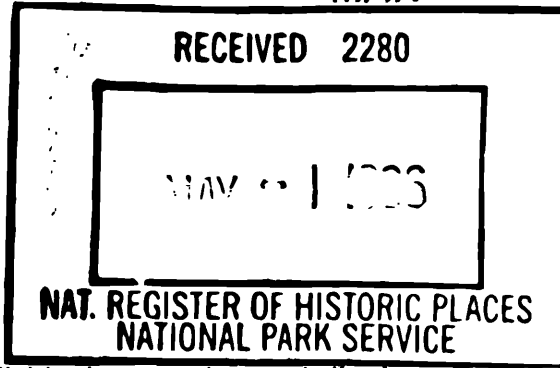


MAR 11 1996

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

1. Name of Property

historic name REMICK, CAPTAIN ENOCH, HOUSE

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 4 Great Hill Road n/a not for publication

city or town Tamworth n/a vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Carroll code 003 zip code 03886

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. Mullen
Signature of certifying official/Title

April 25, 1996
Date

New Hampshire

State of 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

Captain Enoch Remick House
Name of Property

Carroll/New Hampshire
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
A: 9; C: 1	A: 0; C: 2	buildings
		sites
A: 0; C: 0	A: 1; C: 0	structures
		objects
A: 9; C: 1	A: 1; C: 2	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field &
outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field &
outbuilding
CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Federal

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation granite
walls WOOD/weatherboard
roof METAL
other

Narrative Description

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

see continuation sheets

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

The Captain Enoch Remick House is located on Great Hill Road, a short distance from the heart of Tamworth Village. The nominated property includes approximately sixty-nine acres on two sides of Great Hill Road. (The boundaries for Criterion A and for Criterion C are not identical: see section on Boundary Description for a full discussion.) The house, a barn, and a wood/wagon shed are located on the east side of Great Hill Road and comprise the southern section, or the houselot portion, of a twenty-two-acre parcel numbered 201-8 on the town tax map. The houselot is less than one acre and is bounded by a Federal-period house to the east, the Barnstormer's Theater building (formerly Kimball's store) to the south, and Great Hill Road to the west.¹ North of the houselot is the remainder of parcel #201-8-- open field and pasture land and some woodland nearer the eastern edge of the parcel which follows the Swift River.²

The land on the west side of the road (included under Criterion A only) includes all but approximately four acres of the fifty-one acre parcel numbered 202-76 on the town tax map. The land is primarily pasture land; at the north end there is some woodland. On that parcel and close to Great Hill Road is a group of outbuildings that date from the early or mid-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. This parcel is bounded by a residence to the north; Great Hill Road to the east; several nineteenth century and one early twentieth century residences, a small town park, and the Congregational Church, all of which front onto Cleveland Hill Road, to the south; and woodland to the west.

The main house ("A" on the property sketch map) reflects three major building campaigns (see figure 1). It was built ca. 1808 and was subsequently enlarged ca. 1830 and again ca. 1850. The first period of construction was Federal in style and the latter two were Greek Revival. As it now stands, the house is a south-facing, 2-1/2 story, woodframe, "L"-plan building with an offset 1-1/2 story rear addition. (The framing of the "ell" is integral with the front portion of the house.) The entire building rests on a granite block foundation; its roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Two brick chimneys project from the roof: one from the ridge near the gable-front (south) end, and one just below the ridge, toward the rear of the house. Walls are sided with feathered clapboards. Primary trim details include simple, flat corner pilasters, flat water table, and cavetto modillions at the cornice.

¹ Cleveland Hill Road originally ran behind the Barnstormers Building, directly in front of the Captain Enoch Remick House. In 1959 it was re-routed in front of the Barnstormers.

² The portion of this lot that is not "housetot" is included within the nominated property only under Criterion A.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

Window sash is mostly 2/2 set in simple, molded surrounds and flanked by early wooden blinds. Second story windows are slightly shorter than those on the first story.

The facade (south elevation) of the house is five bays wide and capped by a pedimented gable. When first constructed, the front section of the house was two bays deep with a hip roof that was framed into a second hip roof that covered the two-story, four-bay deep "ell." Sometime ca. 1830 the roof was raised and reframed as the present gable roof, which continues in one plane along the entire north-south length of the building. It also appears likely that the "ell" was widened at this time.³ The centrally positioned front (south) entrance has Federal style detailing: narrow, beaded pilasters enframe the double entry doors and two-light sidelights. Beneath each sidelight is a single, recessed panel. Each door has two panels with raised molding; the upper panels are arched and contain etched glass. Above the entrance is a Palladian window of somewhat unusual appearance in that each of the sections is topped by a louvered arch. The central section has 10/10 sash and the outer 2/2. The gable contains a window with 15/15 sash set in a Greek Revival type surround with a molded and peaked cap. Projecting from the entrance is a flat-roof portico carried by square, chamfered posts; the frieze contains a dentil course, and modillion blocks ornament the overhanging, molded eave. The Federal entry surround and Palladian window probably date from ca. 1808; the pedimented gable from ca. 1830; the peaked gable window from ca. 1850; and the portico and entry doors from ca. 1850-70.

The eight-bay-wide west elevation also reflects the building campaigns. The earlier portion consists of the six bays at the south end and dates from ca. 1808. The third bay from the south end contains an entrance with a Federal-style surround. Narrow, paneled pilasters frame the six-panel door and adjacent two-light sidelights; an elliptical, louvered fanlight surmounts the entrance. The northern two bays date from ca. 1830 and were added when the roofline was altered to the present gable roof (and the third floor expanded into a meeting hall). The addition matches the rest of the elevation, though the second floor northwest corner lacks a window, and all the windows lack blinds.

The rear (north) elevation, which is partially obscured by the offset addition, has a first floor entrance, a window with 2/2 sash and two smaller porch windows on the second floor, and two 6/6 windows in the gable. The wall clearly shows that before the second story east porch was added ca. 1885, the gable roof of the "ell" was only one-bay wide on the east side. When the porch was added, the roofline was continued over the porch, and its

³ None of these alterations are documented, but physical evidence in the attic clearly shows that the original roofs of both the front section and "ell" were hipped.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

north face clapboarded. The east elevation consists of single windows with 2/2 sash on each floor in the front section of the house, and along the first floor of the "ell." The aforementioned porch is flush with the front section and extends to the north wall of the house. It is cantilevered over the ground and carried on square, braced posts. The porch has a railing of square balusters and is screened.

Attached to the northwest corner of the house is a 1-1/2 story, 2x2 bay addition that, based on its window surrounds, appears contemporaneous with the south gable window. The strong Greek Revival influence of both suggest a ca. 1850 date. The addition rests on a granite block foundation and terminates in a gable roof clad with standing-seam sheet metal and punctured by a roof scuttle on the west face. The south, west and north walls are covered with feathered clapboards and the east with unpainted shingles. The south gable end is pedimented and carried forward to suggest a full-height entry portico. A Tuscan column supports the outer corner. Flat corner boards, a wide frieze board and window surrounds with peaked caps are primary trim details. Sash is 2/2.

The interior of the house remains little altered since the mid-nineteenth century. Architectural details reflect the three periods of major construction and include Federal and Greek Revival doors, many of which are grain-painted; Federal and Greek Revival window and door casings; Federal, Greek Revival and Italianate (marble) fireplace surrounds; a Federal staircase at the front of the house; and a turned staircase likely dating from the 1870s or 1880s at the west entrance. Tin ceilings, which were probably installed in the late nineteenth century, are found in several of the rooms.

Probably the most significant interior feature are wall paintings found on both the first and second floors, described more thoroughly in Section 8 under "Art." John Avery is believed to have executed the paintings, most likely in the 1830s. They cover the plaster walls of the front stairwell on both floors, the "medicine" room toward the northeast corner of the first floor (some areas of the paintings in this room have been covered), and the bedroom in the southwest corner of the second floor. Avery might also have executed the graining on the doors in the house and the painted floor at the entrance to the third floor meetinghall.

Outbuildings on east side of Great Hill Road:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

Wagon/wood shed ("B") A short distance from the northeast corner of the house and parallel to it stands a lengthy wagon/wood shed, which appears to date from ca. 1850. It is a 1-1/2 story, kneewall building that sits on a granite block foundation and terminates in a gable roof clad with standing-seam metal. The boxed cornice has a moderate overhang and gable-end returns. A single brick chimney rises from the east slope, near the north end. The south and west walls are covered with butt clapboards and the east with shingles. Trim is flat and consists of door and window surrounds, corner boards and a frieze board. The south elevation contains two entrances: one with a four-panel door and one with a slightly wider door with four narrow, full-length panels; both appear original to the structure. A window with 6/6 sash pierces the south gable end. The west wall is punctured by two windows with 9/6 sash and, at the north end, a long wagon opening with three separate rolling doors, each with upper and lower panels that are filled with beaded board.

A one-story addition designed to house farm vehicles was added to the north end of the shed. Like the shed, it has a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. The west end is open; the north wall is covered with board siding and the east (rear) wall with unpainted shingles. The addition appears in a photograph taken ca. 1912.

Barn ("C"). North of the house and west of the above-mentioned vehicular addition is a barn. The framing system and stylistic details support a construction date of about the 1860s. The building rises 2-1/2 stories high from a granite block foundation. Its gable roof, placed gable-end to Great Hill Road, is covered with standing-seam metal and is capped with a square ventilator with an arched louver on each face. Atop the flared pyramidal roof are the directional arrows of a weathervane that was stolen. The boxed cornice has a moderate overhang and gable-end returns. The south and west walls of the stable are covered with butt clapboards and the remaining with unpainted shingles. Trim consists of flat surrounds and frieze board, and corner pilasters. The three-bay south elevation contains, from left to right, a broad wagon opening with a rolling door with multi-lights in its upper half and recessed panels in its lower, a second entrance with a six-panel door in the center bay, and a window with 6/6 sash. The second story contains a window with 6/6 sash in each bay. The west elevation has a centrally positioned entrance with a six-panel door. A window with 6/6 sash is located in the outer bays of each floor, and a fifth window with 6/6 sash in the gable. The north wall is pierced by stall windows. The east wall contains a window with fixed lights on the first floor, a hay loft opening on the second, and a hinged door with a triangular head in the gable peak. A small, wooden addition (constructed post-1910) at the southwest corner encloses a granite horse trough.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

A one-story hog house extends from the east end of the stable, parallel to it. Its gable roof is covered with corrugated metal; the south wall is clad with sheathing boards and the north wall with unpainted shingles.

The following outbuildings are located on the west side of Great Hill Road:

"Hay-baler shed ("D")." This one-story, wood frame building, which fronts onto Great Hill Road, is said to have once been an ice house, though there is no evidence of the thick, insulated walls generally associated with such. The building sits on a fieldstone foundation, has a gable roof covered with an embossed sheet metal roof, and is clad with butt clapboards on all four walls. Two hinged doors are found on the east gable-end, and a single window with 6/6 sash on the south wall. The building was probably built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Milk house ("E"). Just north of the hay-baler shed is the milk house, built prior to ca. 1905. It is a one-story woodframe building on a poured concrete foundation and sited gable-end to the street. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal and walls with wooden shingles. A metal ventilator is found on the roof ridge. Trim is flat, and windows have 2/2 sash. Access is gained through two sliding doors located on the north wall. A large refrigerator and some pasteurizing equipment remain inside.

Heifer shed ("F"). The heifer shed stands behind the milk house. Built in the mid-twentieth century, it is a small building with wood-shingled walls and a shed roof covered with corrugated metal.

Cattle barn ("G"). North of the milk house is the cattle barn, a lengthy woodframe building sited laterally to the street that was built prior to ca. 1905 and probably in the mid-nineteenth century.⁴ It sits on a granite foundation, and its gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. The south wall is covered with butt clapboards and remaining walls with wooden shingles. Rolling doors are found in both gable ends; the north gable peak contains a hay loft opening. Windows along the east wall have been shingled over. A shallow, shed-roof addition along the west wall and a shed-roof addition on the south gable-end are twentieth century alterations; both are of frame construction and sit on poured concrete foundations.

⁴ The cattle barn, hay-baler shed and milkhouse all appear in a photograph taken ca. 1905.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

Bull pen ("H"). The bull pen extends westerly from the rear of the west wall of the cattle barn. Built sometime in the early twentieth century, its walls are covered with tar paper and its roof with standing-seam metal. Small six-light windows pierce the walls.

Equipment shed ("I"). The equipment shed, and what appears to be an earlier shed later enveloped by the equipment shed, stands west of and attached to the bull pen. The earlier shed, a gable-roof structure, has shingle walls; the larger equipment shed, which appears to date from the mid-twentieth century, has exposed sheathing, a standing-seam metal roof and is fully open on the south side.⁵

⁵ A photograph of this area dated 1917 shows a small woodframe shed on this site, but oriented laterally to the road; perhaps the shed within the equipment shed was rotated.

Captain Enoch Remick House
Name of Property

Carroll/New Hampshire
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by 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.

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 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

A: AGRICULTURE

C: ARCHITECTURE

C: ART

Period of Significance

A: ca. 1808-1946

C (Architecture): ca. 1808, ca. 1830, ca. 1850

~~(Art): ca. 1835~~

Significant Dates

A: ca. 1808

C (Architecture): ca. 1808, ca. 1830, ca. 1850

~~(Art): ca. 1835~~

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Avery, John (presumed artist)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

CAPT ENOCH REMICK HOUSE
Name of Property

Carroll/New Hampshire
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 69 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>19</u>	<u>317400</u>	<u>4858880</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>19</u>	<u>317560</u>	<u>4858980</u>

3	<u>19</u>	<u>317800</u>	<u>4859045</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<u>19</u>	<u>317840</u>	<u>4858625</u>

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 Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Preservation Consultant

organization for Remick Foundation date March 8, 1996

street & number 25 Ridge Road telephone 603-225-7977

city or town Concord state N. H. zip code 03301

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 Edwin C. Remick Foundation, Paul Normandin, Trustee

street & number 213 Union Ave., PO Box 575 telephone 603-524-4380

city or town Laconia state N.H. zip code 03247-0575

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

Summary Paragraphs

The Captain Enoch Remick House, built ca. 1808, is significant as a prominent agricultural property within the Town of Tamworth. Eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture, the property includes a main house, five historic outbuildings, and approximately sixty-nine acres of field, pasture and woodland. Its period of significance for Criterion A is ca. 1808-1946, reflecting the period during which the property was in active agricultural use; the date 1946 reflects the fifty-year cut-off date for the National Register. The significant date, ca. 1808, reflects the approximate year the property was first occupied and farmed.

The Captain Enoch Remick House is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C within the areas of Architecture and Art. Its significance under architecture is derived from its distinctive representation of a Federal-style house that was later expanded and altered with Greek Revival-style features that co-exist with the earlier Federal features. The period of significance and significant dates under Architecture, ca. 1808, ca. 1830 and ca. 1850, reflect the approximate dates when the house was first constructed and subsequently substantially reconstructed or altered. The house is significant in the area of Art for its interior wall paintings attributable to John Avery and representative of an important type of wall ornamentation in New Hampshire (and New England) during the first half of the nineteenth century. Avery himself is one of the few New Hampshire painters of the period who has been positively identified. The period of significance and significant dates under Art, ca. 1835, reflect the approximate date when the paintings were executed.

Agriculture

From the early 1800s until 1993 this property was farmed continuously by members of the Remick family; since 1993 the farming operation has been maintained by trustees of the foundation established by the last member of the Remick family to reside here. Though the exact acreage of land associated with and contiguous to the house and outbuildings has shifted somewhat over the two centuries of ownership and use, the core of the property -- the houselot and fifty-acre pasture across the street -- has remained constant. More recent is the addition of the twenty-two-acre pasture directly north of the houselot, which was purchased by Edwin C. Remick in 1942 for additional pasture land.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

Census records between 1850 and 1880 show that the Remick farm continuously ranked among the most productive and valuable in Tamworth. In 1850 Captain Enoch Remick's 250-acre farm included 120 acres of improved land on which he raised seven horses, four milk cows, four cattle, and three pigs. Among his farm products were 200 pounds of potatoes, 125 bushels of Indian corn and 150 of oats, 300 pounds of butter and 200 of cheese. Interestingly, his farm was one of very few in the vicinity to lack sheep. By 1860 his farm had increased in overall size by 25 acres (though the amount of land in production actually decreased to 100 acres) and in value by 25%, and it continued to rank among the top three farms in town. (One of the other top-ranking farms belonged to his future son-in-law (and successive owner), Nathaniel Hubbard.) By 1860 Remick's operation had shifted to include a far higher number of cattle, presumably beef cattle, as well as five milking cows.¹

Captain Enoch Remick passed the property on to his daughter and son-in-law, Sarah and Nathaniel Hubbard, in 1867. Hubbard's father was also a prosperous raiser of cattle in Tamworth. By 1880 Sarah and Nathaniel Jr. had increased Enoch's farm to 430 acres, of which 230 were improved lands. Of the town's 203 farms, only two in town exceeded theirs in size; three were of comparable acreage. Only one other property was valued higher than theirs and one of equal value.² The focus of farm activity was on cattle-raising; in 1880 Hubbard purchased (and later sold) some forty heads. In addition he maintained twelve working oxen. The farm also produced a healthy amount of apples. The amount Hubbard is shown paying for labor, as well as the time he devoted to his financial and political dealings, reveal that his was the life of a gentleman farmer.

After Hubbard's death in 1892, Sarah continued to manage the farm, passing it on to her nephews after her death in 1904. Dr. Edwin Remick Sr. bought out his cousins and farmed the land for the next thirty-one years. During this period, there are no known statistics available with which to interpret the agricultural output, but local sources state that it was

¹ Of the 258 farms appearing in the 1850 Agricultural Schedule for Tamworth, only three equaled and one exceeded Captain Enoch Remick's in terms of overall value; seven were of comparable size and only two were of greater acreage.

² 1880 Agricultural Schedule. It needs to be recognized that the 430 acres comprised several parcels scattered around town; even today, the Remick land includes five parcels separate from the two associated with the house. The amount of acreage immediately contiguous to the house and outbuildings was 45 acres in 1867, when Enoch sold the property to Nathaniel Hubbard, the same amount as that later conveyed to Edwin C. Remick in 1935. The bulk of the land was on the west side of Great Hill Road, generally following the bounds of current Lot 202-76. The houselot on the east side of the road, on which the house, barn, and wagon shed stood, was less than an acre.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

primarily a dairy farm.³ Dr. Remick's son, Edwin Crafts Remick, inherited his father's property and, like his father, blended his medical practice with the farm operation. From 1935 until ca. 1970 Edwin C. Remick operated the property as a dairy farm with up to 40 milkers. Early on he continued the family tradition of running not only a successful operation, but a forward-looking one by establishing the first pasteurizing plant in New Hampshire north of Rochester, largely in order to sell milk to the Civilian Conservation Corps camp in town, which required pasteurized milk. The pasteurizing took place in a pre-existing shed that was part of the grouping of outbuildings on the west side of Great Hill Road. In addition to the camp, Remick provided milk to local residents and stores. He also raised sulky racing horses and had a pair of draft horses to assist with farm chores. Five full-time help assisted with the daily work of the farm; several lived in the Captain Enoch Remick House.⁴

Since the mid-nineteenth century the land associated with the Enoch Remick farm has included woodlots and hayfields scattered throughout town, but the house and pasture directly across Great Hill Road have always remained the heart of the farming operation. In 1942 Remick augmented the pastureland adjacent to the farmstead with a 22-acre parcel directly north of the house and barn.⁵

Edwin C. Remick left his property in trust, with the stipulation that the land be kept open and in agricultural use. Since 1993 the Remick Foundation has maintained the farm, raising cows, pigs, and hens, and managing the hayfields and woodlots scattered around the town. At present it is one of only two operating farms remaining in Tamworth.⁶

³ Earline Wright interview. Though Remick derived a substantial portion of his income from his medical practice, the farm provided an important supplement.

⁴ Earline Wright interview. The second floor rear rooms over the kitchen and the front room on the third floor were occupied by help.

⁵ Book 227/127. Edwin C. Remick purchased this land in 1942 from the Harkness family, who occupied the house just east of the Enoch Remick House. Earlier that year Marjorie Harkness had bought it of Fred Remick, who described it as his homestead place. [Book 226/139] Prior to 1921, the land belonged to Lucy and Elizabeth Cook. [Book 161/218] Since it is in the immediate vicinity of Lot 4, Range 4, which Captain Enoch Remick purchased in 1831, it is possible that the parcel was part of the nominated property in the mid-nineteenth century and later sold off, only to be bought back by Edwin C. Remick, but deed research efforts thus far have failed to provide an unbroken chain of title to substantiate this possibility.

⁶ Earline Wright interview.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

Architecture

The Enoch Remick House is an excellent example of a rural farmhouse with features characteristic of the two primary architectural styles associated with such resources in New Hampshire. The building underwent three building campaigns, reflecting its adaptation to successive owners within the same family. The Federal style coincides with the building's first period of construction, ca. 1808, and the Greek Revival style with the other two, ca. 1830 and ca. 1850. The house retains a high degree of integrity and continues to convey the characteristics associated with each style. The accompanying outbuildings, while an integral part of the property's agricultural significance, are non-contributing resources under Architecture, since they are not part of a cohesive design scheme linked to the main house.

The earliest part of the Captain Enoch Remick House dates from ca. 1808. Though the massing of the house was subsequently altered, the key Federal style features were retained, including two entrances with enframements of narrow, beaded pilasters and sidelights (the second entrance is further embellished with an elliptical, louvered fanlight), a Palladian window and the cornice detailing. When the house was remodeled ca. 1830, most of the Federal features were retained, but the original low-pitched hip roofs were replaced by a single, front-facing, gable roof with a pediment on the south end, a key Greek Revival feature. All of the other details applied ca. 1830 and ca. 1850, when the final major alteration occurred, are Greek Revival. The peaked window cap in the south gable of the main house, and the pedimented gable, peaked window caps, Tuscan column and broad frieze of the offset rear addition are typical features of the Greek Revival style. The house was altered yet again between ca. 1860 and ca. 1885 by the addition of double entry doors, a front portico and a rear porch, but none of these changes either compromise the integrity or diminish the effect of the Federal or Greek Revival stylistic details.

Although the exterior of the house possesses sufficient architectural significance to convey these two styles and their evolution on a single building, the co-existence of the two styles is continued on the interior by means of paneled doors, many of which are grain-painted; window and door casings; fireplace surrounds; and the front staircase.

Art

The wall murals in the Enoch Remick House, though unsigned, are characteristic of the work of John Avery (1790-1871) and have been attributed to him by Margaret Fabian, who

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

spent several decades researching and analyzing the works of itinerant wall painters in New Hampshire.

Avery was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire in 1790 and lived in Meredith as a young man. He married Hannah Prescott of Meredith in 1819. After her death six years later he married Lucinda Osgood, also of Meredith, in 1828.⁷ Sometime in the 1830s, the couple moved to South Wolfeboro, where Avery remained until his death in 1871. In that vicinity he painted murals in many houses, as well as several taverns and public buildings.⁸

Avery's murals in the Remick House cover the plaster walls of the front stairwell on both floors, portions of the "medicine" room toward the northeast corner of the first floor, and the two inner walls of the bedroom in the southwest corner of the second floor. He might also have executed the graining on the doors in the house and the painted floor at the entrance to the third floor meetinghall.⁹ Many of Avery's stylistic characteristics are present at the Remick House murals: "lumpy" hills; trees that are often grouped and placed over doorways, or have bunches of grapes; "wave-like" rows of shrubs; a stagecoach; and delicate curlicues. The stagecoach motif appears on a wall in the "medicine" room, along with trees with grape-like foliage and rounded hills. (Much of the walls in this room were long ago covered with paint or built-in cupboards.) The stairwell walls are almost entirely covered with shrub-like trees arranged in horizontal rows separated by wavy bands; three additional wavy bands are parallel to the stair string. The lack of additional design elements here might be due to the narrowness of the space. In the bedroom the door casings are framed by partially revealed, full-height, branching trees; the mid-sections of the walls feature Avery's lumpy hills, rows of dense shrubs, and elongated trees with extended bare trunks and dense, conical foliage. Each painted wall has a mustard-yellow background, another distinguishing trait of his. With the exception of the "medicine" room, the overall condition of the decorated walls is good.

John Avery is among the better known painters of scenic frescoes and subject pieces in New Hampshire. Works of this genre did not become popular until the 1820s. For the next two decades, or until machine-printed wallpaper became available, itinerant artists

⁷ Meredith at this time included a large part of present-day Laconia, then known as Meredith Bridge.

⁸ Stephen Whitney, "The Quest for John Avery." *Yankee*, December 1970, pp. 172-77.

⁹ Only a small portion of this floor is painted. The black veining on a gray background would appear to be similar to the floors in the Whitten House in Tuftonboro, which were seen and described by Nina Fletcher Little who attributed them to Avery. See *American Decorative Wall Painting, 1730-1850*. Sturbridge: Old Sturbridge Village, 1952, p. 120.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

provided an economical substitute for expensive hand-printed wallpaper. Within New Hampshire Rufus Porter was the most prolific of these painters, followed by John Avery. Avery's imaginative designs and use of color set him apart from most other artists.¹⁰ Avery's paintings at the Remick House are the northernmost of his known works. Margaret Fabian identified five houses in Wolfeboro and one each in Tuftonboro, Meredith (murals since destroyed by fire), New Durham, Middleton, Brookfield, Deerfield, Barnstead and Alton with wall paintings attributed to Avery.¹¹ Only one of his paintings is dated: a wall of the chapel in Middleton, incised 1841. His work at the Enoch Remick House presumably dates from post-1830, or after he moved to the Wolfeboro area and Enoch Remick added the third floor meetinghall, and likely pre-1840.

Historical Background

It appears certain, based on physical evidence and the historical record, that John Remick was the first to settle on this site. John's father, Enoch Remick (1730-1800), was a shipwright who arrived in Tamworth with his wife Abigail Trefethen less than a decade after the town was first settled. On July 12, 1779, while still a resident of Newmarket, New Hampshire, Enoch purchased 200 acres of land in Tamworth "with the buildings thereon" from David Chapman, also of Newmarket. That land, Lots 113 and 114, was situated just south of Bear Camp River, in the southern section of town and eventually descended through Enoch's fifth son, Ensign William Remick, to his sixth, Henry Remick, who took possession in 1805 and remained here until his death in 1858.¹²

John Remick (1763-1849), Enoch's fourth son, was a shipwright and joiner, who married Betty Evans of Salisbury, Mass. in 1786; both were residing in Tamworth by 1789. In 1794 Enoch sold John half of a 100-acre lot, described in the deed as Lot Six in the Fourth Range. John purchased the other half from his sisters in 1805.¹³ Neither transaction mentions any

¹⁰ Little, pp. 117-128. Porter and Avery were the only two artists singled out in the text of her pioneering study on decorative wall paintings.

¹¹ Since Margaret Fabian's site visits in the late 1970s and early 1980s, it is possible that other examples of Avery's works have been lost, thus increasing the significance of those surviving ones.

¹² Book 3/357; Winifred L. Holman, *Remick Genealogy, Compiled from Manuscripts of Lt. Oliver Philbrick Remick for the Maine Historical Society*, 1933, p. 70-73, 128-133. Though other historical accounts state that Enoch's homestead is the existing house, deed and map research reveal otherwise. Enoch always lived on Lots 113 and 114, though his real estate included Lot Six where this house was eventually built by his son.

¹³ Book 41/393; Holman. p. 129-130. John's sisters had also received their half from their father, in 1800. Enoch's two eldest sons died during the Revolutionary War. His third son, also named Enoch, moved to Philadelphia in the 1790s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

buildings on the land and, given John's skill with carpentry, it is highly plausible that he himself played a major role in erecting his house, a two-story, hip-roof, "L"-plan building that is the earliest portion of the existing building. Circa 1812 John Remick moved to Industry, Maine, not to return before 1838. Before he left he sold his homestead to Samuel Edgel.¹⁴ Edgel retained ownership of the property until 1816 when he sold it to William Edgel.¹⁵

The chain of ownership remains somewhat murky between 1816 and 1830. It appears that sometime in the 1820s, or shortly after their marriage in 1820, the property was transferred to Captain Enoch and Lucinda Edgel Remick. Enoch was the son of John Remick; Lucinda's relationship with William Edgel remains unclear, but it is probable she was his daughter or sister.¹⁶

Under their ownership of approximately forty years, the house was substantially altered and enlarged. Not only did they raise the roof of the "ell" ca. 1830 to accommodate a third-floor hall, but they reframed the roof of the main house as well, changing them both from low hip roofs to a single forward-facing gable roof. They also enlarged the ell both in depth and width. Circa 1850 they added the rear 1-1/2 story, offset addition to the kitchen.¹⁷ Finally, the wall paintings on the interior of the house were executed during their residency (see "Art" section).

Captain Enoch was a prominent local citizen who served as state representative (1830-31) and selectman (1832). Between ca. 1830 and 1852 when a town hall was erected, town meeting was often held in the third floor hall of his house, which he had built to accommodate the inn he ran for about three decades from the house. The inn apparently also functioned as a change-over point for horses traveling on the Centre Harbor-Conway

¹⁴ Book 79/146. John also gave Edgel an \$800 mortgage for the property, which he sold, two years later, to Francis C. Lowell, merchant of Boston. (See Holman, p. 130)

¹⁵ Book 92/374. The sale price to William Edgel was the same as that paid by Samuel four years earlier, or \$1200, suggesting that the house was largely unaltered in the interim.

¹⁶ Lucinda's marriage certificate does not offer the name of her parents, and there is no record in New Hampshire's Vital Records of her birth.

¹⁷ These alterations, more precisely described in the Description section, probably occurred at two distinct times: ca. 1830 and ca. 1850.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

stage route.¹⁸ Captain Enoch owned a store that was initially situated across from the house on Great Hill Road. After Carroll County was formed in 1840, he served as its first sheriff.¹⁹ As already discussed under "Agriculture," Captain Enoch Remick's farm numbered among the most valuable in Tamworth during his ownership.

In 1867 Captain Enoch Remick sold his homestead farm to Nathaniel Hubbard, Jr., the year prior to Hubbard's marriage to Remick's daughter Sarah.²⁰ Hubbard (1820-1892) came from an extremely prosperous Tamworth family: his father (also Nathaniel) raised cattle, and his grandfather, who lived in East Sandwich, had been a large owner of real estate. Though Nathaniel Jr. inherited wealth, he augmented it and acquired stature in his own right through farming, but chiefly through political and financial dealings. In 1889 he was said to be the wealthiest man in Tamworth.²¹ By 1880 their 430-acre farm was the third largest and most valuable in town.

The focus of Hubbard's farm was on cattle-raising, but Hubbard lived the life of a gentleman farmer. He served three terms as state representative (1850s) and once as representative to the constitutional convention (1876). During the Civil War the town appointed him to distribute Civil War bounties to soldiers. He earned the title "colonel" while serving on Governor Gilmore's staff. Though he took over the Remick family store, he leased its operation to Wiggin and Robinson.²² The Hubbards made only one major structural change to the house: the addition of a second floor porch on the east side, probably constructed in the 1880s. It is probable that the marble fireplace surround in the southwest parlor, the front entrance portico, and the double entry doors date from their residency, as well.

After Nathaniel's death in 1892, Sarah remained in the family home until her death twelve years later. The couple was childless, and at her death she left her real estate to be

¹⁸ Merrill, p. 736. There is no mention in town records of town meeting being held here before 1829; after that date, there are no known records extant. Some local accounts suggest that the inn functioned into the period of summer boarders, or after the Civil War, but this cannot be documented. In the 1880 edition of Sweetser's *White Mountain Guide*, this is not among the boarding houses listed.

¹⁹ Marjory Gane Harkness, *The Tamworth Narrative*. Freeport: The Bond Wheelwright Co., 1958, p. 136.

²⁰ Both Nathaniel and Sarah were relatively old (47 and 48 respectively) at the time of their marriage on March 18, 1868. After Captain Enoch conveyed them this house, he moved to a smaller house in town on land he already owned.

²¹ Merrill, p. 769. At the time of his death in 1892, his investments alone were valued at \$68,000, a handsome amount for the period, and probate records show his overall estate was appraised at \$78,000.

²² Merrill, pp. 752, 770.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

divided among her three nephews, the children of her two siblings. Edwin Remick, the son of her brother Levi Edgell Remick, bought out the other heirs, taking full title to the house and its accompanying 45 acres in 1904.²³ The purchase was timely for Edwin, as his own family's house, located nearby, had burned earlier that year.

Edwin Remick (1866-1935) had grown up in Tamworth. He attended Fryeburg and Northwood Academies and graduated from the Medical College at the University of Vermont in 1894. He married Emily Crafts (1864-1911) of Roxbury, Massachusetts in 1900. That year he established a country doctor practice, which he continued until his death. His practice covered not only Tamworth, but many of the neighboring towns and was considered, even in 1935, an old-fashioned type of practice with hardships and privations experienced by few at that time.²⁴ After he moved into this house, he had his office and exam room on the first floor; the remainder of the house was his residence. In 1929 his only child, Edwin Crafts Remick (1903-1993), who trained at Tufts and Boston Universities, joined him in his medical practice.

Edwin C. Remick married Marion Miles of Wolfeboro, a fellow classmate at Brewster Academy, the same year he joined his father in his practice. In 1928, apparently as a wedding present, the senior Remick purchased a house a short distance west of his own residence/office and known historically known as the Wiggin Tavern, or Wiggin House (and currently referred to as the Edwin C. Remick House). Edwin C. and his wife resided on the second floor, and farmhands occupied the first and third floors.²⁵

After the senior Dr. Remick died in 1935, his nurse, Gertrude Seiders, who had been with him since 1930, continued to occupy the Captain Enoch Remick House. Together with Edwin C. Remick and his wife, they ran the medical practice from the ground floor. Like his father, Edwin C. conducted a general country medical practice that took him to houses throughout the area and brought patients to his office from as far as Dover and Portsmouth. Both he and his father had privileges at the Lakes Region General Hospital, some 32 miles distant. From 1933 until September 1937, Edwin C. served as the part-time

²³ Book 125/65.

²⁴ *The Reporter*, June 6, 1935, April 2, 1980.

²⁵ Interviews with Earline Wright and Ronald Remick; Book 795/415. The Edwin C. Remick House had been part of a 12-acre lot until the early twentieth century, when the twoouselots west of it, along Cleveland Hill Road, were carved out. The exact acreage at the time Edwin Remick purchased the house is not given, but it was probably in the vicinity of four acres. Theouselot was later merged with the Captain Enoch Remick land north of it. The senior Edwin Remick retained title to the house until his death, when his son inherited it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

physician for Tamworth's Civilian Conservation Corps camp.²⁶ After Gertrude Seider's death in 1985, Edwin C. Remick (Marion had died in 1980) moved into the house, where he remained until his own death in 1993.

Since his father's death and long before he moved into the house, Edwin C. Remick, who had inherited all of his father's property, had overseen the farm -- a dairy operation, with up to 40 head, and sulky racing horses.

Edwin C. and Marion Remick were childless. Under the terms of Edwin C.'s will, his property was left in trust in order to preserve and interpret to the public the values inherent in operating a small-town medical practice and farm. The subsequently established foundation has maintained the farm, raising cows, pigs, and hens, and managing the hayfields and woodlots scattered around the town. It is currently establishing a museum in the Edwin C. Remick House to exhibit the vast collection of medical artifacts that belonged to the two doctors.

²⁶ Harkness, p. 282; David Draves, *Builder of Men: Life in CCC Camps*, Portsmouth, NH: Peter Randall, Publishers, 1992, p. 69.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page _____

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

Major Bibliographical References

Carroll County Registry of Deeds and Probate (post-1840 records)

Chisholm's White Mountain Guide. Portland, Maine: Chisholm Brothers, 1880, 1887.

Cutter, William Rich, ed., *Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to Families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1908, Vol. 3.

Draves, David, *Builder of Men: Life in CCC Camps*. Portsmouth, NH: Peter Randall, Publishers, 1992.

Fabian, Margaret, Research collection on New Hampshire wall painters and stencilers. New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, NH.

Harkness, Marjory Gane, *The Tamworth Narrative*. Freeport: The Bond Wheelwright Co., 1958.

Hidden, Mabel and Jean Ulitz, compilers and editors, *Tamworth Recollections*. Tamworth American Revolution Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Holman, Winifred Lovering, *Remick Genealogy*. Compiled from Manuscripts of Lt. Oliver Philbrick Remick for the Maine Historical Society, 1933.

Lipman, Jean and Alice Winchester, *Primitive Painters in America, 1750-1850*. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1950.

Little, Nina Fletcher, *American Decorative Wall Paintings, 1730-1850*. Sturbridge: Old Sturbridge Village, in cooperation with Studio Publications, New York City, 1952, pp. 120-121, 148, 152.

McGrew, Lillian G., ed., *If Walls Could Speak*. Tamworth Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page _____

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

McGrath, Robert L., *Early Vermont Wall Paintings 1790-1850*. Hanover: University Press of New England, 1972.

Merrill, Georgia Drew, ed., *History of Carroll County, NH*. Boston: W. A. Fergusson & Co., 1889, pp. 731-81.

New Hampshire, State of, Vital Records.

"Remick Family Births, Deaths, Marriages before 1900." Typewritten manuscript at New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, NH.

The Reporter (North Conway), June 6, 1935, April 2, 1980.

Strafford County Registry of Deeds and Probate (pre-1840 records)

"Tamworth Town Inventory," 1816, 1825.

Union Leader, July 21, 1993.

United States Census, Agricultural Schedules for Tamworth, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Whitney, Stephen T., "The Quest for John Avery." *Yankee*, December 1970, pp. 153-59, 173-77.

Wiggins, David Bradstreet, "New England Wall Painting." *Antique Collecting*, July 1979, pp. 21-23.

Interviews

Joan Remick Casarotto, resident of Tamworth and Remick family geneologist.

Ronald Remick, White Mountain Survey Co. and distant relative

Earline Wright, former nurse of Edwin C. Remick and niece of Gertrude Seiders, former nurse of both Drs. Remick.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

UTM References (cont.)

5 19/317470/4858320
6 19/317035/4858520

Verbal Boundary Description

Criterion A: The nominated property includes the bulk of Parcel #202-76 and a southern portion (houset) of Parcel #201-8, as shown on the Tamworth Tax Map dated 1993. The boundary of the property begins at the southwest corner of Parcel #201-8 and follows that lotline in an easterly direction, then northerly for 176' to a point directly behind the eastern addition to the barn on the nominated houset. The boundary then runs in a westerly direction (behind the barn) to Great Hill Road, which it crosses and continues to the north, following the east, north and western lot lines of Parcel #202-76 to a point 500' from Cleveland Hill Road. At that point a stone wall extends in an easterly direction. The southern boundary for the nominated property follows this wall easterly and continues in a straight line to Great Hill Road, where the boundary crosses the road and follows the west lot line of Parcel #201-8 to the point of origin. The property includes approximately forty-seven acres.

Criterion C: The nominated property includes the southern portion (houset) of Parcel #201-8, as shown on the Tamworth Tax Map dated 1993. The boundary of the property begins at the southwest corner of Parcel #201-8 and follows that lotline in an easterly direction, then northerly for 176' to a point directly behind the eastern addition to the barn on the nominated houset. The boundary then runs in a westerly direction (behind the barn) to Great Hill Road where it turns and continues southerly along the road to the point of origin. The property includes less than one acre.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

Boundary Justification

Criterion A: The nominated property includes all of the buildings and land historically associated with the Captain Enoch Remick Farm since at least the mid-nineteenth century, as well as a parcel (the portion of #201-8 that is not the house) added by Edwin C. Remick in 1942. Because that parcel became an integral part of the farm operation and its absorption into the farm occurred within the period of significance, it is included within the nominated property. The buildings on the nominated land include the main house and eight outbuildings. All of the buildings are contributing resources to the property.

Some of the outbuildings date from the mid-twentieth century, and there is some possibility that they post-date the period of significance (1946). However, since their actual dates of construction cannot be documented, and since each played a role in the overall agricultural context of the property, the basis of the property's significance under this criterion, and since the end-date for that area of significance was arbitrarily set to conform with the fifty-year cut-off for the Register, and not to signify a termination to the significant agricultural operations, those resources are considered to be contributing.

The riding ring ("J") on Parcel 201-8 is a non-contributing resource since it does not contribute to the agricultural context of the property and it post-dates the period of significance.

The Edwin C. Remick House ("K") and its associated land (approximately four acres) is not included within the nominated property, despite the fact that it is included within Parcel 202-76. The house was purchased by the Remick family in 1928 and was occupied by Edwin C. Remick and his wife for the next fifty-seven years. During that period, some of the farm help also lived here. However, the house itself was never an integral part of the agricultural property, and its lot was not merged with that of the Captain Enoch Remick property until after the period of significance. The house served as Edwin C. Remick's residence, but both his medical practice and the farm management were always overseen from the Captain Enoch House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 3

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

Criterion C: The nominated property includes the main house, barn and wagon/wood shed, all of which sit on the houselot that is part of Parcel 201-8. The remainder of that parcel is not included within the boundary because it lacks association with the architectural or art significance of the main house, and its absorption into the houselot post-dates the period of significance under this criterion.

Only the main house is a contributing resource under this criterion. The two outbuildings on the lot, though they fall in part within the period of significance, are non-contributing resources since neither assumes an integral role in the overall architectural design of the house nor do they bear a relationship to the significance of the interior art.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

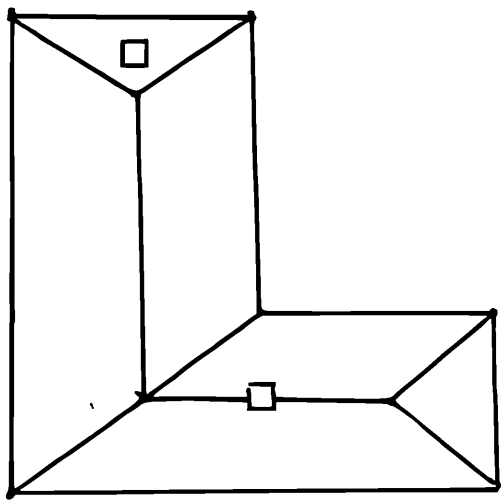
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

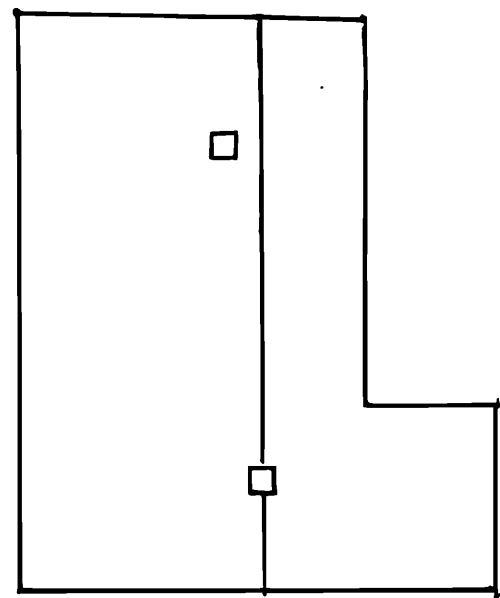
Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

Fig. 1

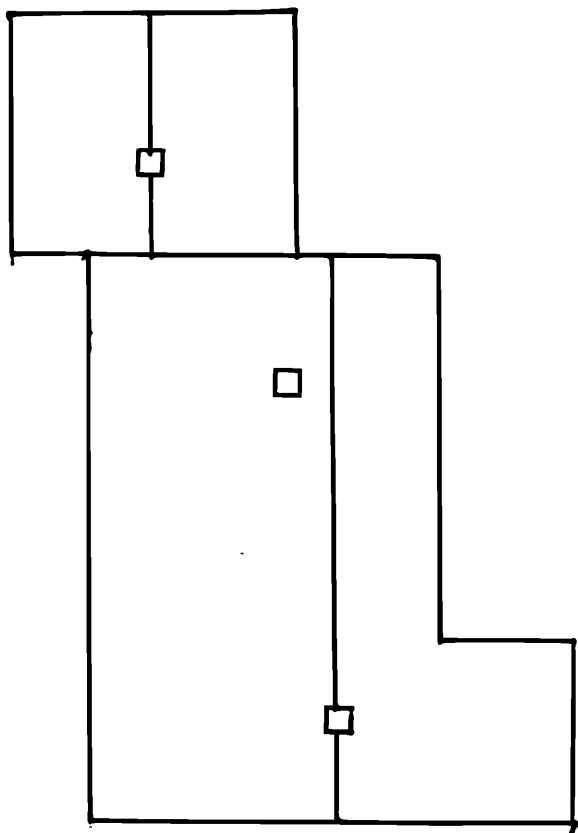
PROBABLE EVOLUTION OF CAPTAIN ENOCH REMICK HOUSE
(not to scale)



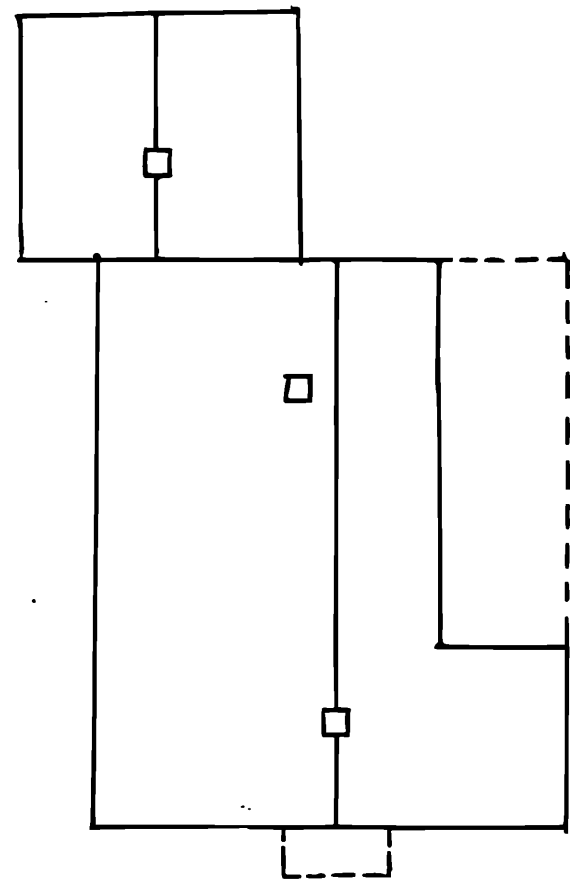
ca. 1808



ca. 1830



ca. 1850



ca. 1885


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service


National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet


Section number _____ Page _____

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

KEY TO PROPERTY SKETCH MAP

Property boundary  (Criterion A)

Property boundary  (Criterion C)

Lot line (Parcel 202-76) 
beyond Criterion A boundary

Stone wall 

- A Main house (contributing under A & C)
- B Wagon/wood shed (contributing under A; non-contributing under C)
- C Barn (contributing under A; non-contributing under C)
- D "Hay-baler shed" (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- E Milk house (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- F Heifer shed (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- G Cattle barn (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- H Bull pen (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- I Equipment shed (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- J Riding ring (non-contributing under C; not included within boundaries of C)
- K Edwin C. Remick House (beyond boundaries of both A and C; shown for reference purposes only)
- L Congregational Church (beyond boundaries of both A and C; shown for reference purposes only)

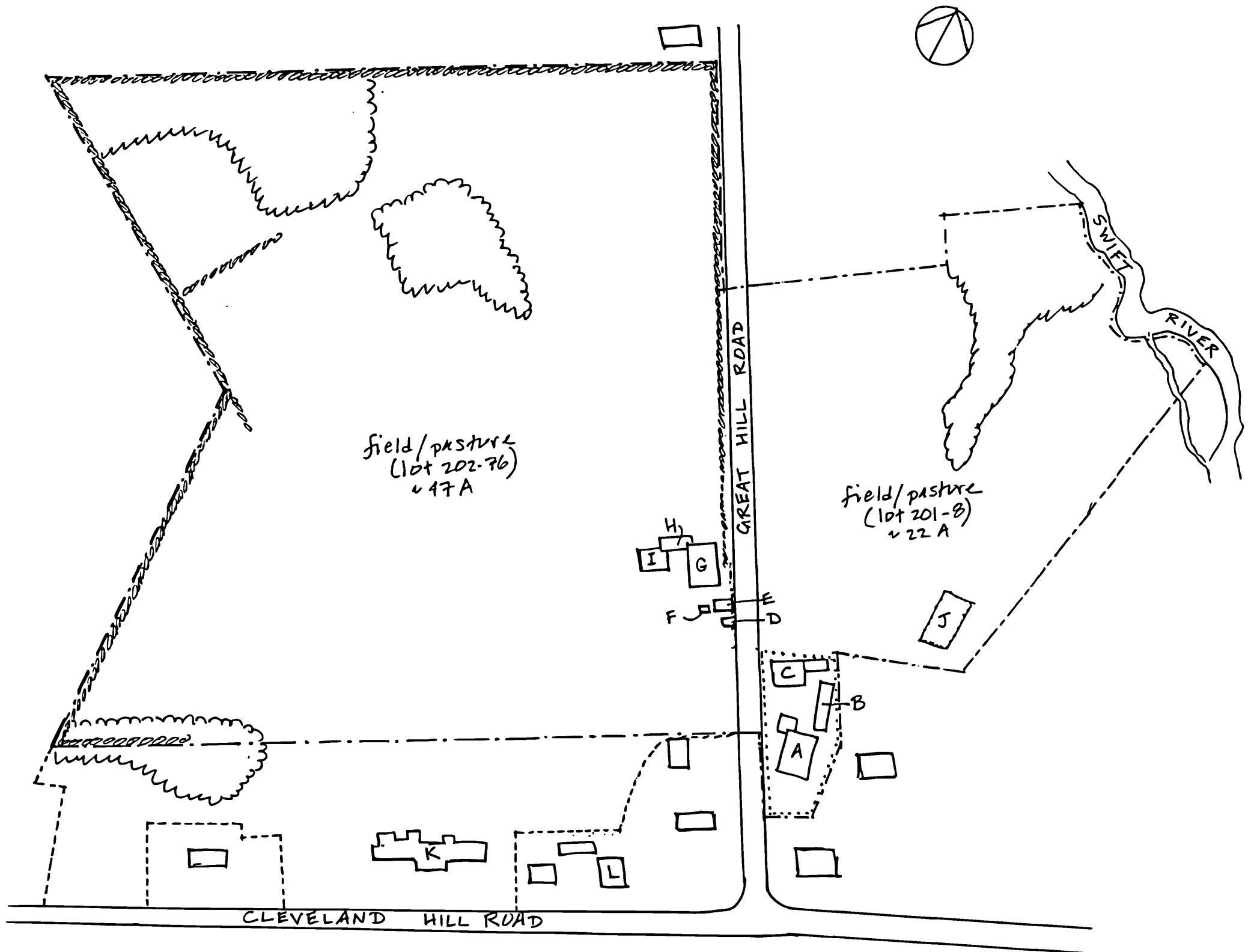
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

PROPERTY SKETCH MAP (not to scale)



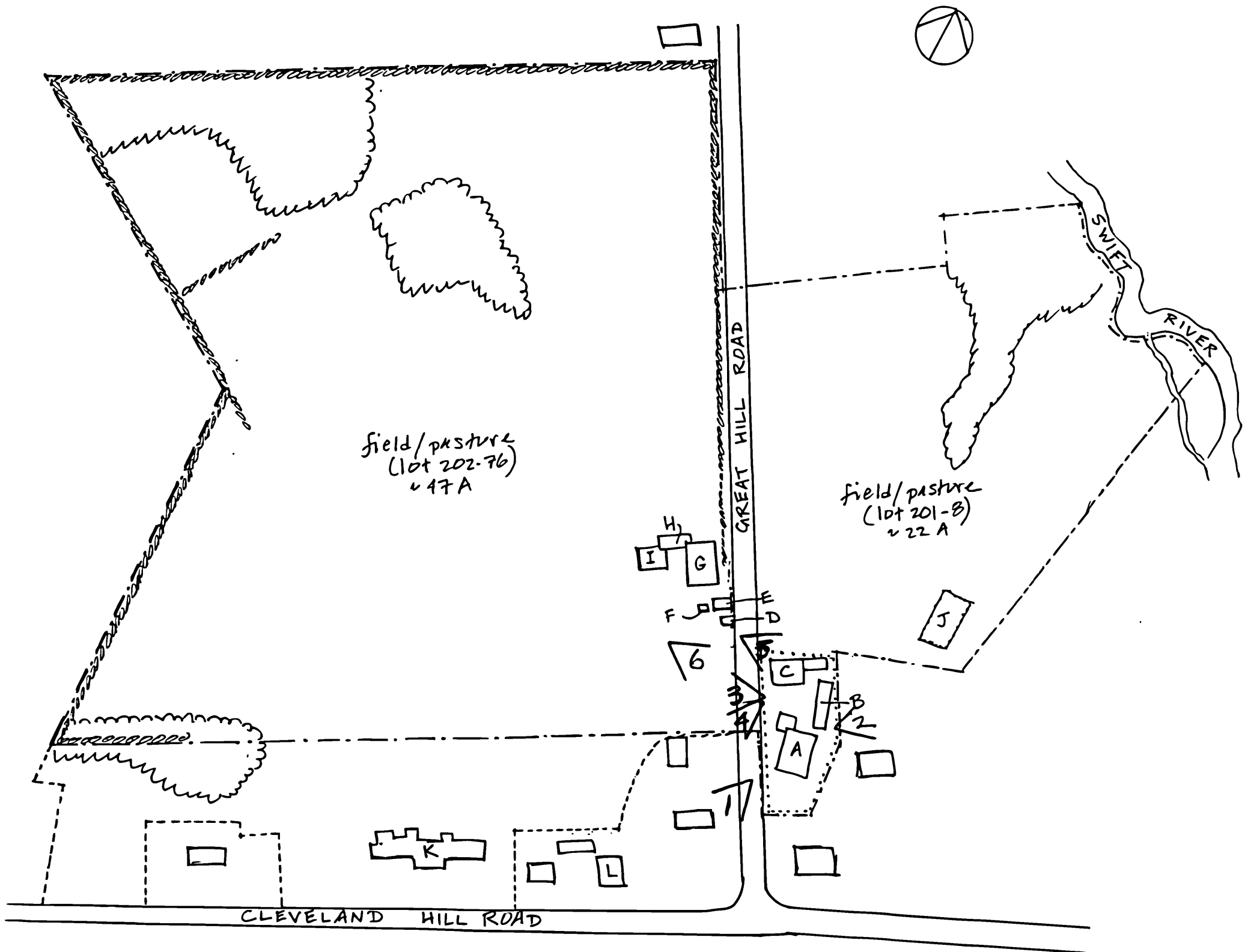
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS 1 of 2




United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

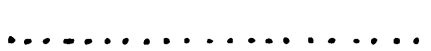
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet


Section number _____ Page _____

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

KEY TO PROPERTY SKETCH MAP

Property boundary 
(Criterion A)

Property boundary 
(Criterion C)

Lot line (Parcel 202-76) 
beyond Criterion A boundary

Stone wall 

- A Main house (contributing under A & C)
- B Wagon/wood shed (contributing under A; non-contributing under C)
- C Barn (contributing under A; non-contributing under C)
- D "Hay-baler shed" (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- E Milk house (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- F Heifer shed (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- G Cattle barn (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- H Bull pen (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- I Equipment shed (contributing under A; not included within boundaries of C)
- J Riding ring (non-contributing under C; not included within boundaries of C)
- K Edwin C. Remick House (beyond boundaries of both A and C; shown for reference purposes only)
- L Congregational Church (beyond boundaries of both A and C; shown for reference purposes only)

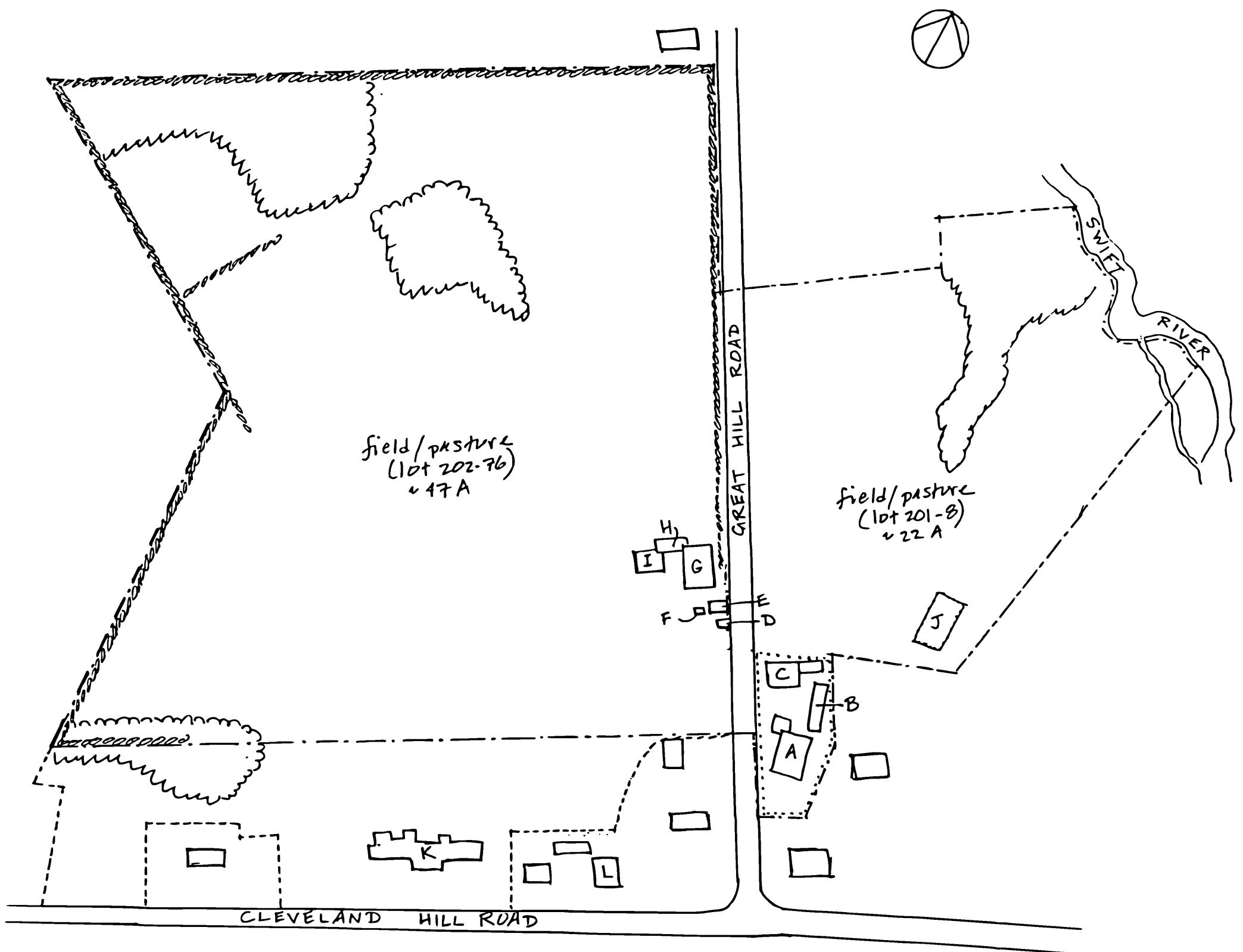
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

PROPERTY SKETCH MAP (not to scale)



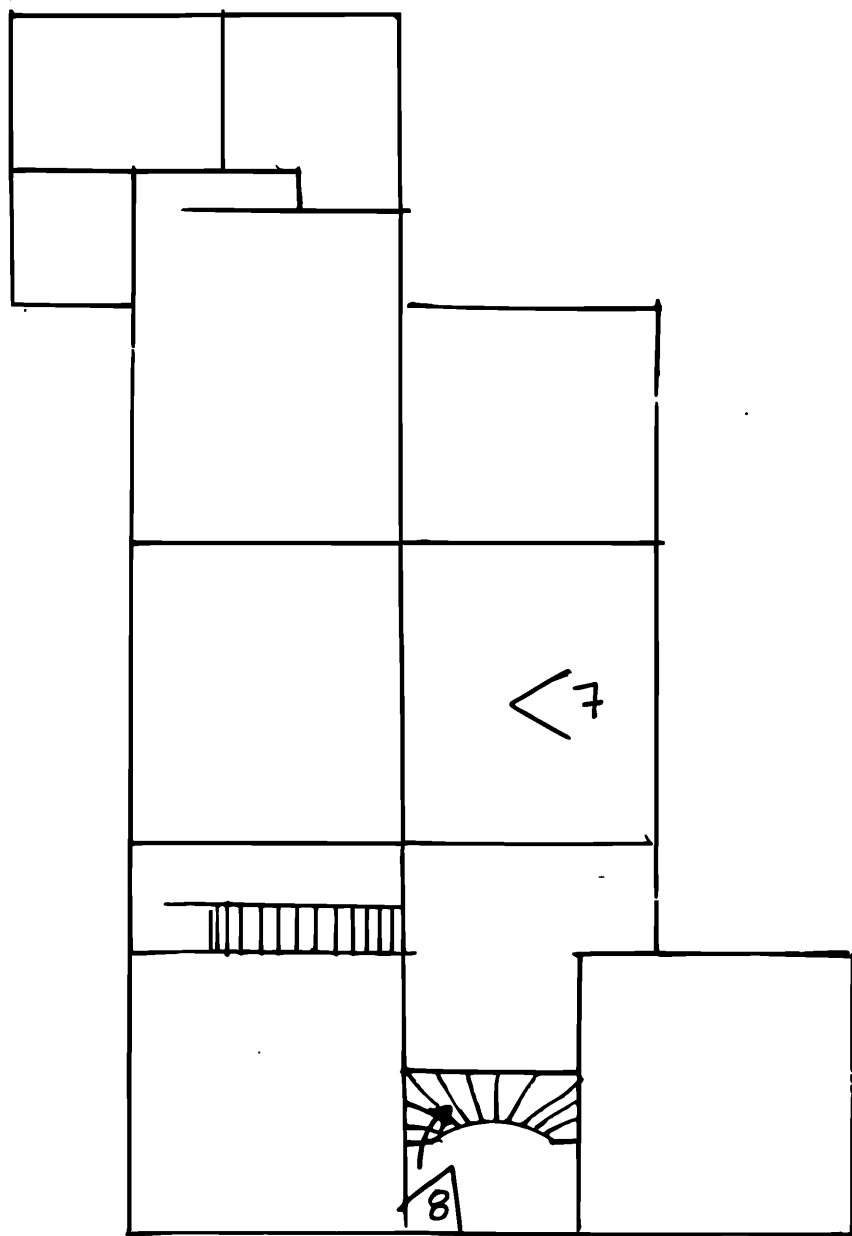
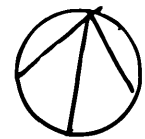
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

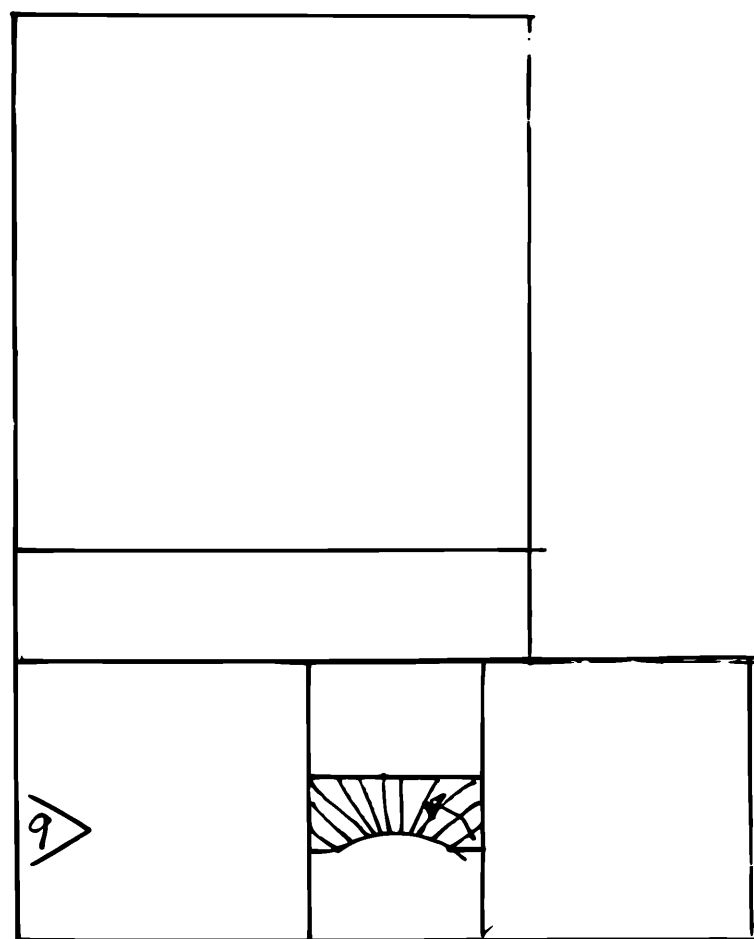
Section number _____ Page _____

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS
2 of 2



1st floor



2nd floor

(not to scale)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: Captain Enoch Remick House
Town/county/state: Tamworth, Carroll Co., New Hampshire
Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen
Date of photograph: September 10, 1995
Location of negative: Remick Foundation, Tamworth, NH

Photo #1

Description of view: Looking north at south (facade) and west elevations of main house ("A").

Photo #2

Description of view: Looking south at east elevation of main house, showing ca. 1885 porch and wagon/wood shed ("B") at far right.

Photo #3

Description of view: Looking east at wagon/wood shed ("B"); north (rear) elevation of ca. 1850 addition to main house at far right.

Photo #4

Description of view: Looking north at west and south elevations of barn ("C") behind main house.

Photo #5

Description of view: Looking west at outbuildings on west side of Great Hill Road, including "hay-baler" shed ("D") and milk house ("E") adjacent to the road, south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Captain Enoch Remick House
Tamworth, Carroll Co., NH

gable of cattle barn ("G"), heifer shed ("F") in front of cattle barn, and equipment shed ("I") at far left.

Photo #6

Description of view: Looking west at pasture on west side of Great Hill Road (Parcel 202-76); equipment shed is at far right.

Photo #7

Description of view: First floor "medicine" room, west wall, showing John Avery wall painting.

Photo #8

Description of view: First floor, south stairwell, north wall, showing Avery wall painting.

Photo #9

Description of view: Second floor bedroom (southwest corner), east wall, showing Avery wall painting.