

Determination of Eligibility (DOE)

Inventory #: ENF0027

DOE Review Date: 7/10/2024

Date Received: 7/3/2024

Final DOE Approved: Yes

Property Name: Enfield Center School

Area:

Address: 1047 NH Route 4

Town: Enfield

County: Grafton

Reviewed For: SR

DOE Program(s):

State Register

Determination of Eligibility:

National Register eligible, individually	Integrity: Yes	Level: Local			
State Register eligible, individually					
Criteria:	A: Yes	B: No	C: Yes	D: No	E: No

Areas of Significance(s):

Education

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance: 1851 to 1974

Boundary:

The State Register boundary is tax map lot 39, lot 14.

Statement of Significance:

The Enfield Center School is eligible for listing in the State Register for its role in the education of Enfield's students from 1851-1936, for its role in the social history of the community as the headquarters of the Earnest Workers Club from 1936-the early 1980s, and now under the ownership of the Enfield Historical Society. It is a well-preserved example of a schoolhouse that now functions as a museum.

Comments:

The DOE committee agrees that the property has the potential for National Register eligibility, but additional information and interior photographs would be necessary.

Follow Up:

Notify appropriate parties.

INDIVIDUAL INVENTORY FORM

NHDHR INVENTORY # ENF0027

Name, Location, Ownership

Historic name Enfield Center School
Street and number 1047 NH Rt. 4A
City or town Enfield
County Grafton
Current owner Enfield Historical Society

Function or Use

Current use(s) museum
Historic use(s) school

Architectural Information

Style Greek Revival
Architect/builder unknown
Source _____
Construction date 1851
Source research, physical evidence
Alterations, with dates Renovations in 1900, 1908, and 1950s, including ventilation tower, new front entrance, and some windows
Moved? no yes date: _____

Exterior Features

Foundation granite
Cladding wood clapboards
Roof material asphalt shingles
Chimney material brick
Type of roof gable
Chimney location rear, ridge
Number of stories 2
Entry location façade, off-center
Windows 12/12 and 2/2 double hung
Replacement? no yes date: _____

Site Features

Setting rural village
Outbuildings N/A



Photo #1 Direction: SE
Date September 2023

Landscape features mature trees, fence
Tax Map map 39, lot 14
Acreage 0.17 acres
State Plane Feet (NAD83) X: 264215.3, Y: 121253.8

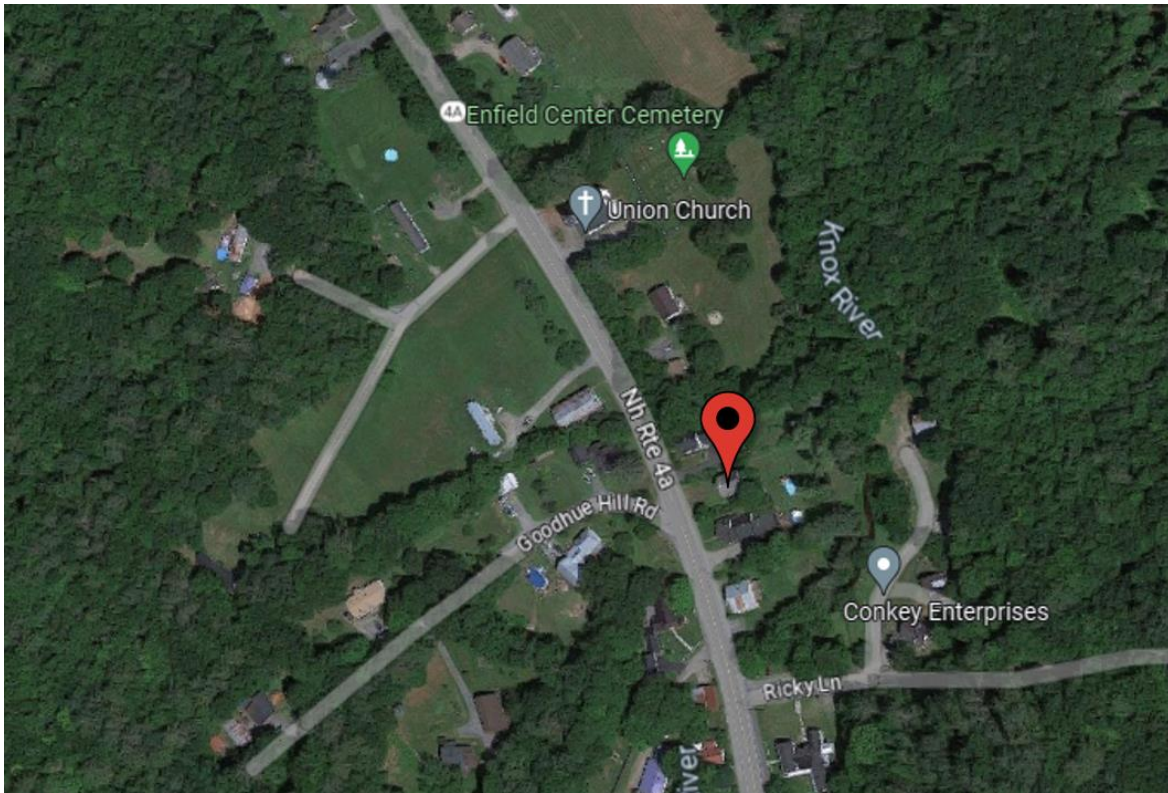
Form prepared by

Name Andrew Cushing
Organization Mascoma Valley Preservation
Date of Survey September 2023

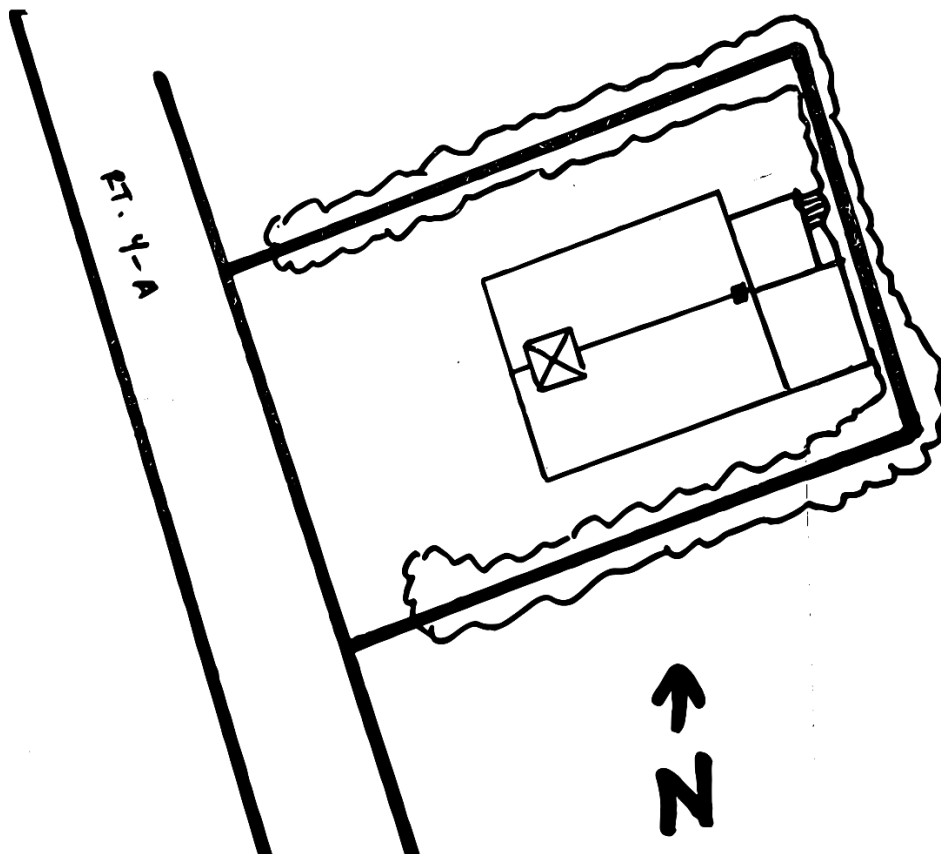
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Location Map



Site Map



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

Enfield was incorporated in 1761, but it took decades for the town to organize its government and establish roads and schools. Like most New Hampshire communities, Enfield was predominantly agricultural, though pockets of industrial development did occur in Enfield Center along the Knox River and especially in North Enfield along the Mascoma River. Enfield's development was also spurred by the establishment of the Enfield Shaker Village just northwest of Enfield Center along the shores of Mascoma Lake in 1793, the arrival of the 4th New Hampshire Turnpike in 1800, which ran through Enfield Center, and later by the Northern Railroad (1848).

On June 13, 1793, taxpayers "Voted a school house be erected in each district 16x23 feet and that 150 pounds be assessed therefor – the frame to be erected before Oct. 1, 1794."¹ In Enfield Center, or District No. 11, this first schoolhouse was located on Goodhue Hill Road.² By the mid-19th century, when Enfield's population was at its zenith, the town had 18 school districts:

- No. 1, Enfield Village
- No. 2, Shaker Hill
- No. 3, Jones Hill
- No. 4, East Village, Lockehaven
- No. 5, Moses Choate
- No. 6, East Hill
- No. 7, Oak Hill
- No. 8, Samuel Choate
- No. 9, Cambridgeville
- No. 10, George Hill
- No. 11, Enfield Center**
- No. 12, North End, Town House
- No. 13, Shaker Village (Church Family)
- No. 14, Potato Hill
- No. 15, West Enfield, Mont Calm, Fox Hollow
- No. 16, Benjamin Choate, Howe Hill
- No. 17, Fish Market
- No. 18, Shaker Village (South Family)

Per 1805 state law, these school districts were responsible for supervising, staffing, and building/maintaining their own schoolhouses for the area children. Typically, this autonomy led to great differences between districts, with some districts boasting modern schoolhouses and others lacking free standing buildings at all. Throughout the 19th century, the state legislature slowly adopted standards for public education, attempting to equalize districts and improve qualifications for teachers. It seems that in Enfield and adjacent Canaan, though, had a townwide school fund that was used to hire teachers and build/renovate schoolhouses from early on. This process was somewhat removed from the normal taxpayer-approved expenditures, but likely helped equalize the districts – a practice that was later codified in state law in 1885.

An 1808 state law mandated that teachers have a certificate from an "English grammar school master and learned minister of the gospel, or preceptor of some academy, or president, professor or tutor of some college" and that an elected board of supervisors inspect each town's schoolhouses annually.³ By the 1840s, however, investments in public education had not progressed. The state legislature appointed a State Commissioner of Common Schools in 1846 and began publishing annual reports meant to highlight districts' shortcomings and share approved designs for new construction. The first commissioner was Dartmouth professor, Charles Brickett

¹ *Enfield Advocate*, Dec. 9, 1898.

² Nancy Blanchard Sanborn, ed. *Enfield, New Hampshire 1761-2000: The History of a Town Influenced by the Shakers* (Portsmouth, NH: Peter Randall, 2006), 168.

³ James Garvin, "Summary of the Development of District School Buildings in New Hampshire," 2016.

Haddock (1796-1861). Haddock was the nephew of Daniel Webster and was born in present-day Franklin. After graduating from Dartmouth College, he served as a minister in various Upper Valley communities, rhetoric professor at Dartmouth, and state representative for Hanover. In his role as representative, he pushed for education reforms – including the 1846 legislation that earned him the inaugural role of commissioner.⁴

In 1847 Haddock published his first report, in which he shared some of his findings. He called many of the schools he visited “ill constructed,” “badly ventilated,” “utterly repugnant to all habits of neatness, thought taste, or purity,” and “absolutely dangerous to health and morals.” His findings showed that these conditions were true regardless of location in rural areas or villages. He advocated for towns to build more spacious schools on better lots of land.⁵ Two years later, in 1849, the legislature approved funding to send every selectboard in the state a copy of a national publication that included model schoolhouse design. This publication delved into the science of ventilation and ergonomics and shared two examples in New Hampshire, a schoolhouse in Dublin and Greenland. These two schoolhouses were gable front designs in the Greek Revival style, with interior cloak rooms and wood stoves, with pipes running the length of the building to a single rear chimney.⁶

In Enfield Center, population growth and progressive pressure resulted in a new schoolhouse being built in 1851, on land purchased from David F. Johnson.⁷ In the 1852 annual report (summarizing the prior calendar year), the superintending committee wrote about the previous schoolhouse on Goodhue Hill: “The large number of very small children, and the small and very inconvenient house, rendered it impossible to make much advancement in the studies.”⁸ It also reminded readers that “If you wish for first rate schools, you must furnish the means to obtain first rate teachers.”⁹ Its first year of operation, the Enfield Center school taught between 40 and 44 pupils (compared to 10-25 in other districts).

It is possible that the new school was built not only to accommodate village students, but also to consolidate nearby District 12. In 1855 the superintending committee began encouraging the consolidation of schools, and in 1859 the town house was relocated closer to Enfield Center, rendering adjacent District 12 less necessary. In the mid-1800s, the center school was the third largest, behind North Enfield (District 1) and Shaker Village (District 13). And yet, the annual reports reveal just one teacher for the entire school.

Annual school reports illustrate familiar tensions between students, teachers, and parents. According to the 1856 report, “Many of our school-houses are miserable shanties. Those in Districts Nos. 3, 6, 7, 5, are fit only for fuel. Why do not some of our wealthy parents live in such houses? In several of the districts, the usefulness of our schools has been destroyed by dissensions among parents.”¹⁰ The 1859 annual report stated, “If all our scholars had this distance to walk every morning before school, we should have more orderly schools than we now have. Their superfluous animal spirits would thus evaporate before they entered the school-room, and when there they would be ready for their proper work.”¹¹ In 1863 Enfield Center was specifically highlighted: “There are scholars in this school...that have a greater genius for hitching and twisting on the seat, than for learning.”

Perhaps because of the fidgeting students, the school was eventually divided between two age groups. The 1866 annual report “earnestly recommended” this division because of the building’s two distinct floors.¹² By the 1880s the school offered primary school and a higher department. In 1888 Enfield had just nine school districts,

⁴ Charles Brickett Haddock, Dartmouth Library, Archives, and Manuscripts, <https://archives-manuscripts.dartmouth.edu/agents/people/713?&page=1>

⁵ Henry Barnard, ed. *School Architecture; or Contributions to the Improvement of School-houses in The United States*, “Extracts from the ‘Report of the Commissioner of Common Schools, to the Legislature of New Hampshire, June Session, 1847,’” (NY: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1849), 24-25.

⁶ Garvin, “Summary of the Development of District School Buildings in New Hampshire,” 3-5.

⁷ Grafton County Deeds. Book 216, Page 75.

⁸ 1852 Enfield Annual Report, “Report of the Superintending School Committee of Enfield,” 14-15.

⁹ Ibid, 12.

¹⁰ 1856 Enfield Annual Report, “Report of the Superintending School Committee of Enfield,” 21-22.

¹¹ 1859 Enfield Annual Report, “Report of the Superintending School Committee of Enfield,” 15

¹² 1866 Enfield Annual Report, “Report of the Superintending School Committee of Enfield.”

and the following year, the number had dropped to seven. During this time of consolidation and gradation, several changes were made to the building. In 1874 the school received new seats ("The school house needs new seats. If anyone doubts this let them sit on one of the seats three consecutive hours").¹³ In 1881 more new furnishings were purchased and the interior was repaired. In 1900 the cupola was added for ventilation. In 1908 the central front doorway was replaced with the single side door to better accommodate coats and book storage.

Further changes were made following the Spanish Flu epidemic of 1918 when the state legislature passed laws mandating certain sanitation and health requirements in schools. By 1921, some of the windows were replaced with 2/2 sash and the rear bathroom addition offered attached toilets with chemical tanks. "The lighting is still far from satisfactory..." wrote the superintending committee, but no additional windows were installed. Lastly, in 1923, a new hardwood floor was installed in the primary room.

By 1936 the Enfield Center School closed for the first time. The 1937 annual report stated, "The final step in bringing all of the schoolchildren in the school District of Enfield to one building was taken this year. The school at Enfield Center was closed and arrangements were made for the transportation of these pupils to the Village School. This means that for the first time in the history of Enfield all of the school pupils are housed under one roof."¹⁴ (The brick school in North Enfield/Enfield Village was constructed in 1906/7 and expanded in 1924.) At the 1936 town meeting, voters were asked to approve the sale of the school, but this article was voted down. Protests from parents and lobbying by groups like the Earnest Workers Club, kept the school in operation through the 1940s.¹⁵

Earnest Workers Club

In 1947 a \$500 sale was made to the Earnest Workers Club (EWC), a group that had been using space in the school for a few years.¹⁶ The EWC was a women's-only organization that ten women formed in 1913 "to promote social and intellectual development" and "raise money for the support of preaching in Union Church, or any object considered best by voting members." For most of its life, the group worked especially hard to supplement income at the Union Church. Meetings were every two weeks and the agendas included business, a program presented by a member, social hour with refreshments, and a hymn. Often during the program (which could be a book read aloud or a film viewing or even a visit from the remaining sisters at the Enfield Shaker Village), the women would knit or sew a quilt to be raffled off. Hostesses that strayed from these rules would be fined one quarter, a practice that likely existed to keep meetings simple. Hostesses were to provide one beverage and two kinds of snacks, with a pickle constituting a dish.¹⁷

The EWC was known for its fundraisers, which included summer lawn parties and ice cream socials that drew on the seasonal residents on Mascoma Lake. The group organized summer fairs, raffles, musical programs, plays, and suppers. With this income, the EWC helped pay for the Union Church's ministerial salary, new hymnals, installation of electricity, carpeting, and Vacation Bible School supplies. Other charitable giving included disaster relief on a national and statewide level (e.g. the Canaan Fire of 1923, Colebrook flooding in 1929, or Dust Bowl sufferers), the purchase of a shared hospital bed (which was loaned out under the condition that it be returned "clean and free of bed bugs"),¹⁸ and care packages for soldiers. There were individual acts of kindness, too. The women provided, "flowers, cards, and "sunshine baskets" for those who had experienced illness or accidents. During the Great Depression, the group paid for dental bills, groceries, and fuel for those in need.

¹³ 1874 Enfield Annual Report, "Report of the Superintending School Committee of Enfield."

¹⁴ 1937 Enfield Annual Report, "Report of the Superintending School Committee of Enfield," 10.

¹⁵ Wilson B. Roberts, "W.B. Roberts, Local Historian, Traces Story of Earnest Workers, Enfield Ctr." *Canaan Reporter and Enfield Advocate*, 1950. In scrapbook collection of Enfield Historical Society.

¹⁶ Grafton County Deeds, Book 755, Page 318.

¹⁷ Frances K. Childs, "The Earnest Workers: The Club and Clubhouse, 1913-1988. (Enfield, NH: 1991).

¹⁸ Wilson Roberts, "Half-Century of Community Service Is Marked by Earnest Workers Club," *Enfield Advocate*, September 5, 1963.

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Records show that they paid for firewood for newlyweds in need, nurses to help new mothers, and Christmas gifts for struggling families.¹⁹

Minutes reveal the EWC members also had fun together. The women made field trips and took picnics to Mascoma Lake and Crystal Lake; Washington, Tilton, and South Newbury, NH; and movie screenings at Whitney Hall in Enfield Village. They held annual dinner parties for themselves and special guests, and hosted occasional “Gentlemen’s Nights” where husbands were allowed to join. Membership peaked at 41 in 1947 but had declined to 13 in 1983. Many members were former students and teachers at the school.²⁰

The EWC made some changes to the school to accommodate its needs. They removed the partition between the privies in the back and transformed the space into a kitchen, which was then expanded in 1954. Also in 1954, they removed the first-floor blackboard partition to create more space for suppers and meetings. During the EWC’s more than three decades of ownership, the organization kept the building painted and roofed and the yard fenced. Many of the maintenance projects were undertaken by the members themselves, though they did rely on help from villagers for roofing and exterior painting.²¹

In 1983 – the 70th anniversary of the EWC – the building was transferred to the Enfield Historical Society. This organization was founded in 1976 and acquired its first building – the Lockehaven Schoolhouse – in 1978. The Earnest Workers Club had already created a small museum in the building dedicated to Enfield Center in 1963, making the transition a logical one.²² The Historical Society made some updates to the building, including re-replacing some 2/2 windows, installing new electrical wiring, building new rooms upstairs, and making some life/fire safety improvements. The museum was officially opened in July 1991. Today, the Center School is used to house the historical society’s collection and to host occasional programs.

In 2024 the town of Enfield approved the creation of a local historic district in Enfield Center, including the Enfield Center School, Union Church, and Town House.

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

- 1001. Elementary and secondary education, 1770-present.
- 1100. Local government, 1630-present.
- 1203. Social organizations in New Hampshire.

Architectural Description and Comparative Evaluation:

The Enfield Center School sits on a small (less than one acre) lot in the village of Enfield Center. The two story, gable front school faces NH Route 4-A and is one of several institutional and civic buildings in the otherwise residential village that developed linearly along the former 4th NH Turnpike in the early to mid-19th century. The grassy lot’s boundary is marked with shrubbery and fencing, including a white picket fence at the western border with Route 4-A.

The two story, wood framed building is oriented on a roughly east-west axis and rests on a foundation of cut granite capstones. It measures 26’ wide and 32’ long, with smaller rear additions. It has an asphalt roof, is clapboarded, and windows are a variety of 12/12, 12/8, 8/12, and 2/2 double hung sash. The façade faces west and serves as the main entrance, located at the ground floor in the SW corner. Details include the gable’s continuous return, which creates a clapboarded tympanum in the gable end; corner pilasters with doubly panelized insets; a simple frieze and rake board with 45-degree bed molding and cornice; and a ventilation tower.

¹⁹ Childs, “The Earnest Workers.”

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

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The tower rests on a clapboarded platform, is capped with a shallow pyramidal roof, and is finished with louvers and corner boards.

Except for the main entrance, the façade's first floor is windowless. The door dates to 1908 and has six panels. Its surround is mostly flat stock, though the header was given a pedimented shape to mimic the windows on the side elevations on the first floor. On the second story, there are two 12/12 windows in the extreme bays, with headers that coincide with the building's frieze. A wooden sign that reads "1851" is attached to the central space between the two windows.

The side (north and south) elevations each contain four bays, set toward the eastern end/rear of the building to accommodate the front stairwells. The side elevations' corner boards are also flat stock, omitting the panelized treatment of the façade. At the southern elevation, the ground floor windows are wood replacement 8/12 sash and date to the Enfield Historical Society era. These sash are covered by aluminum storms and set in a casing with a pedimented header. On the second story, the windows are 2/2 replacement sash dating to the early 1900s. At the northern elevation the ground floor 12/8 windows appear to be original and are covered with aluminum storms. The westernmost window bay no longer includes a window, but instead a door, possibly for a wood or coal chute. Upstairs, the fenestration matches the southern elevation.

The rear elevation is mostly obscured by various shed roof additions. At the northwest corner is a one-story 11' x 12' kitchen addition from 1954 and at the northeast corner is a two-story 8' x 10' former privy with a secondary egress accessed by a pressure treated stairwell and landing on the first floor. A pair of 2/2 windows is nestled above the roof of the kitchen and aside the two-story privy, bringing in light to the upstairs room of the main school building.

On the first floor, the space is mostly dedicated to one room. A small vestibule separates the main schoolroom from the entrance and a long stairwell added in 1908 runs most of the width of the building, leading from the vestibule. The main room is finished with narrow strip hardwood flooring, plaster walls, and tongue-and-groove board ceiling. Two posts along the central axis provide support for the second floor – one wooden and square (taking the place of a blackboard partition removed in the 1950s), the other a cast iron column. All window and door casing are flat stock.

The rear privy and 1954 kitchen addition were combined in 1954 to create one larger space. This addition includes shelving, cupboards, a sink with hand pump, and a cooking stove. The walls and ceiling are finished with drywall and the flooring is vinyl or linoleum. A serving window between the addition and the main space has since been blocked off.

On the second floor, the space is now divided into several rooms, but it was originally one room. The ceiling is coved, though the coved bottom does not tie into the exterior walls. Rather, the cove ends 12-18" inward, as if resting on a shelf. The floors are narrow strip hardwood and the walls and ceiling are covered in beadboard (or blackboard as is the case on the front wall) over plaster. Original fabric can be found in the southwest closet, which is accessed by a four-panel door with a slightly pedimented header (the only original door in the building, though probably not in its original location). Inside the closet, there is evidence of the room's horizontal board wainscot, plaster walls, wallpaper border, and original blackboard. Lighting fixtures appear to date to the 1940s.

The new partitions toward the rear of the room were done sympathetically and provide office and curatorial space for the historical society. These walls are finished with horizontally-laid beadboard and salvaged window sash. In the privy addition, most of the original fabric remains intact: unpainted beadboard walls and ceiling and a partition for boys/girls. The seats and doors have been removed.

Changes to the building since its construction in 1851 include the addition of the ventilation tower in 1900 and the alteration of the front entrance in 1908, which used to be a central pair of four paneled doors set within an entablature with wide casing and a pedimented header (see Figures 1 and 2). Some window sash were replaced in the 20th century: first with 2/2 and later with 8/12. The privies had been renovated in the late 1940s and a rear

kitchen addition made in 1954. Interior changes also include the removal and addition of various walls, installation of beadboard, and a new front stairwell from 1908 when the main entrance was changed. When the new stairwell was installed, the blackboard upstairs was altered. Previously, it had been located on the front wall, in canted alcove. After the renovation, a wall was built straight across the width of the room and the alcove space became a closet. It is unknown what the pre-1908 stairwell(s) to the second floor looked like, but they were likely steep, narrow, and L-shaped or U-shaped.

The only other extant schoolhouse in Enfield is the Lockehaven School, a one-room rural schoolhouse that possibly dates to the 1820s.²³ Other two-story wood-framed schools in Grafton County's Upper Valley include Canaan's Union Academy (a private school with late Federal detailing dating to 1839 – now that town's historical society museum), Lyme Center Academy (1839), and Haverhill's Ladd Street School (1849, also now that town's historical society museum). Later consolidated schools in Warren (1890), Piermont (1894), Orford (1898), and Lyme (1911) exhibit Victorian detailing including eclectic shingling and towers and dormers. Elsewhere in New Hampshire, a similar building type exists in Weare. The Clinton Grove Academy was built in 1874 and exhibits similar massing, details, and symmetry to Enfield Center.

National or State Register Criteria Statement of Significance:

The Enfield Center School is significant for its contributions to the education of Enfield students between 1851 and 1947. During this time, the school served primary grades, but also eventually secondary grades – exhibiting slow but steady investments in educating students of all ages. The building is also significant for its role after the closing of the school in 1947. For nearly four decades, the building was the headquarters of the Earnest Workers Club, a women's organization that fundraised to improve the village life of Enfield Center residents through acts of kindness and sustained support for the Enfield Center Union Church.

The Enfield Center School is significant for its vernacular Greek Revival architecture, particularly as a somewhat rare two-story example of a rural schoolhouse. Its design was possibly inspired by nearby academies in Lyme and Canaan, both built more than a decade earlier, but more likely its two stories reflected the growing population of Enfield Center and the district's competition with faster-growing North Enfield. Its 20th century changes, including the ventilation tower, new off-center front entrance, 2/2 windows, beadboard interior finishes, and rear kitchen addition, altered the appearance of the building but are now also historic.

Period of Significance:

1851, date of construction
1851-1947, operation as a two-room school
1945-1974 (50-year cut-off), clubhouse for Earnest Workers Club

Statement of Integrity:

The Enfield Center School exhibits all aspects of integrity, thanks to its sympathetic re-uses starting in the 1940s. The two-story school remains in its original location and rural setting in Enfield Center; retains most of design, materials, and workmanship from its 1851 construction and 20th century alterations; and continues to convey the feeling and association of a village schoolhouse and clubhouse for a social organization.

Boundary Description and Justification:

The recommended boundary is the tax map lot 39, lot 14, as illustrated on page 2.

²³ See Andrew Cushing, State Register Nomination for Lockehaven School. September 2023.

Bibliography and/or References:

Barnard, Henry, ed. *School Architecture; or Contributions to the Improvement of School-houses in The United States*. "Extracts from the 'Report of the Commissioner of Common Schools, to the Legislature of New Hampshire, June Session, 1847.'" NY: A.S. Barnes & Co., 1849.

Childs, Frances K. "The Earnest Workers: The Club and Clubhouse, 1913-1988. Enfield, NH: 1991.

Enfield Annual Report. Various dates.

Garvin, James. "Summary of the Development of District School Buildings in New Hampshire." 2016.

Grafton County Deeds.

Enfield Advocate. Various articles and dates.

Sanborn, Nancy Blanchard, ed. *Enfield, New Hampshire 1761-2000: The History of a Town Influenced by the Shakers*. Portsmouth, NH: Peter Randall, 2006.

Roberts, Wilson. "Half-Century of Community Service Is Marked by Earnest Workers Club." *Enfield Advocate*, September 5, 1963.

Roberts, Wilson B. "W.B. Roberts, Local Historian, Traces Story of Earnest Workers, Enfield Ctr." *Canaan Reporter and Enfield Advocate*, 1950. In scrapbook collection of Enfield Historical Society.

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 _____



Figure 1. Enfield Center School, c.1880. Enfield Historical Society collection. Note the original front door.

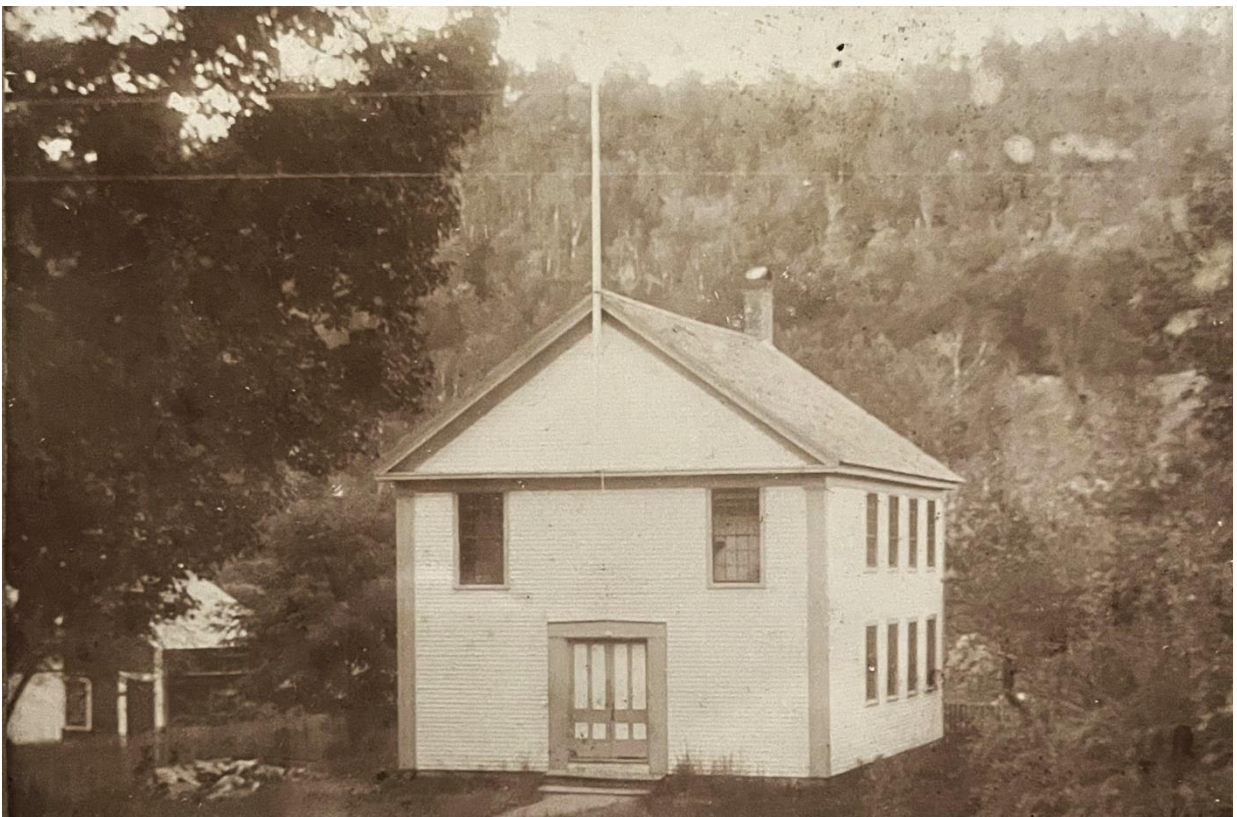


Figure 2. Enfield Center School, pre-1900. Enfield Historical Society collection. Note the flagpole.

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Figure 3. Enfield Center School class photo, 1895. Enfield Historical Society collection.



Figure 4. Enfield Center School, c. 1950 as Earnest Workers Club. Note the addition of the ventilation tower and alteration of the front door.



Photo # 2 Description (with direction): Context, looking east across Rt. 4-A



Photo # 3 Description (with direction): Façade, looking northeast.

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Photo # 4 Description (with direction): South elevation, looking north.



Photo # 5 Description (with direction): Rear elevation, with privy addition to the left/south. Looking west.



Photo # 6 Description (with direction): North elevation, looking SE.



Photo # 7 Description (with direction): Detail of façade's gable end and corner pilasters. Looking NE.



Photo # 8 Description (with direction): Interior, first floor, looking SW toward front entrance.



Photo # 9 Description (with direction): Interior, second floor, looking east toward c.1990 partition.



Photo # 10 Description (with direction): Interior, second floor, looking SW toward front and 1908 blackboard.



Photo # 11 Description (with direction): Interior, second floor, looking NW at original blackboard, now hidden in storage closet.

COMPARABLE PROPERTIES



Lyme Center Academy (1839).



Canaan Academy (1839).

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Ladd Street School, Haverhill (1849).



Clinton Grove Academy, Weare (1874).

PHOTO KEYS

