laconia and Manchester. He moved to Laconia from Loudon in 1861,⁹ and began to work as an architect and builder shortly after his arrival. He is known to have designed many buildings in Laconia, both for public and private use. Buildings attributed to Arthur L. Davis include: the 1861 Folsom Opera House Block (demolished), First Baptist Church (demolished), the 1865 John Weymouth Busiel House (St. Joseph Church Rectory)¹⁰, the 1871 renovation of the North Church (now Holy Grail), 1880 Weirs Train Station (demolished), 1880 Sanborn's Hotel (later expanded as the New Weirs Hotel before demolition), and the 1902 Central Fire Station on Water Street. He is also known to have designed private residences for Perley Putnam (demolished), Charles A. Busiel (demolished), John T. Busiel (demolished), Denis O'Shea, and John S. Crane. Arthur L. Davis is most famous for designing the NH Building for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1886.¹¹ He died at his home at 32 High Street, Laconia on April 18, 1922 of a cerebral hemorrhage.¹² Davis worked in a variety of late 19th century architectural styles, and was particularly drawn to the Second Empire and Queen Anne Styles.

¹ Center Harbor Historical Society, *Centre Harbor New Hampshire Historical Society 15th Anniversary 1971-1986* (Laconia, NH: J & J Printing Inc., 1986), 37.

² Not to be confused with the Center Harbor Townhouse (CEN0007), which operated as a school between 1930-1943 and 1946.

³ George Gary Bush, *History of Education in New Hampshire* (Washington: Government Print Office, 1898), 35.

⁴ Center Harbor Historical Society, 37.

⁵ *Annual Report of the Town officers of the Town of Centre Harbor, for the year Ending March 1st, 1887* (Meredith, NH: Meredith News Print, 1887), 3.

⁶ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1887*, 6.

⁷ Center Harbor Historical Society, 37. Once the Village School was opened, the former District No. 2 and No. 3 schools were closed.

⁸ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1887*, 6.

⁹ Gilbert S. Center, "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the John W. Busiel House" (1994), 13.

¹⁰ Center, 3.

¹¹ Anonymous, "Death of Arthur L. Davis" (*Laconia Democrat*, April 21, 1922).

¹² *New Hampshire, Death and Disinterment Records, 1754-1947*, Arthur L. Davis.

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The Building Committee hired C. D. Maloon to construct the Village School building for \$1,450.73.¹³ Charles D. Maloon (1838-1903) was a carpenter who resided in Meredith. He constructed the School in accordance with Davis' plans, "furnishing the inside of the house with hard wood instead of pine," including desks, stove, settees for the visiting committee,¹⁴ and constructing an attached wood shed and privies.¹⁵ The exact location of the original privies and woodshed is unknown, as they are not visible in any known photographs from the 1880s.

In 1886, the one-room schoolhouse was "the first of a more modern or improved type built in the town."¹⁶ The gable-end building faced southwest onto Dane Road (now NH Route 25B). (**Figure 3**) When it was constructed in 1886, the symmetrical façade had doors on either side of a center window. One entrance was for the boys, and one for the girls, each with their own cloakroom directly inside. According to the Town History, one entry had "the common water pail, dipper and wash basin rested on a shelf when not in use. In the other, wood was stored."¹⁷ The school had no running water and it was brought daily from a neighboring house. The interior was a large room with the teacher's desk on a raised platform at the southwest side, inside of the large window. The town history states that there was also an oil-burning stove on this platform, where lunches were prepared. The chimney was located on the opposite side of the building. This set-up must have necessitated a horizontal stove-pipe across the room. The hot lunch program was first introduced in the school by M. Lillian Hanson (1862-1931) with the aid of the Center Harbor Red Cross.¹⁸

An agreement was made with the Moultonborough School Board by which the village school children attended the spring term of 1886 in the old house, which was taught by Miss. Huntress of Moultonborough and lasted 11 weeks. The second term of 1886 was taught at the new Village School, with classes commencing October 17, 1886. Miss. Julia Etta True was paid \$70 for the ten-week term and had 25 pupils.¹⁹

The School Board expended \$17.86 to paint the Village School in 1890²⁰ and paid G. E. Cram \$40 to paint the building again in 1895.²¹

The first major alteration to A. L. Davis' design came in 1902, when a secondary classroom was added off of the northwest side of the original structure. (**Figure 4**) This classroom allowed for the single room to be separated into a Primary Department (with 20 students) and a Grammar Grade (with 19 students), creating a more age-specific learning environment.²² This first addition was three bays long and had a chimney at the north end of the gable roof. Lumber for the addition was supplied by James P. Leighton²³ and the addition was constructed by Fred. E. Webster, who was paid \$300 for his labor and \$72 for desks.²⁴

In 1919, the Moultonborough District No. 18 school combined with the Center Harbor Village School. (**Figure 5**) The Village School now accommodated children from Moultonborough, Center Harbor Neck, Center Harbor Village and Garnet Hill. While it shared the second classroom, Moultonborough paid the salary of a second teacher. The teacher of the Grammar Room received \$6/week and the teacher of the Primary Room \$5/week.²⁵

In 1921, the School Board addressed some issues with the school privies.

At the village school the toilet conditions were in very bad shape and so after careful consideration by the School Board and superintendent it was decided to purchase three chemical closets for the two rooms. Altho [sic] the initial cost was a little more than repairing the former outhouses it was deemed wise to protect the health of our pupils. These toilets are connected with the main rooms and are properly heated. They are proving very satisfactory.²⁶

¹³ Center Harbor Historical Society, 37.

¹⁴ Center Harbor Historical Society, 37.

¹⁵ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1887*, 6.

¹⁶ Center Harbor Historical Society, 37.

¹⁷ Center Harbor Historical Society, 37.

¹⁸ Center Harbor Historical Society, 37.

¹⁹ Center Harbor Historical Society, 37 and *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1887*, 9.

²⁰ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1890*, 12.

²¹ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1895*, 43.

²² *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1902*, 25.

²³ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1902*, 30.

²⁴ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st 1902*, 25.

²⁵ Center Harbor Historical Society, 37.

²⁶ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1921*, 61-62.

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Ironically, the 1921 Annual Report also applauds the success of the school lunch program, facilitated by the active Red Cross Association. "This association has placed the School Lunch management on such a sound pedagogical and economical basis that the system has been recognized by the State Supervisor of Health, Mrs. Hazel Smith, the grammar school teacher has been asked to prepare a detailed article for the New Hampshire Teachers' Magazine."²⁷

By 1928, the Center Harbor School Board was starting to recognize that the Village School Building was becoming crowded. The Town Report for that year states, "The cloak rooms are not large enough to properly care for the pupils' clothing and some change is needed very much."²⁸ The plaster ceiling in the grammar room was beginning to fail, and the suggestion was made to install a new steel ceiling as the "cheapest and best way to repair it."²⁹

Relief came in 1928-29, when an addition added more cloak room, expanded the kitchen area, and a new floor was constructed in the grammar room.³⁰ At this time, the 1902 addition was extended to its present length. The end chimney was removed, a concrete floor was laid under the entire addition, and the present pressboard panel ceiling was installed. Though the Annual Report for this year is not specific, it is fair to assume that the windows along the southwest side of the addition and southeast side of the original structure were altered at this time to provide more light to the classrooms. The kitchen addition to the northeast was also added at this time, providing a large room with built-in cupboards in which to prepare the hot lunches in a purpose-built space.

The following year, in 1929-30, extensive changes were made to the Village School grounds. In the summer of 1929, the site was graded, a concrete retaining wall was built, and a wire fence erected around the playground. This was accomplished due to the efforts of Mr. Dane, "who through the selectmen, enabled the schools to have such a great improvement at so moderate a price."³¹

Minor changes were made to the Village School in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1935-36, the Center Harbor Village School was fit with new outward opening doors and new rotating cap toilet ventilator.³² (**Figure 6**) The ventilator did not seem to improve the ventilation in the bathrooms and septic toilets were installed over the summer of 1936.³³ In 1946, the district school at the Town House closed, and the children of West Center Harbor merged with the Village Grammar and Primary School (as the Village School was then known).

On November 27, 1953, Edward Dane and Albert H. Waite sold the Town of Center Harbor a portion of land to the north of the School building for \$5.³⁴ This land was deeded to the School District in order to extend the playground.³⁵

By 1950, Center Harbor began discussing formulating a cooperative district with Meredith. Five years later, the Town of Center Harbor joined the Inter-Lakes Cooperative School District on June 30, 1955. In the 1960s, grades 1-3 were held in the little room with grades 4-6 in the big room. The local children walked home for lunch and those from farther afield paid approximately \$0.35 for a hot meal at noon. The lunch program was run by Gertrude Horne, who cooked the meals from scratch on a big old black stove in the kitchen.³⁶ The children had a playground at the south side of the school with swings and a slide, and played marbles and jump rope in the dirt. The field to the north of the building was used for games like soccer. The Center Harbor Village School held on as part of the Inter-Lakes Cooperative School District for another 15 years, with the last day of school in the building held on June 17, 1970.³⁷

The Inter-Lakes School District was authorized to dispose of the school. October 7, 1974, the School District sold the property to Edward Dane and Jean-Lamont P. Dane.³⁸ The following year, on May 27, 1975 Edward and Jean-Lamont Dane sold the property to the Town of Center Harbor.³⁹ Since this time, the Center Harbor Village School has remained in Town-ownership while under lease to the Centre Harbor Historical Society.

²⁷ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1921*, 63.

²⁸ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1928*, 60.

²⁹ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1928*, 60.

³⁰ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1929*, 62-63.

³¹ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1930*, 67.

³² *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1936*, 47.

³³ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1937*, 44.

³⁴ Belknap Country Registry of Deeds, Book 352, page 361.

³⁵ Center Harbor Historical Society, 41.

³⁶ Connie Johnson (former Center Harbor Village School Student), August 31, 2016.

³⁷ Center Harbor Historical Society, 41.

³⁸ Belknap County Registry of Deeds, Book 642, page 286.

³⁹ Belknap County Registry of Deeds, Book 652, page 131.

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Though other purpose-built schools remain in Center Harbor, the Village School is the only one-room schoolhouse that has not been demolished or renovated into a private residence. In the late 19th century, the Village School was one of four one-room schools in Center Harbor. The Town House School (District No. 4), at 19 College Road, and the Cram School (District No. 5), at 292 Waukewan Road, were sold by the town and are now single-family residences. The other contemporary one-room school, near Hawkins Pond on Piper Hill Road has been demolished.

42. Applicable NHDHR Historic Contexts (please list names from appendix C):

105. Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present

43. Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:

The Center Harbor Village Schoolhouse was constructed as a one-room schoolhouse in 1886. Over the eighty-four years it operated as a school, the small building evolved to fit the needs of the surrounding community. Through time, the structure acquired a series of several additions, transforming from a relatively simple three by four bay gable-roofed building into a larger structure, with ell and shed to the northwest, and wing and second ell to the northeast.

The Village Schoolhouse faces southwest, toward Dane Road (NH Route 25B). The building is located on a slight knoll, near the foot of Sunset Hill, and just above the Village of Center Harbor. The property is sited on the border between the edge of the rural village and open farm and forest land to the north and west.

The 1886 main block is Queen Anne in style. (Photo 1 & 2) It is one story with symmetrical gable-end facing the street. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A rustic flag pole is located at the gable-end and constructed of a small tree-trunk. Slightly behind it, is a decorative wooden finial. A brick chimney with decorative cap is located at the rear end of the gable. The roof has a modern overhang with open rake and enclosed rafters. The narrow fascia is flat and decorated by a shingle molding.

The main block sits on a brick foundation. This foundation is supported by a mortared field-stone underlayment at the northeast corner of the building. The asphalt driveway is built-up at the primary façade, overlapping some of the building sheathing. The crawlspace beneath the structure is vented through a small opening at the midpoint of the southeast side.

The wood frame is sheathed in wooden clapboard siding. There is a piece of half-round trim above the first-floor level at the primary façade, creating a belt across the gable end. The area above this trim is sheathed in decorative rows of shingles with fish scale, staggered, octagonal and square imbrication patterns. Other building trim includes narrow frieze board and narrow flat corner boards.

The fenestration of the primary façade is symmetrical. Two doors are located at the façade. The door surrounds are identical for each door, with narrow flat jambs. A slightly recessed transom window is located above each door, below a heavy decorative crown. The door at the northwest is six-panel and that at the southwest is four-panel. There is a triangular fixed sash at the gable end that is made up of six lights.

Along the southeast side of the building are several window units, each composed of a two-lite fixed sash above a 2/2 window within a flat frame with decorative crown. There is a single window unit at the southwest with three paired window units to the east.

When it was constructed in 1886, there was a center window at the primary façade, between the doors. (**Figure 3**) This window was removed in c. 1929. Early photographs of the building show a single wooden step beneath each door, dark window shutters, and a contrasting paint color in the gable-end. By 1902 the steps were rebuilt, creating a wide set of four steps between the two doors and the flagpole was added. (**Figure 4**) By the 1940s, these steps had been replaced by a large open porch. (**Figure 6**)

There is a long addition off of the southwest corner of the main block. (Photo 2, 3, & 4) Like the main block, this addition has an asphalt shingle roof and clapboard siding. The foundation of the addition is concrete. Here, the window units have been set in a contiguous band of nine windows across the southwest side. There are three two-lite louvered windows at the northeast elevation, just below the roof. A doorway is located at the northeast corner of the ell. The historic door has been replaced with a modern single-panel door.

The southern section of this ell was added in 1902 as a three-bay addition. (**Figures 4 & 5**) This addition had a chimney at the north end and was used as a second classroom. In 1929, the addition was extended to its present size. The windows were replaced and the chimney was removed. In c. 2015 a protective overhang was removed from over the exterior door by the Historical Society in an effort to mitigate rot issues.

There is a 1921 shed addition off of the east side of the ell. (Photo 3 & 4) When it was built in 1886, the original Schoolhouse had a privy and woodshed, but the location of this detached structure(s) is unknown. The shed has no

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windows and was sheathed in aluminum siding c. 2010.⁴⁰ The foundation is mixed, with concrete against the classroom addition, and mortared field-stone at the northeast side, above two ventilator windows. The presence of the windows suggest that this shed may have once housed a privy.

A wing addition is located off of the northeast end of the 1886 building. (Photos 3, 4, & 5) This was added in 1929 for use as a kitchen. Like the classroom addition, the kitchen sits atop a concrete foundation. There are three 2/2 windows on the south side, and no windows to the north.

The final section of the Center Harbor Village School is an off of the northeast end of the kitchen. (Photo 5) This is commonly referred to as the "Workroom" and was originally used as a woodshed. The workroom has a concrete block foundation, and clapboard sheathing. The structure has four lite single-sash windows. The date of the workroom is unknown and may have been constructed in 1902, when the first addition was made to the School. It does not appear in early images of the building, but is shown in a photograph that was taken c. 1920. **(Figure 5)** Most-likely this building originally served as either a privy, or, more-likely, as a woodshed.

The interior of the 1886 main block has plaster walls and ceilings with a wooden floor composed of narrow hardwood boards. The entrance has beadboard wainscot and built-in cabinets with paneled doors. These cabinets date to the mid-20th century. The former second entrance is now used as a closet for collections storage. This entrance has modern storage shelves, a modern closet, and a coat rail. Generally, the Center Harbor Village school has 4-panel interior doors.

The 1886 classroom has vertical bead-board wainscot, picture rail, and plain flat trim around doors and windows. (Photo 6) There are chalk boards along the northeast and southwest walls, with built-in chalk ledges. (Photo 7) The room is lit by c. 1925 ceiling fixtures and there is a modern gas-fired heater at the center of the northeast wall.

The interior of the 1929 classroom, in the ell, is somewhat similar to the 1886 classroom. (Photos 8 & 9) The walls of this room are plaster, with bead-board wainscot and picture rail. There are also built-in chalkboards in this room and slightly later period light fixtures hanging from the ceiling. The room has a concrete floor that is covered in sheet linoleum. The ceiling of this room is composed of paneled fiberboard (possibly Masonite, which was popular in the late 1930s and 1940s).

A small shed addition is located at the intersection of the two classrooms. This shed now houses a unisex bathroom and a small kitchen. Historically, this shed housed the school privies, which were upgraded to flush toilets in 1951, when running water was first introduced to the building.⁴¹ There was a narrow corridor along the north side of the shed and three small rooms at the south. A narrow boy's room was located at the northeast side of the shed and accessible from the end or the corridor or through the present bathroom door off of the 1886 classroom. A girl's room was next to the boy's room (west), off of a small changing room. The changing room was accessible from either classroom, through the present kitchen doors. There wasn't room for sinks in the bathrooms, and they were placed just inside either classroom.⁴² The shed was rebuilt in c. 1996.⁴³ The corridor was blocked off. The boy's room became the unisex bathroom and the girl's room and changing room became a kitchen.

The 1929 kitchen wing has plaster walls and ceiling, beadboard wainscot and picture rail. (Photo 10) This room has a linoleum floor. There is a chimney at the southwest side of the room which has been partly plastered over. Stove flues are visible in this chimney. An additional exterior vent is visible at the center of the northwest exterior wall, indicating the location of a former gas or electric stove. There are two storage closets at the north corner of the room.

The interior of the "workroom" is very different from the rest of the Village Schoolhouse. (Photo 11) This room has a pine floor, knotty-pine wainscot, sheetrock walls, and fiberboard tile ceiling. The interior treatments of this section of the building are mid-20th century, and suggest that this room was once unfinished space.

The 1.1-acre site has a large open area to the northwest of the school building, separated visually by a split-rail fence. The area beyond the fence was used as a playground between 1953 and 1970. There is a stone wall at the northeast side of the lot, and a chain link fence at the southeast. A semi-circular drive is located at the front of the building. There are lilacs planed along the front of the 1929 classroom and mature trees in the playground area.

⁴⁰ Seth Ira Stearns (Former President of the Center Harbor Historical Society), August 19, 2016.

⁴¹ *Annual Report...Ending March 1st, 1951*, 45.

⁴² Connie Johnson (Former Center Harbor Village School Student), August 31, 2016.

⁴³ Seth Ira Stearns (Former President of the Center Harbor Historical Society), August 19, 2016.

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44. National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

The Center Harbor Village School is individually eligible for the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places under criterion A and C.

The Village School is eligible for the NH State Register under Criterion A for the role it played in the civic and social history of the town. The Center Harbor Village School is a surviving example of an early purpose-built one-room schoolhouse that was later expanded to be the town-wide grammar school. Spurred by the adoption of the Town System and realizing the importance of investing in education, the School District employed a well-known area architect to design the school to be at the cutting-edge of its day. The School District further demonstrated their financial commitment to the building by upgrading the interior specification from pine to hardwood to create a more durable structure. This school served a large portion of Center Harbor's residence from its construction, through several school consolidations, until 1970. It was the last operational educational facility in Center Harbor prior to Center Harbor children having to travel to Meredith for their elementary education.

The Center Harbor Village Schoolhouse is also eligible for the New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an example of a Queen Anne schoolhouse. Though the school has seen many changes throughout its life, and was never a high-style example of its style, the 1886 main block retains many architectural details that are characteristic of its style, including the decorative shingles, roof finial, and decorative chimney cap. The building also retains many characteristics that are typical of a late 19th century one-room school, including separate boy's and girl's entrances, strictly symmetrical façade, large window groupings, rugged interior surfaces (wainscot), and large built-in chalkboards complete with chalk trays. In addition, the school was designed by a very well-known local architect.

45. Period of Significance:

A: 1886-1966 (arbitrary 50-year cut-off)

C: 1886

46. Statement of Integrity:

The Center Harbor Village School retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship feeling and association. The School has not been moved since its construction in 1886. Despite changes to other parts of the Town since its construction, the area immediately surrounding the School has changed little and maintained the mixed use character of the setting between the downtown core and the surrounding farm and forest land. The building retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Though historic changes were made to the structure, it retains many architectural features from the Victorian period and character-defining features of a rural school building. When it was converted for use as a museum in the late 20th century, minimal changes were made to the building and the unique characteristics of the schoolhouse interior were kept intact. Though some integrity of design may have been lost due to these changes, they were made in conjunction with changes in education and safety and sanitation standards, emphasizing the importance of the continued use of the building over an 84-year period. Moreover, the schoolhouse retains integrity of feeling and association. Because the interior space retains the lighting of a rural schoolhouse with faint smell of chalk in the air, the presence of display cabinets does not mask the former educational use of the Center Village School.

47. Boundary Discussion:

The State Register eligible property consists of the current tax map of the property, as shown on the Property Map on page 2. The property is bounded to the southwest by Dane Road (Route 25B), to the southeast by 92 Dane Road (Map 102, lot 28), to the northeast by 21 Kelsea Ave (Map 102, Lot 34) and 75/77 Bean Road (Map 210, Lot 2), and to the northwest by Edward Dane's property on Dane Road (Map 211, Lot 25).

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48. Bibliography and/or References:

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Woodford, E. M. "Map of Belknap County, New Hampshire." 1860. Library of Congress Website (www.loc.gov)

Surveyor's Evaluation:

NR listed: individual _____
within district _____

Integrity: yes _____
no _____

NR eligible: individual _____
within district _____
not eligible _____
more info needed _____

NR Criteria: A _____
B _____
C _____
D _____
E _____

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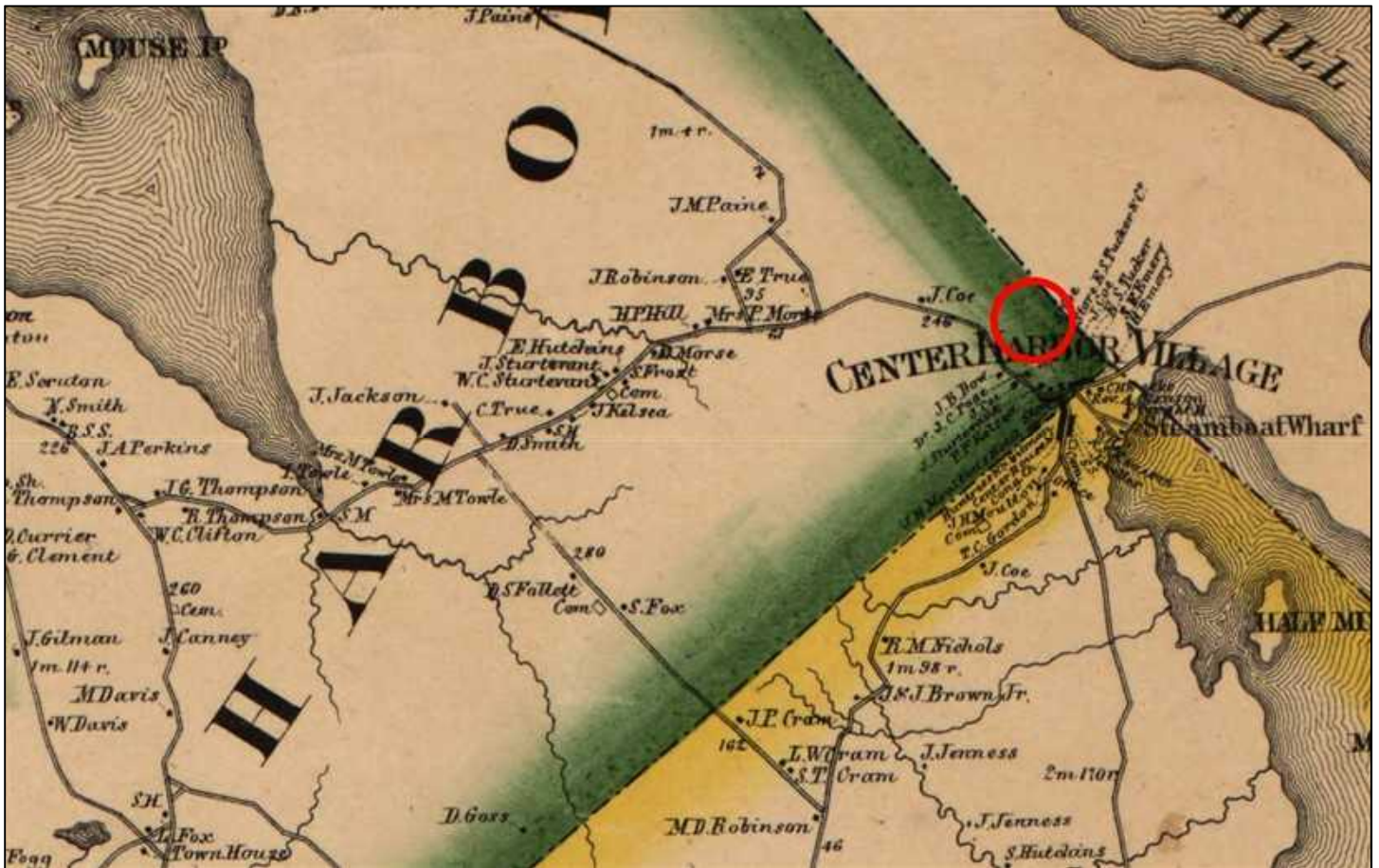


Figure 1: 1860 Map of Center Harbor, showing future location of Village School

Unfortunately, the 1860 Center Harbor village map does not extend far enough to the west to include the location of the school.

Source: D. Hamilton Hurd & Co., *Town and City Atlas of New Hampshire*



Figure 2: 1892 Map of Center Harbor P.O., showing Village School

Source: D. Hamilton Hurd & Co., *Town and City Atlas of New Hampshire*

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Figure 3: Center Harbor Village School, c. 1900

Source: Center Harbor Historical Society Collections

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Figure 4: Center Harbor Village School, c. 1902

Center Harbor Village School shortly after 3-bay addition to the north.

Source: Center Harbor Historical Society Collections

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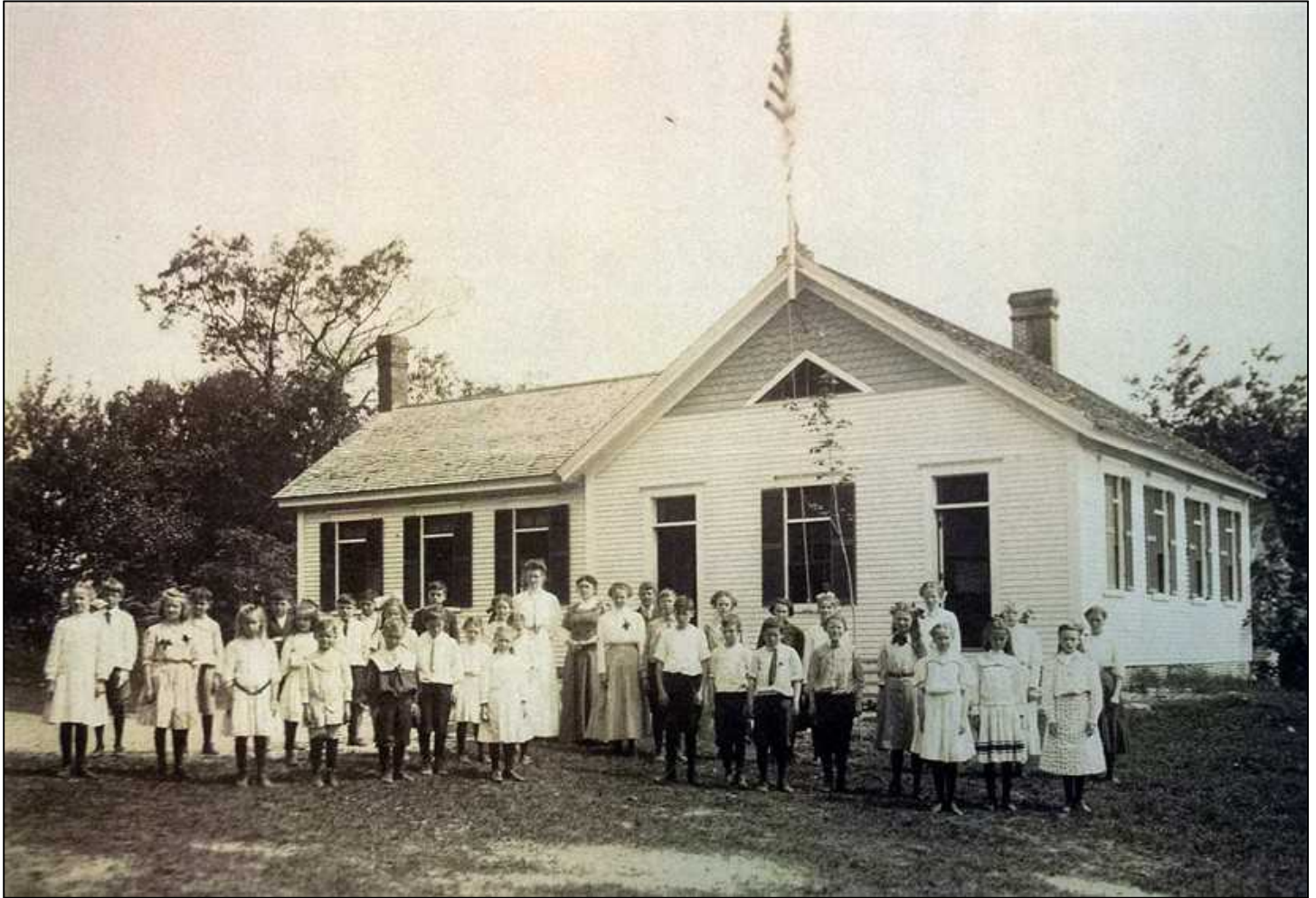


Figure 5: Center Harbor Village School, c. 1920

Source: Center Harbor Historical Society Collections

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Figure 6: Center Harbor Village School, 1941

Front Row, L to R: Arlene Horne, Mary Colby, Frances Abbott, Unknown, Harry Abbott, Robert Beane, Robert Leighton.

2nd Row: Charlotte Batchelder, Jane Worthen, Carol Paine LeFlore

3rd Row: Ralph Greene, Gloria Racine, Virginia Bruno, Barbara Lord, Eleanor Beane, Ann Tulley

Teacher: Louise Moulton

2 Boys at far right: Hazen Bickford (glasses) and Eugene Manville

Source: Center Harbor Historical Society Collections

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # CEN0010

Date photos taken: August 13, 2016



Photo # 2 Description: Left to right: classroom addition, 1886 school, kitchen, and "workroom."
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0055.NEF Direction: North



Photo # 3 Description: Left to Right: "workroom", kitchen, shed (1886 school behind), classroom addition.
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0046.NEF Direction: Southeast

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # CEN0010

Date photos taken: August 13, 2016



Photo # 4 Description: Left to right: "workroom", kitchen, 1886 school, shed, classroom addition.
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0050.NEF Direction: Southwest



Photo # 5 Description: 1886 School at left, kitchen at middle, "workroom" at right.
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0053.NEF Direction: Northwest

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # CEN0010

Date photos taken: August 13, 2016



Photo # 6 Description: Interior of 1886 classroom.
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0019.NEF

Direction: North



Photo # 7 Description: Chalkboard detail, 1886 classroom.
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0023.NEF

Direction: Southwest

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # CEN0010

Date photos taken: August 13, 2016



Photo # 8 Description: Interior of classroom addition.
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0039.NEF

Direction: Northwest

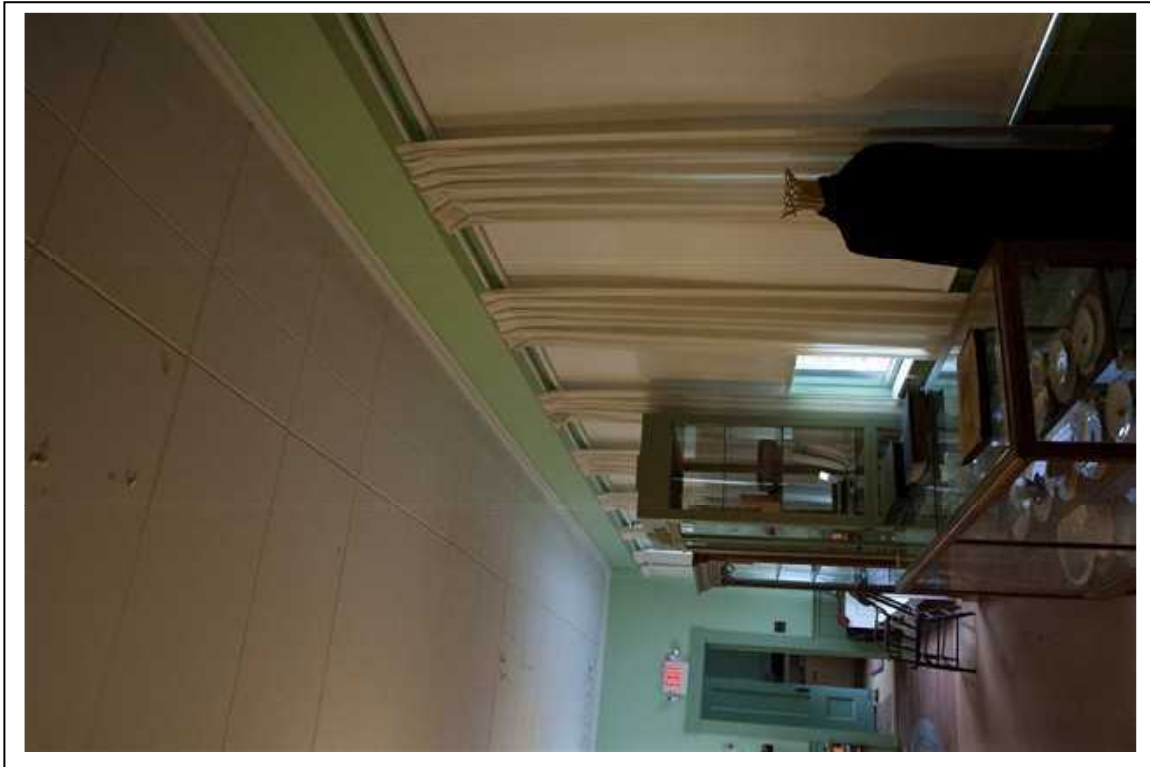


Photo # 9 Description: Interior of classroom addition.
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0042.NEF

Direction: South

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # CEN0010

Date photos taken: August 13, 2016



Photo # 10 Description: Interior of Kitchen, facing door into "Workroom"
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0024.NEF

Direction: Northeast



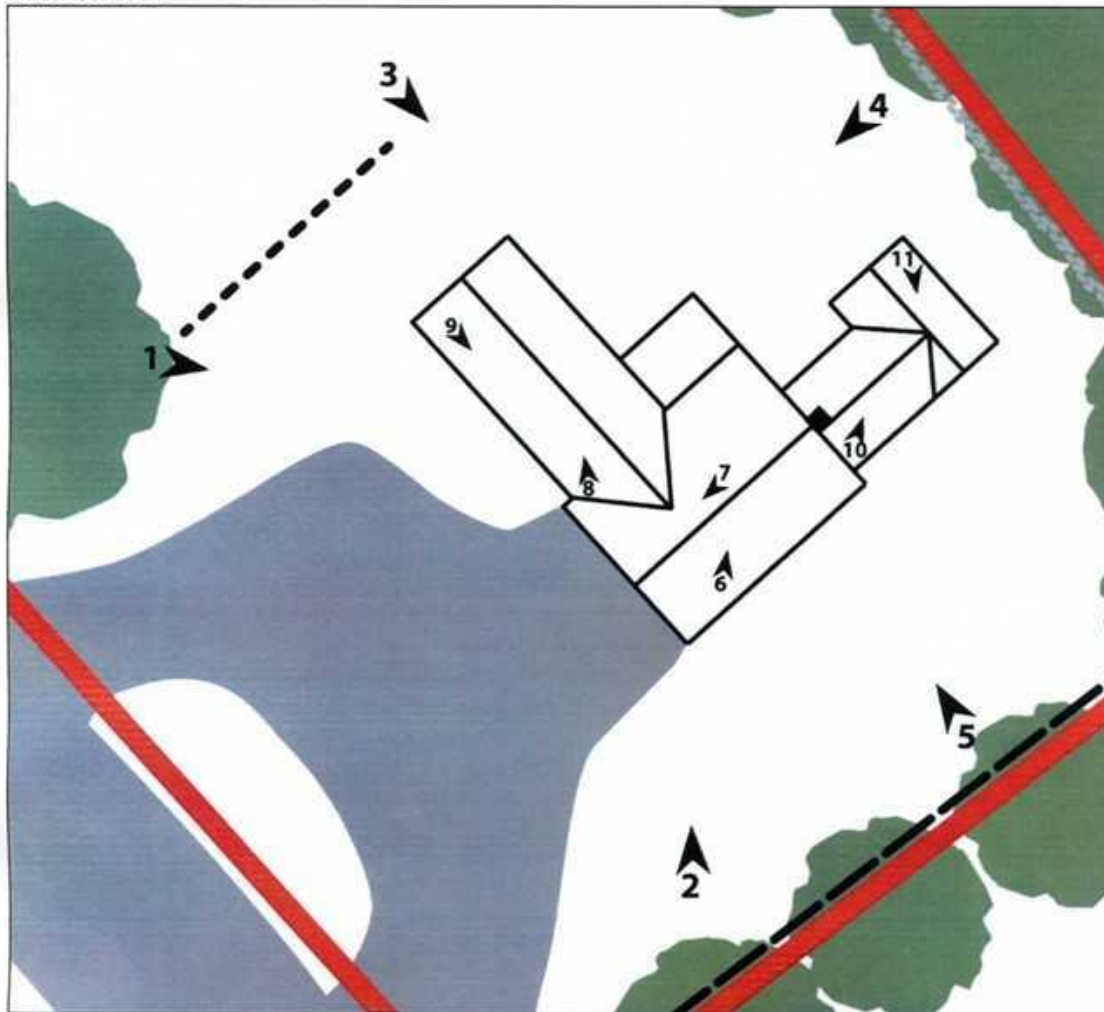
Photo # 11 Description: Interior of "Workroom" facing door to Kitchen
Reference (file name or frame#): DSC_0034.NEF

Direction: South

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # CEN0010

PHOTO KEY:



I, the undersigned, confirm that the photos in this inventory form have not been digitally manipulated and that they conform to the standards set forth in the NHDHR Photo Policy. These photos were printed at the following commercial printer OR were printed using the following printer, ink, and paper: Rite Aid Pharmacy, Meredith, NH.
(Color photos must be professionally printed.)
The negatives or digital files are housed at/with: 309 Waukegan Road, Center Harbor, NH.

SIGNED:

FOR STATE REGISTER LISTING ONLY!

If this inventory form is being submitted for consideration of New Hampshire State Register listing, have you included:

- ☒ a photo CD with digital images included in the nomination (does not apply if film photography was used)
- ☒ the State Register Contact Information sheet