

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

received **OCT 30 1986**

date entered **DEC 1 1986**

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

1. Name

historic Lower Corner Historic District

and/or common Lower Corner Historic District

2. Location

street & number Route 109

N/A not for publication

city, town Sandwich

N/A vicinity of

state New Hampshire

code 33

county Carroll

code 003

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name (See Continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town

_____ vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Route 171

city, town Ossipee

state New Hampshire 03864

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 type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date (See #2A, #2C, #14B)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lower Corner Historic District encompasses an attractive small village in the town of Sandwich, located a little over a mile southeast of the town's major village, Center Sandwich. The village of Lower Corner sits on Wentworth Hill, a small hill that rises only 100 to 200 feet above the surrounding terrain, but which nevertheless commands an impressive view of the White Mountains to the north, the Ossipee Mountains to the southeast, and Red Hill to the southwest. As befits a hilltop village, the District does not contain any streams, the only waterbody being a small artificial farm pond, excavated c. 1970 on property #6.

The main road through the District is Route 109, which heads southeast from Center Sandwich, climbs over the level top of the hill, and then starts down the southeast slope of the hill in a more or less straight line, before turning almost due south towards the village of Moultonboro. The second most important road, Little Pond Road, leaves Route 109, at the point where Route 109 turns south, and descends the hill to the east towards East Sandwich and Tamworth. The third road, School House Road, leaves Route 109 about 600 feet north of the Little Pond Road intersection, and heads southwest. Route 109 and Little Pond Road are wide paved state highways. But, School House Road, a narrow town highway of only local importance, is unpaved. The usual poles for telephone and electric lines, as well as a few highway signs, are found along the roads. The intersection of School House Road and Route 109 is marked by a small shrub covered triangle, containing a telephone pole. The road frontages are also distinguished by scattered trees, sometimes in rows, and, in the north part of the District, by stone walls and fences. Generally, the land within the District slopes downhill away from Route 109. However, south of School House Road, the land on the west side of Route 109 slopes slightly uphill from the road.

The Lower Corner Historic District contains twelve properties. One property is an empty lot (#5) at the intersection of Route 109 and Little Pond Road. The other properties contain twelve major buildings and twenty outbuildings (counting among the outbuildings a barn now on its own separately owned lot). Of the thirty-two buildings, twenty-five buildings are considered contributing and seven buildings are considered non-contributing. The empty lot is classified as a contributing site. Of the twelve major buildings, nine were originally residences, the others, a sawmill, a store, and a printing office. The houses and the printing office now serve as residences. The sawmill is used for storage and the store houses a craft studio.

The major buildings are all set to face Route 109. With the exception of the store (#10), which is placed quite close to the road, the major buildings are all set near the road behind lawns of varying depth. The lots vary greatly in size. But, with the exception of the separate barn (#12), there is ample room for side yards on each property, giving comfortable spacing between the buildings. The buildings are densest in the south half of the District, as the north half is essentially devoted to two large estates.

In some respects, the village is quite homogenous in its architecture. With the exception of the Brick Store (#10), the buildings are all of wooden construction. Clapboards are the dominant sheathing on the wooden buildings, including all of the

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 type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" 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. 1800 – c. 1890 **Builder/Architect** (See individual properties)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lower Corner Historic District is a small village, significant in the area of architecture for its attractive and well preserved 19th century buildings.

The Lower Corner played an important role in the history of Sandwich from its earliest days. In fact, the first house built in the town was Daniel Beede's log cabin, erected on Wentworth Hill just outside the district boundary behind building #2C. The first Sandwich town meeting was held here in 1772. About 1777, Beede erected a house near the present Joseph Wentworth House (#2). He was soon followed by others, for the Lower Corner soon became a prosperous, albeit small, commercial center. The origins of the roads within the District are obscure. But all three roads, Route 109, Little Pond Road, and School House Road, appear on the manuscript map of Sandwich, prepared c. 1805 for the Carrigain map of New Hampshire, suggesting that they were built in the late 18th century. Route 109 remains the major highway between Moultonboro village and Center Sandwich. Little Pond Road was an important route to the east, to Tamworth and Ossipee. Much of the traffic in and out of the town of Sandwich would necessarily pass through the Lower Corner. Therefore, it is not surprising that Benjamin Burleigh, the first storekeeper in Sandwich, chose about 1785 to move his store to the now empty lot (#5) on the north side of the intersection of Route 109 and Little Pond Road. By the first decade of the 19th century, the small village could boast several tradesmen, including storekeepers, innkeepers, a hatter, a saddle and harness maker, a silversmith, a tailor, a lawyer, and a doctor. The commercial importance of the small village was confirmed in 1812, when the first post office in Sandwich was established in the Hanson house (now the ell of the Weed House, #6) at the southeast corner of the intersection of Route 109 and Little Pond Road.

Little, however, now remains of the Lower Corner's earliest buildings. The two oldest buildings are found at the intersection of School House Road and Route 109. The Gilman Tavern (#14), presumably built sometime before 1813 to house the store and the inn of John Purington, was apparently enlarged later in the 19th century. As an essentially utilitarian building, it was not given the symmetry of form and facade commonly found in residences of the period. But the details of the building, notably the entries and the box cornices, do distinguish it as an attractive example of the provincial Federal style. The Jewett House (#13), said to have been built by Benjamin Jewett (1792–1856) and standing by the early 1820's, is the only cape in the District. It is a simple but pleasing building, notable for its symmetry, good proportions and details, a fine early 19th century rural New England cape.

Although increasingly challenged by the growing village of Center Sandwich a mile away, the Lower Corner remained a center of the town's commercial and social life throughout the 19th century. Although public buildings were usually erected in Center Sandwich, the Lower Corner could claim the Sandwich Academy, which operated on the site of building #3B from 1837 to 1849, and the Congregational Church, built in 1856 between

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- #1 Denley W. Emerson Center Sandwich, N.H. 03227
- #2 Denley W. Emerson Center Sandwich, N.H. 03227
- #3 Denley W. Emerson Center Sandwich, N.H. 03227
- #4 Harry C. Batchelder, Jr. Box 21 Sandwich, N.H. 03270
- #5 Osberg Family Trust Sandwich, N.H. 03270
- #6 Jacob and Ann Burghardt R.R. 1, Box 320 Center Sandwich, N.H. 03227
- #7 Ralph and Mabel Day R.R. 1, Box 300 Center Sandwich, N.H. 03227
- #8 Abbott and Bertha Gotshall Sandwich, N.H. 03270
- #9 Abbott and Bertha Gotshall Sandwich, N.H. 03270
- #10 Abbott and Bertha Gotshall Sandwich, N.H. 03270
- #11 Diane E. Gotshall Melody Lane R.F.D. 4, Box 375 Pelham, N.H. 03076
- #12 Edwin Elliott North Sandwich, N.H. 03259
- #13 Margaret R. Furness, and James and Jane McCullough Center Sandwich, N.H. 03227
- #14 Howard B. Jackson, Jr. R.R., Box 279 Center Sandwich, N.H. 03227

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major buildings. But wooden shingles do appear on the rear facades of three major buildings and on a number of outbuildings. Other sidings include board and batten siding on one ell, novelty siding on three outbuildings, vertical boarding on two outbuildings and "chipboard" on one outbuilding. Most of the wooden buildings are painted white, that color predominating on twenty-two buildings, with red being used on one major building, the ell and barn of another major building, five outbuildings, and parts of two other outbuildings. Two outbuildings were left to weather naturally, and one small outbuilding is painted yellow. The major buildings are similar in height, nine of the twelve being two or two and a half stories high, with three being one and a half stories high, and only the tower of one house (#3) rising to three stories. The residences show more variety in their forms, as they include a cape, three two and a half story gable roofed houses with their facades set parallel to the road, two gable end-sidehall plan houses, two temple style houses with monumental pillared porticoes, and a two story house with a central two story tower. In architectural style, there is more uniformity. The major buildings all date from the 19th century, and virtually all acquired their present appearance by the 1870's. With the notable exception of a Greek Revival store later converted into a garage (#2C), the outbuildings were all built in the vernacular of their day. The major buildings represent primarily the vernacular tradition of the 19th century and the Greek Revival style, although two buildings (#3,#10) do show the strong influence of the Victorian styles. The general agreement of materials, sheathing and color, combined with the greater variety of form and style and the high quality of the buildings gives this small village an architectural interest not found in many New Hampshire villages of its size.

Our description of the individual properties will begin at the north end of the District, proceed south on the easterly side of Route 109, then north on the westerly side of the road. In two instances, however, we will depart from this general scheme to consider outbuildings on the opposite side of the road from the major buildings of the property, namely two outbuildings and the surrounding fields on property #2 and one outbuilding on property #6.

#1 Wentworth Farm House (Denley W. Emerson) This small house is said to have been built in 1811 by Dr. Asa Crosby as a dwelling for his tenant farmer. However, the Greek Revival character of the exterior suggests that it was extensively remodeled in the mid 19th century, perhaps to keep it up to date with the other buildings owned by the Wentworth family, who also used the building for their tenant farmer. The house was remodeled in 1953 and 1954 by Marjorie L. Thompson and Ida Prichett who tore down the ell, replacing it with a new ell. At the same time, the main block received a wide domer, a larger sash window on the northwest, and a picture window and a new rear door on the rear gable end.

The one and a half story, sidehall plan main block is set with its southwest gable end facing the road. The one story ell attached to the east corner of the main block appears from the road to be a single unit, as its sections share a continuous southwest (roadside) facade and the same roadside slope of their gable roofs. Actually, the kitchen section at the northwest end of the ell is narrower than the porch-garage

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section at the southeast end, and has its own separate roof.

The main block's clapboarded walls are set on a cut granite block foundation and are trimmed by wide corner pilasters with capitals, and a wide box cornice with mouldings, architrave, frieze, and returns, save on the rear gable end, which has cornerboards and close verges with returns of the lateral cornices. The asphalt shingled gable roof is broken by a central brick chimney with corbeled cap, and by a wide dormer on the northwest slope. (The dormer, almost as long as the house, has clapboarded walls, cornerboards, five small plain framed six over six sash windows, a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and return on the public sides, close verges with a return of the lateral cornice on the rear, and an asphalt shingled shed roof.) The recessed main entry in the southern bay of the three bay wide southwest gable end features a four panel door, full sidelights, board floor, paneled walls and ceiling, a granite step, and an outer frame of narrow pilasters supporting an entablature with deep moulded cornice. Moulded lintels and louvred shutters grace the windows of the public facades (the southwest gable end, the one bay southeast facade, and the four bay northwest facade). All but one of these windows have six over six sash, the exception being a newer ten over ten sash window. Three six over six sash windows still appear on the rear gable end, which also has a large picture window and a glass door with wooden frame. The plain framed rear door and windows are each topped by a narrow board hood.

The ell's two sections are both clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, close eaves and verges. The continuous roadside facade shared by the two sections contains a six over six sash window and a four panel door with granite step and transom window that serve the kitchen section, as well as three wide openings with canted corners, the northern screened opening serving the "porch" (more properly a screened room) that continues through the ell and the two southern openings having sliding board doors for the garage. The garage is lit by two six over six sash windows in the southwest gable end, the kitchen by another six over six sash window on the northwest and a double casement window on the northeast. The porch, which shares an asymmetrical gable roof with the garage, is nevertheless a few feet shallower. The porch's rear facades are filled by screened openings with canted corners.

East of the house is a small one story former chickenhouse (#1A), believed to have been built in the early 20th century. Now used as a shed, the building has wooden shingled walls, cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and an asphalt roll papered shed roof. The only openings are the plain framed board doors, two in the long southwest facade, one in the northwest "gable" end.

The grounds of the Farm House, continuous with the rest of the Wentworth estate, will be described in the following section.

#2 Joseph Wentworth House (Denley W. Emerson) In the early 1850's, Joseph Wentworth replaced the 18th century house he had inherited from his father with a grand Greek Revival house. The house saw few changes until the 1970's, when the present owner

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modified the less visible facades of the ell and barn by adding vinyl "clapboarding", sliding glass doors, an open deck and a screened porch on the rear facade of the ell, new southeastern garage doors, plastic roof panels, and an attached shed on the barn. The most serious change was a 1978 fire that destroyed the roof and upper story of the main block. The main block was rebuilt the same year. Although the seldom seen rear gable end was somewhat modernized, the three public facades (with the exception of some window sash) were restored to their original appearance. Indeed, the roadside facades of the Joseph Wentworth House appear today exactly as they did in a view of the house on H.F. Walling's map of Carroll County, published in 1860.

The main southwest gable end of the two and a half story, temple style main block is covered by a two story pedimented portico, with a second story balcony. A long one story, gable roofed ell (with a one story, gable roofed, screened porch on its rear facade) connects the east corner of the main block to the one and a half story, gable roofed barn. A one story, shed roofed shed is now found on the northeast gable end of the barn.

The main block is set on a cut granite block foundation and sheathed with clapboards. The three public facades are trimmed by wide paneled corner pilasters with heavy moulded capitals and by a wide pedimented box cornice with mouldings, architrave, frieze and sawn brackets. The rear (northeast) gable end has only cornerboards and close verges. A tall brick chimney with capped flue breaks the northwest slope of the asphalt shingled gable roof. In the center of the five bay main facade (the southwest gable end) is the main entry, a four panel door with full sidelights, transom window, and an eared architrave surround reaching to the ceiling of the portico's first story. The entry is flanked on each side by two full length six over nine sash windows with shouldered architrave surrounds. Above the main entry and opening onto the second story balcony is another four panel door with full sidelights and eared architrave surround. The second story windows have one over one sash and shouldered architrave surrounds. The portico's board floor is served by granite steps at each end and at the main entry. Four massive square pillars with narrow slot like panels and moulded capitals support the pedimented cornice of the main block and the second story balcony. The balcony has a board floor and a balustrade featuring square balusters, and moulded rails, the handrail having small semicircular "arches" between the balusters. The clapboarded tympanum of the pediment contains two six over six sash windows with the usual shouldered architrave surrounds. Shouldered architrave surrounds also distinguish the windows of the side facades, the five bay northwest facade and the four bay southeast facade. Their first story windows typically have six over six sash, while the second story windows have one over one sash. (Along the northwest facade is found a stone floored terrace with stone retaining walls, added in the mid 20th century.) Shouldered architrave surrounds grace one first story window and the four second story windows on the rear gable end. But the first story now contains a plain framed single pane window and a central entry of three sliding multipane glass doors with moulded frame. In the gable, double sliding glass doors open onto an inset porch, with a low clapboarded wall, that is sheltered by the main block's gable roof.

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The long ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, save for the vinyl "clapboarding" on the rear (northeast) facade. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze on the roadside (southwest) facade, but with close eaves and verges on the rear facade and the northwest gable end. Plain frames surround the three nine over six sash windows and the six panel door with transom window and granite step on the road facade. The two sets of triple multipane glass doors on the rear facade have simply moulded frames. One set of doors opens onto the screened porch at the northerly end of the facade. (The screened porch has a slat base, board floor and ceiling, simple square posts, large screened panels, a northwestern screen door with board steps and landing, a vinyl "clapboarded" gable, close eaves and verges, and an asphalt shingled gable roof.) The other set of doors opens onto a shallow deck with fieldstone base and plywood floor.

The barn, set on a concrete foundation with its gable end facing the road, is clapboarded, save for the vinyl "clapboarded" northwest facade. The gable roof, asphalt shingled on the northwest, wooden shingled with large clear plastic panels on the southeast, is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns on the public southwest gable end and southeast facade, and with close eaves and verges on the northeast and northwest. Plain frames surround the few openings, notably a board door, large double board doors, and a nine over six sash gable window in the southwest gable end, and four large overhead garage doors in openings with canted corners in the southeast facade. The northeast gable end is covered by an attached shed with clapboarded walls, cornerboards, close verges, and lateral eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. The shed's only openings are two large plain framed openings in the rear (northeast) facade.

Directly behind the house stands the old icehouse (#2A) moved to its present site in 1971. Because the icehouse lost most of its main facade when it was remodeled into a shed at that time, it is here considered a non-contributing building, although it was undoubtedly built in the late 19th century or early 20th century. The one story gable roofed building is clapboarded on the northwest and southeast facades and on what remains of the northeast gable, but is sheathed with wooden shingles on the southwest gable end. Cornerboards and a cornice with sloping soffit and frieze trim the facades. In the center of the wooden shingled roof is a small square vent with clapboarded sides and its own wooden shingled gable roof. The northeast gable end's main level and the central portion of its gable have been removed. Save for a small vent with a board door in the southwest gable, the other walls have no openings.

The lawns of the Joseph Wentworth House and the Wentworth Farm House blend into the large field that surrounds the buildings. Between the two houses is a short farm lane enclosed by stone walls on the sides and by granite posts with chains at the northeast end. The stone walls that line the road are interrupted by an opening north of the Farm House, by the front lawn of the Farm House and its unpaved drive to the garage, and by the long wooden fence in front of the Joseph Wentworth House. The fence's large square paneled posts have moulded capitals. Square balusters between the moulded top and bottom rails are separated by small semicircular arches in the

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top rail. Wooden gates are found at the south end of the fence and opposite the main house's main entry. (A stone walk leads from the latter gate to the portico steps.) The opening for the drive to the barn is flanked by granite posts with pyramidal tops. Two rows of granite slabs lead from this opening towards the barn's southwest gable end, with an unpaved drive veering off to serve the southeastern garage doors. Granite hitching posts stand near the barn and along the road. The roadside stone wall and fence are sheltered by trees, as is the lawn of the Joseph Wentworth House, which can also boast a Japanese style stone lantern. The open fields to the rear of the buildings, enclosed by stone walls on the northwest and southeast and partially divided by two stone walls, provide excellent views north to the Sandwich Range of the White Mountains.

The northernmost and largest of the two Wentworth fields on the southwest side of the road contains two more Wentworth outbuildings, the large barn (#2B) to the northwest, and a former store and law office (#2C), now housing a garage and an apartment, at the southeast end of the field (Note that we are here departing from the normal numbering scheme.)

The Wentworth barn, built in 1921 or 1922 to replace an earlier barn that burned in 1921, is a quite large two story gambrel roofed barn, set parallel to the road, with a gable roofed ell to its southwest. (Because of the slope of the land, the ell is one story high on the southeast and two stories high on the northwest.) The main barn is set on a concrete foundation, strengthened by concrete buttresses, while the ell has a fieldstone foundation. Both the main barn and the ell are sheathed with wooden shingles and trimmed with cornerboards, save for the horizontal boarded southwest gable end of the ell. The main barn's large gambrel roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles on all but the corrugated metal covered lower southwest slope and is trimmed by a wide box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. In the center of the roof is a square ventilator, with a low sloped asphalt shingled base topped by shallow cornice, a pair of plain framed rectangular louvers in each face, a box cornice with mouldings, and a pyramidal roof with flared eaves and a simple weathervane. Each "gable" end of the main barn contains a large central sliding door, whose six panels are filled with beaded boarding, and which is topped by a lintel with drip moulding and a thirty pane transom window with moulded lintel. An L-shaped earth ramp with stone sidewalls serves the northwest door. The only other entries are beaded board doors in the southwest and southeast facades. Plain frames surround the two six over six sash windows in each gable, and the barn's other windows, double windows with six pane sash in the side facades, six over six sash windows in the road facade and the southeast gable end, and two small four pane windows in the southeast gable end. The ell's wooden shingled gable roof is trimmed by close verges and shallow lateral box cornices with friezes. The lower level, exposed on the northwest, has six pane windows and double beaded board doors. The upper level has six over six sash windows and a southeastern beaded board sliding door. Attached to the windowless southwest gable end are the remains of a collapsed L-shaped shed, which, with the main barn, the ell, and a board fence with granite posts, formed a rectangular enclosure southwest of the main barn.

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The former Wentworth store (#2C) was first used as a store by Paul Wentworth, who owned the property from 1820 to 1845. The building was standing in the 1830's, when it served as the local post office. Its Greek Revival style architecture would certainly suggest a date in the 1830's or 1840's. The building was used as a store by Paul Wentworth's son Joseph and as a lawyer's office by his grandson Paul. The building originally stood on the other side of the road southeast of the family home (#2), but had been moved to its present location by 1860, when it appears here on the Carroll County map. In the early or mid 20th century, the first Paul Wentworth's great-grandson, Joseph, converted it into a garage, with double sliding doors replacing the original entry. About 1981, the present owner replaced the deteriorated sheathing of the rear gable end with vertical shiplap boarding. The rear windows have been changed and two southeastern kneewall windows added to accommodate an apartment.

The one and a half story, gable roofed store/garage is set on a cut granite block foundation. The main levels of the three public facades, the northeast gable end facing the road and the two side facades, are clapboarded with sillboards and paneled corner pilasters, and are trimmed by a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and deep frieze. The rear gable end, sheathed with shiplap boarding, has close verges. In the center of the three bay northeast gable end, a concrete ramp serves double sliding garage doors, each door featuring rectangular and triangular panels filled with beading boarding and a builtin six pane window, and both topped by a moulded lintel. Plain frames surround the six over four sash windows in each side bay of the main level, while moulded frames grace the two eight over eight sash windows in the flush boarded pedimented gable. Each side facade has a twelve over twelve sash window with moulded frame, with the southeast facade also having two twelve pane kneewall windows projecting into the frieze of the cornice. The rear gable end has a board door with granite step and a double window with two pane sash in the first story, and two eight over eight sash windows in the gable, all with plain frames.

The large field in which the barn and the store/garage sit is basically a rectangle stretching along the road (and widening to the southeast of the barn) with a shallow rectangular extension to the southwest at its southeast end. A stone wall along the road is interrupted by an opening near the house, a gate opposite the Joseph Wentworth House, and an opening in front of the store/garage, where an unpaved drive is found northwest of the building. Other stone walls enclose the field on the side and rear boundaries. An L-shaped stone wall and a granite curb, near the central gate, are the only remnants of a formal garden, begun, but not finished, by the Wentworths. Trees and shrubs grow along the stone walls and around the buildings. Downhill (northwest) of the barn, the field is now growing up to bushes, but the uphill portion of the field is being kept open.

The smaller field southeast of the Wentworth garage is now L-shaped. The road frontage is marked by metal fence posts and three wooden picket and rail gates, whose granite posts have pyramidal tops. Rows of trees and shrubs grow along the road and the southeast boundary shared with property #14.

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#3 Chestnut Manor (Denley W. Emerson) The original house on this site may well have built by Mrs. Polly Clough who bought the property in 1844. In 1855, the Clough property was purchased by Isaac Adams (1802-1883). Adams, a Rochester native, came to the Lower Corner as a young man to work under cabinetmaker Benjamin Jewett (see #13). After a few years in Sandwich, he went to Boston, where he made a fortune through his invention and manufacture of the Adams power printing press. Returning to Sandwich as a very wealthy man, Adams set out to create a great country estate for his retirement, purchasing several hundred acres in the Lower Corner area. He began by buying the Clough property on the summit of Wentworth Hill. By the time of his death, Adams had enlarged the Clough house by adding two other buildings which he had purchased to the house, and by remodeling the resulting building to create the Victorian mansion that was the center of the estate. (A number of outbuildings were also erected or moved from other properties which Adams had acquired.) After Adams' death, the estate and the house were neglected. But, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Moorhouse, who purchased the property in 1910, repaired and renovated the house for a summer residence. The kitchen wing, originally one story high, received a second story. The southeast porch, which appears as an open porch in early photographs, may well have been enclosed in this early 20th century renovation.

Chestnut Manor, as the main house was called by the Moorhouses, is a large building composed of a number of units. The two story, gable roofed main block, set parallel to the road, has a three story entry tower in the center of its southwest (road) facade. Attached to the southerly half of the main block's rear facade is a two and a half story, gable roofed ell, which has a one story, hip roofed enclosed porch covering its southeast facade. Attached to the ell's northwest facade and set parallel to the main block is the dining room wing, a two story gable roofed structure. Covering the dining room wing's northwest gable end and set perpendicular to it is the two and a half story, gable roofed kitchen wing. Shallow, one story, hip roofed passageway additions cover the dining room wing's northeast facade and the kitchen wing's southeast facade. Two small, shallow, one story additions appear on the kitchen wing's northwest facade.

Set on a cut granite block foundation, the main block is clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. The asphalt shingled gable roof is interrupted by the entry tower and, at the northwest end of the ridge, by a brick chimney with corbeled cap. Half of the square tower in the center of the road facade projects from the main block. Also set on a cut granite block foundation, the tower is clapboarded with cornerboards topped by mouldings. A box cornice with mouldings and frieze trims the concave "pyramidal" roof, which is sheathed with hexagonal slates and crowned by a wooden finial topped by a metal covered sphere. The tower's road facade contains the main entry, a four panel door flanked by single pane half sidelights and topped by a two pane transom window. These windows are filled with frosted glass with decorative designs and, like the door and the moulded panels beneath the sidelights, have simply beaded trim. The entry is sheltered by a small shallow portico, set on the uppermost of the two granite steps. The two ornate columns

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are unique in design, mostly fluted, but with the lower sections covered by interlacing diagonal grooves. Bands of beads and carved foliage encircle the columns, which are topped by foliated capitals that might best be described as "palmate" capitals. The portico has a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze, a flush boarded tympanum with electric light fixture, a paneled ceiling, and a slate sheathed gable roof. Moulded lintels top the tower's windows, the four over two sash window in both of the first story's side facades, the two over two sash window in each of the three public facades of the second story, and the pairs of four over two sash windows in all four facades of the top story. Between the second and third story, appear large round plaques with deep moulded outer rims and inner circles of beads and carved foliage. The four side bays of the main block's main facade and the two bays of each gable end received the same decorative treatment, lintels with drip mouldings above the four over two sash windows in the first story, moulded frames around the two over two sash windows in the second story. The rear facade has a boarded up rear door and two second story windows with two over two sash and moulded lintels.

The ell, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards. Its metal sheathed gable roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze on the public southeast facade, by a shallow moulded cornice on the less visible northwest facade, and by close verges with returns of the lateral cornice on the rear (northwest) gable. Moulded lintels cover the ell's windows, which have four over two sash in the first story, six over six sash or two over two sash in the second story and the rear gable. The southeast facade also has a multipane glass door, with wooden frame and lintel with drip moulding, that opens onto the enclosed porch that covers the facade. The one bay deep and four bay wide porch has a board base and floor, simple square posts, wide overhanging eaves with moulded cornice, exposed rafters and frieze, and a metal sheathed hip roof. Each bay has a low clapboarded wall beneath three four pane windows. One bay does differ in having a central multipane glass door with wooden frame and granite step.

The dining room wing is clapboarded with cornerboards. The metal sheathed gable roof has shallow cornices, moulded on the more visible southwest side, plain on the rear (northeast) side. The northernmost bay of the southwest facade is a shallow narrow indentation, which contains a four over two sash window in the first story and a six over six sash window in the second story. Like the wing's other openings, the southwest multipane glass door with wooden frame and granite step, the six four over two sash windows in the first story of the southwest facade, and the six two over two sash windows in the second story of both facades, these recessed windows have moulded lintels. The first story of the rear (northeast) facade is hidden by a one story passageway, whose latticework and brick base is interrupted by plain framed double beaded board doors. Clapboarded with cornerboards, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a metal sheathed hip roof, the one bay deep, six bay wide passageway has large three over three sash windows and a four panel northeast door, all with moulded lintels.

The kitchen wing's foundation is cut granite block on the southwest and northwest, brick on the northeast. The clapboarded walls are trimmed by wide cornerboards,

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with moulded "capitals" , and by a heavy box cornice with mouldings, frieze, architrave, and returns. (The rear northeast gable, however, only has close moulded verges.) The six over six sash windows have moulded lintels, as does the only door, a northwestern four panel door with granite step. The asphalt shingled gable roof has two domers on each slope. The southeastern domers are larger than, but similar in design to, the northwestern domers. Each has clapboarded walls, cornerboards, a two over two sash window, a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze, a flush boarded tympanum, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The northwest facade has two shallow small additions, both featuring clapboarded walls, cornerboards topped by mouldings, a shallow moulded cornice with frieze, and a very low pitched hip roof. Moulded lintels top a single window in the northwest and southwest facades of both additions, six over six sash windows in the smaller westerly addition, nine over nine sash windows in the longer easterly addition. The kitchen wing's southeast facade is covered by a shallow one story passageway with cut granite block foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a metal sheathed hip roof. The narrow northeast end is filled by a large, plain framed board door. Moulded lintels grace the two six over six sash windows and the four panel door with granite step in the southeast facade.

Standing near the road northwest of the house is the garage (#3A), built in the mid 1940's by the Whites, who bought the property in 1943, and therefore considered a non-contributing building. The one story, gable roofed garage is sheathed with novelty siding and trimmed with cornerboards and close verges. The asphalt shingled roof has open overhanging lateral eaves with exposed rafters and narrow fascia boards. Plain frames surround the double doors of vertical novelty siding in the south gable end and the four pane window in the north gable end.

Behind the garage stands the windmill (#3B). As the windmill was built by Isaac Adams to pump water for his estate, it must have been erected sometime between 1855 and 1883. By the 1930's, if not sooner, the windmill had lost its fan. The square three story windmill tower is set on a masonry foundation with cut granite blocks at the corners and brick infill between the corners. The tapered walls are trimmed by cornerboards and sheathed with wooden shingles in both staggered and regular courses. The four panel door with granite step in the southeast facade has a plain frame topped by a triangular lintel and a shallow gabled hood, composed simply of two boards. Similar triangular lintels and gabled hoods top the tower's six over six sash windows, found in the first story of the northeast and northwest facades, the second story of the southeast facade, and all three stories of the southwest facade. The northeast facade also has a small two story projection that apparently once housed the shafts and belts that drove the pump. The projection is sheathed with staggered and regular courses of wooden shingles, trimmed with cornerboards and close verges, and topped by a wooden shingled shed roof, whose overhanging lateral eaves have exposed rafters. The wooden shingled pyramidal roof that tops the windmill tower has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and frieze. The superstructure on the roof consists of two elements. In the center, four sloped posts support a tall central flagpole crowned by a globe, a decorative replacement for the windmill fan. This central structure

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is surrounded by a board floored platform protected by a metal pipe railing and supported by four sloped posts, rising from each corner of the roof and braced by diagonal timbers.

North of the house and stretching down the hill is the barn complex (#3C). The complex was erected in the third quarter of the 19th century by Isaac Adams, who both moved existing buildings to the site and built new structures. The barn complex consists of five major units, the two westernmost units being set at odd angles to the other units. A long, one and a half story, gable roofed carriage shed is set closest to the road, with its skewed west gable end facing west towards the highway. Set at an angle of 110° to the carriage shed is the long, two story, gable roofed bowling alley wing, named for the bowling alley in its second story. Attached to the north end of the bowling alley wing and set at an angle of about 80° to it, is the two story, shed roofed turkey lofts, named for the turkey pens in the upper story. The turkey lofts is actually composed of five sections, with their own separate roofs, which step down the slope of the hill. Attached to the east end of the turkey lofts is the two and a half story, gable roofed horsebarn. And attached to the south facade of the horsebarn is the T-shaped carriagebarn, a two and a half story barn covered by intersecting gable roofs.

The carriage shed, sheathed with clapboards on the south facade and the west gable end and with wooden shingles on the rear (north) facade, is trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles on the south and with corrugated metal on the north. The skewed west gable end contains three nine over six sash windows, whose lintels have drip mouldings. In the south facade, four open bays, with canted corners and lintels with drip mouldings, are separated only by square posts. The plain frames of the three small six pane windows above the open bays butt up against the eaves.

The bowling alley wing, set on stone posts and a fieldstone foundation, is trimmed by cornerboards, close eaves and verges. It is clapboarded on most of the west facade and the second story of the south gable end, but is otherwise sheathed with wooden shingles. The gable roof, covered with wooden shingles on the public portions of the west slope and with corrugated metal on the rest of the roof, has a post (which once supported a birdhouse) near the south end of the roof ridge and an eastern dormer with clapboarded sides and gable, cornerboards, double board doors, "pedimented" close eaves and verges, and a corrugated metal gable roof. At the north end of the long west facade are two adjoining bays with canted corners and lintels with drip mouldings, one being open, the other filled with double beaded board doors. A board door in the west facade, a four panel door in the east facade, and the three nine over six sash windows in the first stories of both long facades, all have lintels with drip mouldings. The six plain framed six pane windows in the second story of both long facades butt up against the eaves. (The eastern upper windows have beaded board shutters.) The south end of the bowling alley wing was apparently once open in the first story. The plain frame topped by lintels with drip mouldings still remains, but the openings on all three facades are filled with wooden shingles, as

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well as two large six pane windows in the south facade and a sliding paneled door in the west facade that now serves a garage. The two gables each have three six over six sash windows topped by lintels with drip mouldings , one window being placed in the apex above the other two.

The turkey lofts, as noted, consist of five sections which step down the hill, but the sections are similar in design, with continuous walls. Each section has its own corrugated metal shed roof with close eaves. The sections are all open on the first story of the long south facade. Square chamfered posts with simple braces, set on granite blocks, support the second story and the entablatures of the first story open bays. The dirt floored open bays have beaded board ceilings and rear walls, the latter broken only by two six over six sash windows. Portions of the first story bays in both end sections are enclosed. The westernmost enclosure, which has a cut granite block foundation and vertical beaded board walls with cornerboards, projects from under the second story to the south. The projection is covered by a metal sheathed shed roof with untrimmed eaves. A six panel door is found on the inside (east) wall and a small board door is found in the outer (south) wall. The eastern enclosure has a windowless beaded board inner (west) wall and a clapboarded outer (south) wall with cornerboards, a six over six sash window and a four panel door. The second story of the south facade is clapboarded with cornerboards, and lit by large twenty over twenty sash windows topped by lintels with drip mouldings, one window in the westernmost section, two windows in each of the other four sections. The rear (north) facade of the turkey lofts is wooden shingled, with five plain framed six over six sash windows.

The clapboarded walls of the horsebarn are set on a cut granite block foundation and are trimmed by wide cornerboards topped by mouldings, and by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, architrave and returns. The asphalt shingled and metal sheathed gable roof has two large modern skylights (added c. 1960) in the north slope and a central ventilator. (The ventilator has a clapboarded base with cornerboards, topped by a cornice with mouldings and frieze. Each face of the main stage contains two boarded up windows with plain frames, all sharing a continuous lintel. The wide pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze trims the clapboarded gables and the asphalt and wooden shingled gable roof.) The west and east gable ends of the barn each contain a central sliding paneled door with two builtin windows and a moulded lintel. Above the west door is a beaded board hayloft door with moulded lintel. An earth ramp with stone sidewalls serves the east door. Most of the horsebarn's windows have nine over six sash and moulded lintels.

The T-shaped carriagebarn is set with the "stem" pointing west and the north gable end of the "bar" attached to the horsebarn. Set on stone posts, the carriagebarn has an open basement on the downhill (east) side. The barn is clapboarded and trimmed by cornerboards topped by mouldings, and by a wide box cornice with mouldings, frieze, architrave, and returns, save for the rear (east) facade, which is sheathed with wooden shingles and trimmed by cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The more public slopes of the intersecting gable roofs are sheathed with

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wooden shingles, while corrugated metal covers the less visible slopes. Moulded lintels top the windows, most of which have nine over six sash or six over six sash, as well as the doors- a sliding paneled door in the west gable end, a second story board door in the south gable end, a board door and a now boarded up opening in the west facade of the "bar".

The icehouse-workshop (#3D), built by Isaac Adams sometime between 1855 and 1883, consists of two one story units, the square, pyramidal roofed icehouse, and attached to its northwest side, the rectangular, gable roofed workshop. The wooden shingled walls of the icehouse are trimmed by cornerboards and wide sloping close eaves. The steep pyramidal roof is also covered with wooden shingles. The only openings in the icehouse walls are a six pane window on the southeast and a dutch board door on the northeast, both with plain frames. The workshop, trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, is clapboarded on the northeast facade and the northwest gable end, wooden shingled on the southwest facade and the steep gable roof. A board door and a six over six sash window, both with moulded lintels, in the gable end, and a plain framed, eight pane window in the northeast facade are the only openings.

Around the house and the outbuildings, the grounds are grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs, notably the tall evergreen trees near the house and the icehouse, and the foundation shrubs around the house. Southeast of the house, a field stretches downhill along the road. A low stone wall stretches along the road frontage and part of the southeast boundary of the property. In front of the house, the stone wall is still topped by a wooden fence of rails and round pickets. The fence and wall are interrupted by gates of similar design, but with interlacing diagonal struts beneath the pickets and rails, and flanked by dressed granite posts with pyramidal tops- two pedestrian gates in front of the house, driveway gates on each side of the house, and a pasture gate at the southerly end of the lower field. A stone hitching post is found on the road in front of the house; and a brick walk leads from a pedestrian gate to the front door of the house. A paved drive (with a spur to the garage in the bowling alley wing of the barn complex) encircles the house to connect the two driveway gates. A stone retaining wall along the drive protects the lawn southeast of the house. Concrete and granite steps with metal pipe railing interrupt the retaining wall to serve the brick walk to the enclosed porch's door. A granite base which once supported a statue of Diana the Huntress stands on the southeast lawn. A wire fence with granite posts and a stone wall mark the northwest boundary between the road and the barn complex. Behind the barns, two stone walls stretch downhill into what is now woods.

#4 Tilton House (Harry C. Batchelder, Jr.) The Tilton House was standing by 1839, when Dr. Andrew J. McFarland lived here. Its combination of a traditional two and a half story "house" form with Greek Revival details would certainly suggest that the building was constructed or substantially remodeled in the early Greek Revival period, in the 1820's or 1830's. The porches were apparently added by the Bryers, who restored the house in the 1920's. The only recent change has been the replacement of a collapsing chimney by the present concrete block chimney (which will be faced with bricks) on the rear.

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The two and a half story, gable roofed main block is set parallel to the road with a one story, hip roofed screened porch on its southeast gable end. Attached to the rear corner of the southeast gable end is the small, one story, gable roofed wing, which has a one story, shed roofed porch on its rear (northeast) facade. Attached to the wing's southeast gable end is a two and a half story, gable roofed barn.

The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with paneled corner pilasters. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by a wide box cornice with mouldings, architrave, frieze, and returns. Two painted brick chimneys with corbeled caps break the roof ridge. In the center of the symmetrical five bay main (southwest) facade is the entry, an eight panel door flanked by full seven pane sidelights and topped by a long seven pane transom window. The entry is served by a granite step and is framed by pilasters with moulded bases and capitals supporting a pedimented entablature. The entablature, which is crowned by a pronounced but low pitched pedimented cornice, is enlivened by the "peaked" upward projection of the architrave into the narrower frieze. An electric light hangs from a bracket in the apex of the architrave's "peak". The windows of the five bay main facade, the two bay gable ends, and the somewhat irregular rear facade all have moulded lintels, paneled shutters, nine over six sash in the first two stories, and six over six sash in the gables. The only exceptions are the two long first story windows in the southeast gable end, with their twelve over nine sash and louvred shutters. These two windows open onto the screened porch, which is L-shaped in plan, the rear quarter of the porch being a few feet wider. The porch has a fieldstone base topped by a concrete coping and a flagstone floor. Square posts with rounded corners, moulded bases and capitals support a box cornice with simple mouldings and frieze, and the asphalt shingled hip roof. The porch is enclosed by large screened panels and entered by screen doors (served by granite steps) at the southwest end and in the wider section at the rear of the southeast side.

The small wing is clapboarded with cornerboards above a foundation of cut stone and fieldstone. The asphalt shingled hip roof is trimmed by close verges and lateral box cornices with simple mouldings and friezes. In the corner formed by the wing's northwest gable end and the main block's northeast (rear) facade is a tall, wide exterior concrete block chimney. The wing, three bays long and one bay wide, is lit by six over six sash windows, which, save for the two plain framed rear (northeast) windows, have moulded lintels and paneled shutters. The two doors, the eight panel door with moulded lintel in the southwest facade and the plain framed multipane glass door in the northeast facade, both open onto the porches. The northeast (rear) porch has a high latticework base with board frieze. Because of the slope of the land to the rear, the porch's board floor is reached by a flight of steps with board risers and treads in the center of the northeast side. The porch and the steps both have balustrades with square balusters, simply moulded top and bottom rails, and short square posts with moulded bases and caps. A plain square post at the north corner of the porch supports the asphalt shingled shed roof, with its vertically boarded half gable, board ceiling, and open eaves with exposed rafters, fascia boards and frieze.

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The barn, set on a fieldstone foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and return on the more public southwest (roadside) gable and the southeast side, but with close eaves and verges on the northwest and northeast. The first two stories of the three bay southwest gable end each contain double board doors topped by a lintel with drip moulding- large doors in the first story, smaller hayloft doors in the second story. Plain framed six over six sash windows flank the central double doors, and a nine over six sash window appears in the gable. The barn's other windows, all but one basement window having six over six sash or nine over six sash, also have plain frames, as do the two other doors, a six panel door in the northeast facade and a low board door in the basement level of the northeast gable end, which is exposed by the slope of the land.

Behind the house, next to the property's northwest boundary stands the studio (#4A). The building, known to have been standing by 1935, if not sooner, is said both to have been a private schoolhouse and a studio. The small, one and a half story building is set on a fieldstone foundation and clapboarded with cornerboards. The rear third of the building is narrower than the front section, but both share the same asphalt shingled gable roof. The roof is trimmed by a simple box cornice with frieze on the southwest gable, by close eaves and verges on the southeast and northeast, and by open eaves with exposed rafters (and, in the front section, fascia boards) on the northwest. Plain frames surround the windows- two twelve pane windows and a double gable window with six pane sash in the southwest gable end, two double windows with twelve pane sash in each side facade, and another double window with six over six sash in the northeast gable end. The two entries, both beaded board doors in the southwest facade, as well as a small paneled door in the rear (northeast) gable, also have plain frames.

The garage (#4B) is set east of and behind the house. Standing by the late 1920's, the garage is said to have been either built or remodeled by the Bryers. In the early 1980's, the deteriorated stairway on the northwest gable end of the garage's one and a half story main block was replaced by the present one story open shed which contains an unroofed stairway to the balcony that covers the shed. The main block has a stone foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns, and an asymmetrical asphalt shingled gable roof. The road (southwest) facade contains two paneled overhead garage doors with concrete sills and moulded lintels. Above each lintel, a decorative basket "arch" with "keystone" made of shaped boards is applied over the clapboards. The main block's first story has no other openings. But, the small servant's apartment in the upper story is lit by a triple window with six over six sash and moulded lintel in the southeast gable and by a large dormer on the longer rear (northeast) slope of the roof. The dormer has clapboarded walls, cornerboards, a plain framed six over six sash window, a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit and frieze, and an asphalt shingled shed roof, and is flanked by a painted brick chimney with corbeled cap. In the northwest gable of the main block, a multipane glass door with wooden frame, flanked by half sidelights (with which the door shares a moulded lintel) opens onto the balcony. The first story of the open shed

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on the northwest gable end is enclosed by clapboarded walls trimmed only by a plain board frieze and by narrow corner mouldings. One half of the northwest facade is devoted to a large opening trimmed by corner mouldings. A simple unroofed stairway at the northeast end of the shed rises to the board floor of the balcony. Both the balcony and the upper part of the stairway are enclosed by a blaustrade with square balusters, simple top and bottom rails, and short square posts.

The grounds around the house and outbuildings are grassed with trees and shrubs, notably foundation shrubs around the house and rows of trees along the street and northwest of the garage. A brick walk leads from the road to the house's main entry. Granite steps are found on the road at the beginning of the walk and opposite the barn's main doors. A stone walk runs from the barn doors to the screened porch's side entry. The stone wall that marks the road frontage south of the house is interrupted only by the unpaved drive to the garage. Behind the main block and the wing is a two level terraced lawn, whose lower level is enclosed by stone retaining walls on the northeast and southeast. Granite steps connect the two levels and descend from the lawns to the northeast and to the southeast (the latter along the rear gable end of the barn). Short stone walls mark the ends of a shallow garden on the southeast side of the barn. In the rear of the lot is a large field dotted with and bounded by trees and shrubs. Sections of the northwest property boundary are marked by a low stone retaining wall, a wire fence with granite posts, and a fieldstone wall.

#5 Osberg Lot (Osberg Family Trust) This vacant lot of approximately 2.4 acres at the north corner of Route 109 and Little Pond Road was once occupied by the Furber House and its outbuildings, including, at one time, a store. The buildings have all been removed, the house being demolished in 1900. As the owner did not grant permission to visit the property for the purpose of describing it, our description must be rather brief. As viewed from the road, the lot appears to be heavily wooded at its northwest end. The southeast end, at the corner of the roads, is grassed with trees and shrubs. Remnants of what appear to be stone foundations can be seen near Little Pond Road. A stone wall is found along part of the Route 109 frontage, while a post and rail fence marks part of the northwest boundary.

#6 William M. Weed House (Jacob and Ann Burghardt) The original house on this site, the home of Elisha and Hulda Hanson, was standing by the second decade of the 19th century, if not sooner. In February of 1850, the Hansons' daughter, Eliza, married William M. Weed, a prosperous local businessman. Shortly after their marriage, that is to say, in the early 1850's, the Weeds built the present impressive temple style Greek Revival house, which incorporated the Hanson house in the ell. Since the 1850's, there seems to have been few changes to the house. A window (identical to its predecessors) was added to the north facade, but otherwise, the exterior of the main block appears as it did in early photographs and an 1860 view of the house on the Carroll County map. Early 20th century photographs do not show the ell's dormer, revealing that it was a later addition. An open porch on the south end of the ell was enclosed as a small room by the actor Claude Rains, who owned the property in the mid 1960's.

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The house's two and a half story, gable roofed, temple style main block has a monumental two story portico on the west gable end facing Route 109. Attached to the main block's southeast corner is the gable roofed ell. Because of the slope of the land, the main block's basement level is fully exposed on the east, and the lower level of the three story ell (corresponding to the main block's basement) is exposed fully on the north, east and south, and to a lesser extent, on the west. Covering this lower level on the ell's south gable end is a one story, shed roofed addition (the former porch).

The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with wide paneled corner pilasters. The wide box cornice with mouldings, deep architrave and frieze, and pairs of sawn scroll brackets is pedimented over the west portico and on the rear (east) gable, which is visible from Little Pond Road. The ridge of the asphalt shingled gable roof is broken by a painted brick chimney with a corbeled and covered cap. In the north bay of the two bay west gable end is the main entry, a four panel door flanked by full four pane sidelights (protected by louvred shutters) and crowned by a seven pane transom window. The entry's outer shouldered architrave frame is topped by a pedimented entablature with mouldings, architrave, frieze, and a low pitched pediment. Tall, large double windows with four over four sash, shouldered architrave surrounds, shallow pedimented cornices, and louvred shutters, are found in the south bay of the first story and the two second story bays. The portico's cut granite block foundation incorporates dressed granite bases for the three square, massive pillars. Granite steps at each end and at the entry (the latter with granite sidewalls) serve the portico's board floor. The three tall pillars with their narrow, almost slot like, panels and moulded capitals, which echo the main block's corner pilasters, support the pedimented box cornice and a clapboarded gable. Another double window with four over four sash, shouldered architrave surround, pedimented cornice and louvred shutters appears in the gable. The five bay north facade and the three bay south facade each contain more double windows with four over four sash, shouldered architrave surrounds, and louvred shutters, but no pedimented cornices. The north facade also contains a side entry similar in design to the main entry, having granite steps, four panel door, full four pane sidelights with louvred shutters, a transom window above the door and sidelights, shouldered architrave surround and another pedimented entablature with mouldings, architrave, frieze, and low pitched pediment. The windows of the three bay east gable end (including the two gable windows) have six over six sash, shouldered architrave surrounds, and louvred shutters. (The fully exposed granite block basement wall has a board door and two basement windows, all with plain frames.)

The ell, which slightly overlaps both the east and south facades of the main block, has a cut granite block foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit, architrave, and frieze, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. Butting up against the taller main block on the west (roadside) slope of the ell's roof is a shed roofed dormer, clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and containing two six over six sash windows with moulded frames and louvred shutters. The ell consists of two sections, the division being

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marked by vertical boards in the west and east facades. The southern two-thirds of the ell is the original Hanson house. The northern third, whose window frames echo those of the main block, was most likely added when the main block was built, but it may, in fact, have been added to the Hanson house at an earlier date. The northern section is lit by large six over six sash windows with shouldered architrave frames and louvred shutters and is served by a plain framed board door in the lower level of the north gable end and by a four panel door with granite step and shouldered architrave frame in the main level of the west facade. The southern section is lit by smaller six over six sash windows with louvred shutters and moulded or plain frames. The lower level of the two bay south gable end is covered by the now enclosed porch, which has a latticework base, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze, beaded boarding in the half gables, and an asphalt shingled shed roof. The three bay wide and one bay deep former porch is served by a western paneled door with builtin windows and plain frame, and by six over six sash windows with plain frames and louvred shutters.

South of the house stands the barn (#6A). The main block of the barn appears in the 1860 view of the house on the Carroll County map. This view reveals that a simpler former ventilator on the main block roof has been replaced by a more elaborate structure and that, where visible to the public, the original simple eaves have been covered by a new box cornice. The last change (and perhaps, the first, as well) was probably made when the carriagehouse wing was added, sometime between the publication of the early view in 1860 and the taking of photographs of the barn in the early 20th century.

Today, the barn consists of the two and a half story main block, set with its west gable end facing the road, the two and a half story, gable roofed carriagehouse wing on its north facade, and three additions on the main block's south facade, a one and a half story, gable roofed garage wing near the road, a small, one story, shed roofed addition in the east corner of the main block and the garage wing, and a two and a half story, gable roofed rear wing near the east end of the main block. The facades of the main block, set on stone and concrete foundation, are two distinct types. The more visible facades, the west gable end, that portion of the north facade west of the carriagehouse wing, and that portion of the south facade above the garage wing, are clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, architrave, frieze, and returns. The other less seen facades are sheathed with wooden shingles, and trimmed by cornerboards, close eaves and verges. The doors and windows of the clapboarded facades usually have lintels with drip mouldings, while the openings of the shingled facades have only plain frames. The symmetrical west gable end has a large central sliding paneled door with beaded boarding in the lower panels, two builtin eight pane windows, and a thirty-four pane transom window. The two second story windows and the gable window have six over six sash and louvred shutters. The main block doors include a board door with a single half sidelight in the north facade, two sliding beaded board doors in the lower (basement) level and double tongue and groove board doors in the main level of the east gable end. In the center of the main block's corrugated metal gable roof is a ventilator, with sloping asphalt shingled base topped by a moulded cornice which also serves as the sill for the plain framed

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two over two sash windows found in each face. The main level is clapboarded with cornerboards. The asphalt shingled concave "pyramidal" roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze and is crowned by an ornate metal weathervane. The carriage house wing, set on a cut granite block foundation and covered by a corrugated metal gable roof, is clapboarded on the public north and west facades, sheathed with wooden shingles on the rear (east) facade, and trimmed with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, architrave, frieze, and returns. The six over six sash windows have lintels with drip mouldings and louvred shutters. A large double beaded board door with granite step in the west facade is topped by a board hayloft door. The garage wing to the south of the main block has a cut granite block foundation, plain window frames, cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and a corrugated metal gable roof. The public west (road) facade and south gable end are clapboarded, but the rear (east) facade is sheathed with wooden shingles. The only door is a modern overhead garage door, added to the west facade in the mid 1960's. The shed roofed addition in the east corner of the main block and the garage wing is set on a high stone foundation, sheathed by wooden shingles, trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and covered by a corrugated metal shed roof. Between the two small windows in its south facade is a central open bay, with a plain outer frame, and boarded side and rear walls, which shelters granite steps and a board ramp to a beaded board sliding door in the rear wall (actually, the south wall of the main block). The rear wing, the least public of the wings, is completely sheathed with wooden shingles. Set on a fieldstone foundation, the rear wing has cornerboards, plain window and door frames, close eaves and verges, and a corrugated metal gable roof. The lower level, which corresponds to the basement level of the main block, has double doors and a sliding door, all of beaded boarding, in the west facade. The same facade also has two hayloft beaded board doors in its upper level.

The icehouse (#6B) nestles into the corner of the barn's main block and carriage house wing, separated from the barn only by a narrow alley, closed at the north end by board doors. The icehouse does not appear in the 1860 Carroll County map view of the Weed buildings, but does appear in early 20th century photographs. Certainly, its original function would suggest a late 19th century date. The icehouse was converted into a studio by Claude Rains in the mid 1960's, its north gable end being extensively remodeled. The one story icehouse is set on a cut granite block and fieldstone foundation and is covered by a corrugated metal gable roof. The north gable end and the side facades are clapboarded with cornerboards and open overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. The wooden shingled south gable end has only cornerboards and close verges. The main facade, the north gable end, has a central paneled door with builtin windows and moulded frame. To each side is a double casement window with four pane sash and moulded frame. The gable is divided by a grid into three levels of simply framed panels and single pane windows. The odd shaped end sections and the triangle at the apex are filled with raised field panels, while the rectangular blocks are filled by windows, seven in the lower row, five in the middle row, and one in the upper level. The only other opening in the icehouse's facades is a small plywood door high in the east wall, which covers a fan vent.

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The lawns around the house are ornamented with trees and shrubs. (Indeed, the main block of the house is almost hidden by the evergreen trees and shrubs surrounding it.) The lawn north of the main block is bordered by a granite block retaining wall, essentially an extension of the main block's east basement wall. Stone walls border the lawn east of the house along Little Pond Road, on the east boundary, and between the icehouse and the east wall. A brick walk leads from Route 109 to the front portico steps. And a stone walk leads from the paved drive, which serves the large doors of the barn's main block and garage wing, to the former porch. The fields dotted with trees and shrubs south and east of the barn are now devoted to sheep raising. A stone wall, reinforced by a wire fence and interrupted by gates with granite posts at each end, is found along Route 109 south of the garage wing. Another stone wall appears on the north boundary of the field behind the barn. A small farmpond south of the barn is surrounded by a board fence. A wire fenced enclosure is found east of the barn.

In another departure from the numbering scheme, we shall now consider the pumphouse (#6C), located uphill from the house on the opposite side of Route 109. The pumphouse, whose appearance suggests an early 20th century date, is known to have been standing by 1927. The small, one story building is set on a concrete foundation, sheathed with novelty siding, and trimmed with cornerboards. The low pitched, asphalt shingled shed roof has close eaves on the northwest front, open overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards on the other sides. Plain frames surround the five panel door in the northwest facade, and the single six over six sash window in each (southwest and northeast) "gable" end. The field in which the pumphouse stands was sold by an earlier owner to the owner of the Jewett House (#13). Only a few feet on each side of the building is now included in the pumphouse lot. But the pumphouse does still provide water to the Weed House.

#7 Arven Blanchard House (Ralph and Mabel Day) This house was built by Aaron Moulton (1792-1872). But its present appearance as a late 19th century vernacular building dates largely from the ownership of Arven Blanchard (1834-1907), who bought the house in 1857. "Probably in the 1870's", Blanchard enlarged the house by adding the second story and the ell for the kitchen and woodshed. In the late 1970's, the present owners, the Days, remodeled the ell, installing new windows and doors in the former woodshed, converting it into an extension of the family room-kitchen. In the early 1980's, the Days replaced the front door, built the front porch (an imitation of an earlier porch that had once stood there) and added a breezeway and a two-car garage.

Today, the Blanchard House consists of a two and a half story, gable roofed main block, with a one story, shed roofed porch covering its east (roadside) facade, a one and a half story, gable roofed ell to the rear (west) of the main block, a one story, gable roofed "breezeway" attached to the southeast corner of the ell, and a one and a half story, gable roofed garage covering the south gable end of the breezeway.

1. "Lower Corner Re-surveyed" TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SANDWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Sandwich, N.H., 1947) p. 47

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The main block, set on a cut granite block foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards and a wide cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit and frieze. In the center of the asphalt shingled gable roof is a small brick chimney with corbeled cap. The windows, nine over six sash windows in the first two stories, six over six sash windows in the gables, all have plain frames and, on the east facade and the two bay wide north and south gable ends, louvred shutters as well. The paneled door with builtin windows and plain frame in the center of the road (east) facade opens onto the board floor of the front porch. Four square posts with moulded caps support the porch's asphalt shingled shed roof with its simple lateral box cornice with frieze and its clapboarded half gables.

The ell consists of two distinct sections, the kitchen and the former woodshed, both sharing the same asphalt shingled gable roof. The eastern kitchen section is, like the main block, clapboarded with cornerboards and a cornice with sloping soffit and frieze. The two nine over six sash windows in each (north and south) facade have plain frames and louvred shutters. In the center of the south facade is a four panel door with granite step and plain frame. The door is sheltered by a gabled hood with exposed rafters in the open moulded eaves and a kingpost truss in the open gable. Above the kitchen door on the south slope of the roof is a dormer with flush boarded front, clapboarded sides, cornerboards, a six over six sash window, close moulded eaves and verges, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The former woodshed section is sheathed with board and batten siding, beneath open eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. The recent conversion of the dirt floored woodshed into an extension of the kitchen-family room included new main level windows and doors. The north facade is dominated by a rectangular oriel window with flush boarded sides, sillboards, cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and a wooden shingled shed roof, which contains a large double casement window with ten pane sash and a simply moulded frame. The west gable end has a modern paneled door with builtin window and plain frame. And, the south facade now boasts a multipane glass door flanked by two full length fifteen pane windows, all sharing the same simply moulded frame. On the north slope of the roof is found a wall dormer almost as wide as the woodshed section. Sheathed by an extension of the board and batten siding on the front and by clapboards on the sides, the shed roofed dormer is trimmed by cornerboards and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. Covered by an asphalt roll papered roof, the dormer contains two plain framed six over six sash windows.

The "breezeway" is actually a room enclosed on three sides, but open on the east, through a plain framed board door, flanked on each side by pairs of large screened openings, each pair sharing a plain frame and a flowerbox. Sheathed with board and batten siding and trimmed with cornerboards, close verges and simple lateral box cornices, the breezeway is covered by an asphalt shingled, asymmetrical gable roof. The only other opening is a modern paneled door with builtin window in the north gable end. The garage, set on a concrete foundation, is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain door frames, close verges, and simple lateral box cornices, beneath an asphalt shingled gable roof. The roadside (east) gable end features two overhead garage doors in openings with canted corners. Each gable contains a board door, the east gable door having a

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projecting beam in the gable above it, the west gable door being served by an exterior stairway, with wooden posts, board steps, board floored upper landing, and plain wooden railing. A paneled door with builtin window is found in the south facade.

Directly behind the house stands a small shed (#7A), built by the Days in 1984, and therefore considered non-contributing. The one story shed is sheathed by vertical boards with beveled edges. The asphalt shingled gambrel roof has close eaves and verges. The only opening is the plain framed double doors, made of the same vertical boards with beveled edges, in the south gable end.

The grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs around the house, but the lot has grown up to trees and bushes to the rear. Stone walls mark the side and rear boundaries and much of the road frontage. A paved drive from the road to the garage is connected to the house by timber and flagstone steps at the front porch, by a brick walk to the kitchen door in the ell, and by a flagstone walk to the former woodshed's south door and the breezeway's east door. South of the garage is found a concrete swimming pool with broad concrete paved surround and walk to the garage's south door.

#8 Congregational Parsonage (Abbott and Bertha Gotshall) The early history of this house is somewhat unclear, as there are two different stories describing its origin. One states that it was originally the Dr. Norris House, the other that it was the Sandwich Academy. Both of these buildings stood on Isaac Adams' property near Chestnut Manor (#3). Both stories agree that Adams moved the building to its present site, just south of the Congregational Church (built in 1856 and taken down in 1890's), to serve as the Congregational parsonage. The annual church meeting of February 1860 thanked Joseph Wentworth and Isaac Adams "who at their own expense have generously fitted up for this Society the Parsonage House and Barn" ². An undated document in the possession of the present owners describes the changes that were planned for the building, including the closing of existing doors and windows, the creation of new windows and doors (including a front door with sidelights in a recessed entry), the application of new trim, and the resheathing of the building with clapboards and shingles. The present appearance of this vernacular Greek Revival building would therefore date largely from the c. 1860 remodeling. (The shingling in the front gable may date from later in the 19th century.) The document does not mention a porch. But, if not original, the porch must have been added by the early 20th century, when it appears in photographs. (The porch was enclosed c. 1970 by the present owners.) The ell connecting the main block and the barn may also be a later addition, as clapboarding can still be seen in the interior on the back of the main block, although, of course, this feature could well date from before the moving of the building.

The house's two and a half story, gable roofed main block has a one story, hip roofed enclosed porch covering the east gable end facing the street. A one story, gable roofed ell on the rear facade of the main block connects it to the two story, gable roofed barn.

2. quoted in "Lower Corner Re-surveyed" TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SANDWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Sandwich, N.H., 1947) p. 47

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The main block is set on a cut granite block foundation and is trimmed with cornerboards. Clapboards sheathe the first two stories of the three public facades, the east gable end, the north and south side facades. Wooden shingles cover the rear (west) gable end and the pedimented east gable, the latter being decorated with courses of fishscale shingles. The three public facades also share a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze, while the rear gable has close verges with returns of the lateral cornices. Two brick chimneys with corbeled caps break the ridge of the asphalt shingled gable roof. Plain frames surround all of the windows, most of which have six over six sash, the exceptions being the two tall nine over six sash windows in the first story of the east gable end, as well as two rear windows, with one over one sash and eight over eight sash, respectively. The main entry in the north bay of the three bay east gable end is a five panel door with full sidelights, set in a recess with paneled sides and ceiling, and an outer frame of pilasters and entablature with architrave and frieze. The entry opens onto the enclosed porch which covers the entire facade. The porch has a latticework base with cornerboards, low clapboarded walls beneath a continuous sill shared by double windows, each with three large, top hinged, single pane sash. In the north bay of the three bay east facade is a paneled door with large multipane window, served by concrete steps and flanked by single windows, again with top hinged, single pane sash. The asphalt shingled hip roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings and frieze.

The ell's two (north and south) facades are clapboarded with cornerboards above a cut granite block foundation. Simple drip mouldings top the lintels of the ell's four nine over six sash windows, as well as the two four panel doors with concrete steps, one in each facade. The ell's asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by close eaves. The barn is clapboarded, save for the wooden shingled west (rear) wall. Cornerboards trim the walls, while close eaves and verges trim the corrugated metal gable roof. In the center of the north gable end are double sliding doors, whose panels are filled with beaded boarding and whose track is covered by a simple board hood. Above the sliding door is a beaded board hayloft door, which has a drip moulding on its lintel, a feature also found on half of the barn's half dozen windows.

The grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs around the building, although the rear of the lot is growing up with trees and bushes. Stone walls mark the south and west boundaries. A fieldstone walk leads from the unpaved drive north of the building to the front porch steps.

#9 Weed Saw Mill (Abbott and Bertha Gotshall) The Carroll County map of 1860 shows a sawmill on this site. And, in the 1860's, a Mr. Wilmarth operated a rake factory at this location. In 1870, William M. Weed is said to have built the present steam powered sawmill here. It is however, unclear whether Weed's sawmill incorporated the earlier sawmill or rake factory, or whether Weed erected an entirely new structure. Given the consistent architectural treatment of this late 19th century vernacular building, the latter does seem somewhat more likely. Later, the steam engine and the large chimney that served it were removed, and that part of the building was used as a garage.

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The sawmill is T-shaped in plan, with a one and a half story section, the former engine house, set with its east gable end facing the road, and, to its rear, the two and a half story sawmill proper set parallel to the road. Both sections are set on cut granite block foundations, trimmed by cornerboards topped by simple mouldings, and by wide box cornices with simple mouldings, friezes, and returns, and covered by corrugated metal gable roofs. Lintels with drip mouldings top virtually all of the doors and the six over six sash windows. The enginehouse facades and the three public facades of the sawmill proper are clapboarded, but the rear (west) wall of the sawmill is sheathed with wooden shingles. The engine house has a beaded board door in both its north and south facades. The western two thirds of the north facade is taken up by three large, tall beaded board doors, two sliding doors and a western hinged door. Above the doors on the roof is a small gable with wooden shingled front, box cornice with simple mouldings and frieze, and a corrugated metal roof. On the south slope of the roof, a small dormer with board sides, six pane window, close eaves and verges, and a corrugated metal shed roof, butts up against the east facade of the sawmill proper. The north and south gable ends of the sawmill proper each have a large offcenter beaded board door and, at the west corner, a board door hinged at the top, designed for the passage of logs and lumber. The north gable end also has a board door in the second story. The rear (west) facade has large double board doors, as well as a double leaved board door.

As the saw mill occupies the same lot as the Brick Store (#10), the grounds will be described in the next entry.

#10 The Brick Store (Abbott and Bertha Gotshall) The Brick Store was built at the main road intersection in 1845 by local merchant William M. Weed. (Weed was admitted to the bar in 1874, and opened his law office on the second floor.) Used as a store until the mid 1970's and as the local post office until 1985, the building still houses a craft studio. Early photographs reveal that the first story window and two second story windows were added to the south facade sometime in the 20th century, and that some of the ornament on the main facade, the hoodmoulds over the first story windows and doors, and two brackets supporting the cornice have been removed. The first rear wing was probably added in the 1920's, the second rear wing in the 1930's.

The building consists of three units in a row- the two story, gable roofed brick store itself, and two one story, gable roofed wooden rear wings. The brick store is set on a granite block foundation, which is interrupted on the higher south side by a board door with granite lintel and on the north side by a small basement window with granite lintel. The common bond brick walls are topped on the west (road) facade by an elaborate parapet, on the north and south sides by simple cornices of two projecting courses of brick, and on the rear (east) gable by close wooden verges. A brick chimney with corbeled cap breaks the ridge of the asphalt shingled gable roof. The west (road) facade, which faces Little Pond Road, received the most ornament. The north bay of the four bay facade contains a door for the stairway, which was covered over with plywood in the early 1970's, but still retains its granite sill and steps, simple wooden frame, flush boarded tympanum, and segmental brick arch. A painted wooden wall sign is mounted

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next to the former door. The three south bays contain the old storefront. In the central storefront bay are double paneled doors with builtin multipane windows, in a simple wooden frame, with a concrete sill, a flush boarded tympanum, and a segmental brick arch. A flight of concrete and granite steps with metal pipe handrail serves the entry. The store front's side bays each contain a sash window with moulded wooden frame, granite sill, and semicircular brick arch. The lower sash have one or two panes, while the semicircular arched upper sash has two large rectangular panes beneath two semi-circles, a rondel, and three spherical triangles. The three second story windows above the storefront have similar windows with two pane lower sash, and arched upper sash with two tall semicircular arched panes, topped by a rondel and three spherical triangles. Also set in moulded wooden frames with granite sills and semicircular brick arches, the upper windows still retain their brick hoodmoulds with wooden "keystones" and ornate semi-octagonal wooden label stops. Above the windows, a projecting course of bricks crosses the facade between the two "brackets" at each end. The brackets, projecting vertical strips of brick, rise from ornate label stops, like those of the second story windows to support corbels formed of laminated sawn boards, which support the parapet cornice. The gable contains a round six pane window, with "meridional" mullions, simple wooden frame, and an outer round frame of two projecting courses of brick. The parapet is shaped, with a wide segmental arched central section, flanked by flat topped sections. The parapet is topped by a cornice formed of three projecting courses of headers. The side facades are much plainer. The three bay north facade has two two over two sash windows in the first story, two six over six sash windows and a double window with two over two sash in the second story, all with granite sills and lintels. The south facade has a two over two sash window with plain wooden frame in the first story and four six over six sash windows in the second story. (The two older eastern windows have granite sills, while the newer western windows have concrete sills.)

Both rear wings have walls of novelty siding, plain window and door frames, and asphalt shingled gable roofs. The first (eastern) rear wing has a granite block foundation, cornerboards topped by mouldings, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. In the center of its three bay south facade is a double beaded board loading door. The southern side bays and the three bays of the north facade contain six over six sash windows. The second rear wing is set on stone piers and trimmed with plain cornerboards and open overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. The three bay south facade again has central double beaded board loading doors and six over six sash windows in the side bays. Another six over six sash window is found in the rear (west) gable end.

Save for a small unpaved parking lot south of the store, the grounds around the store and the sawmill are grassed with trees and shrubs. The rear of the lot is now growing up with bushes. A granite block curb outlines a small lawn in front of the store. The concrete and granite steps leading down to the road from the store steps are flanked by an ornate metal lamppost. Stone walls are found north of the store and behind the sawmill.

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#11 Sandwich Reporter Office (Diane E. Gotshall) This late 19th century vernacular building was erected on the opposite side of the street sometime between 1883 and 1896 to house the printing office of the Sandwich Reporter. At some date between the sale of the newspaper in 1896 and the publication by the Sandwich Historical Society of its first booklet on the area in 1925, the building was moved to its present location and converted to a residence. More recent changes have been rather limited—a new front door in the 1950's, a new rear door and a screened porch in the 1970's, an oriel window and a new rear window in the mid 1980's.

The one and a half story, gable roofed house now has a one story screened porch on its rear (southwest) gable end. The clapboarded walls with cornerboards are set on a cut granite block foundation. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns (save on the rear gable, which has close verges). A brick chimney with covered flue interrupts the roof ridge. The north bay of the three bay northeast (roadside) gable end contains the entry, a modern paneled door with small built-in windows, a plain frame, and brick steps with wrought metal hand rail. Moulded lintels and louvred shutters distinguish the two over two sash windows in the other two bays and in the gable. In the center of the southeast facade is a five panel door, again with plain frame and a brick step with wrought metal hand rail. The brick step descends to a shallow terrace with concrete curb and concrete block floor, which covers the southeast facade from the door to the east end of the house. The five asymmetrically spaced windows of the southeast facade have two over two sash, plain frames, and louvred shutters. Two more such windows survive on the northwest facade, which now also has a modern single pane window with simply moulded frame and a three sided oriel window with modern six pane sash, vinyl frames, and wooden shingled hip roof. The rear gable end has an older two over two sash window in the gable, but now has an eight over eight sash window with vinyl frame and a modern door with louvred window in the first story. The door opens onto the screened porch, which covers the north half of the southwest gable end. Set on concrete posts, the porch has board base and floor, simple square posts, large screened panels, a southeastern screen door, fiberglass half gables, open eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards, and an asphalt shingled shed roof.

Northwest of the house stands the incubating house (#11A) built in 1946 by Maurice Pierce and Fred Bickford for their chicken business, and therefore considered non-contributing. The small one story building is set on concrete posts, with some of the spaces between the posts filled with stone. The clapboarded walls are trimmed with cornerboards, simple lateral box cornices, and open gable eaves with fascia boards. In the center of the asphalt shingled gable roof is a brick chimney with covered flue. In the center of the three bay main (northeast) facade are two board doors sharing the same plain frame and wide concrete steps. The building is lit by plain framed two over two sash windows, two in both the northeast and southwest facades, one in the southeast gable end.

Directly behind the incubating house stands the chickenhouse (#11B), which was

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built in two sections by Maurice Pierce and Fred Bickford, the front section c.1945, the rear section apparently in the 1950's. The chickenhouse is therefore considered non-contributing. The building consists of a one story, shed roofed section to the front (northeast) and a two story, gable roofed section to the rear (southwest). The rear half of the front section is only half the width of the front half, but both share the same low pitched corrugated metal shed roof and a continuous southeast wall. The front section is set on concrete filled wooden barrels. Save for the windowless corrugated metal northwest wall of the narrower rear half, it is sheathed with clapboards. There is no trim on the "gables" and the lateral eaves are open with exposed rafters (and fascia boards on the southeast). Plain frames surround the few openings, a two over two sash window and a board door with wooden ramp in the northeast end, three triple windows with two over two sash and a similar trio with a central board door and flanking two over two sash windows in the southeast facade. The two story, gable roofed rear section is set on concrete posts and sheathed with novelty siding, save for portions of the northeast wall, which are covered with tarpaper. The walls are trimmed with cornerboards, the low pitched corrugated metal roof with close verges and open lateral eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. Plain frames surround the board doors, a single door in the narrow portion of the northeast gable end south of the front section, a second story double door in the northwest facade, and another double door in an opening with canted corners in the southwest gable end. Plain frames also surround the four small screened openings in each story of the northwest facade, the single nine over six sash window in the southwest gable end, and the three triple windows (usually with two over two sash windows flanking a taller screened opening) in each story of the southeast facade.

Around the house, the grounds are grassed with trees and shrubs. A concrete block walk leads from the paved parking area near the incubating house to the house's north-east door and the concrete terrace on its southeast side. The house grounds also feature a metal lamppost near the road, a fieldstone barn foundation south of the house, and a short stockade fence shielding the lawn behind the house. The area around the incubating house is, save for the parking area, also grassed with trees and is seperated from the house grounds by a post and rail fence. Stone walls behind the incubating house and southeast of the chickenhouse seperate the grassed areas from the heavily wooded areas around and behind the chickenhouse.

#12 ¹Furber Barn (Edwin Elliott) This barn was owned by Jeremiah Furber, who died in January of 1865 and replaced an earlier barn that burned in October of 1858. So the barn must have been built in the late 1850's or the early 1860's.

The large, tall, one and a half story, gable roofed barn, set on a fieldstone foundation, is clapboarded on the northeast gable end facing the road, but is sheathed with wooden shingles on the other three facades. The barn is trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, and a box cornice with frieze and returns (save on the rear gable, which has close verges). The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. In the center of the roadside (northeast) gable end are found large, double sliding doors on a metal track, protected in part by a simple board hood. The large doors have

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a granite step and an eighteen pane transom window. Two board doors (one with a board hayloft door above it) and a small six pane window in the main level and two sixteen pane windows in the gable complete the main facade. The barn's other facades show the variety of fenestration often found in such utilitarian structures, screened and boarded up openings, windows with two, four, six and eight panes, one over one sash windows, two over two sash windows, and a few double windows. Entries are limited to a board door in the rear (southwest) gable end, two board doors and a wide opening in the exposed basement level of the southeast facade. A former large central doorway in the rear gable end has been closed in, but its transom window still survives. The narrow lot, little wider than the barn, is grassed with a few trees in front of the barn, and heavily wooded to the rear of the barn. A short stone wall is found on the northwest side of the area in front of the barn. A concrete and stone retaining wall marks part of the southeast boundary to the rear of the barn.

#13 Jewett House (Margaret R. Furness and James and Jane McCullough) This cape is said to have been built by Benjamin Jewett (1792-1856), a cabinet maker and merchant. Isaac Adams lived here with Jewett as a journeyman cabinetmaker in the early 1820's. Certainly, the architecture of the cape would suggest a date in the first quarter of the 19th century. Internal evidence reveals that the ell was added later, presumably in the 19th century. The Victorian style porch is obviously a late 19th century addition. The only recent exterior change appears to be a triple window on the rear facade of the cape, installed in 1953 by the present owner.

The one and a half story cape has a one story screened porch covering its southeast gable end and a one and a half story, gable roofed ell attached to its rear (southwest) facade. The cape's clapboarded walls are framed by a cut granite block foundation, cornerboards, close verges, and lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes. (The lateral cornices differ in the design of their mouldings. And the front cornice has a deeper frieze.) In the center of the asphalt shingled gable roof is a massive brick chimney with corbeled cap. The main entry, in the center of the five bay northeast (road) facade, is a four panel door with granite steps, full sidelights, and plain frame. The cape's windows all have six over six sash, with the windows of the main facade and the gable ends having moulded frames, and those of the rear (southwest) facade having plain frames. Louvred shutters grace all of the windows, save for the first story southeastern windows sheltered by the porch. The frames of the four main facade windows butt up against the frieze of the box cornice. The gable ends each have three first story windows and one gable window. (The southeast gable end, the only facade graced by a sillboard, also boasts the only other entry, a four panel door with moulded frame.) The rear facade has a single window and a central triple window. The screened porch that covers the southeast gable end has a latticework base with cornerboards and frieze, and a tongue and groove board floor. Ornate double or triple posts with sawn brackets support a box cornice with mouldings, dentils, and frieze. The asphalt shingled shed roof is hipped to the northeast (towards the road). Flush boarding fills the southwest partial gable. About 1952-1953, the three bay wide and one bay deep porch was enclosed by large screened panels and a screen door with transom screen and granite step.

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The ell is placed at the south end of the cape's rear facade, and, in fact, overlaps the south corner by a few feet. Set on a fieldstone foundation, it is clapboarded with cornerboards beneath an asphalt shingled gable roof. The public facades have a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. But the rear gable has only close verges. The six over six sash window in the narrow northeast gable end has a moulded frame. The two two over two sash windows in the southwest gable end have plain frames. Moulded lintels and louvred shutters grace the six over six and nine over six sash windows of the northwest and southeast side facades. The board door and the paneled door with builtin window and granite steps, flanked by a wrought metal hand rail, in the northwest facade also have moulded lintels.

Behind the house stands the one story garage (#13A), whose appearance would suggest a construction date in the 1920's. It was, in fact, known to have been used by Ellen White, who lived here from 1924 to 1934. Clapboarded with cornerboards, the two stall garage has open eaves with exposed rafters and narrow fascia boards, and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The main level of the northeast gable end is taken up by two large sliding doors, whose panels are filled with beaded boarding and which each contain two builtin twelve pane windows. The doors' metal track is protected by a shallow board hood. Plain frames surround the doors and the other openings, a beaded board hayloft door in the northeast gable and two six over six sash windows in the southeast facade. A post and beam clothesline structure is attached to the southwest gable end.

The lawns around the house and the garage are ornamented with flowerbeds, trees and shrubs, notably foundation shrubs around the house and hedges along Route 109 and School House Road. An unpaved drive from School House Road to the garage is connected by a fieldstone walk to the ell's main door. The lawns are bounded by stone walls south-east of the house and behind (southwest) of the garage. Stretching along School House Road southwest of the garage is a large field, bounded by rows of trees, by stone walls on the northeast and the northwest (the road frontage), and by a wire fence on the southeast and southwest. The southwest end of the field is now growing up to trees. Southeast of the house is another large field, now growing up with bushes and trees, again marked by a stone wall and a row of trees along Route 109. (In the rear of this field is found the pumphouse (#6C) for the Weed House.)

#14 Gilman Tavern (Howard B. Jackson, Jr.) The early history of this building is somewhat obscure. "It is thought that John Purington used this building as an inn and kept a store in the corner room facing the School road." ³ Purington, who died in 1813, lived in a house that once stood just north of this building on Route 109. The original store/inn was probably that section of the building that stands nearest the corner of School House Road and Route 109 and that was used as a store in later years. The other sections of the building were probably added in the first half of the 19th century. Internal evidence and breaks in the clapboards and foundation suggest that the store section was extended a few feet to the northeast towards the road. Before and during

3. "Lower Corner Re-surveyed" TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SANDWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Sandwich, N.H., 1947) p.31

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the Civil War, Samuel Gilman operated a tavern here. And it was later used as a summer hotel and as a boarding house. The store section has at times housed a general store, the post office, and a millinery shop. When the present owner purchased the property in 1964, he found the first story of the store section severely deteriorated. He soon rebuilt that section, replacing the storefront (a central door flanked by windows) with a modern overhead garage door. The only other significant changes were made in the secondary ell- the installation of a casement window for the kitchen, and the removal of the infill in two open bays and of a door.

The house is rather complex in plan. Parallel to School House Road is the two story, gable roofed store section. Perpendicular to the store section is the residential main block, a two and a half story, gable roofed structure. To the rear (southwest) of the main block is the two and a half story, gable roofed main ell. (In the U-shaped area formed by the store section, the main block and the main ell is a one story, shed roofed porch.) Attached to the rear gable end of the main ell is the long, one story, gable roofed secondary ell, which contains the kitchen and sheds.

The store section is set on a cut granite block foundation and clapboarded with cornerboards. The asphalt shingled gable roof is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns, save on the southwest (rear) gable, which has close verges. A tall brick chimney with corbeled cap breaks the southeast slope of the roof. The northeast gable end now contains a modern overhead garage door in a plain framed opening with canted corners and concrete sill. Moulded lintels top the two second story windows, but plain frames surround the gable window, as well as the two second story windows in the northeast facade. The two tall first story windows and the three second story windows of the southeast facade have plain frames and louvred shutters, while the four southwest gable end windows have lintels with drip mouldings. All of these windows have six over six sash. A four panel door in the southeast facade is distinguished by granite steps and an entablature with a heavy cornice. Double beaded board loading doors in the southwest gable end have a much simpler entablature.

The main block has a brick and fieldstone foundation, clapboarded walls, and cornerboards. The asphalt shingled gable roof, broken by a plain brick chimney on the northeast slope, is trimmed by a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns, similar to but simpler than the box cornice on the store section. The somewhat irregular northeast (road) facade has an impressive offcenter entry- a four panel door, with two-thirds sidelights, granite step, and a deep entablature with a pronounced cornice. The three first story windows and the four second story windows, as well as the windows of the two bay northwest gable end, have six over six sash, moulded lintels, and louvred shutters. The two six over six sash windows in each story of the rear (southwest) facade also have moulded lintels, with the first story windows boasting paneled shutters.

The main ell echoes the main block in most of its features, fieldstone foundation, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, six over six sash windows with moulded lintels, the same box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns, and an asphalt shingled gable

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roof. The only entry is a four panel door with moulded lintel in the southeast facade. The door's concrete steps stand on the fieldstone floor of the porch between the ell, the main block, and the store section. The porch, served by concrete and granite steps, is covered by an asphalt shingled shed roof, whose open eaves have exposed rafters and fascia boards. The long, one story secondary ell has a fieldstone and cut granite block foundation, a clapboarded southeast facade, wooden shingled southwest gable end and northwest facade, cornerboards, a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns (like the cornices of the main ell and the main block), and an asphalt shingled gable roof. The northeast kitchen end of the secondary ell is lit by two plain framed two over one sash windows on the southeast, another plain framed two over one sash window and a modern double casement window with six pane sash and simply moulded frame on the northwest. The southwestern shed section has a nine over six sash window in the southwest gable end and, in the southeast facade, a beaded board door and two former openings with canted corners, which, at some time, were combined into a single opening with a concrete sill.

Just west of the secondary ell stands a chicken coop (#14A) built by Mr. Jackson c. 1981 and therefore considered non-contributing. The eight foot square, one story structure is set on concrete blocks. The "chipboard" walls are trimmed with cornerboards, while the asphalt shingled gable roof has close verges and simple lateral cornices with sloping soffits. The two six pane windows on the southwest and the "chipboard" door in the southeast gable end all have plain frames. The chicken coop is surrounded by a wire fence with rough posts.

Further west stands a small, four foot square rooster shed (#14B) of uncertain date and little architectural interest, which was moved here from Moultonboro village in 1968 and is therefore considered non-contributing. The one story shed is clapboarded with cornerboards beneath a low pitched shed roof sheathed with asphalt roll paper. The rooster shed boasts a multipane glass door in the south facade and a screened opening in the north facade.

The lot is generally grassed with shrubs and trees, notably rows of trees along the boundaries and a clump of pines north of the secondary ell. A brick walk leads from Route 109 to the main block's main entry. A paved drive, flanked by granite fence posts, from School House Road, serves the large opening in the secondary ell. The Route 109 frontage is marked by granite fence posts and a metal lamppost in front of the house and by metal fence posts north of the house. A stone wall marks the lot's southwest boundary.

Non-Contributing Buildings

#2A Wentworth Icehouse (Denley W. Emerson) This small one story icehouse was moved and converted into a shed in 1971. As it lost its main facade in the remodeling, it is here considered a non-contributing building. The icehouse is described in detail in the general description of Property #2, the Joseph Wentworth House.

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#3A Chestnut Manor Garage (Denley W. Emerson) This small, one story garage, built in the mid 1940's by the Whites and therefore considered non-contributing because of its age, is described in detail in the general description of Property #3, Chestnut Manor.

#7A Day Shed (Ralph and Mabel Day) This small one story shed, built in 1984 by the Days and therefore considered non-contributing because of its age, is described in detail in the general description of Property #7, the Arven Blanchard House.

#11A Pierce and Bickford Incubating House (Diane E. Gotshall) This small, one story incubating house, built in 1946 by Maurice Pierce and Fred Bickford, and therefore considered non-contributing because of its age, is described in detail in the general description of Property #11, the Sandwich Reporter Office.

#11B Pierce and Bickford Chickenhouse (Diane E. Gotshall) This one and two story chickenhouse, built c.1945 by Maurice Pierce and Fred Bickford, and therefore considered non-contributing because of its age, is described in detail in the general description of Property #11, the Sandwich Reporter Office.

#14A Jackson Chickencoop (Howard B. Jackson, Jr.) This small, one story chickencoop built c. 1981 by Howard Jackson and therefore considered non-contributing because of its age, is described in detail in the general description of Property #14, the Gilman Tavern.

#14B Jackson Rooster Shed (Howard B. Jackson, Jr.) This small, one story rooster shed, moved to its present location in 1968, is of little architectural interest, and is therefore considered non-contributing. The building is described in detail in the general description of Property #14, the Gilman Tavern.

The nominated district represents 25 contributing buildings, 7 noncontributing buildings, and one contributing site.

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buildings #8 and #9. The commercial prosperity of the Lower Corner was reflected in two new store buildings, the Wentworth Store (#2C), built for the Wentworths probably in the 1830's, and the Brick Store (#10), built for William M. Weed in 1845. The Brick Store is unusually sophisticated for its rural location. Brick was an uncommon building material for Sandwich structures. And the ornate Italianate details of the facade, the semicircular arched windows filled by arched panes, rondels, and spherical triangles, and topped by brick hoodmoulds with label stops and keystones, the round gable window with its "meriodinal" mullions and brick frame, and the parapet with its elaborate brackets and segmental arched central section, were more commonly found in urban commercial districts than in a small rural village. The Greek Revival Wentworth Store, with its clapboarded walls, paneled corner pilasters, wide pedimented box cornice, flush boarded gable, and simple window trim, was more typical of the mid 19th century architecture of the Lower Corner.

The Greek Revival style was the dominant style in the Lower Corner in the mid 19th century and, indeed, continues to dominate the residential architecture of the District. Five of the nine residences are Greek Revival in style. The Tilton House (#4) which was standing by 1839, continues to use the traditional house form of the Georgian and Federal periods, a two and a half story, gable roofed building with the main entry in the center of its symmetrical five bay lateral facade. But, here the entry is framed by pilasters and a heavy pedimented entablature and the facades are trimmed by paneled corner pilasters and a wide box cornice with architrave, frieze, and returns, giving the traditional form an up-to-date Greek Revival Character. The other four houses used the new forms made popular in the Greek Revival period, in which the gable end of the house became the main facade. In its simplest and commonest form, the gable end house had a sidehall plan, with the main entry placed to one side of the main facade. Both the Wentworth Farm House (#1) and the Congregational Parsonage (#8) are gable end-sidehall plan houses. The one and a half story Wentworth Farm House is embellished by moulded window lintels, corner pilasters, and a wide box cornice with architrave, frieze, and returns. But the most interesting feature of the small house is its recessed main entry with full sidelights, paneled walls and ceiling, and an outer frame of pilasters supporting a deep entablature. The larger two and a half story Congregational Parsonage (#8) was moved to its present location and remodeled about 1860. The Parsonage has plain cornerboards and simple window frames, but it does have a box cornice which is pedimented on the front gable and a recessed entry like that of the Wentworth Farm House, although the latter is now obscured by an enclosed porch. These two charming sidehall plan houses represent the vernacular version of the Greek Revival style. The William M. Weed House (#6) and the Joseph Wentworth House (#2) are more sophisticated examples of the style. They are true temple style houses, with grand two story porticos covering the main gable end facades of the two and a half story houses. Shortly after his marriage in 1850 to Eliza Hanson, William M. Weed enlarged the old Hanson house by adding a new main block, which featured a two story portico with massive paneled pillars, matching wide paneled pilasters at the corners of house, a deep pedimented box cornice with architrave, frieze, and sawn scroll brackets, shouldered architraves (and sometimes pediments) around the windows, and entries with full sidelights, transom windows, shouldered architrave frames, and heavy pedimented entablatures. At the time

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of its construction (or more properly, enlargement), the William M. Weed House must have been the most impressive residence in the town of Sandwich. However, Col. Joseph Wentworth, Weed's rival in commerce, was not to be outdone. He soon replaced the family home with another grand temple style house. The new house shared many of the features of the Weed House, massive paneled pillars and pilasters, a wide pedimented box cornice with architrave, frieze and sawn brackets, shouldered architrave window frames, an impressive main entry with full sidelights, transom window, and eared architrave frame. But, Wentworth built his house six feet wider, enabling him to boast a five bay main facade (compared to Weed's two bay facade) and a portico with four pillars (compared to Weed's three pillars). The result of this local rivalry was to give the Lower Corner two of Carroll County's grandest Greek Revival houses.

The Greek Revival mansions of William M. Weed and Joseph Wentworth were soon joined by a third mansion, Chestnut Manor (#3), the home of Isaac Adams. As a young man in the early 1820's, Adams had lived and worked in the Lower Corner as a journeyman cabinet maker under Benjamin Jewett (property #13). Seeking a wider field of action, Adams moved to Boston, where he made a fortune through the invention and manufacture of the Adams power printing press. When the time came to turn the business over to his son, Adams decided to retire to the country village he had known as a young man. In 1855, he purchased the Clough house on the summit of Wentworth Hill, a site that commanded a spectacular view of the White Mountains, the Ossipee Mountains, and Red Hill, particularly in the days when the slopes of the hill were covered by fields, not forests. Adams devoted his substantial fortune to the creation of a grand country estate, purchasing several hundred acres in the vicinity. He enlarged the Clough house by adding two other buildings and giving the building its present appearance. Although the ornamental trim on most of the large house was limited to cornerboards, box cornices, moulded lintels or frames on the windows and doors, Chestnut Manor was raised above the ordinary by the three story tower in the center of the main facade. The tower, with its ornate entry sheltered by a small but elegant portico, its richly carved round plaques between the second and third stories, the tall corner pilasters, the box cornice, the slate sheathed concave "pyramidal" roof, and the crowning finial with a globe, is a Victorian embellishment that gives the house the architectural dignity demanded by its size and makes Chestnut Manor one of the District's most memorable buildings. Adams did not stop with the main house. He assembled and built an impressive complex of barns and sheds (#3C) and erected an icehouse (#3D) and a windmill (#3B). (The windmill, although it has lost its fan, remains one of the few buildings of its type in the county.) Before he died in 1883, Adams had created the most impressive estate the town of Sandwich had ever seen.

The end of the 19th century was a period of decline for the town of Sandwich. The town's population had reached its peak of 2744 in 1830 and had slipped slightly to 2577 in 1850. But, with the decline of agriculture in the area, the population plummeted through the rest of the 19th century and the first years of the 20th century, dropping to 928 by 1910. There was little need for new buildings in the town or its villages. One Lower Corner residence, the home of merchant Arven Blanchard (#7) was enlarged in the 1870's, receiving an ell and a second story, and thereby acquiring

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its present late 19th century vernacular appearance. The only new buildings were two income producing buildings near the main intersection. William M. Weed built (or rebuilt) a steam powered sawmill (#9) behind the Brick Store in 1870. Charles Blanchard began the town's first newspaper, the Sandwich Reporter, in 1883. His second printing office (#11) was converted to a residence after the newspaper was sold in 1896. Both of these buildings are good examples of the late 19th century vernacular tradition as applied to industrial and commercial buildings. The sawmill is particularly notable for its T-shaped plan and simple but pleasing details.

The 20th century has been kind to the buildings of the Lower Corner Historic District. Although there have been a few new residences erected in the village, they have all been built outside the historic core of the village. The only new 20th century buildings within the District boundaries have been some outbuildings. With the notable exception of the impressive gambrel roofed Wentworth Barn (#2B), these outbuildings have all been small inconspicuous structures, usually garages and chicken houses. The architecturally significant buildings have seen relatively few alterations, limited largely to changes in rear facades, the addition of new elements on the rear of the buildings, and the enclosure of porches. The new dormer on the Wentworth Farm House (#1), the installation of garage doors on the Wentworth Store (#2C), the Weed Saw Mill (#9) and the Gilman Tavern (#14), the new porch on the Arven Blanchard House (#7), and the enclosure of the porch on the Congregational Parsonage (#8) are the only changes of real architectural significance. And these changes have modified, but not spoiled, these still attractive buildings. Generally, the major buildings have been restored and kept in good condition by their owners. The restoration of the Joseph Wentworth House (#2) after a destructive fire in 1978 is a good example of the care being taken today to preserve the architecture of the Lower Corner.

There are other attractive small villages of approximately the same size in Carroll County. But the most notable of these villages, Lord's Hill in Effingham, Wakefield village, Water Village in Ossipee, and Tuftonboro Corner, are dominated by the architecture of the early 19th century, usually Federal in style. The Lower Corner, although it can boast of two good early 19th century buildings, the Jewett House (#13) and the Gilman Tavern (#14), is best known for its mid 19th century buildings. Of particular importance in both quantity and quality are the Greek Revival buildings, the Wentworth Store (#2C), the Tilton House (#4), the Wentworth Farm House (#1), the Congregational Parsonage (#8), and, of course, the two temple style houses, the William M. Weed House (#6) and the Joseph Wentworth House (#2). The Italianate Brick Store (#10) and the Victorian Chestnut Manor (#3) are also buildings of high quality. Although of less sophistication, the vernacular buildings, the Arven Blanchard House (#7), the Weed Saw Mill (#8), and the numerous outbuildings, also contribute greatly to the historic character of the District. The Lower Corner survives today as one of the finest groupings of 19th century architecture in Carroll County, and as one of the region's most attractive small villages.

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Doris L. Benz "The Historical Background of Lower Corner" TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SANDWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Sandwich, N.H., 1947)

Georgia Drew Merrill, ed. HISTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY (Somersworth, N.H., 1971 reprint of 1889 ed.)

Sandwich Historical Society DATA ON CHIEF POINTS OF INTEREST ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SANDWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Sandwich, N.H., 1925)

Sandwich Historical Society "Lower Corner Re-surveyed" TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SANDWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Sandwich, N.H., 1947)

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Sandwich Historical Society "Sandwich Lower Corner, Seven Biographies" TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SANDWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Sandwich, N.H., 1948)

Maps

D.H. Hurd & Co. TOWN AND CITY ATLAS OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (Boston, 1892)

"Plan of Moultonboro and Sandwich" (manuscript in "New Hampshire Town Plans, 1805" New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H., c. 1805)

H.F. Walling "Topographical Map of Carroll County, New Hampshire" (New York City, 1860)

Individual Properties

#1 interviews, Denley W. Emerson, May 16, June 2, 1986

#2 interviews, Denley W. Emerson May 16, June 2 & 9, 1986
interview, Betty Peaslee June 9, 1986

#3 interviews, Denley W. Emerson May 16, June 2, 1986
interview, Alfred and Kathryn Moorhouse May 28, 1986

#4 correspondence Harry C. Batchelder, Jr.
interview, Denley W. Emerson June 2, 1986
interview, Esther Martin June 9, 1986
interview, Patricia Mudgett June 12, 1986

#6 interviews, Jacob and Ann Burghardt May 16, June 8, 1986
interview, Esther Martin June 9, 1986
photographic collection, Jacob and Ann Burghardt

#7 interviews, Ralph and Mabel Day, May 15, June 9, 1986

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- #8 interview , Bertha and Abbott Gotshall May 15, 1986
untitled and undated manuscript describing proposed changes to Congregational
Parsonage (manuscript, collection Abbott and Bertha Gotshall)
Robert Smith "The Sandwich Academy" TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE SANDWICH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Sandwich, N.H. 1945)
- #9 interviews, Bertha Gotshall May 15, June 9, 1986
interview, Robert Miner May 20, 1986
photographic collection, Jacob and Ann Burghardt
- #10 interview , Bertha and Abbott Gotshall May 15, 1986
interview, Bertha and Mary Anne Gotshall June 9, 1986
photographic collection, Abbott and Bertha Gotshall
- #11 interview, Bertha Gotshall May 15, 1986
interview, Bertha and Mary Anne Gotshall June 9, 1986
interview, Diane E. Gotshall June 30, 1986
- #13 interview, Margaret R. Furness May 15, 1986
interview, Esther Martin June 9, 1986
- #14 interviews, Howard and Maria Jackson May 15, June 2, 1986
photographic collection, Howard and Maria Jackson

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UTM References

POINT	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
<u>A</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 06 075</u>	<u>48 51 470</u>
<u>B</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 06 270</u>	<u>48 51 200</u>
<u>C</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 06 270</u>	<u>48 51 100</u>
<u>D</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 06 030</u>	<u>48 51 020</u>
<u>E</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 05 890</u>	<u>48 51 025</u>
<u>F</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 05 730</u>	<u>48 51 240</u>
<u>G</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 05 585</u>	<u>48 51 350</u>
<u>H</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 05 510</u>	<u>48 51 400</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 05 370</u>	<u>48 51 620</u>
<u>J</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 05 450</u>	<u>48 51 870</u>
<u>K</u>	<u>1 9</u>	<u>3 05 900</u>	<u>48 51 650</u>

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The boundary of the Lower Corner Historic District begins on the northwest side of Route 109 at the north end of the property of Denley W. Emerson (#1,#2) and then proceeds north approximately 440 feet along the west property boundary of Emerson to a stone wall that intersects the property boundary at a right angle and which marks the north edge of the field containing buildings #1 and #2. The district boundary continues east along said stone wall approximately 470 feet to its end, and then proceeds southeast 1100 feet along an arbitrary line parallel to Route 109 at a distance of 550 feet. (This line generally encompasses that portion of the Emerson properties (#1,#2,#3) which are clearly visible from the highway, following in part the edge of the fields behind the buildings, but excluding those fields on the low slopes of the hill that cannot be seen from the highway or the buildings located near the highway.) The district boundary continues southwest on an arbitrary line perpendicular to Route 109 to a point 200 feet from Route 109, then proceeds southeast on an arbitrary line parallel to Route 109 at a distance of 200 feet to the property boundary of Harry C. Batchelder, Jr. (These arbitrary lines correspond generally to the edges of the fields surrounding the buildings of property #3.) The district boundary then proceeds northeast along the northwest and north property boundaries of Batchelder and the Osberg Family Trust, then south along the east boundary of the Osberg Family Trust to Little Pond Road, then continues south on the same line across Little Pond Road to its south curb. The boundary continues easterly on said south curb to the east boundary of Jacob and Ann Burghardt (#6), then proceeds south on the Burghardts' east property boundary and east on their north property boundary to a point 450 feet from Route 109. The district boundary then proceed south on an arbitrary line parallel to Route 109 at a distance of 450 feet, which correponds to the edge of the field behind the buildings of property #6, to the Burghardts' south property boundary. The district boundary proceeds west on said south property boundary to Route 109 and continues on the same line across the road to its west curb, then south along the west curb to the south boundary of Ralph and Mabel Day (#7), then west along the south boundary of the Days, then northerly along the rear (westerly) boundaries of the Days, Abbott and Bertha Gotshall (#8,#9,#10), Diane E. Gotshall (#11), and Edwin Elliott (#12) to the west corner of the Elliott property. The district boundary then proceeds southwest on an arbitray line perpendicular to Route 109 to a point 300 feet from the road, then proceeds northwest on an arbitrary line parallel to Route 109 at a distance of 300 feet to a point 100 feet from School House Road, then proceeds southwest on an arbitrary line parallel to School House Road at a distance of 100 feet to a corner of the property of Margaret R. Furness and James and Jane McCullough (#13), then northwest along the southwest boundary of Furness and the McCulloughs to School House Road. (These arbitrary lines correspond to the edge of the fields containing the buildings on property #13.) The district boundary proceeds northeast on the southeast curb of School House Road to a point directly opposite the south corner of Howard Jackson, Jr.'s property (#14), then proceed directly across School House Road to said south corner and northwest along the southwest property boundary of Jackson, then continues northwest on the same line 100 feet into the property of Denley W. Emerson (#2), then proceeds southwest on an arbitrary line perpendicular to Route 109 to a point 400 feet from the road, then continues northwest on an arbitrary line parallel to Route 109 at a distance of 400 feet from the road to the stone wall behind building #2C, which divides two fields on

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the Emerson property. (These arbitrary lines corresponds to the edge of the southerly of the two fields.) The district boundary then follows the stone wall southwest approximately 35 feet to the south corner of the northerly of the two fields, then proceeds northwest along the stone wall that marks the southwest edge of the field between buildings #2C and #2B to a point 185 feet from Route 109, then continues northwest on a line parallel to Route 109 at a distance of 185 feet, corresponding in large part with a stone wall marking the edge of the field northwest of building #2B to the northwest property boundary of Denley W. Emerson, then proceeds northeast along said property boundary to Route 109, and then crosses Route 109 to the point of beginning.

The District boundary has been drawn to include the architecturally significant buildings of the Lower Corner and the open spaces surrounding them. Arbitrary lines have been used on properties #1, #2, #3, #6 and #13 to exclude wooded areas, and, on properties #1 and #2 a field that is hidden by the slope of the hill. The District is bounded by forests, fields, modern or modernized residences.

The properties in the District appear on map R-10 of the Sandwich Property Maps. The individual lot numbers for the porperties are as follows: #1-lot 1, #2-lots 1 and 4, #3-lot 1, #4-lot 11, #5- lot 15, #6- lot 17, #7- lot 19, #8-lot 18, #9- lot 16A #10- lot 16; #11 -lots 13 and 14, #12- lot 12, #13- lot 7, #14- lot 5.

Boundaries are highlighted in yellow on the attached sketch map.

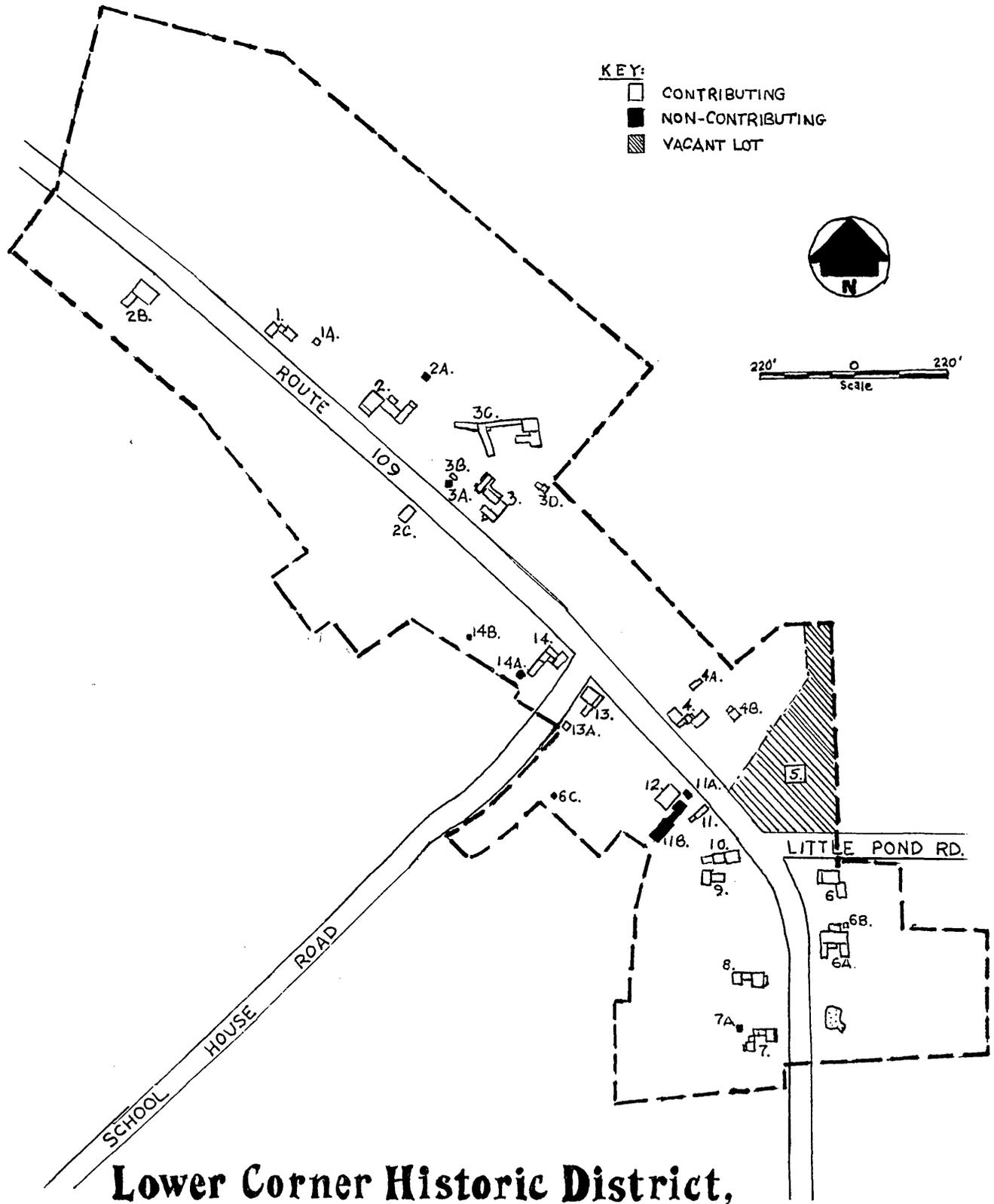
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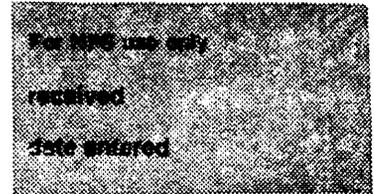
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This certifies that the appearance has not changed since these photographs were taken.