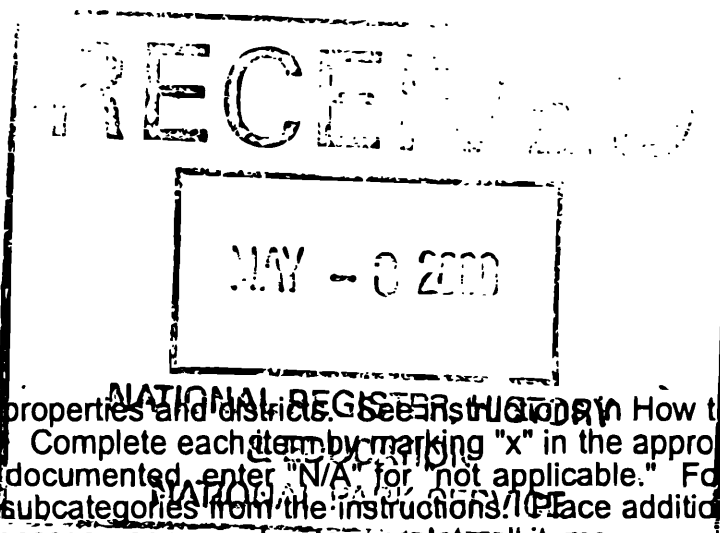


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.



MAR 28 2000

1. Name of Property

historic name Lawrence Farm

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 9 Lawrence Road

NA not for publication

city or town Troy

NA vicinity

state New Hampshire

code NH

county Cheshire

code 03C

zip code 03465

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Nancy C. Dutton
Signature of certifying official/Title

4/27/00
Date

NEW HAMPSHIRE
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6/9/00

Lawrence Farm
Name of Property

Cheshire County, NH
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

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

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	2	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Agriculture: animal facility

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

foundation Stone: granite

walls Wood: clapboard

roof Asphalt

other Brick

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

c.1806-1950

Significant Dates

c.1806

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Lawrence Farm
Name of Property

Cheshire County, NH
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 46 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	8	7	2	9	7	9	5	4	7	4	7	4	8	5
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
2	1	8	7	3	0	1	0	5	4	7	4	7	5	5	0

3	1	8	7	3	0	0	4	0	4	7	4	7	1	9	5
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
4	1	8	7	3	0	0	4	0	4	7	4	7	0	7	0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynne Emerson Monroe, Kari Ann Laprey and Deborah Babson

organization Preservation Company date March 2000

street & number 5 Hobbs Road telephone 603/778-1799

city or town Kensington state NH zip code 03833

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mrs. Pia Lawrence

street & number 9 Lawrence Road telephone 603/ 242-6439

city or town Troy state NH zip code 03465

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Lawrence Farm, Troy
Cheshire County

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

Lawrence Farm, Troy
Narrative Description

The Lawrence Farm is located on the west side of Marlborough Road on the northern edge of Troy, just south of the town line. The buildings are set back on the south side of Lawrence Road which is now discontinued and serves as the driveway to the house. The house, built c.1806, is an excellent example of the "cape" or 1¹/₂-story, center chimney, two room deep house type. A wing added to the north side of the house in the mid-19th century served as a separate residence. The property includes expanses of open fields extending to woodland, on the west side of Marlborough Road.

1. House, c.1806 – contributing building:

The main block is 1¹/₂ stories, 4 X 5 bays. The asymmetrical facade has a center entry, and there is a secondary entry off-center on the south gable end. The post and beam frame is supported by a granite block foundation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards trimmed with very narrow corner boards and frieze. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; the eaves are close cropped. The central brick fireplace chimney is located just in front of the ridge. The front roof slope was extended in the 19th century to create a porch across the facade. The porch is supported by chamfered square posts, which taper from their base to their capital. The center entry contains a six panel door, topped by a transom and flanked by tall shutters. First floor windows contain original double-hung 6/9 sash, while those in the gable ends have 6/6 sash, probably also original. All windows are flanked by old wooden shutters.

The main block is typical in its "cape" floor-plan, with a small entry hall and staircase in front of the chimney, front rooms on either side, and kitchen across the rear. The original interior finishes are intact, including the fireplaces with their mantels, wide board floors, flat door trim and baseboards, and four panel doors with H hinges and thumb latches.

A long one-story ell projects from the rear of the main block. This is thought to have been the first addition to the house¹. The front section of the ell contains a kitchen, probably built when a cook-stove was introduced (sometime after 1820). The set-kettle or boiler was removed when the kitchen was remodeled in the 1930's². To the rear are shed spaces, the buttery and the woodshed. A privy is located in the back corner. The ell is also supported on granite blocks. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, with vertical boards on the south sides of the sheds. Windows contain 6/6 sash flanked by shutters, and a small six-pane window lights the gable end.

A large 1¹/₂-story wing projects north from the northeast corner of the main block, with its facade slightly forward of the main block and its ridge parallel. The wing was built c.1845 as a separate residence for the

¹ Lawrence, Pia, property owner. Interviews in June 1997, and 1999.

² Lawrence 1997.

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Cheshire County

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 2

mother and sister of the property owner³. This high-posted structure is six bays long with an entry toward the northern end. As on the main block, the first floor windows contain double-hung 6/9 sash and the second floor windows 6/6. Windows and doors have flat trim. The front door is covered with a batten storm door. A back entry has a four panel door. A single six-pane kneewall window is located on the rear elevation. This section has two stove chimneys on its ridge. The northern chimney served the cook stove and set kettle which are still intact. A small lean-to area off the northwest corner of the wing contains the pantry. Other downstairs rooms include a parlor and a bedroom, while upstairs are a bedroom and attic space⁴.

The house retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The porch obscures the original appearance somewhat, but was added during the period of significance and left the house fully intact behind it, including the asymmetrical facade, door and transom. All parts of the building retain original design, materials, workmanship and feeling. The main block retains original interior floor plan, fireplaces, floors, walls and doors. The ell is intact, though the kitchen was remodeled. The wing has been unused for many years and has had no changes.

2. Horse Barn, c.1870, contributing building:

The existing small barn was a horse barn, connected to the northeast corner of the main barn. This structure is a small gable-roofed barn with the entry centered on its lateral elevation. The walls are sheathed partly in vertical boards and partly in clapboards. A driveway runs from Lawrence Road, across in front of the house to the barn.

3. Livestock Shed, c.1980, noncontributing building:

The small, 12-foot X 30-foot, wood frame animal shed is located just inside the northern property line. It was constructed in 1980 to shelter livestock in the pasture. It is supported by concrete piers and has asphalt shingles on the shed roof. It is entered on the south elevation with a secondary entrance on the east.

4. Storage Shed, c.1973, noncontributing building:

This small, 12-foot X 15-foot, wood frame storage shed is located south of the livestock shed. It is supported by concrete piers and the gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles, the walls in textured sheathing.

The house is surrounded by open lawn, with fields beyond. In the front yard are two very large locust trees and two smaller maples. In the rear, the main block, ell and wing create a dooryard which is the location of the well. Historically, the barn stood immediately to the north, slightly detached, with a passageway between the north end of the wing and the barn. The barn and connected carriage sheds were torn down in the late 1930's⁵. Portions of the barn foundation remain to document its position.

³ Lawrence 1997.

⁴ Lawrence 1997.

⁵ Lawrence 1997.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Lawrence Road, closed in the mid-20th century, runs west from Marlborough Road to NH Route 12. The property consists of two parcels as presently defined by Troy tax records. The house is located on Map 20/Lot 11 which contains twenty-three acres north of Lawrence Road, extending north to the Marlborough town line. This is primarily open field. Toward the northern edge are the two modern noncontributing sheds at the end of a driveway extending from Marlborough Road. South of Lawrence Road is Map 20/Lot 10 also twenty-three acres. This is primarily open fields, slightly wooded along Brandy Brook which flows through the property. This parcel includes land on the west side of the Asheulot River bounded by the railroad bed. Approximately thirty-five acres of these lots is open hay field, while the rest was historically pasture, now reforested. Other land associated with the farm was sold during the early 20th century.

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Lawrence Farm, Troy
Cheshire County

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 1

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Lawrence Farm, built c.1806, is significant as a prominent agricultural property within the town of Troy, New Hampshire. The Lawrence Farm illustrates historic patterns of agricultural activity based on its significant associations with regional farming practices and occupation by the same family for over 150 years. The property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in the area of Agriculture. Contributing resources include the original main house, with added ell and wing, a small barn, and the associated 118 acres of agricultural land and open fields. Its period of significance under Criterion A is c.1806-1950, which reflects the buildings' uses as well as the land use patterns of the property. The date of c.1806 reflects the approximate year the property was constructed, and the date of 1950 is the fifty year cut-off date for inclusion within the National Register. The Lawrence Farm retains integrity of location, and the historic setting of the buildings surrounded by open field is intact, while the pasture land has reforested but remains undeveloped. This land forms the "home farm" long associated with the property although other nearby tracts of land have been sold.

Criterion A - Agriculture

The Lawrence Farm is eligible under Criterion A for its significance in the agricultural heritage of the town of Troy. It is significant for its continuous occupation by the same family for 150 years, showing the evolution of farming practices and residential life during a single family's use. The property retains the original house, the ell added to provide a kitchen for the cook-stove and adjacent storage space, and the wing built to house extended family. The small barn is one of the few agricultural outbuildings extant in Troy. The large barn was removed in the 1930's by the Lawrence family, after farming had come to an end, reflecting another era of the property's evolution. The associated land, particularly the open fields, documents important land use patterns. Because there is very little open land left in Troy, this property is all the more important; it is the best surviving agricultural landscape in the town, conveying a significant part of Troy's historic character that might otherwise be lost.

As an agricultural resource, this property is important for displaying elements of the connected farm configuration that became popular in northern New England during the early to mid-19th century. The layout of the main house, the kitchen ell with woodshed and privy at the end, and the wing containing separate living space are typical of the connected farm complex. The original house reflects the center chimney cape form popular for farmhouses during the early period. The kitchen ell was a fundamental component of the connected farm plan and was distinct from the earlier practice of locating the kitchen in the main house¹. Farmers introducing cook-stoves during the 1820-1850 period generally chose to build a new attached kitchen rather than to install the stove in an older fireplace. In some cases, as in the Lawrence house, the original kitchen was

¹ Hubka, Thomas C., *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn: The Connected Farm Buildings of New England*, (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1984), p. 44.

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Lawrence Farm, Troy
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left intact². When it was built, the chimney in the new ell of the Lawrence house had a boiler and bake oven built into it, but this was removed in the 1930's. The Lawrence house reflects a common theme of constructing kitchens not in a distinct "little house" but within the bays of a long structure that stretched out from the main house. "By 1830 a long continuous ell extending outward from the big house was a standardized addition to rural New England dwellings and became a critical component in the newly developing connected farm system"³. As was usual, the ell contained the kitchen, related work and storage space, and the woodshed, with the privy at the back. The Lawrence Farm was not a fully-connected complex, because the barn was not attached, but stood close to the end of the wing with a passageway between. Also in this case, the wagon sheds and related spaces were attached to the barn rather than the back of the ell.

The house and its connected parts form a sheltered rear dooryard which provided domestic work space, another characteristic element of the connected farm. This was the working area of the active farm, where many domestic, agricultural and home-industry activities were performed⁴. The kitchen opens into the dooryard, providing convenient access to the well located there. In contrast, the formal front yard of the Lawrence house is defined by its large shade trees. This zone of formality in front of the house separated the house from the driveway leading to the barns and distinguished this space from the surrounding fields. The "bride and groom" honey locusts that presently shade the house probably date from before 1900, based on historic photographs of the property. The land associated with the Lawrence Farm is also typical. The crops were planted closest to the house and adjacent to the road, while the mowing land was beyond this. Farther away was the pasture (now reforested), while the wood lots were on outlying parcels. The Lawrence Farm retains the historic "home farm" which was always the core of the farm's operations.

Historical Background

Marlborough Road was built as part of the County Road in the 1780's, and was a major road from the village now known as Troy to the center of Marlborough where the meetinghouse was located. The first house on the site of the Lawrence Farm was a log house built c.1783 by Joseph Parker. He lived here four years and then sold to Daniel Gould, who had come to the Troy area in 1778. Gould purchased the nearby grist mill at the North End built by Phineas Farrar, along with the dam and land on either side. Gould and his family lived in Troy for only ten years⁵.

In 1806, the property with house and mill were bought by Silas Wheeler. He and his wife Persis Brewer (married 1789) came to Troy from Holden, Massachusetts in 1800 and lived briefly on West Hill. Wheeler rebuilt the grist mill on the north side of the dam and then erected a sawmill on the south side of the stream. He

² Hubka, p.126.

³ Hubka, p.48.

⁴ Hubka, p.77.

⁵ Stone, Melvin T., M.D., *Historical Sketch of the Town of Troy, New Hampshire and Her Inhabitants* (Keene: Sentinel Printing Company, 1897), Collection of the New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H., pp. 53-54.

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then erected the present Lawrence house on the site of the original log structure⁶. The grist mill site was soon sold to Aldrich and Barnard, and the sawmill was later sold to Joseph Porter and then to Joseph Forristall (see NHDHR Area NE). Lawrence Road, which must have existed as a path between the house and mills at the North End, was officially laid out by the town in 1827. The Wheelers had seven children, two born in this house. They lived here until 1832 when they moved to Swanzey to live with Persis' father⁷.

In 1845, Gregory Lawrence purchased the Wheeler farm and moved there with his young wife Emily Brown. Gregory, born 1816, was the youngest son of Jonathan Lawrence who lived on Bigelow Hill Road. Emily, born 1820, was the daughter of Lemuel Brown who lived to the south on Marlborough Road. When Lawrence acquired this farm, it contained thirty-three acres on the west side of Marlborough Road, extending north to the town line, west to the properties of Winthrop Knight and Joseph Forristall and the mill pond, and south by Lemuel Brown. Lawrence soon acquired other tracts of twenty-four acres, three acres (between river and railroad) and ten acres south of his other land between the road and the railroad⁸. The bulk of this land is contained within the present farm.

Upon moving here, Gregory Lawrence erected an addition off the north side of the main house as a residence for his widowed mother and spinster sister⁹. He was listed in one deed of that period as a carpenter¹⁰ and is thought to have built the addition himself¹¹. His mother Dorothy Cutting Lawrence had been widowed in 1841 at which time she and her husband were living with his brother William. She is thought to have lived here with Gregory until her death about 1860. Gregory's sister Saphronia Lawrence remained unmarried throughout her life and may have been here until her death in 1885 (age eighty-one)¹². Gregory and Emily Lawrence had two children, Alfred Gregory born in 1849 and Harriet Rose born in 1855¹³. According to population censuses, a farm laborer also lived with the family¹⁴.

⁶ Caverly, Abiel M., *An Historical Sketch of Troy, and Her Inhabitants from the First Settlement of the Town, in 1764, to 1855* (Keene: N.H. Sentinel Office), Collection of the New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H., p.95.

⁷ Caverly, p.95.

⁸ Deeds, Book 153, Page 356 (1845), Book 155, Page 197 (1846), Book 162, Pages 60-61 (1848), Book 183, Page 70 (1855) (Cheshire County Registry, Keene, N.H.).

⁹ Lawrence 1997.

¹⁰ Deed, Book 155, Page 197 (1846).

¹¹ Lawrence 1997.

¹² Stone, p.476.

¹³ Stone, p.477.

¹⁴ Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules, 1850 and 1860. Microfilm Collection of the University of New Hampshire Library, Durham.

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Gregory Lawrence became one of Troy's most prosperous farmers. The mid-19th century town history stated: "He is a very industrious man, a model farmer, and meddles with no one's business but his own"¹⁵. As of 1850, he had fifty-five acres of improved land and twenty of unimproved on which crops of oats, barley, potatoes, apples and hay were grown. Lawrence owned a horse, one milk cow, a pair of oxen and a swine¹⁶. Ten years later, he was taxed for a horse, four cows and eight sheep¹⁷. Lawrence purchased additional land, and at its height the farm contained about 250 acres¹⁸. The home farm, constituting the present property, was forty-five acres. Other land included the so-called Hale and Porter lots, the sixteen-acre Bemis pasture and meadow, the Lawrence pasture and wood lot, the Stephen Farrar Farm and Farrar pasture^{19 20}. The son, Alfred G. Lawrence joined in maintaining the farm. As of 1880 the farm included thirty-one acres of tilled land on which corn, oats and potatoes were grown. One hundred twenty-five acres was meadow, pasture and orchard. The orchard contained about fifty apple trees²¹. The Lawrences focused increasingly on dairying and also raised horses²². Livestock included three horses, a pair of oxen, seven milk cows, four swine and a dozen hens. The Lawrences were also lumbermen, logging a fifty-five-acre wood lot, for over a hundred cords of wood a year^{23 24}.

Alfred G. Lawrence was married in 1872 to Sarah Morse. They set up house-keeping in the wing unit of his parents house. Sarah gave birth to one son, Frank Gregory in 1877, and died of tuberculosis the following year. After that time, Alfred and his son lived more closely with his parents who helped him to raise the child. Harriet Lawrence was married to Carlos Barnard and they lived in Troy on South Main Street on the Farrar farm, owned by her father^{25 26 27}. Following a serious head injury suffered while cutting trees, Gregory Lawrence required continuous care and was admitted to the New Hampshire State Asylum. This accident

¹⁵ Caverly, p.198.

¹⁶ Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, 1850. Microfilm Collection of the University of New Hampshire Library, Durham.

¹⁷ "Invoice and Taxes", Collection of the New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H., 1861.

¹⁸ Child, Hamilton, *Business Directory of Cheshire County, N.H., 1884-85*, (Syracuse: The Daily Journal Office, 1885). Collection of the New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H.

¹⁹ Probate for Gregory Lawrence - #3572 (Cheshire County Registry, Keene, 1898).

²⁰ "A Report of the Valuation and Taxes, of the Town of Troy, N.H." Collection of the New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H. 1880.

²¹ Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, 1880. Microfilm Collection of the New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H.

²² Lawrence 1997.

²³ Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Census, 1880. Microfilm Collection of the New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H.

²⁴ Child.

²⁵ Stone, p.477.

²⁶ *The Town Register: Marlborough, Troy, Jaffrey, Swanzey*. (Augusta, Maine: Mitchell-Cony Co. Inc., 1908), Collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N.H.

²⁷ Lawrence 1997.

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occurred towards the end of his life. Gregory Lawrence was still one of Troy's wealthiest residents at the time of his death; in addition to the large farm, he owned almost \$6,000 worth of stocks and other investments²⁸. His widow Emily Lawrence remained on the farm with Alfred until her death c.1910²⁹.

Alfred G. Lawrence's dairy farm remained one of the largest in Troy. He milked about fifteen cows and had a local milk route serving residents of Troy village. Unlike other local dairy farmers he continued this practice even after Boston milk companies began purchasing local milk for shipment via the railroad³⁰. As of 1915, he owned eleven cows, three other cattle, and three horses to pull his milk wagon³¹. During this period, Alfred sold off some of the farmland, leaving the seventy-acre home farm intact in two tracks of twenty and fifty acres each³²³³. In 1920, seventy-one-year-old Alfred Lawrence was still farming his property. A housekeeper, Harriet Cudworth (age sixty-four), lived with him³⁴. When he died in 1929, his son Frank G. Lawrence inherited the farm.

Frank and Annie Lawrence lived on Mill Street in Troy Village where he worked as a teamster for the Troy Blanket Mills. His son Frederick, also employed at the mills as foreman of the trucking department, lived on the farm with his wife Pia; Frederick and Pia Lawrence were married there and moved into the house around 1933³⁵. They have now occupied the house for sixty-four years. They did not farm the property, but kept the fields open by regular haying. The pastures to the west have reforested. An additional seventy-acre tract of wood land off of Bigelow Hill Road was purchased. The Lawrences' son continues to hay the fields. He erected two modern sheds at the northern edge of the property, and raised a few beef cattle there for a while. The buildings and surrounding pasture are now rented to the Smith family for their horses³⁶.

²⁸ Probate for Gregory Lawrence - #3572 (Cheshire County Registry, Keene, 1898).

²⁹ *The Town Register: Marlborough, Troy, Jaffrey, Swanzey*. 1908.

³⁰ Merrifield, Kenneth ed., *Troy: A Tribute to the American Revolution Bicentennial* (Trojan Press, 1976), p. 2.

³¹ *"Invoice and Taxes of the Town of Troy"* (Keene, N.H.: Sentinel Printing Company, 1915), Collection of the New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H.

³² Lawrence 1997.

³³ Probate for Gregory Lawrence - #3572 (Cheshire County Registry, Keene, 1929).

³⁴ Bureau of the Census, Population Schedules, 1920. Microfilm Collection of the University of New Hampshire Library, Durham.

³⁵ Lawrence 1997.

³⁶ Lawrence 1997.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Lawrence Farm, Troy
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 1

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Anonymous

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Bureau of the Census

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National Park Service

Lawrence Farm, Troy
Cheshire County

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UTM References (continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	18	730105	4746940

	Zone	Easting	Northing
6	18	730020	4746890

	Zone	Easting	Northing
7	18	729855	4746930

	Zone	Easting	Northing
8	18	729690	4747155

	Zone	Easting	Northing
9	18	729700	4747240

	Zone	Easting	Northing
10	18	729800	4747260

Verbal Boundary Description

The Lawrence Farm is located at the northern edge of Troy, just below the Marlborough town line. The farm is west of Marlborough Road on both sides of Lawrence Road (now discontinued) which runs west to Route 12. The historic buildings are located on Map 20, Lot 11 as shown in the Town of Troy tax records. An additional tract of land, Map 20, Lot 10 is located on the opposite (south) side of Lawrence Road. Both parcels contain twenty-three acres according to the tax records. These two parcels, totaling forty-six acres, form the National Register eligible property; the boundaries are defined by the legally recorded outer lot lines. The boundary is shown on the attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The Lawrence Farm is individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its connected farm architecture, associations with farming and occupation by a single family over 150 years.

The boundary of the National Register eligible property is defined by the legally-recorded lot lines of the parcels which make up the historic home farm. These are the location of the historic buildings, and the open fields and former pasture that contribute to the historical significance. The boundaries of the main farm property have not changed since the period of significance. The forty-six acres of land made up the core of the historic farm during its period of significance. They include the thirty-five acres sold with the house in 1845,

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and additional land to the south and southwest purchased in the mid-19th century. Other land to the west, which was the site of mills in the North End, was originally associated with the house, but was sold in the early 1800's. Other land that contributed to the large farm in the later 19th century was located on non-contiguous lots in the surrounding area.

The two parcels encompass those elements that contribute to the historical and architectural significance of the property. They include all contributing historic structures, as well as the associated farm yards and the agricultural land that convey the historic associations of the property and provide an appropriate historic setting for the architecture.

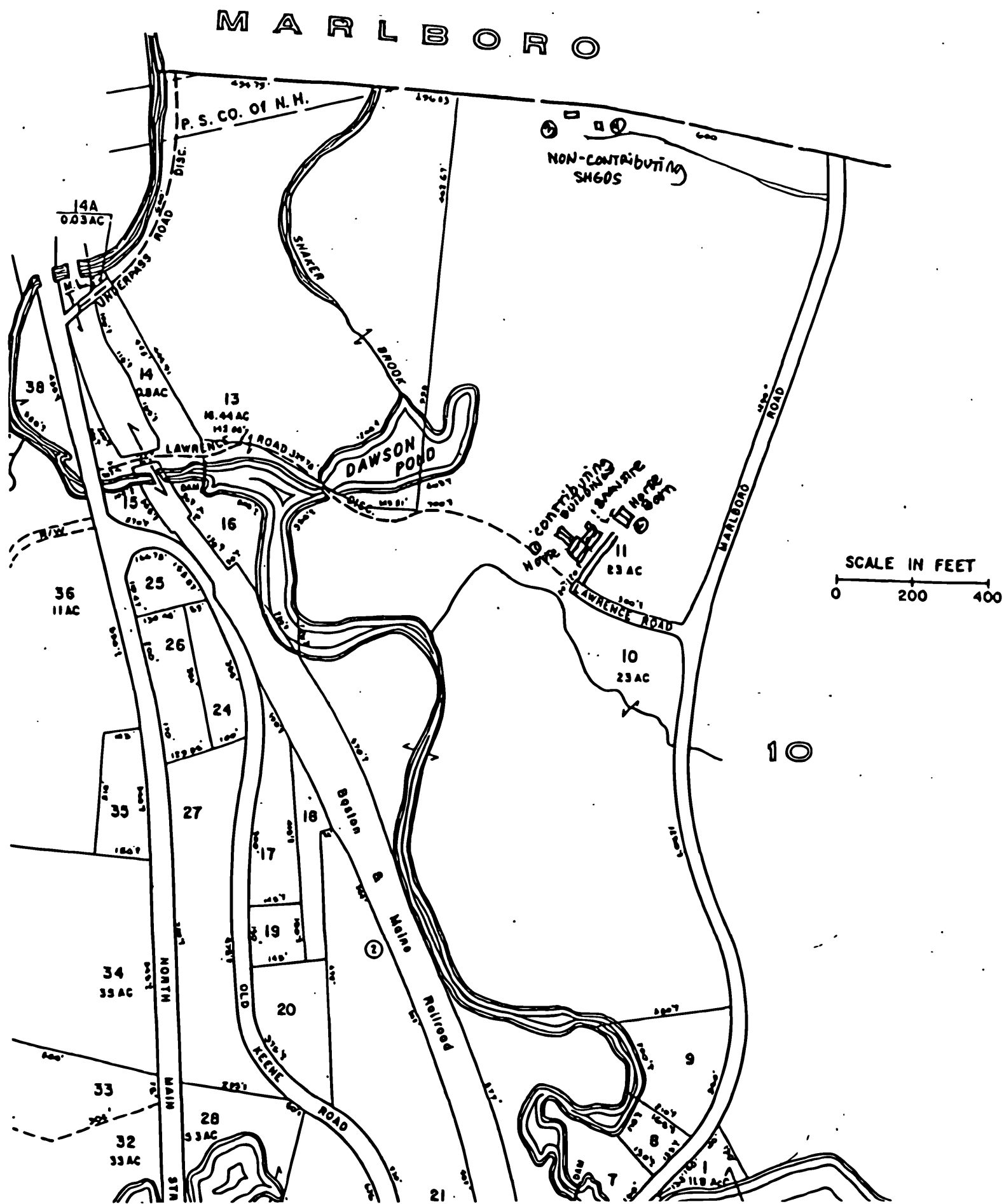
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Sketch Map – showing contributing and noncontributing buildings



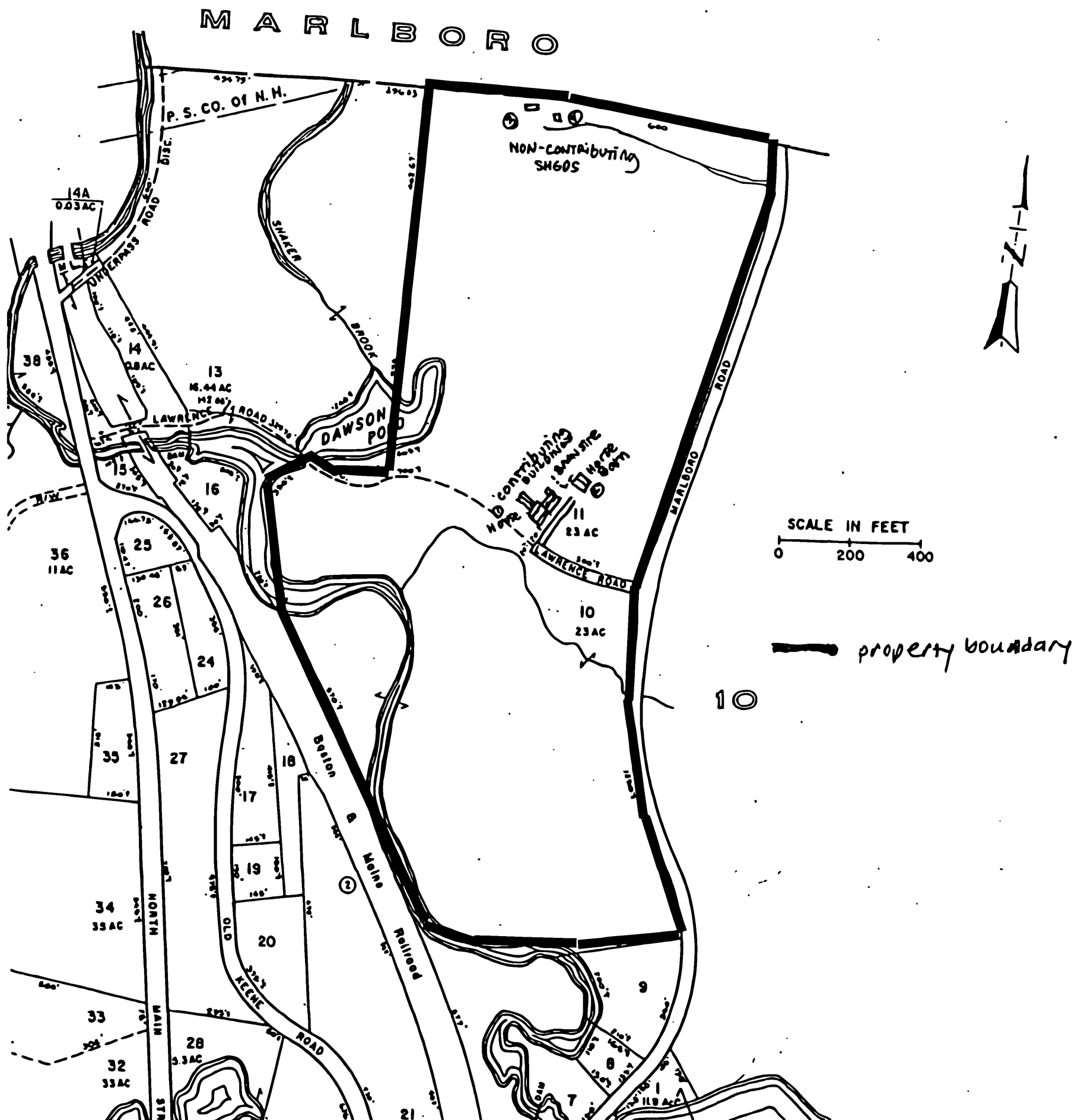
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 Documentation _____

Sketch Map – showing boundaries



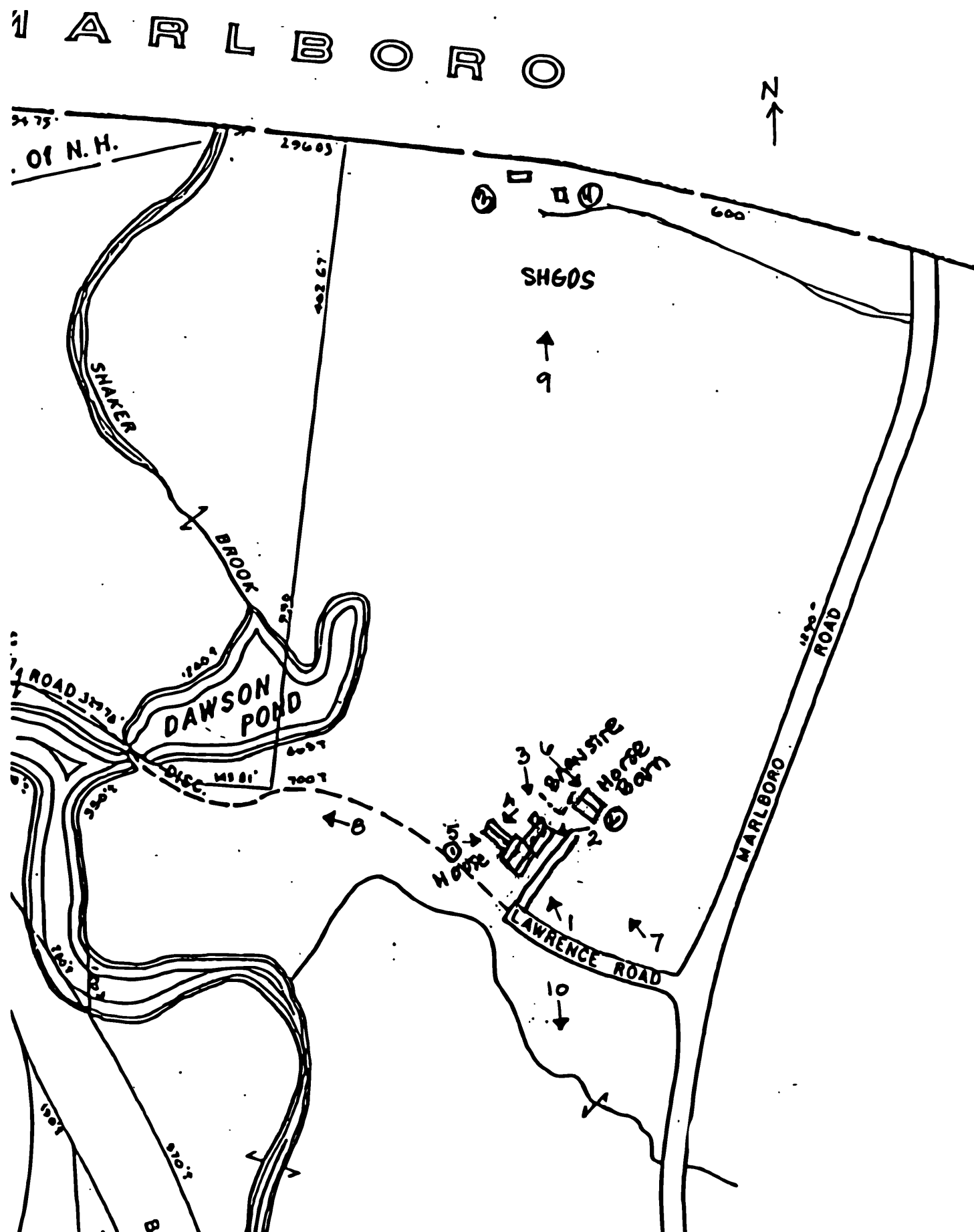
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Sketch Map – showing photograph locations (not to scale)



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Photo List

The following information applies to all photographs:

1. Lawrence Farm
2. Cheshire County, New Hampshire
3. Lynne Emerson Monroe
4. July 1997
5. New Hampshire Department of Transportation, Bureau of the Environment, Concord, NH

Description of views indicating direction of camera:

<u>Photo Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	house, facing northwest
2	wing, facing southwest
3	rear of wing and main block, facing southeast
4	door yard and north elevation of ell, facing south
5	ell and rear of main block, facing east
6	barn, facing northeast
7	view from Marlborough Road, facing northwest
8	Lawrence Road, facing west
9	field and sheds, facing north
10	field south of Lawrence Road, facing south