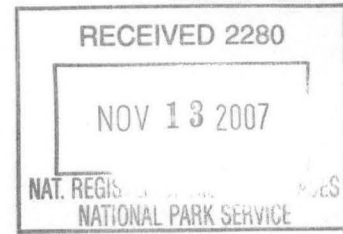


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1312

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 any 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 South School
other names/site number Moses S. Bartlett's School, Kimball School, Number 8 District School

2. Location

street & number 6 Schoolhouse Road not for publication
city or town Shutesbury vicinity
state Massachusetts code MA county Franklin code 011 zip code 01072

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Brona Simon

November 6, 2007

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon
Massachusetts Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

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 this 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):

lv

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

12.26.07

South School
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	building
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: granite

walls WOOD: clapboard

roof asphalt shingle

other wood trim

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

South School
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

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 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1830 to 1928

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other

Name of repository:

South School
Name of Property

Franklin, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References See continuation sheet. (Shutesbury Quad)

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 18	711180	4699360	3.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.			4.		
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

— See 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

name/title John Shershin & Bruce Davidson for Sirius, Inc., with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 2007

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Sirius, Inc.

street & number 72 Baker Road telephone 413-259-1251

city or town Shutesbury state MA zip code 01072

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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South School
Shutesbury (Franklin), MA

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7. DESCRIPTION

The South School is located in the southern section of the town of Shutesbury, near the Pelham line, in a sparsely settled residential neighborhood. It stands in the Pelham Hills on a sloping lot of almost half an acre on the southeasterly corner of Schoolhouse and Baker roads, both of which are narrow and unpaved. The nearest building is a Greek Revival-style house directly opposite on Schoolhouse Road (1 Schoolhouse Road, MHC#66). The intersection of Baker and Schoolhouse roads is approximately 3 miles south of Shutesbury Center.

Set back approximately 15 feet from Schoolhouse Road and 50 feet from Baker Road, the schoolhouse is surrounded by grass and shrubs that quickly give way to dense woods containing tall pine and hemlock trees. In front of the building are a small flower garden and a flagstone courtyard, now partly covered with turf. A low stone wall set back nearly flush with the line of the building runs along Schoolhouse Road, stopping to allow access to the building, before continuing to Baker Road, where it becomes a low rubble wall extending along the Baker Road property line. An intact circular, mortared stone well that is approximately two feet tall with a 3'6" diameter stands about 40 feet from the building towards Baker Road. Water was observed in the bottom of it as recently as 2004, but the opening has since been covered with a metal plate and stone to prevent an accident.

The schoolhouse rises 1½ stories from a granite slab foundation to a side-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles that date to 1994. Original roofing was cedar shingle. One brick chimney rises through the west end of roof ridge. The building is approximately 20 feet tall at its peak and rectangular in plan. It is three bays wide by two deep (25.5 x 18 feet). It is a post and beam structure, with predominantly chestnut timbers. A dilapidated shed (11 x 11 feet), set back from the façade about 8 feet, extends east from the east gable end. Framed with hewn chestnut posts and beams (8x8s), and resting on a rubblestone foundation, the structure is open on the south, and its roof has caved in.

The façade of the building faces south, giving it a side orientation, i.e., its back is to Baker Road and its west gable end faces Schoolhouse Road. The main entry, slightly inset in the eastern-most bay of the façade, has a plain architrave surrounding a batten door with hand-carved wooden pull. The door probably dates to the mid-20th century. Historic photos show that the entry was once surmounted by 5-light transom window. The first floor windows—two on each elevation except the east—contain 6/6 sash in simple frames. Windows on the flanks are set at the cornice line. A small, single-pane window in the west gable end lights the attic. The attic window and those on the north elevation are flanked by shutters that do not appear in early 20th century photos of the school. The east gable end has no openings.

The building is clad with cedar clapboards. Trim consists of a sill board and narrow cornerboards rising to a boxed, molded, and projecting cornice. The simple trim, rectangular, transom over the entry (now gone), windows set at the cornice line, and side gable form place the building into the vernacular Federal style that was typical of modest houses and one-room school buildings in Shutesbury during the first three decades of the 19th century. The rather deep projection of the eaves is typical of the third and later decades of the century when the

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Greek Revival style began to make its way into the countryside. Nails salvaged from the sheathing and clapboards are difficult to date, due to rust, but they are machine-cut and headed, which dates them to after 1815.

While there was a privy on the property, its location has not been established. A former student writing about her memories of the school notes that a primitive outhouse was in the woodshed. While there is no obvious surface evidence of a privy in the current attached shed, investigations of subsurface material have not been undertaken, and no trash pits have been identified to date.

Interior

The building was converted to residential use after 1939, but it retains the general configuration of a one-room school. The door at the southeast corner opens to an entry hall, which in turn leads to the classroom. A closet at the northeast corner of the building, behind the entry hall, is accessed from the classroom (see floor plan). These three spaces have similar finishes on their walls and ceilings. Walls of the classroom are covered with a low, varnished wainscot of vertical beaded boards that meets horizontal boards rising to the ceiling, which is covered with tongue and groove boards. The classroom floors are covered with pine boards of random length and width (some 18" wide). There is no evidence of desks having been bolted to the floor and no indication of blackboards having been mounted on the current wall coverings. The floor in the entry area is covered with narrow fir strips, which are slightly raised above the level of the floor in the classroom. Windows touch the ceiling and have simple frames with narrow muntins. The west end of the large room has a brick chimney with an opening for a former wood stove. A vent pipe serving a gas heater ascends up the east wall of the classroom, exiting to run horizontally across the ceiling of the entry hall. The building does not have a basement, but there is a crawl space. The building is wired for electricity, but the exterior junction box is no longer connected to the street power lines and the wiring is deteriorated. While there was reportedly a toilet and shower in the building, no evidence of a bathroom exists. There is an underground cistern of concrete construction adjacent to building on the north side, and there is a dry sink in the entry area that reportedly once had running water. (See section 8 for individual recollections.)

The attic is reached from the closet, where there is a framed opening (2' x 3'6") in the ceiling. The hatch cover is missing, and access is by ladder. The ridge and rafter roof framing appears to date to the first half of 19th century.

Archaeological Description

No ancient Native American sites are known on the school property or in the general area (within one mile). Environmental characteristics of the property are not especially well suited for the presence of ancient sites. The school occupies an excessively drained, level to moderately sloping terrace on a southwest-facing slope of the Pelham Hills. While the latter locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) are generally favorable for the presence of ancient sites, the school is located over 1,000 feet from the nearest wetlands, an

(continued)

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unfavorable characteristic. Soil types in the area are also very stony with rocks common on the surface, another unfavorable characteristic. Given the above information, construction of the school and related facilities, and the small size (0.5 acre) of the nominated property, a low potential exists for the recovery of ancient Native American resources.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources on the school property. Structural evidence may survive from a school that served the southern part of town and built in one of five school districts in the town by 1781. The precise location of the school has not been determined, but the existence of a school in the area of the present building is referred to in various deeds and documents. Builder's trenches and other similar types of features may exist related to construction of the school and related facilities. Structural evidence of stables, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may exist in the area surrounding the school. A circular stone well is known on the north side of the building; however, an earlier well may exist. Artifact distributions in the form of sheet refuse, random scatters, and within the context of structures and features noted above may also exist.

(end)

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of two surviving district schoolhouses in Shutesbury, the South School is significant for its association with the development of public education in this small Franklin county town. While it is no longer in use as a public school, it is a good example of a vernacular, one-room, wooden district schoolhouse that retains its original side-gable form and stands on its original site. District schoolhouses with the entry on the flank are generally older than those with the entry in the gable end unless the entry has been relocated. Thus intact side-gabled, one-room district schoolhouses are relatively rare in Massachusetts. The South School retains integrity of design, location, setting, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association, and fulfills National Register criteria A and C at the local level. The period of significance extends from the school's construction date to the end of its usage as a public school (ca. 1830 to 1928).

Brief history of Shutesbury

Shutesbury, with a population of approximately 1,800 people, is a rural-suburban town located approximately 100 miles west of Boston. Wendell borders it on the north, New Salem on the east, Pelham on the south, and Amherst and Leverett on the west. Initially settled in 1735 as Roadtown, it was incorporated as Shutesbury in 1761. Colonial settlers focused primarily on livestock production and probably lumbering. Subsistence farming was present from the beginning, but an economy based on agriculture was limited by the general topography of rugged and broken uplands. Between 1790 and 1820 the population grew by 52%, peaking at 1,029. By 1830, timber products were the town's major economic base with twelve sawmills operating. In 1832, Nathan Macomber was using local birch and maple to produce 500 chairs annually. By 1855, fifteen sawmills were in operation, producing 2,281,000 feet of lumber, the third highest figure among the 26 Franklin County towns. Products included railroad ties, furniture, cabinet ware, trays, broom and brush handles, baby carriage wheels, and wooden rakes. One of the sawmills, located on Baker Road near the South School, was the Albert Baker Sawmill, which was in the Baker family for generations.

After the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, the population of Shutesbury and the region began to decline as families were attracted to westward migration. Lumbering declined due to deforestation, and haying and potato growing became the town's most valuable crops. Nevertheless, farms were gradually abandoned as families moved west. In the early 20th century, the population stabilized somewhat, perhaps as a result of the influx of Austrian, Italian, Polish and Swedish immigrants. A number of Swedish families settled in the South School district, among them the Norells, the Berglunds, and the Malmquists. These immigrants found the land inexpensive, and generally reestablished abandoned farms. The Eric Norells, who lived on West Pelham Road (house not extant), arrived in 1909. They logged and farmed, growing their own food as well as selling butter and cheese. The Nils Berglunds arrived in 1915 to live at 1 Schoolhouse Road (MHC#66), which they sold to John Norell in 1932. The Nils Malmquists lived in a house on Leonard Road (not extant) from 1918 to 1956. They raised dairy cows and cattle as well as raspberries, strawberries, and vegetables, as well as having a milk delivery business.

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Shutesbury Schools

As the population increased in the 18th century, so did the need for the town to educate its children. The first school was established in 1765, when the population stood at 59 families and 330 individuals. By 1776, the population was 598 individuals. In 1781, Shutesbury had five school districts, one of which served the southern part of town. In 1789, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that all towns establish school districts, thus codifying a system that was already in place in Shutesbury. In 1790, Shutesbury still had five school districts, but by 1840 there were ten. The 1871 Beers' Atlas of Franklin County shows that there were still ten schools at that time. Only two of them remain in Shutesbury today—the South School and the West School (3 Pelham Road, MHC #8, 1842). The West School, which is similar to the South School, is now a restored museum. Two other school buildings were sold and moved to Amherst, where one remains on Pine Street. The other, on Shumway Street, was torn down to provide parking for an automobile garage.

Precise documentary evidence, such as town/school reports recording the construction of the present South School building, has not been found. Various deeds and documents refer to a school in the general vicinity in the late 18th century, and a school was definitely in the location of the present South School by 1855, when it was shown on the Walling map.

While it is possible that the South School building stands on the site of the first schoolhouse in the south district, its general Federal-period characteristics and building materials (see section 7) suggest that the present building was constructed in the first half of the 19th century (ca. 1830). Dating the school by appearance is, however, imprecise because the building has minimal architectural detail, and side-gabled buildings, which were typical of the 18th century, continued to be favored in Shutesbury into the 1860s, long after front-gabled, Greek Revival-style buildings began to appear in the 1840s. For example, the West School, which was built in 1842, has a side-gabled form and some Federal period characteristics. The Greek-Revival style Henry N. Kimball House at 1 Schoolhouse Road (MHC# 66) was built in 1862 with a side-gable roof and center entry.

By 1840, when the town evaluated its existing schools, the South School was known as the District 8, Moses S. Bartlett School. Moses S. Bartlett lived in the next house east of the school on Baker Road (house not extant). There seems to have been a convention to name the school for the nearest property owner, as it was subsequently called the Kimball School when Henry Kimball lived in the house on the opposite side of the street (1 Schoolhouse Road).

Even without a firm construction date, the South School is a rare survivor of its type (one-room, entry on the flank, wood construction). A search of the statewide inventory of historic resources (MACRIS database) produced a list of 228 district schoolhouses. Examination of photographs of a representative sample (35) of these found four with side-gable roofs (Buckland District Schoolhouse, MHC #123; the Red Brick School in Maynard, MHC # 5; the Federal Street Schoolhouse in Montague, MHC #52; and the Dennison Schoolhouse in Southbridge, MHC #265.) The rest had front-gabled roofs or had been radically altered, usually in a transition to another use such as a dwelling, garage, hearse house, storehouse, etc., making it impossible to determine the

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original configuration. Of those that retain the characteristics of a one-room school, some had been remodeled to place their entries in the gable end as the fashions changed. The 1799 West School in Burlington (NR 2006), for example, was remodeled from a hip-roof to a front-gabled roof. Many extant one-room schools are constructed of brick, which probably increased their chances for survival. It is also common to find that extant one-room schools have been moved off their original sites.

Five one-room district schools are currently individually listed on the National Register in Massachusetts. Four of these have the front-gable form. The only one with a side gable form is the Dennison Schoolhouse in Southbridge (NRIND, MRA, 1989). The latter, now a residence is brick with a center entry on the flank. Since it was listed as part of a Multiple Resource Area, the documentation is minimal, and it is not clear that the current entry is the original. An entry in the end bay of the flank, as seen at the South School, is more typical because it puts the entry hall/coat room on the side where it does not interrupt the interior plan of the classroom. In any event, the South School in Shutesbury will be the first side-gabled, wooden, one-room district schoolhouse individually listed in the National Register in Massachusetts.

In contrast to school systems today wherein the municipality is responsible for all public schools, in the district system, each district was relatively autonomous, being responsible for hiring, housing and paying teachers, building and maintaining the schoolhouse, determining the length of school terms and hours of operation, supplying firewood, etc. In 1869, the State mandated the end of the district system, and towns assumed responsibility for their schools. This arrangement was short-lived, as new legislation was passed in 1870 enabling municipalities to reinstate the district system, which Shutesbury did. This lasted until 1881, when Shutesbury abolished its district system for good. The South School continued to be used intermittently depending on the number of children in the area. A surviving school register shows that in the late 1890s the school was called South or Kimball School #8. There were about a dozen pupils with the surnames of Leonard, Bacon, Phelps, and Reed. The teacher during the early years of 20th century was Carrie Spear, who was also the postmistress and a suffragette. By 1916, the children of the town's new Swedish immigrants were appearing in the school records with such surnames as Norell, Johnson, Malmquist and Berglund. Their parents were active in town affairs with Nils Berglund, Fritz Johnson, and Eric Norell serving as Shutesbury Selectmen.

In 1928, South School closed permanently to eliminate the expense of maintaining and operating grammar schools in three locations (West, South and Center). The West School remained open one more year, while the Center School was expanded from one room to two in order to accommodate 25 children. Such consolidation was promoted nationwide during the early years of the 20th century as the best education policy. In 1949, construction began on a new Center School. (The old Center or Consolidated School was sold and dismantled, but its whereabouts is unknown.) The new Center School is now used as Shutesbury Town Hall (1 Cooleyville Road, MHC# 15).

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Gertrude Malmquist Thayer, who attended South School from 1921 to 1928 when she graduated, shared her memories in *Celebrate Shutesbury*. She reported that school hours were from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and that the only teacher she ever had, Edith Westrich, taught all eight grades. Gertrude and her sister Hilda, who walked two miles each way to school, were among ten students attending the school in 1928. In 1920-21, all the children in the South School came from four Swedish families.

In 1939, at a special town meeting, the decision was made to sell the South School into private ownership. The purchase price was \$200, and the buyer was Edward S. Puffer. Edward F. Pensivy purchased the property in 1955 and appears to have reconfigured the lot by acquiring adjoining parcels. According to Pensivy's daughter, her father (now deceased), bought the property after returning from the Korean War, and lived there while attending college. She recalls that the building consisted of one room with a two-burner wood stove. There was an outhouse nearby, probably in the attached shed. She also recalled that at some point there was a bathroom with shower in the present closet. Water was obtained from a spring a short distance away. A sink with running water was in the entry area.

In 1993, Edward F. Pensivy gave the property to the present owners, the Sirius Community, an educational center for ecological and spiritual living. Their main office and other buildings are located nearby at 72 Baker Road. The complex consists of a community center with attached solar greenhouse, conference facility, guest accommodations, a woodworking and carpentry shop, and several residences and apartments.

For approximately 10 years, Sirius used the South School primarily for storage and occasional workshops. In 2003, they emptied out the building, unboarded the windows, and cleared some of the nearby woods in preparation for restoring the building's exterior to its original appearance. The roof was strengthened, supports were placed in the attic, and the roof covering was replaced to protect the building from deterioration. The attached shed has been stabilized. The major project facing the owners is the need for new sills along the foundation, which will require jacking up the building and possibly replacing some of the floor joists.

Sirius plans to use the South School as adjunct studio and workshop space, as well as a craft center for teaching woodcarving, woodworking, and design as part of the Sirius apprenticeship training program. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places will provide recognition for the building and help generate support for the restoration.

Archaeological Significance

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information related to the evolution of public education in Shutesbury; the growth, operation, and maintenance of the 6 Schoolhouse Road facility; and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the South School students and their families. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate structural evidence of the earlier ca. 1781 school known to exist in the area of the existing school. No documentary evidence for the date of construction of the South School has been found. Speculation exists that the existing school dates to the late 18th

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South School
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century, but its architectural details suggest ca. 1828. The speculation noted above is confused further since dating the school by its appearance or architectural details is imprecise because of the prolonged use of Federal-era side-gabled buildings in this area. Structural evidence of the school building, outbuildings, artifacts, or detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute important evidence that locates the site of the ca. 1781 school or its re-use into the existing school. Archaeological evidence may also exist that dates the origins of the existing school as an independently built structure in the late 18th or early 19th century. Structural evidence may exist that document alterations to the school as it was converted to a residence in ca. 1940.

Detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may contribute important information related to educational methods and facilities at the school and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of the school's students and their families in the Schoolhouse Road locale. Artifacts contained in the features described above may contribute information that identifies educational methods, techniques, and facilities present at the school throughout the 19th century. Archaeological features, possibly stratified, may contain important information that documents changes in educational methods, techniques, and facilities from the late 18th to early 20th century. The same features and artifacts described above may also contain important social, cultural, and economic information related to students and by extrapolation their families and South School neighborhood population.

(end)

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South School
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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books and Pamphlets

Celebrate Shutesbury. Shutesbury Education Foundation. 2000. Contains a few pages on the history of Shutesbury schools. pp. 42, 45, 78.

Gulliford, Andrew. America's Country Schools. University of Colorado Press. 1996.
Shutesbury: 1737-1937

Other Secondary Sources

Hepler, Margaret. Inventory form #67 for South School. Massachusetts Historical Commission. 2002.

Hepler, Margaret, Final Survey Report. Massachusetts Historical Commission. 2002.

Inventory forms for one-room, district schools (various communities). Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Reconnaissance Report: Shutesbury. Massachusetts Historical Commission.

Massachusetts Cultural Resources Information System (MACRIS).

School file in the collection of the Shutesbury Historical Commission

School register located in the Town House vault

Primary Sources

Deeds: 15/756, 17/339, 63/107, 843/188, 1017/378, 1085/335

Norell, Oscar and Lois. Oral history tape in collection of the Shutesbury Historical Commission.

Town Meeting records, various years.

Town Reports, various years.

Assessor's records

School Committee Reports, various years

Maps and Atlases

1855 Walling Map of Franklin County, Shutesbury

1871 Beers Atlas, Shutesbury

(end)

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South School
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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the property follows the lot line as shown on the accompanying Shutesbury assessor's map (Sheet 3, parcel R-6). The property is further described in a deed dated December 14, 1993 and recorded book 2852, page 47 in the Franklin County Registry of Deeds.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries described in the above referenced documents include the schoolhouse and stone structures.

(end)

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Section number Photo Page 1

PHOTO

Photographer: John Shershin

Date of photo: August 2004

Location of negative: Sirius Inc., 72 Baker Road, Shutesbury, MA 01072

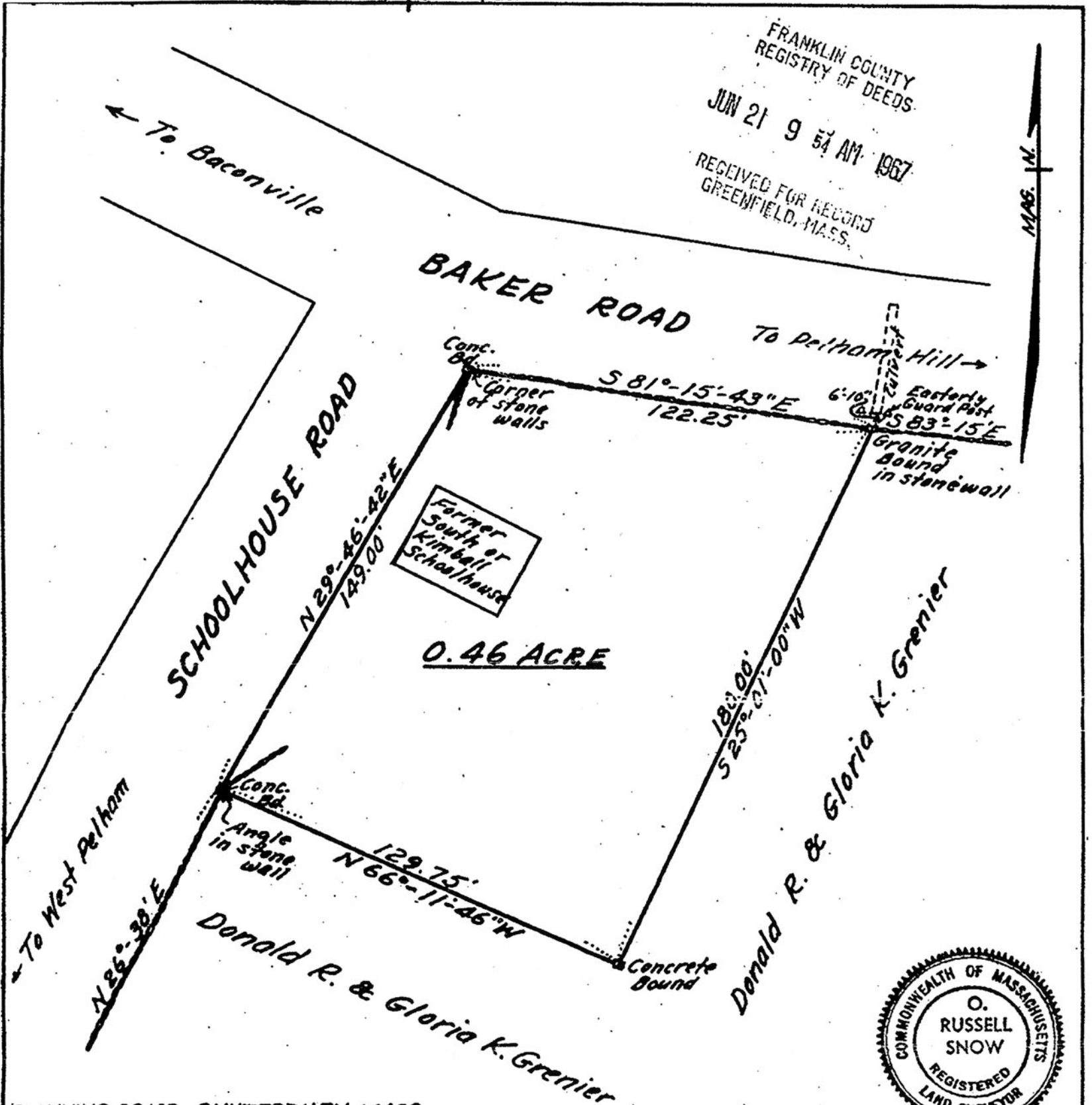
Description: Façade (south) and west elevation

FRANKLIN COUNTY
REGISTRY OF DEEDS

JUN 21 9 54 AM 1967

RECEIVED FOR RECORD
GREENFIELD, MASS.

MAS. 1 N.



0.46 ACRE

Donald R. & Gloria K. Grenier



PLANNING BOARD, SHUTESBURY, MASS.
APPROVAL UNDER SUBDIVISION
CONTROL LAW NOT REQUIRED.
SIGNED, Charles Kay Smith
CHAIRMAN
DATE, May 25, 1967

MAP SHOWING PROPERTY
OF
JENNIE M. PENSIVY
SHUTESBURY, MASS.
SCALE 1"=40' MAY 25, 1967
RUSSELL SNOW, RLS, NO. AMHERST, MASS.
PLAN NO. S-452

NOTE: TITLE REFERENCES:
FRANKLIN CO. REG. OF DEEDS
B. 1025, P. 384; B. 1017, P. 378
B. 1158, P. 171.

PLAN BOOK 28 - PAGE 42



1. South School, Façade (south) and west elevation (Photographer: John Shershin, August 2004)