

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

For HCRS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received DEC 03 1978

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Howe-Quimby House

and/or common Sugar Hill Antiques

2. Location

street & number *New of Hopkinton*
Sugar Hill Road not for publication

city, town Hopkinton *Merrimack* vicinity of congressional district Second

state New Hampshire code 33 county Merrimack code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. Albert L. Price

street & number Sugar Hill Road

city, town Hopkinton vicinity of state New Hampshire 03301

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Merrimack County Registry of Deeds
Merrimack County Courthouse

street & number P0 Box 248

city, town Concord state New Hampshire 03301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Howe/Quimby House is situated on 17 acres of woodland in Hopkinton, New Hampshire. The facade of the original building faces south, with the gabled end to the road.

Deed research indicates that David Howe built the house between 1766 and 1784, prior to its sale to Jonathan Quimby. In 1820, the house was divided by Jonathan Quimby in his will between his wife and eldest son. The wife retained the original detailing of the interior in her half while the son remodeled the interior of the ell and the entire exterior in the Greek Revival style in subsequent years.

The Howe/Quimby House is a central chimney, two-and-a-half story, frame Georgian dwelling with a one-and-a-half story ell. There are three main entries, two in the main structure and one in the ell. The front and side entries of the original structure were remodelled in the Greek Revival period and incorporate classical projecting cornices, pilasters and half-length sidelights, while the entry in the ell is probably a twentieth century adaption of a Federal entry with a wood sunburst fanlight and pilasters. The front door retains its original raised field paneling while the side doors are glazed on the top portion and cross-buck detailing on the lower portion. The foundation under the original portion is fieldstone and under the ell is granite. The projecting eaves and corner returns indicate they, too, were remodelled in the Greek Revival period. The original portion of the house and most of the ell is sheathed with clapboards (4" to the weather) with 8" cornerboards; the rear of the ell has 6" vertical siding. The facade is five bays wide, and the windows retain their original nine over six sash. There are two new dormers, one on either side of the ell. Pockets for interior shutters remain in the original building. There is a later screened porch attached to the back side of the main structure.

The original structure contains five rooms up and four rooms down. The ell has two main rooms and one room and storage area up. Through the front entry, there is a 9' by 4' vestibule with stairs ascending to the second floor. To the right is the dining room which has raised field paneling on the fireplace wall and two feet high dado on the remaining walls. The ceiling is homosote over false boxed beams of not-too-distant origin. Through the door to the left is the keeping room (30' x 20') with side entrance and back stairs to the right. The keeping room is remarkable for its mixture of original vertical and horizontal paneling, its fireplace and the room's generous proportions. The paneling attains widths up to 24". The fireplace and beehive oven share a nine-foot opening supported by an iron lintel. The hearth is granite and the floor is first grade oak of recent origin. The ceiling has been newly replastered. Through a door to the right of the fireplace is the sitting room containing a fireplace and mixture of Greek Revival paneling and paper. Dentil moulding is used beneath the cornice of the mantelpiece.

Upstairs includes two original bedrooms with intact fireplaces, and a sleeping room which has been partitioned to accommodate an infant's room, study and bath.

In the original building, most of the rooms contain gunstock posts, pumpkin pine floors, and plaster ceilings. The attic reveals the post and beam construction and a wealth of skillfully executed pegged knee braces. There are indications of an accounting system in chalk dating from 1804 through 1897 on the structural members, probably relating to a weaving inventory.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The ell is 54' long and has a recently built kitchen and a shed which functions as an antique shop. Upstairs is a bedroom and storage area, both of recent origin.

The gabled roof has newly applied asphalt shingles.

The condition of the building is excellent with the exception of the backside, which is in need of paint, and the screened porch, which is not of the same quality as the remainder of the house. The owners are in the process of reclapboarding the ell, repairing rotted sills, and repairing the blinds.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1780 **Builder/Architect** David B. Howe

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Begun in 1780 and added to through the years, the house is a tribute to no one person in particular; rather it is a tribute to a score of agriculturalists whose primary concern was not in home craftsmanship, but rather in creating a shelter sufficient to prepare meals, rest, and minimize the hostile effects of the harsh New Hampshire winters. However, it is apparent that the feeling for a home in the wilderness kept this home (and the ones of which it is typical) from being merely "shelter." The pride of the owner/builders over the decades has not permitted them to sacrifice the sometimes-luxury, oftentimes-necessity of decoration and craft. There was and is something about this kind of home, in its setting, original form and composition, which would not permit defacement or willful neglect. These homes bespeak of a careful domestic longevity which will not erode; an attitude which, by and large, seems to be lacking at the present. Except for individual eccentricities, they are generally remarkable only in their solid and tenacious simplicity.

The architectural style of the Howe/Quimby House is typical of its genre, a structure which has expanded and changed to reflect both practical necessity and stylistic fad. It is typical of its original period and of the meaner, often less popular, attitudes of every period since its origin.

This fact is notable in the interior of the house, when, in 1820, the house was divided by Jonathan Quimby in his will between his wife and eldest son. The wife, true to her heritage and husband, maintained her side in its original style while the son, apparently atune to the fashions of the time, revamped his half in the Greek Revival mode. This stylistic discrepancy is still evident between the keeping room with its wide simple panels and the sitting room with its more complex narrow Revival moldings and applications.

The Howe/Quimby House is an inconspicuous monument which reinforces the statement made by Samuel Chamberlin that "the soul and sinew of New England are tied up in its old houses." In a romanticized vision of preservation, we too often overlook the rambling farmhouse, the home of the average citizen of yesterday. Sitting by the side of the road, the old houses of New England, of which the Howe/Quimby House is typical, are representative of decades of changing attitudes sustained by a continuum of necessity, pride and worth.

The Howe/Quimby House is representative of domestic architecture in the Georgian period which was modernized in the Greek Revival period to reflect practical and stylistic changes. While the interior retains much of its original detailing, the exterior embodies the simplicity characteristic of detailing in both periods. The Howe/Quimby House is a tribute to the Georgian and subsequent styles of architecture in a modest but dignified manner.

The 17 acres of nominated property are the last remaining of the original 80 acres associated with the building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hopkinton, New Hampshire, 1765-1965 - a brochure prepared for the Bicentennial.
 Williams, Henry & Ottaïe, Old American Houses 1700-1850, Crown Publishers, NY, 1967.
 Chamberlin, Samuel, Open House in New England, Crown Publishers, New York, 1968.
 Ipswich Historical Commission, Something to Preserve, Thomas Todd Co., 1974.

10. Geographical Data

UMT NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property 17 acres

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Hopkinton, NH

Quadrangle scale 15'

UMT References

A

1	9
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2	8	0	5	1	0
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4	7	8	1	9	5	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B

1	9
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2	8	0	5	2	0
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4	7	8	1	5	2	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

1	9
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2	8	0	2	9	0
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4	7	8	1	5	2	0
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D

1	9
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2	8	0	2	9	0
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4	7	8	1	7	6	0
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E

1	9
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2	8	0	3	4	0
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4	7	8	1	7	6	0
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F

1	9
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2	8	0	3	4	0
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4	7	8	1	9	5	0
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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax Map #7, Lot #40.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William B. Schoonmaker

organization _____ date December, 1977

street & number 122 Estes Road telephone _____

city or town Rochester state New Hampshire 03867

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Therese Beth Acting *(SHPO signed on 2/20/80 - see phone report of 6/18/80)*

Commissioner, Dept. Resources & Economic Development
 title NH State Historic Preservation Officer date July 6, 1979

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

for Lawrence M. Drago date 6/27/80
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Patrick Ardus date 6/25/80
 Chief of Registration