

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

643

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

RECEIVED 2280

AUG - 5 2016

1. Name of Property

Historic name: George Washington Noyes House

Other names/site number: Albert Chandler Johnston House

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2 Prospect Terrace

City or town: Gorham State: NH County: Coös

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Elizabeth H. Murphy</u>	<u>7/28/16</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SHPO and Director, NH Division of Historical Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

for Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

9.19.16
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood (weatherboard & shingle), Granite, Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The George Washington Noyes house is a three-story Queen Anne style dwelling, designed and built by Franklin P. Burbank of South Paris, Maine. The house is located at the crest of a small hill, in a residential neighborhood adjacent to the Gorham Common. The houses on the hill were all constructed in the 1890s as part of subdivision. The Noyes house has a T-plan with side gable front section, central ell behind, and single-story section connecting to a large two-story barn. The overall appearance of the house is very similar to when it was constructed between 1891 and 1893 and many character-defining architectural details have been retained. The property is in excellent condition and has had very little alteration since its construction. The George Washington Noyes House retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The George Washington Noyes house is located at the crest of Soldier Hill in Gorham, Coös County, New Hampshire. The town of Gorham has a population of less than 3,000¹ and an economy that is heavily reliant on tourism. The Noyes property overlooks Main Street and Gorham Common to the south. The Noyes house is one of three properties at the top of Soldier Hill, at the end of the dead-end Prospect Street. (Figure 1) The three houses were built contemporaneously as part of a sub-division that was done by Albert S. Twitchell (1840-1901). Twitchell kept the center lot for himself, sold the west lot to Alna B. Libby and the east lot to George Washington Noyes in 1891. Like the Noyes House, the Libby house is Queen Anne style, and was designed and built by F. P. Burbank. The central Twitchell house, though roughly the same age, was constructed in the Stick Style and designed by James E. Willey. The Soldier Hill houses are clumped closely together at the top of the hill with mature trees along the hillsides. Surrounding Soldier Hill is a Victorian residential neighborhood.

Exterior

The asymmetrical façade of the George Washington Noyes house faces south onto Prospect Street, across a few houses and toward the Gorham Common and rail yard. The main block is three bays wide and three stories. Attached at the center of the main block is an ell that is two by two bays. A single-story section at the north end of the ell connects to a 1 ½ story barn. (Photos 1 and 2) All of the building sections were constructed by the time the house was featured on page 207 of James Amasa Wood's 1895 book, *New Hampshire Homes: Photographic Views of City, Village, Summer and Farm Homes of New Hampshire Men and Residents of the Granite State*. (Figure 2)

The George Washington Noyes house has a wood frame. The foundation is brick above grade, set on plug split granite above subterranean rubble stone. The brick is set in common bond. The exterior walls are covered in wood siding with wood clapboards accented by a belt course of decorative shingles between the first and second floor and at the third floor level. The shingles along the belt course between first and second floor are coursed fish-scale novelty shingles, whereas those at the third floor level, in gable ends, at dormers, and etc. are of various decorative shapes.

The side gable roof is currently clad in asphalt shingles. The roof has a moderate overhang with boxed eave. There is a flat frieze board, bed molding, flat soffit and shingle molding along the roof-wall junction.

The roof along the south facade is interrupted by a gable dormer above complex articulated bay window at the southeast, shed dormer in the center, and octagonal turret at the southwest. The chimney of the house, decorated with panels of patterned brickwork, rises through the roof at the intersection of the southeast dormer roof and the gable roof of the main building.

¹ New Hampshire Department of Employment Security Website (www.nhes.nh.gov), accessed March 2016.

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The majority of the windows throughout the George Washington Noyes house are modern 1/1 vinyl windows that date to 2002, shortly after the house was purchased by current owners Jeffrey and Anne Hill. The window frames are narrow and flat with a bead of trim around the outer edge of the window enclosure. When the Hills purchased the property, many of the existing windows were broken, and the replacement windows attempted to mirror the historic sash configuration, as evidenced in a photograph from c. 1892. (Figure 1) This was achieved for most window openings, with the exception of the large window at the southeast corner of the first floor. The historic window was 1/1 but the Hills were unable to replicate this configuration and replaced the sash with a single fixed sash.

The main entrance is at the center of the south façade. Exterior doors are composed of three panels with a large piece of sheet glass in the upper portion above two horizontal panels. An ornate modern screened door is located at the main entrance. The screen door has four screened panels: a large panel in the top half above three smaller panels. The door is highly decorated, with a horizontal turned band at the top and center, echoing the decorative elements along the porch.

There is a large wrap-around screened porch at the main entrance, beginning at the edge of the corner turret and wrapping around to the east side of the building. The porch is supported by brick piers. Between the piers is a bandsawn screen. This porch is reached by a wide set of wooden steps that lead to the main entrance. Above the stairs there is a shallow gable dormer at the porch roof that diverts water away from the staircase. The dormer end is sheathed in coursed fish scale shingles. The porch roof is supported by elaborate turned columns. A spindled porch rail is located at the bottom third of the columns, extending along the porch. A spindlework frieze is located just below the porch roof. Bandsawn brackets connect the columns with the frieze. Historic photographs from the 1890s show that the porch itself once extended to the southwest corner of the house, with the porch roof stopping at its current location. The date at which the southwest portion of porch was removed is unknown.

There is a turret at the southwest corner of the south façade. This turret is three-sided at the first and second floor and octagonal above the roof. The wall-roof molding is continued across the turret, and a raised geometric pattern, composed of squares and rectangles, has been added to ornament the frieze. The octagonal turret has square-cut shingle siding with a decorative band of four rows of coursed fish scale shingles approximately at the center of the third floor. The frieze at the top of the turret is again decorated with a geometric design. The symmetry is repeated on each side: a rectangle in the center, with flanking modillions, and a square overlapping the corner onto the next side. The octagonal roof is capped with a flat section. Dentil moldings form the top of this, below metal cresting.

There is a three-sided two-story bay window at the southeast corner of the south side, with a gable dormer at the third floor, above. Like with the turret, the wall-roof molding is continued across the top of the bay window. The frieze board is decorated with a similar geometric pattern at the center of the south side. Above the bay window, the gable roof of the Noyes House is intersected by the roof of the semi-octagonal bay window. Rising from the faceted roof of the bay is a deep dormer that is given a semi-octagonal front to correspond to the planes of the roof of the bay below. Projecting slightly from the front of the dormer is a rectangular window, capped by a closed pediment and by a gable roof that merges with the broader roof that caps the

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semi-octagonal dormer. The closed pediment is covered with fish scale shingles and the sides are square-cut shingle with a 2-row band of fish scale.

There is a small second-floor enclosed porch at the center of the south façade, between the turret and bay window. There are three 1/1 windows along the south side and another 1/1 window at the west side. A turned column, similar to those of the first floor porch, supports the corner of the porch roof. Historically, this porch was open, with a spindle-work frieze similar to that of the porch below. The porch was enclosed at an unknown date prior to 2002.

The first floor porch extends around the corner of the George Washington Noyes house and along part of the east façade. The section around the corner has been enclosed. An historic door with glass panel above two horizontal panels connects the enclosed porch to the open porch to the south. The enclosed porch has a triplicate window along the east side that is composed of a fixed horizontal three light window over a square fixed six light window. The area below the windows has been enclosed and sheathed with a single band of scalloped shingles above square cut shingles.

There is a bay window at the northeast corner of the east side of the main block. This bay projection has cut-outs at the corners, creating a five-sided projection. The gable end of the bay projection and that of the roof above are similar: both have closed pediments and are sheathed with coursed wavy-edged novelty shingles at the bottom 2/3 and fish scale shingles at the top 1/3. Ornamental foliate brackets decorate the cut-out corners of the bay, below the closed pediment.

Similar wavy novelty shingles occupy the gable end of the west side of the main block. This gable end, however, does not have a closed pediment, but rather eave returns. The roof at the back of the main block does not align with that at the front. At the back, the walls are slightly higher and there is a knee wall along the back of the main block to where it connects to the ell. Because of this uneven elevation, the wavy shingles from the west gable end extend along the back north side to meet the roof of the ell. They are separated from the clapboard siding of the second floor by a decorative molding.

An ell projects off of the center of the north side of the main block. This ell is part of the original design of the house and was constructed at the same time as the main block. An enclosed porch is located along the east elevation of the ell, connecting it to the barn. Overall the ell is similar in design to the main block, with architectural details mirroring those of the façade in a less formal way. Of note, there is a small octagonal window in the second floor of the ell at the site of a bathroom. There are stained glass windows in the Noyes House, located at the western elevation of the ell, at the junction with the main block and location of the interior grand staircase.

A small single story hip roofed two by one bay projection overlaps the northwest corner of the ell and southwest corner of the barn. Historic images show that this section was not a later addition to the Noyes House but part of the original design. Many of the architectural features here are similar to those of the rest of the building. Of note, however, it appears that this section of the dwelling was once set on brick piers (like the porches), not a contiguous foundation as at the rest of the house. At some point in the dwelling's history a poured concrete foundation was added between the piers. Additionally, clapboard patterns along the west elevation suggest that

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the fenestration pattern may have been altered. At present there are two windows at this elevation: a regular sized 1/1 window in the northwest and a small 1/1 window at the southwest. There are vertical breaks in the clapboards below each of these windows, suggesting that the original openings in this elevation may have extended lower than the present windows. Unfortunately, in historic photographs only the northwest window is visible and there is no known historic image of the southwest window. The northwest window opening appears unchanged when compared with images of the structure from the 1890s.

The attached barn at the George Washington Noyes house is 1 ½ stories, faces south, and opens directly onto the driveway at the east side of the house. Very typical of urban barns of this period, the gable end faces the driveway and is entered via a large sliding door with a smaller sliding hayloft door above. The overall architectural detail of the barn is similar to the main block of the house, with similar eave details and siding patterns. The barn has narrow eave returns. Though the gable end does not have a closed pediment, it is accented by a band of trim and clad in alternating bands of fish scale and square-edged shingles. A double window with decorative closed pediment is located in the gable end, providing a great deal of natural light to the hayloft. The 3/3 window sash in this opening differs from any other found in the Noyes House. This sash may be an early 20th century replacement. The barn and hayloft doors both appear to be original to the house and still run on original hardware.

Fenestration patterns of the barn show that it once had interior stalls at the north side. At the north, northwest, and northeast small square windows correspond to the historic location of stalls. Some of these windows contain original six light fixed sash while others have been replaced with modern single light sash. An historic 2/2 sash is located at the center of the west elevation, at the first floor level. The north gable end of the barn is covered with cove novelty shingles. The first floor of the barn no longer retains the horse stalls and has been converted for use as a car garage. The hayloft stair, located along the west wall, has been retained.

The barn has a walk-out basement to the north. The double basement door is made of vertical planks. There are stone retaining walls to either side of the basement opening. From inside the basement of the barn, one can easily see the foundation. Like the house, the barn sits on a brick foundation with granite underpinning. Below grade, the foundation is mixed mortared stone. Some of the stone is plug-split and some has a natural face.

A picket fence encloses the backyard of the George Washington Noyes house and was added in 2003.

Interior

The interior of the George Washington Noyes house is divided with large ornate rooms at the interior of the main block and smaller, less ornate rooms in the ell at the back of the building. Historically, the ell was home to servants who occupied much smaller rooms.

There is a large stair hall immediately inside the main entrance, with a large sitting room to the left (west), and small parlor and dining room to the right (east). Generally, the floors of the Noyes House are wood and the walls and ceilings plaster.² In the stair hall the floor has been

² The plaster walls in a few secondary spaces were covered over with sheetrock by the present owners after 2002. The original wall-coverings were preserved behind the false walls in these locations.

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covered with a carpet and the walls with wallpaper. Most interior doors are varnished or shellacked wood and composed of four horizontal panels. (Photo 4) Much of the hardware is original to the house. Additionally, much of the original unpainted interior woodwork remains, as do many electrical fixtures from the 1920s, when electricity was first introduced to the house.

The stair hall is very grand and has ornate woodwork (Photo 4). The carriage is plain, as is the wall string. The balusters are turned. The handrail ramps at the top, then eases to meet the newel post. The starting newel post is square. There are raised flat panels on each side. Above the panels is a wide band with three raised "swirls" on each side. Above this is a square section with a square carved rosette in the center. The top of the newel post has a complicated cornice with several moldings, including a bead and dentil below the cyma recta just below the cap. The newel cap is shaped like a large urn. The landing newel is like the starting newel, but has less elaborate decoration. There is a beaded screen at the top of the stairs, echoing the spindle porch frieze outside. Turned drops are located at the inside and outside of this screen. Stained glass windows are located at the landing. The foliate designs are set into opaque wavy glass with a yellow border. The flower and leaves are composed of red, blue, turquoise, green, yellow, purple and light blue glass.

The west sitting room has decorative plaster panels on the walls, creating a pattern of rectangular designs through the interior space. The dining room has unpainted wood wainscot, composed of vertical bead boards between the baseboard and chair rail.

The most ornate room in the house is the southeast parlor, located to the right of the main entrance. (Photo 5) There is an ornate fireplace on the north wall of this room with built-in bookshelves on either side. The fireplace has a replacement tile hearth, composed of square off-white and blue-grey tiles. The tile surround is composed of brown glazed tiles with a molded thistle design. Carved corbels atop turned pilasters support an extremely thin mantle shelf. The shelf has a beaded lip and carved back-splash. A modern gas fire box with flat front has been set into the historic firebox opening. The firebox does not appear to have been modified when the gas insert was added.

Steep narrow stairs lead from the kitchen area in the first floor of the ell to the second floor. An additional stained glass window is located in this stair, making up the upper sash of a 1/1 window. This stained glass is entirely geometric in design and features blue squares in the corners, yellow, red and pink rectangular panels around the edge and a frosted center panel. This stair has a simple hand rail with more simplistically turned balusters and posts.

A very narrow bathroom in the first floor of the ell abuts the back of the stair hall. This room has vertical bead wainscot and built-in drawers that extend under the staircase.

A second fireplace is located on the second floor, in a bedroom directly above the first floor parlor. This fireplace appears to have the original tile hearth, composed of alternating brown and marbled reddish brown and white tiles with a border of acanthus leaf tiles. The surround is also tile, glazed the same marbled reddish and white, with a raised design of four scallop shells around three 5-petaled flowers. The woodwork surrounding the fireplace has been painted white. The legs and under-mantle are flat to the wall with two recessed panels on either side and six small recessed rectangular panels at the under-mantle. The mantel is supported by sculptural

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brackets, and there is a mirror in the over-mantel with egg and dart molding below an extremely narrow shelf. Recessed panels on either side of the mirror match those in the under-mantle.

The hand rail and balusters leading to the third floor are very similar to those of the servant's stair.

There are several places within the house where the plaster walls have been covered with wallpaper. Many of these wallpaper patterns date the paper to the 1950s. The paper on the interior of the enclosed second floor porch may help to date when the porch was enclosed. The paper depicts the Great Seal of the United States with an eagle holding an olive branch and three arrows (not the usual 13). On this wallpaper, the eagle faces the arrows in its left talon, not the olive branch, suggesting the paper may date from before the seal was altered in 1945 so that the eagle was looking to its right.

Integrity

The George Washington Noyes House has a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The relationship between the dwelling and the rest of the Prospect Hill neighborhood has changed little since it was constructed in 1892. The overall design of the structure has not been altered, and the form, plan and space have not changed. Despite changes to the windows, and the enclosure of two open porches, the George Washington Noyes house displays integrity of design, materials and workmanship. The replacement windows attempted to replicate the historic appearance. The enclosure of the porches does not take away from the original architectural design. Many of the original interior architectural details remain, including original trim, some original fireplace details, and historic light fixtures.

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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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1892

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

F. P. Burbank (architect & builder)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The George Washington Noyes House, constructed in 1892, is significant under National Register criteria C as an example of a well-preserved example of a Queen Anne style dwelling. The George Washington Noyes House retains many original architectural features that are indicative of a high-style example of the Queen Anne. The asymmetrical façade, complicated roofline, wide open porch, and abundance of turned architectural ornamentation are all indicative of the highest fashion of the 1890s. The house retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, despite minor changes to the building.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Development of Soldier's Hill (now Prospect Terrace)

The George Washington Noyes house was constructed as part of a new development on Soldier Hill in Gorham in 1892. Since its construction, the house has served as a family home for a series of prominent Gorham residents, including Dr. Albert Johnston who lived there briefly in the 1930s. It is a fine example of last 19th century architectural design and maintains the grand edifice of the 1890s. It is currently owned by Jeffrey and Anne Hill.

Gorham village developed during the second half of the 19th century at the intersection of historic travel routes and water power. In 1850, the railroad was extended to Gorham and its trains commenced to run regularly on July 4, 1851.³ Gorham was chosen as a central point for repair shops along the railroad, which continued to Island Pond, Vermont. Because of the ease of access provided by the new railway, Gorham quickly became a center of summer travel on the east side of the White Mountains, and was noted “for its scenery and compared to Switzerland.”⁴

By 1870, the population of Gorham was 1,167.⁵ On April 28, 1879 disaster struck the Village of Gorham when a fire destroyed much of Exchange, Park and Rail Road Streets, and caused extensive damage to the Grand Trunk Railroad's depot.⁶ Many of the offices, and shops were destroyed, as were the livelihoods of many of Gorham's permanent residents including superintendent of the shops Capt. Warren Noyes (brother of George Washington Noyes). On July 28, 1879, three months after the fire, Warren Noyes took matters into his own hands in the wake of the fire, writing “to the Hon. Joseph Hickson, managing director of the G.T.R. to ascertain his views in the matter and the question of rebuilding the burned district wholly

³ G. Merrill, *History of Coos County, New Hampshire* (Syracuse: W. A. Fergusson & Co., 1888), 912.

⁴ Lynne Emerson Monroe, Kari Ann Laprey and T. Kirker Hill. “Gorham Town Project Area – NH Division of Historical Resources Area Form” (January 1998, on file at the NH Division of Historical Resources, Concord), 4.

⁵ Monroe, 4 & Merrill, 915.

⁶ Merrill, 915.

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depended on his answer.”⁷ This action kick-started the rebuilding process, and by 1880 the population of Gorham had grown to 1,383.⁸

In the wake of the 1879 fire, another prominent Gorham resident stepped forward and began the process of rebuilding. Albert S. Twitchell (1840-1901), started to rebuild sections of the village that had been ravaged by the fire⁹ and purchased a hill overlooking the village with the hopes of developing it. The hill, known as Soldier Hill, “derived its name from being used as a drilling and camping ground, and from which a grandly beautiful view of the village and the mountain scenery is observable.”¹⁰ Twitchell purchased the spot as available building ground, with the vision of building three grand houses on the crest of the hill, facing down onto the village and approached by a broad street. The townsfolk of Gorham doubted the location, saying it was a terrible place to build, so high and exposed to the elements and above a rocky ledge that would make constructing basements impossible.¹¹

General Albert S. Twitchell was born in Maine on September 16, 1840.¹² He served as Quarter Master Sergeant for the Maine 7th light artillery in the Civil War and, in 1866, became the first permanent lawyer in Gorham.¹³ In an 1896 article about Gorham, NH in *The Granite Monthly*, General Albert S. Twitchell is described as “a brave scholar and true poet, a sound lawyer and a faithful public servant who as a legislator and consul has served his state and nation well.”¹⁴ He married Emma A. Howland (abt. 1849-1899) and died in Gorham on September 12, 1901.¹⁵

Twitchell subdivided the Soldier Hill property into three house lots, keeping the center lot for himself, and hired James E. Willey of Gorham to design and build his house. (Figure 1)

The west lot was sold to Alna B. Libby (1859-1914). Alna B. Libby was the son of Elihu Libby and was born August 30, 1859 in Windham, ME.¹⁶ In 1870, his father acquired a lumber firm along the Peabody River, admitted his sons Walter C, Alna B, Eugene W, and Charles C into the partnership E. Libby & Sons.¹⁷ The firm was very successful and was also mentioned in the 1896 *Granite Monthly* article, described as:

...unique as presenting a larger number of energetic men of the same blood engaged in the same business is to be found elsewhere in New England. Their pay-roll is a large one

⁷ Merrill, 925.

⁸ Merrill, 925. The population growth of Gorham slowed in the 1890s. “A significant change occurred with the closing of the Grand Trunk Railroad Repair Shops in 1893 in the midst of a nationwide financial crisis.” (Merrill, 952) Because of this, one hundred-fifty to two hundred people left town in search of work.

⁹ According to an excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, he was “first to begin the work of rebuilding after our terrible fire of 1879, when the future of our village looked so dark and doubtful.” (August 7, 1891)

¹⁰ Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, August 7, 1891.

¹¹ Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, August 7, 1891.

¹² Anonymous, “Find A Grave – Millions of Cemetery Records” (www.findagrave.com) accessed Nov. 2015.

¹³ Merrill, 916

¹⁴ George H. Moses, “Gorham,” (*The Granite Monthly: A New Hampshire Magazine*, Vol. XX, No. 4 Concord, NH: The Granite Monthly Company, April 1896), 242.

¹⁵ www.findagrave.com

¹⁶ New Hampshire Bureau of Vital Records, “New Hampshire Death and Disinterment Records, 1754-1947” (Ancestry.com Operations, Inc website), A B Libby.

¹⁷ Merrill, 918.

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and embraces a dozen nationalities, and their large business has been developed from small beginnings by close and careful unremitting toil of each member of their firm, and their success is in no small measure due to the scrupulous honesty which has characterized their every action.¹⁸

In 1886, Alna B. Libby married Persis D. Chandler of Dummer, NH. By 1900, they had moved to a house on Alpine Street in Gorham. He died December 14, 1914 in Gorham of apoplexy.¹⁹

George Washington Noyes (1891-1925)

On June 29, 1891 George Washington Noyes (1828-1925) purchased the eastern lot from Albert S. Twitchell.²⁰ Noyes was born March 13, 1828 in Norway, Maine to Bela Noyes, Jr. and Honor Prince.²¹ He was one of four children: George W., Warren, Robert P. and Aphia E.²² In March 1849, "he secured employment with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence (now the Grand Trunk) Railroad Company, and assisted in getting out stone for building the road, after-ward working on the track for one season."²³ On September 19, 1852, he married Julia A. Horr, daughter of Nathan Horr of Norway, ME.²⁴ In the spring of 1853, GW Noyes was transferred to the position of engineer of the mail train that ran between Island Pond, Vermont and Gorham, NH.²⁵ In 1864 he was promoted to locomotive foreman of the car and fuel departments at Island Pond, VT, a position he held for twenty-six years.²⁶ In 1888 he was promoted to master mechanic at Island Pond.²⁷ In 1890, he transferred to assistant master mechanic of the Portland Division at Gorham, NH,²⁸ where he worked alongside his brother Warren Noyes. He attended the Universalist Church at Gorham and was a thirty-second degree mason.²⁹

Architect Franklin P. Burbank (1855-1906)

Both Noyes and Libby employed F. P. Burbank of South Paris, Maine³⁰ to design and build their houses, on either side of the house that was designed for Twitchell by James E. Willey.³¹ Franklin P. Burbank was born on July 25, 1855 in Gorham and was one of seven children of John D. Burbank and Achsah Stuart.³² He married Emma Winslow about 1877 and was living in Paris Maine with her and her parents and occupied as a land surveyor in 1880.³³ Franklin and his

¹⁸ Moses, 245.

¹⁹ "NH Death & Disinterment Records," A. B. Libby.

²⁰ Coos County Registry of Deeds, Book 58, page 62.

²¹ New England Historical Publishing Company, *Representative Citizens of the State of New Hampshire* (Boston: New England Historical Publishing Company, 1902), 260.

²² New England Historical Publishing Company, 260.

²³ New England Historical Publishing Company, 260.

²⁴ New England Historical Publishing Company, 261. They would eventually have seven children.

²⁵ New England Historical Publishing Company, 260.

²⁶ New England Historical Publishing Company, 260.

²⁷ Merrill, 931.

²⁸ New England Historical Publishing Company, 260 and *The Gorham Mountaineer*, August 7, 1891.

²⁹ New England Historical Publishing Company, 261.

³⁰ Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, March 18, 1892.

³¹ Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, April 29, 1892.

³² Nathaniel Tuckerman True, *The History of Gorham, New Hampshire* (Bethel, ME: Randall H. Bennett, 1998), 42.

³³ United States Bureau of the Census, "United States Federal Census" (Washington, DC, National Archives and Records Administration, 1880), Paris, Oxford, Maine Roll 484, page 218A.

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wife only had one child, Frank W., who drowned in Lake Auburn, Maine at age 18.³⁴ By 1900, he was listed as an architect & builder on the census and he and his wife were living on their own.³⁵ He died November 20, 1906 of sudden heart failure in Gorham and is buried with his wife and son at Riverside Cemetery in South Paris, Maine.³⁶

Unfortunately, very little is known about the career of Franklin P. Burbank. Burbank designed the two known houses on Prospect Terrace in Gorham in about 1891 and did repairs to the Webber and South Schools in Paris, Maine in 1897.³⁷ In 1906, the same year as his death, he is listed in *The Paris Register* as an architect and builder³⁸ at 36 High Street, South Paris. The *Centennial History of Harrison, Maine* says that Franklin P. Burbank “was an architect and builder and erected a number of fine residences in Gorham, New Hampshire, South Paris and Portland. He was noted for his energy and resources of courage and forethought in cases of emergency.”³⁹

Ground was broken on Soldier Hill for the three houses on July 3, 1891 and *The Gorham Mountaineer* reported the three houses to be “...all of modern architecture, and very handsome, the effect of which will be to add very much to our already beautiful summer resort.”⁴⁰ Mr. Twitchell was the first to start constructing his foundation on August 7, 1891.⁴¹ Much of the granite for the foundations was found on site, and was held in place with mortar mixed with sand from inside the basements. On September 11, 1891, *The Gorham Mountaineer* reported that the Twitchell and Libby houses were “progressing rapidly, and will soon be ready for the plasterers.”⁴² At this time the cellars for both the Noyes house and its stable had been completed and the foundations were being laid. Water was connected to Soldier Hill in October 1891, costing about \$350⁴³ and the finishes were being added to the Libby and Twitchell houses. The construction of the frame for the George Washington Noyes house was held off until the following spring.⁴⁴ By June 17, 1892, the plasterers were reported to be at work on the house of George W. Noyes on Prospect Terrace.⁴⁵

Significance as an example of the Queen Anne Style

³⁴ George Burbank Sedgley, *The Burbank Family and The Families of Bray, Wellcome, Sedgley (Sedgeley) and Welch* (Farmington, ME: The Knowlton & McLeary Company, 1928), 268.

³⁵ United States Bureau of the Census, “1900 United States Federal Census,” Paris, Oxford, Maine roll 596, page 9B.

³⁶ “New Hampshire Death and Disinterment Records, 1754-1947,” Franklin P. Burbank and Findagrave.com.

³⁷ Town of Paris, “Annual Report of the Selectmen, Treasurer, Collector and Supervisor of the Town of Paris, For the Year Ending January 30, 1897” (South Paris, ME: The Oxford Democrat Office, 1897), 11.

³⁸ Mitchell and Davis, *The Paris Register 1906* (Brunswick, ME: The H. E. Mitchell Co., 1906), 70.

³⁹ Alphonso Moulton, Howard L. Sampson, and Granville Fernald, *Centennial History of Harrison, Maine Containing the Centennial Celebration of 1905, and Historical and Biographical Matter* (Portland, ME: Southworth Printing Company, 1909), 629. Unfortunately, this source does not list where these other structures are and none have been identified by neither the New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Office nor the Maine State Historic Preservation Office at the time of writing.

⁴⁰ Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, July 3, 1891.

⁴¹ Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, August 7, 1891.

⁴² Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, September 11, 1891.

⁴³ Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, October 23, 1891.

⁴⁴ Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, April 29, 1892.

⁴⁵ Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, June 17, 1892.

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The George Washington Noyes house is significant under National Register Criterion C as an example of a 1890s Queen Anne style dwelling. The house is representative of a style of architecture that was extremely popular in the 1890s, at the apex of Gorham's growth. The George Washington Noyes house displays many features characteristic of a well-to-do house designed at the end of the 19th century, including materials, general layout of interior spaces, and overall building massing.

The George Washington Noyes House is a fine example of a Queen Anne dwelling and incorporates many architectural elements that are indicative of the style. It falls into the general pattern type with a full-width front gable, turret, and multi-story bay window. The Queen Anne style was dominant in domestic building from about 1880 until 1900, and the George Washington Noyes House was constructed right at the height of popularity.

With the advent of balloon framing techniques in the late 19th century, architects were given free expression of their imagination. Instead of designing around a basic frame in the shape of a box, they found themselves free to add embellishment upon embellishment as they created more and more complicated frameworks off of the basic box design. As a result, Queen Anne houses incorporate frequent bay windows, towers, wall insets and projections, providing changes in the horizontal continuity of the wall plane. Similarly, devices created a discontinuity of the vertical plane by devices such as large roof overhangs and oriel windows.

Queen Anne style buildings are identified by their avoidance of a smooth-walled appearance and straight-forward roofline. Patterned wood shingles of varying designs and colors often cover wall surfaces in an effort to create texture and depth. Sometimes, as in the Noyes example, these shingles are combined with clapboards. Meanwhile, the steep roof is pierced by multiple dormers and decorative patterned masonry chimneys. The gable is also ornamented, many times with roof cresting along the ridge or at the peak of a tower.

Another common architectural feature of Queen Anne dwellings is an extensive asymmetrical porch, usually one story high and extended along one or both side walls. Often porches are decorated with ornate spindlework, with delicate turned porch supports and spindlework balustrades and friezes suspended from the porch ceiling. Queen Anne building windows often incorporate large panes of glass bounded, in some instances, by a border of small panes.

There are many extant Queen Anne architectural details present at the George Washington Noyes house. Important Queen Anne features include the overall form and massing as articulated by elements such as the tower, bay window, and wrap-around porch. Key period details are the original complex siding patterns, 1/1 sash configuration, spindlework, and roof brackets at cut-away corners on bay windows.

The attached barn of the George Washington Noyes House further contributes to the architectural significance as a high-style example of an urban barn. The Noyes Barn is very typical of a late 19th century urban barn, displaying common design elements of the building type. Like many other examples from the same period, the Noyes barn is set behind the grand house and has gable end facing a drive that is parallel to the house. Significant features include the gable orientation over a sliding stable door below a smaller sliding hay loft door and the original division of interior space into a carriage space in the front of the first floor with two or three stalls behind, as evidenced by the small stable windows. The architectural details of the

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barn reflect a slightly simplified version of the Queen Anne style of the house. For instance, the barn continues the siding pattern of the house and has similar eave treatment.

The Early History of the George Washington Noyes House

George Washington Noyes and his family finally moved into their home in February, 1893. *The Gorham Mountaineer* was quick to report on the occasion.

Last Saturday afternoon...over a score of the friends and relatives of G. W. Noyes and family arrived on the eight o'clock express from Island Pond and immediately took up their line of march for the latter's residence on Prospect Terrace...Once within the walls their mission was made known, and the greetings, shaking of hands and emptying of lunch baskets which followed made it evident that matters would soon simmer down to an old fashioned 'house warming.' The preliminaries being over, the afternoon and evening were spent in social enjoyment, games, etc., refreshments being served at 5 o'clock, and the party returning on the 10 o'clock mixed train that night. The occasion was a pleasant one and was in reality the dedication of Mr. Noyes' fine mansion, the whole affair being a surprise to the family.⁴⁶

In 1895, the George W. Noyes, Esq. residence, along with Hon. Albert S. Twitchell's house next door, was published in James Amasa Wood's *New Hampshire Homes: Photographic Views of City, Village, Summer and Farm Homes of New Hampshire Men and Residents of the Granite State*.⁴⁷ (Figure 2) In 1898, G. W. Noyes retired from the railroad.⁴⁸

By 1900, George Washington Noyes had moved next door and into Albert Twitchell's house. The 1900 United States Federal Census lists George W. Noyes (72) as retired and living at 4 Prospect Terrace with his wife Julia A. (69) and daughter Emma Bonney (45). George E. (27) and Mildred (25) Noyes lived in 2 Prospect Terrace with their children Donald (2) and Sophia (9/12).⁴⁹ George Edwin Noyes was born January 13, 1873. He married Mildred Gray Vining in 1895, possibly moving into 2 Prospect Terrace soon thereafter. In 1902 he was employed in the office of the Burgess Sulphite Fiber Company at Berlin, NH.⁵⁰

By 1910 George W. Noyes had widowed and moved back in to 2 Prospect Terrace with his son George E. and his family. The 1910 census lists George E. (36) as an accountant living with Mildred G. (35), Donald V (13), Alphia A (10), Julia M (6) and George W. (83).⁵¹ George W. Noyes died of heart failure in Gorham, NH on November 29, 1913 and was buried in Norway Pine Grove Cemetery in Paris, Maine.⁵²

⁴⁶ Excerpt from *The Gorham Mountaineer*, February 17, 1893.

⁴⁷ James Amasa Wood, *New Hampshire Homes: Photographic Views of City, Village, Summer and Farm Homes of New Hampshire Men and Residents of the Granite State, with Descriptive Sketches of the Same* (Concord, NH: James A. Wood, 1895), 207.

⁴⁸ New England Historical Publishing Company, 261.

⁴⁹ "United States Federal Census" (1900), Gorham, Coos, New Hampshire, Roll 945, page 7A.

⁵⁰ New England Historical Publishing Company, 261. He is listed as a bookkeeper in the 1900 census.

⁵¹ "United States Federal Census" (1910), Gorham, Coos, New Hampshire, Roll T624_861, page 18A.

⁵² "New Hampshire Death and Disinterment Records, 1754-1947," George W. Noyes and www.findagrave.com.

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Upon George W. Noyes death, the title to the house at 2 Prospect Terrace passed to his daughter-in-law, Mildred V. Noyes⁵³. George E. and Mildred V. Noyes were still living at 2 Prospect Terrace with their children in 1920, at which time George E was employed by the Post Office.⁵⁴

February 19, 1925 the Gorham Savings Bank foreclosed on 2 Prospect Terrace.⁵⁵ By this time the family of George E. and Mildred Noyes had moved to Camden, NJ, and George Edwin Noyes was employed as an auditor.⁵⁶ In 1925, the Town of Gorham voted

to authorize the selectmen to redeem from the Gorham Savings Bank, its mortgage, claim, in process of foreclosure, against the Mildred V. Noyes property, located on Soldier's Hill, so called, and appropriate money for such purpose, and, in case of such and in case of such ownership of said premises, authorizes said selectmen, as agents for the town, to sell and convey the aforesaid premises to any future purchaser.⁵⁷

The Town of Gorham purchased 2 Prospect Terrace October 12, 1925.⁵⁸ The 1926,⁵⁹ 1927,⁶⁰ and 1928⁶¹ Gorham Annual Reports list rental income from the "Noyes property." In 1928, the Selectmen proposed to "see if the town will vote to authorize the Selectmen to sell the Noyes property on Prospect Terrace."⁶² The article went to vote, but 2 Prospect Terrace remained under Town ownership as a rental property for eight more years.

Eunice Emma (Bennett) Percival (abt. 1879-1944) rented 2 Prospect Terrace from the Town of Gorham around 1930. In 1930, she lived at the address with her daughter Lillian (33), son Warren E (25) and brother in law Edward (45).⁶³

Dr. Albert Chandler Johnston (1900-1988)

On May 3, 1935, the Town of Gorham sold 2 Prospect Terrace to Thyra B. Johnston⁶⁴ for \$3,600.00.⁶⁵ Thyra Baumann Johnston (1903-1995) had moved to Gorham in 1929 with her husband Dr. Albert Chandler Johnston (1900-1988). Dr. Johnston was born August 17, 1900 in Chicago, Illinois.⁶⁶ He received his BS from the University of Chicago and an MD from Rush

⁵³ Gorham County Registry of Probate, Book 107, page 3390.

⁵⁴ "United States Federal Census" (1920), Gorham, Coos, New Hampshire, Roll T625-1007, page 12B.

⁵⁵ Coos County Registry of Deeds, Book 266, page 247.

⁵⁶ "United States Federal Census" (1930), Haddon Heights, New Jersey, Roll 1323, page 4A. The reason and exact date of the move are unknown, and it is rumored that George E. was involved in town government and holding office of Treasurer. When it was discovered that funds were missing, he left down. No evidence to support this claim has been found.

⁵⁷ Town of Gorham, "Annual Report of the Municipal Officers of the Town of Gorham, NH for the Year Ending January 31, 1925 (Berlin, NH: The Smith Poley Press, 1925), 6.

⁵⁸ Coos County Registry of Deeds, Book 231, page 351.

⁵⁹ Town of Gorham, 1926 Town Report, 18.

⁶⁰ Town of Gorham, 1927 Town Report, 8.

⁶¹ Town of Gorham, 1928 Town Report, 9.

⁶² Town of Gorham, 1928 Town Report, 6.

⁶³ "United States Federal Census" (1930), Gorham, Coos, New Hampshire, Roll 1300, page 2A.

⁶⁴ Coos County Registry of Deeds, Book 281, page 180.

⁶⁵ Town of Gorham, 1936 Town Report, 9.

⁶⁶ Anonymous. "Dr. Albert Chandler Johnston, 87." (Newspaper clipping in collection of Jeffrey Hill).

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Medical School, Chicago. In 1924, while in the pre-med program at the University of Chicago, he married Thyra Baumann of New Orleans.⁶⁷ After graduating from Medical School, Dr. Johnston had trouble being granted an internship, due to his race. As a fair skinned black man, he did not look the part to work in a black hospital and was barred from working in a white hospital. Eventually, Dr. Johnston decided to attempt to “pass” as white in order to get a job. Thus, when the Johnston family arrived in Gorham in 1929, and Dr. Albert Chandler Johnston opened a private practice, they did so under the pretext of being a white family. In 1930, the Johnston family was living in a rental on Pleasant Street.⁶⁸

In 1935, the young Johnston family moved into 2 Prospect Terrace along with a young Canadian girl to help with the house and children. The “well-appointed home on Prospect Hill was the scene of the annual Christmas social of the Congregational Church.”⁶⁹ All of Gorham came for the church socials, and again for their New Year’s reception. “Soon it easily was the gayest and most popular house in town.”⁷⁰

In 1937, after living in the house for just two years, Dr. Johnston’s family moved to Boston for a year while Johnston studied radiology at Harvard Medical School.⁷¹ The family moved back to Gorham in 1938 and moved to Keene in 1940.⁷² While in Gorham, Mr. Johnston “was such a respected figure that in the 10 years that he practiced in Gorham, N.H., he headed the school board, was a selectman, was president of the county medical society and became chairman of the local Republican Party.”⁷³

Soon after the moved to Keene, the Johnston family was “outed” as a black family after Dr. Johnston volunteered for the navy in 1940⁷⁴ or 1941.⁷⁵ After initially winning a lieutenant commander’s commission in July, Dr. Johnston withdrew his commission after the naval intelligence authorities had questioned him about reports that he had ‘colored blood.’ Shortly afterward, Dr. Johnston told his children the truth. “It was Albert Johnston, Jr., then a music theory student, who got the film started by telling the family story to Louis de Rochemont, who lived in Newington, Conn. [sic] at the time.”⁷⁶ In 1947 the family’s story was printed in *Reader’s Digest* by W. L. White. Louis de Rochemont produced a documentary film version of the book, which premiered in Keene July 24, 1949,⁷⁷ was shown in over 708 countries, banned in some cities, and won prize for the best script at the 1949 Cannes Film Festival.⁷⁸ The family remained in Keene with Dr. Johnston working in private practice and as a radiologist at Elliott

⁶⁷ Margaret Lillard. “Landmark ‘49 Film About Family Passing for White Recalled” (*Los Angeles Times*, July 25, 1989).

⁶⁸ “United States Federal Census” (1930), Gorham, Coos, New Hampshire, Roll 1300, page 2A.

⁶⁹ Robert Thomas, Jr., “Thyra Johnston, 91, Symbol of Racial distinctions, Dies” (*New York Times*, November 29, 1995).

⁷⁰ W. L. White, *Lost Boundaries* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1947), 26.

⁷¹ Lillard, “Landmark ‘49 Film”

⁷² “United States Federal Census” (1940), Gorham, Coos, New Hampshire, Roll T627_2285, page 1B.

⁷³ Thomas.

⁷⁴ Thomas.

⁷⁵ Lillard, “Landmark ‘49 Film”

⁷⁶ Lillard, “Landmark ‘49 Film.” Louis de Rochemont lived in Newington, New Hampshire.

⁷⁷ Lillard, “Landmark ‘49 Film”

⁷⁸ Lillard, “Landmark ‘49 Film”

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Community Hospital until 1967, when they moved to Hawaii. The Johnston home in Keene is still extant at 127 Washington Street⁷⁹ and retains many architectural features from the family's time there.

Meanwhile, little is known about 2 Prospect Terrace between 1940, when the Johnston Family moved to Keene and July 15, 1946, when the property was sold to Morton M. and Zilpha Forbush Willis.⁸⁰ In 1954, Morton M. died. Zilpha remained at 2 Prospect Terrace as a single widow until her own death in 1961.⁸¹

After Zilpha's death, 2 Prospect Terrace was purchased by Raymond F. Mulligan on November 10, 1961.⁸² Mulligan only owned the property for a few years and started a series of consecutive short-term property owners. 2 Prospect Terrace was purchased by Eben M. Whitcomb Jr. and Shirley L. Whitcomb on September 30, 1965.⁸³ August 12, 1966, Robert L & Dian C. Jones purchased 2 Prospect Terrace.⁸⁴ On June 9, 1969 the property sold to Roland G. and Elaine M. Coury.⁸⁵ Less than ten years later, on September 14, 1977 the house was purchased by Paul N. Cloutier.⁸⁶

By the time Jeffrey A and Anne M Hill became the eleventh owners of the George Washington Noyes property at 2 Prospect Terrace on September 3, 2002,⁸⁷ the house was in desperate need of maintenance. Many of the windows were cracked and broken and much of the plaster was failing. Where possible, the Hills replaced the broken windows with double-hung units the mirrored the sash configuration of the historic windows. In 2003, they enclosed the side porch and added fences and pathways to the property.

Comparative Evaluation:

The George Washington Noyes house is one of many high style examples of the Queen Anne style in Gorham. The architectural style was quite common in the growing town, as it coincided with the influx of wealthy individuals brought and created by the Grand Trunk Railroad and the relatively brief period of re-growth after the 1879 fire.

Though there are many other examples of Queen Anne domestic architecture in Gorham, other houses do not have the same high degree of architectural integrity. The Libby House (6 Prospect Terrace, Figure 3) was constructed the same year as the Noyes House and designed by the same architect. The historic appearance of this house was very similar to the Noyes House with semi-octagonal corner turret, wrap around first floor porch, spindlework, complex rooflines, and even similar ornate brickwork patterns at the chimney. Though this house retains many historic architectural details, there have been extensive changes to the façade, with the removal of a second floor shed roof section with cut-away porch and replacement with a small enclosed

⁷⁹ Zeke Katz, "The home of Dr. Albert C. Johnston in Keene" (*Keene Sentinel*, May 6, 2001).

⁸⁰ Coos County Registry of Deeds, Book 347, page 395.

⁸¹ Findagrave.com, Zilpha J. *Forbush* Willis.

⁸² Coos County Registry of Deeds, Book 464, page 382.

⁸³ Coos County Registry of Deeds, book 493, page 115.

⁸⁴ Coos County Registry of Deeds, book 499, page 183.

⁸⁵ Coos County Registry of Deeds, book 523, page 462.

⁸⁶ Coos County Registry of Deeds, book 601, page 87.

⁸⁷ Coos County Registry of Deeds, book 1005, page 769.

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second floor porch. Likewise, the extensive first floor porch of the Libby House has been completely enclosed.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): GOR0010

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.890

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 1,113,693.54 | Northing: 688,842.14 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property occupies Map U2, Lot 15 in the local assessors' records. The total acreage of the property is 0.89 acres, bounded to the east by a steep downhill slope and forested area, to the north by a wooded area, to the west by a fence, and to the south by Prospect Terrace.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property consists of the current tax map of the property. This lot is also the lot historically associated with the George Washington Noyes House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Mae H. Williams
organization: _____
street & number: PO Box 941
city or town: Meredith state: NH zip code: 03253
e-mail: mae@unlockinghistory.com
telephone: (603) 707-0502
date: March 2, 2016

George Washington Noyes House
Name of Property

Coös, NH
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

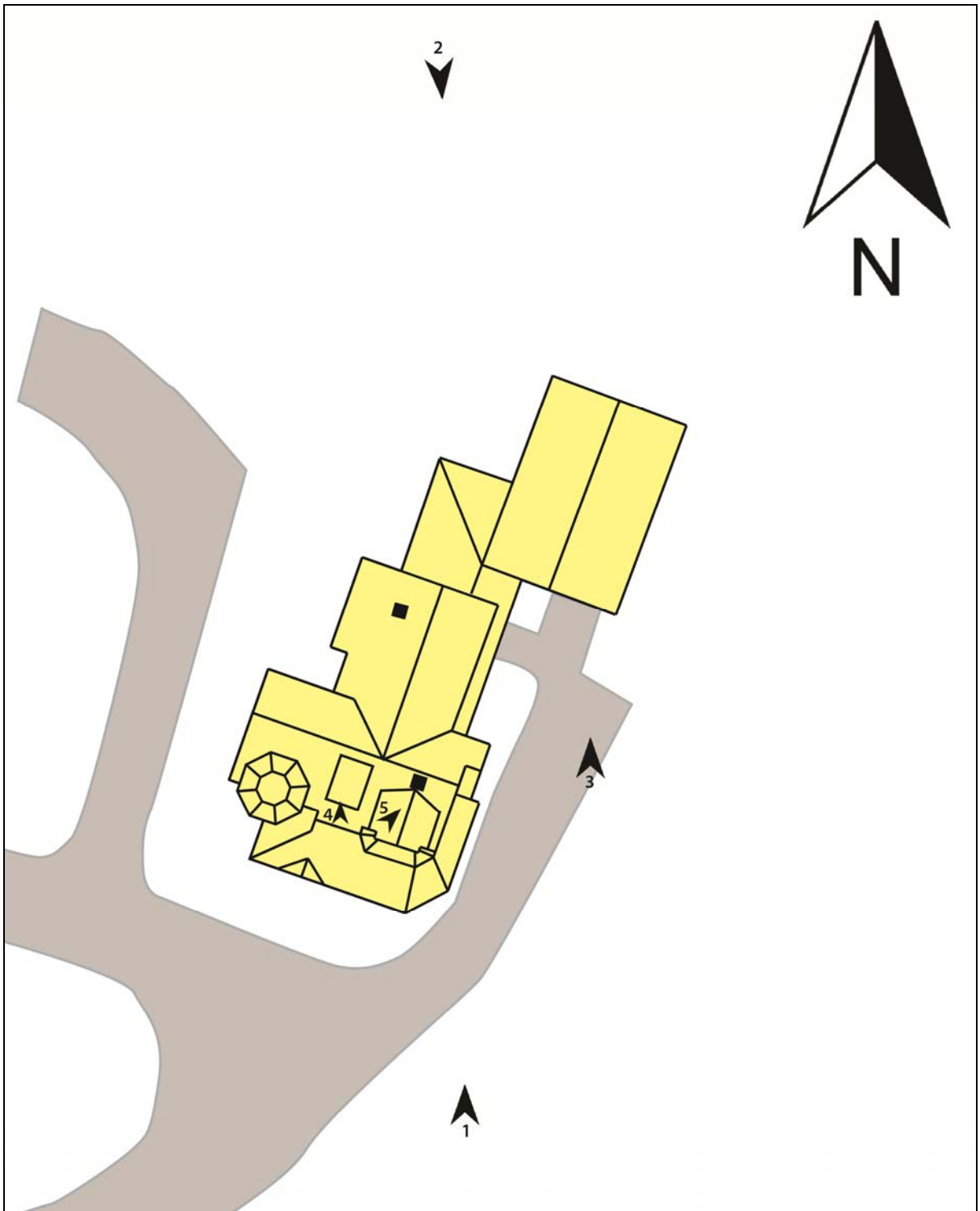
Name of Property: George Washington Noyes House
City or Vicinity: Gorham
County: Coos State: New Hampshire
Photographer: Mae H. Williams
Date Photographed: February 5, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 5. Photo 0001: George Washington Noyes House, showing south and east facades. Facing north.
- 2 of 5. Photo 0002: George Washington Noyes House, showing west and north facades. Facing south.
- 3 of 5. Photo 0003: George Washington Noyes House, showing south façade of barn. Facing north.
- 4 of 5. Photo 0004. George Washington Noyes House, showing stair hall. Facing north.
- 5 of 5. Photo 0005. George Washington Noyes House, showing fireplace in parlor. Facing northeast.

George Washington Noyes House
Name of Property

Coös, NH
County and State



George Washington Noyes House Photo Key

George Washington Noyes House
Name of Property

Coös, NH
County and State



Figure 1: Prospect Hill, ca. 1892

A. B. Libby House (left), Albert S. Twitchell House (center), and George Washington Noyes House (right) (Photograph in collection of Jeffrey Hill, Gorham, NH)

George Washington Noyes House
Name of Property

Coös, NH
County and State



Figure 2: George Washington Noyes House, ca. 1895
George Washington Noyes House from James Wood (page 207)

George Washington Noyes House
Name of Property

Coös, NH
County and State



Figure 3: A. B. Libby House, 6 Prospect Terrace
1892 A. B. Libby House, also designed by F. P. Burbank and constructed near the George Washington Noyes House. Photograph from 2015 Tax Card.

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

George Washington Noyes House
Name of Property

Coös, NH
County and State



Photo 0001: George Washington Noyes House, showing south and east facades. Facing north.

George Washington Noyes House
Name of Property

Coös, NH
County and State



Photo 0002: George Washington Noyes House, showing west and north facades. Facing south.

George Washington Noyes House
Name of Property

Coös, NH
County and State



Photo 0003: George Washington Noyes House, showing south façade of barn. Facing north.

George Washington Noyes House
Name of Property

Coös, NH
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Photo 0004. George Washington Noyes House, showing stair hall. Facing north.

George Washington Noyes House
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Photo 0005. George Washington Noyes House, showing fireplace in parlor. Facing northeast.

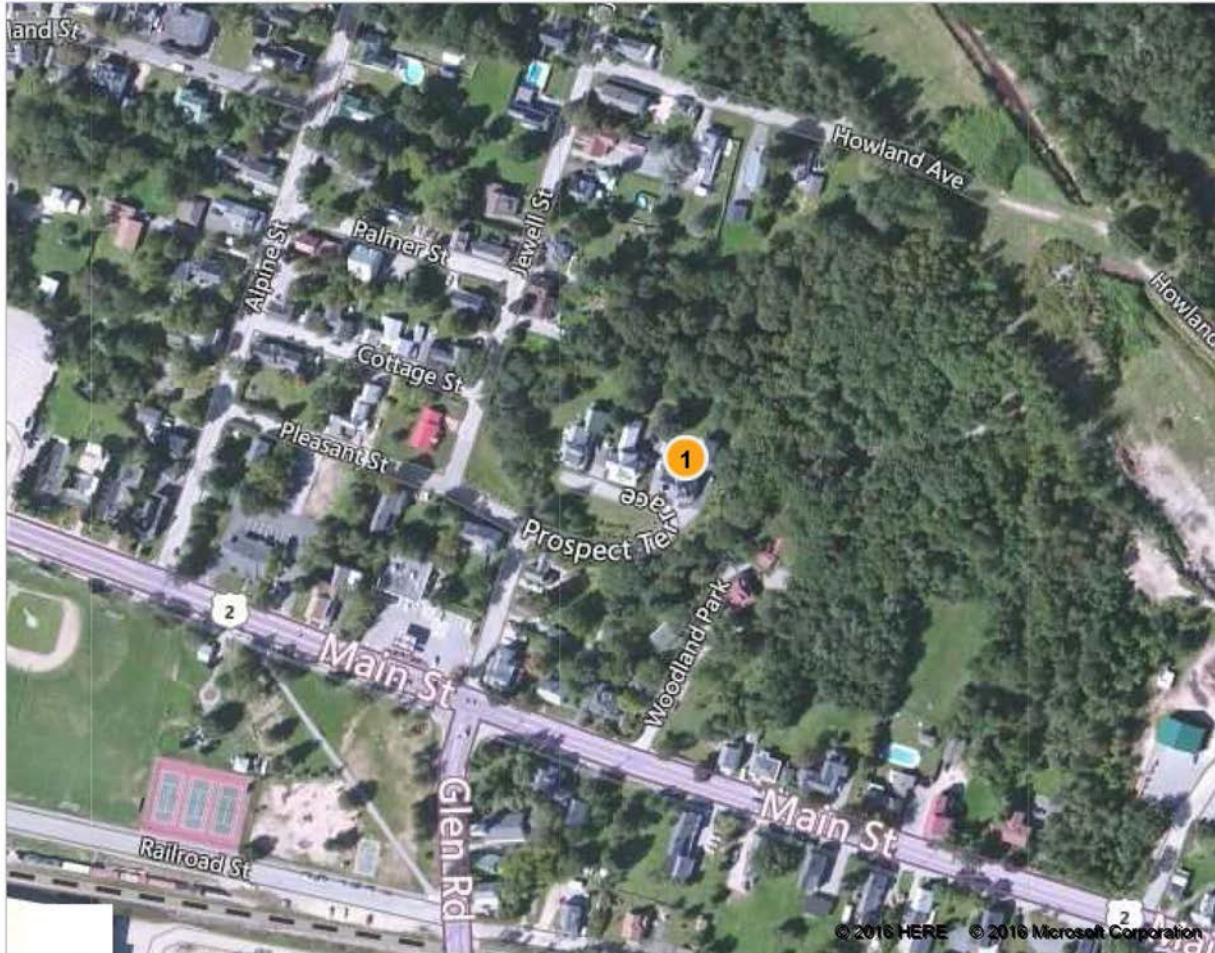
George Washington Noyes House
Name of Property

Coös, NH
County and State



Unsaved places

1. George Washington Noyes House, 2 Prospect Terrace, Gorham, NH
44.388889, -71.171448 NORTH













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Noyes, George Washington, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW HAMPSHIRE, Coos

DATE RECEIVED: 8/05/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/02/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/19/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/20/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000643

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.19.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

MEMORANDUM

To: Lisa Deline

From: Peter Michaud

Subject: National Register Transmittal Letter – Noyes House

Date: July 28, 2016

Dear Lisa,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the George Washington Noyes House in Gorham, NH to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Peter Michaud
National Register, Preservation Tax Incentives,
& Easements Coordinator
19 Pillsbury Street
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271 3583 *fax* (603) 271 3433
Peter.michaud@dcr.nh.gov