

EXP. DATE

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received FEB 13 1984

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Wakefield Village Historic District

and/or common Wakefield Village Historic District

2. Location

street & number ~~Mountain Laurel Road~~ <sup>off NH</sup> & Route 153 N/A not for publication

city, town Wakefield N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state New Hampshire code 33 county Carroll code 03

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

Grange Hall

name Multiple Ownership, (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Route 171

city, town Ossipee state New Hampshire

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Wakefield Historic District Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no  
(see continuation sheet)

date 1979  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Wakefield Historic District Commission

city, town Wakefield state New Hampshire

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## 7. Description

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**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved

date N/A

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**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Wakefield Village Historic District encompasses virtually all of the village of Wakefield in the town of Wakefield, New Hampshire. Most of the village stands on top of a short ridge which trends from the northwest to southeast. The land within the District slopes away from the ridgetop, rather gently on the north, west and east, but more steeply on the south.

The District's buildings stand along two roads which intersect within the village. The former main road, historically the major north-south highway through the town of Wakefield and Carroll County, climbs up unto the ridgetop from the south to its intersection with the Parsonsfield Road, and then bears slightly west of due north, as it crosses the ridgetop. The Parsonsfield Road leads northeast from the intersection towards East Wakefield and Maine. (The bypassing of the village by a new highway has led to a renaming and renumbering of the roads which obscures their historical relationship. The former main road is now known as Mountain Laurel Road north of the intersection, while the Parsonsfield Road and the main road south of the intersection are both parts of a state highway, Route 153.) The roads are paved with grassed or paved shoulders, save for a short section of curbed sidewalk on Mountain Laurel Road (in front of properties #7, #8, #9 and #10). The intersection is marked by a grassed triangle which contains several traffic signs, including an older granite post with painted wooden signs, as well as part of the 1876 town scales. (The scales' platform is missing, but the rectangular wooden box which contained the mechanism still stands.) The only other notable piece of street furniture within the District is a carved, rectangular, granite horse trough with a metal pump on the east shoulder of Mountain Laurel Road, almost opposite the Wakefield Public Library (#9).

The District's twenty-seven properties include two empty lots (#5 and #22) and twenty-five major buildings with eighteen outbuildings, for a total of forty-three buildings within the District. Most of the buildings stand on sizeable lots with comfortable sideyards and front lawns of varying depths. (Some of the houses have rather large fields behind them.) Only a few of the public buildings, notably the Wakefield Public Library (#9), the Town Hall (#10) and the Grange Hall (#20) have small constricted lots. In the center of the village, the buildings are set relatively close together, while, to the north and the south, the buildings are spread more widely apart.

Although its buildings date from the 18th to the 20th centuries, the village of Wakefield is remarkably unified in many ways. The early history of many of the houses is obscure, so we cannot say with accuracy how many are truly 18th century buildings. But, we can say, that twenty of the District's twenty-five major buildings were standing by the Civil War. Most of these are vernacular or provincial Federal style buildings, with a few Greek Revival influenced buildings. The Victorian styles had little effect on the appearance of the District, as the buildings erected or remodeled in the late 19th century tended to follow the simpler vernacular tradition. The rich ornateness of the Victorian era can only be seen in a few elements, such as porches and hoods. The four 20th century buildings are also compatible, as one, the Grange Hall (#20) is, again, a relatively simple vernacular building, and the others, the Public Library (#9), Westlook (#14) and the Congregational Church (#25), are all Colonial Revival in style, intended to blend with the village's older buildings.

# 8. Significance

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

**Specific dates** 1770's - 1929      **Builder/Architect** (see individual entries)

**Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)**

The Wakefield Village Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for the high quality of its buildings, ranging in date from the late 18th century to the early 20th century.

The village developed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries at the intersection of two important roads. Lake Winnepesaukee and the mountainous terrain east of the lake have always dictated that the major highway from the south through Carroll County must pass through the town of Wakefield. From the 18th century until the village was bypassed in recent years, that highway (today known as Route 16) passed through Wakefield village. In August of 1778, the Town voted to build a road to Parsonsfield, Maine. The junction of the Parsonsfield road with the major north-south highway was the most important intersection in the township. Around this intersection, the village developed, becoming by 1800, the major village and the center of trade in the town of Wakefield.

Wakefield village's major period of growth was the last decades of the 18th century and the first decades of the 19th century. The lack of firm documentation for many of the houses makes it difficult to date them. But, it does appear clear that, with two exceptions, the Jackson Horne House (#17) and Westlook (#14), the houses now standing in the District were built in the period from the 1770's through the 1820's. Most of these houses, therefore, reflect either the rural vernacular tradition, or, to varying degrees, the influence of the Federal style.

The vernacular tradition can best be seen in the village's four capes. They are relatively simple buildings with little ornament--cornerboards, close verges, lateral box cornices with mouldings, and sometimes, moulded window trim. They rely, not on ornament, but on their symmetry and pleasing form for their charm. The Anchorage (#19), said to be the oldest house in the village, and the William Sawyer House (#4) were later modernized with dormers and Victorianized entries, but these embellishments have not lessened their architectural interest. The Parsonage (#23), distinguished by its interesting ell, seems little changed. The Yeaton House (#21) is the most altered, having been sheathed in aluminum, but it could yet be restored. Of the two and a half story houses, the Wiggins House (#12) is the closest to the vernacular tradition, having a rather plain entry and simple window trim. Its most decorative feature is its box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns.

Most of the larger houses, however, were more sophisticated, showing at least some acquaintance with the Federal style. Four of the two and a half story houses are similar to the capes in that their facades are framed by cornerboards, close verges, and lateral box cornices with mouldings and frieze. They differ from the capes, however, in the emphasis placed on their central entries. The door of the

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 79.5 acres

Quadrangle name Wolfeboro, NH

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

### UMT References

A 

1	9	3	3	6	7	0	0	4	8	2	5	5	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B 

1	9	3	3	6	6	5	0	4	8	2	5	2	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C 

1	9	3	3	5	6	5	0	4	8	2	5	6	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D 

1	9	3	3	5	7	0	0	4	8	2	6	4	5	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

E 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

F 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H 

Zone	Easting				Northing									

### Verbal boundary description and justification

(see continuation sheet)

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

state N/A code county code

state N/A code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mr. David Rue11

organization Lakes Region Planning Commission date October 19, 1983

street & number Main Street telephone (603) 279-8171

city or town Meredith state New Hampshire

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Commissioner, Dept. of Resources & Economic Development date JAN 26 1984  
New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer

### For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date 3/15/84

Keeper of the National Register 

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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Continuation sheet #1 PROPERTY OWNERS

Item number 4

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- #1 Wakefield-Brookfield Historical Society, c/o Peter Lamb, President  
Brookfield Sanbornville, N.H. 03872
- #2 Marie Saunders, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #3 John and Jane Moscone, P.O. Box 749, Sanbornville, N.H. 03872
- #4 Sheila S. Reilly, 390 West End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10024 and  
Dr. Alexander C. Smith, Estes Road, Rochester, N.H. 03867
- #5 Marjorie G. Banks and Elizabeth B. MacRury, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #6 Harold, Jr. and Lucy Coleman, John and Barbara McLean, P.O. Box 368,  
Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #7 Dr. Gerard G. Bozuwa, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #8 Dr. Gerard G. Bozuwa, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #9 Wakefield Library Association, Mountain Laurel Road, Sanbornville, N.H. 03872
- #10 Town of Wakefield, P.O. Box 279, Sanbornville, N.H. 03872
- #11 Bradley and Ellen K. Hayes, East Wakefield, N.H. 03830
- #12 George E., Jr. and Margaret D. Gilpatrick, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #13 Russell Fogelin, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #14 John F. Eikelboom, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #15 Ann Paul Hatch, RFD #1, Durham, N.H. 03824
- #16 Ann Paul Hatch, RFD #1, Durham, N.H. 03824
- #17 Dr. Frank Heck, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #18 Max and Pearl E. Isenbergh, 2216 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington,  
D.C. 20008

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Continuation sheet #2 PROPERTY OWNERS

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- #19 Margaret Doe Estate, c/o Nancy Doe Hall, 822 Hartglen Avenue, Westlake Village, California 91361
- #20 Lovell Union Grange, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #21 Donald W. and Jane E. Silcocks, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #22 Francis D. and Mary A. Pizella, 13 Browning Road, Somerville, Mass. 02143
- #23 Wakefield Congregational Church, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #24 Carlton Spencer, 50 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108
- #25 Wakefield Congregational Church, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #26 Mrs. Lillian R. Brown, Wakefield, N.H. 03872
- #27 Marjorie G. Banks and Elizabeth B. MacRury, Wakefield, N.H. 03872

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Continuation sheet #3 EXISTING SURVEYS

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6. Three of the properties in the Wakefield Village Historic District have been placed on the National Register. District No. 2 Schoolhouse (#1) was listed on October 3, 1980. The Wakefield Public Library (#9) was listed on September 8, 1983. The Wakefield House (#18) was listed on June 23, 1983.

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Continuation sheet #4 DESCRIPTION

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This stylistic consistency is matched by a consistency in form and material. Of the nineteen houses in the district, all but one (the gable end front Jackson Horne House (#17)) are gable-roofed capes or its two and a half story (or three and a half story) counterparts. Most of the houses have five bay wide main facades, with central entries. With the exception of the brick District No. 2 Schoolhouse (#1) and a prefabricated metal shed (#25A) hidden behind the Congregational Church, all of the buildings are wooden. The major buildings, excepting the Schoolhouse, were all sheathed in clapboards. (Only two buildings (#11 and #21), and the rear facade of another (#12) have been resheathed with aluminum or vinyl "clapboard" siding.) The similarities of style, form and materials give the village a charming unity.

The District has always been largely residential in character. Nineteen of the twenty-five major buildings were originally houses. One building (#11) was both a store and a residence. The other five buildings were built as the village's public buildings--the schoolhouse (#1), the library (#9), the town hall (#10), the grange hall (#20) and the church (#25). Seventeen of the houses are still used only for residences, while the other two have mixed uses--a residence-restaurant (#6), and a residence-doctor's office (#8). The store building (#11) is now vacant. Three of the public buildings still serve their original purposes, but the schoolhouse is now the local historical museum and the town hall is now a seasonal thrift shop.

Our descriptions of individual properties will begin at the north end of the village, then proceed from north to south on the west side of the former main road, then return from south to north on the easterly side of Route 153, and finally proceed from south to north on the easterly side of Mountain Laurel Road.

#1 District No. 2 Schoolhouse (Wakefield-Brookfield Historical Society) - The District No. 2 Schoolhouse was built in 1858-9 at a cost of \$1500. Since 1947, it has served as the museum of the local historical society. The Historic District's only masonry structure, the one-story, gable-roofed building is built of brick laid in common bond on a granite block foundation. The strong influence of the Greek Revival can be seen in the wide box cornice, with mouldings, deep moulded frieze, and returns, as well as in the wide projecting vertical strips of brick at the corners that are suggestive of pilasters, although their "capitals" are simply projections of the cornice. The building's main facade is the eastern gable end facing the street. In the center of this three bay wide facade is a four-panel door, with granite sill, steps and lintel, set in a recessed semicircular arch. In the gable above the entry is a semi-elliptical arch with a granite sill, filled by flush boarding with a moulded surround and the painted date--"1858". The windows of the eastern facade's two side bays and the three windows found on both the north and south facades are all large six over six sash windows with granite sills and lintels. Attached to the rear (western) gable end of the schoolhouse is a narrower, one-story, gable-roofed, wooden wing, added by the Historical Society in 1971. Clapboarded with cornerboards, the wing has a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, six over six sash windows with plain trim, and a paneled side door.



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Set to the south and to the rear of the schoolhouse, are two small, one-story, gable-roofed-outbuildings. The former woodshed (#1A) which now houses a shoemaker's shop, is trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door frames, and a cornice with sloping soffit and frieze (save for the rear gable, which has close verges). The walls, sheathed with clapboards on the east gable end and the south facade, with novelty siding on the north facade, and with asphalt roll paper on the west gable end, are broken by one six over six sash window and a board door in the east gable end, and by two small windows in the west gable end. To the rear of the woodshed, behind a tall latticework fence, is the two unit privy (#1B). Clapboarded, save for the horizontal beaded boarding on the east facade, the building is trimmed with cornerboards, a wide cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit, and frieze, and plain trim around its two five-paneled doors and two small windows. The Schoolhouse yard, mostly grassed with ornamental trees, particularly along the boundaries, is enclosed on the sides and rear by a fence with granite posts, wooden rails and wire fencing. This fine one room schoolhouse was listed on the National Register on October 3, 1980.

#2 Joseph Maleham House (Marie Saunders) - Joseph Maleham, who would become Wakefield's first selectman in 1775, purchased this land in 1768, and built this house, sometime in the late 18th century. Originally a one and a half story cape, the house acquired its present appearance in 1888, when the roof was raised to add five bedrooms and make it a two and a half story building. The gable roofed main block is five bays wide on its eastern street front, and four bays wide on its north and south gable ends. The clapboarded walls are trimmed with paneled corner pilasters, and a box cornice, with mouldings, deep frieze and returns. The two over two sash windows all have louvred shutters and moulded trim, with the newer second story windows being somewhat taller and wider than the first story windows. In the center of the street facade is the entry--a paneled door with two builtin windows, framed by paneled side trim and an entablature. The first story of the rear facade is covered by one story additions. To the south is a porch, with a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a low-pitched hip roof. The porch was enclosed by the present owners with vertical boarding, and modern metal sash windows and door. In the center of the rear facade, sharing the porch's box cornice and hip roof, is a one-bay wide rear vestibule, whose door opens onto the now enclosed porch. The vestibule's rear facade is clapboarded with a single nine over six sash window with plain trim. To the north is a gable-roofed ell, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, shallow cornices with mouldings and frieze, and moulded window trim. Attached to the rear of the ell is a long shed. However, the shed was not built in a straight line with the ell, but angled slightly to the south. The triangular space left between the ell and the shed was filled by a one-story structure, whose one bay wide visible north facade, with its single, narrow, board door, is sheathed with roll asphalt paper. The long shed has an asymmetrical gable roof, being two stories high on the south, but only one story high on the north. Finished with cornerboards, close verges, close eaves on the north, and slightly overhanging eaves with exposed rafters on the south, the walls are sheathed with clapboards on the south, roll asphalt paper on the north and west, and asphalt shingles in the east gable. Plain trim surrounds its windows, most of which have six over six sash.

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The present owners have added two small one-story, gable-roofed projections on the south facade--a vestibule, with a door and two side windows, and a shallow projection for the two sliding garage doors. Both additions are clapboarded with cornerboards, and eaves with exposed rafters and purlins. Attached to the western gable end is a small, one-story, shed-roofed, privy. This former privy, sheathed with wooden shingles, is trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves and verges.

The two and a half story, gable-roofed barn (#2A) to the rear and south of the house was built in 1872. The eastern gable end, its street facade, is clapboarded with a wide cornice with mouldings and frieze. But, the other facades are much plainer, the north and south long facades having roll asphalt paper sheathing and close eaves, the rear gable end having roll asphalt paper sheathing in the lower stories, wooden shingles in the gable, and close verges. Plain trim surrounds the relatively few windows, as well as the large sliding door in the center of the east gable end. Attached to the southwest corner of the barn is a one-story, gable-roofed shed, with plain window and door trim, roll asphalt paper sheathing, close eaves and verges. Both angles between the barn and the shed are filled by one-story, shed-roofed structures. In the corner to the west of the barn and north of the shed is an open shed, open on the west, and sheathed with asphalt roll paper on its blank north wall. In the corner to the south of the barn and east of the shed is a shallow addition, again sheathed with asphalt roll paper, and with plain trim around its two windows. The grounds around the house are grassed with gardens, ornamental trees and shrubs. A granite curb outlines a shallow lawn in front of the main block. A variety of fences are found around the house and barn--a wire fence with wooden rails and granite posts on the north boundary with the schoolhouse (#1), a stone wall along the street north of the front lawn, a row of granite posts without rails along the front lawn and driveway, a picket fence with granite posts on the south boundary, and a horizontal board fence between the south boundary and the barn. The large field to the rear of the buildings is fringed by stone walls. In its present form, the Joseph Maleham house is more typical of the late 19th century vernacular, than the late 18th century styles. Still, it is an attractive building and an important element in the village scene.

#3 Benjamin Hobbs House (John and Jane Moscone) - This fine Federal style house was built for Benjamin Hobbs in the late 18th century. An inscription on the roof rafters of the main block suggests that it was standing by 1799. And, the present owners have inferred from the construction that the one and a half story ell to the rear of the main block was built sometime before the main block. The gable-roofed, two and a half story main block is clapboarded with cornerboards, a lateral box cornice with mouldings and frieze on the rear western facade, and a more elaborate box cornice with frieze and mouldings (including a moulding cleverly ornamented by drillholes) on the main eastern facade, and close verges, with returns of the lateral cornices. The six over six sash windows have louvred shutters, moulded trim on the five-bay wide eastern facade and the two bay wide gable ends, but only plain trim on the rear western facade. The most interesting feature of the eastern facade is the

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central doorway, set in a recessed archway. The six-panel door is flanked by two-thirds sidelights and moulded side trim. Above the door and sidelights is a semi-elliptical louvred fan, ornamented by a sunburst and carved ornament, as well as a moulded surround. (This doorway shares some ornamental features with the entry of the Richard Rollins House (#15).) The side walls and ceiling of the semi-elliptical arched recess are paneled. The recess is framed by paneled side trim and a paneled arch with a decorative "keystone". In the south gable end is the side entry, a six-panel door with transom window, both framed by a moulded surround topped by an entablature. The one and a half story, gable-roofed ell has a one-story, shed roofed addition on the north and an inset porch in the south facade. The ell is clapboarded on the north and south, wooden shingled on the rear (west) gable end, and trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Except for a few modern windows, the ell's windows have six over six sash and plain trim. The ell's two doors also have plain trim, as well as transom windows. The inset porch has a latticework base and a top board cut to form a wide and very shallow segmental "arch". A shallow, three-sided bay window with paneled base was built on the porch in the 1960's and a small, modern three-sided, hip-roofed oriel window was added to the rear gable end in 1982. Attached to the rear of and set perpendicular to the ell is a shed-roofed shed, probably built in the mid-19th century. The shed is two stories high on the main eastern facade and one-story high on the rear western facade. The walls, trimmed by cornerboards, close eaves and verges, are clapboarded on the east, wooden shingled on the north and asphalt shingled on the west. Plain trim surrounds the shed's two windows and two doors. The shed connects the house to the two and a half story, gable-roofed barn, erected in 1854. The barn's facades, trimmed by cornerboards, simple lateral box cornices with friezes and close verges with returns of the lateral cornices, are clapboarded on the east and south, wooden shingled on the north, and asphalt shingled on the west. Two modern overhead garage doors have been added on the eastern gable end, facing the street, but the barn's windows are unchanged, still having six over six sash and plain trim. Attached to the western gable end of the barn is a small, one-story, shed-roofed shed. Its walls, trimmed by cornerboards, close eaves and verges, again show a variety of sheathings, clapboards on the south facade and the narrow east facade, wooden shingles on the west facade, and asphalt shingles on the north facade.

Southeast of the barn and hidden behind a high board fence, is the one-story chicken coop (#3A), built in 1900. The chicken coop has wooden shingled walls, cornerboards, plain window and door trim, exposed rafters in its overhanging eaves and an asymmetrical gable roof. The grounds are grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs. A flagstone patio is found on the north side of the ell. Picket fences with granite posts mark the south side of the barnyard, a small enclosure south of the barn, the street frontage north of the house, and part of the north boundary. Enclosure of the side yard to the north and west of the house is completed by a rail fence with round vertical rods and granite posts between the corner of the house and the street fence, and by a short stone wall to the rear. Stone walls also mark the rear lot lines, and the street line of the field to the south. Notable for its fine entry, the Benjamin Hobbs House is one of the village's best Federal style houses.

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#4 William Sawyer House (Sheila S. Reilly and Dr. Alexander C. Smith) - This vernacular cape with Victorian embellishments is said to have been built in the early 1780's for the William Sawyer family. The clapboarded cape is trimmed with cornerboards, close verges, and lateral box cornices with mouldings and frieze. (The rear western lateral cornice is somewhat plainer than the main eastern cornice.) The windows of the five-bay wide east facade and the two-bay wide gable ends have two over two sash, moulded trim, and louvred shutters. The rear facade still has nine over six sash and plain trim. The entry, in the center of the eastern street facade, is a paneled door with double builtin windows and plain surround. It is now sheltered by a Victorian gable-roofed hood, supported by scroll brackets with pendants, and featuring a pedimented box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a clapboarded tympanum. The cape's gable roof has four dormers--three clapboarded, gable-roofed dormers with two over two sash windows, cornerboards, and shallow cornices with sloping soffits and frieze on the east slope, and one very wide and low, shed-roofed dormer with a one pane tall, twelve pane wide window on the west slope. The south gable end is covered by a one-story porch, built in the 1880's. This Victorian porch has turned posts with brackets ornamented by pendants, decorative railings, a cornice with builtin gutter and exposed rafters, and a hip roof. Opening onto the porch from the cape are a tall two over two over two sash window with moulded trim, a six-panel door with transom window and plain trim, and a two over two sash window with moulded trim. Set to the rear of the cape and the porch is a one and a half story, gable-roofed ell. Clapboarded except for the wooden shingled first story of the rear gable end, the ell's walls are trimmed with cornerboards, close verges, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze on the south, and close eaves on the north. Virtually all of the ell's windows have six over six sash and plain trim, and most also have louvred shutters. The board door in the south facade has only wooden steps flanked by a railing with a turned post. But, the five-panel door in the north facade is sheltered by a small, modern, one-story, shed-roofed, enclosed porch, with horizontal boarding walls, multi-pane windows, and exposed rafters in the eaves. The lawns with ornamental trees and shrubs around the house give way to a large field north and west of the house. A granite curb marks a small lawn behind the cape. A round stone wellhouse stands to the north of the ell. A picket fence with granite posts is found on the street line in front of the house, while a stone wall marks the street line north of the house. A wooden picket fence stands on the southern boundary. The William Sawyer House is an attractive vernacular cape, whose Victorian additions are surprisingly successful.

#5 Sawyer Lot (Marjorie G. Banks and Elizabeth B. MacRury) - The Sawyer Lot was the site of the Sawyer House, which was demolished in the late 19th century. The 2.6 acre lot has been planted with trees, and is now largely a woodlot, marked by a rail fence on the street line, and by a picket fence along its northern boundary.

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<p>#6 Frost's Folly (Harold, Jr. and Lucy Coleman, John and Barbara McLean) - The southern ell of this house is said to have been an 18th century house. Research has convinced the present owners that the building was standing by 1802. The Federal style, three and a half story main block, however, was built about 1816 for William Frost. As Frost was unable to pay for the construction, the builders, Isaac B. and Jacob H. Chesley, took it over as their own residence. It subsequently served for many years as an inn, and is now a restaurant and the residence of the two families who own and operate the restaurant. The gable-roofed main block is clapboarded with cornerboards. Its box cornice with mouldings, modillions, and frieze is pedimented on both gables. (The prominent modillions, the cornice's most distinctive feature, are omitted from the rakes of the gables.) The fenestration of the three public facades, the five bay wide east facade, and the two bay wide north and south gable ends, is quite consistent--six over six sash windows in the lower two stories, six over three sash windows in the third story, and four over four sash windows in the gables. The gable windows have moulded trim, while the rest have only plain trim, but most also have louvred shutters. In the center of the east street facade is the entry--a four-panel door with transom window, full sidelights, and plain surround. The second story window directly above the entry is a fixed twelve pane window, which is taller than its counterparts. The east, north and south facades of the main block are covered by a one-story veranda with wooden floor, four wooden pillars with stone bases and wooden capitals, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a hip roof. The building has two ells to the rear of the main block, both overlapping the main block by one bay. Both two-story ells are clapboarded with cornerboards, and are covered by gable roofs which are hipped on the eastern ends overlapping the main block. The shallow northern ell have a box cornice with frieze (with, however, close verges on the rear gable), a five-panel door, with transom window and plain trim, opening onto the veranda, six over six sash windows in the east and north facades, but two over two and two over one sash windows in the rear (west) gable end. (The rear gable also has a modern sliding glass door.) The larger southern ell has a box cornice with mouldings, modillions, and frieze, similar to the main block's cornice, on three facades, but just close verges on the rear western gable end. Like the north ell, its windows mostly have six over six sash, while a few have two over one or two over two sash. The north and west windows have moulded trim, while the more visible south and east windows have plain trim and louvred shutters. (A large picture window has been added to the rear gable end.) A four-panel door with transom window and plain trim opens onto the veranda, while a modern door with plain trim is found in the north facade. The southern ell has its own secondary ell, a two-story, gable-roofed structure set to the south and perpendicular to the southern ell. The secondary ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Some of its windows still have the older six over six sash, but many have modern windows. Both the older and the modern windows may have either plain or moulded trim. A door is found in both the east and the west facades, the eastern door having wooden steps and plain frame, the western door a gable-roofed hood. The grounds around the building are mostly grassed with some ornamental trees and shrubs on the front lawn and along the north boundary. A large sign on the front lawn identifies the restaurant. To the rear of the building is a modern concrete swimming pool, surrounded by a stockade fence. The southern boundary is marked to the east by a picket fence and to the west by a board fence, which continues along the rear boundary. A narrow strip of land connects the property</p>						

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around the house with a large woodlot to the west. Frost's Folly is not only the tallest house in the District, but is also one of the village's best Federal style buildings. .

#7 Freeman Pike House (Dr. Gerard G. Bozuwa) - Dated c. 1810 by one local historian, this two and a half story, gable-roofed house clearly shows the influence of the Federal style on the local vernacular building tradition. Five bays wide and two bays deep, the main block is clapboarded with sillboards (save on the rear facade), cornerboards, lateral box cornices with mouldings and frieze, and close verges with returns of the lateral cornices. The eastern street facade's central entry is a six-panel door, topped by a moulding and a transom window, which is now covered by a louvred shutter. The entry is framed by pilasters with obvious entasis, and an entablature. The windows of the main block all have nine over six sash, save for the four over two sash windows in the gables, the six over six sash windows in the second story of the north gable end, and the two over two sash windows of the rear (west) facade. Moulded trim surrounds the windows of the three public facades (the east, north and south), while the rear windows have only plain trim. (Most of the windows also have louvred shutters.) To the rear of the main block is the two and a half story, gable-roofed ell, which is shingled with cornerboards, close verges, close eaves on the south, and a simple cornice with sloping soffit on the north. Its six over six sash windows have plain trim, as do the single doors found on both the north and south facades. In 1972, the present owners added an overhead garage door to the south facade, and a one-story screened porch on the rear gable end. The shed-roofed porch is also shingled with cornerboards, plain trim around openings, close verges and eaves. Blank on the north facade, it has two large screened openings on the west facade, a similar screened opening on the south facade, and a screen door in the short east facade. (The porch is a few feet wider than the ell and overlaps it on the south.)

To the rear of the house is a sugar house (#7A), also built by the present owners in 1972. The one-story building has a gable-roofed central section, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and is topped by a gable-roofed ventilator. Each gable end of the central section is covered by a lower shed-roofed addition, sheathed in board and batten, and also trimmed by close eaves and verges. Plain trim surrounds the building's three windows and pair of hinged doors. The relatively small lot is largely grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs. A picket fence with granite posts encloses the front lawn, on which stands a small, gable-roofed well head with screened sides and concrete base. A simpler picket fence marks the northern boundary and encloses the backyard. The Freeman Pike House is a fine vernacular Federal building, forming with its close neighbor, the Dr. Roberts House (#8), an attractive pair of houses.

#8 Dr. Roberts House (Dr. Gerard G. Bozuwa) - The origins of this house are obscure. Although some have dated it as early as 1780, the stylistic characteristics of this vernacular Federal house seem more typical of the early 19th century. The two and a half story, gable-roofed main block is clapboarded with paneled corner

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pilasters and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. Its two over two sash windows all have moulded trim and louvred shutters. Five bays wide and two bays deep, the main block has a single entry, in the center of its long eastern facade. The six-panel door is topped by a shallow moulding and a transom window with a rope moulding. The door and window are framed by tapering pilasters supporting an entablature with delicately carved mouldings. About three quarters of the main block's rear facade is covered by a one and a half story, shed-roofed addition. This addition is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window trim, close eaves and verges. (A large, modern, three-sided bay window with plate glass windows and a hip roof is found on its rear western facade.) To the west of the addition stretches a long, one-story, gable-roofed ell, which is also clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, and close eaves. (A shallow greenhouse addition with walls and shed roof of glass has been added on the south facade.) Attached to the rear of this northern ell is a one and a half story, gable-roofed barn, again clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim. A wide cornice with frieze trims the eastern gable facing the street, while the barn's long sides have close eaves, and the rear western gable has close verges. On the north side of the barn is found a shallow and very short, shed-roofed, open woodshed. To the south of the main addition is the one and a half story, gable-roofed southern ell, which is said to have been built for Dr. Twitchell who owned the house from 1849 to 1854. The clapboarded southern ell has a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns, and the same paneled corner pilasters as the main block has on its front corners, but plain corner pilasters on the rear. Most of the ell's southern and eastern two over two sash windows have moulded trim and louvred shutters, while the sole surviving six over six sash window on the rear facade has plain trim. The eastern street front of the southern ell is covered by a one-story Victorian veranda with latticework base, wooden floor, turned posts on bases, box cornice with mouldings, and a hip roof. A paneled door with double windows and a moulded lintel opens onto the porch. On each slope of the southern ell's roof is found two gable-roofed dormers. The sides of the dormers are clapboarded with cornerboards and close eaves, but the fronts have a rather unusual deep moulded frame on the rakes of the gables and the vertical sides of the plain trimmed windows with louvred shutters. In 1966, the present owners had the southern ell enlarged by Victor Bezanson. Much of the rear facade of the ell is covered by a shallow, shed-roofed addition, which extends to the south as a gable-roofed addition, overlapping the ell's southern facade by one bay. The addition, which was designed to be compatible with the house, is also clapboarded with paneled corner pilasters, two over two sash windows with moulded trim and louvred shutters, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns.

To the southeast of the house is a one-story, gable-roofed shed (#8A), which is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, and a cornice with sloping soffit and frieze. On the rear west gable end is an open, shed-roofed, woodshed with exposed rafters. The south facade of the woodshed, and a half of the south facade of the main shed are covered by a shed-roofed addition, which is also clapboarded with cornerboards, plain door trim, and a cornice with sloping soffit. The addition's southern facade is, in turn, covered by a shed-roofed chicken coop with "walls" of chicken wire. South of the shed is a one-story, gable-roofed summer stable (#8B),

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~~built by the present owners in 1975. The three-stall stable is open, with exposed posts and rafters, above half walls sheathed with plywood. The lawns around the house are ornamented by trees, shrubs and small gardens. Between the two ells of the house, to the rear of the main block, is a flagstone patio, terraced by a brick capped concrete wall. A picket fence with granite posts encloses the yard to the south of the house. A large field behind the buildings is enclosed by wire fences and horizontal board fences. Northwest of the barn is a riding arena with a horizontal board fence. The Dr. Roberts House is an attractive example of the provincial Federal style, a fine companion to its close neighbor, the Freeman Pike House (#7).~~

#9 Wakefield Public Library (Wakefield Library Association) - The rear wing of this building was erected as an office for attorney Charles Chesley, probably in the early 1860's. Seth Low, the prominent New York politician, educator, and philanthropist, who often vacationed in Wakefield, his mother's native town, bought the building and, in 1895, gave it to the newly formed Wakefield Library Association. But, the building soon proved too small for its new function. In 1902-3, Seth Low remodeled and enlarged the building as a memorial for his mother. Dedicated on August 22, 1903, the new library was designed by New York architect Ernest Greene, and erected by local builder Alonzo Remick. The only significant change to the library since the dedication was the addition in 1923 of a small brick vault, connected to the rear wing by a short wooden bridge. Although small, the Colonial Revival building is complex, with elaborate ornament. The two-story main block is three bays wide and two bays deep. It has a truncated hip roof with a lower gable roof over the shallow entry pavilion in the center of its long street (east) facade. The main block and the pavilion are clapboarded with wide sillboards, a moulded board circling the building beneath the second story windows, monumental fluted pilasters with moulded bases and richly carved Composite order capitals at the corners of the main block and the pavilion, and a heavy box cornice with mouldings, modillions, dentils and a deep pulvinated frieze with mouldings, which is pedimented over the entry pavilion. (Flush boarding fills the small tympanum of the pediment.) The one bay wide pavilion features double paneled doors, with a moulded surround, beneath an entablature with richly carved consoles and modillions. The first story windows have one over one sash, moulded trim with a small cornice, and louvred shutters. The short second story windows are double, two-pane casement windows with paneled side trim and louvred shutters. The one and a half story rear wing is covered by both a gable roof and an extension of the west slope of the main block's hip roof, giving the building asymmetrical north and south profiles. The rear wing is clapboarded with cornerboards, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. Its six over six and four over four sash windows have moulded trim and louvred shutters. On the rear west gable end of the wing is a small one-story, shed-roofed addition, housing the rear entry and the privy. The rear entry addition is clapboarded with cornerboards, moulded trim around its single window, the rear door, and the privy cleanout door; and a box cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit and frieze. The short and narrow bridge from the rear entry addition to the vault, suspended two and a half feet above the ground, has blank walls of vertical beaded boarding topped by a shallow moulding. The one-story vault's brick walls are laid in common bond, flemish variation, broken only by a small three-pane window, and



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topped by a plain wooden box cornice and an almost flat roof. The small library lot, grassed with a few scattered trees and shrubs, and a small library sign near the front walk, is enclosed on the north, west, and part of the south boundaries by a picket fence with square posts topped by urns. The Wakefield Public Library, one of the finest Colonial Revival library buildings in the state, was listed on the National Register on September 8, 1983.

#10 Old Wakefield Town Hall (Town of Wakefield) - At the annual town meeting in March of 1836, the voters of Wakefield decided to erect a new town hall, the old town meetinghouse being in general disrepair. A committee of five was appointed and instructed to have the new town hall ready by January 1, 1837. A local builder, Thomas Murdough, erected the building for \$525, apparently on schedule, as a town meeting was held in the new town hall on January 30, 1837. It served for town meetings and elections until 1895, when a larger town hall was erected in Sanbornville. Since 1896, the Old Town Hall has been leased by the Parish Helpers of the First Congregational Church, who now use it for a seasonal thrift shop. The one-story, gable-roofed building is rectangular in plan, three bays wide and two bays deep. It is clapboarded with sillboards, cornerboards, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns (save for the rear gable, which has close verges.) The only deviations from the 19th century vernacular tradition are found in the two windows and the central entry of the main facade, the eastern gable end facing the street. The ten panel door is set in a "Gothic" pointed arch with "keystone" and "impost" blocks. The tympanum is filled by a large transom window, whose mullions have the Gothic pattern of intersecting tracery. The flanking twelve over twelve sash windows are set in similar "Gothic" pointed arches with "keystone" and "impost" blocks, and flush boarding in their tympanums. The north and south facades each have two twelve over twelve sash windows with moulded trim. The rear gable end features a paneled door with builtin multipane window, a transom window, and plain trim, as well as four twelve over twelve sash windows, three with plain trim and one with moulded trim. The building occupies virtually all of its small lot, leaving only a shallow front lawn. The Old Town Hall is a well built and well preserved vernacular town hall, distinguished from its counterparts by the use of Carpenter Gothic arches on its main facade, which give it a charm all its own.

#11 Carter-Smith Store (Bradley and Ellen K. Hayes) - This building was apparently built in the mid 19th century by Charles Carter, a wheelwright. About 1855, it was purchased by Samuel Smith, who remodeled it to have a store on the first floor and a residence above. The building was used as a store (and, at times, as the local post office) until the 1960's. It was then remodeled as a residence, and is now vacant, awaiting restoration and conversion into a multi-household dwelling. A fine Greek Revival building in its earlier days, the building has been extensively altered over the years. The large square wooden pillars that once supported its porch were replaced by metal posts in the 20th century, and, more recently, by plain square wooden posts. Two bay windows were constructed on the porch. And most of the building is now sheathed with aluminum "clapboard" siding, asbestos and asphalt shingles. The two and a half story gable-roofed main block is sheathed with aluminum on its public

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facades, the eastern gable end facing the street, the north and south long facades and with asbestos on the first two stories of the western gable end, but still retains its clapboards in the western gable itself. The three public facades have a wide wooden box cornice with a deep frieze, which is pedimented on the east gable. (The rear western gable has only close verges.) The eastern corners are trimmed with wide wooden pilasters. At the eastern end, the upper stories project over an open porch on the first story, and are supported by square wooden posts on short brick bases. The porch has a granite block base and a concrete floor. Opening onto the porch is a central entry--double paneled doors with multipane windows, plain side trim, and a lintel with moulding. Also on the porch, on each side of the entry is a modern rectangular bay window, with brick base, multipane windows, and shed roof. Most of the main block's windows retain their original plain trim and sash (nine over six sash in the first two stories and six over six sash in the gables). But, on the second story of the south facade, a three-sided oriel window was added, which has a moulded base, one over one sash windows, and a box cornice matching the main block's cornice. Modern triple windows have been installed in both lower stories of the rear gable end. Another addition on the rear is a modern open wooden deck with plain posts and railing, at the second story level. The deck overlaps by one bay the ell to the south, a two story, gable-roofed structure, which is placed perpendicular to the main block. The ell is covered by aluminum siding on the eastern street facade and the southern gable end, and by asbestos shingles on the rear western facade. The ell has close lateral eaves, but the gable is topped by a box cornice. Some earlier nine over six and six over six sash windows with plain trim survive on the south and west facades, but the eastern facade now has an overhead garage door in the first story, and three large twenty-four pane windows occupying much of the second story. Attached to the north side of the main block, but set back from the street, is a former barn, a two and a half story, gable-roofed structure, which has aluminum siding on the eastern gable end, and asphalt shingles on the three other facades. The walls are trimmed with cornerboards, a box cornice on the east gable, close verges on the west gable and close eaves on the north and south. Plain trim surrounds its six over six and nine over six sash windows. And a shingled pent roof shelters the overhead garage door in the eastern gable end. Attached to the western gable end, is a small, one-story, shed-roofed shed, with blank asphalt shingled walls, cornerboards, close eaves and verges.

Behind the building is a small, one-story playhouse (#11A), perched high on metal posts, with walls of composition board, exposed rafters in the eaves, and a shed roof. The grounds, grassed with some trees and shrubs, are enclosed by a rail fence on the rear boundary, and by board and stockade fences on parts of the south boundary. A granite curb sets off a small lawn in front of the main block, which sits close to the street. The current owners plan to restore the exterior of the Carter-Smith Store, which is potentially one of the District's most interesting buildings.

#12 Wiggins House (George E., Jr. and Margaret D. Gilpatrick) - This vernacular, two and a half story, gable-roofed house may have been standing in 1798, when the lot was sold with buildings on it to Nathaniel Wiggins. However, the traditional date for

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its construction is 1803. In the 1970's, a previous owner added vinyl "clapboard" siding and a three-sided, hip-roofed oriel window on the rear west facade. But the three facades visible to the public, the five-bay wide east street facade, and the two-bay wide north and south gable ends, are still clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. The two over two sash windows all have plain trim. And the windows of the three public facades all have louvred shutters. The entry in the center of the east facade is a paneled door with double builtin windows, chamfered side trim, and a plain lintel. On the south gable end is found a paneled door with a single builtin window and plain surround. To the rear at the southwest corner of the house is a small, one-story, shed-roofed ell. The ell is clapboarded with close verges and exposed rafters in the lateral eaves. Its two pairs of two over two sash windows and the single door all have plain trim.

Southwest of the house is the two and a half story, gable-roofed barn (#12A), which is contemporaneous with the house. The barn is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Plain trim surrounds its windows, most of which are simple two-pane windows, and its doors, particularly, the large sliding door in the eastern gable end facing the street. The barn's north facade is covered by a later, one-story, shed-roofed addition. The addition is sheathed with novelty siding, and trimmed by cornerboards, plain window and door trim, close verges and lateral eaves with exposed rafters. Its single door is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood. The lawns around the house are grassed with ornamental shrubs, as well as trees along the street and the boundaries. A large field to the rear, set off by a wire fence, is enclosed by stone walls, which also mark the lot's south boundary. Stockade and board fences are found on parts of the north boundary. The Wiggins House is a pleasant early 19th century vernacular house that makes a modest but positive contribution to the District's historic and architectural character.

#13 Timothy Sawyer House (Russell Fogelin) - According to family tradition, Timothy Sawyer had this provincial Federal style house built in 1796. As Timothy Sawyer lived in the house until his death in 1820, and as his daughter, Lucy, lived in it until her death at the age of 101 in 1910, the family tradition must be regarded as highly reliable. The two and a half story gable-roofed, main block is clapboarded with cornerboards, lateral box cornices with mouldings and frieze, and close verges with returns of the lateral cornices. The windows of the rear western facade and of the second stories of the eastern facade, and the north and south gable ends, still have nine over six sash, just as the gable windows still have their six over six sash. But, the first story windows of the three public facades (with the exception of a presumably later triple window with nine over six sash in the north facade) now have two over one sash. All the windows still have moulded trim and, except for the rear facade, louvred shutters, as well. In the center of the five bay wide eastern street facade is a six-panel door topped by a semicircular louvred fan, and framed by paneled pilasters supporting an entablature with two courses of dentils. On the south gable end is found a four-panel door with transom window and moulded trim. To the rear of the main block is a two-story, gable-roofed ell, which is clapboarded with cornerboards,

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close eaves and verges. The nine over six sash windows of its north and south facades have moulded trim and louvred shutters. (The single window in the rear gable end has six over six sash and plain trim.) The ell does not have the usual rectangular plan, as its south wall is ten feet longer than its north wall, thereby skewing the rear gable end at an unusual angle. On the ell's north facade is a small, one-story, gable-roofed vestibule, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, shallow lateral cornices with mouldings and frieze, and close verges with returns of the lateral cornices. (The vestibule was later converted into a lavatory, so the upper half of the paneled door was replaced by a pair of casement windows.) The ell formerly connected the house with a barn, which burned in the 1930's. It was soon replaced by a studio room and an open porch over a garage. The porch was enclosed with new walls, windows and roof in the 1950's, so that today this secondary ell is a one-story, gable-roofed ell with a basement that is exposed fully only on the south (downhill) gable end. (The main block, ell, and secondary ell enclose a narrow courtyard, paved with brick and stone, that is open to the south.) The secondary ell is clapboarded with cornerboards and a shallow box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. The lower (basement) level has two overhead garage doors in the south gable end, and just two single pane windows in the west facade, all sheltered by pent roofs. The main level is well lit by many windows, with both movable sash and fixed panes, as well as by a three-sided, hip-roofed oriel window on the west facade.

South of the secondary ell is a one-story, gable-roofed building (#13A), erected in 1977. Clapboarded with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, and a simple box cornice, the building has a two stall garage in the center, an open woodshed at the east gable end, and a screened porch at the west gable end. The area between this outbuilding and the secondary ell is paved, and marked by stone terrace walls on the north side, to the west and east of the secondary ell. Another stone terrace wall is found west of and parallel to the secondary ell. The lawns around the house are ornamented by trees, shrubs, and a hedge along part of the street frontage, and are enclosed by stone walls and by a horizontal board fence to the rear. There are two stone well-houses, one north of the house, and one in the yard formed by the main block and its ells. The Timothy Sawyer House is a fine, well-preserved late 18th century house, one of the better examples of the Federal style to be found in the village.

#14 Westlook (John F. Eikelboom) - This Colonial Revival house was built for Margaret J. Clark in 1929. The two and a half story, gable-roofed main block is clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. The six over six sash windows have plain trim and louvred shutters. In the center of the three bay wide main eastern front is the main entry--a six panel door with two-thirds sidelights and plain frame, sheltered by a large, one-story, entry porch. The porch has a latticework base, wooden steps and floor, wooden columns (with corresponding engaged columns on the wall), and a box cornice with mouldings. Simple wooden railings, with square posts with bases and capitals, enclose both the porch proper and the balcony on its almost flat roof. The first story's side bays each contain double six

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over six sash windows. The second story has a central multipane glass door with wooden frame and plain surround, opening onto the balcony, and a single six over six sash window in each side bay. On the two bay wide north gable end is found a one-story side entry porch that was enclosed by the present owners in 1981. The gable-roofed "porch" is now clapboarded above a latticework base, and trimmed with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. It still has a shed roof sheltering wooden steps, which, however, no longer lead to an entry. The northern half of the main block is enlarged to the rear (west) by a shallow shed-roofed projection, with the same wall and window treatment as the rest of the main block. On the roof of the projection is a wide shed-roofed dormer, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, six over six sash windows, and a cornice with mouldings and sloping soffit. The southern half of the main block's west facade and more than half of its two bay wide south gable end is covered by a porch, which was enclosed in the 1960's by a previous owner. Because of the slope of the land to the south and southwest, the porch is two stories high, with its upper level corresponding to the main level of the main block. The three semi-elliptical arches that punctuate the lower level's south facade are now filled in by board and batten siding and modern sliding windows. Another sliding window and a rear door sheltered by a simple shed-roofed hood are found on the lower level's west facade, which is sheathed with flush boarding. The porch's upper level is clapboarded with cornerboards and large triple windows, beneath a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and a shed roof that is hipped to the east. Just north of the porch on the rear facade is a narrow enclosed stairway from the main level of the house to the ground below. The shed-roofed stairway is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. At the northwest corner of the house, a narrow, one-story, gable-roofed passageway connects the house to a one-story, gable-roofed, two-stall garage with a shed-roofed extension on the north. Both the passageway and the garage are clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze, and returns. Plain trim surrounds the passageway's two sliding doors, and the garage's six over six sash windows and garage doors. Attached to the west gable end of the garage is a one-story former shed (now a yard and crafts shop) with clapboarded walls, cornerboards, sash windows with plain trim, a simple box cornice with frieze and returns, and an asymmetrical gable roof. The lot, which slopes to the south and southwest, is largely grassed with some ornamental trees and shrubs, a free standing shop sign, a stone wellhouse south of the house, and a stone wall on the north boundary. Westlook is a pleasant early 20th century Colonial Revival house that blends in well with its late 18th and early 19th century neighbors.

#15 Richard Rollins House (Ann Paul Hatch) - This Federal style house is said to have been built by Richard Rollins, who was born in 1801 and married in 1827. The present shed-roofed ell was built in the early 20th century to replace an earlier gable-roofed ell. The two and a half story gable-roofed main block is clapboarded with granite block foundation, cornerboards, lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes, and close verges with returns on the lateral cornices. The six over six sash windows have moulded trim on the five-bay wide east street facade and the two-bay wide north and south gable ends, but only plain trim on the rear facade. In the center of

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the street facade is the entry, similar in some features to the entry of the Benjamin Hobbs House (#3). Reached by a granite step, the six-panel door is flanked by moulded side trim and two-thirds sidelights. The door and the sidelights are topped by a semi-elliptical louvred fan, ornamented by a sunburst in its "center" and a moulded surround with a moulded button at the crown. The whole is framed by tapering pilasters supporting an entablature with modillions and a diamond moulding. The south gable end is covered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch with latticework base, square posts with bases and capitals, simple wooden railings, and a box cornice with mouldings. The porch serves a paneled door in the ell which is found to the rear (west) of the porch and the southern two thirds of the main block. Because of the slope of the land, the shed-roofed ell is two stories high, with its upper level corresponding to the street level of the main block. Trimmed with cornerboards, plain frames around the doors and the six over six sash windows, close eaves and verges, the ell's facades are clapboarded, save for the wooden shingled section of the west facade covered by the screened porch. The one-story, shed-roofed screened porch, which covers the northern third of the main block's rear facade, projects to the rear beyond the ell, then extends south to overlap two bays of the ell. The screened porch, which is open below because of the steep slope, has chamfered square posts, simple railings, lateral eaves with exposed rafters, and close verges on the clapboarded half-gable. Attached to the southwest corner of the ell is the two-story, shed-roofed shed, whose southern facade is covered by the small, two and a half story, gable-roofed, attached barn. Both the barn and the shed are clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and plain trim around their six over six sash windows and their two doors--a large sliding door in the east gable end of the barn, and a six-panel door in the shed's east facade. (Because of the fall of the land, these doors are one story below the main level of the main block.) The grounds are grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs around the house, and a large hayfield behind it. (The property does slope to the south and southwest.) A stone wellhouse stands next to the south gable end's porch. And stone walls are found behind the house, and along part of the street frontage. The Richard Rollins House is a fine well-preserved example of the Federal style's influence in rural New Hampshire.

#16 Thomas Murdough House (Ann Paul Hatch) - This house was built as a cape by carpenter Thomas Murdough in the early 19th century. Purchased by Hiram Paul in 1859, it has been owned by his family ever since. Hiram Paul did enlarge the main block in 1892, raising the cape's roof to make it a two and a half story house. The gable-roofed main block is clapboarded with a granite block foundation, cornerboards, and a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit, and frieze. Plain trim surrounds the windows, virtually all of which have six over six sash and louvred shutters. In the center of the five bay wide eastern (street) facade is a one-story, hip-roofed vestibule, also probably added in 1892 remodeling. The shallow vestibule is, like the main block, clapboarded with cornerboards, and a cornice with mouldings, frieze and sloping soffit. The door, which has four "cruciform" panels, is flanked by full sidelights and framed by pilasters supporting an entablature that incorporates the vestibule's main cornice. On the second story of the rear (west) facade is a very shallow projection, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, a single modern window, and close eaves. The eastern half of the south gable end is covered by a one-story, hip-roofed

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porch, with a granite block base, simple wooden floor and railing, a single fluted column at the outer corner, responding pilasters on the walls, and a heavy box cornice with mouldings. (The walls sheltered by the porch are sheathed with flush boarding and sillboards.) The western half of the south gable end is covered by a three-story ell, which extends to the rear (west) of the main block. (Because of the hill's slope, the ell's second level corresponds to the street level of the main block.) The gable-roofed ell is clapboarded with a brick and granite foundation, cornerboards, and a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit and frieze, save on the rear gable, which has close verges. The ell's six over six and nine over six sash windows have plain trim. (Many also have louvred shutters.) Its most distinguished entry is the door on the porch, with its four "cruciform" panels, fluted side trim, full sidelights, and pilasters supporting a heavy entablature. On the ell's north facade is found a small, one-story, shed-roofed vestibule with a simpler four panel door, a single six over six sash window, clapboarded walls, cornerboards, close eaves and verges. To the south of the main ell is another ell, set perpendicular to the main ell. This two and a half story secondary ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, plain trim around its nine over six and six over six sash windows (some of which also have louvred shutters), and close eaves. In the east facade's second story (the level which corresponds to the street level of the main block) is a shallow, shed-roofed oriel window with a large multipane window, clapboarded sides with cornerboards and sillboards, close eaves and verges. On both the east and west slopes of the secondary ell's gable roof are found two gable-roofed dormers with two over two sash windows, plain window frames, clapboarded side walls, shallow moulded cornices, and flush boarded gables. Attached to the south end of the secondary ell is a two and a half story, gable-roofed barn. The barn is clapboarded with cornerboards, save for the rear (west) gable end, which is sheathed with wooden shingles. The eaves are also treated differently--a box cornice with frieze on the east street gable, close lateral eaves on the north and south, and close verges on the rear gable. Although many of the barn's nine over six sash windows with plain trim still remain, some changes were made when the lower level, was remodeled for offices. The large door opening in the center of the east gable end still has its transom window and plain frame, but it has been filled with flush boarding, a fifteen pane window, and a six-panel door supported by a modern metal hood. Two large multipane windows have been installed in the south facade. And a multipane glass door with wooden frame, opening onto a modern open wooden deck, has been placed in the rear gable end.

South of the barn are found two gable-roofed outbuildings, a one and a half story shed (#15A) and a one-story garage (#15B). The shed has wooden shingled walls, with cornerboards, exposed rafters and purlins in the eaves. The only openings are in the east gable end--a first-story door, and a small loft door above it, both with plain trim. The garage, trimmed with cornerboards, close moulded eaves and verges, is clapboarded on the east facade, but is sheathed with wooden shingles on the two gable ends and the rear (west) facade. Plain trim surrounds its four nine over six sash windows, single board door, and two overhead garage doors. The relatively small, sloping lot, enclosed by stone walls on the western and southern boundaries, is mostly grassed with

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ornamental trees and shrubs. Stone terrace walls are found around the main block's front lawn, to the south of the barn, and to the rear (west) of the house. The Thomas Murdoough House, although substantially rebuilt in the late 19th century, is still an attractive building and a fine example of the vernacular tradition.

#17 Jackson Horne House (Dr. Frank Heck) - This small late 19th century vernacular house was built by Jackson Horne, probably soon after his purchase of the lot in August of 1875. The house was remodeled by the present owners in 1965, but only a few changes were made to the exterior. The one and a half story main block and the one and a half story ell to its rear both have clapboarded walls, cornerboards, gable roofs, and the same cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit, and deep frieze. The main block, three bays wide and three bays deep, is set with its gable end facing west towards the street. With the exception of one modern window in the north facade, the main block has six over six sash windows with plain trim. The main gable end has two windows in both the first story and the gable. The paneled door with windows and plain surround in the south bay is sheltered by a modern entry porch added in the 1965 renovation. The small, gable-roofed porch has a concrete-brick base, square wooden posts, metal railings, a shallow box cornice with frieze, and a clapboarded gable. On the north slope of the main block's roof is another 1965 addition, a gable-roofed dormer, clapboarded with cornerboards, a shallow box cornice, and a modern window with pivoting sash. The ell's windows are more varied than the main block's, having six over six sash, one over one sash, and modern pivoting sash. The ell also has a small rectangular, shed-roofed oriel window in the single exposed bay of the gable end facing the street, and a tall exterior brick chimney in its rear gable end. A short, narrow, one-story, gable-roofed passageway connects the ell to the attached barn. The passageway, clapboarded with close eaves, has a paneled door with windows and plain trim in both walls. The southern door is sheltered by another 1965 entry porch--a simple hip-roofed porch with brick floor, a single wooden post, a metal railing, and simple eaves. The one and a half story, gable-roofed barn is clapboarded, save for its wooden shingled south facade. The barn is trimmed with cornerboards and a cornice with mouldings, sloping soffit and frieze, save for the rear gable, which has close verges. Plain trim surrounds its six over six sash windows and the sliding doors in each gable end. The grounds around the house are grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs, particularly the small evergreen shrubs that cover the bank in front of the main block. To the rear and south of the house stretches a large field. The Jackson Horne House is a pleasant late 19th century house, whose simple vernacular design blends well with the older houses in the village.

#18 Wakefield House (Max and Pearl E. Isenbergh) - The Wakefield House has been dated as early as 1785, but stylistically, it would seem to date from the 1820's. The main block, which was used as an inn in the mid 19th century, was turned in the late 19th century to face northwest towards the village's main intersection. The main entry was replaced and a veranda added, also probably in the late 19th century. The two and a half story, gable-roofed main block is clapboarded with granite block foundation, cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, that is pedimented on both gables. The main block is five bays wide and two bays deep. The main



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entry in the center of its northwest facade now features double paneled doors with built-in windows and a plain frame. This main facade is covered by a one-story, hip-roofed veranda with a fieldstone floor, square posts with long brackets, and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The windows of the northwest facade have six over six sash, plain trim and louvred shutters. The northeast gable end's windows also have six over six sash and plain trim. But the windows of the southwest gable end have moulded trim, six over six sash in the first two stories, and four over four sash in the gable. The rear facade's windows, which also have moulded trim, usually have six over six sash, but two second story windows still have twelve over eight sash. In the center of the rear facade is found a former doorway, which still retains its semi-elliptical fanlight and part of a distinguished frame of pilasters and entablature. But, the door has been replaced by a two over two sash window above an infill of clapboarding. To the rear of the main block is a one-story, gable-roofed ell, which is clapboarded with brick foundation, plain window trim, cornerboards, and box cornices with mouldings and friezes. On the southwest side of the ell is a low, gable-roofed basement vestibule with brick walls, a single boarded up door, and close wooden eaves and verges with a wooden frieze. The ell's rear gable is covered by a 20th century attached barn. The one and a half story, gable-roofed barn is clapboarded with a concrete foundation, cornerboards, moulded trim around its modern six over six sash windows, and a simple box cornice with frieze. A paneled door with window and two overhead garage doors with "segmental arched" lintels are found in the southwest gable end. On the rear northeast gable end, a paneled door with window opens onto a plain wooden platform with stairs and railing.

South of and behind the house is a large, two and a half story, gable-roofed barn (#18A), which was converted into a residence in the 1920's. Cornerboards, close eaves and verges trim its facades, which are sheathed with asphalt shingles, save for the clapboarded northwest gable end facing the street. Plain trim surrounds the barn's windows and doors, notably the large central sliding door in the street gable end, which is topped by a transom window. The rear gable end, which has a tall exterior brick chimney, is three quarters covered by a one-story, shed-roofed, screened porch, with a stone floor, plain square posts, close verges, and simple lateral eaves with exposed rafters. Attached to the barn's southwest facade is a small, one-story, shed roofed shed, with vertical board walls, two board doors, close eaves and verges.

The other outbuildings are a carriage shed (#18B) west of the barn, and a tool shed (#18C) south of the barn, both one-story structures with close eaves and verges, and asymmetrical gable roofs. Two bays of the three bay wide carriage shed are open on both long facades. Vertical boarding sheathes the gable ends and the third bay, which has double doors at both ends. The low toolshed is sheathed with horizontal slab siding, and lit by only two four-pane windows. The grounds, grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs, give way to a large field behind the barn and an orchard southwest of the house. Two stone wellhouses are found on the property, one west of the house, another behind the barn. A stone wall marks the northeasterly boundary. The Wakefield House, a fine early 19th century building, was listed on the National Register on June 23, 1983.

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#19 The Anchorage (Margaret Doe Estate) - Traditionally dated in the 1770's, this vernacular cape is supposed to be the oldest house in the village. The house has seen some changes, such as the removal of the central chimney, the addition of dormers, and the recent burning of the ell. But it remains a fine example of its type. Clapboarded with granite block foundation, cornerboards, lateral box cornices with mouldings and frieze, and close verges with returns of the lateral cornices, the cape is five bays wide and three bays deep. Its one over one sash windows have moulded trim and louvred shutters. In the center of the long street (northwest) front is a five-panel door with transom window and flanking pilasters. This entry is now covered by a small vestibule built on the granite step. The curved roof vestibule has clapboarded side walls, a flush boarded front wall, cornerboards, a shallow moulded cornice, and double paneled doors with windows and plain trim. (This front vestibule will be removed in the near future to reveal the original entry.) A similar vestibule shelters the side door in the southwest gable end, which is a paneled door with builtin windows, a transom window, and plain trim. Like the front vestibule, the side vestibule has clapboarded sides, flush boarded front, cornerboards, and a shallow moulded cornice. It differs in its multipane glass door with wooden frame, and in its gable roof. The roof has two dormers on the front (northwest) slope and one on the rear (southeast) slope. All three are gable-roofed dormers, featuring clapboarded side walls, flush boarded fronts, close eaves and verges, and six over six sash windows with plain trim. The ell to the rear was built in 1983 on the granite block foundation of the older ell that burned in December of 1982. The new one and a half story, gable-roofed ell is designed to be compatible with the cape. The small ell is clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges, lateral box cornices with mouldings and frieze, and six over six sash windows with plain trim.

East of the house is a one-story, gable-roofed garage (#19A). The long, narrow garage is trimmed with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, and is sheathed with clapboards, save for the northeast facade, which has wooden shingles. An overhead garage door in the northwest (street) gable end, a single door in the southwest facade, and one boarded up window in the northeast facade are the only openings. The grounds are mostly grassed, giving way to a large field behind the house. Trees and shrubs, notably a row of fine spruce trees on the northeast boundary, ornament the lot. The cape's front lawn is marked on the street line by a granite curb topped by a fence with granite posts and ornate iron railings. Along the road to the east and west of this elaborate iron fence are simpler picket fences with granite posts. The Anchorage is not only the village's oldest building, but it is also one of its best capes.

#20 Grange Hall (Lovell Union Grange) - The Grange Hall, the home of the Lovell Union Grange, organized in 1892, was dedicated on January 31, 1918. The small ell to the rear was added in 1950. The Grange Hall proper is a two-story, gable-roofed building, set on concrete piers and sheathed with very wide clapboard siding. The facades are trimmed with cornerboards and wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. (The gable eaves are supported by projecting beams.) Most of the windows have two over one sash and plain trim. The windows of the main (northwest) gable end facing

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the street also have louvered shutters. In the center of the three-bay wide main facade is the main entry--double five-panel doors, with plain trim and a granite step, sheltered by a gabled hood supported by three projecting beams, and trimmed with close moulded eaves and verges. Between the two second-story windows hangs a painted wooden sign, labeled "Lovell Union Grange/No. 178, Wakefield, N.H.". On the long northeast facade is found a paneled door with window and a plain surround. On the rear (southeast) gable end of the main block, an enclosed stairway leads down from the upper story to a low wooden platform. The shed-roofed stairway, sheathed with vertical boarding, trimmed with close eaves and verges, and supported by wooden posts, has a two over one sash window at the second story landing, and a board door at the first story platform. (The rear gable end also has a tall exterior brick chimney.) The small, one-story, shed-roofed ell has wide clapboarding with cornerboards, close verges, and a plain lateral cornice with sloping soffit. Plain trim surrounds its two six over one windows and its single vertical beaded board door, which opens onto the same platform serving the exterior stairway. The small lot is paved in front of the building, and grassed to the sides and the rear of the structure. The Grange Hall, a good example of the early 20th century vernacular, is a modest building, but one that fits in well with the other buildings of Wakefield village.

#21 Yeaton House (Donald W. and Jane E. Silcocks) - The origins of this vernacular cape are obscure, but its style would suggest a rather early date. Within the last decade, the cape has been sheathed with aluminum "clapboard" siding, and some modern windows have been installed. The central chimney cape has close verges, a shallow moulded cornice on the street (northwest) facade, and a box cornice on the rear (southeast) facade. The cape is five bays wide and four bays deep. Plain trim surrounds all of its windows, the older ones having two over two sash, the few modern windows usually having one over one sash. In the center of the street facade is a four-panel door with transom window and plain frame. Attached to the rear of the cape at its southern corner is a small, recently added, one-story, shed-roofed, basement vestibule, with walls of horizontal boarding (to be clapboarded in the future), close eaves and verges, and a board door with plain trim. On the rear slope of the cape's roof is a large gable-roofed dormer, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, close verges, simple lateral box cornices, and a modern triple window. Attached to the cape's northeast gable end is a small, one-story, gable-roofed ell which connects the cape to a one and a half story, gable-roofed garage. Both the ell and the garage are clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Plain trim surrounds their few windows, the ell's two paneled doors with windows, and the garage's overhead garage door in the northwest gable end facing the street. The lot, grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs, is bounded by stone walls on the side and rear boundaries. The Yeaton House, although altered in recent years, still retains its basic form and many exterior details. The present owners plan to replace the aluminum siding with more appropriate clapboarding, a change that should restore this potentially attractive cape to its proper place among the houses of Wakefield village.

#22 Pizella Driveway (Francis D. and Mary A. Pizella) - This driveway between the Yeaton House (#21) and the Parsonage (#23) provides access to a sixteen acre lot with a garage. As neither the garage nor the lot is historically or visually related to the Historic District, the District boundary has been drawn to include only that

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portion of the property between the lots of the two historic buildings. The nominated property is an unpaved driveway between stone walls, approximately 25 feet wide and 220 feet long.

#23 The Parsonage (Wakefield Congregational Church) - This vernacular cape was standing by 1846, when it was purchased from Charles and Wilbur Carter to serve as the parsonage of the Congregational Church, the \$300 price being raised by subscription. The central chimney cape is five bays wide and two bays deep. It is clapboarded with granite block foundation, cornerboards, close verges, and lateral box cornices with mouldings and friezes. Plain trim surrounds all of its windows, except for the gable windows, which have moulded trim. The windows of the three public facades, the northwest street front, the northeast and southwest gable ends, now have two over two sash, while the rear windows retain their nine over six and six over six sash. Louvred shutters are also found on most of the more visible windows. In the center of the street facade is a paneled door with builtin window, granite step, and moulded lintel. Attached to the southwest gable end is the ell, whose rear wall is continuous with the cape's rear wall. The cape's gable roof is also continued over the ell. As the ell is narrower, it therefore has a saltbox shape, being two stories high in front and one story high in the rear. Like the cape, the ell is clapboarded with cornerboards. The ell's rear (southeast) facade shares the cape's lateral box cornice with mouldings and frieze, but the northwest front and the southwest gable end have a cornice with mouldings, frieze and sloping soffit. The ell's windows show the same distinctions as the cape's--two over two sash windows with plain trim and louvred shutters on the public facades (save for one window with moulded trim), and nine over six sash windows with plain trim on the rear facade. The rear wall does have a small enclosed entry porch, sheltering a six-panel door. The gable-roofed porch has concrete steps and floor, clapboarded low side walls and gable, metal side windows and screen door with plain trim, close eaves and verges. The ell's front door--a paneled door with windows--can only boast a moulded lintel. Attached to the end of the ell is a one and a half story, gable-roofed barn. The barn is clapboarded with cornerboards a plain cornice with sloping soffit and frieze. Plain trim surrounds its windows, overhead garage door and loft door in the street gable end, and single door in the rear gable end. The grounds, enclosed by stone walls on the rear boundary and part of the westerly boundary, are mostly grassed with some shrubs and trees, particularly around the backyard. A stone wellhouse stands in front of the ell. The Parsonage is an attractive, well preserved vernacular cape, a significant element in the village scene.

#24 National House (Carlton Spencer) - The National House is said to have been built for Joseph Wiggin as an inn about 1780. The two and a half story, gable-roofed main block is a double house. That is to say, its main western facade is eight bays long with entries placed symmetrically in both the third and the sixth bays. The main block is clapboarded with a granite block foundation, sillboards, paneled corner pilasters, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. (The cornice is wider on the gables than on the lateral eaves.) Its windows, all with moulded trim

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and louvred shutters, have nine over six sash in the two lower stories, and six over six sash in the gables. Both main entries in the western facade are five-panel doors with transom windows and granite steps, framed by pilasters and deep entablatures. In the northern gable end is a simpler side entry--a five-panel door, with transom window, moulded surround, and granite step. To the rear (east) of the main block, is a two and a half story, gable-roofed ell, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. The ell's six over six sash windows all have moulded trim and louvred shutters. Moulded trim also surrounds the paneled door in the north facade and the paneled door with multipane window in the south facade. Attached to the rear gable end of the ell is a one and a half story, gable-roofed shed, also clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Plain trim surrounds its three doors and its windows, which virtually all have two over two sash.

Northeast of the house stands a large, two and a half story, gable-roofed barn with a full basement (#24A). The late 19th century barn is clapboarded with cornerboards, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. Its windows vary somewhat in size, but all have moulded lintels. The basement is served by two pairs of large hinged doors in the east gable end. The barn proper is reached by earthen ramps to large sliding doors in the center of the east and west gable ends, and the long south facade. All three sliding doors have entablatures, while the gable end doors also have transom windows. Attached to the southeast corner of the barn is a one-story, shed-roofed shed, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. The shed's west side facing the house is open, but the north and south facades are blank, and the east facade has only a small door. The grounds are ornamented with trees and shrubs, particularly around the house and along the boundaries. Stone terrace walls are found between the house's shed and the barn, and along the street, west and south of the main block. The boundaries are marked by vertical board fences along Mountain Laurel Road north of the house and along Route 153 between the house and the barn's shed, and by picket fences on the north boundary and along Route 153 to the east of the barn's shed. A stone wellhouse stands behind the barn. The National House, because of its large size, fine quality, and prominent location at the village's main intersection, is one of the District's most important buildings.

#25 Congregational Church (Wakefield Congregational Church) - As the Congregational Church is less than fifty years old, it is described in the section on non-contributing properties.

#26 John Wingate, Jr. House (Lilian R. Brown) - In 1799, John Wingate sold this property to his son, John Wingate, Jr. It is unclear from the deed whether the present dwelling was then standing. However, there is a tradition in the family that has owned the house since 1868, that it was built by the elder John Wingate in 1790. Certainly, it was standing by 1835 when John Wingate, Jr. sold the property. The house has seen a few major changes, notably the entry pavilion added in 1873 and the veranda built in the 1930's. The central chimney, two and a half story, gable-roofed main block is five bays wide and three bays deep. It is clapboarded with sillboards, a box cornice with

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mouldings, moulded frieze, and returns, as well as the uncommon ornament of wooden quoins on all the corners (save the northeast corner, which abuts the ell, and has only a cornerboard). The main block's six over six sash windows have moulded trim and, usually, louvred shutters. In the center of the street (west) facade is the two story entry pavilion, which is one bay wide and one bay deep. The hip-roofed pavilion was built to match the main block, and is, therefore, clapboarded with the same sillboards, corner quoins, and box cornice. The first story of the pavilion is topped by its own box cornice with mouldings and frieze, which is projected over the entry to form a hood supported by large ornate scroll brackets, with pendants, floral and geometric decoration. The main entry itself is double-paneled doors with builtin windows, paneled side trim, and granite step. In the second story of the pavilion are found one over one sash windows with moulded trim, a single window on the narrower north and south sides, a double window with louvred shutters on the western front. The south gable end is covered by the one-story veranda, which has a latticework base, wooden columns, low paneled walls between the columns, a box cornice with mouldings, and a low-pitched hip roof. The veranda is now enclosed, partially by screens and partially by windows. A paneled door with double windows and plain trim opens onto the veranda. Set to the rear of the main block is the two-story, gable-roofed ell, which is clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Plain trim surrounds its windows, most of which have nine over six sash. Attached to the rear gable of the ell is a two-story, gable-roofed barn. The barn, trimmed with cornerboards, plain windows and door frames, close eaves and verges, is clapboarded on the south and west, and wooden shingled on the north and east. Save for one board door in the north facade, its entries are all in the south facade--a board door sheltered by a gabled hood, two overhead garage doors, and a second story loft door. The lot, grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs, is almost entirely enclosed by a picket fence with granite posts. (In front of the house, a more ornate fence with horizontal rails, vertical round rods, and granite posts is found.) A stone wellhouse stands south of the house. The John Wingate, Jr. House, with its unusual quoins and Victorian entry pavilion, is an interesting and quite attractive variant of the standard two and a half story house.

#27 John Wingate House (Marjorie G. Banks and Elizabeth B. MacRury) - The ell of this house was the original house built by John Wingate, probably in 1798, the year he purchased the property. The secondary ell was added, probably in the 1830's, and the present main block in 1881. The enclosed porch on the south side of the ells was built in 1968. The main block, which can best be described as a very late example of the Greek Revival style, is a two-story, gable-roofed structure, five bays wide and two bays deep. The main block is clapboarded with granite block foundation, wide corner pilasters, and a wide box cornice with mouldings and moulded frieze, which is pedimented on both gables. The six over six sash windows all have plain trim and louvred shutters. The main entry in the center of the western (street) facade is a paneled door flanked by full sidelights. Both the door and the sidelights have moulded trim with cornerblocks and are framed by wide pilasters, supporting a heavy entablature, which is itself topped by an overdoor panel with fretwork and a raised central panel.

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In the north gable end is a much simpler side entry--a multipane glass door with wooden frame, plain trim and louvred shutters. The ell to the rear of the main block is two and a half stories high with an asymmetrical gable roof, as it is two stories high on the south, but only one story high on the north. Clapboarded with cornerboards, close eaves and verges, the ell has six over six and nine over six sash windows. The visible southern windows have moulded trim, while the others have only plain trim, although the northern windows, like the southern windows, do have louvred shutters. The ell's south facade and its exposed east gable end are covered by a one story, hip-roofed, enclosed porch, which has a granite and concrete block foundation, clapboarded walls with cornerboards, both large plate glass windows and banks of one over one sash windows, a paneled door, and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The secondary ell is a one-story, gable-roofed ell attached to the east gable of the main ell. Clapboarded on the south facade, but wooden shingled on the north facade and the east gable end, the narrower secondary ell is trimmed with cornerboards, plain window and door trim, close eaves and verges. On its north facade is a small, one-story, shed-roofed privy addition, which is also shingled with cornerboards, close eaves and verges. Attached to the secondary ell is an L-shaped barn, consisting of two gable-roofed, two and a half story sections. The northern section is clapboarded on its west (street) facade, but wooden shingled on its north gable end and rear east facade. Cornerboards, close eaves and verges frame the facades, while plain trim surrounds the windows (most with nine over six sash) and the single door--an overhead garage door on the west facade. The rear east gable end of the southern section is wooden shingled and topped by close verges, but the other three facades are clapboarded with cornerboards, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns on the west gable. Again, the nine over six and six over six sash windows have plain frames, as do the two doors in the south facade, the overhead garage door in the west gable end, and the paneled loft door with windlass above it. Attached to the south side of the south section is a dog kennel with "walls" and "roof" of wire fencing. The lot is enclosed by a stone wall on the rear (east) boundary, and by a picket fence with granite posts on the south boundary and the street line. The spacious lawns north and south of the house are ornamented with trees and shrubs, as is the narrow front lawn. A stone wellhouse stands south of the house. The John Wingate House, although originally a late 18th century house, is now one of Wakefield's best examples of the late Greek Revival style.

Non-Contributing Properties

#25 Congregational Church (Wakefield Congregational Church) - The first Congregational Church on this site, begun in 1816 and completed in 1831, was one of the state's most interesting early 19th century churches. Unfortunately, it was struck by lightning and burned in 1956. The present church, designed by a Mr. Witmer and built by contractor John Thompson, was dedicated on July 13, 1958. (However, the steeple, built by Roy Hamm, was not added until 1962.) This Colonial Revival church has a tall, one-story main block, and a shorter, narrower, two and a half story entry pavilion with a two-stage steeple. Both the main block and the pavilion are gable-roofed, clapboarded with sillboards, and set on high concrete foundations. They share a box

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cornice with mouldings and frieze, which is pedimented in the main western gables of both sections, but only has returns on the rear eastern gable of the main block. Tall monumental pilasters ornament the corners of the pavilion and divide its main western front into three bays, the central bay being wider than the flanking bays. The central bay contains the main entry--tall, double, paneled doors with a shouldered architrave surround, reached by wide concrete steps with metal railings. The second story of the central bay has an eight over eight sash window with moulded trim. The flanking bays of the pavilion's west front and the single bays of its north and south facades each have a nine over six sash window with shouldered architrave surround in the first story, and a six over six sash window with moulded trim in the second story. In the center of the pavilion's pediment is found a nine-pane oval window, whose moulded surround is interrupted by four "keystones". Above the pavilion is the two-stage steeple. The lower stage, the base, is clapboarded with cornerboards and a box cornice with mouldings and frieze. The smaller second belfry stage has corner pilasters which support an entablature on each face, beneath the second stage's box cornice. The pilasters and entablatures frame large rectangular louvers masking the bell. The tower is topped by a metal sheathed octagonal spire with a weathervane. The clapboarded main block is trimmed with cornerboards and sillboards. Its west facade is blank. Both of the four-bay wide long (north and south) facades have eight over eight sash windows with plain trim in the basement and tall, large, thirty over twenty sash windows with moulded trim in the main story. The rear (east) gable end has five stained glass windows with moulded trim (one of them a semicircular arched window), as well as a tall exterior brick chimney. Attached to the rear gable end is a small, one-story ell with a low-pitched roof. The ell is clapboarded with high concrete foundation, sillboards, cornerboards, a box cornice with mouldings and frieze, and moulded trim around its single six over six sash window and its paneled door with window.

Behind the church is a very small, one-story, shed-roofed, prefabricated metal storage shed (#25A), with a single metal door. The lot, enclosed on the sides and rear by a picket fence with granite posts, is grassed with ornamental trees and shrubs (notably foundation shrubs and a row of trees on the north boundary), and a free standing church sign. Although the Congregational Church is only twenty-five years old, and, therefore must be considered non-contributing, its Colonial Revival design makes it quite compatible with the older buildings in the District.



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Freeman Pike House (#7) is framed by pilasters with entasis and an entablature. The entry of the Timothy Sawyer House (#13) has paneled pilasters, a dentiled entablature, and a semicircular louvred fan. On the Richard Rollins House (#15), we find a paneled door with sidelights, a wide semielliptical louvred fan with its own carved ornament and a moulded surround, all framed by pilasters and an entablature with modillions and a diamond moulding. But, the most elaborate entry is that of the Benjamin Hobbs House (#3). Like the entry of the Richard Rollins House, this entry has sidelights, moulded side trim and a semielliptical louvred fan with similar ornament. But, it is set in an uncommon semielliptical recessed archway with paneled sides, ceiling and frame.

The builders of the other large houses also emphasized the eaves and the outer corners, as well as the entries. The Dr. Roberts House (#8) has, besides an interesting entry with a frame of pilasters and an entablature with finely carved mouldings, paneled corner pilasters, and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. The central entries of the Wakefield House (#18) have been altered, but it still has a fine box cornice with mouldings and frieze, that is pedimented in both gables. The two largest houses are further distinguished by their unusual forms, which depart from the standard five bay wide, two and a half stories high format. The National House (#24) is a double house. Its eight bay wide front is still symmetrical, as the two entries, framed by pilasters and entablatures, are placed in the third and sixth bays to balance each other. The National House also has paneled corner pilasters and a box cornice with mouldings, frieze and returns. The three and a half story Frost's Folly (#6), with its flanking two-story ells, is the largest house in the District. Its central entry, with transom window, full sidelights, and plain trim, is relatively simple. But its pedimented box cornice, notable for its modillions, is the most elaborate of any house in the village.

The prominence of the village was reflected in the 19th century by the erection of new public buildings. The Congregational Church, begun in 1816 and completed in 1831, was the village's centerpiece, notable for its elaborate steeple. (The upper story of the church was the home of the Wakefield Academy from 1831 to 1889.) In 1836, the importance of the village was confirmed by the decision of the Wakefield voters to erect the new town hall there. The Town Hall (#10) with its pointed arched entry and flanking windows is an interesting example of the Carpenter Gothic. The Greek Revival style is seen in the fine brick District No. 2 Schoolhouse (#1) of 1858-9, particularly in its heavy corner "pilasters", wide box cornice with deep frieze, and central entry in a recessed semicircular arch. (The Greek Revival style was also used for the District's only surviving, albeit much altered, store building, the Carter-Smith Store (#11).)

For much of the 19th century, Wakefield Village was the town's major village, the commercial, cultural, governmental and educational center. However, the coming of the railroad changed the focus of the transportation system, and created a rival village that would soon supersede the older center. In 1871, the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad was extended from Union Village to Ossipee. The following year, a

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branch line to Wolfeboro was finished. At the junction of the Wolfeboro Railroad with the main line, a mile south of Wakefield Village, the village of Wolfeborough Junction, later Sanbornville, soon grew up and prospered. The new village quickly became the major village in the town of Wakefield, a status that was firmly established by 1895, when a new town hall was built in Sanbornville, to replace the Town Hall in Wakefield Village.

While Sanbornville boomed in the late 19th century, the older village saw very little growth. The only house erected in the District in the last half of the 19th century was the small Jackson Horne House (#17) of 1875, a simple vernacular gable end front house. This is not to say, that the village saw no change in the late 19th century, as four houses were significantly remodeled with major additions. Two capes were enlarged to two and a half story houses, the Joseph Maleham House (#2) in 1888, and the Thomas Murdough House (#16) in 1892. Both are now attractive late 19th century vernacular houses. Somewhat more sophisticated in design was the two-story pavilion placed on the John Wingate, Jr. House (#26) in 1873. The pavilion and the quoins of unknown date that now ornament the corners of the house, give the building a distinctly Victorian flavor, but the house still blends well with the District's older buildings. Another late 19th century addition that was sympathetic to its surroundings is the main block of the John Wingate House (#27), built in 1881. Its form, two stories high with a gable roof, and a five-bay wide front with a central entry, is typical of the village's houses. And its ornament--wide corner pilasters, pedimented box cornice with deep frieze, entry pilasters and entablature with overdoor panel, all make it a rather late, but fine example of the Greek Revival style.

The 20th century has been equally kind to the old village. Only four buildings were erected within the District boundaries in the 20th century. Two new public buildings were built early in the century. The Grange Hall (#20) of 1918, is a simple vernacular building that sits modestly among its neighboring capes. The Wakefield Public Library (#9) of 1902 is a much more elaborate building, modest only in its size. It was, however, deliberately designed in the Colonial Revival style to fit into the village. In fact, it is one of the state's best examples of the style. The Colonial Revival style was also used for the District's only 20th century house, Westlook (#14) of 1929. The village's greatest loss in this century was the destruction by fire of the Congregational Church in 1956. Its replacement (#25), while not a reproduction, is again a Colonial Revival building that is compatible with its neighbors.

Today, the buildings of the Wakefield Village Historic District are generally in good condition, and are well cared for by their owners. Only the Carter-Smith Store (#11) and the Yeaton House (#21) have been significantly altered in recent years, both having been resheathed with aluminum siding. Fortunately, their current owners have plans to restore their exteriors.

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The Village's setting, as well as its buildings, has been well preserved. Like most late 18th. and early 19th. century New England villages, Wakefield Village was originally surrounded by open fields devoted to crops and pasturage. Agriculture has declined in the town of Wakefield, as elsewhere in the Lakes Region, so most of the township has reverted to woodland. The forest has crept back close to the village, notably along the rear boundaries of the properties #24, #25, #26 and #27. But, with the exception of the Sawyer Lot (#5) and the rear section of property #6, both now wooded, the land within the district is still open. These fields, particularly the medium to large hay-fields associated with properties #2, #3, #4, #8, #12, #13, #15, #17, #18, #19 and #21, are not of architectural interest, but they do retain the historical appropriate backdrop to the District's buildings and are therefore essential to the village's pre-Civil War appearance.

The Wakefield Village Historic District is a remarkably well preserved village, notable for its fine 18th and 19th century houses, including excellent examples of the vernacular, Federal and Greek Revival styles. Its three oldest public buildings, the Town Hall (#10), District No. 2 Schoolhouse (#1), and the Wakefield Public Library (#9), are all of considerable architectural interest. This outstanding group of buildings, one of the finest early villages in the region and the state, is certainly worthy of National Register status.

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Elizabeth B. MacRury, "Footsteps of Pride to the Past, Wakefield, N.H., 1774-1974"  
(manuscript of forthcoming history of Wakefield)

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

"Wakefield Historic District Survey", (manuscript, Wakefield Historic District  
Commission, Wakefield, N.H.)

Interviews, Elizabeth B. MacRury, August 9 & 19, October 7, 1983

Specific Properties:

- #1 District No. 2 Schoolhouse National Register Nomination, prepared by Harris W. Tucker
- #2 Interview - Marie Saunders, August 17, 1983
- #3 Interviews - John Moscone, August 22, October 7, 1983
- #6 Interviews - Harold Coleman and John McLean, August 9, 1983
- #7 Interview - Titia Bozuwa, August 9, 1983
- #8 Interview - Titia Bozuwa, August 23, 1983
- #9 Wakefield Public Library National Register Nomination, prepared by David Ruell
- #10 Elizabeth B. MacRury, manuscript for Old Town Hall National Register Nomination
- #11 1947 newspaper clipping, Jasper Palmer Collection, Gafney Library, Sanbornville, N.H.  
Interview - Bradley Hayes, October 7, 1983
- #12 Interviews - George and Margaret Gilpatrick, August 17, October 12, 1983
- #13 Interviews, Russell and Ruth Fogelin, August 22, 1983
- #14 Interview - John Eikelboom, August 17, 1983
- #16 Interview - Ann Paul Hatch, October 7, 1983
- #17 Interview - Dr. Frank Heck, August 19, 1983

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- 
- #18 Interviews - Max and Pearl Isenbergh, August 19, 1983  
Wakefield House National Register Nomination, prepared by Max Isenbergh
- #21 Interview - Jane Silcocks, August 22, 1983  
Interview - Donald Silcocks, October 7, 1983
- #24 Interview - Ann Faris, August 9, 1983
- #25 Interview - Marjorie G. Banks - October 7, 1983
- #26 Interview - Lillian Brown, August 22, October 8, 1983

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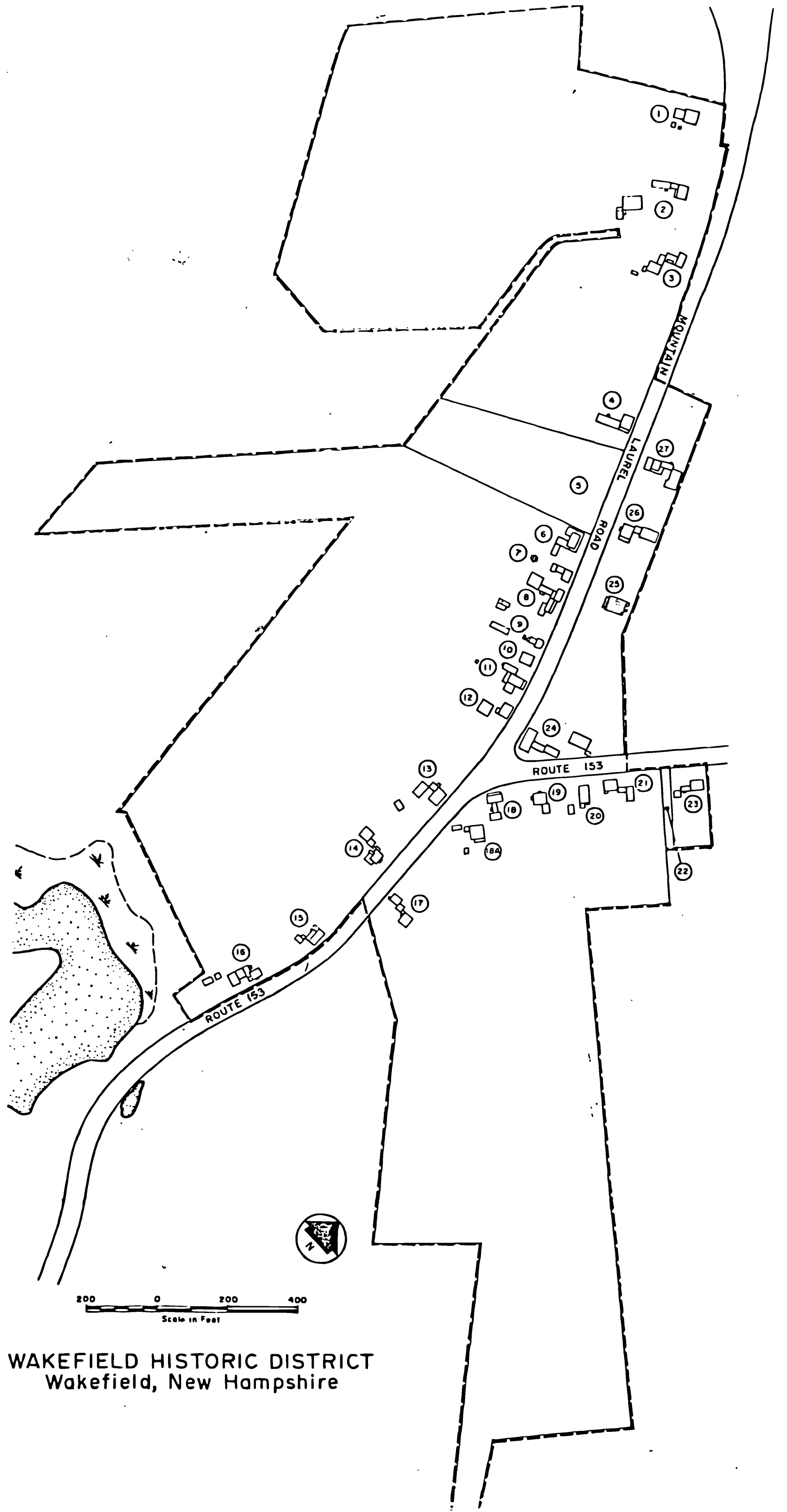
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The boundary of the Wakefield Village Historic District is as follows - Beginning on Mountain Laurel Road at the north boundary of the Wakefield-Brookfield Historical Society, then westerly on north boundaries of the Historical Society and Marie Saunders, then along westerly and southerly boundaries of Saunders to property of John and Jane Moscone (Map 47, Lot 4), then southerly on westerly boundaries of the Moscones (Map 47, Lot 4), Sheila S. Reilly and Dr. Alexander C. Smith, Marjorie G. Banks and Elizabeth B. MacRury (Map 47, Lot 1) to property of Harold, Jr. and Lucy Coleman and John and Barbara McLean, then along the northerly, westerly and southerly boundaries of the Colemans and McLeans to property of Dr. Gerard G. Bozuwa, then southerly on westerly boundaries of Dr. Bozuwa, George E., Jr. and Margaret D. Gilpatrick, and Russell Fogelin, then westerly on southerly boundaries of Ann Paul Hatch to Route 153, then north on west curb of Route 153 to a point opposite the south boundary of Dr. Frank Heck, then across Route 153 and along the southwest and southeast boundaries of Dr. Heck to property of the Margaret Doe Estate, then along the southwest, southeast, and northeast boundaries of the Doe Estate to the property of Donald W. and Jane E. Silcocks, then along the Silcocks' southeast and northeast boundaries to a point opposite the rear (southeast) boundary of the Wakefield Congregational Church (Map 35, Lot 16), then on an arbitrary line across the property of Francis D. and Mary A. Pizella to the property of the Congregational Church, then along the southeast and northeast boundaries of the Church property (Map 35, Lot 16) to Route 153, then westerly along the south curb of Route 153 to a point opposite the easterly boundary of Carlton Spencer (Map 47, Lot 66), then across Route 153, and north on the easterly boundaries of Carlton Spencer (Map 47, Lot 66), Wakefield Congregational Church (Map 47, Lot 65), Lillian Brown, and Marjorie G. Banks and Elizabeth B. MacRury (Map 47, Lot 63), then west on north boundary of Banks and MacRury to Mountain Laurel Road, then directly across Mountain Laurel Road to its west curb, then north on the westerly curb of Mountain Laurel Road to the point of beginning. The District boundary was drawn to include the older buildings of architectural interest in Wakefield Village. The District boundary followed the boundaries of the properties associated with these buildings, including in the District the open fields that are, historically, the setting for the buildings and the village. One arbitrary line used to exclude most of a large lot of no architectural interest, whose driveway (#22) passes between two of the District's buildings. The District is bounded mostly by fields and woodlands, but also by three modern residences.

The boundaries for the Historic District are shown on the attached sketch map as dashed lines.

The properties in the District appear on Maps 47, 32 and 35 of the Wakefield Tax Maps. The references for individual properties are as follows: #1-Map 47, Lot 7; #2-Map 47, Lot 6; #3-Map 47, Lot 4; #4-Map 47, Lots 3 and 2; #5-Map 47, Lot 1; #6-Map 32, Lot 14; #7-Map 32, Lot 13; #8-Map 32, Lot 12; #9-Map 32, Lot 11; #10-Map 32, Lot 10; #11-Map 32, Lot 9; #12-Map 32, Lot 8; #13-Map 32, Lot 7; #14-Map 32, Lot 6; #15-Map 32, Lot 5; #16-Map 32, Lot 4; #17-Map 35, Lot 21; #18-Map 35, Lot 20; #19-Map 35, Lot 19; #20-Map 35, Lot 18; #21-Map 35, Lot 17; #22-Map 35, Lot 13; #23-Map 35, Lot 16; #24-Map 47, Lot 66; #25-Map 47, Lot 65; #26-Map 47, Lot 64; #27-Map 47, Lot 63.



WAKEFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Wakefield, New Hampshire